# OT Mastery

## Supporting Drivers with Disabilities

**1. Occupational therapists can address driving-related deficits in their treatment, as this activity falls under what category?**

A. Vocational skills
B. ADLs
C. IADLs
D. Leisure

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**2. Which of the following categories do driving rehabilitation programs fall under?**

A. Standard occupational therapy intervention
B. Specialized driving evaluation and training
C. Community-based driving education programs
D. Medical-based driving services

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**3. Which driving-related intervention is not within an occupational therapist's scope of practice?**

A. Educating new parents with any health needs about positioning for babies in a vehicle
B. Helping a disabled driver obtain a driver's license
C. Addressing special medical needs for disabled children in a driver's vehicle
D. Taking a disabled patient to and from therapy sessions after they can no longer drive

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**4. Which is not a recommendation that an occupational therapist working in a driver rehabilitation program can make for their patients?**

A. Driving for only half of the week
B. Permanent driving cessation
C. Driving with restrictions
D. Temporary driving cessation

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**5. What is an example of an operational demand associated with driving?**

A. Foresight
B. Steering
C. Parking
D. Planning

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**6. What is the definition of tactical demands in the realm of driver rehabilitation?**

A. Demands that require a combination of physical and cognitive skills
B. Demands that require a combination of cognitive and behavioral skills
C. Demands that require a driver to manage a variety of sensory stimuli, specifically those that are tactile in nature
D. Demands that require a driver to make ongoing decisions while driving

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**7. What are examples of essential cognitive skills necessary for driving?**

A. Eye gaze, knee extension, and grip strength
B. Hand-eye coordination, communication skills, and auditory perception
C. Problem solving, reaction time, and insight
D. Visual acuity, force modulation, peripheral vision

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**8. There are specific driving assessments and driving-related standardized assessments that are each an important part of a driving evaluation. What is an example of a driving-related standardized assessment?**

A. The Modified Barthel Index
B. The SAFER Driving Survey
C. Alternate Toe/Foot Tap Test
D. Training, Research, and Education for Driving Safety (TREDS)

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**9. What medications may cause a driver to experience side effects that can impact driving?**

A. Herbal supplements taken for anemia
B. Osteoporosis medications
C. Dietary supplements taken for brain health
D. Antidepressants

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**10. What populations most commonly benefit from driving rehabilitation services?**

A. People with a history of traumatic brain injury
B. People with generalized anxiety disorder
C. People with high blood pressure
D. People with sleep disorders

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**11. What might cause a driver to be classified as high risk?**

A. Drivers with a medical condition who have a high potential for recovery and skill optimization
B. Drivers who have a history of infractions, accidents, and other driving penalties along with impairments that cannot be remedied to allow for safe driving
C. Drivers who were just diagnosed with a chronic condition

D. Drivers who have had one accident and are denying the need for a driving evaluation

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**12. A patient with chronic lower back pain and recurring vision deficits visits a driving rehabilitation program and begins receiving intervention. What is the therapist most likely to implement during sessions?**

A. Education on alternative transportation methods
B. Driving simulation
C. Ergonomics education and vehicle modifications
D. Adaptive driving instruction

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**13. What type of vehicle modification might a driver benefit from if they present to a therapist with lower limb neuropathy that has a poor prognosis?**

A. Hand controls
B. Lever extenders
C. Reduced effort braking
D. Foot controls

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**14. What type of seating adjustments might a driver benefit from if they experience generalized weakness related to a past history of stroke that causes mild difficulty with transfers?**

A. Assist bars or straps and pivot transfer discs
B. An automatic standing aid
C. A vehicle step stool and an orthopedic wedge car seat cushion
D. A remote control car horn

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**15. Who might benefit from primary hand controls in their vehicle?**

A. An individual with upper body weakness on one side that prevents them from steering well
B. An individual with one sided weakness in the lower body that prevents them from using one pedal
C. An individual with lower body weakness that prevents them from effectively using the pedals for acceleration and braking
D. An individual who has poor grip strength and cannot properly manipulate the steering wheel

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**16. What type of extender would not be suitable for a driver whose sole deficit is limited shoulder range of motion?**

A. Gear shift extender
B. Pedal extender
C. Turn signal extender
D. Parking brake extender

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**17. What combination of vehicle modifications might be suitable for a driver who has poor grip strength?**

A. Remote control car horn, buckle bopper seat belt aid
B. Adjustable driver's seat, tire pressure sensors
C. Gel steering wheel cover, docking system
D. Gas cap removal tool, palm grip aid, buckle bopper seat belt aid

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**18. What is an example of a steering aid that a therapist may recommend for a disabled driver with upper body weakness?**

A. Tri-pin steering aid
B. Amputee ring
C. Counterweight aid
D. Spinner knob

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**19. What role can CarFit play for older adult drivers?**

A. This program allows older adult drivers to qualify for a new car every 5 years if their current car does not meet their needs
B. This program allows older adults to get periodically screened for driving fitness, which can lead them to get connected with programs if they need rehabilitation or modifications at any time
C. This program helps older adult drivers get vehicle body modifications so they can fit better in their existing cars after being diagnosed with chronic conditions
D. This program allows occupational therapists to coordinate community-based services for older adult drivers who wish to stop driving on their own

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**20. What two vehicle modifications may be beneficial for a driver who has difficulty assessing the blind spots in their vehicle?**

A. Corner wedge safety mirrors and glare shields
B. Glare shields and backup cameras
C. Backup cameras and corner wedge safety mirrors
D. Panoramic rearview mirrors and glare shields

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