

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

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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