OT Mastery

Technology and Aging in Place

1. What type of assistive technology is defined as any device that is non-electronic and basic in nature?

A. No-tech
B. Low-tech
C. Mid-tech
D. High-tech

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2. What is an example of a high-tech assistive device?

A. Hearing aid
B. Rollator
C. Manual wheelchair
D. Magnifying glass

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3. Research suggests that therapists should use the life course theory to guide technology recommendations for older adults. What statement best summarizes this theory as it pertains to aging-in-place technology?

A. Technology is only appropriate during certain phases of a patient's life, and should be recommended with this in mind
B. Therapists should aim to recommend one piece of technology to last across multiple phases of someone's life
C. All of an older adult's life stages influence one another, so therapists should look at and address economic, social, and physical environments when making technology recommendations
D. Therapists should make new technology recommendations every year to keep up with a patient's evolving needs

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4. What is NOT one of the chief purposes of technology for older adults?

A. Improved independence
B. Safety
C. Increased socialization
D. Greater employability

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5. What occupational area would an electric heating pad help with?

A. Personal safety

B. Health maintenance
C. ADL performance
D. Pain management

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6. What is an example of an individual barrier that someone might have to technology?

A. Cognitive impairments
B. An unfavorable view of technology
C. Difficulty hearing
D. Low vision

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7. According to research, what is NOT considered a barrier to e-health use for older adults?

A. Sparse functionality
B. Lack of knowledge about what e-health is
C. Low cost efficiency
D. Poor self-efficacy

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8. What does the research say about technology use for medically frail older adults?

A. Medically frail older adults can only use technology with the help of caregivers
B. Medically frail older adults must rely on technology more than typical older adults
C. Medically frail older adults should not use any type of technology, as it's not safe
D. Medically frail older adults do not benefit from the same types of technology as typical older adults

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9. Research shows that older adults are more willing to use technology that slows their cognitive decline, keeps them safer, and helps them remain mobile. What type of technology do caregivers (both informal and professional) tend to prefer more?

A. Technology that helps with safety and ADL performance
B. Technology that helps with community mobility and social interaction
C. Technology that helps with difficult behaviors and IADL performance
D. Technology that helps with social interaction and IADL performance

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10. What statement about e-health and older adults is true?

A. E-health programs are only being used in community locations such as health clinics
B. E-health programs are more successful when the end user is involved in the design process
C. E-health programs should only be designed by technology professionals with no input from therapists or end users
D. E-health programs should not be used with older adults, as there is not enough evidence to support their benefit for this population

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