Conditions in Occupational Therapy - Effect on Occupational Performance 6th edition Atchison Test Bank

SKU: 9781975209353-TEST-BANK

Multiple Choice Questions, Chapter 2, Cerebral Palsy

1. Cerebral palsy is classified as a:
   A. disease.
   B. type of static encephalopathy.
   C. developmental disability.
   D. progressive motor disability.

Answer: C

2. In what part of the body must the injury occur to be considered cerebral palsy?
   A. Peripheral nerves
   B. Brain
   C. Muscle fibers
   D. Cranial nerves

Answer: B

3. During which of the following time periods does the damage resulting in cerebral palsy most often occur?
   A. Prenatal
   B. Labor and delivery
   C. The first few weeks after birth
   D. Early childhood

Answer: A

4. Which of the following types of brain injury that can result in cerebral palsy occurs during labor and delivery?
   A. Periventricular leukomalacia
   B. Hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy
   C. Intraventricular hemorrhage
   D. Cerebral dysgenesis

Answer: B

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5. Which of the following types of brain injuries that can result in cerebral palsy is a brain malformation?
   A. Periventricular leukomalacia
   B. Hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy
   C. Intraventricular hemorrhage
   D. Cerebral dysgenesis

Answer: D

6. Acquired cases of cerebral palsy can be caused by:
   A. child abuse.
   B. closed head injury.
   C. cerebral dysgenesis.
   D. premature placental separation.

Answer: A

7. In recent decades, the incidence of cerebral palsy in the United States has:
   A. increased significantly among females only.
   B. increased significantly in both males and females.
   C. decreased significantly.
   D. stayed relatively stable.

Answer: D

8. When the occupational therapist passively extends a patient's elbow to full extension and little or no resistance to movement is felt, this is a sign of:
   A. an overactive stretch reflex.
   B. hypotonicity.
   C. spasticity.
   D. hyperreflexia.

Answer: B

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9. Retained primitive reflexes and a delay in the acquisition of righting and equilibrium reactions occurs in conjunction with which types of muscle tone:
    A. hypotonicity.
    B. hypertonicity.
    C. fluctuating muscle tone.
    D. all types of abnormal muscle tone.

Answer: D

10. The most common type of cerebral palsy is:
    A. ataxia.
    B. athetoid.
    C. spastic.
    D. dyskinetic.

Answer: C

11. The dystonic form of cerebral palsy is suspected to be caused by damage to which part of the brain?
    A. Basal ganglia
    B. Cerebral cortex
    C. Cerebellum
    D. Lateral ventricles

Answer: A

12. The ataxic form of cerebral palsy is caused by damage to which part of the brain?
    A. Basal ganglia
    B. Cerebral cortex
    C. Cerebellum
    D. Lateral ventricles

Answer: C

13. The type of cerebral palsy characterized by involuntary and uncontrolled movement is:

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A. ataxia.
B. dyskinetic.
C. spastic.
D. spastic quadriplegia.

Answer: B

14. Contractures are most often associated with which type of cerebral palsy?
A. Athetoid
B. Mixed
C. Spastic
D. Ataxia

Answer: C

15. An 11-month-old infant who reaches with only one hand and drags one side of the body when crawling is demonstrated signs of which type of cerebral palsy?
A. Spastic diplegia
B. Spastic monoplegia
C. Spastic hemiplegia
D. Spastic quadriplegia

Answer: C

16. An 11-month-old infant who moves forward on the floor by pulling with flexed arms while the legs are stiffly extended and is having difficulty getting up to a crawling position due to spasticity in the lower extremities is demonstrating signs of which type of cerebral palsy?
A. Spastic diplegia
B. Spastic monoplegia
C. Spastic hemiplegia
D. Spastic quadriplegia

Answer: A

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17. A child who has fisted hands and limited range of motion in the upper extremities and has scissoring and increased tone in the lower extremities is demonstrating signs of which type of cerebral palsy?
    A. Spastic diplegia
    B. Spastic monoplegia
    C. Spastic hemiplegia
    D. Spastic quadriplegia

Answer: D

18. A child who walks with an unsteady staggering gait and has difficulty with balance is showing signs of which type of cerebral palsy?
    A. Athetoid
    B. Mixed
    C. Spastic
    D. Ataxia

Answer: D

19. A child who demonstrates spasticity as well as slow involuntary movements is showing signs of which type of cerebral palsy?
    A. Athetoid
    B. Mixed
    C. Spastic
    D. Ataxia

Answer: B

20. A surgical procedure used to reduce spasticity and improve function in which nerve roots in the spinal cord which are causing spasticity are cut is called a:
    A. tendon lengthening.
    B. dorsal rhizotomy.
    C. tendon transfer.
    D. spinal fusion.

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Answer: B

21. The occupational therapist is most likely to utilize splinting and casting in the treatment of which type of cerebral palsy?
    A. Athetoid
    B. Spastic diplegia
    C. Spastic hemiplegia
    D. Ataxia

Answer: C

22. A condition associated with cerebral palsy that causes difficulty with communication is called:
    A. dysarthria.
    B. dysplasia.
    C. apraxia.
    D. dysgraphia.

Answer: A

23. An infant who refuses to eat may have a condition called:
    A. dysarthria.
    B. gastroesophageal reflux.
    C. nystagmus.
    D. homonymous hemianopsia.

Answer: B

24. The course of cerebral palsy:
    A. is always progressive.
    B. depends upon a variety of factors including associated problems, type, and severity.
    C. worsens as the child reaches adulthood.
    D. is unknown.

Answer: B

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25. One diagnostic tool commonly used in early childhood to diagnose cerebral palsy is?

A. Cranial ultrasound

B. IQ test

C. Echocardiogram

D. Balance test

Answer: A