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ROLL NUMBER:.....

WRITTEN TEST FOR MFCP
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST - A TO B

DATE: 03.05.2016

DURATION: 60 MINUTES

TIME: 09:30 Hrs.

TOTAL MARKS: 50


INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. Write your Roll Number on the top of the Question Booklet and in the answer sheet.
2. Write legibly the alphabet of the most appropriate answer in the separate answer sheet provided.
3. There will not be any Negative Marking.
4. Over-writing is not permitted.
5. Candidate should sign in the question paper and answer sheet.
6. No clarifications will be given.
7. Candidate should hand over the answer sheet and question paper to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

OFFICE

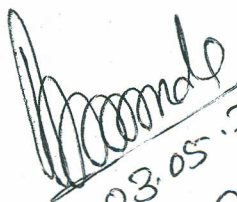
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Signature of the Candidate


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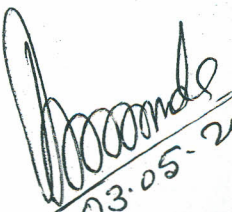
WRITTEN TEST ON 03/05/2016 – MFCP – OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST A TO B

1. Which of the following is the most appropriate role of the Occupational Therapist in assessing children with learning disability?
 - A. To get an idea of the impact of learning disability on performance of tasks
 - B. To have an in depth knowledge of its pathology
 - C. To have an idea about special schools for education
 - D. To know how to counsel parents about state supported facilities
2. Which of the following is a key strategy of the occupational Therapist in her work with a client?
 - A. To subdue client's hostility and to make sure therapy goes on
 - B. To create a relationship built on confidence with the client
 - C. To motivate the caregivers to offer best possible support to client
 - D. To insist on goals and their achievement
3. How does the Occupational Therapist create value to a client's life?
 - A. To make sure client successfully produces motion patterns that are normal
 - B. To help clients realize that using adaptive devices might be habit forming and hence try to attain competence
 - C. To offer exercises and occupations to distract the client from focusing in disability
 - D. To help clients adapt to their disability so as to develop effective occupational performance
4. In an Occupational Therapy setting, what does the term accessibility mean?
 - A. In the presence of a barrier like steps, stairs or slippery surface, there must be help at hand
 - B. When architectural barriers exist, a person with disability must not be taken out in order to prevent injury
 - C. To protect elderly individuals, Occupational Therapists must campaign for more geriatric centres
 - D. Eliminating all forms of communicative barriers and difficulties
5. The most important reason for improving mobility in children with disability is that:
 - A. Mobility is a milestone to be achieved for further progress
 - B. Mobility in a child with disability motivates carers to do more
 - C. Mobility is essential for social and cognitive development
 - D. Mobility takes away burden on the family
6. When choosing a wheelchair, which of the following is the most significant factor?
 - A. The wheelchair must have a backrest rising to the occiput of the user
 - B. The wheelchair must have strong armrests to control lateral instability
 - C. The wheelchair must fit the user in height, depth and width
 - D. The wheelchair must have air-filled tyres to reduce friction indoors
7. Among the following, which statement describes best the meaning of the term 'intelligence'?
 - A. Ability to read a text with complexity
 - B. Ability to recall an event in the distant past
 - C. Ability to deal with cognitive complexity
 - D. Ability to use language effectively


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8. How will you best describe 'attitude'?
- A. It is related to extraversion-introversion and judging-perceiving
 - B. Defined as per Festinger's Dissonance-reduction theory
 - C. It is the ability to conform to existing social norms
 - D. It is best described as the ability to reason under diverse situations
9. Which of the following statements is most appropriate to the meaning of 'family'?
- A. A fundamental social group in society typically consisting of several members who are blood relations
 - B. A group of persons sharing common inheritance and/or who live under one roof
 - C. A group of people in a given society who live in the same household sharing similar goals in life
 - D. Two or more people who share long-term commitments to one another, with legal and/or biologic relationship
10. Which of the following situation closely resembles an employment problem for women?
- A. A woman employee makes a complaint that her employer treats different employees differently
 - B. A woman employee writes to the Director that her manager took her out last evening to a dinner date
 - C. A woman employee writes to the manager that when she entered the room of a supervisor, he and a woman co-worker were seen flirting and joking
 - D. The employer repeatedly asks a pregnant employee to go on leave before confinement
11. Which of the following is **not** a known method of learning?
- A. Habituation
 - B. Ethological
 - C. Play
 - D. Enculturation
12. One of the objectives of Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation is:
- A. Stimulating the brain to learn new techniques of motion after injury
 - B. Using synergistic and anti synergistic patters to overcome paralysis
 - C. Discovering energy saving motions to compensate for weak or painful patterns
 - D. Employing diagonal contract-relax stretching patterns to improve movement
13. What are the features of Broca's aphasia after stroke?
- A. Inability to understand speech, inability to produce meaningful speech
 - B. Inability to produce meaningful speech, ability to understand speech
 - C. Ability to understand speech and ability to repeat what is spoken to
 - D. Ability to produce meaningless words, inability to understand or recall
14. An Occupational Therapist is called in to attend a patient with stroke and discovers that the patient is HIV positive. What would be the therapist's appropriate response?
- A. Does not discuss HIV status with patient or care givers, simply does therapy following appropriate precautions
 - B. Discusses the diagnosis of HIV positivity with the patient with kindness
 - C. Discusses the diagnosis of HIV positivity with the patient and caregivers with kindness
 - D. Goes through the case records and informs the patient and caregivers that therapy can be done by them
15. A patient after receiving a session of OT gets up from chair, falls and has a minor injury. Which of the following would be the appropriate response from the Occupational Therapist?
- A. Dress the injury, give tetanus toxoid and reassure the client
 - B. Document this episode as an adverse event
 - C. Reassure the client and prescribe a medication
 - D. Ask the client to meet his/her doctor if there is any problem later


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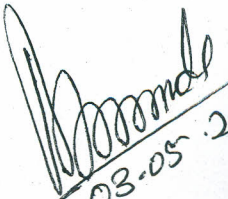
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16. An Occupational Therapist has to attend to patients in the Intensive care unit (ICU) after her therapy sessions in the Neurology ward. When she is in the ICU, what action can be considered most appropriate?
- A. Use mask and gloves before touching patients
 - B. In addition to (a) above, make sure to read the register and make documentation
 - C. Adequate communication with all staff in the ICU and patients if possible
 - D. Communicate with nurse and physician, use of proper personal outfits, hand hygiene and documentation
17. A terminally ill patient with malignancy is admitted. He (the client) does not know that he has a short period to live. He wants his oncologist to tell him his present medical condition, but the doctor is prevented by the relatives from discussing prognosis with the patient. The occupational therapist who sees him daily sympathizes with the patient and one day tells him that he is terminally ill. How can the therapist's action be best described?
- A. The occupational therapist has done a great service to the patient as no one should avoid truth telling
 - B. Before discussing with the patient, the therapist should have discussed the matter with the patient's relatives
 - C. The therapist could have advised the patient to discuss disease prognosis with the treating oncologist
 - D. The therapist should have told the relatives to permit truth-telling and if it failed, should request the management to talk to the relatives
18. The NDT (Neuro Developmental Therapy) approach relates to:
- A. Inhibiting abnormal movement patterns and superimposing normal patterns on abnormal movement patterns
 - B. Inhibiting abnormal patterns by casting and facilitating tonic reflex patterns
 - C. Facilitating asymmetric tonic neck reflexes in quadruped standing and motion
 - D. Facilitating mass movements and reflex patterns and limiting proximal motion
19. In a spastic child difficulty of walking can be contributed by which of the following?
- A. A shortened muscle makes walking difficult
 - B. A lengthened muscle makes joint control difficult
 - C. Full ROM of a joint in spastics leads to unstable joint
 - D. Arthrodesis of peripheral joints improves walking
20. Fugl Meyer Assessment (FMA) approach is based on which of the following?
- A. Motor relearning approach
 - B. Orthopedic approach
 - C. Synergy pattern approach
 - D. Neuromuscular facilitation approach
21. Barthel Index for ADL assessment has a total score of:
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. 300 Points | C. 50 Points |
| B. 100 Points | D. 75 Points |
22. The purpose of an Occupational Therapist assessing the home of a person with disability is:
- A. To see how the person's physical abilities could be improved to adapt him to his home
 - B. To see how the home and furniture could be adapted to suit the person's needs
 - C. To see how the family support system functions to decide on social security measures
 - D. To see how the person's and his family's attitudes to disability progresses


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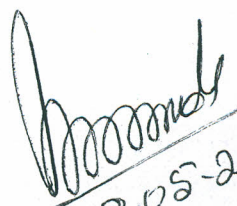
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23. In Functional Independence Measure (FIM), activities are measured on a:
- A. 7-point scale
 - B. 6-point scale
 - C. 5-point scale
 - D. 4-pointscale
24. When deciding on a wheelchair which of the following statements is true?
- A. The centre of the shoulder joint should be two inches ahead of the hub of the rear wheel and the finger should reach midway between the tyre and hub
 - B. The centre of the shoulder joint should be above the hub of the rear wheel and the finger should reach the hub
 - C. The centre of the shoulder joint must be well behind the hub of the rear wheel and fingers should reach beyond the tyre
 - D. The centre of the shoulder must be two inches in front or back of the hub and fingers must reach beyond the rear wheel
25. The word grasping means:
- A. Opposition of the thumb and palm
 - B. Thumb and finger movement with trace of elbow and shoulder motion
 - C. Refers to lateral prehension
 - D. Refers to both palmar grasp and lateral prehension
26. Upper limb Functional Electrical Stimulation (FES) Therapy with surface electrodes is useful in:
- A. Autism spectrum disorder
 - B. Williams syndrome or Downs syndrome
 - C. Paraplegia
 - D. Stroke
27. The function of a static splint is:
- A. Corrects contracture
 - B. Enhances motion
 - C. Helps in positioning
 - D. Inhibits primitive reflex
28. The function of a dynamic splint (orthosis) is:
- A. Active motion is done by splint, passive by patient
 - B. Active motion is done by patient, passive by splint
 - C. Both active and passive are performed by splint
 - D. Active motion is generated by stretch response from passive action of muscles
29. A child with spastic cerebral palsy who walks with flexion at hip, knee and ankle would need:
- A. AFO
 - B. KAFO
 - C. HKAFO
 - D. HKAFO with pelvic band
30. When assistive devices are given to children with cerebral palsy, it results in:
- A. Lightens day to day caregiver burden
 - B. Burdens the child with need to learn new techniques
 - C. Forces the child to enter into more participation
 - D. Weakens parent-child relationship


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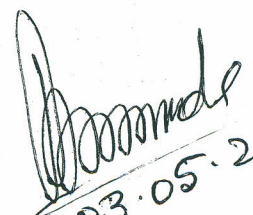
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31. Use of play activity for children is useful because:
- A. Children with cognitive impairment learn to use control systems of toys and devices
 - B. Children with developmental delay can be distracted from destructive behaviour
 - C. Children with learning disability are better at play than with learning
 - D. Children CP and seizures achieve better seizure control with play
32. Universal design means:
- A. The design of products and environments usable by all people, at all times without any need for adaptation
 - B. The design of products and environments usable by all people, and to some extent by persons with disability, without much specialized design
 - C. The design of products and environments usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design
 - D. The design of products and environments usable by all people, and offering to the extent possible, adaptation or specialized design for the prevalent disability
33. Which of the following statements is most appropriate cognitive milestone of a child between 6 to 12 months of age?
- A. Can find an object moved out of sight and can sort objects into two categories
 - B. Can imitate adult's actions on objects after 24 hours
 - C. Can offer sudden solutions to problems, without actions
 - D. Can explore and experiment with actions on objects
34. Which of the following is **not true** with regard to Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)?
- A. These children cannot stay focussed on a task for more than a few minutes
 - B. Many are hyperactive and have excessive motor activity and irritate other children
 - C. They have somewhat lower intelligence and have serious emotional disturbances
 - D. Heredity has a major role; ADHD runs in families
35. Sensory Integration Therapy is:
- A. Used in early Alzheimer's disease and dementia to bring about learning through pre-learned, but forgotten sensory cues
 - B. Used in peripheral neuropathies to give sensory inputs through use of multiple sensory triggers
 - C. Used in behavioural disorders and mental illnesses to bring about positive responses to contextually relevant sensory inputs
 - D. Used in cerebral palsies by giving controlled sensory input to elicit functional movement based activities
36. Activity Analysis is used in occupational therapy for:
- A. Helping the client discover other activities instead of ones that are not completed
 - B. Helping the caregivers opportunity make the client repeat the activity until learned
 - C. Helping the therapist to prioritize from among a set of tasks at hand and choose the order doing for the client
 - D. Helping the therapist to identify the performance components and to simplify the task


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37. The three therapeutic aspects of cognitive strategy training in stroke are:
- A. Orientation, Execution and Control
 - B. Anticipation, Intervention, Correction
 - C. Analysis, Instruction, Learning
 - D. Feed-forward, Role-play and Practice
38. Which of the following are part of Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL)?
- A. Dressing, Transferring, and Feeding
 - B. Shopping, Doing laundry and Cooking
 - C. Cleaning, Toileting and Grooming
 - D. Ambulation indoors, Bank transactions, and Continence
39. Which of the following is part of Activities of Daily Living (ADL)?
- A. Food preparation and Eating
 - B. Housekeeping and Transfers
 - C. Bathing and Continence
 - D. Handling money and Shopping
40. The Ankle-Foot-Orthosis (AFO) is most useful in which of the given situations?
- A. In cerebral palsy, to manage spastic gait with mild flexion at hip and knee and equines at ankle
 - B. In cerebral palsy, as a night splint to correct tendo Achilles contracture
 - C. In diabetic neuropathy, to prevent plantar ulcers
 - D. In foot drop, to give better toe clearance
41. Which of the following is **not true** in Rood's approach to treatment?
- A. Fast brushing facilitates muscle tone
 - B. Deep pressure to insertion of a muscle increases muscle tone
 - C. Slow stretch inhibits muscle tone
 - D. Weight bearing decreases muscle tone
42. Which of the following responses is most suited in Bobath's concept in cerebral palsy?
- A. Mobility at stiff joints, muscle elongation and postural alignment are focused
 - B. Splinting of stiff joints, facilitation of spasticity to trigger postural movement and positioning
 - C. Increase tactile input and reflexes so that motion is produced and utilized as exercise
 - D. Icing and brushing to initiate motion patterns, muscle facilitation to produce purposeful movement
43. For a client with epilepsy, the most significant input from Occupational therapy service would be:
- A. Advices on special schools for education and employment assistance
 - B. Working with the orthotist to fabricate assistive devices for ambulation
 - C. Specific inputs to improve cognitive and social skills
 - D. Helping parents to give care to the client


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44. In multiple sclerosis, the service of the occupational therapist has most value in:
- A. Advocacy role to help client get a better work environment
 - B. Helping client with improved leisure activities
 - C. Designing simple exercises to overcome fatigue
 - D. Managing energy saving and conserving methods
45. If a client with Duchenne muscular dystrophy with shoulder and elbow weakness wants to use a tablet for education, how best can the occupational therapist help?
- A. Design a dynamic hand splint to move digits
 - B. Give functional exercises to improve strength
 - C. Prescribe static wrist hand orthosis to control wrist
 - D. Design shoulder orthosis to position arm so that digits can work
46. If a client who had a stroke walks with hip hiking and foot varus. What orthosis would you approve?
- A. Floor reaction orthosis
 - B. Rigid AFO attached to shoe
 - C. Flexible AFO as shoe insert
 - D. Modified footwear and elbow crutch
47. In cerebral palsy, contractures are rare if:
- A. Walking is initiated early
 - B. The muscle is stretched for more than six hours a day
 - C. Neoprene and lycra garments are used regularly
 - D. Rood and Bobath's techniques are used after botox injection
48. According to ICF, what does the term Activity Limitation denote?
- A. A person's functioning is limited due to the interplay of impairment and environment
 - B. A person's mobility is affected because of a disease and social pressure
 - C. A person's activity is affected because of medical advice or due to a sick role
 - D. A person's activities and functions being limited by architectural barriers
49. In order to develop postural control in a child less than three years;
- A. Primitive reflexes and vestibular inputs are the dominant sources of erect position
 - B. Sense of sight is the dominant source helping with the upright position
 - C. Vestibular input is the dominant source of input to help reach upright position
 - D. Somato sensorial input is the dominant input for upright position
50. The adaptive response of a child is a purposive, goal directed response to a sensory experience. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. Pressure, temperature (ice), brushing and movement are given according to the age
 - B. Tactile inputs are important to develop fine motor skills and position senses
 - C. Vestibulo-ocular inputs are important to develop eye-hand coordination and to fix gaze
 - D. Tactile inputs are important but as child matures they are superseded

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