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# Medical Technology RESNA-ATP

**RESNA Assistive Technology Professional Exam**

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## Question: 1

If a client is considering switching from a manual wheelchair to a powered wheelchair, the ATP should focus on the:

- A. Advantages and disadvantages
- B. Overall costs, including maintenance
- C. Issues of transport from one environment to another
- D. The clients ability to manage a powered wheelchair

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Whenever a client is considering a change in AT, such as from a manual wheelchair to a powered wheelchair, the ATP has a responsibility to present the advantages and the disadvantages so the client has a clear picture of what the change may entail. Advantages and disadvantages may include the following:

Advantages	Disadvantages
Increased independence	Cost, maintenance, repairs
Less physical strain	Battery dependence
Energy conservation	Weight and portability issues
Increased accessibility	Space requirements
Advanced features	Decreased physical activity

## Question: 2

A male client has had a total hip replacement and cannot bend at the hips more than 90 degrees. What assistive devices may prove to be the most helpful to him for dressing?

- A. Pants dressing aid and sock aid
- B. Button hook and zipper pull
- C. Reacher and dressing stick
- D. Elastic shoelaces and long shoehorn

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

For male clients who are unable to bend more than 90 degrees at the hips, putting on socks and pants can prove to be very difficult without assistance. Assistive devices that can help the client remain independent include a pants dressing aid and a sock aid. Some clients may also need a long shoehorn and/or elastic shoelaces to make it easier to put on shoes. The pants dressing aid typically has a long handle with hooks or clips at the end to attach to the belt loops or waistband of the pants.

### Question: 3

When training parents or caregivers to use AT with their children, the key element to begin with is:

- A. Basic troubleshooting
- B. Maintenance and care
- C. Purpose and function
- D. Setting up the device

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

If parents and caregivers are to engage completely in training, they first need to understand how the AT will benefit their children and themselves. The trainer should explain exactly how the device functions and how the features of the AT support the child's needs. This introduction should be followed by a hands-on demonstration and step-by-step instructions for setting up the device, adjusting it as needed, and then using it. The parents and caregiver should practice using the AT themselves so they understand the challenges the child will face.

### Question: 4

What is the useful life expectancy of a Bluetooth hearing aid?

- A. 2-3 years
- B. 3-7 years
- C. 7-10 years
- D. 11-12 years

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The useful life expectancy of a Bluetooth hearing aid is 3—7 years, similar to that of a standard hearing aid, although higher quality and more expensive devices may last longer than less expensive models. Rechargeable batteries usually need to be replaced every 3—5 years. Because of rapid changes in technology, new models may offer more and improved features. Appropriate care of a Bluetooth hearing aid can prolong its useful life.

### Question: 5

A client with ASD is about to transition from home schooling to a public high school; however, the client is undergoing social skills training because of anxiety when interacting with others. What AT may be helpful with social skills training?

- A. Biofeedback

- B. Virtual reality or video modeling
- C. Sensory modulation devices
- D. Mood tracking app

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Virtual reality and video modeling can help a client with ASD and social anxiety learn to interact with others. Video modeling allows the client to learn by watching social interactions of others, including social cues and appropriate responses in different circumstances. Virtual reality is an immersive environment that is safe for the client to explore interacting with others in different environments without actual contact, allowing the client to gain skills needed in real-life situations.

### Question: 6

A child with ASD uses low-tech devices, including a weighted vest and color-coded schedules, in school and at home, but she often has meltdowns in new situations, such as going to the dentist. What low-tech AT might the ATP suggest?

- A. Social Stories
- B. Fidget toys
- C. Noise-canceling headphones
- D. Printed or audio descriptions of the situation

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Social Stories (developed by Carol Gray) are short stories about a place or situation with realistic pictures or drawings. Social stories can be purchased commercially in comic poster, book, or comic strip format, and some are available as videos or in virtual reality. It is important that pictures predominate and that words and sentences are kept to a minimum. Text should be positive and literal and answer the typical five-W questions (i.e., what, when, why, who, where). Children with ASD tend to be visual learners and prefer color to black-and-white pictures and illustrations.

### Question: 7

If a client with a spinal cord injury uses the strength of her arms to shift weight to relieve pressure, but the skin stays in touch with the surface, what force may result?

- A. Tension
- B. Compression
- C. Shear
- D. Torsion

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

When a client shifts his or her weight to relieve pressure, it is essential that the skin does not remain in contact with the surface because the skin may adhere to the surface while the underlying muscle and tissue shift, resulting in shear injury that can lead to pressure sores. Compression occurs when two forces are applied against each other. Tension is force in opposite directions, and torsion is a force that twists or rotates.

### Question: 8

After receiving a cochlear implant, auditory training should be included for:

- A. Adolescents and young adults
- B. Older adults
- C. Infants and young children
- D. All recipients

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Implant centers vary with regard to who is provided auditory training; however, studies have shown that all recipients of cochlear implants and hearing aids can benefit from auditory training—even those with postlingual deafness. Auditory training usually includes awareness of sound, speech discrimination and comprehension, and sound localization. During auditory training, clients learn to use different strategies to improve their comprehension. Online auditory training is available for those without access to in-person training:

- Cochlear implants: Advanced Bionics, Cochlear Americas, Soundscape, and MED-EL
- Other hearing-impaired: Angel Sound, LACE, Posit Science: Brain Fitness Program, and Hear Coach

### Question: 9

When assessing a client for use of an eye-gaze mouse, the client must:

- A. Be able to maintain prolonged eye contact
- B. Not require the use of eyeglasses
- C. Have good peripheral vision
- D. Be able to hold his or her head still

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

For eye-gaze systems, one requirement is that the client be able to hold his or her head still. The technology tracks the movement and position of the eyes, but if the head is not stable, this can interfere with the tracking so that the device is unable to accurately interpret the client's gaze. An infrared camera tracks the eye movement, and each system needs to be calibrated to the specific client. The

client must focus on specific areas on the screen during calibration so that the system can learn how the client's eyes move.

### Question: 10

A child with ASD uses a special padded commode at home but is often incontinent away from home because of discomfort with toilet seats. What solution might the ATP suggest?

- A. Disposable diapers
- B. Rifton HTS (hygiene and toileting system)
- C. Special Tomato Portable Potty Seat
- D. Leckey Easy Seat

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The Special Tomato Portable Potty Seat is available for rounded or elongated toilet seats and fits on top of the toilet seat. The Special Tomato Portable Potty Seat is made of soft-touch nonlatex material that is contoured so that it molds around the client for comfort and stability. It is impermeable to liquid and resists tearing and peeling. The device comes in a canvas carrying bag so it can be easily transported and has a drawstring-cord backpack.



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