

	<p>1.1.1. “Surveillance” is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Watching a doorway to make sure no patient or client exits B. An impairment of the optic nerve C. Ongoing systemic collection, analysis and interpretation of data 	<p>1.1.5. Accredited programs have to demonstrate that they are in compliance with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Quality standards B. Performance standards C. Both quality and performance standards 	
	<p>1.1.2. True or False: An “Open Head Injury” occurs when the skull is broken and the brain is exposed.</p>	<p>1.1.6. True or False: An internal brain injury caused by tumors, blood clots, strokes, or seizures is an example of an ABI but not a TBI.</p>	
	<p>1.1.3. An Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) is an injury that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Was induced by birth trauma B. Occurs after birth and is not hereditary, congenital or degenerative and includes TBI C. Does not include TBI 	<p>1.1.7. True or False: Without treatment, individuals with problematic or unmanageable behaviors are the most likely to become homeless, institutionalized in a mental facility, or imprisoned.</p>	
	<p>1.1.4. True or False: Men sustain nearly 2-3 times as many brain injuries as women.</p>	<p>1.1.8. What type of care setting is focused on saving the individual’s life and preventing further injury?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Acute rehabilitation B. Acute hospital C. Supported living 	

1.1.9. Persons with ABI most likely to have difficulty accessing services are:
A. Individuals with cognitive impairment but lack physical disabilities
B. Individuals with problem behaviors
C. Both A and B

1.2.2. True or False: Traumatic brain injury has been called the “silent epidemic.”

1.1.10. The Brain Injury Association (BIA) estimates that only _____% of individuals with severe brain injuries have adequate funding for long-term treatment.
A. 5%
B. 20%
C. 50%

1.2.3. In the US, there are at least _____ individuals living with TBI:
A. 5.3 million
B. 2.4 million
C. 1 million

1.1.11. The national advocacy organization for persons with brain injury is called:
A. Brain Injury Association (BIA)
B. Rehab Accreditation Commission (CARF)
C. Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO)

1.2.4. What is the leading cause of death from TBI?
A. Falls
B. Motor vehicle crashes
C. Assaults
D. Other

1.2.1. True or False: Medicaid is an example of public funding.

1.2.5. Two examples of national accreditation agencies are:
A. CARF and MDCIS
B. JCAHO and MDCIS
C. CARF and JCAHO

	<p>1.2.6. The TBI Grant Program provides “seed money” for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Integration of services and establishment of policy B. Procurement of financial support C. Both A and B 	<p>1.2.10. It is estimated that TBIs cost how much annually?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. \$2 billion annually B. \$1.5 billion annually C. \$60 billion annually 	
	<p>1.2.7. True or False: The single most important piece of legislation related to brain injury was the TBI Act of 1996.</p>	<p>1.2.11. Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. A degenerative or congenital injury B. Caused by external force C. Occurs before birth 	
	<p>1.2.8. True or False: An injury to the brain occurring after birth that is not hereditary, congenital, or degenerative, and not due to birth trauma is a TBI but not an ABI.</p>	<p>1.2.12. What percentage of all TBIs are considered moderate injuries?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 5% B. 50-80% C. 10-30% 	
	<p>1.2.9. How many American experience the onset of long-term disability following TBI each year?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 80,000-90,000 B. 500,000 C. 2,000,000 	<p>1.3.1. What was important about the Olmstead decision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Extended coverage of private insurance B. Challenged state, federal, and local governments to provide community-based services C. Reduced insurance coverage of TBI 	

	<p>1.3.2. The TBI Act Amendments of 2000 provides the CDC with support to expand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Research into HIV B. Education of advisory boards C. State surveillance and prevention programs 	<p>1.3.6. True or False: Motor vehicle crashes surpassed fall-related injuries as the number one cause of TBI fatalities.</p>	
	<p>1.3.3. The number one cause of TBI injury is due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Falls B. Transportation-related incidents C. Work-related injuries 	<p>1.3.7. The National Institute on Disability and Rehab Research (NIDRR) provided funding to establish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. TBI grants B. TBI model systems of care C. TBI education website 	
	<p>1.3.4. In a study conducted by Kraus et al in 1989, what percentage of adults with brain injuries tested positive for blood alcohol?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 10% B. 25% C. 56% 	<p>1.3.8. The TBI Grant Program is administered by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Health Resources and Services Admin (HRSA) B. National Institutes of Health (NIH) C. The National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) 	
	<p>1.3.5. What percentage of TBIs are due to transportation-related incidents?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 25% B. 44-50% C. 80-90% 	<p>1.3.9. The NIDRR website that provides online resources for outcome measures for persons with BI is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Center on Outcome Measurement in Brain Injury (COMBI) B. Traumatic Brain Injury Model Systems (TBIMS) C. Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) 	

	<p>1.3.10 Non-accidental trauma is the cause of at least _____ of deaths from head trauma in children under two years old?</p> <p>A. 10%</p> <p>B. 50%</p> <p>C. 80%</p>	<p>2.1.1 Forms of cultural devaluation include:</p> <p>A. Labeling and stereotyping or perceived to be a cost to society</p> <p>B. Identified by their label or their difference from those in authority</p> <p>C. Both A and B</p>	
	<p>1.3.11 True or False: After one TBI, the risk for a second injury is three times greater. After a second injury, the risk for a third injury is four times greater.</p>	<p>2.1.2 According to the medical model, who is the “power person”?</p> <p>A. The patient</p> <p>B. The guardian</p> <p>C. The physician or therapist</p>	
	<p>1.3.12 Between 50,000 and 75,000 persons sustain a severe TBI each year. How many of these people die?</p> <p>A. 20%</p> <p>B. Between 1/3 and 1/2</p> <p>C. 70%</p>	<p>2.1.3 Which of the following is an example of a disability “label”:</p> <p>A. “The TBI in bed 2”</p> <p>B. “He’s one of Jerry’s kids”</p> <p>C. “She’s a CVA”</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>	
	<p>1.3.13 What percent of firearm-related TBIs result in death?</p> <p>A. 70%</p> <p>B. 91%</p> <p>C. 80%</p>	<p>2.1.4 True or False: The ultimate goal of BI rehab is to return people who have been injured as fully as possible to their communities.</p>	

	<p>2.1.5 True or False: Inclusion means the person is incorporated and welcomed into the community.</p>	<p>2.1.9 Which of the following is not an interaction style that facilitates outcome goals, partnerships and agreement: A. Watching T.V. B. PEARL C. No Blame and Can versus Can't</p>	
	<p>2.1.6 True or False: Empathy is the ability to direct the treatment session with clear guidelines.</p>	<p>2.2.1 True or False: Integration expects that people fit in and reach for similar standards.</p>	
	<p>2.1.7 True or False: Transferring financial control to the consumer through individual budgets is an example of a key action to achieve self-determination.</p>	<p>2.2.2 The term “active treatment” refers to: A. An interaction intended to result in greater dependence B. An interaction intended to result in greater independence, autonomy and empowerment C. An interaction of either type</p>	
	<p>2.1.8 According to the Interdependence Paradigm, who is the “power person”? A. The doctor B. The person with a disability C. The therapist</p>	<p>2.2.3 In the medical model, what is the real responsibility of the patient? A. To exert their right to equal treatment B. To adapt to the therapy schedule C. To cooperate with the treatment team</p>	

	<p>2.2.4 When is the medical model the most appropriate model to use?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. When the goal is to address interdependence B. When the goal is to address sickness or establish medical stability C. When the goal is for the patient to exert their rights to equal treatment 	<p>2.2.8 True or False: The creation or prolonging of negatively reciprocal interactions (such as being overly corrective, disempowering or using unnecessarily restrictive comments or actions) is an example of mutually reinforcing interactions.</p>	
	<p>2.2.5 True or False: Behavioral research suggests that human behaviors develop and continue because of their desirable effect on the individual.</p>	<p>2.2.9 True or False: The concept of “no blame” proposes that if people are predisposed to behave in certain situations, then holding them at fault or blaming for unwanted actions makes good sense.</p>	
	<p>2.2.6 Mutual reinforcement is characterized by an exchange of reinforcers between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Two or more people B. A patient and their physician C. A patient and their therapist 	<p>2.2.10 True or False: Staff operating from a stance of “can versus can’t” are not likely to encourage inclusion or support a person’s interests.</p>	
	<p>2.2.7 An example of promoting self-determination in the Human Services is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Instituting change through legislature B. Developing leadership skills among people with disabilities C. Both A and B 	<p>2.3.1 Self determination builds on the principles of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Right to refuse, civil rights B. Informed consent, right to refuse C. Informed consent, medical stability 	

	<p>2.3.2 Self-determination revolves around which of the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Freedom, authority, cooperation and finances B. Responsibility, inclusion, rights and compliance C. Freedom, authority, support and responsibility 	<p>2.3.6 True or False: Negative reciprocal relationship refers to relationships that involve ongoing exchange of unwanted events between people.</p>	
	<p>2.3.3 The Interdependent paradigm sees the problem of disability as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Lack of funding B. Focus on medical needs C. Limited or non-existent support for differences 	<p>3.1.1 The medulla contains reflex centers which control involuntary functions such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Muscle function B. Breathing and heart rate C. Eating 	
	<p>2.3.4 Five desired interactional components include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Positive, early, active, reinforce, learn B. Positive, early, all, reinforce, learn C. Positive, early, all, reinforce, look 	<p>3.1.2 The hypothalamus is the major brain region that manages the release of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Epinephrine B. Toxins C. Body hormones 	
	<p>2.3.5 True or False: The rehab process often involves simple techniques and procedures by a single person.</p>	<p>3.1.3 The cerebral hemispheres control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The same side of the body B. The opposite side of the body C. Heart rate and breathing 	

	<p>3.1.4 True or False: A mild brain injury never causes any permanent problems.</p>	<p>3.1.8 The brain stem: A.Is involved with emotions B.Is dedicated to the highest level of thinking C.Controls basic life functions</p>	
	<p>3.1.5 True or False: Examples of post concussion symptoms that may or may not persist include vomiting, difficulty problem solving, irritability.</p>	<p>3.1.9 Brain cells making up the nervous system are called: A.Meninges B.Neurons C.CSF</p>	
	<p>3.1.6 Some causes of anoxic injuries to the brain include: A.Lack of proper nutrition B. Vitamin deficiency C.Near drowning or smoke inhalation</p>	<p>3.1.10 True or False: Injury to the cerebellum can produce problems with coordination.</p>	
	<p>3.1.7 The part of the neuron that is a long, slim “wire” that transmits signals from one cell body to another via junctions is called: A. The cell body B. The axon C. The dendrite</p>	<p>3.1.11 The cerebral cortex is made up of two: A.Reticular activating systems B.Medullas C.Hemispheres</p>	

3.1.12 The four lobes of the brain are:
A. Frontal, parietal, cerebellum, temporal
B. Pons, thalamus, frontal, parietal
C. Frontal, parietal, occipital, temporal

3.1.16 True or False: Each sense except smell relays impulses through the thalamus.

3.1.13 Each cerebral hemisphere is made up of _____ lobes.
A. Two
B. Three
C. Four

3.1.17 This area of the brain monitors impulses from the motor and sensory areas to help control direction, rate, force and steadiness of movements.
A. Cerebellum
B. Frontal lobe
C. Temporal lobe

3.1.14 Which lobe includes the primary visual center?
A. Frontal
B. Occipital
C. Parietal

3.1.18 This part houses basic elemental drives, emotions and survival instincts:
A. Brainstem
B. Limbic system
C. Sensory strip

3.1.15 True or False: Post-concussion symptoms always eventually clear.

3.1.19 True or False: Diffuse axonal injuries (DAI) are damaged nerve cells throughout the brain that are stretched and break.

	<p>3.1.20 True or False: Tremendous pressure can build up inside the brain after an injury. This is because the skull is closed and has no extra room for swelling or fluid.</p>	<p>3.2.3 True or False: When the medulla is injured, life is immediately threatened.</p>	
	<p>3.1.21 A hematoma is: A. An enlarged ventricle B. An abnormal dura mater C. An accumulation of blood</p>	<p>3.2.4 Injury to the limbic system can produce serious problems involving: A. Breathing, heart rate, blood pressure B. Higher level thinking C. Emotional perceptions and feelings</p>	
	<p>3.2.1 The brain stem includes three integral areas called: A. Cerebellum, cortex and pons B. Midbrain, ventricles and meninges C. Medulla, pons and midbrain</p>	<p>3.2.5 There are _____ membranes or meninges that cover the brain. A. Two B. Three C. Four</p>	
	<p>3.2.2 The system which modulates or changes arousal, alertness and concentration is called: A. The occipital system B. The thalamic relay system C. The reticular activating system</p>	<p>3.2.6 A child with a frontal lobe injury may go unnoticed because: A. More children are wearing helmets now B. Parents and teachers act as the child's frontal lobe C. Hormones are not active yet</p>	

3.2.7 A person with damage to the _____ may look “drunk” when they walk, and have poor eye/hand coordination.

- A. Limbic system
- B. Parietal lobe
- C. Cerebellum

3.2.11 True or False: A decreased amount of oxygen to the brain is called “hypoxia.”

3.2.8 A subdural hematoma is the result of bleeding into the:

- A. Space between the dura mater and arachnoid mater
- B. The ventricles
- C. The cerebrospinal fluid

3.2.12 Two structures associated with the limbic system include:

- A. The thalamus and hypothalamus
- B. The frontal lobe and cerebellum
- C. The hippocampus and amygdala

3.2.9 True or False: A coup-contracoup injury means that the back is struck.

3.2.13 Injury to the basal ganglia may result in:

- A. Slowness and loss of movement
- B. Muscle rigidity
- C. Tremor
- D. All of the above

3.2.10 The brain sits inside of a rough and bony skull and is bathed in:

- A. Blood
- B. Synovial fluid
- C. Cerebrospinal fluid

3.2.14 The tiny brain cells making up the nervous system, which are “communicators” are called:

- A. Glial cells
- B. Neurons
- C. Meninges

	<p>3.2.15 Near the back of the eyes, the optic nerves carry signals that cross at a site called:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. The medullaB. The ventricleC. The optic chiasm	<p>3.2.19 A brain injury is the result of two injuries, the “primary injury” caused by the initial blow, and the “secondary injury” caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. MedicationsB. Broken teethC. Swelling and contusions to the brain	
	<p>3.2.16 Which area of the brain is responsible for the production of speech?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Brocca’s areaB. Wernicke’s areaC. Acoustic meatus	<p>3.2.20 Parkinson’s disease is an example of injury or disease of the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. HippocampusB. Basal gangliaC. Corpus callosum	
	<p>3.2.17 The functions of the parietal lobe include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Attention, inhibition, initiationB. Breathing, heart rateC. Sense of touch, spatial	<p>3.2.21 Each neuron has three parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. The cell body, axon and dendriteB. The cell body, dendrite and ventricleC. The axon, dendrite and ventricle	
	<p>3.2.18 The hippocampus is most commonly associated with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Memory functionB. Sensory relayC. Sight	<p>3.2.22 Neurons receive and transmit information with electrical impulses alternating with chemical messengers known as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Diffuse axonal injuryB. AnoxiaC. Neurotransmitters	

3.2.23 One of the measures used to describe the level of severity of a brain injury is: A.FIM score B.ADL score C.GCS score	3.2.27 The left and right hemispheres are connected by a band of nerve fibers that exchanges information called: A. Amygdala B. Hippocampus callosum C. Corpus callosum		
3.2.24 Individual nerve cells that are stretched and break during a brain injury cause: A.Nausea B.Diffuse axonal injury C.Meningitis	3.2.28 True or False: The left hemisphere responds to information in holistic and spatial sense (shapes, faces, music, art).		
3.2.25 Neurons communicate with each other by way of: A.A blood flow process B.Physical connections C.An electro-chemical process	3.2.29 True or False: Brocca's area is the area of the brain that controls the muscles of the arm and hand.		
3.2.26 The _____ is wedged between the brainstem and cerebral cortex and hitched to the back of the head: A. Cerebellum B. Thalamus C. Frontal lobe	3.2.30 The functions of the temporal lobe include: A. Attention, speaking, planning B. Balance, coordination C. Memory, hearing, understanding language		

3.2.31 The motor strip is in which lobe of the brain?
A. Frontal
B. Parietal
C. Temporal

3.2.35 The frontal lobe has these functions:
A. Motor planning, judgment, initiation
B. Arousal, sense of touch, memory
C. Hearing, balance, coordination

3.2.32 The “working memory” is primarily found in which part of the brain?
A. Frontal lobe
B. Parietal lobe
C. Temporal lobe

3.2.36 The primary sensory cortex is located in which lobe of the brain:
A. Frontal lobe
B. Parietal lobe
C. Temporal lobe

3.2.33 The function of the cerebellum is to:
A. Control direction, rate and force of movement
B. Control emotional responses
C. Control arousal

3.3.1 True or False: The primary sensory cortex is the site where movement is initiated.

3.2.34 The left hemisphere generally processes information in a:
A. Linear and logical sense
B. Holistic and spatial sense
C. Linear, logical, holistic and spatial sense

3.3.2 The centers for both language and hearing are located in:
A. The frontal lobe
B. The occipital lobe
C. The temporal lobe

	<p>3.3.3 Wernicke’s area is located in the left temporal-parietal lobe and governs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A.Sight B.Movement C.Understanding of speech 	<p>3.3.7 The organ where transmitted sound waves vibrate thousands of tiny sensitive hairs is called:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Dendrite B. Hippocampus C. Organ of Corti 	
	<p>3.3.4 “Akinesia” means”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A.Rapid alternating movement B.Slowness of movement C.Poor balance 	<p>3.3.8 The Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) measures these parameters after brain injury:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Eye, verbal and motor response B. Eye, ROM, muscle spasms C. Hearing, verbal and motor responses 	
	<p>3.3.5 Hydrocephalus is a condition caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A.Excess cerebrospinal fluid B.Excess blood C.Excess synovial fluid 	<p>3.3.9 Glial cells are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A.An area with accumulation of blood B.Excess CSF C.Non-communicating “glue” cells that nourish neurons 	
	<p>3.3.6 This structure makes up about 1/8th of the brain’s mass and has its own distinctive arrangement of brain cells.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Pons B. Reticular activating system C. Cerebellum 	<p>3.3.10 The diencephalon is made up of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A.The cerebral cortex B.The thalamus and hypothalamus C.The brain stem 	

3.3.11 A score of 10 on the Glasgow Coma Scale indicates:
A. Mild brain injury
B. Moderate brain injury
C. Severe brain injury

3.3.15 The pons serves as a bridge between :
A. The ventricles
B. The right and left hemispheres
C. The cerebrum and cerebellum

3.3.12 The hypothalamus is the control center for:
A. Motor movement
B. Breathing, heart rate, blood pressure
C. Hunger, thirst, sexual response

3.3.16 True or False: The amygdala seems to be tied with hormone production.

3.3.13 Injury to the _____ can cause difficulty with short term memory and organizing and retrieving previously stored memories:
A. Basal ganglia
B. Thalamus
C. Hippocampus

3.3.17 Inside the brain there are four different ventricles whose purpose is to:
A. Cushion and protect the brain when swelling occurs
B. Produce CSF
C. Both A and B

3.3.14 A “fight or flight” structure that is closely tied with emotional memories and reactions is:
A. The basal ganglia
B. The thalamus
C. The amygdala

3.3.18 True or False: The outer, tough layer which covers the brain is called the pia mater.

	<p>3.3.19 If a person with a BI is getting sleepy or having trouble attending to their environment, they may have an injury to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The reticular activating system B. The corpus callosum C. The dura mater 	<p>4.1.3 True or False: Educational history such as evidence of a learning disability is important for the rehab team to know.</p>	
	<p>3.3.20 Between the pia mater and the arachnoid mater there is a teacup full of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Cerebrospinal fluid B. Blood C. Ventricles 	<p>4.1.4 True or False: Following a tonic-clonic seizure, a person may experience increased energy and has memory of the seizure.</p>	
	<p>4.1.1 Recovery from brain injury:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Is predictable B. Follows routine steps C. Is unique 	<p>4.1.5 Important information for rehab providers to know about the accident/injury include all but which of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The model of the car involved B. The area of the brain injured C. Co-existing medical conditions 	
	<p>4.1.2 If a medication error is made, it should be immediately reported to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The administrator B. The physician/nurse C. The therapist 	<p>4.1.6 A _____ is flexion and fixation of a joint due to a wasting away and abnormal shortening of muscle fibers and loss of skin elasticity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Contracture B. Spasticity C. Heterotopic ossification 	

4.1.7 Symptoms of post-traumatic hydrocephalus usually occur within _____ year(s) post injury:
A. 5
B. 1
C. 10

4.1.11 True or False: Universal or standard procedures refer to an approach to infection control that helps prevent the transmission of water borne pathogens.

4.1.8 True or False: Spasticity is abnormal growth of bone in soft tissues or around joints.

4.1.12 True or False: Persons exhibiting irritability, agitation, impulsivity and anxiety may need a more stimulating environment.

4.1.9 The areas of the body most likely to have problems with skin breakdown are:
A. Bony prominences
B. The upper arm
C. The knee

4.1.13 _____ seizures are a sudden burst of abnormal, generalized discharges that usually affect both hemispheres of the brain.
A. Generalized
B. Simple partial
C. Complex partial

4.1.10 Precipitants that may increase the potential for seizure include all but which of the following?
A. Fatigue and illness
B. Elevated body temperature
C. Use of a vail bed

4.1.14 If a patient is actively choking and unable to exchange air, medical personnel should be trained to provide:
A. Heimlich maneuver
B. IV antibiotics
C. Suctioning

	<p>4.1.15 True or False: Substance abuse causes significant negative effects on the brain and central nervous system.</p>	<p>4.1.19 Psychiatric manifestations that may occur after brain injury include: A. Bipolar disorder B. Major depression C. Anxiety disorder D. All of the above</p>	
	<p>4.1.16 True or False: The most common neurological condition reported after brain injury is seizures.</p>	<p>4.2.1 Important pre-assessment information includes: A. How the injury happened B. Age at onset of injury C. History of major hospitalizations and surgeries D. All of the above</p>	
	<p>4.1.17 Paralysis on one side of the body is called: A. Hemiparesis B. Hemiplegia C. Hematoma</p>	<p>4.2.2 Trauma to the _____ can affect the respiratory system. A. Skin B. Gastrointestinal area C. Trachea and larynx</p>	
	<p>4.1.18 A twisted position to the neck is called: A. Tracheostomy B. Torticollis C. Hemiparetic</p>	<p>4.2.3 _____ is an increase in muscle tone-tension: A. Contractures B. Heterotopic ossification C. Spasticity</p>	

4.2.4 A _____ may be placed in a surgical opening into the stomach to administer liquid feedings:
A. A shunt
B. A gastrostomy tube
C. A pharyngeal tube

4.2.8 True or False: An antidepressant can take 3-8 weeks before a noticeable change occurs.

4.2.5 True or False: Medications to enhance arousal, for behavioral control and mood regulation after brain injury have only a positive effect on recovery.

4.2.9 A disturbance in a specific, localized area of one hemisphere of the brain is called:
A. A generalized seizure
B. A partial seizure
C. An absence seizure

4.2.6 Cardiovascular injury following BI may be due to:
A. Complications from direct trauma
B. Damage to the area of the brain that controls the heart
C. Both A and B

4.2.10 _____ seizures, formerly known as petit mal, have transient loss of consciousness for several seconds, with a loss of attention or staring into space:
A. Simple partial
B. Absence
C. Myoclonic

4.2.7 True or False: Persons with hypo arousal may benefit from increased environmental stimulation.

4.2.11 Nearly ____% of individuals with ABI had a history of alcohol abuse or dependence prior to injury.
A. 10%
B. 58%
C. 72%

4.2.12 True or False: Difficulty swallowing is called aphasia.

4.2.16 Hydrocephalus is enlargement of:
A.The ventricles
B.The external meatus
C.Hematoma

4.2.13 Coordinated, rhythmic contractions of smooth muscle that forces food through the digestive track is called:
A. Regurgitation
B. Polydipsia
C. Peristalsis

4.2.17 _____ is a serious potential complication of immobility:
A.Cogwheel rigidity
B.Cellulitis
C.Deep venous thrombosis (DVT)

4.2.14 When a person awakens after a seizure to a state of confusion, extreme fatigue and no memory of seizure, this is called:
A. Postictal state
B. Tardive dyskinesia
C. Status epilepticus

4.2.18 Examples of SSRI antidepressants include:
A.Desyrel and Ambien
B.Haldol
C.Paxil and Celexa

4.2.15 True or False: Weakness on one side of the body is called hemiplegia.

4.2.19 Risk factors for Alzheimer's disease include:
A. Age, depression, cigarette use
B. Age, family history of Alzheimer's or Down's, history of TBI
C. History of TBI, depression, diet

<p>4.2.20 The following medications have been used to treat post-traumatic agitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Tegretol and DepakoteB. Eldepryl and SinemetC. Aricept and Exelon	<p>4.2.24 True or False: Hypotension is elevated blood pressure exceeding 140/90 mm Hg.</p>
<p>4.2.21 _____ seizures have no loss of consciousness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Complex partial seizuresB. Tonic-clonic seizuresC. Simple partial seizures	<p>4.2.25 First aid for seizures includes all but which of the following?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Turn the person to their sideB. Place an object in their mouth to avoid tongue swallowingC. Loosen tight clothing
<p>4.2.22 Examples of antianxiety medications include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Aricept and ExelonB. Ativan and XanaxC. Prozac and Celexa	<p>4.2.26 _____ is rigidity with little jerks when the muscle in the arms and legs are stretched by the examiner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Tardive dyskinesiaB. Cogwheel rigidityC. Torticollis
<p>4.2.23 True or False: Apraxia is difficulty understanding speech and/or difficulty expressing thoughts.</p>	<p>4.2.27 A continuous seizure that lasts more than 5 minutes or two seizures without time in between is called:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Status epilepticusB. Myoclonic seizuresC. Absence seizures

4.2.28 Which of the following is not an extrapyramidal symptom:

- A. Dystonic reaction
- B. Itchy skin
- C. Akathisia

4.2.32 _____ is a medication used to treat Alzheimer's disease that is being studied for possible benefit after TBI:

- A. Ritalin
- B. Aricept
- C. Permax

4.2.29 _____ is a very serious side effect of antipsychotic medications which is characterized by lip smacking, rhythmic darting of the tongue and chewing movements:

- A. Dystonic reaction
- B. Akathisia
- C. Tardive Dyskinesia

4.3.1 True or False: Bladder training should begin as soon as the person is out of coma.

4.2.30 Substance abuse further complicates brain injury by all of the following except:

- A. Increased likelihood of cerebral edema
- B. Fluid and electrolyte abnormalities
- C. Increased risk of torticollis

4.3.2 First aid for seizures includes all but which of the following?

- A. Placing pillows or padded side rails up
- B. Giving water during or after the seizure
- C. Putting something soft under the head if possible

4.2.31 _____ is an inability to conduct purposeful movement:

- A. Apraxia
- B. Aphasia
- C. Tardive dyskinesia

4.3.3 True or False: Substance abuse complicates brain injury because fluid and electrolyte abnormalities can worsen cerebral edema, and the likelihood of developing hematomas is greater in persons with cerebral atrophy associated with alcohol use.

	<p>4.3.4 Examples of anti-Parkinson’s medications include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A.Aricept and Exelon B.Ritalin and Provigil C.Sinemet and Symmetrel 	<p>4.3.8 A neurogenic bladder is caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A.Abnormal bladder shape B.Poor muscle tone in the urinary system C.Central or peripheral nervous system injury 	
	<p>4.3.5 Respiratory complications following BI may include all but which of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A.Infection B.Skin lacerations C.Airway obstruction 	<p>4.3.9 _____ are the most frequent complication of chronic illness and physical disability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Spastic muscles B. Heterotopic ossifications C. Pressure ulcers 	
	<p>4.3.6 Examples of anticonvulsant medications include all but which of the following?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A.Tegretol B.Neurontin C.Risperdal 	<p>4.3.10 The term “aspiration” means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A.Inhaling foods, liquids or vomitus into the lungs B.Return of swallowed food to the mouth C.Surgical opening made in the neck 	
	<p>4.3.7 _____ is the inability to sit or stand still:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A.Dystonic reaction B.Postictal state C.Akathisia 	<p>4.3.11 True or False: Bladder contraction syndrome is the most common type of bladder incontinence after brain injury.</p>	

	<p>4.3.12 An aura, such as a ringing sound, dreamy sensation, nausea, or a strange feeling may come on before a person experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Generalized seizureB. Myoclonic seizureC. Complex partial seizure	<p>5.1.2 Things that are followed by something enjoyable are more likely to occur. This is called:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Positive interactionB. Positive reinforcementC. Negative reinforcement	
	<p>4.3.13 Prevention of skin breakdown is best managed by all but which of the following?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Frequently examining the skinB. Use of vicodinC. Proper transfer techniques	<p>5.1.3 When good things happen after a behavior, that behavior is more likely to be repeated in the future. This is an example of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. RewardsB. ExtinctionC. Avoidance	
	<p>4.3.14 Medications used to treat gastrointestinal problems may include all but which of the following?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. VicodinB. TagametC. Prilosec	<p>5.1.4 When behavior gets someone out of an unpleasant situation or removes the threat of one, this is called:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. PunishmentB. Escape or avoidanceC. Extinction	
	<p>5.1.1 True or False: “Behavior” is everything and anything we do.</p>	<p>5.1.5 The A-B-C data gathering stands for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Antecedents, behaviors, consequencesB. Asking, behaving, challengingC. Anticipate, behaviors, consequences	

5.1.6 _____ is the length of time that a behavior occurs:
A. Frequency
B. Rate
C. Duration

5.1.10 _____ is the number of times that a skill or behavior is observed to occur:
A. Frequency
B. Rate
C. Latency

5.1.7 _____ is a treatment method in which the skill is analyzed into components that can be taught and measured.
A. Task analysis
B. Shaping
C. Fading

5.1.11 The simplest method to use to identify positive reinforcers is:
A. Check their medical record
B. Ask the patient
C. Ask the patient's physician

5.1.8 True or False: Treatment plans should be considered static.

5.1.12 _____ is a type of reinforcement that is provided when a person gets progressively closer to the ultimate target behavior:
A. Fading
B. Incidental teaching
C. Shaping

5.1.9 _____ is turning a situation into a learning opportunity by helping a person troubleshoot through a problem is an example of:
A. Shaping
B. Incidental teaching
C. Fading

5.1.13 True or False: It is important to be consistent and carry out treatment for behavioral issues in all settings.

	<p>5.1.14 A treatment strategy that might be used to address anxiety is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Task analysis B. Alarm on watch C. Relaxation techniques 	<p>5.1.18 _____ involves the inclusion of the individual in the development and design of the treatment plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Positive reinforcement B. Person-centered treatment planning C. Outcome-driven treatment 	
	<p>5.1.15 Examples of environmental influences include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. People B. Sounds C. Temperature D. All of the above 	<p>5.2.1 When behavior that leads to a negative consequence, this is called:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Avoidance B. Negative reinforcement C. Punishment 	
	<p>5.1.16 Reviewing a written diary of events in a daily planner is an example of a treatment strategy that addresses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Language issues B. Memory loss C. Aggression 	<p>5.2.2 The discharge site or the next placement is a primary focus for treatment planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Percent of opportunities B. Positive reinforcement C. Outcome driven treatment planning 	
	<p>5.1.17 Guidelines for interaction include all but which of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Avoid humor B. Be positive C. Don't take things personally 	<p>5.2.3 When impaired vision is combined with balance and coordination problems, it can affect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Expressive and receptive language B. Motor skills and spatial orientation C. Ability to recall information 	

	<p>5.2.4 Domains of function listed in the text include which of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Mobility, health issues, leisure skills B. Vocational skills, household management C. Both A and B 	<p>5.2.8 Scientific studies show that unwanted behaviors are sometimes maintained because they produce:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Negative consequences B. Positive reinforcement C. Incidental teaching 	
	<p>5.2.5 Anosognosia is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Weakening of a behavior B. Use of gradual changes from artificial to a more natural cueing stimuli C. Lack of awareness of deficits 	<p>5.2.9 _____ is the number of times that a behavior occurs in a specific time period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Frequency B. Rate C. Duration 	
	<p>5.2.6 True or False: Following brain injury, limited therapeutic outlets can lead to substance abuse.</p>	<p>5.2.10 Asking a speaker to slow down is a treatment strategy that can be used to address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Executive functioning loss B. Impaired receptive speech C. Difficulty initiating activities 	
	<p>5.2.7 True or False: Duration is the length of time that it takes a person to initiate a behavior.</p>	<p>5.3.1 Following TBI, the most prominent problems include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Paralysis B. Hemiplegia and impaired gait C. Cognitive problems, memory loss and impaired problem solving 	

	<p>5.3.2 Behavior is controlled by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. The sensory and nervous systemB. The nervous system interacting with the endocrine systemC. The nervous system and the environment	<p>5.3.6 True or False: Percent of opportunities is a useful measure for knowing whether or not a behavior occurred when the opportunity was available.</p>	
	<p>5.3.3 When a behavior that has been previously reinforced is not followed by a positive reinforcer, the behavior is weakened. This is called:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Positive reinforcementB. Negative reinforcementC. Extinction	<p>5.3.7 In general, each outcome will have one or more:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. GoalsB. BehaviorsC. Reinforcers	
	<p>5.3.4 The four ways that the environment affects behavior are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Rewards, control, reinforce, ignoreB. Rewards, punishment, control, reinforceC. Rewards, escape, punishment, extinction	<p>5.3.8 Which of the following is not part of behavior treatment planning?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Assessing neuropsychological factorsB. Daily memorization tasksC. Identifying positive reinforcers	
	<p>5.3.5 True or False: Executive functioning refers to the ability to remember and understand speech.</p>	<p>5.3.9 True or False: Fading is the use of gradual change from artificial to more natural cueing stimuli.</p>	

	<p>5.3.10 Bethany does not like P.T. She yells and kicks at the therapist. She is removed from therapy and taken to her room. The TV is turned on to calm her down. This is an example of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Positive reinforcement B. Negative reinforcement C. Negative consequences 	<p>6.1.4 _____ are a natural link between hospital, home and school. However, they need the support of professionals to plan for successful reintegration to school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Physicians B. Therapists C. Families 	
	<p>6.1.1 Teenagers are most susceptible to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Pedestrian/motor accidents B. Sports and auto occupant accidents C. Bike accidents 	<p>6.1.5 If the student is unable to grasp new concepts without repeated exposures, this is an example of impaired:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Higher level problem solving B. Memory C. Language skills 	
	<p>6.1.2 The greatest percentage of brain maturation occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Birth to age five B. Pre-teenage years C. Late teenage years 	<p>6.1.6 A child that is distracted by normal classroom activity may have deficits in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Language skills B. Memory C. Attention 	
	<p>6.1.3 True or False: To qualify for a 504 plan, a student is required to have a presumed disability.</p>	<p>6.2.1 Extended time on tests, preferential seating and assistance with project planning are examples of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Academic accommodations B. Home modifications C. Cognitive deficits 	

	<p>6.2.2 Specialized school services are provided by law by all of the following except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. ADA B. IDEA C. Section 504 of the rehab act 	<p>6.2.6 An IEP is all of the following except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. A contract between the student's family and the school system B. An Individualized Education Plan C. An Internal Evaluation Plan 	
	<p>6.2.3 True or False: Three of the top four TBI incidence rates were in the age groups of children with children aged 0-4 having the highest rate of overall incidence of TBI.</p>	<p>6.3.1 True or False: Preschoolers with injuries to their frontal lobes often look fine within a few weeks or months after their injury and there are seldom serious cognitive and behavioral problems that emerge as the child grows.</p>	
	<p>6.2.4 _____ is a strong predictor of the cause of brain injury in children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Gender B. Age C. Race 	<p>6.3.2 _____ peak maturation periods have been identified in normally developing children. These may be significantly affected depending on the age of the child, type of BI and region of the brain injured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Two B. Four C. Five 	
	<p>6.2.5 True or False: Eligibility for special education ends at the beginning of high school or age 16.</p>	<p>6.3.3 Common physical effects of brain injury in children are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Seizures, headaches and lack of endurance B. Hearing impairments and nausea C. Impaired social skills 	

	<p>6.3.4 True or False: IDEA is part of the Rehabilitation act of 1973 which requires schools receiving federal funding to provide reasonable accommodations to allow an individual with a disability to participate.</p>	<p>7.2.2 A common “trade off” belief where the family member prays for God to take them instead of their loved one is known as: A. Suicidal ideation B. Disassociation C. Survivor guilt</p>	
	<p>7.1.1 One of the most effective strategies that staff and caregivers can do is: A. Give advice about BI B. Share your own experiences C. Listen</p>	<p>7.3.1 _____ is a symptom of post-traumatic distress: A. Blunted affect B. Sleeping C. Hyberv verbal behaviors</p>	
	<p>7.1.2 True or False: Family members often get a little annoyed with the survivor, thinking that the person is not trying hard enough.</p>	<p>8.1.1 Legal rights are: A. Developed from court decisions B. Are changed after a brain injury C. Are powers or privileges that an individual has under the law</p>	
	<p>7.2.1 As the family adjusts to their family member’s injuries, they may experience: A. Feelings of helplessness or anger B. Anxiety or fear C. Both A and B</p>	<p>8.1.2 If an individual is unable to exercise their legal rights, a _____ may exercise those rights for the individual as allowed by the state law. A. Pastor B. Legal representative C. Significant other</p>	

	<p>8.1.3 Which of the following is not an example of a patient's right?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The facility may open mail and review B. Right to privacy C. Right to dress according to individual preference 	<p>8.1.7 True or False: The Olmstead decision required state and local governments to provide services in the most restrictive setting appropriate for the needs of the individual.</p>	
	<p>8.1.4 True or False: Seclusion and restraint procedures may be implemented in the place of appropriate treatment planning.</p>	<p>8.1.8 An example of exploitation would be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Failure to provide for basic needs B. Willful infliction of an injury C. Use of a dependent individual's property illegally or without consent 	
	<p>8.1.5 Who/what determines that an individual is legally incompetent?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The court B. A nurse C. An advance directive 	<p>8.1.9 To establish guardianship of an adult:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The court must appoint the guardian B. The court must follow the standards required by state law C. Both A and B 	
	<p>8.1.6 What is the situation in which use of a restraint or seclusion may be necessary?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. When a person tries to get out of bed alone B. When the person is an imminent danger to him/herself or others C. When a person is being loud or disruptive 	<p>8.1.10 A Power of Attorney is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. An attorney who works with persons following TBI B. A document in which a competent person appoints another to act for him in legal or financial matters C. The same as a guardianship 	

8.1.11 HIPAA created national standards to protect:
A. People with TBI
B. Payment
C. Medical records and protected health information

8.1.15 Types of maltreatment typically addressed by laws are:
A. Abuse
B. Neglect
C. Exploitation
D. All of the above

8.1.12 True or False: Accreditation standards vary with the setting.

8.1.16 True or False: Parents are the natural guardians of minors or children.

8.1.13 Informed consent refers to:
A. The right of a patient to prevent disclosure
B. The rights of minors
C. The right of a patient to consent to care only after the healthcare provider fully discloses the risks and facts

8.1.17 True or False: A staff member may be held liable for a breach of confidentiality.

8.1.14 True or False: Physical changes after brain injury change a person's legal rights.

8.1.18 True or False: An advocate is an individual or organization who serves on behalf of an individual.

8.1.19 True or False: A person with a guardian does not lose basic legal rights.

8.2.4 Ethical standards are:
A. Doing good for each patient
B. Adherence to laws and employer rules and policies
C. Standards of professional conduct rooted in moral principles and values

8.2.1 True or False: A living will is another word for “Guardianship Document.”

8.2.5 True or False: A restraint is always a mechanical device that restricts movement or access to one’s body, against one’s will.

8.2.2 Seclusion is generally defined as:
A. Isolating a person from others
B. Physically preventing a person from leaving a confined area
C. Both A and B

8.2.6 Title I of the ADA covers:
A. Accessible housing
B. Public accommodations
C. Discrimination against persons with disabilities in the areas of recruitment and hiring

8.2.3 True or False: Competency or capacity is a medical term that describes a person’s physical abilities.

8.2.7 Title III of the ADA covers:
A. Transportation
B. Employment
C. Public accommodations

	<p>8.2.8 Title IV of the ADA addresses telephone and television access for persons with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Language differences B. Hearing or speech disabilities C. Both A and B 	<p>8.3.1 True or False: In <i>Youngberg vs. Romeo</i>, the US Supreme Court held that a basic liberty under the Constitution is to have access to chemical restraints.</p>	
	<p>8.2.9 A durable power of attorney for health care is also known as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. A medical power of attorney B. A living will C. A guardian 	<p>8.3.2 True or False: There are two basic sources of law that provide individual rights at both state and federal levels: common law and statutory law.</p>	
	<p>8.2.10 The transportation provisions of the ADA cover services such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Employment B. Education C. Public bussing 	<p>8.3.3 A guardianship is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. A legal term that describes a person’s mental ability to understand decisions B. A document in which a person appoints another person to act in legal matters C. A legal arrangement — the guardian has the duty to care for another 	
	<p>8.2.11 Privilege is the right of a patient to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Prevent the right to consent to care B. Prevent disclosure of healthcare information by a provider C. Prevent guardianship 	<p>8.3.4 True or False: A guardian who is also a divorced parent may want to limit or restrict access of the son/daughter to the other parent, if there have been conflicts in the past. A court order is not required.</p>	