



Continuing Education Questionnaire

Write Your Name:

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“The Art and Science of Neurorehabilitation: Converging Person Centered Care with Evidence Based Modeling”

1. Person Centered Care is a way of thinking and doing things that sees the people using health and social services as equal partners in the following:

- A. Planning Care**
- B. Developing Care**
- C. Monitoring Care**
- D. All of the above**
- E. None of the above**

2. Person Centered Care places participants and their families at the center of decisions. This produces

- A. no real effect on outcomes.**
- B. the best outcomes.**
- C. negative outcomes when working alongside professionals**
- D. a problem because the old model of care was working just fine.**

3. What is not considered in person centered care:

- A. Participant's desires**
- B. Participant values**
- C. Family situations**
- D. Lifestyle**
- E. Financial status of the participant**

4. The authors of the presentation would state that evidence-based modeling is

- A. when you use statistical modeling to develop the pathway for clinical outcomes**
- B. when you use clinical impressions to develop a model based on experience**
- C. when you use professional consensus only**
- D. when you use the participants goals only**

5. Traditional methods of rehabilitation included all of the following EXCEPT

- A. Doctor-supervised program**
- B. Planning**
- C. Implementing**
- D. Examining if better or worse**
- E. Statistics**

6. Rasch Analysis is a statistical technique that evaluates

- A. Score differences from admission to discharge
- B. Reliability
- C. Construct validity
- D. Both A and B
- E. Both B and C
- F. None of the above

7. The high impact/low probability barriers include all of the following but

- A. Audition
- B. Dizziness
- C. Depression
- D. Vision

8. The medium impact/medium probability barriers include,

- A. Inappropriate social awareness
- B. Irritability-agitation
- C. Sensitivity to symptoms
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

9. The integrated treatment portion of the model includes _____ and _____.

- A. Depression and anxiety
- B. Self-care and initiation
- C. Remediation and compensation
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

10. Integrating the statistical model with person centered care results in a 4 pronged arrow that shows how to flexibly adapt to changes and progress. The four prongs include...

- A. Moving backward when necessary
- B. Moving forward when ready
- C. Learning compensatory strategies to adapt to deficits
- D. Remediating deficits to return to baseline
- E. All of the above
- F. None of the above

