**DATE:** June 22, 2022

**TOPIC: June 2022 Adult Functional Screen Quiz**

**Purpose:** The quiz serves to:

* Provide a user friendly tool for agency screen liaisons to help screeners improve their overall knowledge of screen instructions and procedures.
* Encourage discussion among screeners in order to arrive at the correct answers.
* Encourage screeners to think about the reason(s) for their selections and compare those with the rationale provided on the answer version of the quiz.

The answers to the quiz questions may not be found verbatim in the [Instructions](https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/functionalscreen/ltcfs/instructions.htm) manual or [HRS Supplement](https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02525.pdf); however, the rationales should be assumed to be correct and we would expect the screeners to arrive at those answers as they apply the information found in those resources.

As always, do not assume any medical conditions, diagnoses, support needs, or deficits are present for any person described in any question. For instance, do not assume any person described has an intellectual disability unless the information provided tells you that the person has that diagnosis.

In addition, a given diagnosis may have variable signs and symptoms and not everyone will have the same signs and symptoms. Screeners should select the level of assistance needed based on need and not solely on a diagnosis. If there are questions on this, please reach out to your liaison who can reach out to [DHSLTCFSTeam@dhs.wisconsin.gov](mailto:DHSLTCFSTeam@dhs.wisconsin.gov), if needed.

This quiz includes questions pertaining to Diagnoses, ADLs, HRS Table, Communication, and Substance Use.

**1.** Shinya has a cognitive impairment from a confirmed diagnosis of microcephaly and lives at an adult family home. He has no physical impairments. When it comes to using the toilet, he needs to be reminded by his support staff to go to the bathroom every two hours or he would experience incontinence. He also needs to be reminded to wipe after a bowel movement and flush the toilet. The screener observes Shinya independently transfer on and off his toilet and notices that he uses a raised toilet seat and grab bars. The screener gathers collateral information from Shinya’s support staff and determines that the equipment that is present in the bathroom was installed to make the home more accessible and that Shinya does not need to use the grab bar or raised toilet seat. What selection should the screener make for the Toileting ADL on Shinya’s LTCFS?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | 1: Help is needed to complete the task safely but **helper DOES NOT have to be physically present throughout the task**.   * Primary Diagnosis: **A9** Other Congenital Disorders, that may meet state or federal definitions of DD * Secondary Diagnosis: None * No Adaptive Equipment |
| B) | 1: Help is needed to complete the task safely but **helper DOES NOT have to be physically present throughout the task**.   * Primary Diagnosis: **A9** Other Congenital Disorders, that may meet state or federal definitions of DD * Secondary Diagnosis: None * Uses Toilet Grab Bars/Rails * Uses Commode or Other Adaptive Equipment​ |
| C) | 2: Help is needed to complete the task safely and **helper DOES need to be present throughout the task**.   * Primary Diagnosis: **A9** Other Congenital Disorders, that may meet state or federal definitions of DD * Secondary Diagnosis: None​ * No Adaptive Equipment |
| D) | ​2: Help is needed to complete the task safely and **helper DOES need to be present throughout the task**. ​   * Primary Diagnosis: **A9** Other Congenital Disorders, that may meet state or federal definitions of DD * Secondary Diagnosis: None * Uses Toilet Grab Bars/Rails * Uses Commode or Other Adaptive Equipment |

**2.** Zlatko has confirmed diagnoses of autism spectrum disorder and intellectual disability. He needs to be physically assisted by his mother for all aspects of bathing due to his cognitive impairment. He experiences symptoms of sensory overload when water, scented soap, or a washcloth touches his body when he is bathing. When this occurs, he will bite his arms and pull his hair out. This has led to multiple injuries and infections requiring medical interventions. His mother has developed an informal plan to support Zlatko that is implemented when he bathes every other day. Zlatko’s mother provides him with a fidget spinner to occupy his hands, uses unscented soap, and uses a soft sponge. Since implementing these interventions, Zlatko has stopped harming himself. He does not wander or exhibit offensive/violent behaviors. What selection should the screener make for Behaviors Requiring Interventions on the HRS Table on Zlakto’s LTCFS?

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | Not Applicable |
| B) | 1-3 times/month |
| C) | Weekly |
| D) | 2-6 times/week |
| E) | * 1. times/day |

**3.** Which of the following skilled nursing tasks may be selected on the HRS Table if completed outside of an individual’s home or current residence?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | Manual lymphatic drainage and massage |
| B) | Tracheostomy Care |
| C) | IV chemotherapy |
| D) | Transfusions |
| E) | None of the above |

**4.** Geraldine is diagnosed with nicotine dependence. She does not currently use or have a history of using illicit drugs or alcohol. The screener should select **K1: Substance Use disorder** and select 2 for the substance use question.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | True |
| B) | False |

**5.** Dwight has right sided weakness as a result of a verified diagnosis of a cerebrovascular accident (CVA). When completing transfers in and out of bed, he uses the electrical function of his hospital bed and a transfer handle to transfer independently. He would need physical assistance from another person to get out of bed if it were not for the presence of the electrical function. What selection should be made for the Transferring ADL on Dwight’s LTCFS?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | 0: Person is **independent** in completing the activity safely.   * No Adaptive Equipment |
| B) | 0: Person is **independent** in completing the activity safely.   * Uses Grab Bar(s), Bed Bar, or Bed Railing |
| C) | 1: Help is needed to complete the task safely but **helper DOES NOT have to be physically present throughout the task**.   * Primary Diagnosis: **E3** Cerebral Vascular Accident (CVA, stroke) with onset at age 22 or AFTER * Secondary Diagnosis: None * No Adaptive Equipment |
| D) | 1: Help is needed to complete the task safely but **helper DOES NOT have to be physically present throughout the task**.   * Primary Diagnosis: **E3** Cerebral Vascular Accident (CVA, stroke) with onset at age 22 or AFTER * Secondary Diagnosis: None * Uses Grab Bar(s), Bed Bar, or Bed Railing |

**6.** Which of the following is NOT an example of an assistive communication device that may be considered when selecting “**1: Can fully communicate with the use of an assistive device”** for the Communication section of the LTCFS?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | Battery-powered artificial larynx |
| B) | Word and picture board |
| C) | A non-English speaker using phone interpretation services to fully communicate with an English speaker |
| D) | Speech generating device |

**7.** Choose which sub-module of the HRS Table listed on the top row should be selected for each of the following tasks listed in the left-hand column. Please select only one HRS option for each task provided.

**Note:** If completing the quiz electronically, click on the appropriate circle and press the spacebar to select or de-select a response.

|  | IV Medications, Fluids or IV Line Flushes | Medication Administration | Medication Management | Oxygen and/or Respiratory Treatments | Other Wound Cares |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Applying a pain patch |  |  |  |  |  |
| Putting medication for a nebulizer treatment into a nebulizer |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monitoring for seizure activity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flushing a G-tube that is only used for medications after a medication is administered through the G-tube |  |  |  |  |  |
| Applying an ointment to a boil |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drawing blood to check INR levels |  |  |  |  |  |
| Using an inhaler |  |  |  |  |  |
| Administering antibiotics through a PICC line |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reminders to test blood sugar levels |  |  |  |  |  |
| Injecting insulin |  |  |  |  |  |