

ISSUE DATE: March 2017

### APPLICABILITY:

- Adult Long Term Care
- Children's Long Term Support
- Mental Health/AODA

TOPIC: March 2017 Functional Screen Quiz

The purpose of this document is to provide a user-friendly tool for agency screen liaisons to use to quiz screeners and improve their knowledge of screen instructions and procedures.

**\*\*\*As of January 9<sup>th</sup>, 2017, an updated version of the Long Term Care Functional Screen Instructions Manual was released. As a result, it is important to note that historical quiz questions prior to January 2017 may no longer be applicable to the current instructions. You are welcome to continue to use previous quizzes as study guides or training tools, however it is up to you to ensure all questions and answers from previous quizzes are updated to match our current Instructions Manual.**

1. Stella is a 58-year-old woman who suffered a stroke last year. As a result of her stroke, she now experiences some right sided weakness and drop foot. She has worked really hard with physical and occupational therapy to regain her independence, and recently returned to her apartment, where she lives alone. Before she moved back, her daughter helped her rearrange the apartment so she could ambulate around it safely. The screener did notice Stella has an unsteady, shuffled gait due to her drop foot, for which she wears a brace. The screener asked Stella and her daughter about falls and they stated that since completing her physical/occupational therapy she has not had any falls and says she feels safe ambulating because she always wears her Lifeline around her neck. How should Mobility in Home be selected for Stella?

**A. 0 – Person is independent in completing the activity safely.**

- B. 1 – Help is needed to complete the task safely but helper DOES NOT have to be physically present throughout the task. Primary diagnosis: Drop Foot; Secondary Diagnosis: None
- C. 2 – Help is needed to complete the task safely and helper DOES need to be present throughout the task. Primary diagnosis: Drop Foot; Secondary diagnosis: None

**Rationale: The correct answer is A.** Stella is independent with Mobility in Home. Even though she has drop foot and a shuffled, unsteady gait, there is no evidence or reports that she unsafe ambulating in her apartment.

2. Gunther is 19 years old and is diagnosed with autism and anxiety. Because of his autism, his mother assists him with dressing. Gunther needs cues and hands-on assist to take his clothes off, but once he is undressed and he sees the clothes laid out for him to change into, he will get dressed on his own. Gunther's mother will provide this same type of assistance every morning and every evening. How should the task of the Dressing ADL be completed?

A. 1 - Help is needed to complete the task safely but helper DOES NOT need to be present throughout the entire task. Primary diagnosis: Autism; Secondary diagnosis: Anxiety

B. 2 - Help is needed to complete the task safely and helper DOES need to be present throughout the entire task. Primary diagnosis: Autism; Secondary diagnosis: none

**C. 1 - Help is needed to complete the task safely but helper DOES NOT need to be present throughout the entire task. Primary diagnosis: Autism; Secondary diagnosis: none**

D. 2 - Help is needed to complete the task safely and helper DOES need to be present throughout the entire task. Primary diagnosis: Autism; Secondary diagnosis: none

**Rationale: The correct answer is C.** Due to his autism, Gunther needs cues and assistance with taking his clothes off. However, Gunther is independent with putting his clothes on once he is undressed, so his mother does not need to be present throughout the entire task of Dressing. Anxiety does not contribute to this need and therefore is not listed as a secondary diagnosis.

3. Kelley is a 39-year-old woman with multiple sclerosis who fell in her apartment five months ago while getting off her couch, due to loss of balance. Since then she has been very nervous when going from a seated position to a standing position and wears her Lifeline around her neck when her husband is not home. During the interview, the screener witnessed her safely transfer from a seated position to a standing position multiple times but did note that she took her time. Kelley also told the screener that she feels safer transferring when her husband is home and would like someone present so she doesn't have to depend on her lifeline when he is at work. How should the Transferring ADL be selected for Kelley?

**A. 0 - Person is independent in completing the activity safely.**

B. 1 - Help is needed to complete the task safely but helper DOES NOT have to be physically present throughout the task. Primary diagnosis: Multiple Sclerosis; Secondary diagnosis: none

- C. 2 – Help is needed to complete the task safely and helper DOES need to be present throughout the task. Primary diagnosis: Multiple Sclerosis; Secondary diagnosis: none

**Rationale: The correct answer is A.** Kelley can safely complete the task of Transferring even though she is slow. Her fall appears to be an isolated incident five months ago and the screener witnessed her safely transfer multiple times during the visit. Her comment about feeling safer transferring when her husband is home and wearing her Lifeline are important to put in the notes but they do not indicate a Transferring impairment where she requires help from another person.

4. Nathan is able to shower independently if he uses a long-handled sponge. Nathan is able to use the long-handled sponge but prefers to have his wife assist him. What selection should be made for the Bathing ADL on Nathan's LTCFS?

**A. 0 – Person is independent in completing the activity safely.**

- B. 1 – Help is needed to complete the task safely but helper DOES NOT have to be physically present throughout the task.
- C. 2 – Help is needed to complete the task safely and helper DOES need to be present throughout the task.

**Rationale: The correct answer is A.** Nathan is able to shower independently with the use of a simple, reasonable adaptation. His limitation can be accommodated with an adaptation people commonly make.

5. Mack has a diagnosis of intellectual disability. While he is able to use a fork, spoon, plate and cup without concern or monitoring when he eats, he does require consistent oversight and supervision when he cuts his food on his plate prior to eating. He has cut himself multiple times in the past due to not paying attention. How should the task of the Eating ADL be completed for Mack?

**A. 0 – Person is independent in completing the activity safely.**

- B. 1 – Help is needed to complete the task safely but helper DOES NOT have to be physically present throughout the task. Primary diagnosis: intellectual disability; Secondary diagnosis: none
- C. 2 – Help is needed to complete the task safely and helper DOES need to be present throughout the task. Primary diagnosis: intellectual disability; Secondary diagnosis: none

**Rationale: The correct answer is A.** The task of cutting food is captured under the IADL Meal Preparation. Mack is independent with all components of Eating.

6. Martha has arthritis which causes some range of motion limitations in her shoulders. She is able to complete most bathing independently but requires assistance from her husband to help wash her back. How should the task of the Bathing ADL be completed for Martha?

**A. 0 – Person is independent in completing the activity safely.**

- B. 1 – Help is needed to complete the task safely but helper DOES NOT have to be physically present throughout the task. Primary diagnosis: Arthritis; Secondary diagnosis: none
- C. 2 – Help is needed to complete the task safely and helper DOES need to be present throughout the task. Primary diagnosis: Arthritis; Secondary diagnosis: none

**Rationale: The correct answer is A.** Although Martha requires assistance with washing her back, it is not part of the task which can be captured by a frequency of need. A selection of “0 – Person is independent in completing the activity safely” should be made when a person only needs assistance with washing their back.

7. True or False: Anne cannot walk as a result of a physical disability; however, instead of using an adaptive aid, she chooses to crawl on the floor to access the different rooms in her home. Anne does not have a cognitive impairment that limits her ability to make this decision. It does take her a bit longer to maneuver throughout her home, and on two occasions in the past 6 months, she has experienced pain in her arms from crawling. The screener is accurate in making the selection of 1 – Help is needed to complete the task safely, but helper DOES NOT have to be physically present throughout this task under Mobility in Home.

A. True

**B. False**

**Rationale: The correct answer is B. False.** Anne is capable of independently making the decision to crawl in her home. While she experienced pain when doing this on 2 occasions, that frequency is not significant enough to capture on the screen as a need for help to safely complete the task. Anne is independent in this task, and the frequency selection should be 0 – Person is independent in completing this activity safely.

8. Bill has a diagnosis of autism, which results in a cognitive impairment. He is independent with toileting, however his mother needs to remind him to flush the toilet and wash his hands after using the bathroom. How should Toileting be selected for Bill?
- A. 0 – Person is independent in completing the activity safely.

**B. 1 – Help is needed to complete the task safely but helper DOES NOT have to be physically present throughout the task. Primary Diagnosis: Autism; Secondary Diagnosis: none.**

- C. 2 – Help is needed to complete the task safely and helper DOES need to be present throughout the task. Primary Diagnosis: Autism; Secondary Diagnosis: none.

**Rationale: The correct answer is B.** Bill requires reminders to flush the toilet after using the bathroom and this is a component of the task of Toileting. Because Bill is able to complete the other components of the task, he needs help with at least one, but not all of the components of Toileting. In addition, while Bill also requires reminders to wash his hands, this task is not considered a component of Toileting and should not be considered when completing this ADL.

9. Almost every morning Peter needs assistance with Transferring from his bed to his wheelchair due to his diagnosis of chronic knee pain as a result of tendonitis and difficulty shifting out of his bed due to an arm amputation. Once Peter is in his wheelchair he is able to transfer to and from his lift chair located in his living room. Select the correct rating related to Peter’s ability to complete the task of Transferring.

- A. 0 – Peter is independent in completing the activity safely.

**B. 1 – Help is needed to complete the task safely, but helper DOES NOT have to be physically present throughout this task. Primary diagnosis: tendonitis; Secondary diagnosis: amputation.**

- C. 2 – Help is needed to complete the task safely and helper DOES need to be present throughout the task. Primary diagnosis: tendonitis; Secondary diagnosis: amputation.

**Rationale: The correct answer is B.** Peter requires assistance with transferring every morning, but does not require assistance with transferring throughout the day.

10. True or False: Daryl is able to eat independently. She can use all utensils appropriately, however she has historically been inappropriate when using knives. Not only has she cut herself while using a knife at mealtime, but she has also waved the knives at her support staff if she becomes frustrated or upset while eating. Her support staff no longer provide her access to knives as it is unsafe for everyone, including Daryl. With this information, the screener chose 0 – Person is independent in completing this activity safely. This is an accurate choice for Eating ADL.

**A. True**

B. False

**Rationale: The answer is A. True.** When an individual can eat independently, but does not have access to knives as a result of a safety issue, this is not captured under Eating as it is not a component of Eating. It is considered a reasonable accommodation to prevent the individual who has demonstrated unsafe behavior with knives from having access to knives; this need could be captured under Self Injurious Behaviors on the HRS table if all criteria apply.