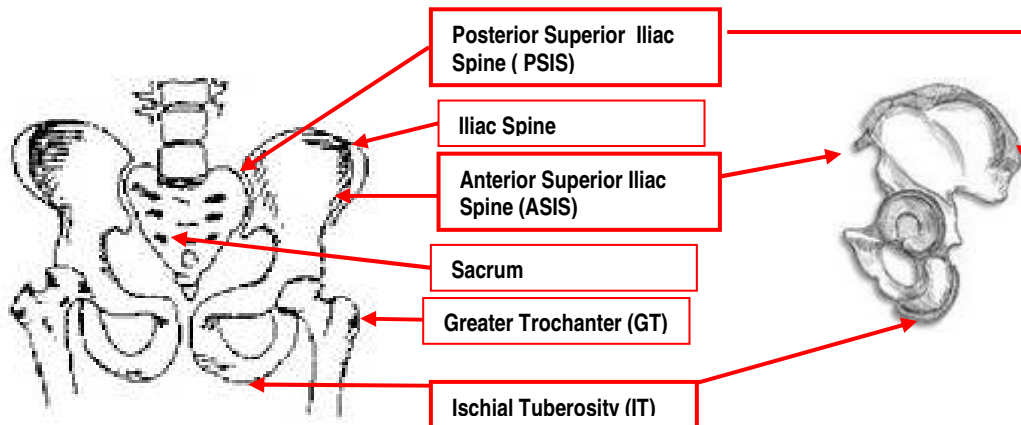




Answers to Module 3 Quiz

Name the following key bony structures and prominences:



Define the following terms:

Pelvic Obliquity: In the frontal view, the pelvis is rotated where one ASIS is lowered and the other is elevated.

Anterior Pelvic tilt: In sagittal (side) view, the PSIS moved upward and the ASIS moved downward from neutral pelvic tilt position.

Posterior Pelvic tilt: In sagittal (side) view, the ASIS moved upward and the PSIS moved downward from neutral pelvic tilt position.

Pelvic rotation: From the transverse (top) view, the pelvis is rotated where one ASIS is more forward than the other ASIS.

Scoliosis: A lateral curvature of the spine.

Kyphosis: An exaggerated outward curvature of the thoracic region of the spinal column resulting in a rounded upper back.

Hands-free sitter: can sit without using their hands for support and can change their sitting posture

Hands dependent sitter: need at least one upper extremity for support or adopt a "C sitting" posture to compensate for balance when both arms are lifted simultaneously.

Dependant sitter: unable to support self in sitting through trunk muscles and upper extremities.

**Spinal Seating Professional Development Project
Module Quiz MQ3A.1: Module 3**

Answer the following:

1. What are the 3 assessment stages of a MAT?

- Postural assessment in the existing seating and mobility system
- supine assessment on a flat surface
- Sitting assessment on a firm surface and simulation alternate postures within client's biomechanical limitations to determine balance, functional posture and comfort

2. What should be included in recording a MAT?

- Postural presentations
- Range of motions or angles
- Joint flexibility

An assessment form should be used to record the 3 stages of MAT in a systematic order.

3. How might shortened hamstring muscles affect a person's posture?

- Reduce thigh to lower leg angle /or/
- pull pelvis into posterior pelvis tilt and open thigh to trunk angle

4. What is the purpose of skin check and when it should be carry out?

- To assess location and shape of the scare /wound.
- To check if there are other scars/ skin marks. (Other possible sites / causes of skin break down.)
- To see if the scar / wound correlate with the suspected bony prominence.