

Pre and Post Test Questions for Webinar #5

1. Service delivery must directly relate to a _____ which directly addresses a _____.
 - a. Documented need; qualifying delay
 - b. Referenced outcome; qualifying delay
 - c. Referenced outcome; documented need

The correct answer is **c**. ECI services are not restricted to the qualifying delay. The delivery of a service should clearly reference one or more outcomes from the IFSP and address identified needs. Needs may have been identified and should be addressed, even if the corresponding developmental area of delay was not significant enough to meet the threshold for a qualifying delay.

2. Which of the following are critical to proving that an ECI service event is medically necessary?
 - a. Accurate eligibility determination, diagnosis of condition, detailed needs identification
 - b. Diagnosis of condition, detailed needs identification, outcomes that address need
 - c. Detailed needs identification, outcomes that address need, accurate eligibility determination
 - d. Outcomes that address need, accurate eligibility determination, diagnosis of condition

The correct answer is **c**. There must be a demonstrated and documented need for every service, regardless of the funding source. The existence of a diagnosable condition does not prove medical necessity or that a service or a specific service event was needed. For example, the diagnosis of Downs Syndrome does not establish the need for PT as not every child with Downs Syndrome needs PT. A service may be needed and provided even if there is no related diagnosis in the child's record. The requirement of a related diagnosis in the child's record is an artifact of third party billing. So while a diagnosis may strengthen the clothesline of medical necessity, it is neither necessary nor sufficient to prove the need for the service.

3. Medicaid policy includes the following service expectations:
 - a. delivered according to DARS ECI rules, family centered, provided in the natural environment.
 - b. family centered, provided in the natural environment, supervised by an LPHA.
 - c. provided in the natural environment, supervised by an LPHA, delivered according to DARS ECI rules.
 - d. supervised by an LPHA, delivered according to DARS ECI rules, family centered.

The correct answer is **a**. There is no requirement in state or federal regulation or in the Medicaid State Plan that the provision of SST or the EIS be supervised by an

LPHA. What is in state regulations and the Medicaid State Plan is that the SST be monitored by the IFSP team, which must include an LPHA.

4. On-going assessment and reassessment are the same thing.
 - a. True
 - b. False

The correct answer is **b**. Ongoing assessment refers to continuous assessment that is part of every ECI service delivery event. Service providers are continually assessing parent understanding and implementation of the strategies, changes in the child and child progress, and any need for adjustment in techniques and strategies. Reassessment in ECI refers to a specific type of assessment that is planned in the IFSP to assess a child's functional progress on IFSP outcomes, and for consideration of whether any modifications to the IFSP are needed.

5. Reassessment and discipline specific assessment are the same thing.
 - a. True
 - b. False

The correct answer is **b**. In the ongoing provision of therapy services in any setting, therapy providers do periodic, discipline specific assessment of the effect of their services. Reassessment in ECI refers to a specific type of assessment that is planned in the IFSP to assess a child's functional progress on IFSP outcomes, and for consideration of whether any modifications to the IFSP are needed.

6. Which of the following is not the purpose of the ongoing assessment:
 - a. Assist the family in prioritizing goals around daily routines and activities.
 - b. Determine the frequency and intensity of services.
 - c. Make adjustments to outcomes and procedures.
 - d. Obtain the providers' perspective on the whole child, across domains, and disciplines.

The correct answer is **b**. Ongoing assessment can provide information that is needed to assist the IFSP team in determining whether changes are needed to the frequency or intensity of services. No single member of the team should determine frequency or intensity of services through assessment.

7. The reassessment includes:
 - a. Discussion with IFSP members, formal testing, identification of need to modify IFSP.
 - b. Formal testing, identification of need to modify IFSP, observation of the child.
 - c. Identification of need to modify the IFSP, observation of the child, discussion with IFSP members.
 - d. Observation of the child, discussion with IFSP members, formal testing.

The correct answer is **c**. The components of reassessment are spelled out in ECI Rule §108.501. Formal testing is neither required nor recommended, but if a test protocol is administered, the results need to be reported and applied in terms of the child's functional progress on IFSP outcomes.

8. A progress note that documents the medical necessity of the service event will include:
 - a. The parent's signature.
 - b. What the child, provider, and parent did.
 - c. Technical language specific to the provider's discipline.
 - d. How the child responded and that the parent participated.

The correct answer is **b**. The parent's signature on a progress note does not prove that a quality service or a needed service was provided. A description of how the child responded does not document what service was provided. Similarly, stating that the parent participated does not document the instruction that was provided to the parent. The use of technical language, in and of itself, does not prove that a quality or needed service was provided. The use of technical language can reduce both the parent's and the auditor's comprehension of service being provided. The documentation of ECI services must describe the specific intervention the staff person provided, how the parent (caregiver) participated, and how both the child and the parent (caregiver) responded to the intervention.

9. For the case management service event to be medically necessary, the need for case management must be documented in an IFSP outcome.
 - a. True
 - b. False

The correct answer is **b**. Please see ECI Document Numbered FY12-003 (dated September 17, 2012). When the need is urgent and/or straight forward, the documentation of need can be in the progress notes. Under most circumstances the need will be documented in a progress note(s) shortly before the documentation of what the service coordinator did to address the need.

10. Bringing your own toys and supplies is a good idea because
 - a. Some environments do not have the toys needed to demonstrate the intervention
 - b. It teaches the parent what types of toys the child needs to reduce the developmental delay
 - c. Helps the family to generalize the intervention
 - d. All of the above
 - e. b & c
 - f. None of the above

The correct answer is **f**. Bringing materials in to a home implies that special equipment or toys are needed in order for a child to make developmental progress. We need to support families in using the resources they have in their own home to

help their child make progress, and it is our responsibility to creatively assist parents in identifying and using their own supplies.

11. The EIS's provision and documentation of SST should be very similar to the provision and documentation of the LPHA's services as this demonstrates the LPHA's supervision of the SST.
- True
 - False

The correct answer is **b**. There is no requirement in state or federal regulation or in the Medicaid State Plan that the provision of SST or the EIS be supervised by an LPHA. Documentation must convey the application of professional expertise. Given that an EIS and an LPHA have different areas of expertise, their respective notes should be different, and document the professional expertise that was applied, even if the service event was provided as co-therapy.

12. Select the **incorrect** option in this scenario - The OT teaches the parent strengthening techniques and how to incorporate the technique into the bathing routine. The EIS helps the parent:
- Modify the techniques to address strengthening additional muscle groups.
 - Problem solve when the parent experiences difficulty implementing the techniques.
 - Identify resources within the home that will make it easier for the parent to implement into the daily routine.
 - Determine when during any particular day bathing would be best so as to avoid fatigue and crankiness on both the child's and parent's part.

The correct answer is **a**. In this case, modifying or adding new techniques to address strengthening additional muscle groups is the responsibility of the OT. The OT is trained to identify muscles that need strengthening and the safe and appropriate techniques to do so.

13. Select the **incorrect** option in this scenario - The SLP teaches the parent a song that helps with the development of m sounds. The EIS
- Teaches the parent to incorporate rocking to facilitate learning.
 - Teaches the parent a second song to help with the development of f sounds.
 - Provides basic information to the parent about the attention span for a child that age.
 - Shows the parent that a few tickles between repetitions of the song keeps the child interested in the song.

The correct answer is **b**. In this case, the expansion of target sounds requires the expertise of the SLP. Introducing /f/ sounds would probably not be developmentally appropriate.

14. Select the **incorrect** option in this scenario - The PT is teaching the daycare staff techniques to build muscle strength. The EIS works with daycare staff to
- a. Strategically place furniture to make it possible for the child to join his peers.
 - b. Incorporate additional muscle strengthening techniques into the child's activities.
 - c. Increase the child's inclusion in activities with same aged peers in spite of his difficulty walking.
 - d. Prompt him to come join an activity before collecting his peers to allow him the extra time he needs to get to the activity.

The correct answer is **b**. In this case, introducing new strengthening techniques into daily activities requires the expertise of the physical therapist. The PT is trained to identify muscles that need strengthening and the safe and appropriate techniques to do so.