Rehabilitation Engineering Research Center on
Telerehabilitation

RST
Department of Rehabilitation Science and Technology
School of Health and Rehabilitation Sciences, University of Pittsburgh

Virtual State of the Science Conference
Telerehabilitation: State of the Art from an Informatics Perspective
Post-Test
November 17, 2008

Name:_____ **Credentials:**_____

Company/Organization:_____

Mailing Address:_____

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Last 4 digits of SS# (required to keep track of your CEUs):_____

Please answer True or False to the following:

1. Telerehabilitation can only be deployed on top of the Internet.
   True False

2. Only practices that requires real-time interaction can be considered Telerehabilitation.
   True False

3. Teleconsultation is usually described as the standard "face-to-face" telerehabilitation model using interactive videoconferencing.
   True False

4. There is a trend of convergence between telemonitoring and telehomecare.
   True False

5. Due to the high intensity requirement, teletherapy has to be done in a real-time setting.
   True False

6. Low intensity telemedicine services can be delivered by using plain old telephone service (POTS).

True False

7. Telerehabilitation services usually require repetitive encounter over long period of time.

True False

8. The quadrant model can be used to analyze the service delivery, the mode of data transmission, and the data transmission speed.

True False

9. The unavailability of high-speed connection required for high-intensity services are often can be circumvented with the store-forward method of delivery for services that do not require live communication.

True False

10. Longitudinal health record is needed to support telerehabiliation services because rehab services usually require continuous therapy over a long period of time.

True False

11. To transfer large files over low bandwidth connection in asynchronous TR service, constant connection over a long period of time is required.

True False

12. Most telerehabilitation services fall into the High Intensity-Short Duration (HI-SD) quadrant.

True False

13. The High-intensity interactive telemedicine requires a very high-speed and reliable network, such as dedicated network (ATM, ISDN).

True False

14. The Internet becomes a great candidate to deploy Telerehabilitation network because of its security features.

True False

15. Management of complex health information is not important in Telerehabilitation because data in rehabilitation services are simple.

True False

16. The users of future TR system will be the public, rather than healthcare professionals.

True False

17. Although the Internet holds promises for Telerehabilitation, its widespread adoption in rural areas still have to wait due to the low penetration rate of the Internet in the rural areas.

True False

18. The Internet's advantage over other networks includes ease of access, scalability, and cost-effectiveness.

True False

19. There is no need to build specific Telerehabilitation data standard as Telerehabilitation's data need is the same as regular Telemedicine.

True False

20. Usability is a key factor in adoption of technology, therefore development of a usable IT infrastructure to support telerehabilitation is crucial for the success of TR implementation.

True False

Attendees Signature:_____ Date:_____

Please return via fax, mail, or email attachment to:

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