**In order to receive CEUs please complete both sections**

**ALS Patients' Socio-Ecological Resilience and Self-Determination for Life-Sustaining Treatments:**

**A Mixed Methods Study**

**Recorded Webinar #4**

**CEU Evaluation Form**

 **Underline** the answer that you wish to indicate.

1. Content of the materials presented was: Not Useful Neutral Useful
2. Duration of the presentations was: Too Long About right Too Short

3. Research evidence and outcomes data

were used to support the presentations:

Disagree Neutral Agree

4. I think the impact of this work on my

clients who use assistive technology will be:

Adverse Neutral Beneficial

1. I was provided with feedback on my ability to master the learning objectives:
2. The information I learned will support my ability to collect data and measure outcomes as part of my evidence-based practices:

Disagree Neutral Agree

Disagree Neutral Agree

1. I think the following could be improved:
2. I think the following was particularly good / useful:
3. In my assessment, my continuing education needs that relate to achieving the most effective communication for my clients who use assistive technology include the following:
4. **Underline** items if you are 1) a member of ASHA; 2) a teacher; 3) an OT; 4) a PT; 5) a member of RESNA; 6) an ATP; 7) an ATS; 8) other: .

**ALS Patients' Socio-Ecological Resilience and Self-Determination for Life-Sustaining Treatments:**

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Learning Assessment Form

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Completion of this quiz is a requirement to receive CEUs for attending this seminar. Underline/Highlight/Circle the correct answer to each question. You must pass with 80% correct to be eligible for CEUs.**

1. What was/were the purpose of this study?
	1. To tell pALS that they should get life-sustaining treatments.
	2. To show that people who get life-sustaining treatments are more resilient than those who don’t.
	3. To fill the literature gap related to the health care decision-making of pALS.
	4. Examine the relationship between pALS’ socioecological resilience, self-determination, and decision-making for life-sustaining treatments
	5. Both A and B
	6. Both C and D
2. Which methods were used to collect the data?
	1. Simple random sampling
	2. Anonymous online survey
	3. The Adult Resilience Measure (ARMR)
	4. The Basic Psychological Need Satisfaction Scale (BPNSS)
	5. Demographic and yes/no items
	6. Structured qualitative protocol
	7. All of the above
3. Which procedures were used to analyze the qualitative data?
	1. Content analysis
	2. Narrative analysis
	3. Discourse analysis
	4. Thematic analysis
	5. Both a and d
	6. Both b and c
4. Which statistical tests were used to analyze the quantitative data?
	1. Multinomial logistic regression
	2. Binary logistic regression
	3. Bivariate correlation test
	4. Multivariate correlation test
	5. Both b and c
5. What was the final sample size?
	1. 197
	2. 254
	3. 304
	4. 1000
6. Which of these was one of the 7 themes from the qualitative results?
	1. Individual, communal, health care, philosophical, and relational resources are critical to supporting people with ALS’ decision-making.
	2. People with ALS who can adapt to their situations and environments seem to be more willing to consider getting life-sustaining treatments.
	3. Relationships and connections are critical for people with ALS’ resilience, self-determination, and ability to die with dignity.
	4. The COVID-19 pandemic, the availability of a treatment/cure, and religious beliefs are environmental and supernatural forces that impact people with ALS’ resilience and decisions.
	5. All of the above
7. The ecological decision-making model includes which of the following elements:
	1. Five decision-making tensions
	2. Five decision-making phases
	3. Five ecological systemic interactions
	4. None of the above
	5. All of the above
8. What types of innate characteristics did the participants display?
	1. Build tolerance for adversity
	2. Bounce back more easily
	3. Stubborn and fighting spirit
	4. None of the above
	5. All of the above
9. Which variables were statistically significant in their relationship with pALS’ decision-making for life-sustaining treatments?
	1. Age
	2. Gender
	3. Military veteran status
	4. Disease progression
	5. All of the above
10. Which of the following is one of the five mixed-methods conclusions?
	1. Older people with ALS who have had more life experiences are less likely to get tracheostomies
	2. Military veterans with ALS have resources that non-veteran people with ALS do not, making them more likely to choose to get life-sustaining treatments.
	3. The state of disease progression contributes to whether or not people with ALS choose to get/ maintain life-sustaining treatments.
	4. For many people, tracheostomies are not merely yes or no decisions. Some people with ALS who answer no also have specific conditions under which they might be willing to get a tracheostomy.
	5. For many people, PEGs are not merely yes or no decisions. Some who answer no also have specific conditions under which they might be willing to get a PEG.
	6. All of the above

Please note any suggestions for improving this activity in terms of learning value.

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