

Occupational Therapy Assistants (OTA) National Board Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What is a key characteristic of a dynamic splint?**
 - A. Has static parts**
 - B. Has moving parts**
 - C. Aids in muscle strengthening**
 - D. Eliminates the need for therapy**

- 2. Which of the following describes autonomic dysreflexia?**
 - A. Fluctuating blood sugar levels**
 - B. Hypertensive crisis, bradycardia, profuse sweating**
 - C. Severe anxiety and panic attacks**
 - D. Temperature regulation failure**

- 3. What condition is a wrist cock-up splint typically used for?**
 - A. Carpal tunnel syndrome**
 - B. Rheumatoid arthritis**
 - C. Flaccidity**
 - D. Both A and B**

- 4. What considerations must be made when planning interventions for children?**
 - A. Developmental milestones**
 - B. Individual interests**
 - C. Family involvement in the therapy process**
 - D. All of the above**

- 5. What does the shaping technique involve in behavior development?**
 - A. Learning final behaviors**
 - B. Ignoring intermediate behaviors**
 - C. Approximating prerequisite components**
 - D. Breaking down complex behaviors**

6. What is the role of play in pediatric occupational therapy?

- A. Play is discouraged to maintain seriousness**
- B. Play serves only as a distraction from therapy**
- C. Play is used as a primary method for assessment and intervention**
- D. Play activities are strictly recreational without therapeutic purpose**

7. How does an OTA enhance a multidisciplinary team?

- A. By working independently from other health professionals**
- B. By collaborating to provide comprehensive care**
- C. By leading meetings without input from others**
- D. By focusing solely on their specific tasks**

8. What does altruism primarily boost in individuals who extend help to others?

- A. Self-esteem**
- B. Self-confidence**
- C. Self-concept**
- D. Self-awareness**

9. Which type of splint is designed to immobilize the CMC joint for rest during painful conditions?

- A. Wrist cock-up splint**
- B. Thumb spica splint**
- C. Ulnar gutter splint**
- D. Resting hand splint**

10. Which of the following conditions might require the application of a resting hand splint?

- A. Burns**
- B. Flaccidity**
- C. Rheumatoid arthritis**
- D. All of the above**

Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. D
4. D
5. C
6. C
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. D

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Explanations

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1. What is a key characteristic of a dynamic splint?

- A. Has static parts
- B. Has moving parts**
- C. Aids in muscle strengthening
- D. Eliminates the need for therapy

A dynamic splint is specifically designed to allow for movement while still providing support to the affected area. The key characteristic that distinguishes a dynamic splint is its inclusion of moving parts, which permit the user to engage in controlled motion while receiving the necessary assistance for positioning or mobilization. This enables the splint to enhance functional use of the limb and support rehabilitation goals, such as range of motion improvement or facilitating specific movements during therapy sessions. In contrast, splints with static parts are used for stabilization and immobilization, which does not provide the same benefits associated with dynamic function. A dynamic splint does not primarily focus on muscle strengthening; its main role is to support movement rather than directly enhance muscle strength. Additionally, while a dynamic splint can assist during therapy, it does not eliminate the need for therapy, as the underlying therapeutic interventions are crucial for overall rehabilitation and functional recovery.

2. Which of the following describes autonomic dysreflexia?

- A. Fluctuating blood sugar levels
- B. Hypertensive crisis, bradycardia, profuse sweating**
- C. Severe anxiety and panic attacks
- D. Temperature regulation failure

Autonomic dysreflexia is a medical emergency often seen in individuals with spinal cord injuries, particularly those with injuries at or above the T6 level. It is characterized primarily by a sudden onset of excessively high blood pressure, which can lead to a hypertensive crisis. Alongside this increase in blood pressure, the body may also exhibit bradycardia, which is a slower than normal heart rate. Profuse sweating, often above the level of the injury, is another hallmark symptom. This condition occurs in response to stimuli below the level of the spinal cord injury that the body cannot properly process due to disrupted communication between the brain and the autonomic nervous system. In contrast, the other options are not representative of autonomic dysreflexia. Fluctuating blood sugar levels are generally associated with conditions like diabetes, while severe anxiety and panic attacks pertain more to mental health issues. Temperature regulation failure might relate to different neurological problems but does not specifically describe the acute physiological response seen in autonomic dysreflexia.

3. What condition is a wrist cock-up splint typically used for?

- A. Carpal tunnel syndrome
- B. Rheumatoid arthritis
- C. Flaccidity
- D. Both A and B**

A wrist cock-up splint is commonly utilized for conditions that require support and stabilization of the wrist, particularly in situations where there is a need to position the wrist in a functional, neutral position while allowing the hand to remain free for some degree of movement. In the context of carpal tunnel syndrome, the splint helps to keep the wrist in a neutral position to alleviate pressure on the median nerve, which can reduce symptoms like pain, numbness, and tingling in the hand. Wearing the splint, especially at night, can promote proper alignment and assist in decreasing nighttime symptoms characteristic of this condition. For rheumatoid arthritis, the splint can provide much-needed support during periods of inflammation and pain. By immobilizing the wrist, the splint can help reduce strain on the joints and soft tissues, thus aiding in pain management and preventing further joint deformity or deterioration. Both conditions involve different underlying issues, but they can benefit from the supportive and protective features that a wrist cock-up splint provides. This is why the answer emphasizes that the splint is effective for both carpal tunnel syndrome and rheumatoid arthritis.

4. What considerations must be made when planning interventions for children?

- A. Developmental milestones
- B. Individual interests
- C. Family involvement in the therapy process
- D. All of the above**

When planning interventions for children in occupational therapy, it's crucial to consider developmental milestones, individual interests, and family involvement, as each of these factors plays a significant role in the effectiveness of therapy. Developmental milestones are critical benchmarks in a child's development that indicate the expected skills and abilities at various ages. They guide therapists in understanding where a child is in their development, which can help tailor interventions to promote progress. By addressing the specific milestones relevant to the child's age, therapists can ensure that the interventions are appropriate and supportive of the child's growth. Individual interests are equally essential because they can engage and motivate a child during therapy. When interventions incorporate activities that a child enjoys, it increases their willingness to participate and enhances their learning experience. Personal interests can also help the therapist design activities that resonate with the child, thus making therapy sessions more enjoyable and effective. Family involvement in the therapy process is vital as it fosters a supportive environment for the child. Engaging family members allows for better understanding and reinforcement of therapeutic goals outside of therapy sessions. Family members can provide insights into the child's daily routines and preferences, which helps the therapist create more customized interventions. Furthermore, family support can positively impact a child's motivation and progress. Taking all these considerations into account ensures that interventions are

5. What does the shaping technique involve in behavior development?

- A. Learning final behaviors**
- B. Ignoring intermediate behaviors**
- C. Approximating prerequisite components**
- D. Breaking down complex behaviors**

The shaping technique in behavior development focuses on approximating prerequisite components of a desired behavior. This method involves reinforcing successive approximations of a target behavior, gradually leading the individual from their current behavior towards the desired outcome. By breaking down the final behavior into smaller, manageable parts, practitioners can encourage learning and adaptation at each step. This approach is particularly effective because it acknowledges the incremental nature of learning, allowing for small successes to build confidence and motivation. The effectiveness of shaping lies in its structured approach to modifying behavior, as it allows therapists and educators to tailor interventions to the individual's current level while progressively guiding them toward more complex tasks or behaviors. Such a strategy ensures that learners can achieve meaningful progress, making it a valuable technique in both occupational therapy and educational settings.

6. What is the role of play in pediatric occupational therapy?

- A. Play is discouraged to maintain seriousness**
- B. Play serves only as a distraction from therapy**
- C. Play is used as a primary method for assessment and intervention**
- D. Play activities are strictly recreational without therapeutic purpose**

Play is a fundamental aspect of pediatric occupational therapy, serving as a primary method for both assessment and intervention. Children naturally engage in play, which aligns with their developmental needs and interests, making it an effective medium for therapists to evaluate a child's skills, challenges, and progress. Through play, occupational therapy can address various areas such as fine motor skills, social interactions, cognitive development, and emotional regulation. In therapeutic settings, play activities can be strategically designed to elicit specific responses from the child, allowing the therapist to assess areas like strength, coordination, and adaptive responses. Furthermore, by integrating play into treatment, therapists can create a comfortable and enjoyable environment that encourages participation—essential for effective learning and therapy. This approach fosters engagement and motivation, as children are more likely to participate enthusiastically in activities that feel fun and meaningful to them. Overall, the use of play in therapy is not just about having fun; it is intentionally structured to achieve therapeutic goals and support a child's overall development.

7. How does an OTA enhance a multidisciplinary team?

- A. By working independently from other health professionals
- B. By collaborating to provide comprehensive care**
- C. By leading meetings without input from others
- D. By focusing solely on their specific tasks

An OTA enhances a multidisciplinary team by collaborating to provide comprehensive care. In a healthcare setting, effective collaboration among various professionals is crucial for delivering holistic services to clients. Occupational Therapy Assistants bring specialized knowledge and skills to the team, allowing them to contribute insights into how client-centered care can be integrated with other therapies and interventions provided by different team members. Collaboration enables OTAs to share information about the client's progress and recommend adjustments to the therapy plan based on functional needs observed during sessions. Additionally, by working together, team members can ensure that they are addressing all aspects of a client's health and well-being, which leads to improved outcomes and a more unified approach to treatment. This synergy between various professionals enhances the overall quality of care patients receive, reinforcing the essential role that OTAs play within multidisciplinary teams.

8. What does altruism primarily boost in individuals who extend help to others?

- A. Self-esteem
- B. Self-confidence
- C. Self-concept**
- D. Self-awareness

Altruism primarily boosts self-concept in individuals who extend help to others because self-concept refers to the way individuals perceive themselves based on their values, beliefs, and social identity. When people engage in altruistic behavior, such as helping others, it reinforces a positive view of themselves and affirms their identity as caring or compassionate individuals. This can enhance their overall self-concept, as they recognize themselves as someone who contributes positively to the well-being of others. Engaging in altruistic acts also provides a sense of purpose and belonging, which are integral components of self-concept. As individuals reflect on their contributions and the impact they have on others' lives, they may develop a stronger and more positive concept of who they are. This growth in self-concept is essential, as it can lead to greater overall life satisfaction and emotional well-being.

9. Which type of splint is designed to immobilize the CMC joint for rest during painful conditions?

- A. Wrist cock-up splint**
- B. Thumb spica splint**
- C. Ulnar gutter splint**
- D. Resting hand splint**

The thumb spica splint is specifically designed to immobilize the carpometacarpal (CMC) joint of the thumb, providing rest and support during conditions that cause pain, such as arthritis or ligament injuries. This type of splint stabilizes the base of the thumb, which is essential for grasp and pinch functions, allowing the surrounding tissues time to heal without strain. By effectively immobilizing the thumb at the CMC joint, the thumb spica splint minimizes movement that could exacerbate pain, ultimately facilitating recovery. The key design feature of this splint is that it focuses on the thumb while allowing the rest of the hand to remain functional, which is particularly important in maintaining some degree of everyday activity. In contrast, other types of splints like the wrist cock-up splint primarily provide support to the wrist and do not specifically target the CMC joint. The ulnar gutter splint is designed for immobilizing the ulnar side of the hand, focusing on the ring and little fingers rather than the thumb. The resting hand splint supports the entire hand and wrist in a functional position but does not isolate the CMC joint of the thumb for focused immobilization of painful conditions.

10. Which of the following conditions might require the application of a resting hand splint?

- A. Burns**
- B. Flaccidity**
- C. Rheumatoid arthritis**
- D. All of the above**

The option that indicates all of the listed conditions might require the application of a resting hand splint is valid because each condition can benefit from such a splint in a specific context. In the case of burns, resting hand splints can be used to protect fragile skin and maintain proper alignment of the joints during the healing process. They help to prevent contractures and facilitate healing by keeping the hand in a safe position. For flaccidity, particularly following neurological insults like a stroke, resting hand splints are often employed to support and stabilize the hand. They can prevent the development of abnormal postures and protect the hand from injury due to lack of muscle tone. With rheumatoid arthritis, the use of resting hand splints can help manage pain, provide joint protection, and maintain proper alignment, particularly during periods of exacerbation when inflammation is high. They help reduce pressure on joints and may allow for better function during daily activities. Given that each of these conditions has a distinct rationale for the use of a resting hand splint, the inclusion of all these scenarios in one comprehensive answer reflects an understanding of how orthotic devices are employed in occupational therapy to promote healing and functional maintenance across various clinical circumstances.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://otanatlboard.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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