

Goal Training Post-Training Knowledge Evaluation Survey

The Goal Training Project is jointly funded by the Lifetime Care and Support Authority, the Motor Accidents Authority and WorkCover NSW, of the NSW Government's Safety, Return to Work and Support Division.

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- Resources:** Goal Training Workshop Resources available from:
www.TBIStaffTraining.info

Post-Training Knowledge Evaluation

1. What do you understand to be the **purposes of goal setting** in rehabilitation?
2. What does the acronym **SMART** stand for?
3. Give an example of a **participation-level goal**.
4. How does **client-centred practice** influence goal setting in rehabilitation?
5. How can you assess the **quality of goals** you write or review?

6. Mark the following statements as True or False:

- | | | | |
|----|--|------|-------|
| a. | The action plan should not be included within the goal statement | True | False |
| b. | A multidisciplinary approach to rehabilitation is considered superior to an interdisciplinary approach to rehabilitation | True | False |
| c. | Writing goals in SMART format guarantees that the goal is a useful rehabilitation goal | True | False |
| d. | A client-focused goal is one which includes the client's name | True | False |
| e. | It is not always necessary to include numbers within a goal statement to make it measurable | True | False |
| f. | Impairment-level goals are considered the gold-standard in directing rehabilitation because they are the most easily measured. | True | False |
| g. | Goals are essential in rehabilitation, even if the client is not compensable. | True | False |
| h. | Goals should not be written in a way that multiple clinicians are required to work with the client on a single goal. | True | False |