

**Module: Visual Conditions and Functional Vision:
Early Intervention Issues**

**Session 3: Visual Conditions in Infants and
Toddlers**

Quiz

Directions. Select the one answer that best answers the question or that best completes the statement.

Choose, **by highlighting or underlining** the one answer that best completes the item or question: When finished please email your completed quiz to this instructor: kevin.stewart@rogers.blackberry.net

1. According to recent research which of the following visual conditions are most prevalent in infants and toddlers?
 - a. cortical visual impairment, albinism, and glaucoma
 - b. cortical visual impairment, optic nerve hypoplasia, and retinopathy of prematurity
 - c. cataracts, glaucoma, and retinopathy of prematurity
 - d. optic nerve hypoplasia, albinism, and strabismus

2. Caramia is a 15-month-old with cortical visual impairment (CVI). Which of the following statements about Caramia is possibly true?
 - a. Caramia is likely to have additional disabilities. Therefore, a ECVC must be aware of the uniqueness of her visual condition combined with additional disabilities when offering supports and services.
 - b. Caramia is less likely to have health conditions than her same age peers with retinopathy of prematurity experience.
 - c. Caramia is likely to suffer from respiratory problems that may cause her to be sick more often therefore early intervention should not begin until her medical conditions are stable.
 - d. Caramia will need a separate medical team and early intervention team in order to meet the various goals for her development.

3. Which of the following visual conditions is a result from injury to the visual pathways or brain rather than to disorders of structure of the eye?
 - a. Leber's congenital amaurosis
 - b. albinism
 - c. cortical visual impairment
 - d. glaucoma

4. Freya was born with the umbilical cord around her neck and suffered loss of oxygen during her birth. She has been diagnosed with CVI and her family receives weekly support from an ECVC. Which of the following visual behaviors are likely to be noted by the ECVC and the family?
 - a. Her vision fluctuates from day to day based on her fatigue and her environment.
 - b. She loves to look at faces of those around her.
 - c. She is often seen moving her head toward people and directly reaching for them.
 - d. Her visual functioning will decrease as she gets older and the damage to her brain increases.

5. Yamka was born at 24 weeks' gestation. What characteristic makes him most susceptible to developing retinopathy of prematurity?
 - a. He was in the NICU for four months after his birth.
 - b. He received oxygen during his stay in the NICU.
 - c. He weighed 1050 grams at birth.
 - d. He has a familial history of vision loss.

6. While assisting the Heinse family with forms to enroll Darma into early intervention, the family shares with the ECVC that Darma had several eye surgeries during her NICU stay. The mother is unable to remember the name of the surgery but it explains it as "they froze parts of her eye so that it would stop the blood vessels growing in the wrong part of her eye." From this explanation, the ECVC knows that Darma has had which type of treatment for retinopathy of prematurity?
 - a. laser photocoagulation
 - b. cryotherapy
 - c. scleral buckle
 - d. vitrectomy

7. As an ECVC working with an infant or toddler with ONH and hypopituitarism, you should be watchful of which of the following conditions?
 - a. developmental delay, seizures, and cardiac arrhythmia
 - b. impaired growth, developmental delay, and glaucoma
 - c. seizures, hearing loss, and hypoglycemia
 - d. impaired growth, developmental delays, and diabetes insipidus

8. Children diagnosed with septo-optic dysplasia should be seen regularly by which set of specialists?
 - a. neonatologist and pediatric ophthalmologist
 - b. neurologist and pediatric ophthalmologist
 - c. endocrinologist and pediatric ophthalmologist
 - d. cardiologist and pediatric ophthalmologist

9. The ECVC working with Kiona, a toddler with ocular albinism may observe which of the following visual behaviors?
 - a. photophobia and difficulties with depth perception
 - b. light gazing and stereotypic eye pressing behaviors
 - c. roving eye movements and exotropia
 - d. both b and c

10. The congenital autosomal recessive retinal disorder that results in severe visual impairment and is often accompanied by nystagmus and sluggish pupillary response is known as
 - a. aniridia.
 - b. coloboma.
 - c. optic atrophy.
 - d. Leber's congenital amaurosis.

11. Tabitha is 11-month-old and had surgery to remove bilateral cataracts. She must now wear aphakic glasses because
 - a. her photophobia has increased.
 - b. her lens is no longer present for accommodation.
 - c. she needs assistance with adaptation.
 - d. she needs protection to prevent further stress on the eye.

12. The diagnosis of delayed visual maturation should occur only when
 - a. visual function has not improved rapidly.
 - b. when parents notice their infants not making eye contact at six weeks.
 - c. a visual evoked potential has shown problems.
 - d. unexplained decreased vision is followed by rapid improvement to normal levels before the first birthday.

13. Bayani's mother explains to the pediatric ophthalmologist that she often sees his eyes turning in toward his nose. He most likely has
 - a. esophoria.
 - b. exotropia.
 - c. esotropia.
 - d. hyperopia.

14. When doing a functional sensory assessment, the ECVC observes that a child's eyes have oscillating movements that are jerky and conjugate. This means the child's eyes are moving
- a. faster in one direction and slower in the other and both eyes move together synchronously.
 - b. at equal speeds and direction with both eyes moving together synchronously.
 - c. faster in one direction and slower in the other with the eyes moving separately.
 - d. at equal speeds and direction with the eyes moving separately.