**Current practice used by therapists to screen and assess cerebral visual impairment in children with cerebral palsy in the South African setting**

Multiple choice questions

1. A cerebral visual impairment is a cortical deficit rather than an eye structure deficit. True or false?
2. What is said to be the **most common** cause of visual impairment in children with cerebral palsy?
   1. Ocular abnormalities.
   2. Cerebral visual impairment.
   3. Strabismus.
   4. Refractive issues.
   5. Visual perception.
3. An example of behaviour observed in children with CVI may be preference for a specific colour and familiar or rapidly moving objects. True or false?
4. Examples of body structure assessment for CVI include which of the following?
   1. Techniques such as computerized tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans as well as functional MRI’s.
   2. Visual Evoked Potentials (VEP).
   3. Electroencephalogram (EEG).
   4. Non-standardised tests.
   5. Behavioural assessments.
5. According to Salavati, who is often the first health professionals to complete a screening and in-depth assessment of the child’s the physical, cognitive and communicative deficits and comorbidities affecting everyday function?
   1. Paediatricians.
   2. General practitioners.
   3. Physiotherapists and occupational therapists.
   4. Teachers.
   5. Speech therapists.
6. Behavioural assessments include standardised tests and for children with CP who can cooperate. True or false?
7. Which if the following screening tools is said to consider the motor ability of a child with CP using the Gross Motor Function Classification System (GMFCS)?
   1. CVI-questionnaire.
   2. The Cerebral Visual Impairment Motor Questionnaire (CVI-MQ).
   3. CVI-range.
   4. Functional Visual Questionnaire.
   5. Visual Skills Inventory.
8. In the results, what was the most common post-graduate course done by physiotherapists and occupational therapists?
   1. Low vision tutorial from EyeTek.
   2. Bobath 8-week basic paediatric course.
   3. MAES.
   4. Advanced NDT course.
   5. Introduction to CP – one-week course.
9. How many participants reported that a CVI diagnosis was reported in the child’s file despite the child not having been formally diagnosed.
   1. More than 30%.
   2. More than 50%.
   3. Less than 30%.
   4. More than 40%.
   5. Less than 25%.
10. What is the most common informal screening procedure used by the participants?
    1. Localising.
    2. Oculomotor control.
    3. Contrast.
    4. Reflexes.
    5. Reaction to lights.

Answers:

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