**A descriptive audit of the long term developmental outcomes of 30 infants with HIE who received hypothermia at the George Provincial Hospital, South Africa.**

1. HIE is a term used to describe
2. a delay in establishing spontaneous respiration upon delivery of a new-born
3. neurological syndromes that occur following perinatal asphyxia
4. neurological syndromes following birth
5. none of the above
6. Hypothermia is a neuroprotective strategy where the core body temperature of a full term infant is reduced by 3 to 4 degrees within 6 hours of birth.
7. True
8. False
9. The objectives of the study were to:
   1. Document summary data and their possible association with developmental outcomes
   2. To measure and describe the developmental outcomes of infants with HIE who received hypothermia at the GPH at the ages of 3, 9, 12, 24, 36, 48 and 60 months
   3. A & B
   4. None of the above
10. Hypothermia can be conducted by a secondary level hospital when done within a strict protocol.
    1. True
    2. False
11. Which assessment tools were used to assess developmental outcomes in the research study:
    1. The START
    2. The ECDC
    3. The GMFCS – Expanded and Revised
    4. All of the above
12. Summary data consists of a list of variables of which the absence or presence of these variables is considered risk factors for developmental delay in children.
    1. True
    2. False
13. The researchers decided to use the median rather than the mean to express data, because:
    1. The mean was too high
    2. The mean was too low
    3. In all areas of development across all age groups, the data was skewed towards high scores
    4. All of the above
14. The only variable which showed an association with developmental outcomes is the HIE score, with a severe HIE score indicating a significant likelihood of CP
    1. True
    2. False
15. There is a slight decline in gross motor functioning at 36 months which could be attributed to:
    1. Too much time in front of the television
    2. A lack of access to the right equipment due to socio-economic constraints
    3. A lack of parental support
    4. All of the above
16. Outcomes on the ECDC at 5 years indicate:
    1. Equal outcomes on all three domains of development
    2. Better gross motor outcomes but poorer outcomes on the ECDC Index and fine motor abilities
    3. Below average on all three domains of development
    4. None of the above
17. The ECDC Index activity which most 4 and 5 year olds struggled with is:
    1. Colour concept
    2. Block building
    3. Incomplete man
    4. Directionality
18. At 5 years participants had better than expected gross motor outcomes because:
    1. They are exposed to outdoor play for a large part of the day
    2. They are typically not well-supervised and more likely to engage in unrestricted play in open spaces such as the streets of their communities
    3. Of a lack of access to technology such as computer and video games
    4. All of the above
19. Research has shown that spatial perceptual abilities are related to visio-motor integration (VMI) and needed for:
    1. Reading and Writing
    2. Spelling and Arithmetic
    3. A & B
    4. None of the above
20. The START was not originally designed to be an assessment tool, but structured as such by the authors of this article
    1. True
    2. False
21. Using valid and reliable assessment tools between 0 and 3 years would not have improved the quality of the research.
    1. True
    2. False

Answers:

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. A
5. D
6. A
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. B
11. D
12. D
13. C
14. A
15. B