

3. Håkstad RB, Øberg GK, Girolami GL and Dusing SC. Enactive explorations of children's sensory-motor play and therapeutic handling in physical therapy. *Frontiers in Rehabilitation Sciences*, 11 October 2022, 10.3389/freesc.2022.994804

Question One:

The research methodology used in this study is

- a. Quantitative
- b. Qualitative
- c. Descriptive

Question Two:

The study was based on video observations of therapy sessions and interviews with

- a. 10 physical therapists each treating two different children aged 0-3
- b. 15 physical therapists each treating two different children aged 3-6
- c. 15 physical therapists each treating two different children aged 0-3

Question Three:

Characteristics and purposes of therapeutic handling are presented in two main themes:

(1) position and support, and (2) directing movement

- a. True
- b. False

Question Four:

In directing movement: The therapist needs to:

- a. Be responsive to the child's signals
- b. Have experience in the placement of their hands
- c. Use correct direction of pressure
- d. All of the above

Question Five:

In the physical therapist's effort to combine therapeutic handling with children's play, the momentum of interaction can open a new therapeutic window of learning opportunities

- a. True
- b. False

Question Six:

The introduction of _____ theories, in which motor development is viewed as the result of multicausal and self-organizing processes within the individual-task environment system

- a. Hierarchical
- b. Dynamic systems
- c. Neuro-maturational development

Question Seven:

The concept of enactive therapeutic sensory-motor play seeks to unpack how physical therapists can enter the children's play world in an unsettling manner.

- a. True
- b. False

Question Eight:

_____ highlights the way we act and learn, through a continuous brain-body-environment system, in which movement initiatives and perceptions of the body and environment co-exist and co-inform our development.

- a. Embodiment
- b. Experience

- c. Incorporation

Question Nine:

Select the definition of the term sense-of-agency:

- a. The term highlights the dyadic interplay that arises when we engage in bodily interactions.
- b. Each interacting body will be the active agent or receptive to the actions of the other
- c. The bodily perception of being the one who performs a movement or action, as opposed to being moved by something or somebody else

Question Ten:

The study was designed to recruit pediatric physical therapists in

- a. Australia and Canada
- b. Norway and United States
- c. India and South Africa

Question Eleven:

In the EPICURE agenda , used in the evaluation of the research process, the last “E” stand for

- _____
- a. Engagement
 - b. Exclusion
 - c. Ethics
 - d. Experience

Question Twelve:

When the PT places a child in a position with postural demands which are too _____ for his ability, and with the aim of working in a _____ position over time rather than exploring movement variations and play.

- a. Low and fixed
- b. High and mobile
- c. High and fixed

Question Thirteen:

_____ and exploration of movements do not require a child’s body to be moving on its own

- a. Facilitation
- b. Self-initiation
- c. Assistance

Question Fourteen:

Connecting to the term _____, we interpret these synchronized events as examples of dyadic bodily interplays in which both the PT and child are receptive and responsive to the other’s moving body

- a. intentional disability diagnosis
- b. initial developmental disorder
- c. mutual incorporation

Question Fifteen:

A key aspect of this subtleness is the PT’s responsiveness to the child’s bodily actions and signals, with a _____ of directional inputs as the child is able to self-initiate and self-drive the desired play and motor actions

- a. Withdrawal
- b. Increase
- c. Intensification