

4. Killeen & Anaby. The impact of parent involvement on improving participation of children born preterm: The story in the baseline. Elsevier Inc. 2451-8654/C 2022

Question One:

Goal-directed family-centered interventions that are activity-based and occur in the child's natural environment are considered best practice for improving developmental progression.

- a. True
- b. False

Question Two:

In this study, the PREP approach was chosen as it includes individuals with any type of disability, across lifespan and with any activity choice.

- a. True
- b. False

Question Three:

The impact of collaborative or child-orientated goal setting has been previously relatively well explored in relation to family participation.

- a. True
- b. False

Question Four:

A single subject AB research design was used over a period of:

- a. 36 weeks
- b. 20 weeks
- c. 12 weeks

Question Five:

The PREP involves 5 steps to allow for an individualistic family-centered approach. These steps include:

- a. Make goals, make it happen, measure process, measure outcomes, move forward
- b. Make goals, map a plan, make it happen, measure process & outcomes, move forward
- c. Make goals, map a plan, measure process & outcomes, make changes, move forward

Question Six:

Significant improvements in activity participation were observed...

- a. Only at follow up.
- b. During the intervention phase and remained at follow up.
- c. During the intervention phase only.

Question Seven:

The COPM considers these activity domains:

- a. ADL's, play, work
- b. Self-care, sport, school function
- c. Self-care, leisure, productivity

Question Eight:

Following the baseline phase of the approach, for each goal selected in collaboration, select what was considered:

- a. Environmental barriers & ways to overcome them
- b. How the child could participate was measured
- c. Performance was measured

Question Nine:

Procedural treatment fidelity was implemented. Methods used to ensure this included:

- a. Participating therapists received training on the PREP method
- b. All treatment strategies implemented by the therapists were reviewed.
- c. Both A & B

Question Ten:

An important aspect of this study was the parents' perceptions of their child's performance or participation. This was measured using the:

- a. PEM-CY
- b. COPM
- c. ABAS-II

Question Eleven:

The inclusion criteria for this study included children born prematurely and or with very low birth weight. This was defined as:

- a. Less than 30 weeks gestation and less than 1500 g
- b. Less than 36 weeks gestation and less than 1500 g
- c. Less than 34 weeks gestation and less than 1800g

Question Twelve:

Given that the children in the study were born prematurely, they were:

- a. All receiving rehabilitation at the time of the study
- b. Coping well in school and were not receiving rehabilitation at the time of the study.
- c. Receiving intervention based on their individual needs.

Question Thirteen:

During the baseline phase, the following was suggested to be very beneficial:

- a. The collaborative goal setting process
- b. The intervention received from the therapists
- c. Both A & B

Question Fourteen:

Family-centered support and involvement was evident within the three families that participated. This was thought to be made easier because:

- a. The children did not have to go to school during the testing period
- b. The therapists phoned the parents every week to check-in
- c. The children did not have physical disabilities or barriers

Question Fifteen:

Children with a history of preterm birth are vulnerable to challenges in participation as teenagers. Therefore, it is important to:

- a. Carry out the PREP approach on all young children
- b. Generalize all the findings for the rest of the population
- c. Promote strategies for removing environmental barriers and enabling participation in children born prematurely