

5. Lindsay Pennington, Mona Dave, Jennifer Rudd, Mary Jo Cooley Hidecker, Katy Caynes, Mark S Pearce. Communication disorders in young children with cerebral palsy. 2020 Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology

Question One:

Characteristics at 2 years of age do not predict communication and speech performance at 5 years, and should not inform referral to speech and language therapy.

- a. True
- b. False

Question Two:

Most children who are non-speaking at 2 years have severely impaired motor function (Gross Motor Function Classification System [GMFCS] level IV or V) and spastic-type motor disorder.

- a. True
- b. False

Question Three:

This was a prospective cohort study of 2-year-old children with communication difficulties and likely to have a CP diagnosis.

- a. True
- b. False

Question Four:

Around _____ of children with cerebral palsy (CP) have difficulties engaging in face-to-face conversation.

- a. 28%
- b. 39%
- c. 55%

Question Five:

The study team used a/an _____ approach.

- a. descriptive study
- b. cohort study
- c. methodological study
- d. experimental research

Question Six:

Speech and communication performance in childhood are both positively associated with:

- a. oromotor function
- b. gross and fine motor function
- c. non-verbal cognition
- d. All of the above

Question Seven:

Children with _____ were excluded after Surveillance of Cerebral Palsy in Europe classification.

- a. hypotonia
- b. hypertonia
- c. hypotonia and hypertonia
- d. fluctuating tone

Question Eight:

Non-verbal cognition was assessed using the _____.

- a. GMFCS

- b. MACS
- c. visual reception scale of Mullen Scales of Early Learning

Question Nine:

The _____ categorizes each child's communication performance as both a sender and receiver of messages.

- a. The Functional Communication Classification Scale (FCCS)
- b. Manual Ability Classification System (MACS)
- c. Gross Motor Function Classification System (GMFCS)
- d. Communication Function Classification System (CFCS)

Question Ten:

This study found that the risk of speech and/or communication difficulties was _____ for children with dyskinetic than spastic forms of CP.

- a. less
- b. not significant
- c. greater

Question Eleven:

All multivariable models retained _____ as a predictor of communication and speech outcome

- a. parental involvement
- b. CP type and distribution
- c. stimulation
- d. home language exposure

Question Twelve:

Children with bilateral spastic or dyskinetic motor disorder, _____ should be referred to SLT

- a. severe visual impairment
- b. no intelligible speech sounds
- c. or less than half their speech is understood at 2 years of age
- d. All of the above

Question Thirteen:

Motor function, cognition, and vision are also important predictors of _____, but not speech.

- a. academic success
- b. communication
- c. Integration into society

Question Fourteen:

_____ should be referred to SLT. They are at the most severe risk of severe speech

- a. Children with unilateral spastic or dyskinetic motor disorder, severe visual impairment, or no intelligible speech sounds or less than half their speech is understood at 2 years of age
- b. Children with bilateral spastic or dyskinetic motor disorder, minimal visual impairment, or no intelligible speech sounds or less than half their speech is understood at 2 years of age
- c. Children with bilateral spastic or dyskinetic motor disorder, severe visual impairment, or no intelligible speech sounds or less than half their speech is understood at 2 years of age

Question Fifteen:

How many children participated in the full study?

- a. 125
- b. 87
- c. 112