



Continuing Education Questionnaire

Write Your Name:

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“Low Vision and TBI - Treatment, Considerations, Adaptations”

1. Vision is the primary sense used to acquire information about the environment

True

False

2. Homonymous hemianopsia refers to the absence of vision towards one side of the visual field in each eye

True

False

3. The process of vision can be broken down into three general categories:

A. Visual acuity, visual convergence/divergence, visual fixation

B. Visual acuity and visual field, visual motor abilities, visual perceptual

C. Visual contrast, visual accommodation, visual spatial

D. Visual symmetry, visual tracking, visual interpretation

4. Of the following, which are common symptoms of homonymous hemianopsia.

A. Unsteady balance

B. Losing place while reading

C. Frequently bumping into objects such as door frames or people on affected side

D. All of the above

5. The three most devastating visual problems resulting from TBI are considered to be:

A. Convergence/divergence disorders, unstable ambient vision, visual hallucinations

B. Accommodative problems, apraxia, agnosia, formed-objects

C. Psychological problems, spatial relations disturbances, right/left discrimination deficits

D. Visual field loss (homonymous hemianopsia), double vision (diplopia), and visual balance disorders



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6. Double vision is present constantly in those affected.

- True**
- False**

7. Which of the following symptoms is commonly seen with double vision?:

- A. Blind spots**
- B. Dry eyes**
- C. Missing targets when reaching for things**
- D. Leaning backwards**

8. With visual deficits, balance can and usually does become impaired.

- True**
- False**

9. Each eye has how many external muscles that move the eyes together as a team?

- A. 4**
- B. 8**
- C. 6**
- D. 10**

10. Visual Midline Shift Syndrome (VMSS) is caused by which of the following:

- A. Distortion of the spatial system causing the individual to misperceive their position in their environment**
- B. Droopy eyelids (ptosis)**
- C. Anisocoria (pupils of unequal size)**
- D. Swelling or thickening of the macula**