



## Continuing Education Questionnaire

**Topic:** Post-Concussive Syndrome: The Impact on Vision, Perception, Cognition and Vestibular Functioning

**Date:** September 24, 2021

**Write Your Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

Once this form is completed, please submit to [institute@neurorestorative.com](mailto:institute@neurorestorative.com)

1. Concussions:
  - a. Are more likely to occur in females than males
  - b. Are a result of neurochemical and neurometabolic changes in the brain
  - c. Typically resolve within a year of onset
  - d. Are diagnosed by MRI and/or CT scan
  
2. Awareness of a person's midline, spatial relations, and ideomotor apraxia are all types of:
  - a. Visual Perception
  - b. Tactile Perception
  - c. Olfactory Perception
  - d. Auditory Perception
  
3. Deficits in visual closure may directly lead to:
  - a. Impaired reading or math skills
  - b. Difficulties discriminating items in busy environments
  - c. Difficulties recognizing an item in different orientation, colors, and/or shape
  - d. Difficulties maintaining balance



## Continuing Education Questionnaire

4. A perceptual deficit:
- a. Typically occurs in isolation, without the presence of other visual, cognitive, or vestibular impairments
  - b. Is easy to diagnose
  - c. Is best treated by members of a multi-disciplinary team
  - d. Does not require repetition for carryover
5. The vestibular system is located:
- a. In the eyes
  - b. In the hands
  - c. In the inner ear
  - d. In the feet
6. A symptom of vestibular disorder is:
- a. Nausea
  - b. Dizziness
  - c. Imbalance when walking
  - d. All of the above
7. Which is NOT a way to limit visual stimulation?
- a. Dim brightness and reduce blue light on screens
  - b. Increase time with fluorescent lights
  - c. Wear a hat
  - d. Schedule visual breaks



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8. Executive function can be described by the following acronym:
- a. SFAQL: Shoot First, Ask Questions later
  - b. APMSPE: Attention, Perception, Memory, Sequencing, Problem Solving, Executive Function
  - c. PRISM: Plan, Regulate, Initiate & Stop actions, Monitor behavior
  - d. None of the above
9. Which of the following statements is false?
- a. Reports of sleep symptoms were significantly associated with poorer performance on memory tests.
  - b. Individuals reporting headache symptoms had significantly worse performance on both memory and attention/processing tests compared to those not reporting any headache symptoms.
  - c. There is some research that suggests a link between working memory and emotional regulation and resiliency.
  - d. Post-concussive syndrome always exhibits itself through a physical manifestation that neurologists can view through imaging.
10. Symptoms of post-concussion syndrome often include:
- a. Decreased balance, intrusive thoughts, and reduced concentration
  - b. Fatigue, difficulty reading, and increased strength
  - c. Headaches, decreased short-term memory skills, and light sensitivity
  - d. Frustration, intention tremors, and slowed thinking