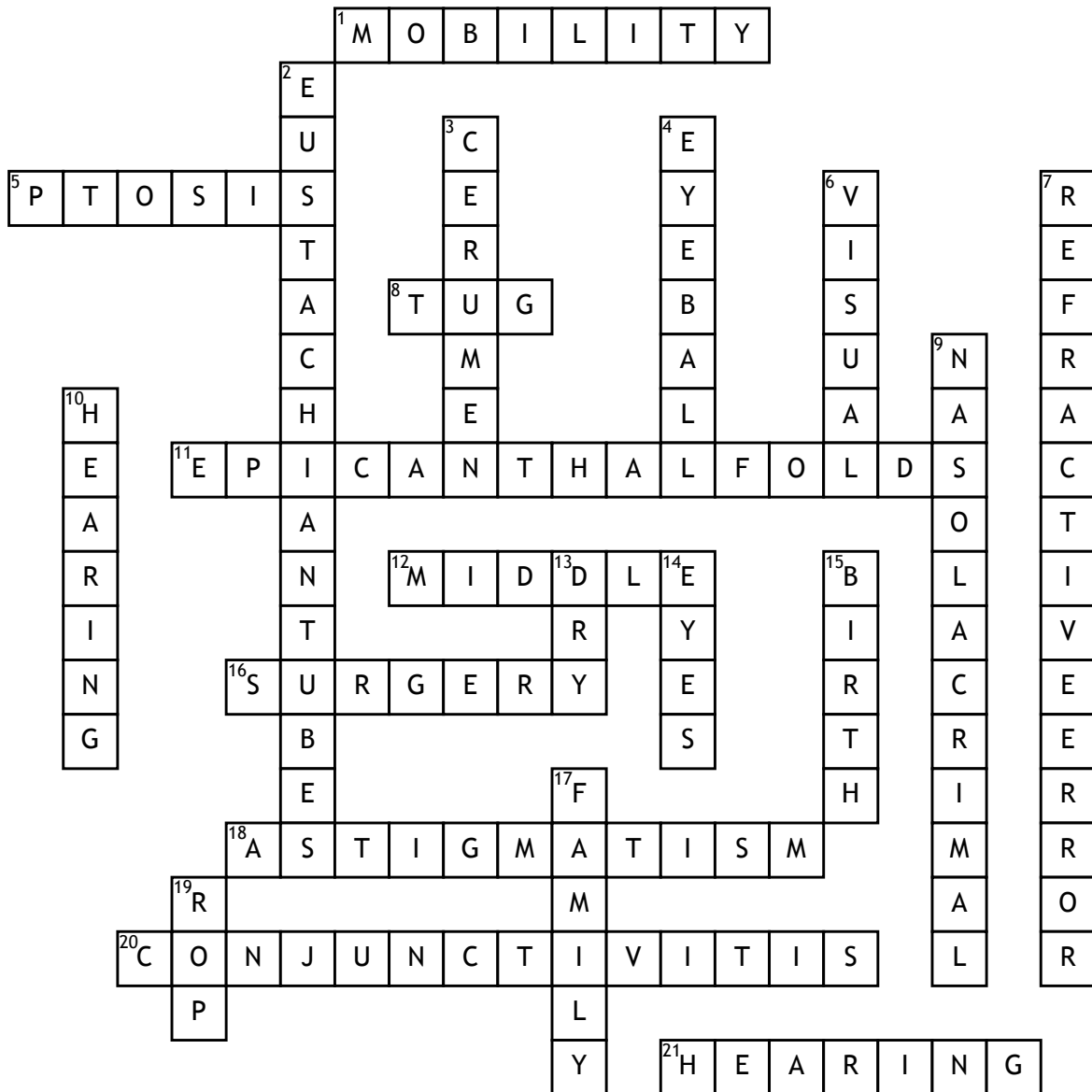


Name: _____

Chapter 39: Alteration in Sensory Perception/Disorder of the Eyes or Ears



Across

- 1. A tympanometer to assess the _____ of the eardrum
- 5. Failure of the eyelids to open fully
- 8. A child with acute otitis media may do this to his ear
- 11. These are normal in Asian children but may occur with Down syndrome in other races
- 12. Acute otitis media is a common illness in children, resulting from infection of fluid in the _____ ear.
- 16. therapeutic management of infantile glaucoma
- 18. Uneven curvature of the cornea
- 20. Inflammation and redness of the eyelid may signify the child has this.
- 21. Recurrent episodes of acute otitis media may negatively affect the child's _____

Down

- 2. Horizontally placed _____ allow bacteria and viruses to gain access to the middle ear easily, resulting in increased numbers of ear infections as compared to the adult.
- 3. Waxy _____ that is soft and an orangish-brown color is normally found lubricating and protecting the external ear canal and should be left in place or washed gently away when bathing
- 4. The _____ of the infant and young child occupies a relatively larger space within the orbit than the adult's does, making it more susceptible to injury
- 6. _____ development continues to progress until about age 7 years

- 7. When the light that enters the lens does not bend appropriately to allow it to fall directly on the retina (2 words)
- 9. obstruction of the _____ duct causes chronic tearing and discharge
- 10. Visual acuity develops from birth through out early childhood, but _____ is intact at birth.
- 13. Otitis externa can be prevented by keeping the ear canal _____
- 14. The ears should be symmetric and placed no lower than the _____
- 15. When hearing is fully developed
- 17. A child who is deaf will benefit if the entire _____ learns American Sign Language
- 19. disorder characterized by rapid growth of retinal blood vessels in the premature infant (acronym)