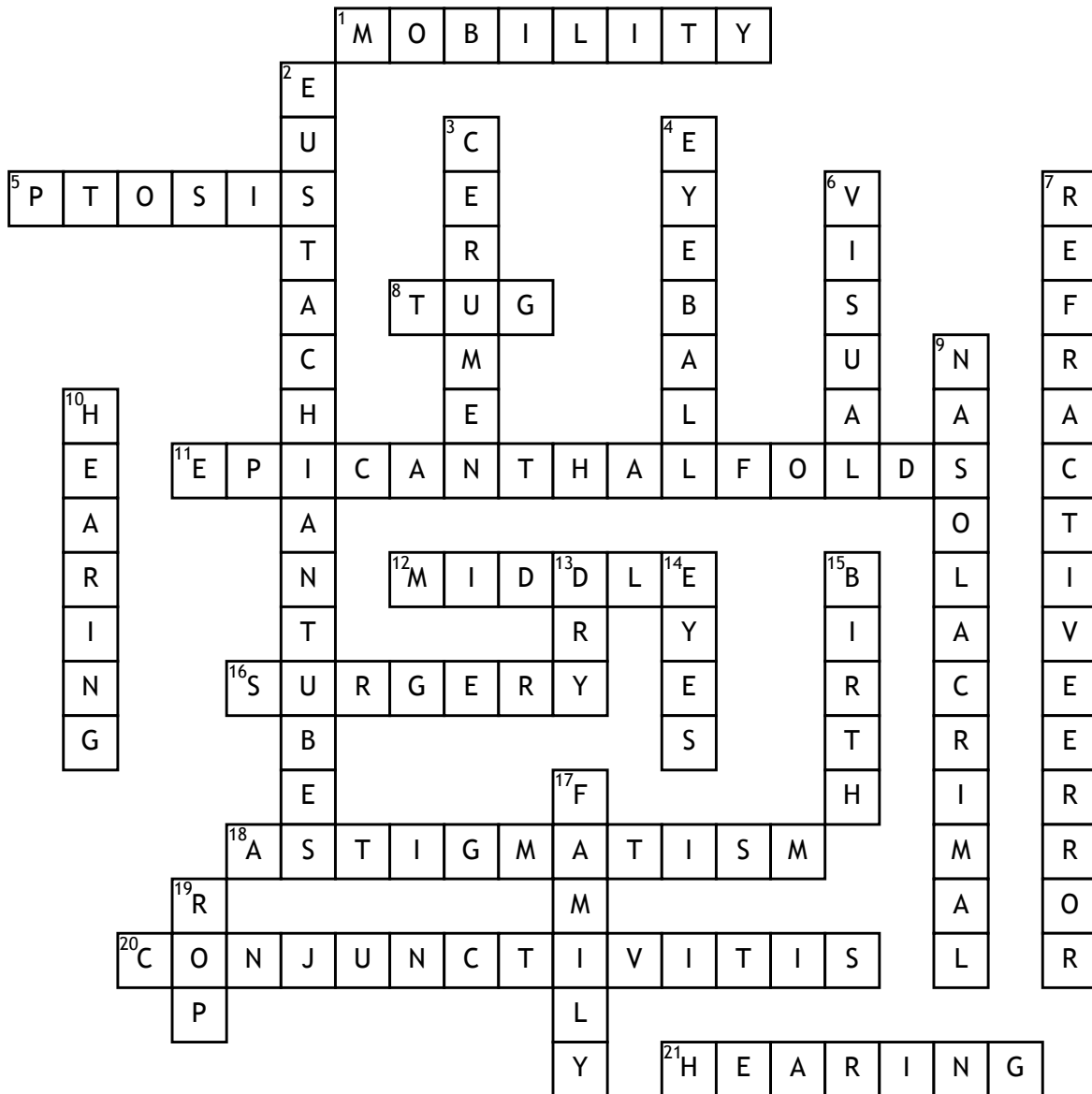


Name: _____

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)