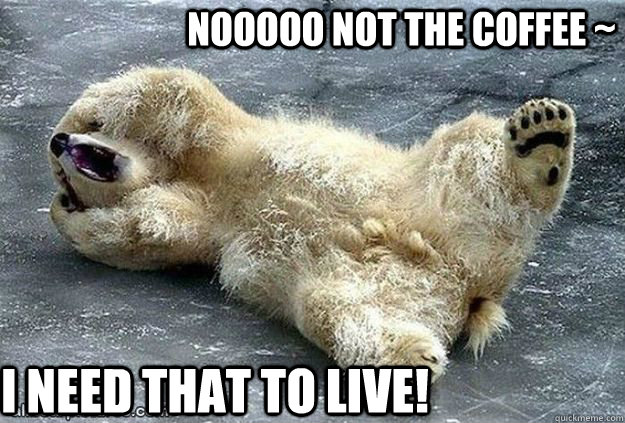
**Study Guide Test 4 CSAD 101**



1. Define the terms *functional aphonia, functional dysphonia*, and *spasmodic dysphonia*.
2. You are a new clinician in a hospital setting, and you have been asked to use the life participation approach to therapy with the patients with neurogenic disorders. What does this mean? What will you do?
3. Many children born with cleft palate have Eustachian tube malformations. What implications does this have for hearing?
4. What is direct laryngoscopy? What types of patients is this mostly used with?
5. Describe the effects of gastroesophageal reflux disorder (GERD) on the vocal folds.
6. What is the difference between hypernasality and hyponasality?
7. What does MOOSE stand for?
8. Describe vocal nodules. What are they and how are they treated?
9. What is the compensatory approach to therapy for patients with aphasia?
10. Many children with cleft palate need secondary surgeries. What are these surgeries for? What is their goal?
11. When children are born with cleft palate, what is the Rule of 10s and how does it apply to them?
12. What is the difference between hyperadduction and hypoadduction of the vocal folds?
13. You are providing supportive services for parents whose babies are born with cleft palate. What are major concerns for these parents?
14. What are several risk factors for stroke?
15. Describe a submucous cleft palate. What are its characteristics?
16. Some stroke patients display anomia. What is anomia?
17. Define the terms *chronic laryngitis* and *acute laryngitis*.
18. List and briefly define the types of strokes a person can have.
19. What is the difference between fluent and nonfluent aphasia?
20. Discuss the differences between Broca’s and Wernicke’s aphasia.