Supplemental Material S1. Number of participants who responded correctly for each item on the Knowledge Assessment.

Question	Control (*N* = 28)		Experimental (*N* = 24)	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
1. In many NICUs, readiness to transition to oral feedings is evaluated between _____ weeks because primitive reflexes are present, and infants begin to display interest in oral feeding.	12	13	12	7
2. An infant with a respiratory rate above 60 breaths per minute is said to be _____.	16	19	12	17
3. What would you recommend if, while bottle feeding a preterm infant, the infant presents with cyanosis?	18	25	11	24
4. Signs of disorganization during oral feeding are often behaviorally observable. List three (3) of these behavioral markers that indicate that an infant is disorganized.	11	23	4	21
5. Infants are able to communicate when they are ready to engage in interaction and when they are not. List three (3) cues that an infant might communicate to indicate that they are ready to engage in interaction and oral feeding trial.	12	24	6	22
6. List three (3) physiologic markers of instability that may be observed in an infant having difficulty with oral feedings.	0	17	1	16
7. According to the Synactive Theory of Development (Als, 1985), in order for an infant to manage complex tasks such as oral feeding, they must first be able to maintain stability in which subsystems?	23	20	0	23
8. Up until three years old, the infant's _____ age is used to measure development and is calculated as (chronological age – # of weeks premature).	16	20	0	8
9. _____ is when an infant's heart rate decreases below 100 beats per minute.	14	22	9	21
10. The brain and sensory systems, along with their neural connections, are highly influenced by _____.	10	11	6	6

Note: This table represents responses that were completely correct, however some items that required multiple responses (i.e., "list three (3)") did receive partial credit when scored.