

ASSESSMENT OF 15 MCQS

FPSC NO : 106
MCQS ON CHRONIC DISEASE MANAGEMENT 2023
SUBMISSION DEADLINE: 4 APRIL 2023, 12 NOON

INSTRUCTIONS

- To submit answers to the following multiple choice questions, you are required to log on to the College Online Portal (<https://lms.wizlearn.com/cfps/>)
- Please contact sfp@cfps.org.sg if you have not received an email on the new LMS account.
- Attempt ALL the following multiple-choice questions.
- There is only ONE correct answer for each question.
- The answers should be submitted to the College of Family Physicians Singapore via the College Online Portal before the submission deadline stated above.
- There will be NO further extension of the submission deadline

- What is most common zoonotic agent in emerging infections?**
 - Bacteria
 - Virus
 - Fungus
 - Parasite
 - Prion
- Which is NOT in the WHO priority list of pathogens that may potentially result in major epidemics in future?**
 - Ebola
 - Nipah
 - Zika
 - Lassa
 - Hendra
- You are seeing a patient who is going to volunteer in a non-profit organisation in South Niger for a year. In your pre-travel counselling, the patient should be made aware of which infections that may be acquired in Niger?**
 - Diphtheria
 - Poliomyelitis
 - Yellow fever
 - Malaria
 - Schistosomiasis
 - I, II, III
 - II, III, IV
 - I, II, IV
 - II, IV, V
 - All of the above
- A 40-year-old man who worked as a farmer in the rural areas outside Chizhou city (Anhui Province), China, presented with fever of Tmax 40°C, chills, body aches, and diarrhoea (five to six times a day) for five days. Examination revealed enlarged cervical and axillary lymph nodes. He had some right hypochondrial tenderness. Otherwise, the rest of physical examination was unremarkable. Full blood count showed leukopenia and thrombocytopenia, with mildly elevated transaminases. All the following tests were negative: dengue Duo and HIV, COVID-19 and respiratory viral swab. The patient began to turn unwell on day 9 of illness with increasing shortness of breath, neck stiffness, and haemorrhagic rash. He still had marked leukopenia and thrombocytopenia, and has developed disseminated intravascular coagulopathy. What should be considered in this patient?**
 - Babesiosis
 - Zika
 - Brucellosis
 - SFTS
 - Chikungunya
- In an emerging infection Disease X, what are reasonable actions to take?**
 - Notify MOH early on identification of suspect cases
 - Keep up to date with emerging literature
 - Repeat diagnostic testing if initial negative results in patient with strong epidemiological links
 - Allocation of manpower to sustain routine medical care
 - All of the above

6. Which are the MOH's National Adult Immunisation Schedule (NAIS) recommended vaccines for person aged >65 years?

- A. Influenza and pneumococcal vaccines
- B. Herpes Zoster vaccine
- C. MMR
- D. Typhoid vaccine
- E. None of the above

7. What are the contraindications to current available influenza vaccines?

- A. Severe egg allergy
- B. Severe pain (pain score >7/10) after a previous influenza vaccine
- C. Lack of efficacy of previous influenza vaccination
- D. Patient is on anti-platelet agents
- E. All of the above

8. What are the important criteria that you need to consider when making recommendations for adult immunisations in Singapore?

- A. Age and current co-morbidities
- B. Prior vaccinations and vaccination history
- C. Lifestyle
- D. Occupation
- E. All of the above

9. With respect to viral hepatitis in Singapore, which of the following statement is true?

- A. Hepatitis A and B are part of the national childhood immunisation schedule
- B. In 2020 and 2021, there were more notifications of hepatitis E than hepatitis A
- C. Healthcare workers need to have regular Hepatitis B boosters every five years
- D. Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B vaccinations are part of MOH's NAIS
- E. All of the above

10. Which of the following statements is true with respect to Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccination?

- A. In countries such as Australia with high uptake of HPV vaccines for several years, the incidence of precancerous HPV associated cervical lesions has reduced
- B. In Singapore, the 9 valent HPV vaccine (Gardasil 9) is offered free by MOH for females in Secondary I, aged 13 years and above
- C. In India, HPV vaccines have been shown to reduce the incidence of HPV-associated oral cancers in males
- D. HPV vaccines have been shown to be beneficial and may be routinely administered to females aged 45 years and above
- E. All of the above

11. Which of the following is not a key feature of Healthier SG?

- A. Mobilising our network of specialists
- B. Developing health plans
- C. Activating community partners
- D. Launching a national enrolment programme
- E. Setting up key enablers such as information technology (IT), manpower development plans, and financing policies

12. Which of the following is not a requirement to become a Healthier SG clinic?

- A. Digital enablement
- B. Joining a PCN
- C. Participation in core GP schemes
- D. Doctor attaining the Masters of Medicine in Family Medicine [MMed(FM)]
- E. Partnering a Healthcare cluster

13. Which of the following is a key feature of the Healthier SG Drug Subsidy Framework?

- A. Increased withdrawal limits for Medisave to pay for outpatient drugs
- B. Percentage-based subsidies with no dollar cap for selected whitelisted drugs
- C. Increased Medisave co-payment amount due to cheaper drug cost
- D. Patients can only be prescribed drugs that are whitelisted
- E. Patients must fulfil age criteria to be eligible for drug subsidies

14. Which of the following is least likely to be a determinant for calibrating enrolment?

- A. Capacity of doctors
- B. Number of enrolled patients
- C. Clinic operating hours
- D. Average daily patient visits
- E. Number of drugs available in the clinic

15. A Healthier SG-compatible CMS should minimally meet all of the following except:

- A. Data contribution to NEHR
- B. Care reporting submission
- C. Telemedicine requirements
- D. Cybersecurity requirements
- E. Payment claims management

FPSC I03 "Basic Obesity Management Accreditation 2" Answers to 30 MCQs Assessment

1. C	11. D	21. C
2. C	12. C	22. A
3. E	13. B	23. D
4. D	14. B	24. A
5. E	15. E	25. C
6. E	16. C	26. C
7. C	17. B	27. E
8. A	18. B	28. E
9. D	19. A	29. D
10. B	20. D	30. C

FPSC I04 "The Mental Capacity Act" Answers to 15 MCQs Assessment

1. B	11. C	21. E
2. D	12. B	22. C
3. D	13. D	23. E
4. D	14. C	24. D
5. E	15. E	25. B