

## ASSESSMENT OF 30 MCQS

FPSC NO : III

## MCQS ON PERSONS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES 2

SUBMISSION DEADLINE: 12 SEPTEMBER 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](mailto: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

- Which of the following criteria can be used to define Intellectual Disability?**
  - Significantly below average intellectual functioning
  - Impairments in general adaptive functioning
  - These deficits should manifest before the age of 18 years
  - All of the above
  - None of the above
- Which of the following is NOT an example of a Neurodevelopmental Disorder classified under DSM-5?**
  - Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder
  - Bipolar Affective Disorder
  - Communication Disorders
  - Neurodevelopmental Motor Disorders
  - Specific Learning Disorder
- The diagnosis of autism may include which of the following pieces of information?**
  - Review of the individual's developmental history
  - General medical examination
  - Formal assessments such as intelligence testing
  - All of the above
  - None of the above
- Which of the following statements about autism is FALSE?**
  - About 1 in 100 children has autism
  - Characteristics may be detected in early childhood but autism is often not diagnosed until much later
  - The abilities and needs of individuals with autism are static and do not vary or evolve over time
  - Boys are four times more likely than girls to be diagnosed with autism
  - Girls are often underdiagnosed with autism and misdiagnosed with other conditions
- Which of the following statements about autism is TRUE?**
  - Autism affects only individuals from certain nationalities, creeds, religions, or races
  - Autism is caused by environmental factors and not genetic factors
  - Autism is a developmental disability that presents with challenges before the age of three and children often recover from the condition as they grow older
  - Early diagnosis and treatment of autism does not change the outcomes for people with autism
  - There is currently no blood test to diagnose autism
- Which of the following statements is incorrect about intellectual disability?**
  - Persons with intellectual disability have lower intellectual functioning
  - Persons with intellectual disability face challenges with adaptive functioning
  - Persons with intellectual disability may develop dementia
  - Mental health conditions are more common in persons with intellectual disability compared to the general population
  - Persons with intellectual disability are not able to learn
- What is diagnostic overshadowing?**
  - It refers to the difficulty in making a diagnosis of mental health conditions in people with intellectual disability
  - It refers to the overlap in symptoms between intellectual disability and autism spectrum disorder
  - It refers to situations when healthcare professionals misattribute symptoms to intellectual disability rather than diagnosing a separate disorder
  - It refers to situations of misdiagnosis in people with intellectual disability
  - None of the above

**8. Which of the following statements are true of autism spectrum disorder?**

- A. People with autism spectrum disorder are in a world of their own
- B. People with autism spectrum disorder always have special talents
- C. Difficulties with social communication is a key feature of autism spectrum disorder
- D. Behaviours of concern are always present in people with autism spectrum disorder
- E. People with autism spectrum disorder often have higher than average intellectual functioning

**9. What are the differences between intellectual disability and dementia?**

- A. Intellectual disability is a developmental disability while dementia is an acquired neurodegenerative condition
- B. Intellectual disability is static in nature while dementia is progressive in nature
- C. Intellectual disability does not affect a person's ability to carry out their activities of daily living while dementia does
- D. A and B
- E. All the above

**10. What are the questions a clinician can ask to differentiate between mental health conditions, dementia, intellectual disability, and autism spectrum disorder?**

- A. At what age did the symptoms start?
- B. What is the educational history of the patient?
- C. What medications are the patient taking?
- D. Has there been a decline in the patient's function?
- E. All of the above

**11. What are the stages of information processing?**

- A. Hearing, understanding, responding
- B. Attention, storing, recalling
- C. Attention, discrimination, organisation, memory
- D. Working memory and long-term memory
- E. None of the above

**12. Which of the following abilities are required to acquire speech?**

- A. Voluntary control of facial muscles
- B. Sound production
- C. Hearing
- D. Attention
- E. All the above

**13. What area of language do persons with autism usually have the most difficulty with?**

- A. Grammar
- B. Vocabulary
- C. Inflections of speech
- D. Pragmatics
- E. Reading

**14. What is the most common language profile among people with Down syndrome?**

- A. Receptive ability is stronger than expressive ability
- B. Expressive ability is stronger than receptive ability
- C. Receptive ability is weaker than expressive ability
- D. Receptive and expressive abilities are equally weak
- E. People with Down syndrome respond better to auditory than visual stimuli

**15. Which of the following is a strategy that can be used to facilitate communication with PWID?**

- A. Speak at a slower speed
- B. Provide more time for the person to respond
- C. Use pictures to illustrate the steps for a procedure
- D. Avoid the use of figures of speech
- E. All of the above

**16. What are the components in the two-step mental capacity test under the MCA?**

- A. The cognitive component and the emotional component
- B. The clinical component and the non-clinical component
- C. The clinical component and the functional component
- D. The decision-specific component and the time-specific component.
- E. The legal component and the medical component

**17. What does "CPD" stand for in the CPD Principle?**

- A. Concept, Procedure, Decision
- B. Concept, Procedure, Duration
- C. Clinical, Procedure, Decision
- D. Clinical, Procedure, Duration
- E. Content, Procedure, Decision

**18. Which of the following is not part of the test for testamentary capacity?**

- A. The testator understands the nature of the act and what its consequences are
- B. The testator knows the extent of his property of which he is disposing
- C. The testator knows who his beneficiaries are and can appreciate claims to his property
- D. The testator knows the exact value of his property which he is disposing
- E. The testator is free from an abnormal state of mind (e.g., delusions) that might distort feelings or judgements relevant to making the will

**19. Which of the following statement is not true about mental capacity assessments?''**

- A. Capacity assessments are based on a strict cognitive test and nothing else matters
- B. The MCA provides a statutory definition of capacity and guidelines on evaluation.
- C. Relationships can have an impact on an individual's ability to make decisions
- D. The functional component of the mental capacity test assesses an individual's understanding, retention, and ability to weigh up information
- E. The MCA test requires a causative nexus between the functional component and the clinical component of the test

**20. When a capacity assessment is requested by a lawyer or a lay family member, which of the following is not what the assessing doctor must be aware of?**

- A. The purpose behind the capacity assessment
- B. The specific capacity that requires assessment
- C. Details of the relevant common law test, if any, that the law requires and may be relevant and additional to the MCA framework
- D. The exact value of his the individual's net-worth.
- E. The medical history of the individual whom the assessment is requested

**21. Planning for retirement**

- A. Planning for retirement
- B. Planning for children's education/programmes, e.g., early intervention programmes
- C. Planning for general well-being care
- D. Planning for long-term costly medical care
- E. All of the above

**22. According to studies, when does the economic burden of special needs start?**

- A. At birth
- B. At diagnosis
- C. At school age
- D. At adulthood
- E. At terminal illnesses

**23. Why is financial planning important for families with special needs?**

- A. To accumulate wealth for future generations
- B. To minimise medical debt and financial decline
- C. To enhance the caregiver's employment opportunities
- D. To increase the caregiver's financial literacy
- E. To avoid bankruptcy

**24. What can be included in a Letter of Intent for a child with special needs?**

- A. Parental wishes for the child's future care and living arrangements
- B. Instructions for preparing legal documents
- C. Characteristics of the child's eating habits
- D. Financial obligations and debt information
- E. All of the above

**25. How can life insurance be used to fund a Special Needs Trust?**

- A. By providing cash and liquid assets for the trust
- B. By paying off the caregiver's debts and obligations
- C. By funding educational programmes for the special needs individual
- D. By supporting the parent's long-term care needs
- E. By protecting it from debtors

**26. The following are recognised anxieties and fears faced by patients with intellectual disability, which affects their engagement with clinicians except:**

- A. A lack of understanding about screening procedures
- B. Being judged by others over their lifestyle choices
- C. Consulting with the doctor in a large examination room
- D. Fear of blood tests and vaccinations
- E. Potential discomfort encountered during physical examination

**27. Factors to reduce the fear and anxiety associated with visiting the healthcare provider includes the following except:**

- A. Appropriate lighting for patients with sensory integration
- B. Appropriate-sized examination rooms
- C. Ensuring appropriate consulting time spent with the patient
- D. Ensuring familiarity with healthcare staff
- E. Provision of and encouraging a walk-in appointment system

**28. When assessing behaviours of concern, the following needs to be considered early in the assessment except:**

- A. Consider the possibility of psychiatric illnesses early in the assessment process
- B. Enquire about any environmental changes
- C. Look for any potential medical or physical health issues that might be responsible for BOC
- D. Review the medications that the patient has been taking
- E. Take a thorough and comprehensive history from patients, carers, helpers, and support workers

**29. The following consulting habits are considered patient-centred except:**

- A. Allowing patients to freely express their own perceptions of their problems in a manner that is comfortable to them
- B. Demonstrating a warm, personable, friendly, and caring approach
- C. Looking out for and responding to verbal and non-verbal cues
- D. Obtaining a collateral history whilst taking a history from the patient
- E. Treating patients with dignity and respect

**30. All of the following are recognised obstacles that affect the proper facilitation of care for PWID except:**

- A. A conducive clinic environment and workflow
- B. Ensuring proper and effective exchange of information between all parties present
- C. Lack of access to healthcare facilities (i.e., lack of doctors and hospital appointments)
- D. The ability of the clinician to assess for and manage behaviours of concerns
- E. The biopsychosocial approach to managing the presenting problems

**FPSC 109 "Mental Health 2023" Answers to 30 MCQs Assessment**

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