SINGAPORE MEDICAL COUNCIL CATEGORY 3B CME PROGRAMME

(Code SMJ 201505B)

These questions are based on the full text of the guidelines, which may be found at http://www.hpb.gov.sg/cpg-falls-prevention.

Question 1. Regarding incidence of falls and risk factors for falls:		True	False
(a)	Male older adults are at higher risk of falls compared to female older adults.		
(b)	A significant predictor of future falls risk is a history of a fall in the past one year.		
(C)	Neuromuscular conditions resulting in mobility impairment, gait deficit and balance deficit together with polypharmacy pre-disposes older adults to falls.		
(d)	As the number of risk factors increase, the risk for falls increases.		
Qu	estion 2. Regarding screening:	_	_
(a)	All older adults should be asked for a past history of falls.		
(b)	General practitioners or other healthcare professionals can utilise multi-factorial assessment tools to identify older adults who are at risk of falls.		
(C)	If gait and balance problems are observed, a comprehensive falls assessment is recommended.		
(d)	Functional Mobility Assessment tools look at strength, balance, gait and reaction time.		
0	estion 3. Regarding falls prevention interventions:		
(a)			
(4)	effective in reducing the rate of falls in older adults.	_	_
(b)	Home assessment and modification interventions conducted by occupational therapists are effective		
	in reducing the rate of falls especially for those who have a high risk of falls, history of falls or those		
	with visual impairments.	_	_
	Vitamin D deficiency is uncommon in Singapore due to the sunny weather.		
(d)	First eye cataract surgery can reduce the risks of falls and the rate of falls in older adults.		
Question 4. Regarding falls prevention interventions:		_	_
(a)	Providing basic information about the benefits of falls prevention can help older adults make informed choices about engaging in falls prevention interventions and improve adherence to these interventions.		
(b)	Multi-factorial interventions that target specific risk factors have been shown to be effective in preventions		
(0)	falls.		
(C)	Older adults with high risk of falls should receive interventions targeted at the individually identified		
	risk factors.		
(d)	Active review and modification of medications associated with increased risks of falls is recommended		
	as a form of falls prevention intervention.		
Question 5. Regarding consequences and cost of falls:			
(a)	Besides the physiological trauma of a fall, psychological fear of falling is real and may lead to self-		
(1-)	imposed mobility restriction.		
(D) (C)	Head injury and fractures are major causes of morbidity and mortality following a fall. The most common fracture sites from falls include Colles' fracture of the wrist, fractures of upper and		
(C)	lower limbs and hip fractures.		
(d)	Hip fractures predominate in older adults between the ages of 65 and 75.		

Doctor's particulars:

Specialty:	
	Specialty:

SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS:

(1) Log on at the SMJ website: http://www.sma.org.sg/publications/smjcurrentissue.aspx and select the appropriate set of questions. (2) Provide your name, email address and MCR number. (3) Select your answers and click "Submit".

RESULTS:

(1) Answers will be published in the SMJ July 2015 issue. (2) The MCR numbers of successful candidates will be posted online at the SMJ website by 29 June 2015. (3) Passing mark is 60%. No mark will be deducted for incorrect answers. (4) The SMJ editorial office will submit the list of successful candidates to the Singapore Medical Council. (5) One CME point is awarded for successful candidates.

Deadline for submission: (May 2015 SMJ 3B CME programme): 12 noon, 22 June 2015.