SINGAPORE MEDICAL COUNCIL CATEGORY 3B CME PROGRAMME
(Code SMJ 201907A)

1. Symptoms of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) first begin to manifest at 6–7 years of age.
2. ASD is a single condition with different levels of severity.
3. On developmental assessment, children with ASD may exhibit delayed development in the speech-language and/or social-behavioural domains.
4. Children with ASD may exhibit repetitive behaviours, such as lining up toys, and may exhibit unusually intense interest in a narrow range of toys or objects.
5. Obsessive-compulsive disorder should not be diagnosed in a child with ASD, as ASD is an adequate explanation for the child’s obsessive-compulsive behaviour.
6. Receiving the measles, mumps and rubella vaccine increases the risk of ASD.
7. ASD is uncommon, with a prevalence of less than one in 1,000 individuals in Singapore.
9. Some children with ASD may develop normally in the first two years of life, but subsequently lose the language or social skills that they have learnt.
10. The Modified Checklist for Autism in Toddlers, Revised with Follow-up, is a useful screening tool for ASD.
11. A one-year-old child who is unable to say two-word phrases should be referred for assessment of suspected ASD.
12. A two-year-old child who does not point to objects of interest or play with other children should be referred for assessment of suspected ASD.
13. A child who is able to speak well is not likely to have ASD.
14. Differentials of ASD include intellectual disability and developmental language disorder.
15. Children with ASD may receive therapy at EIPIC (Early Intervention Programme for Infants and Children) centres or through school-based intervention programmes.
16. All children with ASD are ineligible to attend mainstream primary schools.
17. Job training, placement and support are available for adults with ASD.
18. Children with ASD may have difficulty communicating symptoms of acute illnesses such as cough and vomiting to their caregivers.
19. Children with ASD may default intervention programmes because of parental financial or mental health issues, and it is important to address these, such as by referring family members to counselling and support services.
20. Dietary supplements and modification have been shown to improve symptoms of ASD.

True False
□ □
□ □
□ □
□ □
□ □
□ □
□ □
□ □
□ □
□ □
□ □
□ □
□ □
□ □
□ □
□ □
□ □
□ □
□ □
□ □
□ □
□ □

SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS:
Visit the SMJ website: http://www.smj.org.sg/current-issue and select the appropriate quiz. You will be redirected to the SMA login page.
For SMA member: (1) Log in with your username and password (if you do not know your password, please click on ‘Forgot your password?’). (2) Select your answers for each quiz and click ‘Submit’.
For non-SMA member: (1) Create an SMJ CME account, or log in with your SMJ CME username and password (for returning users). (2) Make payment of SGD 21.40 (inclusive of 7% GST) via PayPal to access this month’s quizzes. (3) Select your answers for each quiz and click ‘Submit’.

RESULTS:
(1) Answers will be published online in the SMJ September 2019 issue. (2) The MCR numbers of successful candidates will be posted online at the SMJ website by 10 September 2019. (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. (6) SMC credits CME points according to the month of publication of the CME article i.e. points awarded for a quiz published in the December 2017 issue will be credited for the month of December 2017, even if the deadline is in January 2018.