**Pre-test for TSA Physician Training Retreats**

Date: XX/XX/XXXX

Form# X

Form Approved

OMB No. 0920-XXXX

Exp. Date XX/XX/20XX

***Please circle the correct answer:***

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| 1. **To be diagnosed with Tourette Syndrome, a person must have which of the following?**
 |
| 1. Motor and vocal tics for less than 12 months
 | 1. Motor and vocal tics for at least 12 months
 |
| 1. Motor or vocal tics for at least 12 months
 | 1. Motor, but not vocal tics for greater than 12 months
 |
| 1. **Which of the following is *not* true regarding tic expression?**
 |
| 1. Tics wax and wane in frequency and intensity
 | 1. Tics tend to get worse into adulthood for most people with TS
 |
| 1. Tics occur in bouts of bouts
 | 1. Onset is typically between the ages of 5 and 6
 |
| 1. **What is the approximate prevalence of TS, as reported in this workshop?**
 |
| 1. 3%
 | 1. 0.001%
 | 1. 0.5%
 | 1. 5%
 |
| 1. **It is common to see symptoms of coprolalia**
 |
| 1. True
 | 1. False
 |
| 1. **Tics disorders are more common in boys:**
 |
| 1. True
 | 1. False
 |
| 1. **Comorbid psychiatric conditions have which effect on adaptive functioning in children with tic disorders?**
 |
| * 1. They have no effect
 | 1. Only anxiety disorders has a greater effect than tic severity
 |
| * 1. They improve social functioning
 | 1. Presence of comorbid conditions often predicts poorer functioning
 |
| 1. **What is the best description of genetic evidence for tic disorders?**
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| * 1. There is none. It’s clearly a learned behavior
 | c. There is a specific gene sequence on the 14th chromosome that is responsible for tic disorders |
| b. A specific gene has not been found, but it’s clear that there is a heritable component to tic disorders | d. There is a large amount of genetic data, and it appears that the risk of having a child with TS if you have TS is 8 in 10. |

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| 1. **The neurotransmitter most commonly implicated in tic disorders is:**
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * 1. Serotonin
 | 1. Dopamine
 |
| 1. GABA
 | 1. Progesterone
 |
| 1. **What statement best summarizes the findings regarding giving stimulants to children with tics?**
 |
| 1. Children with a history of tics should never be given stimulants because it can exacerbate tics
 | 1. It is perfectly safe, and preferred as it enhances compliance with behavioral and medication regimens
 |
| 1. It generally does not exacerbate tics, but does for a small number of cases.
 | 1. Stimulants should not be given to children with TS. Benzodiazepines are more appropriate
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| 1. **In the Piacentini et al (2010) study of Comprehensive Behavioral Intervention for Tics, results showed that:**
 |
| 1. Behavior therapy was more effective than psychoeducation and supportive therapy in children
 | 1. Both a and b
 |
| 1. Response rates and symptom reduction was similar to placebo-controlled medication trials
 | 1. Behavior therapy was not more effective than psychoeducation and supportive therapy
 |

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