

MRFASTC - FASD Knowledge Assessment (Follow-up, 3 month)

1. MRFASTC - FASD Knowledge Assessment

Thank you for attending an educational session approximately 3 months ago sponsored by the Midwest Regional Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders Training Center.

The purpose of this follow-up is to evaluate your scope of knowledge on FASD competencies.

Please take about 10 minutes to answer the following multiple choice questions.

1. The best public health message related to alcohol consumption by women of childbearing age is...

- a. Women who know they are pregnant should not consume alcohol.
- b. Women who are pregnant or could become pregnant should not consume alcohol.
- c. All sexually active women should not consume alcohol.
- d. Women of childbearing age should not consume alcohol.
- e. Alcohol use, in moderation, is safe for all women.

2. An episode of binge or risky drinking for women of childbearing age (18-44) is defined as more than _____ standard drinks in about a two hour period:

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5
- e. 6

3. Which one of these is NOT considered a standard drink?

- a. 12 ounces of beer
- b. 12 ounces of wine cooler
- c. 5 ounces of wine
- d. 3 ounces of vodka
- e. All of the above are standard drinks

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4. Positive responses given to items on the TWEAK or the T-ACE screening instruments indicate:

- a. a diagnosis of alcoholism
- b. the likelihood that the woman will seek treatment for alcohol abuse
- c. the need for the health care provider to discuss the risks associated with drinking alcohol, especially when the woman is pregnant
- d. the difference between binge drinking and problem drinking
- e. the need for immediate admission to a treatment facility for further evaluation

5. Which of these is NOT part of the addictive disease process?

- a. Craving and compulsion
- b. Violent behavior
- c. Loss of control
- d. Continued use despite adverse consequences
- e. All of the above are part of the addictive disease process

6. Scientific studies of the effects of alcohol on the fetus have shown that:

- a. Alcohol has no effect on the development of the fetus in the third trimester.
- b. Alcohol can only affect fetal development in the first trimester.
- c. A small to moderate amount of alcohol is safest during the second trimester.
- d. Of all the different types of alcohol, wine is the safest for a pregnant woman to consume.
- e. None of the above is correct.

7. Although specific deficits experienced by individuals with an FASD vary widely, behavioral deficits are likely to include which of the following:

- a. memory problems, underactivity, and self-injurious behavior
- b. inattention, memory problems and hyperactivity
- c. particular mannerisms, hoarding, and memory problems
- d. emotion regulation, weight loss, fatigue, irritability
- e. auditory hallucinations, disorganized speech, and flat affect

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8. Which of the following include all three facial abnormalities associated with fetal alcohol syndrome?

- a. Low set ears, large palpebral fissures, large forehead
- b. Small palpebral fissures, smooth philtrum, thin upper lip
- c. Large palpebral fissures, smooth philtrum, thin upper lip
- d. Large forehead, flattened cheeks, small palpebral fissures
- e. Thin upper lip, distinct philtrum, ectropion

9. Which of the following is NOT required to confirm a diagnosis of fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)?

- a. Facial dysmorphia
- b. Growth retardation
- c. Central nervous system (CNS) abnormalities
- d. Documentation of prenatal alcohol exposure
- e. All of the above are required for a diagnosis of FAS

10. A variety of strategies have been found to be effective when working with individuals with an FASD. Which one of the following may not be as effective?

- a. Concise, explicit instructions
- b. Stable routines
- c. Social cues
- d. Visual aids
- e. Repetition

11. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct?

- a. Some women expose their fetus to alcohol because of alcohol dependence or addiction.
- b. Health providers seek the best outcomes for women and fetuses by efforts to increase foreseeable benefits and minimize foreseeable harms.
- c. Most medical societies advocate coercive methods as a first intervention for women who expose a fetus to alcohol.
- d. Health providers have an ethical duty to respect their patients.
- e. Confidentiality is an essential aspect of the health provider-patient relationship.