

Prenatal Genetics, Pre/Post test

Name: _____

Instructions: Unless otherwise indicated, please circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is the purpose of prenatal genetic counseling?
 - a. To assess risk of having a child with a genetic condition, to explain options for and results of genetic testing, and to provide support for the patient.
 - b. To abort fetuses with genetic abnormalities.
 - c. To find and fix any genetic problems that a fetus might have.
 - d. To provide therapy.

2. Circle **ALL** of the circumstances that place patients at elevated risk for having a child with a genetic condition.
 - a. The mother has had multiple elective abortions.
 - b. The mother is 32 years old.
 - c. The parents are of Jewish descent.
 - d. The mother has had multiple miscarriages.
 - e. The parents want a child who is blond.
 - f. Both parents are known carriers of sickle cell disease.

3. How many chromosomes do human beings usually have?
 - a. 2 pairs
 - b. 23 pairs
 - c. 46 pairs
 - d. 69 pairs

4. What is the difference between a chromosome and a gene?
 - a. Extra genes do not cause a problem, but extra chromosomes do.
 - b. A chromosome is part of a gene that influences a particular trait.
 - c. A gene is a part of a chromosome that influences a particular trait.
 - d. A gene contains genetic materials, while a chromosome does not.

5. What tests are included in First Trimester Screening?
 - a. MSS and amniocentesis
 - b. NIPT and chorionic villus sampling
 - c. Ultrasound and blood test
 - d. MSS and ultrasound

6. What is the difference between amniocentesis and chorionic villus sampling (CVS)?
- Amniocentesis samples cells from the liquid around the fetus while CVS samples cells directly from the fetus.
 - Amniocentesis samples cells from the placenta while CVS samples cells from the liquid around the fetus.
 - Amniocentesis samples fetal cells found in the mother's blood while CVS samples cells from the liquid around the fetus.
 - Amniocentesis samples cells from the liquid around the fetus, while the CVS sample cells from the placenta.
7. What is another name for trisomy 18?
- Edward syndrome
 - Cystic fibrosis
 - Klinefelter syndrome
 - Down syndrome
8. Circle **ALL** the conditions that result from gene variance (not chromosomal abnormalities).
- Edward syndrome
 - Cystic fibrosis
 - Down syndrome
 - Klinefelter syndrome
 - Sickle cell disease
9. How often do genetic disorders occur?
- In about 4% of pregnancies.
 - In about 10% of pregnancies
 - In about 12% of pregnancies.
 - In about 50% of pregnancies
10. If the subject of abortion comes up in the prenatal genetics encounter, what is your responsibility as an interpreter?
- Withdraw.
 - Make sure the mother understands how serious abortion is.
 - Make sure the mother understands how hard it is to care for a special needs child.
 - Interpret everything accurately, nothing more.

