

Interpreting for Autism Spectrum Disorder Services Pre- and Post-test January 2022

NOTE TO TRAINERS

It is highly recommended that you enter this pre/post-test into an online format for use in the class. [SurveyMonkey](#) is one such service. The free version will allow you to have 10 questions, automatically corrects the test, and provides both you and the participants with sufficient feedback for your purposes. The correct answers below are marked in green, for your reference only.

1. Please enter your name.
(Text box)
2. What is the difference between a chromosome and a gene?
(Multiple choice, one answer)
 - a. Humans have many more chromosomes than genes.
 - b. A gene is a section on the chromosome that codes for a particular trait or function.
 - c. Chromosomes and genes are different names for the same thing.
 - d. Genes are made up of chromosomes.
3. How many chromosomes do humans typically have in each cell?
(Multiple choice, one answer)
 - a. 2
 - b. 23
 - c. 46
 - d. Thousands
4. What is a gene variant?
(Multiple choice, one answer)
 - a. A chromosome abnormality.
 - b. A benign variation in genetic coding.
 - c. A change in the gene coding from what is considered typical.
 - d. A clinically significant finding.
5. What is a “secondary finding?”
(Multiple choice, one answer)
 - a. Information about a genetic change that is not as important as the primary finding.
 - b. Information about a non-genetic health problem that was found upon exam.
 - c. Information that is learned in a second round of genetic testing.
 - d. Information about a genetic change that the provider was not looking for.
6. Which of the following allied health professionals are most likely to be found on a pediatric genetics team? (Click on all that apply.)
(Multiple answers)

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|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Geneticist | Physical Therapist |
| Primary Care Provider | Nurse |
| Orthopedist | Speech therapist |
| Social Worker | Dietician |

Genetic Counselor

7. Why does the genetics team measure things like weight, height, head circumference, arm span, and the space between eyes at the first visit?
(Multiple choice, one answer)
- Certain atypical measurements, taken together, are signs of particular genetic conditions.
 - The team wants to make sure the child is growing appropriately.
 - Genetic teams may need these measurements to make braces and other special-needs appliances for the patient.
 - All of the above.
8. What does exome sequencing look at?
(Multiple choice, one answer)
- One location of a single gene
 - All of a single gene
 - Two or more specific genes
 - All of the genes, but only the part involved in encoding
 - All genetic material.
9. John had a genetic test down, and the geneticist found a gene variant on the X chromosome that is associated with Fragile X syndrome. This is considered:
(Multiple choice, one answer)
- A positive finding, because John's parents are happy to finally know what is causing his symptoms.
 - A negative finding, because Fragile X syndrome is very serious.
 - A positive finding, because the geneticist found a clinically significant gene variant.
 - A negative finding, because the variant was only at the gene level, not at the chromosome level.
10. What sort of support can a pediatric genetics team offer to patients and their families? (Click on all that apply.)
(Multiple answers)
- Help the family make a plan that includes medical management, developmental therapies, and psychosocial support for the whole family.
 - Referrals to patient advocacy groups related to the child's condition.
 - Referrals to medical specialists.
 - Guidance as to who else in the family should be offered genetic testing.
 - Assistance in ordering orthopedic appliances.
 - Help in getting the child into special education classes.
 - Guidance around setting up a guardianship for the child as the parents age.