Autism Spectrum Disorders – Part 1 Characteristics of ASD

1) Approximately 1 out of every ____ children in the United States will have an ASD.
   a) 44
   b) 88
   c) 122
   d) 244

2) Asperger’s syndrome presents ____ times more frequently in boys than it does in girls.
   a) 2
   b) 3
   c) 4
   d) 5

3) Some refer to PDD-NOS as
   a) Atypical autism
   b) Regressive autism
   c) Sub threshold autism
   d) Emerging autism

4) Childhood disintegrative disorder is also called ____ syndrome.
   a) Heller’s
   b) Ford’s
   c) Lawrence’s
   d) Markley’s

5) Which stage of Rett syndrome is considered a plateau that starts between 2 - 10 years of age?
   a) Stage I
   b) Stage II
   c) Stage III
   d) Stage IV

6) The “theory of mind” (TOM) is an individual’s ability
   a) to dwell on certain events or subjects.
   b) to live within his or her own world.
   c) to understand others’ emotional states.
   d) to see the world through his or her own eyes.
7) A great deal of the research into neurological causes of ASD has focused on the _____, the region of the brain that processes emotions according to the situation the individual is placed in.
   a) Thalamus
   b) Amygdala
   c) Basal ganglia
   d) Hippocampus

8) Repeating everything heard word for word is known as
   a) Auto-mimicry
   b) Echolalia
   c) Parrotism
   d) Audio-rebound

9) Which are important for those with ASD because they bring order and predictability to the individual’s life?
   a) Pets
   b) Medications
   c) Friends
   d) Routines

10) Twin studies of ASD have been consistent with estimates of heritability at around
    a) 30 – 40%
    b) 50 – 60%
    c) 70 – 80%
    d) 90 - 100%

11) Which is considered the most obvious form of regression?
    a) Motor
    b) Language
    c) Social
    d) None of the above

12) There are specific infections that are known to affect developing brains; of these that have been most commonly known to affect the developing brain as well as to be commonly associated with ASD is
    a) Flu
    b) Measles
    c) Rubella
    d) Herpes
13) Abnormalities of the _____ system may account for a lot of the major clinical features of ASD, including language dysfunction as well as social deficits.
   a) Limbic system
   b) Mesencephalon
   c) Pituitary gland
   d) Basal ganglia

14) Brain changes prior to the age of 2 may lead to brain ____ that in turn leads to ASD.
   a) Atrophy
   b) Bilateral development
   c) Enlargement
   d) Unilateral development

15) One study indicated that all the following EXCEPT ____ was significantly associated with an increased risk of development of ASD.
   a) Mumps
   b) Chicken pox
   c) Maternal use of prenatal vitamins
   d) Ear infections