



Cert Child and Adolescent Psychiatry(SA)

## THE COLLEGES OF MEDICINE OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Examination for the Subspecialty Certificate in Child and Adolescent Psychiatry of the  
College of Psychiatrists of South Africa

29 July 2016

1 Paper only

(3 hours)

*All questions to be answered. Each question to be answered in a separate book (or books if more than one is required for the one answer)*

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1 Depression

- a) List the presenting symptoms of depression in
    - i) preschool children.
    - ii) latency age children (6-12-years).
    - iii) adolescence (>13-years). (10)
  - b) Describe the assessment and management of depression in children and adolescents. Compare and contrast recent studies on the management of depression in children and adolescents. (15)
- [25]

2 Fetal Programming refers to the preparation of the fetus for the post-natal environment, and is influenced by a variety of factors during different sensitive periods. With this in mind, answer the following short questions

- a) Fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD) result from in-utero exposure to Alcohol. List the specific cognitive-behavioural deficits associated with FASD. (10)
  - b) Discuss the developmental effects on the fetus of pre-natal SSRI (Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors) exposure. (10)
  - c) Discuss the influence of Paternal (Father's) psychopathology in the peri-natal period. (5)
- [25]

3 You are requested to consult a patient admitted in the paediatric intensive care unit (PICU), who is suspected to have delirium. The patient is a 4-year-old child admitted with severe septicaemia and multi-organ failure. Discuss the following aspects of delirium in children and adolescents

- a) Risk factors and phenomenology of delirium in children and adolescents. (10)
  - b) Give a critical comment on the clinical utility of commonly used standardised delirium assessment instruments for delirium in children and adolescents. (5)
  - c) Treatment a child with delirium within the context of a patient admitted in a paediatric intensive care unit (PICU). (10)
- [25]

- 4 More than 70 years of clinical observation and empirical research has indicated a male preponderance of Autistic Spectrum Disorders (ASD). However, there is some evidence that clinical presentations may be different in females compared to males, and that these differences may lead to missed or delayed diagnosis in girls with a possible ASD diagnosis. Critically discuss this statement with reference to the following
- a) Suggested gender differences in clinical presentation, with reference to age, severity and intellectual functioning. (10)
  - b) What are the diagnostic factors to consider and how may current diagnostic classification systems and diagnostic tests impact on the detection of ASD in girls? (10)
  - c) Current status of epidemiological, genetic, and neuroendocrine work addressing ASD prevalence and liability in males and females. (5)
- [25]