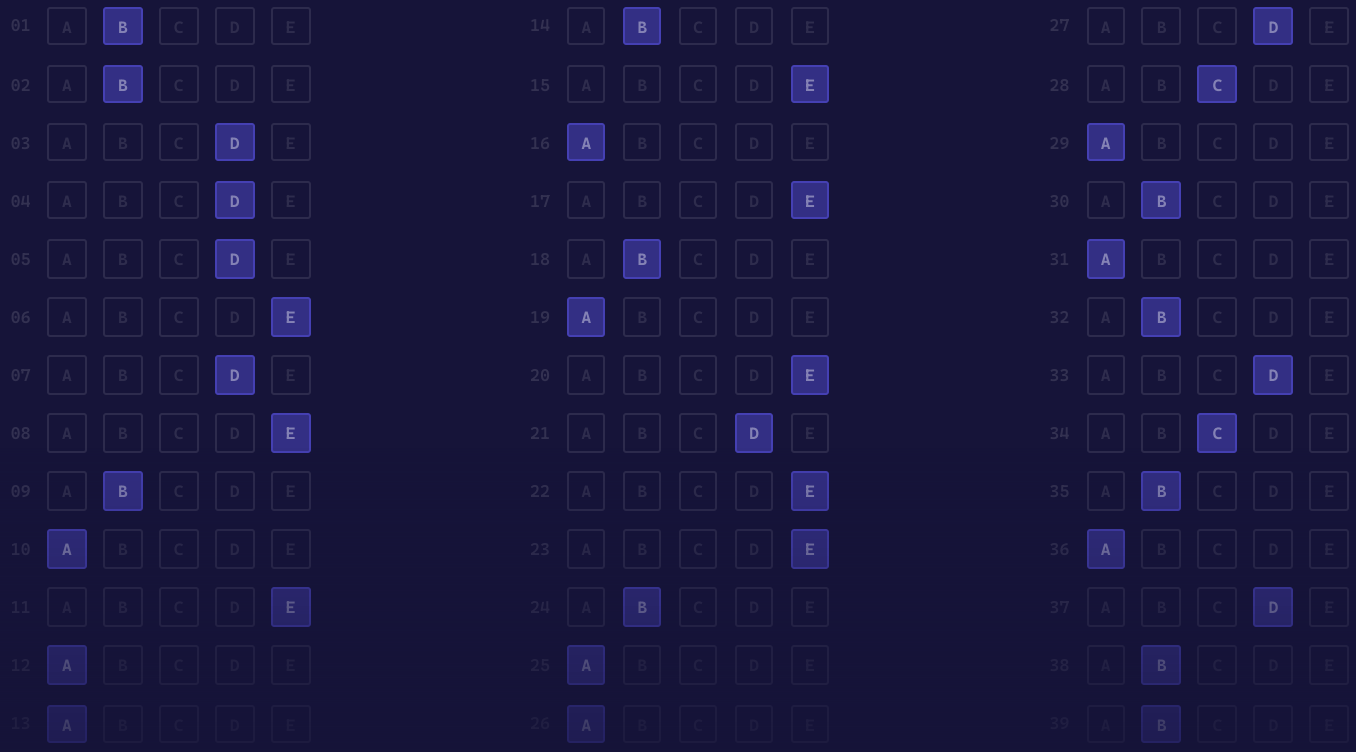
MOMETRIX
SMARTER PREP. BETTER RESULTS.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

American Board Of Pediatrics (ABP)

CDBEH

Pediatric Development-Behavior (Certification)

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

WEB www.mometrix.net

SUPPORT support@mometrix.net

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for American Board Of Pediatrics (ABP) `CDBEH`, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, `CDBEH`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

A 3-year-old child is brought in for a well-child visit. Which of the following fine motor skills is most characteristic of a typically developing child at this age?

A Builds a tower of 2 blocks

B Copies a circle

C Draws a person with 6 parts

D Cuts along a line with scissors

ANSWER B

WHY By age 3, a typically developing child can copy a circle, which is a hallmark fine motor milestone. Building a tower of 2 blocks is a 15-month skill; drawing a person with 6 parts is expected around age 5; cutting along a line with scissors is a 4- to 5-year skill.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

According to the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommendations for developmental surveillance and screening, at which ages should an autism-specific screening tool such as the M-CHAT be administered during routine well-child visits?

A 9 and 18 months

B 12 and 24 months

C 18 and 30 months

D 24 and 36 months

ANSWER C

WHY The AAP recommends administering an autism-specific screening tool at the 18- and 30-month well-child visits. General developmental screening is recommended at 9, 18, and 30 months, but autism-specific screening occurs at 18 and 30 months.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

A 4-year-old boy has limited eye contact, does not respond to his name, engages in repetitive hand-flapping, and shows no interest in peers. Which of the following is the most appropriate first step in evaluation?

A Refer immediately for applied behavior analysis (ABA) therapy

B Order brain MRI and EEG to rule out neurologic causes

C Administer a standardized autism-specific screening tool and refer for comprehensive diagnostic evaluation

D Reassure the family that boys often talk later and follow up in 6 months

ANSWER C

WHY The most appropriate first step is to complete a standardized autism-specific screening and refer for a comprehensive diagnostic evaluation by a specialist trained in autism assessment. Immediate ABA referral before diagnosis is premature; routine neuroimaging and EEG are not first-line for typical presentations; reassurance without evaluation delays diagnosis and is inappropriate.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

A 9-year-old girl is having difficulty with reading, including decoding and spelling. Her intelligence is in the average range, but her academic achievement in reading is significantly below age expectations. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), inattentive presentation

B Intellectual disability

C Specific learning disorder with impairment in reading

D Autism spectrum disorder

ANSWER C

WHY Specific learning disorder with impairment in reading (dyslexia) is characterized by persistent difficulties in reading accuracy, rate, or comprehension and/or spelling that are below age expectations despite adequate instruction and average intelligence. ADHD does not primarily affect decoding; intellectual disability would show below-average IQ across domains; autism spectrum disorder is defined by social communication deficits and restricted/repetitive behaviors.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

A 14-year-old girl presents with persistent sadness, loss of interest in activities she used to enjoy, poor sleep, and declining grades over the past 3 months. Which of the following is the most appropriate initial step?

A Initiate a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) immediately

B Assess for suicidal ideation and safety, and evaluate for major depressive disorder

C Reassure the family that mood swings are normal in adolescence

D Recommend a change of schools to address academic stress

ANSWER B

WHY The most appropriate initial step in a teenager with persistent depressive symptoms is to assess safety, including suicidal ideation, and perform a comprehensive evaluation for major depressive disorder. Starting an SSRI without a full assessment and safety screening is premature; normalizing persistent depressive symptoms risks missing a serious condition; changing schools does not address an underlying mood disorder.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following prenatal exposures is most consistently associated with microcephaly, growth restriction, and characteristic craniofacial and neurodevelopmental abnormalities in the infant?

A Acetaminophen used in the third trimester

B Prenatal alcohol exposure

C Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) used in the second trimester

D Iron supplementation in pregnancy

ANSWER B

WHY Prenatal alcohol exposure is the leading known cause of fetal alcohol spectrum disorders, which include microcephaly, growth restriction, and characteristic facial features along with intellectual and behavioral disabilities. Acetaminophen, SSRIs, and iron supplementation have not been shown to produce this pattern of teratogenicity.

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is an example of anticipatory guidance appropriate for the 12-month well-child visit?

A Discussing techniques for toilet training readiness

B Counseling about transition to a forward-facing car seat

C Reviewing the importance of fluoride supplementation if water is not fluoridated and discussing poison safety

D Screening for scoliosis

ANSWER C

WHY At 12 months, anticipatory guidance includes discussing fluoride supplementation when the water supply is not fluoridated, poison safety (especially given increased mobility and exploration), establishing a dental home, and weaning from the bottle. Toilet training is typically addressed around 18 to 24 months; transition to a forward-facing car seat usually occurs after age 2 depending on size; scoliosis screening is not routinely performed at this age.

QUESTION 8 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following developmental milestones are typically achieved by 18 months of age? (Choose two.)

A Uses a pincer grasp

B Says at least 10 words

C Walks up stairs alternating feet

D Builds a tower of 3 blocks

ANSWER B · D

WHY By 18 months, most children can say at least 10 words and build a tower of 3 blocks. A pincer grasp is a 9- to 12-month milestone, and walking up stairs alternating feet is typically a 3-year skill.

QUESTION 9 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are core features used to diagnose attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) per DSM-5 criteria? (Choose two.)

A **Persistent pattern of inattention and/or hyperactivity-impulsivity that interferes with functioning**

B Symptoms must be present before age 7 and last at least 6 months

C **Symptoms must be present in two or more settings and cause impairment, and must be present before age 12**

D Symptoms must be due to a psychotic disorder such as schizophrenia

ANSWER **A** · **C**

WHY DSM-5 criteria for ADHD require a persistent pattern of inattention and/or hyperactivity-impulsivity that interferes with functioning, several symptoms present before age 12, symptoms in two or more settings, and clear evidence of impairment. The age-of-onset criterion was raised from age 7 (DSM-IV) to age 12 (DSM-5). Schizophrenia is an exclusion, not a required feature.