



University of Nairobi

COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY
MBChB YEAR IV MID-YEAR CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST

MULTIPLE CHOICE

DATE: Wednesday, 3rd April 2019

TIME: 8-9am

INSTRUCTIONS:

SELECT THE BEST ANSWER

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

- 10/9/2
- Which of the following is not a diagnostic classification of mental disorders?
 - DSM 5 ✓
 - ICD 10 ✓
 - DSM IV-TR ✓
 - DSM III-R ✓
 - ICD 12 ✓
 - Which of the following is not an aim of psychiatric evaluation?
 - To establish a provisional diagnosis that may include a general medical condition ✓
 - Identify relevant social, cultural and environmental factors relevant to treatment decisions ✓
 - Determine the level of cooperation the patient is willing and able to provide ✓
 - Develop a treatment plan ✓
 - Establish a provisional diagnosis that should not include a treatment plan/ ✓
 - Mental status examination includes all of the following except
 - Appearance and behaviour ✓
 - Intelligence function ✓
 - Judgement and insight ✓
 - Education history ✓
 - Social relatedness ✓
 - Which of the following is not true?
 - Psychiatrists base diagnosis and treatment on symptom clusters ✓
 - Psychiatric disorders are primarily disorders of brain function ✗
 - There is no gold standard diagnostic tests for psychiatric disorders at present ✓
 - Psychiatrists always base their diagnosis on brain imaging and other investigations ✓
 - It is good clinical practice to perform a physical examination in a patient presenting with psychiatric symptoms ✓
 - A person is sitting alone and behaving as if listening intently suddenly begins to nod and mutter aloud. This person is most likely experiencing:
 - A delusion ✓

- Improved priority setting behaviour
 d. Stereotyped pattern of use
 e. Relief drinking
24. A patient's blood alcohol level is 10mg/100ml (high blood alcohol level), but there is clinical evidence of intoxication. It is a reasonable assumption that the patient:
- a. Is tolerant to alcohol
 b. Is dependent on alcohol
 c. Has pancreatitis
 d. Is important
 e. Has cerebral atrophy
25. Which of the following is true?
- a. The dopamine hypothesis of schizophrenia postulates that the disorder develops due to an increase in dopaminergic activity in the brain
 b. The dopamine hypothesis postulates that schizophrenia develops due a decrease in dopaminergic activity in the brain *Artisys*
 c. The dopamine hypothesis of schizophrenia postulates that the disorder develops due to an increase in both serotonergic and dopaminergic activity in the brain
 d. Agonism of serotonin 5HT₂ receptor activity appears to be important in the reduction of schizophrenia psychotic symptoms
 e. Abnormalities in other neurotransmitter systems other than serotonin and dopamine have not been implicated in the aetiology of schizophrenia
26. The following are good prognostic features of schizophrenia except
- a. Female gender ✓
 b. Predominantly positive symptoms ✓
 c. Insidious onset *→ Absent*
 d. Late onset *→ late good prog*
 e. Being married ✓
27. Which of the following is not related to Alzheimer's disease pathophysiology?
- a. Amyloid plaques ✓
 b. Neurofibrillary tangles ✓
 c. Neuron loss ✓
 d. Positive family history of Alzheimer's disease ?
 e. Serotonin hypothesis ✓
28. What is the world- wide prevalence rate of schizophrenia?
- a. 1%
 b. 2%
 c. 4%
 d. 10%
 e. 8% ✓
29. All of the following symptoms of ADHD (attention deficit hyperactivity disorder) are likely to persist into adulthood except:
- a. Inattention
 b. Distractibility
 c. Disorganisation
 d. Hyperactivity ✓
 e. Failure to finish things
30. Neuroleptic malignant syndrome is characterised by all of the following except
- a. High fever ✓
 b. Nausea and vomiting ✓
 c. Autonomic instability ✓
 d. Muscle breakdown

- b. An illusion
- c. A hallucination
- d. An idea of reference
- e. Flight of ideas

For questions 6-9

Match the following

- A. Neologism
- B. Thought blocking
- C. Looseness of associations
- D. Derealisation
- E. Depersonalisation

6. Discontinuous and illogical stream of thought **B**
7. New words invented by patients **A**
8. Sudden cessation of thinking in the middle of a discussion or sentence **B**
9. The feeling that one is standing apart oneself and observing one's own actions **E**
10. Good mental health requires all of the following except?
 - a. Ability to examine oneself and consider change ✓
 - b. Ability to learn from experience ✓
 - c. Ability to experience deep emotions ✓
 - d. A sense of self-sufficiency and low self esteem **X**
 - e. Ability to tolerate uncertainty and take risks ✓
11. Hypothalamic function is related to all of the following except
 - a. Sleep ✓
 - b. Appetite ✓
 - c. Memory ✓
 - d. Sexual behaviour** *limbic*
 - e. Fear ✓
12. Risk factors for delirium include the following except
 - a. Lack of pain**
 - b. Visual impairment ✓
 - c. Polypharmacy ✓
 - d. Surgical procedures ✓
 - e. Dementia ✓
13. Regarding dementia:
 - a. It is a cognitive disorder **X**
 - b. It is a thought disorder ✓
 - c. It is always associated with disturbance of consciousness**
 - d. It can never be associated with delirium **X**
 - e. It has a short fluctuating course **X**
14. The following are types of dementia except
 - a. Vascular dementia ✓
 - b. Lewy body disease ✓
 - c. Dementia due to Parkinson's disease ✓
 - d. HIV-related dementia ✓
 - e. Pseudologia**
15. Which of the following is true:
 - a. Dementia is often acute in onset **X**
 - b. Misplacing personal objects and becoming disoriented in unfamiliar surroundings can be an early feature of dementia** ✓
 - c. Older memories are lost early in the disorder **late**
 - d. Even when dementia is severe, one can never forget his/her name **can**

- e. Elevated creatinine phosphokinase titres ✓ *Protect*
31. Which of the following is the most common projective techniques used in a child psychiatric interview in order for the child to express concerns indirectly
- a. Asking questions about specific symptoms
 - b. Drawing
 - c. Having the child climb stairs to assess gross motor development
 - d. Asking the child how he feels
 - e. Assessing fund of knowledge

32. The psychiatric assessment of the child commonly differs in the assessment of adults in all of the following ways except:
- a. The child and clinician are at developmental levels such that they may have difficulties in communication
 - b. The clinician only need to focus on the assessment and treatment of the child
 - c. The child may function differently in different settings ✓
 - d. The child's presenting problems must be examined in a developmental context ✓
 - e. There are developmental differences in the presentation of mental illnesses as categorized in the DSM 5 ✓

33. In addition to clinical and family history, a near confirmatory test for tic disorder is

- a. Magnetic resonance imaging
- b. Single photon emission computed tomography
- c. Electroencephalogram
- d. Blood dopamine level
- e. None

34. In the Four Ps model of psychiatric formulation, which domain of factors is concerned with features that make the presenting condition endure, such as the severity of the condition and compliance issues

- a. Predisposing ✓
- b. Precipitating ✓
- c. Perpetuating ✓
- d. Protective

35. Which of the following antipsychotics is least likely to produce extrapyramidal side-effects at clinically efficacious doses

- a. Haloperidol ✓
- b. Fluphenazine ✓
- c. Olanzapine ✓
- d. Pimozide ✓
- e. Trifluoperazine ✓

36. Which of the following terms describes the study of "what a drug does to the body"?

- a. Pharmacology ✓
- b. Pharmacokinetics ✓
- c. Pharmacodynamics ✓
- d. Psychopharmacology ✓
- e. None of the above ✓

37. Which of the following is not an indication of antipsychotic use?

- a. Schizophrenia ✓
- b. Tic disorders ✓
- c. In a severely agitated and violent patient ✓
- d. Enuresis ✓
- e. Mania ✓

38. Which of the following is not an extrapyramidal side effect of antipsychotics?

- a. Drug induced parkinsonism ✓

- b. Torticollis ✓
 - c. Oculogyric crisis ✗
 - d. Tardive dyskinesia ✓
 - e. Seizures ✓
39. Regarding sexual adverse effects induced by antipsychotics, which of the following is not true
- a. They can include priapism ✓
 - b. They only affect men ✗
 - c. They result from alpha 1 adrenergic antagonistic activity ✓
 - d. Ejaculatory and erectile disturbances are common complaints
 - e. They include decreased libido ✓
40. The following developmental phenomenon can make it difficult to distinguish true psychotic symptoms in younger children except
- a. Developmental delays ✓
 - b. Overactive imaginations ✓
 - c. Lack of facial expressions in children
 - d. Posttraumatic phenomenon ✓
 - e. Misperceptions of questions being asked ✓

Mispu

- e. Safety of the patient is never a concern with dementia -it B
16. According to DSM 5, the following are anxiety disorders except
- Separation anxiety disorder ✓
 - Selective mutism *-clutter?*
 - Obsessive compulsive disorder ✓
 - Agoraphobia ✓
 - Generalised anxiety disorder ✓
17. Which of the following symptoms regarding delusions are true?
- Delusions are not exclusively found in schizophrenia
 - Delusions of grandiosity are rarely encountered in mania
 - Delusions involve disturbance in cognition
 - Delusions involve a disturbance in perception ✓
 - Delusions are a type of hallucination ✓
18. A 27-year-old man cannot stop worrying about whether he may have accidentally ran over a person when he last drove his car. He is temporarily reassured when he calls the local police station to see if anyone was killed by a hit and run driver while he was on the road. However, the next time he drives, his fear returns with even greater intensity. Which is the most likely diagnosis?
- Panic disorder
 - Generalised anxiety disorder
 - Obsessive compulsive disorder
 - Post-traumatic stress disorder ✓
 - Substance induced anxiety disorder
19. Which of the following is not a psychological symptom of anxiety?
- Irritability ✓
 - Hypersomnia ✓
 - Hypervigilance ✓
 - Fatigue ✓
 - Poor concentration
20. Symptoms of schizophrenia can be divided into positive and negative symptoms. Negative symptoms include:
- Hallucinations ✓ +
 - Social withdrawal ✓ - ✓
 - Catatonia ✓
 - Delusions ✓
 - Blunt affect ✓ - ✓
21. DSM5 criteria for schizophreniform disorder include
- All psychotic criteria for schizophrenia except duration
 - Schizophrenia like symptoms caused by hallucinogens *- drugs*
 - An illness that lasts more than 6 months *- 6 to 12 months*
 - Severe affective symptoms with thought disorder but no other signs of schizophrenia
 - Anxiety and obsessive personality symptoms combined.
22. The manifestation of Wernike-Kosakoff syndrome is due to:
- Brain damage
 - Thiamine deficiency ✓
 - Dementia
 - Vitamin C deficiency
 - Renal impairment
23. Signs of alcohol dependence include the following except
- Tolerance
 - Withdrawal symptoms
- Korsakoff*