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UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2015/2016

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY

HPS 400: PSYCHIATRY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

DATE: JUNE 28, 2016

TIME: 2.00 P.M. - 4.30 P.M.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This paper contains 100 multiple choice questions.
2. Only one Answer is correct.
3. Select the Best Answer out of the 5 choices.
4. Mark the correct answer on the answer sheet provided.
5. Follow the instructions on the answer sheet and do not tamper with it.

1. According to DSMIV the following are anxiety disorders except:

- (a) Post traumatic stress disorder ✓
- ~~(b) Conversion disorder~~
- (c) Obsessive compulsive disorder ✓
- (d) Substance induced anxiety disorder ✓
- (e) Anxiety disorder due to hyperthyroidism ✓

2. The key features in diagnosing posttraumatic stress disorder includes the following except:

- (a) History of significant traumatic event ✓
- ~~(b) Brain injury~~
- (c) Persistent Hyper arousal ✓
- (d) Re-experiencing of the trauma ✓
- (e) Avoidance of reminders ✓

PTSD has!

- Flashbacks & nightmares.
- Avoidance.
- Arousal symptoms - E.g. hypervigilance, exaggerated startle response, insomnia, conc.

3. In Treatment of post traumatic stress disorder the following are predictors of good prognosis except:

- (a) Rapid onset of symptoms ✓
- (b) Short duration of symptoms ✓
- (c) Strong social support ✓
- (d) Good premorbid functioning ✓
- ~~(e) Presence of schizophrenia in the patient~~

4. Clinical features of generalized anxiety disorders include the following except:

- ~~(a) Emotional numbing (PTSD)~~
- (b) Anxiety ✓
- (c) Automatic hyperactivity ✓
- (d) Cognitive vigilance ✓
- (e) Motor tension ✓

5. Regarding electroconvulsive therapy, the following are true except:

- (a) May be used in treatment of manic episodes ✓
- ~~(b) It is safe treatment for depressed elderly patients unless there are contraindications~~
- (c) It is safe treatment for all pregnant mothers ✓
- ~~(d) It has been in use since 1930's~~ 1938 ✓
- (e) It requires short acting anaesthesia ✓

Methohexital
Thiopental
Ketamine

6. It is risky to conduct electroconvulsive therapy on patients with conditions listed below except:

- ~~(a) Controlled hypertension~~ → Pt uncontrolled HT ✓
- (b) Cerebral aneurysm ✓
- (c) Space occupying lesion ✓
- (d) Cerebral oedema ✓
- (e) Recent myocardial infarction ✓

ECT
① Major depression
Not respon to AT
Psychotic sy
Failure to eat/sleep
Repressive stopp
② Schizoaffect
③ Catatonic schizophrenia
④ Post partum psychosis
⑤ Manic Episode

7. In electroconvulsive therapy the following is true

- (a) It was discovered by BF Skinner ✓ *Ce. Mutt & Kuo Birt 1939*
- ~~(b) Temporary memory loss may occur~~ *6 months*
- (c) It is one of the dangerous psychiatric treatments ✓ *0.01 Mortality*
- (d) It is a pharmacotherapy ✓ *Physical therapy*
- (e) Bone fracture is one of the side effects ✓ *Muscle relaxant Succinylcholine Pseudocholinesterase & Curare*

8. Signs of alcohol dependence includes the following except:

- (a) Tolerance ✓
- (b) Withdrawal syndrome ✓
- ~~(c) Improved priority setting~~
- (d) Stereotyped pattern of use ✓
- (e) Relieve drinking ✓

9. The manifestation of Wernicke-Kosakoff syndrome is basically due to:

- (a) Brain drainage ✓
- ~~(b) Thiamine deficiency~~ ✓ *Alcohol*
- (c) Dementia ✓
- (d) Vitamin C deficiency ✓
- (e) Deranged renal functioning ✓

10 Delirium tremens in alcohol dependence

(a) Is rare $\sim 5\%$

3-10 (b) Occurs 6-8 days following alcohol withdrawal. 3 days

(c) The patients consciousness is unaffected

(d) Disorientation is common ✓

(e) Hallucination are not a feature

11. Alcohol use may induce the following except:

(a) Mood disorder ✓

(b) Certain Anxiety disorders ✓

(c) Sleep disorders ✓

~~(d) Pathological Jealousy delusions of surveillance~~

~~(e) Increase libido~~

12. Regarding Licit alcohol the following is true except:

(a) Is a mind altering substance ✓

~~(b) Has an antidepressant properties~~

(c) It's a drug ✓

(d) Has mood altering properties Depressive

~~(e) It is methanol compound ✓~~

13. A delusion can best be defined as a:

~~(a) False belief that meets specific psychological needs~~

(b) Perpetual misrepresentation of a sensory image

(c) Perpetual representation of a sound or object not actually present reference

~~(d) View point able to be changed when convincing evidence to the contrary is presented~~

~~(e) Dissociative reaction~~

14. A 7 year-old girl who was hospitalized for a tonsillectomy awakens and cries out in that a "big bear" is in her room. She is relieved when a nurse, responding to her cry, the room and turn on the light, [revealing the bear to be an arm chair covered with a This experience would be an example of

(a) A delusion - unshakable belief not consistent \bar{e} persons intelligence or cultural

(b) A hallucination false sensory perception not associated \bar{e} real stimuli

~~(c) An illusion false interpretation of stimuli as a result of \bar{e} faintness, intense emotion or lack of perceptual clarity~~

(d) Déjà vu

(e) Dissociative reaction

↳ disorption in unitary state of self

For Question 15-16:

15. As part of the mental status examination an interviewee is asked for meaning of the proverb "people in glass houses should not throw stones." They will break the windows".

- (a) Idiosyncratic thinking
- ~~(b) Concrete thinking~~
- (c) Bizarre ideation
- (d) Loose associations
- (e) None of the above

16. Patients who interpret proverbs in this way most often have a diagnosis of:

- (a) Dysthymia
- (b) Paranoid personality
- (c) Panic disorder
- (d) Dementia
- ~~(e) Schizophrenia~~

Questions 17-18

The format for the reporting of diagnoses detailed by the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the American Psychiatric Association (DSM-V) is multiaxial. Each case is assessed along several axes, each of which is descriptive of a different class of information.

17. The presence of Autism would be reported on:

- ~~(a) Axis I - Clinical disorders & personality & mental retardation~~
- (b) Axis II - Personality & mental retardation
- (c) Axis III - Gen. medical conditions connected to mental disorders
- (d) Axis IV - Psychological & environmental
social
- (e) Axis V - Global assessment

18. A physical illness that was relevant to either diagnosis or management would be reported on:

- (a) Axis I - Clinical syndromes
- (b) Axis II - Personality, Mental Retardation
- ~~(c) Axis III - Physical illness~~
- (d) Axis IV - Stressors
- (e) Axis V - GAF

19. The mental status examination includes all the following except:

- (a) Thought process
- (b) Mood and affect
- (c) State of consciousness
- ~~(d) Family history~~
- (e) Memory

Appearance & behaviour
Conversation
Thought process
Mood and Affect
Abnormal perception
Dementia & cognitive fx

20. A person sitting alone and behaving as if listening intently suddenly begins to nod and mutter aloud. This person most likely is experiencing
- (a) A delusion
 - (b) An illusion
 - ~~(c) A hallucination *no stimuli*~~
 - (d) An idea of reference
 - (e) A flight of ideas

Question 21 - 24

Match the following:

- (a) Magical thinking *denies fallacious attribution of causal relationships b/w action & event*
- (b) Thought Blocking *stop speaking suddenly & without explanation*
- (c) Looseness of associations *series of ideas presented with loosely apparent or completely inapparent logical connections*
- (d) Derealization *ones surroundings are not real*
- (e) Depersonalization *divesting someone or something of human characteristic or individuality*

- C- 21. Discontinues and illogical stream of thoughts - *looseness of associations*
- A- 22. A belief that thought alone can result in the accomplishment of certain wishes or activities *Magical thinking*
- B- 23. Sudden cessation of thinking in the middle of discussion or sentence. *Thought Blocking*
- E- 24. The feeling that one is standing apart from oneself and observing one's own actions *Depersonalization*

25. The following drug is commonly used in the treatment of attention deficit disorder:

- (a) Olanzapine
- (b) Carbamazepine
- ~~(c) Methylphenidate -~~
- (d) Clozapine
- (e) Aripiprazole

26. The most common psychiatric disturbances with Cushing's Syndrome is:

- ~~(a) Depression~~
- (b) Psychosis
- (c) Organic mental disorder
- (d) Mania
- (e) Anxiety neurosis

27. Which of the following statements about visual hallucinations is true

- (a) They are common than auditory hallucinations in schizophrenia *Auditory >*
- (b) They are always frightening to the patients *>*
- ~~(c) They are more common in schizophrenia than in organic brain disorders *>*~~
- (d) They are common occurrence in schizotypal personality disorder
- ~~(e) They are common in patients with substance use disorders~~

Atypical antipsychotic
28. Clozapine is a drug used to relieve chronic symptoms of

- (a) Bipolar disorder
- (b) Major depression
- ~~(c) Chronic schizophrenia~~
- (d) Alzheimer's disease
- (e) Panic disorders

29. The most common side effects associated with chlorpromazine include all the following except:

- (a) Extra pyramidal effects
- (b) Sedation
- (c) Agranulocytosis
- ~~(d) Hypersalivation~~
- (e) Seizures

30. In the criteria set forth by DSM-IV, which of the following would distinguish schizophrenia from a manic episode?

- (a) The schizophrenic patient will exhibit evidence of a thought disorder
- ~~(b) The manic patient is persistently elated; whereas the schizophrenic patient displays blunted, flat, or inappropriate affect~~
- (c) The schizophrenic's psychosis is most often treated with neuroleptic medication
- (d) The schizophrenic's psychosis is episodic while mania is generally continuous
- ~~(e) None of the above~~

31. The mental status examination of patients with schizophrenia most commonly demonstrates a marked disorder of

- (a) Orientation
- (b) Memory
- (c) Mood
- ~~(d) Thinking~~
- (e) Insight

Directions for Questions 32-35

Each question below contains four suggested responses of which one or more is correct, select

- (a) If 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- (b) If 1 and 3 are correct
- (c) If 2 and 3 are correct
- (d) If 4 is correct
- (e) If 1, 2, 3, and 4 are correct

32. The DSM-IV criteria for schizophreniform disorder include

- (1) All the psychotic symptom criteria for schizophrenia except for duration
- (2) Schizophrenia-like symptoms caused by hallucinogens. F
- (3) An illness that lasts less than 6 months
- (4) Severe affective symptoms with thought disorders but no other signs of schizophrenia

3. Correct statements regarding ~~paranoid~~ (delusional) disorder include that they

- (1) Are more common than schizophrenia ✓
- (2) Are associated with delusions that are usually bizarre and fragmented than in schizophrenia ✓
- (3) Are associated with delusions of persecution, but not of jealousy ✓ *Jealousy →*
- (4) Usually are not associated schneiderian first-rank symptoms ✓

34. Signs and symptoms that are more likely to be associated with the catatonic type of schizophrenia than with other types include

- (1) Neologisms ✓
- (2) Psychomotor ~~disturbance~~ ✓ *1. Psychomotor*
- (3) ~~Disturbance~~ ✓ *2. Neologisms*
- (4) Word Salad ✓ *3. Word salad*
- (5) Excitement and stupor ✓ *4. Excitement & stupor*

*Neologisms + delusions
Psychomotor + stupor
Word Salad + delusions
Excitement + Stupor*

35. Some researchers have divided symptoms of schizophrenia into negative and positive.

~~These~~ Negative symptoms include

- (1) Hallucinations ✓
- (2) Blunted affect ✓
- (3) Delusions ✓
- (4) Social withdrawal ✓

~~A~~ A

Questions 36-37

One month after her mother's death from chronic heart disease, a 25 year woman with no prior psychiatric history has the onset of irritability, difficult concentrating, sudden fits of crying, suicidal thoughts and early morning waking.

36. The most likely diagnosis would be:

- (a) Major depression ✓
- (b) Dysthymia ✓
- (c) Post traumatic stress disorder ✓
- (d) Uncomplicated bereavement ✓

Major depression

37. Appropriate possible treatment approaches include all the following except:

- (a) Antidepressant ✓
- (b) Neuroleptic Medication ✓
- (c) Short-term psychodynamic psychotherapy ✓
- (d) Support groups ✓
- (e) Cognitive psychotherapy ✓

38. The cognitive functioning of a person with a major depression is often characterized by the following manifestations except:

- ~~(a) Bizarre association ✓~~
- (b) Suicidal Ideation ✓
- ~~(c) Obsessive rumination ✓~~
- (d) Concentration impairment ✓
- (e) Memory impairment ✓

39. The basis for the therapeutic effect of electroconvulsive (ECT) is

- ~~(a) Seizure activity -~~
- ~~(b) Electrical stimulation of the brain -~~
- (c) Memory loss ✗
- (d) Depressed patient's attitude towards ECT ✗
- (e) Depressed patient's wish for punishment ✗

40. "Maternity blues" (post partum blues) is accurately characterized by which of the following

- ~~(a) It is more acute than postpartum depression~~
- (b) It is usually a chronic and relapsing syndrome ✗
- (c) It affects 50-80 percent of all new mothers ✗
- (d) It is characterized by persistent apathy ✓
- (e) It is not associated with sleep disturbance ✗

41. A diagnosis of [bipolar disorder] might be made for patients who have all the following except:

- (a) Recurrent depressions and history of Mania ✓
- ~~(b) Recurrent depressions without a history of Mania Depression~~
- (c) Mania now and a history of a depressive episode ✓
- (d) Mania now without a history of post affective disturbances? ✓
- (e) A history of several manic episodes without depression ✓

BMD - 1 - depression
2 - hypomania

42. Cyclothymia is distinguished from major affective disorder primary by:

- (a) Family history ✗
- (b) An absence of chronicity
- (c) Age of onset
- ~~(d) Severity and duration of symptoms~~
- (e) Pre-existing personality pattern ✗

43. True statements about [depression that concomitantly with a medical illness] include all the following except:

- (a) It may be the result of medication ✓
- ~~(b) It may be unresponsive to antidepressant medication ✓~~
- (c) It may not be related to the medical illness ✓
- ~~(d) It may be the first symptom of the medical illness to appear ✓~~
- (e) It may have the same signs and symptoms as endogenous depression ✓

44. Characteristically the personality disorders
- (a) Are minor disturbances that respond quickly to treatment *
 - (b) Cause little impairment in adaptive functioning *
 - (c) Rarely cause any subjective distress
 - ~~(d) Are usually evident by adolescence~~
 - (e) Often have periods of remission up to 1 year
45. The most common finding in patients with factitious disorder is: *medication*
- (a) An associated major mental disorder *including*
 - (b) An aggressive assertive personality style
 - ~~(c) Frequent signing out of hospital → C~~
 - ~~(d) Self administered injection or self medication -~~
 - (e) Lack of medical training *
46. The diagnosis of alcohol dependence includes all the following except:
- (a) Impaired social or occupational functioning ✓
 - (b) The need for daily drinking to function adequately ✓
 - ~~(c) Lack of tolerance for alcohol~~
 - (d) An inability to cut down or stop drinking ✓
 - (e) Pathological use of alcohol ✓
47. Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome is seen in chronic alcohol abuse and is characterized by all the following symptoms except:
- (a) Ataxia ✓
 - (b) Nystagmus and paralysis of certain ocular muscles ✓ *W. K. Syndrome*
 - (c) Confabulation ✓
 - ~~(d) Loss of remote memory ✓~~ *recent* *anterograde & retrograde*
 - (e) Confusion ✓
48. Delirium tremens, which can develop in persons who abstain from drinking after a prolonged period of alcohol use, is characteristically associated with all the following except:
- ~~(a) Bradycardia - Tachycardia, Sweating~~
 - (b) Tremor ✓
 - (c) Vivid Visual hallucination + illusions ✓
 - (d) Disorientation in time and place ✓

For Questions 49 - 52

Match the following:

- (a) Tolerance *needs more to achieve same effect*
- (b) Potentiation
- (c) Withdrawal syndrome
- (d) Dependence
- (e) Codependence

49. Is a cluster of physiological behaviour and cognitive phenomena associated with substance use

50. Requirement of a large dose of the drug to obtain the same effect **A**

51. A relationship that is primarily responsible for the maintenance of addictive behaviour of the other person. **E**

52. A syndrome of clinically significant symptoms following cessation of substance use **C**

53. In psychoanalytic psychotherapy the occurrence of counter transference is

~~(a) Inevitable to the process ✓~~

~~(b) Almost always harmful to the process~~

(c) A sign that the patient should be referred to another therapist

(d) A sign that the therapist is excessively neurotic ✓

(e) An indication that the therapist dislikes the patient ✓

54. In general, group therapy is intended to enable individuals to do all the following except:

(a) Learn new models of behaviour ✓

(b) Discover that their problems are not unique ✓

(c) Developed a sense of belonging ✓

(d) Developed "basic trust" ✓

~~(e) Change their behaviour to comply with group models~~

55. The assertion that all behaviours are driven antecedent events, experiences. There are no accidents: nothing happens by chance is known as

~~(a) Psychic determinism~~

~~(b) Learned Helplessness~~

(c) Unconditional positive regard ✓

(d) Free Association ✓

(e) Unconscious ✓

56. Symptoms serve a purpose: they function to decrease intra-psychic conflict and distress by keeping such unpleasantness form conscious awareness can be seen which one of the following phenomenon?

~~(a) Primary gain~~

(b) Secondary gain

(c) Positive regard

(d) Psychic conflict

(e) Psychodynamics

57. What is transference?

(a) Displacement of feelings form future experience to past ✓

(b) Displacement of ideas from mother to child ✓

~~(c) Displacement of feelings, attitudes, behavioural expectations and attributes from important childhood relationships to current ones~~

(d) Transferring material resources to a client's bank account ✓

(e) Defense mechanism that helps to keep tab on feelings of security ✓

58. Counter transference refers to:

- ~~(a)~~ The therapist projecting their own feeling ("issues", "emotional baggage") on to their patient
- (b) The patient projecting their own feelings (issues emotional baggage) onto the therapist ✓
- (c) The child projecting his/her feelings on the parents and parental rejection of those feelings ✓
- (d) Countering the transference made by the patient through a systematic analysis ✓
- (e) Displacement of feelings, attitudes, behavioural expectations and attributes from important childhood relationships to current ones - Transference

59. Unselfishly assisting others to avoid negative personal feelings refers to:

- ~~(a)~~ Sublimation
- ~~(b)~~ Altruism ✓
- ~~(c)~~ Displacement ✓
- (d) Condensation
- (e) Projection ✓

60. The following are true regarding risk factors for depression in the elderly except:

- ~~(a)~~ Sensory impairment increases the risk ✓
- (b) Past history of depression increases the risk ✓
- ~~(c)~~ Caring for ill relatives increases the risk ✓
- (d) Being widowed or divorced ✓
- (e) Family history of depression is more important in depression of late onset compared to that of early onset

* 61. The following is true regarding depression in the elderly except:-

- (a) Depressive delusions are common -
- ~~(b)~~ Typical depressive symptoms rarely occur ✓
- (c) Hallucinations may occur and are often accusatory or obscene ✓
- (d) It may present with severe agitation ✓
- (e) Nihilistic delusions may occur ✓

62. Risk factors for ^{acute confusional state} delirium include the following except:

- ~~(a)~~ Lack of pain
- (b) Visual impairment ✓
- (c) Polypharmacy ✓
- (d) Surgical procedures ✓
- (e) Dementia ✓

A
B
C
D
E
Psychomotor
Sleep

Infections
Withdrawal
Acute metabolic changes
Trauma
CNS pathology
Hypoxia
Deficiencies
Endocrinopathies
Acute vascular
Toxins & drugs

63. The following are true regarding antipsychotics except:
- (a) First generation antipsychotics are more likely to cause extrapyramidal side effects compared to second generation antipsychotics
 - (b) The second generation antipsychotics are better tolerated compared to the older antipsychotics
 - (c) In acute emergencies chlorpromazine may be given intravenously for fast action
 - (d) Examples of atypical antipsychotics include quetiapine, clozapine and risperidone
 - (e) Depot preparations of antipsychotics are available locally

64. The following is not correctly matched

- (a) Worry about disease: somatisation ✓
- (b) Loss of function: conversion ✓
- (c) Deliberate deception: malingering ✓
- (d) Dislike of body parts: body dysmorphic disorder ✓
- (e) Worry about disease: hypochondriasis ✓

65. Which of the following is a core symptom of depression

- (a) Disturbed sleep
- (b) Decreased appetite
- (c) Guilt self-reproach
- (d) Decreased energy or fatigue
- (e) Deliberate self-harm or suicidal ideation

66. A 27 year old man admits that he has persistent thoughts of curse words while he is attending church. Although he does not want to have these thoughts, and is bothered by them, he cannot seem to stop them. He does not act on saying them out loud. Which of the following is the best description of this type of thinking?

- (a) Delusional - belief that's clearly false, not accounted for by culture, religion or intelligence
- (b) Derealization - one's surroundings are not real
- (c) Obsessional
- (d) Preservation ~~Perseveration~~ repetition of a response regardless of absence or cessation of stimulus
- (e) Referential view ~~innocuous stimuli as having specific meaning for self & is assoc with personality traits & disorders~~

67. What is the key difference between psychiatric assessment of children and adults?

- (a) A mental status examination can only be done with adults x
- (b) Children should be interviewed conjointly with parents x
- (c) Diagnosis cannot be made reliably in children x
- (d) The evaluation of a child is generally initiated by the child's parents or other adults involved in his care
- (e) None of the above is true

Meaning -> delusion
Thought
Mood/affect
Abnormal perception
Delusion & cognition

68. A clinical mental status examination includes ALL but which of the following?

- (a) Appearance and behaviour ✓
- (b) Intellectual functioning ^{thought}
- (c) Judgment and insight ^{cognition}
- (d) Insight-cognition
- ~~(e) Educational history~~

69. Pharmacokinetic factors include all of the following except:

- (a) The effects of the rates and extent of absorption
- (b) Range of distribution in various bodily compartments (tissues and fluids)
- ~~(c) Modification of membrane permeability -~~
- (d) The rate and extent of excretion
- ~~(e) All are false~~

ADME
b i

70. Which of the following adverse effects is most associated with Tricyclic antidepressants

- (a) Oculogyric crisis
- (b) Nystagmus
- (c) Torticollis
- (d) Epistaxis
- ~~(e) Urinary retention -~~

Nervous ↓

71. Which of the following adverse effects is most associated with anti psychotics:

- ~~(a) Hyperprolactinaemia~~
- (b) Optic neuritis
- (c) Coarsening of facial features
- (d) Cold peripheries
- (e) Hyponatraemia

72. With personality disorders, the following are true except:

- (a) Cluster 'C' represents the 'anxious and fearful' group of personality disorders
- ~~(b) Personality disorder is an 'Axis III' diagnosis ×~~
- (c) Both Antisocial and Histrionic personality disorders are found in cluster 'B'
- (d) A person with Avoidant personality disorder is socially withdrawn but actually would like to have friends
- (e) Antisocial personality is also referred to as psychopath

73. A female librarian comes for advice. Her colleagues find her inflexible in her approach to work. She easily becomes annoyed if her systems are interfered with and generally likes to work by herself, using lists and rules to structure her day. This is a stereo typical history of:

- (a) Dependent personality disorder ×
- (b) Histrionic personality disorder ×
- (c) Schizoid personality disorder ×
- ~~(d) Obsessive compulsive personality disorder~~
- ~~(e) Antisocial personality disorder~~

74. A young man is seen with his mother. She is concerned that he is socially withdrawn. He is bright and is doing his job well as an engineer. During the consultation he seems emotionally cold and has little interest in either praise or criticism. This is stereotypical history of:

- (a) Schizotypal personality disorder
- ~~(b) Schizoid personality disorder~~
- (c) Narcissistic personality disorder
- ~~(d) Avoidant personality disorder~~
- (e) Antisocial personality disorder

75. A 32 year old woman is seen in an out patient psychiatry clinic. Her chief complaint is depressed mood for 4 months. During the interview, she gives very long, complicated explanations and many unnecessary details before answering the original questions. Which of the following psychoactive findings best describes this style of train of thought?

- (a) Loose association *no logical connection*
- ~~(b) Circumstantiality~~
- (c) Neologism *new words*
- (d) Preservation *repetition of response*
- (e) Flight of ideas

76. A woman presents to her male family doctor wearing a low cut top and a very short skirt. She constantly tries to flirt with the doctor. The consultation filled with drama and she becomes annoyed when the centre of attention shifts from her. This is a stereotypical history of

- ~~(a) Histrionic personality disorder~~
- (b) Dependent personality disorder
- (c) Narcissistic personality disorder
- (d) Schizotypal personality disorder
- (e) Avoidant personality disorder

77. A 48 year old woman with a past history of recurrent psychotic depression is admitted to a lock ward during a relapse. She is put on Amitriptyline 50mg and Risperidone 2 mg at bed time. 2 weeks later, she reports with great concern that her nipples are leaking. Which class of medications is most commonly known to cause this condition?

- (a) Benzodiazepines
- ~~(b) Antipsychotics~~
- ~~(c) Serotonin reuptake inhibitors~~
- (d) Anti seizure medication with mood stabilizing properties *
- (e) Beta blockers *

Imipramine - Antidepressant

Sertraline - SSRI

78. Which of the following reactions is associated with the plateau phase of sexual response?

- (a) Erection of the penis begins *
- (b) The refractory period occurs
- (c) The breasts enlarge in size *
- ~~(d) The clitoris retracts~~
- ~~(e) The testicles descend~~

79. Which of the following is an absolute contraindication to Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT)?
- (a) Post partum psychosis
 - (b) Major depressive stupor in an adolescent
 - (c) History of epilepsy
 - (d) Schizoaffective disorder
 - ~~(e) None of the above~~
80. Regarding mental retardation, the following statements are true, except:
- (a) The impairment should be of early onset ✓
 - (b) The impairment should be long term ✓
 - ~~(c) The child's IQ should be less than 80 ✓~~
 - (d) The child should be functionally impaired in everyday life skills
 - (e) Moderate intellectual disability IQ ranges from 35-55
81. The following criteria are used to define mental retardation, except which one?
- (a) Significant impairment in two or more areas of adaptive behaviour ✓
 - (b) Must be evident before 18 years of age ✓
 - ~~(c) Consanguinity of the parents~~
 - (d) The person must show both poor intellectual functioning and defects in everyday skills ✓
 - (e) Intelligence Quotient (IQ) at or below 70 ✓
82. Which of the following is an example of a specific learning disability?
- (a) Pervasive Developmental Disorder
 - ~~(b) Dyscalculia~~
 - (c) Mental Retardation
 - (d) Dysphasia
 - (e) Asperger syndrome
83. In specific learning disabilities the name for reading disorders is
- (a) Dysarthria ✗
 - (b) Dyspraxia ✗
 - ~~(c) Dysgraphia ✗~~
 - ~~(d) Dyslexia~~
 - (e) Dysphagia ✗
84. In DSM-IV, Severe Mental Retardation, is represented by an IQ score between:
- (a) 80 - 85 to 90 - 95 ✓
 - (b) 10 - 15 to 20 - 25 ✓
 - (c) 35 - 50 to 50 - 55 ✗ Moderate
 - ~~(d) 20 - 25 to 35 - 40~~
 - (e) 5 - 10 to 15 - 20.
- L 70
L 60

85. In Autism Spectrum Disorder communication defects, when individual exhibits immediate imitation of words or sounds they have just heard. This is known as:
- (a) Neologisms
 - ~~(b) Echolalia~~
 - (c) Savant syndrome
 - (d) Echopresis
 - (e) Thought echo
86. Children with ADHD are known to have deficits in which of the following?
- (a) Motor functioning
 - (b) Enduring dysphoric mood ✗
 - ~~(c) Executive function (Planning, Organizing, focusing, attending)~~
 - (d) Pathological pattern of substance use ✗
 - (e) Somatic symptoms of anxiety
87. The following characteristics are present in conduct Disorder except:
- (a) Vandalism or damage to property ✓
 - ~~(b) Become attached to inanimate objects - ???~~
 - (c) Cruelty towards other people or animals ✓
 - (d) Violent or aggressive behaviour ✓
 - ~~(e) Viciousness callousness and lack of remorse - ???~~
88. Which is the most common form of stimulant medication for ADHD?
- (a) Atomoxetine (strattera)
 - (b) Amitriptyline (Laroxyl)
 - ~~(c) Methylphenidate (Ritalin)~~
 - (d) DDAVP desmopressin
 - (e) Vitalin (folic acid)
89. Mental state examination of a 10 year old patient should include all the following except:
- (a) Assessment of appearance and behaviour ✓
 - (b) Assessment of speech ✓
 - ~~(c) Family History~~
 - (d) Assessment of insight ✓
 - (e) Assessment of cognition ✓
90. The presence of mental disorder can be explained in terms of all the following except:
- (a) Protective factors
 - (b) Predisposing factors
 - ~~(c) Petulant factors~~
 - (d) Precipitating factors
 - (e) Perpetuating factors

91. Which of the following is true of Gender Identity disorder (GID)?
- (a) Hermaphroditism is synonymous with GID
 - (b) GID usually occurs in adulthood
 - (c) Most people with GID desire to have a sex exchange
 - (d) GID is synonymous with transgender
 - ~~(e) GID is a culture bound syndrome~~
92. Although sexual abuse can provoke the onset of any type of psychiatric disorder, common psychological consequences include all the following except:
- (a) Acute stress disorder and PTSD ✓
 - ~~(b) Schizophrenia -??~~
 - (c) Dissociative disorders ✓
 - (d) Depression ✓
 - (e) Substance abuse ✓
93. Which of the following is more likely to cause vaginismus?
- (a) Religion
 - (b) Being an only girl in a family of boys
 - ~~(c) Female genital maturation mutation~~
 - (d) Early menarche
 - ~~(e) Frequent masturbation~~
94. Which one is not a common feature of the female sexual response cycle?
- (a) Excitement phase ✓
 - (b) Plateau
 - (c) Orgasm-single or multiple ✓
 - ~~(d) Refractory phase~~
 - (e) Resolution phase ✓
95. Psychiatric disorders commonly associated with HIV status include the following except:
- (a) Major depressive disorders ✓
 - (b) Bipolar affective disorder ✓
 - ~~(c) Panic attacks ✓~~
 - (d) Schizophrenia
 - (e) Substance use and abuse ✓
96. Which of the following is not a dissociative disorder?
- (a) Dissociative Amnesia ✓
 - (b) Dissociative Fugue ✓
 - (c) Multiple personality Disorder ✓
 - (d) Depersonalisation disorder ✓
 - ~~(e) Dactualisation~~

97. Dissociative states have been found to associate with all the following except:

- (a) Childhood abuse ✓
- (b) Having an alcoholic mother ? 173
- (c) Combat ✓✓
- (d) Hostage situations ✓
- (e) Extreme Religious states ✓

trauma identity

98. Brain Imaging techniques, such as compute tomography (CT), would be most evaluating:

- (a) Bipolar Disorder
- (b) Schizophrenia
- (c) Panic disorder
- (d) Alzheimer dementia - cortical atrophy
- (e) Sleep apnea

99. Which of the following disorders has the most frequently positive family history?

- (a) Post-traumatic stress disorder
- (b) Social phobia
- (c) Bipolar disorder
- (d) Generalized anxiety disorder
- (e) Somatoform disorder

100. Which of the following descriptions fit those who are at particular risk to suicide?

- (a) They rarely communicate their intent -
- (b) They seldom have close family members who died by suicide -
- (c) They are almost always psychotic -
- (d) They rarely have history of previous suicide attempts
- (e) None of the above is correct.

25 km
60 km/hr
20 x 100
60 x 20
20 x 14
14