

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) Each question contains 5 suggested responses. Select the best response to each question.
- 2) Use the answer sheet provided to circle the correct response.
- 3) There is no penalty mark for wrong answer.

1. Which ONE of the following statements is the best example of a good interview skill?

- (a) Asking closed questions during the interview
- (b) Being sympathetic rather than empathetic
- (c) Maintaining continuous eye contact
- (d) Frequent assurances which are helpful
- (e) The use of non-verbal methods of communication ✓

2. Which of the following stages of Freud's theory of psychosexual development broadly coincides with Erickson's initiative versus Guilt stage?

- (a) Anal
- (b) Genital
- (c) Latency (cocoon/En) ✓
- (d) Oral
- (e) Phallic

3. The following are considered founders of modern psychiatry except:

- (a) Ivan Pavlov ✓ - Conditioning
 - (b) Jean-Etienne Dominique Esquirol ✓
 - (c) Philippe Pinel ✓ - Search for cause of mental illness - Theory of childhood
 - (d) Emil Kraepelin ✓ - Geriatric / psychopathology
 - (e) Sigmund Freud ✓ - 4 signs of Schizo
- Sigmund Freud
• John Pin
• Erik Erikson

4. The following are associated with behavior therapy (social)

- (a) H. Skinner - **Operant conditioning (rat)**
- (b) Joseph Wolpe - **Behaviorism - gradual exposure**
- (c) Jean Piaget - **cognitive development (school)**
- (d) J.B. Watson - **classical conditioning - known experiment's signs caused by repeated stimulus**
- (e) A. Lorenz - **comparative therapy**

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

- (a) **Psychic determinism**
- (b) **Learned helplessness**
- (c) **Unconditional positive regard** - **Carl Rogers**
- (d) **Free association** - **answer on your mind**
- (e) **Liberalism**

6. What is transference?

- (a) Displacement of feelings from future experiences to past experiences
- (b) Displacement of ideas from mother to child
- (c) **Displacement of feelings, attitudes, behavioural expectations and attitudes from important childhood relationships to current ones**
- (d) Transferring mental resources to a client's book account
- (e) Defense mechanism that helps to keep tabs on feelings of hostility

7. Counter transference refers to:

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

8. Sigmund's analysis of others to avoid negative personal feelings refers to:

- (a) **Sublimation**
- (b) **Altruism**
- (c) **Displacement**
- (d) **Identification**
- (e) **Projection**

Multiple Choice

- Altruism**
- Anticipation**
- Humor**
- Flaunting**
- Suppression**

24. Which ONE of the following is NOT a general aim in CBT?
- (a) Modifying maladaptive behaviour patterns.
 - (b) ~~(b)~~ Establishing complementary environmental conditions that may be causing or maintaining such problematic behaviours.
 - (c) Improving clients' skills related to work and social interactions.
 - (d) Resolve some acute conflicts and stress handicapping and disabling the client.
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25. Which ONE of the following statements is true about CBT?
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26. The following CBT techniques are applied during CBT EXCEPT
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27. Which of the following statements is true about aims of family therapy?
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 - (e) ~~(e)~~ At one phase of a member with Disorder 1 avoid therapist.

14

The following are correct about Group Therapy EXCEPT
(a) The client usually cannot be made a professional member of the group
(b) ~~Group therapy is the same as self-help~~
(c) Group therapy is effective in treatment of mental disorders
(d) Group therapy must be supervised
(e) Group therapy is based on behavioral approach depending on the type of mental problem

15

Exposure therapy is an effective behavioral management technique that is useful in managing all of the following mental health problems EXCEPT
(a) Panic disorder
(b) Relationship difficulties
(c) Schizophrenia
(d) Sleeping disorders
(e) Eating disorders

16

A number of aspects of learning are used in the principles of CBT (Cognitive Behavioral Therapy). Which of the following is NOT a principle of learning during CBT?
(a) Operant conditioning
(b) Intergroup conditioning
(c) Classical conditioning
(d) Negative reinforcement
(e) Social learning

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Behavior is shown to be effective in managing anxiety. Which of the following is NOT a relaxation exercise that has been recommended on its effectiveness with CBT (Cognitive Behavioral Therapy)?
(a) Progressive muscle relaxation - **best**
(b) Progressive anxiety respiration - **not used**
(c) Yoga
(d) Diaphragmatic breathing relaxation
(e) Imagery

18

According to CBT (Cognitive Behavior Therapy), how do the early maladaptive schemas or patterns contribute to anxiety?
(a) Current negative cognitions and relationships
(b) Early childhood negative experiences and relationships
(c) Peer pressure and social inhibition
(d) The negative behavior therapy done in the sessions
(e) In early adulthood (years) as an adult starts managing their thoughts

Which use of group techniques is the fundamental base of most practices?

- (a) Psychoanalyzing
- (b) Dream analysis
- (c) Empathy
- (d) ~~Facilitation~~
- (e) Systemic desensitization

10. Which one of the following techniques is associated with behavioral psychotherapy?

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- (b) Facial coding
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11. One of the client centered ideas given by Carl Rogers includes

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12. In selecting a client to join a group therapy, the following can lead to exclusion from the group EXCEPT:

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- (e) ~~None of the Above~~

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19. Behaviour therapy in CBT (Cognitive Behavioural Therapy) is based on all of the following EXCEPT

- (a) Operant conditioning
- (b) Scientific knowledge of human nature
- (c) Classical conditioning
- (d) ~~Self~~ Self on Transient verbal sessions
- (e) Learning principles

20. Behaviour therapy in CBT focuses on all of the following EXCEPT

- (a) Self awareness
- (b) Eliminated attention
- (c) Learning adaptive behaviour skills
- (d) ~~Self~~ Searches of cognitive contents
- (e) Self evaluation

21. Seeking to understand the manner in which a person is using his own judgements or the attention on a point during CBT process is referred to as?

- (a) Social response
- (b) Behaviour cue
- (c) ~~Self~~ False reassurance
- (d) Clarification
- (e) Amplification

22. Behavioural aspect in Cognitive Behavioural Therapy is not used to facilitate change in

- (a) Thought content
- (b) Behaviour
- (c) Symbolisation
- (d) ~~Self~~ Negative emotional thoughts
- (e) Emerging thoughts of the client during therapy

23. One of the following psychological problems cannot be managed using CBT WASH, GNT or D?

- (a) ~~Self~~ Dating difficulties
- (b) Depression
- (c) SAD (Seasonal Affective Disorder)
- (d) PTSD
- (e) ~~Self~~ Dementia

41. All of the following are specific妄想 disorder listed in DSM-IV TR except

- (a) Circus disorder
- (b) Pain disorder
- (c) Hypochondriasis
- (d) Body dysmorphic disorder
- (e) Differentiated妄想 disorder

42. A 20 year old female prisoner when invited by the prison medical officer to come into the interview room takes four steps backwards from the door. She came into the room when the officer asked her to go away. Which ONE of the following behavioural disorders of schizophrenia is she exhibiting?

- (a) Aversion
- (b) Ambitendency
- (c) Negativism
- (d) Satyriasis
- (e) None of the above

43. Which ONE is odd amongst the following?

- (a) Paroxetine
- (b) Fluoxetine
- (c) Fluvoxamine
- (d) Sertraline
- (e) Risperidone

44. A 40 year old female with a long history of Schizophrenia relapses. On examination she holds her arm and face in a peculiar posture which is maintained for a few minutes at a time. What motor disorder is she exhibiting?

- (a) Ambitendency
- (b) Mannerism
- (c) Schnaukrampf
- (d) Stereotypy
- (e) None of the above

45. A 26 year old male is diagnosed with Schizophrenia. Which one of the following predicts a poor prognosis?

- (a) Absence of negative symptoms
- (b) Being married
- (c) Few or no episodes in the past
- (d) Good premorbid personality
- (e) Gradual onset

36. A woman who has lost a pregnancy can experience all of the following except:

- (a) Guilt
- (b) Personal failure
- (c) Inadequacy
- ~~(d) Punitivity~~
- (e) Anger

37. Prolonged grieving due to loss of pregnancy can occur due to:

- ~~(a) The loss and grief being minimized by those around her~~
- (b) Seeing or being allowed to see the foetus or baby
- (c) Getting support from the partner
- (d) Knowing the cause of the loss of pregnancy
- (e) Not worried about future pregnancies

38. The most widely prescribed pharmacological treatment for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is:

- (a) Diazepam
- ~~(b) Ritalin~~
- (c) Lithium
- (d) Risperidone
- (e) Largactil

39. Altruism, humour and sublimation are part of which of the following defence mechanisms?

- (a) Immature
- ~~(b) Mature~~
- (c) Neurotic
- (d) Narcissistic
- (e) Psychotic

40. Patients with psychogenic pain disorder have the following characteristics except:

- (a) Have ongoing pain, not due neoplastic disease
- (b) Have no significant ongoing pathophysiological mechanisms that account for the ongoing pain
- (c) Have a life history of inability to limit any psychological view of life problems
- (d) Their chronic pain has become the central focus to their thoughts, feelings, behaviour and social relationships
- ~~(e) They are not amenable to cognitive-behaviouring therapy~~

A 7-year-old-boy is brought to you by his parents on a referral by the school since the child is in class now. The boy does not have a major discipline problem but he frequently answers questions without being called on and is often out of his seat without permission. His school work is adequate but the teacher believes, "he could do better" (he has difficulty completing tasks and appears to spend most of the class time day-dreaming).

46. Which additional piece of information would support the most likely etiology for his symptoms?

- (a) A history of head injuries
- (b) A history of neurological symptoms
- (c) A history of loss
- (d) His medication history
- (e) Family psychiatric history

47. The most likely diagnosis is:

- (a) Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
- (b) Conduct disorder
- (c) Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
- (d) Intellectual disability
- (e) Autism spectrum disorder

48. Regarding treatment the best advice to the family would be that:

- (a) He has a diagnosable disorder so he should not be held accountable for his symptoms
- (b) He should start his diet immediately
- (c) He needs intensive, probably long term psychotherapy
- (d) Medication might be helpful
- (e) They should probably NOT discuss his diagnosis with the teacher as it might be stigmatizing

49. Which of the following is among the most common projective techniques used in a child mental health interview in order for the child to express concerns indirectly?

- (a) Asking questions about specific symptoms
- (b) Drawings
- (c) Have the child climb stairs to assess gross motor development
- (d) Asking the child how he feels
- (e) Assessing level of knowledge

The population assessment of the child generally differs from the adult in that the following signs occur:

- 37. The child and the behavior are at different developmental levels and they may have difficulties in communication.
- 38. The situation itself may focus on the assessment and treatment of the child.
- 39. The child may function differently at different settings.
- 40. The child's presenting problems must be evaluated in a developmental context.
- 41. There are developmental differences in the presentation of mental illness as categorized in DSM-IV TR / DSM 5.

34. Which of the following is considered the single signpost predictive of substance abuse?

- 34. (a) Parental permissiveness
- 34. (b) Having friends who use drugs
- 34. (c) Low socio-economic status
- 34. (d) History of poor academic performance
- 34. (e) Parental attitudes towards drinking and their drinking habits

32. Synthetic handwriting, structure, content and expressions of and control of aggression are characteristics of which component of the population - appropriate mental status exam for toddlers and infants?

- 32. (a) Self-regulation
- 32. (b) Intellectual functioning
- 32. (c) Play
- 32. (d) Affect and mood
- 32. (e) Relationships

33. An advantage of having a set of toys available in the office versus having the child bring toys from home is:

- 33. (a) Observation frustration with toys too difficult for the child's developmental level
- 33. (b) The child will be uninterested in new toys and more engaged with interview
- 33. (c) The child will feel more at ease if the child is playing
- 33. (d) The child will have to adjust to the evaluator
- 33. (e) Limited distractions from the child's favorite toys

34. Which of the following is associated with higher autonomy in childhood-onset schizophrenia?

- 34. (a) Early age of onset
- 34. (b) Non-acute insidious onset
- 34. (c) Presence of affective symptoms
- 34. (d) Low IQ
- 34. (e) Long duration of untreated psychosis

10. The following roles have played by a family therapist:
- (a) Identifying the family dysfunction
 - (b) Helping a family to understand and modify the roles
 - (c) Identifying age of children
 - (d) Identifying the families with disturbed roles of non-communicating
 - (e) Identifying the family support roles
 - (f) Identifying the family support roles
11. The approach giving family therapy is like:
- (a) Therapist focuses on one family member
 - (b) Therapist does not encourage family members to speak to each other
 - (c) System tasks focus on behaviors which occur rarely
 - (d) Family members are not involved in organizing a timetable indicating when the social take place, duration of it and frequency
 - (e) Therapist must set up order and interaction
12. Emil Koppelman classified the following disorders except:
- (a) Domestic violence *Identifying it through*
 - (b) Crime *Identification through (aged disorders)*
 - (c) Jackpotter's *Identification through*
 - (d) Psychiat *Identification through*
 - (e) Child delinquent *Identification through*
13. Your patient tells you that he has suddenly remembered being taken into hospital as a child and having a microchip implanted in his brain. Of what is this example?
- (a) Antisocialism delirium
 - (b) Delusion of reference
 - (c) Delusion memory
 - (d) Delusion mood
 - (e) Delusion perception
14. Which ONE of the following is a 'neurobiological sleep'?
- (a) Cognitive impairment
 - (b) Dysplastic genotype
 - (c) Impaired fast-circadian rhythm
 - (d) Positive sleep test
 - (e) Receptive dyspraxia
15. The following are psychological treatments of depression EXCEPT:
- (a) Cognitive behavioural therapy
 - (b) Group therapy
 - (c) Individual psychotherapy
 - (d) Family therapy
 - (e) Electroconvulsive therapy

Which use of group techniques is the fundamental base of most practices?

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69. What is a simple alternative to the bell and pad method for the treatment of enuresis?

- (a) Waking up the child using a bell horn
- (b) Setting an alarm clock after 2 to 3 hours of sleep when the bladder may be reaching full capacity
- ~~(c)~~ Keeping the lights on at night to aid arousal when the bladder signals full capacity
- (d) Restricting fluids after 4 pm
- (e) None of the above

70. The psychiatrist assessment of children commonly differs from the assessment of adults in ALL of the following ways except:

- (a) The child's behaviour may cause greater distress to the adults than to the child
- (b) Children may not recognize their behaviour as problematic to others
- ~~(c)~~ Children often seek out psychiatric assessment or treatment for themselves
- (d) Children may attribute problems to others and be unwilling to accept their own personal contribution to the problem
- (e) The adult's expectation for the child may exceed the child's abilities

71. Which of the following symptoms of ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder) is most likely to be outgrown when a child matures to adulthood?

- (a) Inattention
- (b) Hyperactivity
- (c) Impulsivity
- (d) Distractibility
- ~~(e)~~ Both hyperactivity and impulsivity

72. A 74 year old man presents with memory impairment and behaviour that is out of character. Which of the following cognitive tests is appropriate to test frontal lobe function?

- (a) Benton Visual retention test
- (b) National adult reading test
- (c) Rey-Osterrieth Complex figure test
- (d) Rorschach ink blot test
- ~~(e)~~ Wisconsin Card Sorting test

73. A 76 year old woman suffers a stroke due to a ruptured berry aneurysm in the anterior cerebral artery and the frontal lobe is affected. Which ONE of the following tests would you expect to be abnormal?

- (a) Colour vision testing
- (b) Copying interlocking puzzle
- ~~(c)~~ Luria motor test
- (d) Semantic memory
- (e) Three object test

53

In people with intellectual disability, psychosocial adjustment

- (a) ~~is~~ Affected more negatively
- (b) ~~is~~ Diagnostic overshadowing negatively impacts the difference in prevalence
- (c) ~~is~~ Diagnostic overshadowing is not due to bias of clinicians
- (d) ~~is~~ Diagnostic overshadowing is difficult
- (e) ~~is~~ Are often under diagnosed

56

Which ONE of the following is true regarding childhood schizophrenia?

- (a) ~~is~~ Low socioeconomic status has been well documented to be a risk factor for childhood onset Schizophrenia
- (b) ~~is~~ Bipolar disorder in children is frequently misdiagnosed as having Schizophrenia
- (c) ~~is~~ Absence or higher does not affect one's risk for developing psychotic delusions, and thought disorder characteristics similar to Schizophrenia
- (d) ~~is~~ Children with Autism Spectrum disorder possess pervasive hallucinations, hallucinations in autism are typically chronic
- (e) ~~is~~ Facilitations in autism are typically chronic

57

Which of the following would NOT be considered to be an essential part of a neuropsychological assessment of child?

- (a) ~~is~~ Mental history
- (b) ~~is~~ Social history
- (c) ~~is~~ Behavioral observations of the child
- (d) ~~is~~ Psychological testing
- (e) ~~is~~ Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

58

A 7 year old girl is referred for an assessment due to worsening performance in school. She was recently diagnosed with epilepsy and her medications have required frequent adjustments to keep seizures under control. She is also noted to have been in more socially withdrawn and spends less time with friends. What is the most likely contributor to her recent school performance?

- (a) ~~is~~ Brain tumour
- (b) ~~is~~ Depression
- (c) ~~is~~ Medication side effect
- (d) ~~is~~ Hydrocephalus
- (e) ~~is~~ Substance abuse

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17

Behavior is shown to be effective in treating anxiety. Which of the following is NOT a relaxation exercise that has been recommended on to individuals with CBT (Cognitive Behavioral Therapy)?

- (a) Progressive muscle relaxation - **relaxant** → **relaxation** **slow**
- (b) Progressive anxiety respiration - **use good force**
- (c) Yoga
- (d) Diaphragmatic breathing relaxation
- (e) Imagery

18

According to CBT (Cognitive Behavior Therapy), how do the early maladaptive schemas or patterns that originate from:

- (a) Current negative cognitions and relationships
- (b) Early childhood negative experiences and relationships
- (c) Peer pressure and social inhibition
- (d) The negative behavior therapy done in the sessions
- (e) In early adulthood (years as an adult) starts managing their thoughts

19. Behaviour therapy in CBT (Cognitive Behavioural Therapy) is based on all of the following EXCEPT

- (a) Operant conditioning
- (b) Scientific knowledge of human nature
- (c) Classical conditioning
- (d) ~~Self~~ Self or Bandura's social learning
- (e) Learning principles

20. Behaviour therapy in CBT focuses on all of the following EXCEPT

- (a) Self awareness
- (b) Eliminating appraisals
- (c) Learning cognitive behavioural skills
- (d) ~~Self~~ Search for external causality
- (e) Self evaluation

21. Seeking to understand the manner in which a person is using her own judgements or the attention on a point during CBT practice is referred to as?

- (a) Social response
- (b) Behavioural cue
- (c) ~~Self~~ False reassurance
- (d) Clarification
- (e) Amplification

22. Behavioural aspect in Cognitive Behavioural Therapy is not used to facilitate change in

- (a) Thought content
- (b) Behaviour
- (c) Symbolisation
- (d) ~~Self~~ Negative emotional thoughts
- (e) Emerging thoughts of the client during therapy

23. One of the following psychological problems cannot be managed using CBT WASH, GNT or P?

- (a) ~~Self~~ Dating difficulties
- (b) Depression
- (c) SAD (Seasonal Affective Disorder)
- (d) PTSD
- (e) ~~Self~~ Dementia

41. All of the following are specific妄想 disorders listed in DSM-IV TR except

- (a) Circus disorder
- (b) Pain disorder
- (c) Hypochondriasis
- (d) Body dysmorphic disorder
- (e) Delusional妄想 disorder

42. A 30 year old female prisoner when invited by the prison medical officer to come into the interview room takes four steps backwards from the door. She came into the room when the officer asked her to go away. Which ONE of the following behavioural disorders of schizophrenia is she exhibiting?

- (a) Aversion
- (b) Ambitendency
- (c) Negativism
- (d) Satyriasis
- (e) None of the above

43. Which ONE is odd amongst the following?

- (a) Paroxetine
- (b) Fluoxetine
- (c) Fluvoxamine
- (d) Sertraline
- (e) Risperidone

44. A 40 year old female with a long history of Schizophrenia relapses. On examination she holds her arm and face in a peculiar posture which is maintained for a few minutes at a time. What motor disorder is she exhibiting?

- (a) Ambitendency
- (b) Mannerism
- (c) Schnaukrampf
- (d) Stereotypy
- (e) None of the above

45. A 26 year old male is diagnosed with Schizophrenia. Which one of the following predicts a poor prognosis?

- (a) Absence of negative symptoms
- (b) Being married
- (c) Few or no episodes in the past
- (d) Good premorbid personality
- (e) Gradual onset

The population assessment of the child generally differs from the adult in that of the following ways? mark

- 37. The child and the adolescent are at different developmental levels and they may have difficulties in communication.
- 38. The clinician must rely less on the assessment and treatment of the case.
- 39. The child may have communication difficulties at different stages.
- 40. The child's presenting problems must be evaluated in a developmental context.
- 41. There are developmental differences in the presentation of mental illness as categorized in DSM-IV TR / DSM 5.

34. Which of the following is considered the single signpost predictive of adultness in substance abuse?

- 42. Parental permissiveness
- 43. Having friends who use drugs
- 44. Low socio-economic status
- 45. History of poor academic performance
- 46. Parental attitudes towards drinking and their drinking habits

35. Synthetic handwriting, structure, content and expressions of and control of aggression are characteristics of which component of the population - appropriate mental status exam for toddlers and infants?

- 47. Self-regulation
- 48. Intellectual functioning
- 49. Play
- 50. Affect and mood
- 51. Relationships

36. An advantage of having a set of toys available in the office versus having the child bring toys from home is:

- 52. Observation frustration with toys too difficult for the child's developmental level
- 53. The child will be uninterested in new toys and more engaged with interpreters
- 54. The child will feel more at ease if the child is playing
- 55. The child will have to adapt to the evaluator
- 56. Limited distractions from the child's favorite toys

37. Which of the following is associated with higher autonomy in childhood-onset schizophrenia?

- 57. Early age of onset
- 58. Non-acute insidious onset
- 59. Presence of affective symptoms
- 60. Low IQ
- 61. Long duration of untreated psychosis

10. The following roles have played by a family therapist:
- (a) Identifying the family dysfunction
 - (b) Helping a family re-structure and modify the rules
 - (c) Identifying age of children
 - (d) Identifying the families with altered ways of communicating
 - (e) Identifying the family support roles
 - (f) Identifying the family support roles
11. The approach giving family therapy is like:
- (a) Therapist focuses on one family member
 - (b) Therapist does not encourage family members to speak to each other
 - (c) System tasks focus on behaviors which occur rarely
 - (d) Family members are not involved in organizing a timetable indicating when the social take place, duration of it and frequency
 - (e) Therapist must set up tasks and instructions
12. Emil Koppelman classified the following disorders except:
- (a) Domestic violence *Identifying it through*
 - (b) Crime *Identification through (altered structure)*
 - (c) Jackpotteries *Identification through*
 - (d) Psychosis *Identification through*
 - (e) On the dot syndromes *Identification through*
13. Your patient tells you that he has suddenly remembered being taken into hospital as a child and having a microchip implanted in his brain. Of what is this example?
- (a) Antisocialism delusion
 - (b) Delusion of reference
 - (c) Delusion memory
 - (d) Delusion mood
 - (e) Delusion perception
14. Which ONE of the following is a 'neurobiological sleep'?
- (a) Cognitive impairment
 - (b) Dysplastic genotype
 - (c) Impaired fast-circadian rhythm
 - (d) Positive sleep test
 - (e) Receptive dyspraxia
15. The following are psychological treatments of depression EXCEPT:
- (a) Cognitive behavioural therapy
 - (b) Group therapy
 - (c) Individual psychotherapy
 - (d) Family therapy
 - (e) Electroconvulsive therapy

36. A woman who has lost a pregnancy can experience all of the following except:

- (a) Guilt
- (b) Personal failure
- (c) Inadequacy
- ~~(d) Punitivity~~
- (e) Anger

37. Prolonged grieving due to loss of pregnancy can occur due to:

- ~~(a) The loss and grief being minimized by those around her~~
- (b) Seeing or being allowed to see the foetus or baby
- (c) Getting support from the partner
- (d) Knowing the cause of the loss of pregnancy
- (e) Not worried about future pregnancies

38. The most widely prescribed pharmacological treatment for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is:

- (a) Diazepam
- ~~(b) Ritalin~~
- (c) Lithium
- (d) Risperidone
- (e) Largactil

39. Altruism, humour and sublimation are part of which of the following defence mechanisms?

- (a) Immature
- ~~(b) Mature~~
- (c) Neurotic
- (d) Narcissistic
- (e) Psychotic

40. Patients with psychogenic pain disorder have the following characteristics except:

- (a) Have ongoing pain, not due neoplastic disease
- (b) Have no significant ongoing pathophysiological mechanisms that account for the ongoing pain
- (c) Have a life history of inability to form any psychological view of life problems
- (d) Their chronic pain has become the central focus to their thoughts, feelings, behaviour and social relationships
- ~~(e) They are not amenable to cognitive-behaviouring therapy~~

53

In people with intellectual disability, psychotic disorders

- (a) ~~Are often overrepresented~~
- (b) ~~Diagnose themselves~~
- (c) ~~Diagnose themselves~~
- (d) ~~Diagnostic overshadowing is not due to bias of clinicians~~
- (e) ~~Are often under diagnosed~~

56

Which ONE of the following is true regarding childhood schizophrenia?

- (a) ~~Low socioeconomic status has been well documented to be a risk factor~~
- (b) ~~Boys are more likely to be diagnosed than girls~~
- (c) ~~Boys are more likely to be diagnosed than girls~~
- (d) ~~Boys are more likely to be diagnosed than girls~~
- (e) ~~Boys are more likely to be diagnosed than girls~~

57

Which of the following would NOT be considered to be an essential part of a neuropsychological assessment of a child?

- (a) ~~Mental history~~
- (b) ~~Social history~~
- (c) ~~Behavioral observations of the child~~
- (d) ~~Psychological testing~~
- (e) ~~Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)~~

58

A 7 year old girl is referred for an assessment due to worsening performance in school. She was recently diagnosed with epilepsy and her medications have required frequent adjustments to keep seizures under control. She is also noted to have been in more socially withdrawn and spends less time with friends. What is the most likely contributor to her recent school performance?

- (a) ~~Brain tumour~~
- (b) ~~Depression~~
- (c) ~~Medication side effect~~
- (d) ~~Hydrocephalus~~
- (e) ~~Substance abuse~~

For questions 46 - 48

A 7-year-old-boy is brought to you by his parents on a referral by the school since the child is in class now. The boy does not have a major discipline problem but he frequently answers questions without being called on and is often out of his seat without permission. His school work is adequate but the teacher believes, "he could do better". (he has difficulty completing tasks and appears to spend most of the class time day-dreaming)

46. Which additional piece of information would support the most likely etiology for his symptoms?

- (a) A history of head injuries
- (b) A history of neurological symptoms
- (c) A history of loss
- (d) His medication history
- (e) Family psychiatric history

47. The most likely diagnosis is:

- (a) Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
- (b) Conduct disorder
- (c) Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
- (d) Intellectual disability
- (e) Autism spectrum disorder

48. Regarding treatment the best advice to the family would be that:

- (a) He has a diagnosable disorder so he should not be held accountable for his symptoms
- (b) He should start his diet immediately
- (c) He needs intensive, probably long term psychotherapy
- (d) Medication might be helpful
- (e) They should probably NOT discuss his diagnosis with the teacher as it might be stigmatizing

49. Which of the following is among the most common projective techniques used in a child mental health interview in order for the child to express concerns indirectly?

- (a) Asking questions about specific symptoms
- (b) Drawings
- (c) Have the child climb stairs to assess gross motor development
- (d) Asking the child how he feels
- (e) Assessing level of knowledge

63. The following are depot antipsychotic preparations EXCEPT:

- (a) Fluphenazine decanoate
- (b) Haloperidol decanoate
- (c) Clozapine pamoate
- (d) Zuclopentixol decanoate
- (e) Clozapine decanoate

64. Regression of milestones is a common presentation of childhood disorders. Which of the following medical conditions is associated with regression?

- (a) Central Nervous System infections
- (b) Phenylketonuria
- (c) Hypothyroidism
- (d) Scurvy disorder
- (e) All of the above

65. HIV/AIDS is a risk factor for all of the following disorders EXCEPT:

- (a) Schizophrenia
- (b) Alcohol use disorder
- (c) Depression
- (d) Adjustment disorder
- (e) Anxiety disorder

66. In addition to clinical and family history, a near confirmatory diagnostic test for the disorder is:

- (a) Magnetic Resonance Imaging
- (b) Single photon emission computed tomography
- (c) Electroencephalogram
- (d) Blood dopamine level
- (e) None

67. In the Four P's 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 or compliance issues?

- (a) Predisposing
- (b) Precipitating
- (c) Perpetuating
- (d) Protective
- (e) Protective

68. What is the strongest risk factor for youth suicide?

- (a) Major depression
- (b) Bipolar disorder
- (c) Substance use disorder
- (d) Prior history of a suicide attempt
- (e) Borderline personality disorder

59. With regards to the parents of the child being evaluated, a child psychiatrist should take all of the following considerations EXCEPT

- (a) The expectations as well as feelings about the evaluation should be elicited from the child's parent
 - (b) Parents may bring a mixed feelings of guilt, shame, concern and fear of being judged in seeking help for their child
 - (c) Parents may have unrealistically optimistic fantasies of "abandonment" of unnecessary goals of hopes of quick cures
 - (d) Parents generally inform the child of the nature of the evaluation prior to arrival
- ~~(e) Parents generally have a well-informed understanding of psychiatric assessment and treatment from mass media sources~~

60. In which of the following situations would the risk of developing Schizophrenia be the lowest for a child?

- (a) A child's Schizophrenic parent (1%) has a non-Schizophrenic identical twin 0%
- (b) A child's non-Schizophrenic parent (0%) has a Schizophrenic identical twin 4%
- (c) A child's Schizophrenic parent (1%) has a non-Schizophrenic fraternal twin 0%
- (d) A child's non-Schizophrenic parent (0%) has a Schizophrenic fraternal twin 4%
- ~~(e) A child's non-Schizophrenic parent (0%) has a non-Schizophrenic sibling 0%~~

61. The following are correct about children below the age of 7 years in relation to understanding death in the family EXCEPT

- (a) Cannot comprehend the irreversibility of death
- (b) Can express their feelings in play therapy
- (c) Has limited ability to verbalize their feelings
- (d) The children tend towards magical thinking and ego centrality
- ~~(e) The children are sensitive about being different from their peers~~

62. In attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), which of the following is NOT classified as a problem relating to poor attention?

- (a) Appears inattentively frequently
- ~~(b) Experiences difficulties in waiting in turn~~
- ~~(c) Displays self-involving mental effort e.g. homework~~
- (d) Easily distracted
- (e) Appears not to listen, when spoken to

69. What is a simple alternative to the bell and pad method for the treatment of enuresis?

- (a) Waking up the child using a bell horn
- (b) Setting an alarm clock after 2 to 3 hours of sleep when the bladder may be reaching full capacity
- ~~(c)~~ Keeping the lights on at night to aid arousal when the bladder signals full capacity
- (d) Restricting fluids after 4 pm
- (e) None of the above

70. The psychiatrist assessment of children commonly differs from the assessment of adults in ALL of the following ways except:

- (a) The child's behaviour may cause greater distress to the adults than to the child
- (b) Children may not recognize their behaviour as problematic to others
- ~~(c)~~ Children often seek out psychiatric assessment or treatment for themselves
- (d) Children may attribute problems to others and be unwilling to accept their own personal contribution to the problem
- (e) The adult's expectation for the child may exceed the child's abilities

71. Which of the following symptoms of ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder) is most likely to be outgrown when a child matures to adulthood?

- (a) Inattention
- (b) Hyperactivity
- (c) Impulsivity
- (d) Distractibility
- ~~(e)~~ Both hyperactivity and impulsivity

72. A 74 year old man presents with memory impairment and behaviour that is out of character. Which of the following cognitive tests is appropriate to test frontal lobe function?

- (a) Benton Visual retention test
- (b) National adult reading test
- (c) Rey-Osterrieth Complex figure test
- (d) Rorschach ink blot test
- ~~(e)~~ Wisconsin Card Sorting test

73. A 76 year old woman suffers a stroke due to a ruptured berry aneurysm in the anterior cerebral artery and the frontal lobe is affected. Which ONE of the following tests would you expect to be abnormal?

- (a) Colour vision testing
- (b) Copying intersecting pentagons
- ~~(c)~~ Luria motor test
- (d) Semantic memory
- (e) Three object test

86. Merserose and Jenson syndrome is characterized by all of the following except one
Merserose (1961)

- (a) High fever
- (b) Nausea and vomiting
- (c) Antinuclear antibody
- (d) Altered consciousness
- (e) Elevated creatinine phosphatase titer

87. Risk factors for suicide may include all except:

- (a) Low income
- (b) Being an ethnic
- (c) Family history of suicide
- (d) Chronic physical illness
- (e) Single and divorced marital status

88. Recognized roles of a physician do not include which ONE of these?

- (a) Promote well-being
- (b) Prevent disease/diagnose
- (c) It always provide curative care for the sick
- (d) Provide palliative
- (e) Promote human rights

89. Voluntary Kerala Community based organizations that are directly used in therapeutic agencies in mental health include the following EXCEPT:

- (a) Alimode anamgramma
- (b) Martholath anamgramma
- (c) Bivolar anamgramma
- (d) K. V. S. association for the welfare of epileptics
- (e) Sahasrabhava foundation

90. The national government has the following roles in organization of mental health services:

- (a) To improve government's responsiveness to local needs
- (b) Enhance effectiveness and efficiency of hospital management
- (c) A M D E are all true
- (d) Involve the role of local community in management of hospital facilities
- (e) Reduce mortality, morbidity and disability for persons with psychological/physical disorders

91. Examples of psychiatric emergencies include the following EXCEPT:

- (a) Violent aggressive patient
- (b) Late stages of rabies
- (c) Suicidal patient
- (d) Patient in coma or semi-coma
- (e) Post-traumatic stress

80. Which of the following statements is true concerning lithium?

- (a) Has its main effects on neurotransmitter systems in the brain
- (b) Works by affecting secondary messenger systems in the cell
- (c) Increases the rate of turnover of cAMP
- (d) Works best with rapid cycling patients
- (e) Is not absorbed from the kidney

81. Side effects of lithium include the following EXCEPT:

- (a) Leucocytosis
- (b) Ase
- (c) Akinesia
- (d) T wave inversion and QRS narrowing
- (e) Memory impairment

82. Side effect of carbamazepine include all the following EXCEPT:

- (a) Ase
- (b) Diplopia
- (c) SIADH
- (d) Agranulocytosis
- (e) Leucocytosis

83. The following are early signs/plasma levels 1.5 - 2 mg/dl of lithium toxicity EXCEPT:

- (a) Anorexia
- (b) Vomiting
- (c) Diarrhoea
- (d) Coarse tremor
- (e) Nystagmus

84. The following statements are true about carbamazepine EXCEPT:

- (a) Is a GABA agonist
- (b) Affects calcium channels
- (c) Induces its own metabolism
- (d) Has a short half life
- (e) Affects brain 5-HT function

85. Which statement is FALSE concerning topiramate?

- (a) Seems to be more effective in treating depression compared to bupropion
- (b) Used less than other antiepileptics for Bipolar Disorder
- (c) Voltage-gated sodium channel agonist
- (d) Inhibits the release of glutamate
- (e) Does not cause a rash as one of the main side effects

74. Which ONE of the following was the first effective somatic therapy for Schizophrenia or bipolar disorder?

- (a) Chlorpromazine
- (b) ECT
- (c) Hypnotherapy
- (d) Insulin coma therapy
- (e) Psychotherapy

75. Which ONE of the following antidepressants is most suitable in a patient who is suffering from depression and has recently also had myocardial infarction?

- (a) Amitriptyline
- (b) Duloxetine
- (c) Mirtazapine
- (d) Paroxetine
- (e) Sertraline

76. Which of the following Neurotransmitters promotes sleep?

- (a) Acetylcholine
- (b) Dopamine
- (c) Histamine
- (d) Noradrenaline
- (e) Serotonin

77. Which ONE of the following can be used to reduce alcohol consumption in patients who are still consuming alcohol?

- (a) Acamprosate
- (b) Bupropion
- (c) Disulfiram
- (d) Nalmefene
- (e) Naltrexone

78. About the use of antipsychotics in the management of bipolar disorder, which of the following induces a metabolic syndrome?

- (a) Lamotrigine
- (b) Lithium
- (c) Loxapine
- (d) Olanzapine
- (e) Sodium valproate

79. In bipolar disorder, which of the following is useful in acute mania?

- (a) Bupropion
- (b) Catecholamine
- (c) Imipramine
- (d) Sertraline
- (e) Tricyclic antidepressant

the following are listed among behavioral issues

- 82. Characterizing
 - 82a) Onset
 - 82b) Heredity
 - 82c) Physical factors
 - 82d) High incidence

- 83. The capacity to form concepts and generalize items is called
 - 83a) Character building
 - 83b) Abstract thinking
 - 83c) Intellectualization
 - 83d) Rationalization
 - 83e) Rationalization

- 84. Psychological disorders are influenced by the following factors
 - 84a) Learned helplessness
 - 84b) Trauma
 - 84c) Role problems
 - 84d) Stress
 - 84e) Culture

- 85. Children with ADHD are known to have deficits in which of the following brain areas:
 - 85a) Prefrontal
 - 85b) Motor functioning
 - 85c) Amygdala
 - 85d) Memory
 - 85e) Sensory functioning

- 86. Which of the following prenatal risk factors are not associated with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)?
 - 86a) Low birth weight
 - 86b) Maternal alcohol intake
 - 86c) Measles, mumps and rubella vaccines
 - 86d) Pyrexia before or during pregnancy increases the risk of having a child with ADHD
 - 86e) Maternal stress

- 87. The following are signs of alcohol dependence EXCEPT:
 - 87a) Tolerance
 - 87b) Withdrawal symptoms
 - 87c) Hypertension
 - 87d) Change of behavior
 - 87e) Withdrawal of alcohol after a period of abstinence

98. Which of the following is a protective factor for good mental health?

- (a) Exercise
- (b) Low social class
- (c) Debasement
- (d) Economic recession
- (e) Early pregnancy

99. Barriers to access to mental health services include the following EXCEPT:

- (a) Lack of knowledge about the services
- (b) Lack of finance
- (c) Stigma and discrimination
- (d) Inaccessibility
- (e) Fear of mental health workers

100. Which of the following is NOT a primary prevention of mental illness?

- (a) Social networks
- (b) Being married
- (c) Positive self image
- (d) Advice from family members
- (e) Effective treatment

101. Which ONE of the following would you consider the commonest sexual dysfunction in males?

- (a) Low desire
- (b) Arousal problem
- (c) Premature ejaculation
- (d) Anorgasmia
- (e) Pain disorders

102. Which one of the following would you consider the commonest sexual dysfunction in females?

- (a) Low desire
- (b) Arousal problem
- (c) Premature ejaculation
- (d) Anorgasmia
- (e) Pain disorder

103. Sexual anxiety may predispose an individual to all the following EXCEPT:

- (a) Dyspareunia
- (b) Premature ejaculation
- (c) Multiple orgasms
- (d) A life of abstinence
- (e) Vaginismus

104. The following are known causes of sexual dysfunction in males EXCEPT

- (a) Diabetes mellitus
- (b) Hypertension
- (c) Antidepressants
- (d) Vasectomy
- (e) Antihypertensives

105. The following are known causes of dyspareunia in females EXCEPT

- (a) Poor arousal technique
- (b) Inadequate vaginal lubrication
- (c) Use of drying herbs in the vagina
- (d) Vaginitis
- (e) Use of female condoms

Questions 106 – 108

Mary, aged 15 years has lost 10kg in 6 weeks. She is very thin but extensively concerned about being overweight. Her daily intake is 10 cups of coffee.

106. Mary might have the following symptoms EXCEPT

- (a) A reduced sex drive
- (b) Increased sporting activities
- (c) Amenorrhoea
- (d) May find herself very sexually attractive
- (e) Increased body hair

107. The most likely diagnosis would be:

- (a) Fetishism
- (b) Body dysmorphic disorder
- (c) Generalized anxiety disorder
- (d) Bulimia Nervosa
- (e) Anorexia Nervosa

108. The following have been suggested in the etiology of the above disorder EXCEPT

- (a) Hereditary factors
- (b) Socio-cultural factors
- (c) History of sexual abuse
- (d) Intellectual factors
- (e) Racial factors

109

The following is true of alcohol intoxication and social performance: (except)

- (a) It impairs sexual performance.
- (b) It causes poor reactions.
- (c) It decreases sexual desire.
- (d) It reduces sperm motility.
- (e) It increases sexual risk taking.

110. Under the following condition, variation in sexual behaviour is considered pathological - Sexual Activity Involvement:

- (a) Dating in emerging adults.
- (b) A 65 year old woman and a 22 year old boy.
- (c) Consenting adult members of a nuclear family.
- (d) A 65 year old man and a 22 year old boy.
- (e) A consensual stranger.

111. The following statements are true with regards to paraphilias: (except)

- (a) Most paraphilias are very resistant to treatment.
- (b) Some are considered crimes in most countries.
- (c) Adults with, particularly the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs).
- (d) Other forms of treatment include - ECT.
- (e) Drugs that reduce testosterone levels in males may be used to treat some forms of paraphilias.

112. A 45 year old married man has a telegraph which he uses to watch women wandering in the strip club at night. This behaviour is disrupting his marriage. The most likely diagnosis is:

- (a) Exhibitionism
- (b) Frotteurism
- (c) Voyeurism (visual dysfunctions)
- (d) Exhibition
- (e) Sexual sadism

113. About 50% of all cases of sexual abuse develop PTSD. The main features of PTSD include the following (except):

- (a) Recurrent, distressing
- (b) Intrusive thoughts
- (c) Avoidance
- (d) Arousal
- (e) Hypertension

119. Sub cortical dementias include the following except:

- (a) Parkinson's disease
- (b) Huntington's disease
- (c) Wilson's disease
- (d) Pick's disease
- ~~(e) Hirschwanger's disease~~

120. The commonest cause of dementia is:

- (a) Dementia with Lewy body
- (b) Frontal temporal dementia
- ~~(c) Alzheimer's dementia~~
- (d) Vascular dementia
- (e) Creutzfeldt - Jacob disease

121. Predisposing factors to Alzheimer's disease include the following except:

- (a) Male sex
- ~~(b) Head injury~~
- (c) Down's syndrome
- (d) Positive family history
- (e) Post menopausal estrogen decline

122. Clinical features of Lewy body dementia include the following except:

- (a) Prominent auditory hallucinations
- (b) Vivid visual hallucinations
- (c) Delirium
- (d) Parkinsonism features
- ~~(e) Disturbed rapid eye movement (REM)~~

123. Potentially reversible causes of dementia include the following except:

- (a) Normal pressure hydrocephalus
- (b) General paralysis of the insane
- (c) Myxoedema
- ~~(d) Semantic dementia~~
- (e) Subdural hematoma

124. Combinations of antipsychotic drugs:

- (a) Should never be used
- ~~(b) Can be used in special cases~~
- (c) Are invariably toxic
- (d) Increase the risk of relapse directly
- (e) Should be used to treat recent onset or newly diagnosed schizophrenia

116. The following are specific strategies that are commonly used during periods of higher contact:

- (a) Screen Contact Hours
- (b) Exaggeration of different status positions
- (c) Use of tobacco
- (d) Sexmate's technique
- (e) Exaggerating partners

117. APTITUDE: Dependence of sexual desire are usually:

- (a) Menstrual ill
- (b) Pain and pitea overtime if known to child
- (c) Usually target children who are shy and have low self-esteem
- (d) Makes close to not known to the children
- (e) Are represented in all socio-economic groups

118. Which one of the following is correctly matched in terms of degree of risk of transmission of HIV?

- (a) Anal sex - Moderate risk
- (b) Vaginal sex - Higher risk than anal sex
- (c) Oral sex - Moderate risk
- (d) Seroconversion - No risk
- (e) Sharing needles - High risk

119. Which of the following is not one of cultural practices that have been implicated in the transmission of HIV?

- (a) Female genital mutilation
- (b) Polygamous marriages
- (c) Marriage of adolescent girls by older men
- (d) Sharing sexual intercourse from one sitting room
- (e) Wife inheritance

120. Social interventions for the management of an episode of schizophrenia include all of the following except:

- (a) Addressing need for time off work
- (b) Protection of the patient's social support networks
- (c) Providing public education that increases patient's mental illness-related stigma
- (d) Improving social networks
- (e) Limit contact with family during the whole period of illness (the patient is asymptomatic)

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125. Regarding the treatment of anxiety disorders:

- (a) Antipsychotic drugs remain the first line choice
- (b) Antidepressants when used correctly, offer rapid relief
- (c) Benzodiazepines should never be used because of their addictive properties
- (d) The dose of tricyclic antidepressants should be reduced gradually to avoid rebound effects
- (e) An apparent worsening of symptoms may be seen when starting treatment with anti-depressants

126. Useful interview techniques include: *except*

- (a) Summation
- (b) Silence
- (c) Missing appointments
- (d) Homework
- (e) Directive questioning

127. In reviewing a psychotic patient the following are important: *COLLECT the best response*

- (a) Medications used, their doses and side effects
- (b) Social needs
- (c) The history from the carer
- (d) Suicidal tendencies
- (e) Physical health

128. The importance of an objective history is demonstrated in establishing the diagnosis of sleep apnea. The patient's bed partner, though not necessarily the patient, is likely to report all the following *except*:

- (a) Agitated behaviour
- (b) Loud snoring
- (c) Sleep walking
- (d) Gaspings
- (e) Bed wetting

129. Regarding a person with alcohol abuse of the following are true *except*:

- (a) Recurrent legal problems related to alcohol
- (b) Continued use despite recurrent interpersonal or social problems
- (c) Failure to fulfill role obligations at work or home because of recurrent drinking
- (d) Stop to abuse alcohol if advised to stop
- (e) Accidents are common

130. All of the following are symptoms of depression *except*:

- (a) Anhedonia
- (b) Terminal insomnia
- (c) Thought broadcasting
- (d) Loss of interest in all pleasurable activities
- (e) Nihilistic delusions

137. In treatment of mania

- (a) High doses of lithium are recommended for most patients
- (b) Dependence rarely occur
- (c) Patient should not know what drug they are on since they are likely to abuse it
- (d) Zolpidem may be used
- (e) There is little or no need for investigations

138. Postpartum psychosis

- (a) Is an example of psychotic disorder not otherwise specified
- (b) Poses no danger to the patient and others
- (c) There is no relationship between the disorder and Bipolar I Mood disorder
- (d) Hormonal treatment has been found to be effective
- (e) Most women develop the disorder during their third or more delivery

139. A clinical feature of post partum psychosis is:

- (a) Delirium
- (b) Confabulation
- (c) Hypersomnia
- (d) Passivity phenomena
- (e) Delusion

140. A delusion can best be defined as:

- (a) A false belief that meets specific psychological needs
- (b) Perceptual misrepresentation of a sensory image
- (c) Perceptual representation of a sound or object not actually present
- (d) View point able to be changed when convincing evidence to the contrary is presented
- (e) Dissociative reaction

141. In Schizophrenia psychotic symptoms such as hallucination, delusion, disorganized speech and grossly disorganized or catatonic behaviour are known as:

- (a) Positive symptoms
- (b) Negative symptoms
- (c) Mediating symptoms
- (d) Catastrophic symptoms
- (e) Perpetuating symptoms

111. 'Maternity blues' is accurately characterized by which of the following?

- (a) It is more acute than post-partum depression.
- (b) It is usually a chronic and relapsing syndrome.
- (c) It affects 50 - 80% of all new mothers.
- (d) It is characterized by persistent apathy.
- (e) It is not associated with sleep disturbance.

112. The basis for the therapeutic effect of electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is:

- (a) Seizure activity
- (b) Electrical stimulation of the brain
- (c) Memory loss
- (d) The depressed patient's wish for punishment
- (e) The depressed patient's attitude toward ECT

113. The following investigation is not mandatory before electroconvulsive therapy:

- (a) ECG
- (b) Liver function test
- (c) Urea and electrolytes
- (d) Urinalysis
- (e) Fasting blood sugar

114. Electroconvulsive therapy is contraindicated in:

- (a) Pregnancy
- (b) Patients with recent myocardial infarction
- (c) Patients with controlled hypertension
- (d) Patients with history of febrile convulsions in childhood
- (e) Persons aged above 75 years

115. The following is a parasomnia:

- (a) Nightmare disorder
- (b) Narcolepsy
- (c) Primary insomnia
- (d) Breathing related sleep disorder
- (e) Primary hypersomnia

116. Hypersomnia is likely to be due to:

- (a) Depression
- (b) Schizophrenia
- (c) Mania
- (d) Drug fracture
- (e) Anxiety disorder

School: UOB - Chulalongkorn
 Class/term: 4th Year Year: 4th
 Subject: Psychology

Select the hallucination that is described in each of the following cases:

- 146. A patient with a psychotic delusion that he is a super-soldier goes out to other books in a library and sees no reflections of himself at all. B
- 147. A schizophrenic gentleman is convinced that he can hear faint voices in a distant city because someone themselves have they are going to assassinate him. F
- 148. An anxious patient in the ward tells nursing staff how he saw a hooded figure coming to get him as he was about to fall asleep. D
- 149. A patient becomes highly distressed in response to seeing workmen putting up a shelf on the ward. On questioning she states she can feel them hammering into her head. A
- 150. An elderly gentleman with psychotic depression tells you that he hears a voice telling him that he is more evil than Hitler and how he should go about killing himself to save the world from his sinfulness. H

- (a) ~~Obsessive disorder~~
- (b) Conversion disorder
- (c) Somatization disorder
- (d) Hypochondriasis
- (e) Obsessive disorder

143. Choose the correct answer with regard to delirium.

- (a) Delirium is characterized by a disturbance of consciousness and a change in cognition that develops over a short period of time
- (b) ~~Tremor, myoclonus, incoordination and urinary incontinence are common neurological symptoms.~~
- (c) Absorptilities in mood, perception and behaviour are common psychiatric symptoms
- (d) Symptoms are worse at night
- (e) ~~All of the above are true~~

144. All of the following are psychotic disorders except:

- (a) ~~Antisocial personality disorder~~
- (b) Schizophrenia
- (c) Schizotypal disorder
- (d) Delirious disorder
- (e) Brief psychotic disorder

145. Psychobehaviour after an acute psychotic episode should include:

- (a) Information to the patient and primary care providers in the home
- (b) Information about anticipated side effects of medications
- (c) Information on course of illness
- (d) Information on the diagnosis
- (e) ~~All of the above are true~~

Theme: Hallucinations (For Questions 146 – 150)

- A. Amuroscopi
- B. Extramurpue
- C. Hygiene
- D. Hypnotic
- E. Hypnotic
- F. Kinesthetic
- G. Puffer
- H. Second person auditory
- I. Therapeutic