



# **PSYCHIATRY MCQs**

## **Nov 7<sup>th</sup> 2014**

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H/1/286



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# UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2013/2014

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

HRS 500 : PSYCHIATRY  
MCQ PAPER

DATE: NOVEMBER 7, 2014

TIME: 9.00 A.M. – 12.00 NOON

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. Use the Answer sheet to indicate the correct answer.
2. Only one answer is correct.
3. Read the instructions on the answer sheet carefully.
4. Only answers that are correctly marked will earn a mark.
5. There is no penalty mark for a wrong answer.

1. Evaluation of thyroid function may be particularly helpful in the diagnosis and treatment of which of the following conditions:
- a) Phobic disorder
  - b)  Schizotypal personality disorder
  - c) Major depression - Rx by Lithium requires kidney & thyroid monitoring.
  - d) Schizophrenia
  - e) None of the above
- \*2. The importance of an objective history is demonstrated in establishing the diagnosis of sleep apnea. The patient's bed partner, through not necessarily the patient, is likely to report all the following EXCEPT:
- a) Agitated behavior
  - b)  Loud snoring
  - c) Sleep walking
  - d) Gasping
  - e) Bed wetting
3. Brain-imaging techniques, such as computerized tomography (CT), would be most useful in evaluating:
- a) Bipolar disorder
  - b)  Schizophrenia ✓
  - c) Panic disorder
  - d)  Alzheimer dementia
  - e) Sleep apnea
4. 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
5. Which of the following descriptions fit those who are at particular risk to commit 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
6. A ~~delusion~~ can best be defined as a:
- a)  False belief that meets specific psychological needs
  - b) Perceptual misrepresentation of a sensory image - Illusion
  - c) Perceptual representation of a sound or object not actually present - Hallucination
  - d) View point able to be changed when convincing evidence to the contrary is presented
  - e) Dissociative reaction

7. A 7 year-old girl was hospitalized for a tonsillectomy awakens and cries out in fright that a "big bear" is in her room. She is relieved when a nurse, responding to her cry enters the room and turns on the light, revealing the bear to be an armchair covered with a coat. This experience would be an example of:
- a) A delusion
  - b) A hallucination
  - c) An illusion
  - d) Dejavu
  - e) Dissociative reaction

Questions : 8 - 9

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

8. This response is an example of:
- a) Idiosyncratic thinking
  - b) Concrete thinking
  - c) Bizarre ideation
  - d) Loose associations
  - e) None of the above
9. Patients who interpret proverbs in this way most often have a diagnosis of:
- a) Dysthymia
  - b) Paranoid personality disorder
  - c) Panic disorder
  - d) Passive aggressive personality disorder
  - e) Schizophrenia

Questions 10 - 12

The format for the reporting of diagnoses detailed by the diagnostic and statistical manual of the American psychiatric Association (DSM-IV) is multiaxial. Each case is assessed along several axes. Each of which is descriptive of a different class of information.

10. The presence of a personality disorder would be reported on:
- a) Axis I - ~~General~~ <sup>Clinical</sup> Medical cause not attributed to mental dis
  - b) Axis II - Personality
  - c) Axis III - General medical & physical cause
  - d) Axis IV - ~~DSM~~ Environmental
  - e) Axis V - ~~GAF~~



11. A physical illness that was relevant to either diagnosis or management would be reported on:
- a) ~~Axis I - Clinical disorders not attributable to a mental disorder~~
  - b) ~~Axis II - Personality disorders~~
  - c)  Axis III - General medical cons-
  - d) ~~Axis IV - Environmental~~
  - e) ~~Axis V - GAF~~
12. The mental status examinations include all the following EXCEPT:
- a) Thought process
  - b) Mood and affect
  - c)  State of consciousness
  - d) Family history
  - e) Memory
13. The Haistead-Reitan test is used in the diagnostic assessment of:
- a) ~~Personality disorders~~
  - b)  Organic disorders
  - c) ~~Mood disorders~~
  - d) ~~Anxiety disorders~~
  - e) ~~Sleep disorders~~
- Brain injury  
Brain functioning.*
14. A person sitting alone and behaving as if listening intently suddenly begin to nod and mutter aloud. This person most likely is experiencing:
- a) A delusion
  - b) An illusion
  - c)  A hallucination
  - d) An idea of reference
  - e) A flight of ideas
15. The condition of "waxy flexibility" is encountered during the physical examination in a patient with:
- a) Alcohol hallucinosis
  - b) Mania
  - c) A hallucination
  - d) Delirium tremens
  - e)  Schizophrenia
- Catatonic type.*
16. The capacity to formulate concepts and generalize them is called:
- a) ~~Concrete thinking~~
  - b)  Abstract thinking
  - c) ~~Delusional thinking~~
  - d) ~~Intellectualization~~
  - e) ~~Rationalization~~

DIRECTIONS : Each group of questions below consists of lettered headings followed by a numbered items. For each numbered item select the one lettered headings with which is most closely associated. Each lettered heading may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

Questions 17 - 21

Match the following:

- a) Memory impairment Dementia
- b) Bizarre delusions Schizo
- c) Recurrent self damage act
- d) Perfectionism MOOD
- e) Pathological jealousy

- 17. Paranoid personality disorder E
- 18. Borderline personality disorder C
- 19. Dementia A
- 20. Schizophrenia B
- 21. Obsessive compulsive personality disorder D

Questions 22 - 25

Match the following:

- a) Magical thinking
- b) Blocking
- c) Looseness of associations
- d) Derealization
- e) Depersonalization

- 22. Discontinuous and illogical stream of thoughts. C
- 23. A belief that thought alone can result in the accomplishment of certain wishes or activities. A
- 24. Sudden cessation of thinking in the middle of a discussion or sentence. B
- 25. The feeling that one is standing apart from one self and observing ones won actions. E
- 26. Sexual drive, when defined as the spontaneous. Manifestation of genital excitement, is believed by most clinicians to:
  - a) Peak at an earlier age in women
  - b) Being generally strongest during young adulthood
  - c) Be virtually non existence after the age of 60
  - d) Be reduced by elevated prolactin
  - e) Be androgen dependent only in the male

Dementia  
 Schizo  
 MOOD

27. "Stranger anxiety" typically appears in children at:

- a) 3 weeks
- b) 2 months
- ~~c) 6 months~~
- d) 1 year
- e) 2 years

~~28.~~ All the following statements about rapid eye movement (REM) sleep are true EXCEPT:

- a) REM sleep is associated with hypotonia ✓
- b) The amount of REM sleep declines between adolescence and old age ✓ *peak 12 years*
- ~~c) REM sleep is the only state in which dreams occur~~
- d) A person is more apt to awaken after REM than non-REM (NREM) sleep
- e) Penile erections commonly occur during REM sleep ✓

29. Sleep walking is correctly characterized by all the following statements EXCEPT:

- ~~a) It occurs most frequently late in the sleep cycle~~
- b) It often disappears as the person reaches adolescence or adulthood
- c) It occurs during the same period of sleep cycle as terrors
- d) It is associated with difficulty in awakening the sleep walker
- e) It is associated with full amnesia for the event

30. Battered and abused children are:

- a) Usually from poor families
- b) Most frequently affected from ages 6 to 8
- ~~c) Commonly born to parents who were themselves abused~~
- d) Most often abused by their fathers
- e) Most frequently female

31. The state of cataplexy:

- ~~a) May be precipitated by an orgasm~~
- b) Is associated with unconsciousness
- c) Involves a sudden increase in general muscle tone
- d) Often lasts for 1 to 2 hours *and tomin*
- e) Is usually treated with neuroleptics *(TCAs)*

32. Hypothalamic function is closely related to all the following EXCEPT:

- a) Sleep
- b) Appetite
- ~~c) Memory~~
- d) Sexual behavior ✓
- ~~e) Fear~~



33. All the following evidence supports the dopamine hypothesis of schizophrenia EXCEPT:
- ~~a)~~ The largest concentrations of dopamine are found in the cerebral cortex
  - ~~b)~~ The basal ganglia may be metabolically hyperactive in un-medicated schizophrenia
  - c) The phenothiazine drugs block dopamine receptors
  - d) Many of the antipsychotic drug increase the level of dopamine metabolites
  - e) Parkinsonism is a side effect of many antipsychotic medications
34. Most studies suggests that the major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the brain is:
- a) Serotonin
  - b) Dopamine
  - c) Beta - endorphin
  - ~~d)~~  $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid
  - e) Somatostatin
35. The majority of mentally retarded persons are classified as mildly retarded, with IQ on standard psychological tests of:
- a) Below 34
  - b) 35 to 49 - *Moderate*
  - ~~c)~~ 50 to 70
  - d) 71 to 85
  - e) 85 to 95
- Mild 50-70*  
*Moderate 35-55*  
*Severe 20-40*  
*Profound < 20*
36. Down's syndrome is correctly characterized by which of the following statements?
- a) It is most frequently an non-inherited chromosomal disorder
  - b) It rarely involves trisomy
  - c) It cannot be diagnosed antenatally
  - ~~d)~~ It is a relatively rare cause of mental retardation
  - ~~e)~~ It is most often associated with mild mental retardation
37. The statements about autistic disorder include all the following EXCEPT:
- a) It may be identifiable during the first 6 months of life
  - b) It may manifest itself in resistance to minor environmental changes
  - c) It is often associated with language disturbances
  - ~~d)~~ It is rarely associated with mental retardation
  - e) It is most often associated with gaze aversion
- Part of autistic triad.*
38. All the following are commonly seen in infants with fetal alcohol syndrome EXCEPT:
- ~~a)~~ Normal intelligence
  - b) Microcephaly
  - c) Irritability
  - ~~d)~~ Mild facial hypoplasia and proanathism
  - e) Growth retardation

50-55



39. True statements about separation anxiety disorder include all the following EXCEPT:
- a)  It often runs in families
  - b)  It most commonly appears at puberty
  - c)  It is often associated with school absenteeism
  - d)  It is seen commonly in both boys and girls
  - e)  It is commonly seen in association with major depression disorder
40. Schizophrenia that occurs in childhood:
- a)  Has an earlier onset in boys than in girls
  - b)  Is less common in boys than in girls when it occurs before the age of 12
  - c)  Is significantly related to birth order
  - d)  Generally has a more benign course than adult onset schizophrenia
  - e)  Is usually associated with very abnormal early developmental history
41. All the following are predictors of an ultimate bipolar outcome in adolescents and young adults with a depressive disorder EXCEPT:
- a)  Depression of psychotic proportions
  - b)  Hypomania following administrations of tricyclic antidepressants
  - c)  Bipolar family history
  - d)  Insidious, gradual onset
  - e)  Hypersomnic - retarded depression
42. Suicide may be characterized by which of the following statements:
- a)  It is higher risk in girls than boys for children under the age of 12
  - b)  Attempts tend to be more serious in girls than in boys before puberty
  - c)  Attempts tend to be more lethal in girls than in boys during adolescence
  - d)  Attempts are common in adolescent girls than in adolescent boys
  - e)  It is more often committed by adolescent girls than by adolescent boys
- \*43. All the following drugs are commonly used in treatment of attention deficit disorder EXCEPT:
- a)  Lorazepam *Anxiety med*
  - b)  Amphetamine *stimulants*
  - c)  Methylphenidate *stimulants*
  - d)  Pemoline *withdrawn → ADHD*
  - e)  Imipramine *-TCA-*
44. Psychiatric features commonly found in patients with Addison's disease include all the following EXCEPT:
- a)  Depression
  - b)  Memory impairment
  - c)  Irritability
  - d)  Excessive energy
  - e)  Anxiety

## Questions 45 - 47

A 22 year old woman is admitted to the hospital because of right-hand anesthesia that developed after an argument with the brother. She is in good spirits and seems unconcerned about her problem. There is no history of physical trauma. The neurologic examination is negative except for reduced sensitivity to pain in a glove-like distribution over the right hand. Her entire family is in attendance and is expressing great concern and attentiveness. She ignores her brother and seems unaware of the chronic jealousy and rivalry described by her family.

45. The most likely diagnosis is:
- a) Body dysmorphic disorder
  - b) Histrionic personality disorder
  - c) Parietal brain tumor
  - d) Conversion disorder
  - e) Hysteria
46. The absence of anxiety in association with her lack of awareness of the psychological conflict with her brother is most likely due to:
- a) Marginal intellectual function
  - b) Hypochondriasis
  - c) Organic mental dysfunction
  - d) Primary gain
  - e) Psychosis
47. The patients seeing enjoyment of the attention and concern of her family is most likely due to:
- a) Primary gain
  - b) Secondary gain
  - c) Tertiary gain
  - d) Indifference reaction
  - e) Suppression
48. A man given a placebo for mild pain reports 30 min later that the pain has resolved. The most appropriate conclusion is that the man:
- a) Has a conversion disorder
  - b) Has a dissociative disorder
  - c) Is malingering
  - d) Had no real pain to begin with
  - e) Responds to placebos

49. A 62 year old woman is admitted to a medical unit because of an 113 kg (25 lb) weight loss over the last 3 months. She also reports anorexia, insomnia, fatigue and decreased sexual interest. She does not have depressed affect and her mental status is judged to be unimpaired. Extensive medical evaluation is unremarkable. The most likely diagnosis is:
- a) ~~Senile dementia~~
  - b) ~~Occult malignancy~~
  - c) ~~Hypochondriasis~~
  - d) ~~Chronic anxiety~~
  - e) Masked depression
50. All the following medical conditions may result in depression secondary to hypercalcemia EXCEPT:
- a) Ingestion of excess vitamin D
  - b) ~~Multiple myeloma~~
  - c) ~~Renal tumor~~
  - d) General paresis
  - e) Paget's disease
51. The sudden loss of muscular strength in association with laughter is most consistent with which of the following conditions:
- a) ~~Catatonia~~
  - b) ~~Epilepsy~~
  - c) Cataplexy
  - d) ~~Narcolepsy~~
  - e) ~~Hysteria~~
52. Symptoms that commonly occur in patients representing with AIDs - dementia complex include all the following EXCEPT:
- a) ~~Focal seizure activity~~
  - b) Cognitive abnormalities
  - c) Motor abnormalities
  - d) Behavioural abnormalities
  - e) Mood abnormalities
53. Organic mental disorders typically are characterized by:
- a) ~~Mental confusion, disorientation, and memory loss~~
  - b) Mental confusion, auditory hallucination and thought disorder
  - c) Depression, auditory hallucinations and disorientation
  - d) Depression, visual hallucinations and thought disorder
  - e) Depression, grandiosity and sleep disorder



DIRECTIONS: For Questions 54 - 58. 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 4 are correct -
- d) If 4 is correct -
- e) If 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct -

54. Patients with organic mental syndrome commonly have symptoms involving:

- 1) Behavior ✓
- 2) Personality ✓
- 3) Emotion ✓
- 4) Cognitive ✓

*ABE*

55. The syndrome of delirium is usually characterized by:

- 1) Inattention ✓
- 2) Depressed affect ✓
- 3) Clouded consciousness ✓
- 4) Carelessness ✓

*A/B/B*

56. Cluster headaches tend differ from migraine in that they:

- 1) Have no known precipitants. ✓
- 2) Are more common in males than females *Males* ✓
- 3) Are often associated with agitation and at times head banging ✓
- 4) Display a very slow onset with a typical prodromal pause ✓

*A*

57. In primary degenerative dementia of the Alzheimer type:

- 1) The onset is abrupt ✓
- 2) The onset is usually after the age of 65 years ✓
- 3) The loss of intellectual abilities is limited to memory function ✓
- 4) There are changes in personality and behavior ✓

*C*

58. Features that commonly distinguish multi-infarct dementia from dementia of Alzheimer type include:

- 1) A step wise deterioration intellectual functioning ✓
- 2) An abrupt onset ✓
- 3) Local neurologic signs and symptoms ✓
- 4) An absence of personality changes ✓

*E*

59. Which of the following statements regarding thought disorder is true?

- a) It is invariably found in schizophrenia ✓
- b) It is sometimes exhibited by patients mania ✓
- c) It is sometimes exhibited by patients panic disorder ✓
- d) It is reflected in the speech but not the written communication schizophrenics ✓
- e) It is a phenomenon of schizophrenia first described by Sigmund Freud ✓

60. Which of the following statements regarding delusion is true:
- a) Delusions are also exclusively found in schizophrenia
  - b) Delusions of grandiosity are rarely encountered except in mania
  - c) Delusions involved disturbances of cognition
  - d) Delusions involve a disturbance of perception
  - e) Delusions are a type of hallucinations
61. Which of the following statements about visual hallucinations is true:
- a) They are common than auditory hallucinations in schizophrenia
  - b) They are also always frightening to the patients
  - c) They are more common in schizophrenia than in organic brain disorder
  - d) They are a common occurrence in schizotypal personality disorder
  - e) None of the above
62. Clozapine (Clozaril) is a drug used to relieve chronic symptoms of:
- a) Bipolar disorder
  - b) Major depression
  - c) Chronic schizophrenia
  - d) Alzheimers disease
  - e) Panic disorder
63. The most common side effects associated with clozapine include all the following EXCEPT:
- a) Extrapyrimal effects (Atypical)
  - b) Sedation
  - c) Agranulocytosis
  - d) Hypersalivation
  - e) Seizures
64. Which of the following statements is true about the likelihood of relapse in the long-term treatment of schizophrenia with neuroleptic medication?
- a) Relapse is more likely with oral than injectable neuroleptics
  - b) After 1 year of relapse rate is about one-third
  - c) The relapse rate is higher in more intelligent patients
  - d) Nearly all patients will relapse within 5 years
  - e) None of the above
65. 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 episodes which mania is generally continuous
  - e) None of the above

66. Correct statements regarding the diagnostic criteria for delusional (paranoid) disorder, according to DSM-IV, include all the following EXCEPT:

- a) ~~WAF~~ Auditory or visual hallucinations, if present, are not prominent
- b) Behavior is not bizarre
- c) Delusions are bizarre
- d) Any associated affective syndrome is of brief duration relative to the duration of delusional disturbance
- e) Any organic factor has not initiated and maintained the disturbance

67. 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: Each question below contains four suggested responses of which one or more is correct. Select. Questions 68 - 71.

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

68. The DSM - IV criteria for schizophreniform disorder include:

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

69. Correct statements regarding paranoid (delusional) disorder include that they:

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

70. Signs of symptoms are more likely to be associated with the catatonic type of schizophrenia than with other subtypes include:

- 1) Neologisms
- 2) Psychomotor disturbance
- 3) Word salad
- 4) Excitement and stupor

- ① Compartment
- ② Cervical spondylosis
- ③ Acute trauma
- \* splenic
- \* Exlap



71. Some researchers have divided symptoms of schizophrenia into negative and positive. Negative symptoms include:

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

Questions 72 - 73

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, difficulty concentration, sudden fits of crying and difficulty falling a sleep.

72. The most likely diagnosis would be:

- a) Major depression
- b) Dysthymia
- c) Posttraumatic stress disorder
- ~~d) Cognitive psychotherapy~~

73. ~~Appropriate possible treatment approaches includes all the following EXCEPT:~~

- ~~a) Antidepressant medication~~
- ~~b) Narcoleptic medication~~
- c) Short-term psychodynamic psychotherapy
- d) Support groups
- e) Cognitive psychotherapy

~~74. The cognitive functioning of a person with a major depression is often characterized by all the following manifestations EXCEPT:~~

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

~~75. 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 patients wish for punishment
- e) The depressed patients attitude toward ECT

~~76. "Maternity 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

3. All the following statements about suicide are true EXCEPT:

- a) It is among the top ten leading causes of death in the United States
- b) It is almost always associated with illness, especially depression
- c) It has a significant familial incidence
- d) It is more likely to be completed in males than in females
- e) It is less likely in persons who have communicated their intent to others

78. While delusions of any variety can occur in major depression disorder with psychotic features, the most common delusions are:

- a) Mood - incongruent
- b) Mood - congruent
- c) Mood - unrelated
- d) Mood - controlling
- e) None of the above

79. A 55 year old, married professor without a previous psychiatric history is early in her menopause. In addition to experiencing "hot flashes" and some irritability, she complains of episodes of dizzy spells and memory lapses, which she had experienced on several occasions earlier in life. She denies depressive symptoms either now or in the past. In particular, she would be evaluated for possible.

- a) Schizophrenia
- b) Major depression
- c) Psychomotor epilepsy
- d) Dysthymia
- e) Panic disorder

80. A diagnosis of bipolar disorder might be appropriate for patients who have all the following EXCEPT:

- a) Recurrent depressions and history of mania
- b) Recurrent depressions without a history of mania
- c) Mania now and a history of a depressive episode
- d) Mania now without a history of past affective disturbances
- e) A history of several manic episodes without depression

81. True statements about depression that occurs concomitantly with a medical illness include all the following EXCEPT:

- a) It may be the result of medication
- b) It is usually 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

82. Which of the following disorders is an absolute contraindication to the use of electroconvulsive therapy (ECT):

- a) Aortic aneurysm
- b) Brain tumor
- c) ~~Coronary artery disease~~
- d) ~~Pregnancy~~
- e) None of the above

DIRECTIONS: Questions 83 – 85. Each question below contains your suggested responses of which one or more is correct selected:

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

83. Flight of ideas is a thought process characterized by:

- 1) Rapid speed
- 2) Abrupt topic changes ✓
- 3) Punning or plays on words ✓
- 4) Goal-directed thought ✓

A

84. According to DSM-IV, the criteria for a diagnosis of cyclothymia disorder include:

- 1) A chronic mood disturbance of at least 2 years ✓
- 2) Numerous manic episodes and periods of depressed mood ✓
- 3) A 2-year period in which the person is never without the required symptoms for more than 2 months ✓
- 4) An onset in adolescence ✓

A

85. According to DSM IV, the criteria required for the diagnosis of dysthymia (depressive neurosis) include which of the following:

- 1) Depressed mood most of the time for at least 2 years ✓
- 2) Symptoms that can include irritability, guilt, poor concentration or fatigue while the patient is depressed ✓
- 3) No absence of a depressed mood for more than 2 months during a 2-year period ✓
- 4) No evidence of a major depressive episodes during the first 2 years of the disturbance ✓

E

DIRECTIONS: Questions 86 – 90. The group of questions consists of four lettered headings, followed by a set of numbered items. For each numbered items select:

- a) If the item is associated with (a) only
- b) If the item is associated with (b) only
- c) If the item is associated with both (a) and (b)
- d) If the item is associated with neither (a) or (b)



Each lettered heading may be used once, more than once or not at all:

- A) Major depressive episode with melancholic features
- B) Manic episode
- C) Both
- D) Neither

- 86. Agitation **B**
- 87. Predominant sadness, hopelessness **A**
- 88. Grandiose ideas **D** - schizophrenia
- 89. History of schizophrenia **D**
- 90. Decreased sexual drive **A**

B  
A  
D  
A

**DIRECTIONS:** Questions 91 - 93. Each question below contains five suggested response. Select the one best response to each question

91. Which of the following statements most correctly describes panic disorder?
- a) When associated with agoraphobia, it occurs more often in males than females
  - b) No increased familial incidence has been identified
  - ~~c) The usual age of onset is in young adulthood~~
  - d) It is often relieved by anxiolytic medication but not by antidepressants
  - e) It often requires hospitalization for the initial phase of treatment

92. All the following statements about agoraphobia are true EXCEPT:
- a) It is more common in females
  - ~~b) It is rarely accompanied by panic disorder~~
  - c) It may result in the patients being totally housebound
  - d) It is frequently associated with fear of being alone
  - e) It often has an onset between 20 and 30 years of age

- ~~93.~~ True statements about somatization disorder include all the following EXCEPT:
- a) It has been called Briquet's syndrome ✓
  - b) It occurs more often in males ✓
  - c) It is most commonly seen in lower socioeconomic groups ✓
  - ~~d) A familial pattern has been observed~~

**DIRECTIONS:** Each group of question below consist of lettered headings followed by a set of numbered items. For each numbered select the one lettered heading with which it is closely associated. Each lettered heading may be used once, more than once or not at all.  
Question 94 - 96.

Match the following:

- a) Agoraphobia
- b) Social phobia
- c) Specific phobia
- d) Both specific and social phobia
- e) None of the above

- E 94. Generally elicited by a circumscribed stimulus.  
A ~~B~~ 95. Characterized by marked fear and avoidance of being in places where help might not be available or escape not possible.  
B 96. Characterized by persistent irrational fear of humiliation or embarrassment.

Questions 97 - 101

Match the following:

- a) Somatization disorder
  - b) Obsessive - compulsive disorder
  - c) Dissociative fugile
  - d) Body dysmorphic disorder
  - e) Post traumatic stress disorder
- E 97. After watching her house burn down, a 32 year old woman has recurrent dreams about the events. E F  
D 98. A 20 year old student is very upset because his nose looks crooked, though to others it appears normal. D  
C 99. A nun is found in a distant city working in a cabaret and is unable to remember her previous life. C  
B 100. A 35 year old mother is anxious and upset by her inability to stop persistent impulses to stab her baby. B  
A 101. A College student has a 3-year history of episodes of amnesia and blindness, as well as multiple chest and gastrointestinal symptoms for which no organic cause can be found. A

DIRECTIONS: Questions 102 - 106.  
Each Question below contains five suggested response.  
Select the one best response to each Question.

- 72  
C 102. The differential diagnosis of obsessive compulsive personality disorder includes all the following conditions EXCEPT:  
a) Depression ✓  
b) Anxiety disorder ✓  
c) Phobias ✓  
d) Schizophrenia ✓  
e) Impulse disorder ✓
103. Which of the following drugs is least likely to be associated with erectile dysfunction?  
a) Benzodiazepam  
b) Antihypertensives  
c) Tricyclic antidepressants  
d) Cimetidine  
e) Narcoleptics

104. All the following are true statements about nocturnal penile tumescence (erection) EXCEPT

- a) It typically occurs during REM sleep ✓
- b) It is commonly measured to assist the differential diagnosis of organic versus functional impotence ✓
- c) Its presence rules out an organic basis for male erectile disorder ✓
- d) It is commonly combined with measurement of penile rigidity ✓
- e) It may be affected by depression ✓

105. 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 upto 1 year

106. Patients who have paranoid personality disorder:

- a) Usually also suffer from paranoia ✓
  - b) Have a predisposition to develop schizophrenia ✓
  - c) Often have a preoccupation with helping the weak and the powerless ✓
  - d) Usually present themselves in a quiet and humble fashion ✓
  - e) Are often litigious ✓
- Suspicious  
 - Unjustified doubts  
 - Reluctant to confide in others  
 - Bears grudges  
 - Reacts angrily  
 - Not

Question 107 - 109

A 35 year old man stumbles into the emergency room. His pulse is 100 beats per minute, his blood pressure is 170/95 mm/Hg, and he is diaphoretic. He is tremulous and has difficulty relating history. He does admit to insomnia the past two nights and thinks a curtain is a ghost in the room. He also states he has been a drinker since age 19, but has not had a drink in 4 days.

107. The most likely diagnosis is:

- a) Adjustment disorder
  - b) A typical psychosis
  - c) Alcohol withdrawal delirium (delirium tremens) ✓
  - d) Alcohol intoxication
  - e) Alcohol idiosyncratic intoxication
- Alcohol withdrawal

108. Initial drug treatment usually includes:

- a) Haloperidol 10 mg 1 m X
- b) Chlorpromazine 50 mg 1 m
- c) Lithium 300mg P.o
- d) Chlordiazepoxide 50 mg PO ✓
- e) Imipramine 50 mg PO

Benzos → Chlordiazepoxide  
 Disulfiram  
 Acamprosate  
 Naltrexone



109. Appropriate follow up treatment for this patient would include all the following EXCEPT:
- Complete history and physical examinations with emphasis on hepatic, gastrointestinal, and neurological functioning
  - Psychological assessment to identify social or environmental stressor contributing to the problem
  - Social assessment to identify social or environmental stressor contributing to the problem
  - Referral to Alcoholics Anonymous (A.A)
  - Fluphenazine decanoate (Prolixin), 1 ML IM, with an appointment to his local mental health clinic for follow up
110. The diagnosis of alcohol dependence includes all the following EXCEPT:
- Impaired social or occupational functioning ✓
  - The need for daily drinking to function adequately
  - Lack of tolerance for alcohol
  - An inability to cut down or stop drinking
  - Pathological use of alcohol
111. Adverse reactions following 'marijuana' use include all the following EXCEPT:
- Acute pain
  - Delirium ✓
  - Flashbacks
  - Chronic psychosis
  - Bradycardia
112. All the following drugs are used in the pharmacological treatment of ethanol withdrawal EXCEPT:
- Benzodiazepines ✓
  - Carbamazepine -- Tegretol → Epilepsy & neuropathic pain
  - Amphetamines
  - Beta - adrenergic blocking drugs
  - Antipsychotics
113. Wernicke - Korsakoff syndrome is seen in chronic alcohol abuse and is characterized by all the following symptoms EXCEPT:
- Ataxia ✓
  - Nystagmus and paralysis of certain ocular muscles ✓
  - Confabulation ✓
  - Loss of remote memory
  - Confusion ✓

*- Rectus (lateral) - Wernicke encephalopathy triad:-*  
 i. Ophthalmoplegia  
 ii. Confusion  
 iii. Ataxia

*Korsakoff syndrome*  
 - Anterograde amnesia  
 - Variable retrograde amnesia  
 - Aphasia  
 - Apraxia  
 - Agnosia

114. Delirium tremens, which can develop in persons who abstain from drinking after a prolonged period of alcohol use, is characteristically associated with all of the following EXCEPT:
- a) Bradycardia ✓
  - b) Tremor ✓
  - c) Vivid visual hallucinations ✓
  - d) Disorientation to time and place ✓
  - e) A course of 3 to 7 days ✓
115. True statements about the nature and effects of caffeine include all the following EXCEPT:
- a) It often worsens the symptoms occur with sudden cessation of chronic use
  - b) Withdrawal symptoms occur with sudden cessation of chronic use
  - c) Flashbacks occur with toxic reactions secondary to overdose
  - d) Overdose is associated with anxiety, derealization, dizziness and tinnitus
  - e) Half-life of many caffeinated substance is about 3 to 7h
116. Which of the following drugs is a tricyclic antidepressant?
- a) Fluoxetine (Prozac) <sup>SSRI</sup>
  - b) Nortriptyline (Pamelor, Aventyl) - TCA
  - c) Phenelzine (Nardil) - MAOI
  - d) Tranylcypromine (Parrate) - MAOI
  - e) Clonazepam (Klonopin) - Benzo
117. A 25 year old woman gives history of having used 30 mg/day of diazepam (valium) for the last 20 months. Which of the following statement is most likely to be true?
- a) There is a small chance she is physically dependant
  - b) She is almost certainly physically dependent
  - c) She is probably not physically dependent
  - d) She is probably not physically dependent, but psychologically habituated
  - e) Concern about physical dependency is not necessary at this dosage level
118. Side effects of antipsychotic drugs include all of the following EXCEPT:
- a) Priapism ✓
  - b) Galactorrhea ✓
  - c) Amenorrhea ✓
  - d) Retrograde ejaculation
  - e) Increased appetite and weight gain ✓
119. All the following statements about electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) are true EXCEPT:
- a) The principal indication is for the treatment of severe depression - All Mood disorders
  - b) It may be particularly effective in patients with delusional depression
  - c) It may be of benefit in the treatment of manic excitement - Catatonic?
  - d) It is a procedure with a relatively high mortality
  - e) It may be associated with impairment of memory ✓

120. Depression is no a uncommon side of:

- a) Insulin
- b) Cortisone
- c) ~~Penicillin~~
- d) Imipramine (Tofranil)
- e) Bupropion (Wellbutrin)

121. All of the following are symptoms commonly associated with tardive dyskinesia EXCEPT:

- a) Lip smacking or lip sucking ✓
- b) Tongue movements ✓
- c) Facial grimacing ✓
- d) ~~Fine tremors of the upper extremities \*~~
- e) ~~Choreathetoid movements of fingers and hands \*~~

↓  
Involuntary movements of  
tongue, face & jaw.  
- Rhythmic

122. All the following symptoms are associated with neuroleptic malignant syndrome EXCEPT:

- a) ~~Hypothermia~~ Hyperthermia
- b) Rigidity ✓
- c) Confusion ✓
- d) Autonomic dysfunction ✓
- e) Rhabdomyolysis ✓

\* 123. Side effects commonly associated with tricyclic antidepressants include all the following EXCEPT:

- a) ~~Blurred vision~~
- b) ~~Diarrhoea~~ constipation
- c) Dry mouth ✓
- d) Urinary retention ✓
- e) Tachycardia

124. Which of the following drugs is the least sedating?

- a) Chlorpromazine
- b) Imipramine
- c) ~~Diazepam~~
- d) Lithium
- e) Haloperidol

125. The serum level of lithium at which therapeutic benefit levels off and side effects increase usually is considered to be:

- a) ~~0.5 Meq/L~~
- b) ~~1.0 Meq/L~~
- c) ~~1.5 Meq/L~~
- d) ~~2.0 Meq/L~~
- e) 3.0 Meq/L

0.4 - 1.2 mmol/L



X 126. Which of the following is not true about HIV/AIDS:

- a) People who suffers from schizophrenia have a higher risk of HIV infection compared to the general population
- b) Increased libido & sexual indiscretion in manic patients is predisposing factor
- c) Major depressive disorder does not necessarily predispose to HIV infection
- d) The neurotropic nature of the HIV virus increases the risk of psychiatric symptoms ✓
- e) HIV positive persons are likely to use alcohol more often than the general population ✓

✓ 127. Which is the most common form of stimulant medication for ADHD:

- a) Vitalin
- b) Benzodiazepine
- c) Ritalin (methyl phenidate) *Dexamphetamine, Imipramine, Penolite.*
- d) Amylnitrate
- e) Epilium

✓ 128. Children with ADHD are known to have deficits in which of the following brain areas:

- a) Perception
- b) Motor functioning
- c) Executive functioning → *planning, Organisation, Focussig.*
- d) Visual functioning
- e) Memory

129. Which of the following is correct about depression in children:

- a) Family therapy should be avoided because it scapegoats a child who is already vulnerable
- b) Symptoms may manifest as antisocial behaviour *irritable.*
- c) Anti-depressants generally are not effective in children
- d) The suicide rate in children 8 - 13 years is higher than it is in order adolescents
- e) Depression in children has been shown to be a prodrome to the later development of schizophrenia

130. Which of the following is behavior technique that has been successfully adapted to treat anxiety based problems in children:

- a) Systematic desensitization
- b) Systemic family therapy
- c) Electro convulsive therapy
- d) Physical therapy
- e) Online therapy

**THE END**