

10/15



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2017/2018

LEVEL 6 EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY

HPS 600: PSYCHIATRY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

DATE: OCTOBER 15, 2018

TIME: 2.00 P.M. - 4.00 P.M.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. For each of the questions below, choose the best response.
2. Only one answer may be chosen for each question.
3. One mark shall be awarded for each correct question.
4. No marks shall be deducted for a wrong answer.
5. Attempt ALL questions.

PUR MED
NUTRITION

AMB PROBABLY
" IMPROVED
CONC."
" delirium/psych

HIV

1. Which of the following Freud's ideas still has importance in understanding psychopathology today?
 (a) Behaviour is learned from experience
 (b) Psychopathology has origins in early experiences - nothing is passed by clause
 (c) Dysfunction
 (d) Dream analysis
 (e) Thought analysis
 Freud's determinism.

2. The MMSE assesses the following aspects of cognitive function, EXCEPT:
 (a) Orientation
 (b) Long term memory
 (c) Registration and recall
 (d) Calculation
 (e) Language

3. You are working in a general practice. Okinyi is 32 years old man who has been treated for schizophrenia for the last 10 years. He wishes to discuss some symptoms that he thinks are related to his medication. Which of the following is an example of extra pyramidal side effects of antipsychotic medication.
 (a) Manneisms
 (b) Akathisia
 (c) Stereotypics
 (d) Compulsions
 (e) Ticks

4. During an assessment of a 40 years old woman in accident and emergency, you note that she seemingly becomes "stuck" on one answer, repeating it inappropriately in answer to a series of questions. You correctly recognize this as perseveration. Which of the following is most likely to cause perseverations?
 (a) Mood disorders
 (b) Personality disorders
 (c) Substance misuse
 (d) Organic disorder
 (e) Schizophrenia

5. Kamau is a 21 years old man with a diagnosis of schizophrenia. He experiences hallucinations and delusions. Kamau is most likely to experience hallucination in which of the following modalities?
 (a) Visual
 (b) Olfactory
 (c) Taste
 (d) Gustatory
 (e) Auditory - 2nd & 3rd person

6. You are a student attached to psychiatric firm. You are preparing to interview a patient. Which of the following is TRUE?
- (a) Interviewing in pairs is intimidating to the patient and should be avoided as far as possible
 - (b) Formal dress is important since it implies respect for your patient: mean should wear ties
 - (c) It is important to arrange the seating in the interview room prior to the interview
 - (d) Whilst patients are intoxicated, their symptoms are easier to elicit due to disinhibition, it is often a good time to conduct an initial interview - symptoms are marked.
 - (e) Violent outbursts often occur "out of the blue" and are usually impossible to predict
7. Mrs. Kamau is started on lithium. With regard to this treatment, which of the following options is INCORRECT?
- (a) The therapeutic range of lithium is 0.6 - 1.0 mmol/L
 - (b) Levels are taken 12 hours post-dose
 - (c) Lithium blood levels must be checked weekly until the treatment is stopped
 - (d) It may cause hypothyroidism and renal impairment
 - (e) Toxicity may be triggered by dietary changes or vomiting
8. Which one of these defenses describes the phenomena where one unconsciously discounts external reality?
- (a) Destruction
 - (b) Somatization
 - (c) Denial
 - (d) Intellectualization
 - (e) Rationalization
9. The assertion that all behaviors are driven by antecedent events, experiences. There are no accidents, nothing happens by chance is known as:
- (a) Psychic determinism
 - (b) Learned helplessness - Maura's experiences
 - (c) Unconditional positive regard
 - (d) Free Association - It is allowed to say whatever comes to their mind.
 - (e) Unconscious
10. Which of the following is NOT one of Schneider's first rank symptoms of schizophrenia?
- (a) Somatic passivity
 - (b) Persecutory delusions - middle woman made curtains
 - (c) Outside agencies causing the person's actions
 - (d) Hallucination of a running commentary on the person's action
 - (e) Delusional perception - delusions

11. Symptoms serve a purpose. They function to decrease intra-psychic conflict and distress by keeping such unpleasantness from conscious awareness. This can be seen in which one of the following?
- (a) Primary gain
 - (b) Secondary gain
 - (c) Positive regard
 - (d) Psychic conflict
 - (e) Psychodynamics
12. 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
13. A GP is called to the house of a 72 years old man after his sister expressed concerns that she hadn't been able to contact him for 3 months. His house was very untidy and unclean. He had a blank expression, took a long time to answer the questions and said very little, speaking very slowly with monotonous tone. Which of the following is LEAST likely to be the cause of these symptoms?
- (a) Cognitive impairment
 - (b) Persistent delusional disorder
 - (c) Parkinson's disease
 - (d) Antipsychotic medication side effects
 - (e) Depression
14. The following is parasomnia
- (a) Nightmare disorder
 - (b) Narcolepsy
 - (c) Primary Insomnia
 - (d) Breathing related sleep disorder
 - (e) Primary hypersomnia
15. Which of the following is TRUE of atypical antipsychotics?
- (a) They block 5-HT₂ receptors
 - (b) They carry a higher risk of tardive dyskinesia than typical antipsychotics
 - (c) They block presynaptic D2 receptors
 - (d) They are the second line choice in schizophrenia
 - (e) Hyperprolactinaemia is a major problem with this drug group

16. Treatment using cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) involves all the following, EXCEPT:
- Monitoring automatic thoughts
 - Recognise the relations among cognition, affect behaviour ✓
 - Giving tokens for improved behavior ✓
 - Test the validity of automatic thoughts ✓
 - Substitute more realistic cognitions for distorted thoughts ✓
17. Which of the following is NOT TRUE of a mental status;
- Speech can be coherent but irrelevant ✓
 - Affect is the subjective expression of emotion - *objective*
 - Flight of ideas are a component of thought disorder - *thought form*
 - Loosening of associations is a thought disorder ✓ *thought form*
 - Depersonalization is a perceptual disorder ✓
18. Which one of the following is classified under sexual Desires Disorder in DSM IV Tr
- Premature ejaculation
 - Dysparenia
 - Sexual aversion
 - Vaginismus
 - Anorgasmia
19. A 65 year old man has been arrested after repeatedly showing himself inappropriately to children on the way to school as they pass a small forest. He however does not touch them. The MOST LIKELY diagnosis is:
- Exhibitionism
 - Fetishism
 - Frotterism - *gawking*
 - Voyeurism
 - Sado-masochism
20. The 65 year man above is sent for psychiatric assessment and found to have impairment in short term memory. An important differential diagnosis to be considered would be:
- Dissociative fugue
 - Alzheimer's
 - Parkinsonism
 - Major depressive disorder
 - Schizophrenia
21. Which of the following is NOT a diagnostic criteria for Gender Identity Disorder in the DSM IV
- A strong and persistent cross-gender identification
 - Desire to be other than assigned gender
 - Insistence that one is the other gender
 - Discomfort in the other gender
 - Physical features of intersex

22. In the DSM V the term Gender Identity disorder has been dropped in favour of:
- Transgender disorder ✓
 - Gender dysphoria
 - Gender mutation
 - Transsexual disorder ✓
 - Cross dressing disorder
23. Which of the following is NOT an offence under the Sexual Offences Act in Kenya?
- Sexual harassment
 - Bisexuality
 - Sexual intercourse among two minors
 - Bestiality
 - Trafficking for sexual purposes
24. Psychotherapy process banks on which of these techniques to work through client's problems?
- Active listening
 - Active talking
 - Inactive talking
 - Inactive listening
 - Active listening and talking
25. Delirium tremens, following abstinence after prolonged period of alcohol use is characteristically associated with the following EXCEPT:
- Tremor
 - Vivid visual hallucinations
 - A course of 3 to 7 days
 - Disorientation to time and place
 - Bradycardia ✓ *Tachycardia*
26. All of the following are symptoms of depression, EXCEPT:
- Anhedonia
 - Terminal insomnia
 - Thought broadcasting
 - Loss of interest to all pleasurable activities
 - Nihilistic delusions
27. NOT TRUE: perpetrators of child sexual abuse are usually
- Mentally ill
 - Plan and plot over time if the child is known to them ✓
 - Usually target children who are shy and have low self-esteem ✓
 - Are male close to and known to the children ✓
 - Are represented in all social economic groups ✓

28. What is the DSM-IV-TR definition of personality disorder
- (a) A pattern of angry/irritable model, argumentative defiant behavior or vindictiveness in children
 - (b) An enduring pattern of disturbed temperament manifesting itself over time, and stabilizing in adolescence
 - (c) An enduring pattern of inner experiences and behaviour that deviates markedly from the expectations of the individual's culture
 - (d) An enduring pattern of breakdown in the relation between thought, emotion and behavior, leading to faulty perception, inappropriate actions and feelings and delusions
 - (e) An enduring pattern of behavior in which the basic rights of others or major age appropriate societal norms or rules are violated
29. Which of the following is predictive of poor prognosis in schizophrenia?
- (a) Late onset
 - (b) Abrupt onset
 - (c) Short duration of untreated psychosis
 - (d) Concordance with medication
 - (e) Substance misuse
30. The MOST COMMON reasons for children with autism are brought to medical attention by their parents is:
- (a) Language delays
 - (b) Lack of toilet control
 - (c) Odd play
 - (d) School difficulties
 - (e) Stereotyped behaviour
31. Having interviewed your intoxicated patient, you decide to request a urine drug screen (UDS). Which of the following substances below is NOT usually detected by UDS?
- (a) Cannabis
 - (b) LSD
 - (c) Amphetamine
 - (d) Heroin
 - (e) Cocaine
32. In children with intellectual disability/mental retardation, other psychiatric disorders
- (a) Are often over-diagnosed
 - (b) Are always part of the intellectual disability/mental retardation
 - (c) Occur at normal frequency
 - (d) Occur at a greater than normal frequency compared to general population
 - (e) Rate decreases with severity of risk

33. Which of the following is most well validated and widely disseminated treatment for childhood PTSD?
- (a) Dialectical behavior therapy
 - (b) Mentalization based treatment
 - (c) Parent child
 - (d) Trauma-focused cognitive-behavioral therapy
 - (e) Habit reversal training
34. Hypersomnia is likely to be due to:
- (a) Depression
 - (b) Schizophrenia
 - (c) Mania
 - (d) Bone fracture
 - (e) Anxiety disorder
35. In infant and toddler assessment, observation of play is important in obtaining additional information about the child including all the following, EXCEPT:
- (a) Intellectual quotient
 - (b) Cognitive development
 - (c) Symbolic/linguistic development
 - (d) Social development
 - (e) Motor development
36. Your consultant asks you to see a 71 years old woman whose husband reports that she no longer recognizes their grandchildren, despite clearly being able to see them and even being able to recite their names. Which of the following terms will you use to describe this symptom when presenting her to your consultant?
- (a) Amnesia
 - (b) Aphasia
 - (c) Agnosia
 - (d) Apraxia
 - (e) Fluctuating consciousness
37. Which of the following is TRUE of depression in old age?
- (a) 15% of older people in hospital are depressed
 - (b) Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors are the first line medication
 - (c) There is often a stronger emphasis on cognitive than physical symptoms compared with young patients
 - (d) The sundowning effect is seen in depressed patients with diurnal variation of mood
 - (e) Pseudodementia does not replace people at risk of developing later dementia

38. All the statements about multiple personality disorder are true, EXCEPT:
- (a) The onset is usually in childhood
 - (b) There is often a history of childhood abuse
 - (c) The disorder is more common in females
 - (d) Only one personality recurrently takes full control of the person's behavior
 - (e) The transition from one personality to another is often sudden
39. Case formulation of a young child involves:
- (a) Using gathered information to draw up a psychological explanation of the child's problems and to develop a plan of management
 - (b) Using psychiatric diagnostic model of psychopathology
 - (c) Using previous case studies for diagnosis
 - (d) Analyzing client's behaviour on case by case basis
 - (e) Paper pen examination
40. According to Yalom, the following are curative factors, EXCEPT:
- (a) Installation of hope
 - (b) Diffusion of ideas
 - (c) Interpersonal learning
 - (d) Catharsis
 - (e) Corrective recapitulation of the family group
41. Secondary enuresis is:
- (a) Enuresis that occurs during sleep
 - (b) A combination of both diurnal and nocturnal enuresis
 - (c) A genetic disorder that tends to run in families
 - (d) Enuresis that occurs while the child is awake
 - (e) Resumption of enuresis after at least six months of urinary continence
42. The psychiatric assessment of children commonly differs from the assessment of adults in the following ways, EXCEPT:
- (a) The child's behaviour may cause greater distress to the adults than to the child
 - (b) Children often seek out psychiatric assessment or treatment for themselves
 - (c) Children may attribute problems to others and be unwilling to accept their own personal contribution to the problem
 - (d) The adult expectation for the child may exceed the child's abilities
 - (e) Children may not recognize their behaviors are problematic to others
43. All these are specific somatoform disorder listed in DSM-IV TR, EXCEPT:
- (a) Conversion disorder
 - (b) Pain disorder
 - (c) Hypochondriasis
 - (d) Body dysmorphic disorder
 - (e) Differentiated somatoform disorder

-witness selfly - self-understanding
 -Affirmation
 -improving info.
 -developmental behaviour
 -unintentional behaviour

moderated
 format -
 CBT

44. There is one particular form of therapy that has been successfully used to treat individuals with personality disorders and involves providing them with insight into their dysfunctional ways of thinking and is designed to provide them with necessary skills to overcome these problematic ways of thinking and behaving is known as:
- (a) Dialectical behavior therapy - N.B. - Borderline P.D.
 - (b) Psychodynamic therapy
 - (c) Systematic desensitization
 - (d) Exposure therapy
 - (e) Response prevention
45. A 5 year old child is brought to the clinic by his mother for "not being like other children" at home and school. You find that the child does not make appropriate eye contact with others, including his mother, and also fails to respond to the social cues put forth by his mother. Reports from school describe a lack of ability for spontaneous make-believe play and a delay in language development. Although there are various toys in the office, the child is fixated on playing with a shiny candy bar wrapper that was in the trash bin. His mother reports that some of these symptoms have been present from around the age of 3, but she thought "he'd grow out of it". What is the most likely diagnosis?
- (a) Normal child development
 - (b) Opposition defiant disorder
 - (c) Autism spectrum disorder
 - (d) Avoidant personality disorder
 - (e) ADHD
46. The following drug is common presented for the treatment of mania
- (a) Sodium valproate
 - (b) Fluoxetine
 - (c) Propranolol
 - (d) Mirtazapine
 - (e) Benzhexol chloride
47. The condition of waxy flexibility is encountered during physical examination of patients with:
- (a) Alcohol hallucinosis
 - (b) Mania
 - (c) Cocaine intoxication
 - (d) Schizophrenia
 - (e) Delirium tremens
48. Recognized cognitive enhancing drugs include the following, EXCEPT:
- (a) Donepezil
 - (b) Rivastigmine
 - (c) Galantamine
 - (d) Memantine
 - (e) Thioridazone

- carbamazepine
 - carbamazepine

49. The most prominent feature of dementia of Alzheimer type is:
- (a) Impairment in learning new information and recalling previously learned information
 - (b) Impairment in episodic memory
 - (c) Working memory impairment
 - (d) Impairment in emotional memory
 - (e) Impairment of psychological memory
50. Psychoactive substance dependence is characterized by the following, EXCEPT:
- (a) Tolerance ✓
 - (b) Frequent reinstatement after withdrawal ✓
 - (c) Withdrawal symptoms
 - (d) Comorbidity
 - (e) Change in priorities ✓
51. Which mental disorder(s) are not mentioned as being linked strongly to suicide?
- (a) Chronic alcoholism - 15% ✓
 - (b) Severe depression - 80% ✓
 - (c) Personality disorders - Borderline? ✓
 - (d) Schizophrenia - 10% ✓
 - (e) Mood disorders - 15% ✓
52. In order to assume sick role, when a patient intentionally produced physical or psychological symptoms, this is known as:
- (a) factitious disorder
 - (b) conversion disorder
 - (c) somatization disorder
 - (d) hypochondriasis - equal male to female ratio.
 - (e) malingering disorder
53. All the following are statements about generalized anxiety disorder, EXCEPT:
- (a) There is persistent anxiety lasting for at least 1 month *6 months*
 - (b) The disorder is equally common in males and females *192*
 - (c) The onset is usually young adulthood ✓
 - (d) Symptoms include vigilance and scanning ✓
 - (e) There is impairment of functioning ✓
54. The essential psychodynamic view of somatoform disorders is one which deals with:
- (a) Repression analysis
 - (b) Conflict resolution
 - (c) Regression analysis
 - (d) Ego state resolution
 - (e) Script analysis

55. The factor that is highly predictive of high risk in violent patients is:
- (a) previous history of violence
 - (b) being male
 - (c) disorganised social background
 - (d) being female
 - (e) history of abuse in childhood
56. Risk factors for suicide may include all, EXCEPT:
- (a) Low income
 - (b) Family history of suicide
 - (c) Chronic physical illness
 - (d) Being an atheist
 - (e) Single and divorced marital status
57. _____ is part of attending process in psychotherapy
- (a) Talking together
 - (b) Encouraging
 - (c) Thinking
 - (d) Pausing
 - (e) Reaching
58. Sharing personal information with a client is called _____ and it needs to be
- (a) Sharing and it should be for the benefit of the therapist
 - (b) Self-disclosure and it needs to put therapist in a good light
 - (c) Self-disclosure and it needs to be used sparingly for the benefit of the client
 - (d) Self-disclosure and it needs to be done regularly
 - (e) Sharing and it needs to be used sparingly for the therapist's sake
59. Which of the following is an example of repression?
- (a) Stopping yourself from behaving the way you want to
 - (b) Suppressing bad memories or current thoughts that cause anxiety
 - (c) Suppressing your natural instincts
 - (d) Over activating your superego
 - (e) Stopping others from behaving inappropriately
60. Family therapy is not indicated in the following situations:
- (a) Communication problems between family members
 - (b) Role problem by the child
 - (c) Treatment of young persons with Anorexia Nervosa
 - (d) Relapse prevention in schizophrenia
 - (e) Manic phase of a member with Bipolar I mood disorder

61. The following roles is NOT played by a family therapist
- (a) Identifying the family disagreement
 - (b) Helping a family to understand and modify the rules
 - (c) Identifying age of children
 - (d) Identifying the families with distorted ways of communicating
 - (e) Identifying the family unspoken rules
62. One of the following external factors is NOT TRUE about a family referred to family therapy:
- (a) A recent diagnosis of one of the family members with a chronic disease
 - (b) Change in financial status by partner
 - (c) Children visiting home
 - (d) A decision to divorce
 - (e) Addition of members to the marriage
63. The following statements are true about bereavement, EXCEPT:
- (a) Refers to the death of a loved one in its broadest terms
 - (b) Encompasses the entire experience of family members and friends
 - (c) Refers to anticipation and subsequent adjustment to living following the death of a loved one
 - (d) Does not include the internal psychological processes and adaptation of family members, and expressions and experiences of grief
 - (e) Encompasses changes in external circumstances such as alterations in relationships and living arrangements
64. The following clinical features denote complicated grief, complicated grief is
- (a) Incorporates elements of both separation distress and traumatic distress
 - (b) Persists collectively over several months and sometimes years
 - (c) Has negative health outcomes
 - (d) Is not distinct from both depressive and anxiety factors
 - (e) Has yearning, hallucinations and preoccupations symptoms
65. Systematic desensitization is used best in treatment of:
- (a) Autism
 - (b) Schizophrenia
 - (c) Mood disorders
 - (d) Phobias
 - (e) Somatoform disorders

66. The following are true of childhood psychopathology, EXCEPT:
- (a) Most disorders are more common in girls than in boys
 - (b) Psychopathology is usually the results of chronic maladaptive interchange between the child and environment
 - (c) Misbehaviour may be the result of conscious or unconscious prompting by the parents
 - (d) Generic, physiologic and temperamental characteristics can contribute towards the development of psychopathology
 - (e) Isolated traumatic events can cause transient anxiety, anger and depression
67. In the approach to the child or adolescent patient
- (a) The adolescent should never be seen alone
 - (b) The clinician must be an advocate for the child rather than for the parents
 - (c) Developing a working relationship with the parent/guardian should not be attempted by the clinician
 - (d) If the child cannot talk, the assessment interview should be terminated
 - (e) A strict and condescending attitude establishes rapport with the patient
68. Which of the following is true regarding autism spectrum disorder?
- (a) The need for consistency in the environment is never a feature
 - (b) Social development is usually normal
 - (c) Autistic disorder most commonly begins after three years of age
 - (d) Medication is rarely of value unless specific indication is present
 - (e) A high intelligence quotient is a poor prognostic feature
69. Which of the following is TRUE?
- (a) Stimulant medication for ADHD include clonidine and guanfacine
 - (b) Stimulant medication for ADHD is only useful in addressing the hyperactivity and not the inattention
 - (c) Growth curves should be followed on children taking stimulant medication because appetite and growth suppression are common side effects
 - (d) Other than stimulants, no other type of medication is useful in the treatment of ADHD
 - (e) Evening doses of stimulant medication are essential for good sleep in patients being treated for ADHD
70. The following are true of enuresis, EXCEPT:
- (a) Primary enuresis is that which has never been interrupted by a period of good bladder control
 - (b) Awakening the child to urinate after 1 or 2 hours of sleep is useful strategy
 - (c) Organic disorders only play a role in primary enuresis
 - (d) Medication is not considered first line treatment
 - (e) Acute stress can cause enuresis

71. Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome is seen in chronic alcohol abuse and is characterized by all of the following symptoms, EXCEPT:

- (a) Ataxia ✓
- (b) Nystagmus and paralysis of certain ocular muscles ✓
- (c) Confabulation ✓
- (d) Loss of remote memory ✓ *Short term memory loss*
- (e) Confusion ✓

72. Regarding cultural aspects of psychiatry, which of the following is FALSE?

- (a) The impact of the clinician and the patient coming from different cultures is a significant factor in the diagnostic assessment
- (b) Western notions of confidentiality may have to be negotiated in cultures in which the whole family participate in decisions about members welfare
- (c) Western medicine teaches clinicians to explain how an illness occurred, whereas in some cultures, the most important question is why the illness occurred
- (d) Response to treatment is usually not affected by the patient's level of distress ✓
- (e) Choice of treatment modality (traditional versus westernized) may be an issue, and sometimes a compromise may have to be reached whereby the patient may need to be temporarily released from hospital in order to attend prescribed rituals related to their illness

73. Of tardive dyskinesia, which of the following is FALSE?

- (a) Consist of involuntary, irregular, choreoathetoid movements ✓
- (b) The hand, feet and torso may also be affected ✓
- (c) Available treatments are generally unsatisfactory ✓ *It may be reversible*
- (d) It usually occurs after a long term treatment and is seldom observed in the first 6 months
- (e) It can occur within the first week of treatment

74. Which of the following is FALSE regarding learning disorders?

- (a) Early initiation of pharmacotherapy is key in reversing the condition ✓
- (b) Parents may unwittingly contribute to a climate of criticism and negativity ✓
- (c) Sensory perception tests are needed to rule out impairment of vision and hearing
- (d) Clinicians should take it upon themselves to educate their local communities on these disorders
- (e) The precise aetiology of these disorders is unknown

75. Which one of the following drugs used in psychiatry requires periodic blood-drug level measurements due to possible toxicity?

- (a) Clozapine
- (b) Lithium ✓
- (c) Fluphenazine decanoate
- (d) Aripiprazole
- (e) Chlorpromazine

76. Emil Kraepelin classified the following disorders, EXCEPT:

- (a) Dementia praecox
- (b) Catatonic
- (c) Hebephrenic
- (d) Paranoid
- (e) ~~Delirio~~ do chat syndrome ✓

77. Symptoms of PTSD include all of the following, EXCEPT:

- (a) Flashbacks ✓
- (b) Avoidance ✓
- (c) Hypervigilance ✓
- (d) Hypersomnolence ✓
- (e) Irritability ✓

78. Which of the following is TRUE regarding the management of medically unexplained symptoms?

- (a) CBT is ineffective ✓
- (b) Repeating investigations often helps to reassure a worried patient
- (c) A physical examination should be performed ✓
- (d) Antidepressants should be avoided
- (e) It should be explained that there is nothing wrong

79. Which of the following is TRUE of chronic fatigue disorder

- (a) For diagnosis, it must follow a viral infection
- (b) Other symptoms, e.g. aches and pains exclude the diagnosis
- (c) It is characterized by fatigue after strenuous exercise
- (d) Extreme fatigue is precipitated by physical or mental exertion ✓
- (e) Exercise avoidance is important in the management

80. Laura is a 35 year old woman who gave birth to her second child 2 months ago. She attends your GP surgery and tells you she has lost interest in sex, despite previously enjoying an active sex life. Which of the options below is LEAST LIKELY to have caused the problem?

- (a) Childbirth ✓
- (b) ~~Childhood~~ sexual abuse ✓
- (c) Depression ✓
- (d) Physical illness ✓
- (e) Medication ✓

81. Dennis is 22 year old mini-cab driver who presents with a year's history of erectile dysfunction. Which of the following options is LEAST likely to have caused the symptoms?
- (a) Substance misuse ✓
 (b) Depression ✓
 (c) Hypertension ✓
 (d) Performance anxiety ✓
 (e) Alcohol ✓
- So - no
 was - 50
 25, 100*

82. Jenny is diagnosed with mild learning disability. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
- (a) Mild disability is under diagnosed ✓
 (b) Jenny will probably need to live with her family for the rest of her life ✓
 (c) Jenny's IQ level is between 50-59 ✓
 (d) Jenny is at risk of schizophrenia compared with general population ✓
 (e) Developmental delay is associated with mild learning disability ✓

83. A young mother is worried about her 3 year old son, Yusuf who prefers to play alone without interacting with other children. He speaks very little but overactive and easily distracted. He is distressed by changes in his daily routine. Which of the following options is LEAST likely to guide you to your diagnosis?
- (a) Obstetric history ✓
 (b) EEG ✓
 (c) Neuropsychological assessment ✓
 (d) Speech and language assessment ✓
 (e) Hearing tests ✓
- Autism.*

84. Which of the following is NOT characteristic of personality disorders?
- (a) Pervasive ✓
 (b) Persistent ✓
 (c) Distressing ✓
 (d) Onset in adulthood ✓ - *teenagehood.*
 (e) Problem in maintaining employment ✓

85. Which of the following personality disorders is more common in women than in men?
- (a) Paranoid personality disorder ✓
 (b) Schizoid personality disorder ✓
 (c) Antisocial personality disorder ✓
 (d) Anankastic personality disorder ✓
 (e) Emotionally unstable personality disorder-borderline type ✓

86. Defense mechanisms are unconscious strategies that are used to manage uncomfortable feelings. Psychological defense mechanism include all of the following, EXCEPT:
- (a) Acting out ✓
 (b) Splitting ✓
 (c) Targeting X ✓
 (d) Fantasizing ✓
 (e) Reaction formation ✓
- magical thinking.*
87. Which of the following is NOT recognized treatment for personality disorder?
- (a) Cognitive analytical therapy ✓
 (b) Cognitive behavioural therapy ✓
 (c) Rationalization therapy ✓
 (d) Therapeutic communities ✓
 (e) Psychoanalytic psychotherapy ✓

88. Dopamine is the major neurotransmitter in the following brain regions, EXCEPT:
- (a) Tuberoinfundibular pathway ✓
 (b) Mesolimbic system ✓
 (c) Basal nucleus of Meynert ✓
 (d) Nigrostriatal pathway ✓
 (e) Projections to the ventral tegmental area ✓
- Basal in AN - its degeneration has been linked to Alzheimer's.*

89. The most common cause of presenile dementia is:
- (a) Vascular dementia ✓
 (b) Picks dementia ✓
 (c) Alzheimer's dementia ✓
 (d) Lewy body dementia ✓
 (e) Prion dementia ✓

90. Which ONE of the following is neurological soft sign?
- (a) Cognitive impairment ✓
 (b) Dysbindin genotype ✓
 (c) Impaired fist-edge-palm test ✓
 (d) Positive stroop test ✓
 (e) Receptive dysphagia ✓

91. Adverse reactions following marijuana use include all the following, EXCEPT:
- (a) Acute panic ✓
 (b) Delirium ✓
 (c) Flashbacks ✓
 (d) Chronic psychosis ✓
 (e) Bradycardia ✓

92. Which of the following is more common in manic rather than schizophrenia speech disturbance?
 (a) Changing
 (b) Derailment
 (c) Thought blocking
 (d) Tangentiality ✓
 (e) Poverty of content of speech
poverty of speech
93. Various dimensions of delusional experiences include all, EXCEPT:
 (a) Distress
 (b) Loss of insight
 (c) Preoccupation
 (d) Conviction
 (e) Callousness ✓
94. Electroconvulsive therapy is contraindicated in
 (a) Pregnancy ✓
 (b) Persons with recent myocardial infarction ✓
 (c) Persons with controlled hypertension
 (d) Persons with history of febrile convulsions in childhood
 (e) Persons aged above 75 years
95. A clinical feature of postpartum psychosis is:
 (a) Delirium
 (b) Hallucination
 (c) Hyperpersonia
 (d) Passivity phenomena
 (e) Delusion
96. Which of the following neurotransmitters promote sleep?
 (a) Acetylcholine
 (b) Dopamine
 (c) Histamine
 (d) Noradrenaline
 (e) Serotonin ✓
97. Side effects of lithium include the following EXCEPT:
 (a) Leucocytosis ✓
 (b) Acne ✓
 (c) Alopecia X
 (d) T wave inversion and QRS narrowing ✓
 (e) Memory impairment ✓ *confusion*

98. Side effects of carbamazepine include all the following, EXCEPT:
 (a) Ataxia
 (b) Diplopia
 (c) SIADH
 (d) Agranulocytosis
 (e) Leucocytosis ✓ *leucopenia*
99. Examples of psychiatric emergencies include the following, EXCEPT:
 (a) Violent aggressive patients
 (b) Last stages of remission
 (c) Suicidal patients
 (d) Patients in coma or semi coma
 (e) Psychosocial crisis
100. Diagnosis of alcohol dependence include all the following, EXCEPT:
 (a) Impaired social and occupational function ✓
 (b) The need for daily drinking to function adequately ✓
 (c) Lack of tolerance for alcohol X
 (d) An inability to cut down or stop drinking ✓
 (e) Pathological use of alcohol ✓