

Psychiatry



1. A doctor who smokes, accepts that smoking is beneficial because it inhibits the development of obesity is which of the following “defense” mechanisms?

- A. Dissociation
- B. Intellectualization
- C. Rationalization
- D. Reaction formation
- E. Projection

2. The most accepted hypothesis explaining the biological basis for schizophrenia is:

- A. The transmethylation hypothesis
- B. The double bind hypothesis
- C. The serotonin hypothesis
- D. The dopamine hypothesis
- E. The endogenous opiate hypothesis

3. Disorientation to time is characteristic of:

- A. Korsakoff's syndrome
- B. An acute schizophrenia episode
- C. Hypomania
- D. Depressive psychosis
- E. Agoraphobia

4. It is advisable during a child's upbringing to:

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- A. Clearly indicate the rules for the child
- B. Overlook any destructive behavior
- C. Praise the child for any improvements of behaviour; well-behaved children should be praised with privileges
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

5. In attempting to teach a child to accomplish a new task one must:

- A. Reinforce the child immediately following completion of the task
- B. Reinforce the child, with a slight delay, following completion of the task
- C. Reinforce the child, after a marked delay, following completion of the task

6. When a 5-year-old child “throws a fit”. He/she is usually punished but at times the child gets what he/she wants. These fits are most likely to:

- A. Become less frequent
- B. Gradually cease
- C. Become continuous

7. If praise, attention, and warm affection fail to act as a means of reinforcement in a young schoolchild:

- A. Physical punishment should be introduced
- B. The child should be warned
- C. Alternative means of reinforcement should be introduced, such as praising the child with chocolate and toys.

8. To properly develop good behavior in a child, it is advisable to:

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- A. Punish the child
- B. Reward the child
- C. Both of the above
- D. None of the above

9. Criticizing any undesirable behavior of a child, it is advisable to:

- A. The best way to eliminate undesirable behavior
- B. The best way to reinforce undesirable behavior
- C. Neither of the above

10. In attempting to reinforce the behavior of a child, it is advisable to:

- A. Punish the child
- B. Reward the child
- C. Both of the above
- D. None of the above

11. Punishment is effective if:

- A. It does not generate aversion towards the punishing person
- B. It does not result in an escape reaction
- C. It decrease the necessary of further punishment
- D. It does not reinforce an aggressive behavior
- E. All of the above

12. Punishment is effective if it is applied:

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- A. Immediately
- B. With a slight delay
- C. With marked delay
- D. None of the above

13. In the following example, the best way to reinforce a child's behavior is to tell him/her:

1. "Go to bed, I'll tell you a tale!"
2. "I'll bet you if you don't go straight to bed!"
3. "I'm happy that you've put your pyjamas on!"
- 4. "If don't go to bed, you can't have breakfast in the morning!"**

- A. Answers 1, 2, and 3 are correct
- B. Answers 1 and 3 are correct
- C. Answers 2 and 4 are correct
- D. All of the above

14. Which of the following statements concerning the prognosis of homosexuality in males is correct?

- A. Dreams of heterosexual activity are indicative of a better prognosis
- B. The prognosis is independent of the patient's age at the beginning of therapy
- C. The prognosis is independent of any childhood experiences with the other sex
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

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15. The frequency of suicide is highest in:

- A. Manic-depressive illnesses
- B. Schizophrenia
- C. Senile depressive reactions
- D. Psychotic depressive reactions
- E. None of the above

16. Important mechanisms in the development of the “ego” include:

- A. Condensation
- B. Rationalization
- C. Defense
- D. Identification

17. Thumb sucking:

- A. Usually ceases by the first year of age
- B. May normally be observed during sleep until the age of 3
- C. Is physiologically present during the first few months of life
- D. Is observed in 20 percent of children above the age of 6
- E. All of the above

18. The proportion of suicides which have already been preceded by earlier suicide attempts is:

- A. 10 percent
- B. 20 percent

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- C. 50 percent
- D. 60 percent
- E. 100 percent s

19. The most common form of a learning disorder is:

- A. Difficulty in spelling words
- B. Difficulty in arithmetic tasks
- C. A writing disorder
- D. A reading disorder
- E. None of the above

20. Contraindications to lithium administration include:

- A. An administration in combination with chlorpromazine (Thorazine)
- B. The presence of the symptoms of schizophrenia
- C. Any occurrence of the symptoms of schizophrenia
- D. The presence of depression
- E. An administration in combination with imipramine (tofranil)

21. "Suggestion" as a form of a psychotherapy is used in:

- A. Conversion disorder
- B. Child psychiatry
- C. Patients with a low IQ
- D. All of the above

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E. None of the above

22. Perception without corresponding environmental stimuli is:

A. A hallucination

B. An illusion

C. A delusion

D. Derealization

E. Depersonalization

23. The occurrence of which of the following symptoms would allow differentiation between delirium and dementia?

A. An impaired judgement

B. A memory consciousness

C. An impaired process of thinking

D. Disorientation

24. A loss of remote memory is a typical symptom of delirium tremens:

A. Delirium

B. Senile dementia

C. Schizophrenia

D. Korsakoff's syndromes

E. Hysteria

25. Disorders characterized by delusions include all of the following, except

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- A. Affective disorders
- B. Organic mental disorders
- C. Paranoid disorders
- D. Personality disorders
- E. Schizophrenia disorders

26. Early in the psychiatric interview, it is important for the physician to:

- A. Inform the patient of the fee
- B. Obtain details of any past psychiatric illness
- C. Let patients talk about what is bothering them
- D. Obtain information about the patient's mood
- E. Record the family history

27. A typical exhibitionist:

- A. Projects repressed homosexual impulses
- B. Is impotent
- C. Experiences loneliness and shame
- D. Is older than 50
- E. Is schizophrenia

28. Factors determining an adult's gender identity include:

- A. Parental attitudes about the patient's sex during childhood
- B. The availability of sexual partners

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- C. Endocrine factors
- D. The external genitals
- E. The sex chromosomes

29. Which of the following symptoms is least characteristic for schizophrenia?

- A. Autistic thinking
- B. Bizarre delusions
- C. Hypnagogic hallucinations
- D. Neologisms
- E. Thought blocking

30. Physical processes involved in the development of the “superego” include all the following, except:

- A. Identification
- B. Internalization
- C. Introjections
- D. Isolation
- E. Idealization

31. A “projection” mechanism is most characteristic for which of the following personality disorders?

- A. An anancastic personality
- B. A schizoid personality
- C. A hypomanic personality

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- D. A paranoid personality
- E. An antisocial personality

32. Procrastination, scorning the efforts of others, forgetting appointments, duties and obligations are all examples of:

- A. Splitting
- B. Projection
- C. Regression
- D. Acting out
- E. Passive aggression

33. Anxiety is a common symptom of all the following conditions, except:

- A. Hypoglycemia
- B. Hypothyroidism
- C. Pheochromocytoma
- D. Porphyria
- E. Hypocalcemia

34. The mortality rate of anorexia nervosa is:

- A. Less than 1 percent
- B. 5 to 15 percent
- C. 20 to 30 percent
- D. 35 percent
- E. 50 percent

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35. A “borderline personality disorder” is characterized by all of the following symptoms, except:

- A. Impulsivity and an unpredictable behaviour
- B. Identity disturbances
- C. Mood instability
- D. Withdrawal from social activity
- E. Recurrent suicidal gestures and short psychotic episodes

36. A ratio of those who visited a physician within 6 months preceding their death by suicide compared to the total number of suicides is:

- A. 40 percent of all suicides
- B. 50 percent of all suicides
- C. 60 percent of all suicides
- D. 70 percent of all suicides
- E. 80 percent of all suicides

37. A 56-year-old male presents with symptoms of irritability and disinterest in his daily activities. At times, he is confused and forgetful. His gait is unsteady. The deep tendon reflexes are diminished. He frequently experiences tingling in his legs. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Hypothyroidism
- B. A cerebellar tumor
- C. Multiple sclerosis
- D. A vitamin B12 deficiency

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E. Presenile dementia

38. Bleuler's symptoms of schizophrenia (the four A's) include all of the following except:

A. Ambivalence

B. Affective flattening

C. Apathy

D. Autism

E. Loose associations

39. A 25-year-old patient complains of hearing voices speaking about him and threatening him. The patient regards them as real and suffers from them. The most likely diagnosis is:

A. Schizophrenia

B. Alcoholic hallucinations

C. Dementia

D. Hysteria

E. Debility

40. The most frequent cause of retarded development is:

A. Psychological factors

B. Hypothyroidism

C. The fetal alcohol syndrome

D. Constitutional factors

E. Addison's diseases

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41. Personality disorders are almost always:

- A. Manifested during adolescence
- B. Worse in old age
- C. Free of genetic-biologic influences
- D. Associated with good occupational functioning
- E. Seen intermittently during adult life

42. A 23-year-old woman complains of becoming occasionally anxious these occurrences are associated with tachycardia and excessive sweating. The condition usually develops in the morning. Which of the following tests has to be performed urgently?

- A. Thyroid function tests
- B. Toxicological screening
- C. Determination of the serum sodium level
- D. Determination of the blood glucose level
- E. Determination of the serum ammonia level

43. Typically, the iatrogenic psychic problems of heart disease patients are caused by:

- A. Negligence of the patient's compliance
- B. Excessive physical activity, as in overcompensation
- C. Sustained rehabilitation and disability
- D. Reaction formation
- E. Suicidal ideation

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44. Patients suffering from which of the following disorders are most likely to be concerned with their diseases?

- A. Hypochondriasis
- B. The different phobias
- C. Conversion neurosis
- D. Somatization syndrome (Briquet's syndrome)
- E. Aggravation

45. Symptoms of mania include all of the following, except:

- A. Rapid speech
- B. Creativity
- C. Expansiveness
- D. Homicidal ideation
- E. Paranoid delusions

46. A middle-aged waited was admitted to the psychiatric ward in a drunken state. While in the ward his behavior became bizarre and he gradually became disoriented to place and time. He sometimes acted as if he was taking orders or serving dishes. On examination he usually misinterpreted the antecedents and circumstances of his admission. He was unable to recall his answers to simple questions after few minutes. He denies any hallucinations or delusions. The patients have had no prior psychiatric disorders. His relatives haven't found anything extraordinary about his behaviour. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Alcohol withdrawal syndrome (delirium tremens)
- B. Acute paranoid schizophrenia
- C. Alcoholic hallucination

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D. Alcohol amnesic syndrome (Korsakoff's syndrome)

E. Manic phase (of bipolar disorder)

47. The most severe symptom of a diffuse organic mental syndrome is:

A. A loss of remote memory <https://www.freshersnow.com/syllabus/>

B. Emotional incontinence

C. Dementia

D. Confusion

E. Intent

48. The clinical course of affective disorders is characterized by:

A. Chronic relapsing episodes

B. A slow progression

C. A slow progression occasionally manifested by periods of acute relapses

D. Acute relapses

E. Dementia

49. The psychotherapy of schizophrenic patients includes all of the following, except:

A. A warm, open relationship aiming to promote the patient's self esteem and education the patient about his/her disease

B. A supportive psychotherapy that focuses on resolving the problems of the patient's in his/her everyday life

C. Setting limits on the patient's behaviour, including the consequences of his/her violent actions.

D. Encouraging socialisation in order to build more extensive social relationships

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E. Encouraging the patients to express his/her anger hostility as much as possible in the therapeutic relationship in order to reduce the intensity of these emotions outside the consulting office

50. Neurotransmitters believed to have a role in the pathophysiology of schizophrenia include all of the following, except:

- A. Dopamine
- B. Prostaglandin EL
- C. Ascorbic acid
- D. Norepinephrine
- E. Serotonin

51. According to the DSM-III-R, the principle diagnostic difference between schizophrenia and a schizophreniform disorder is:

- A. The time of onset of the psychotic symptoms
- B. The duration of the disorder
- C. The nature and variability of the psychotic symptoms
- D. The presence or absence of the precipitating stressor
- E. The premorbid personality

52. Which of the following symptoms of schizophrenia is most likely to be acutely responsive to treatment with medication and other inpatient treatment methods?

- A. Auditory hallucination
- B. Apathy
- C. Poverty of thought content

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- D. Anhedonia
- E. Withdrawal from social relationships

53. A 25-year-old female was brought to the hospital ward by ambulance upon examination she was febrile, confused, and a bizarre posture was observed. The results of blood and cerebrospinal fluid tests were normal; the patient was diagnosed as schizophrenic and is currently on chlorpromazine (Hibernal). Which is the most likely cause of her current symptoms?

- A. An acute dystonic reaction
- B. Akathisia
- C. Tardive dyskinesia
- D. A malignant neuroleptic syndrome
- E. An allergic reaction to chlorpromazine

54. Statements which are characteristic for the various psychotherapeutic methods include all of the following, except:

- A. These methods aim to relieve anxiety and to improve social integration
- B. The theories concerning the application of the methods are specific for each of the psychiatric disorders
- C. These focus on childhood events and experiences
- D. Impulsiveness and resistance develop between the physician and the patient.
- E. These methods all have a therapeutic aim and elicit a learning process in the patient.

55. Which of the following tests is important for the differential diagnosis of organic and psychogenic impotence?

- A. Monitoring of the serum gonadotropin levels over 24 hours
- B. Night-time erections

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C. Projective tests

D. Monitoring of any alternations in the testosterone levels

56. Negative symptoms of schizophrenia include all of the following, except

A. Flat affect

B. Auditory hallucinations

C. Lack of motivation and initiative

D. Anhedonia

E. Poverty of thought content

57. A person who laughs one minute and cries the next without any clear stimulus is said to have:

A. A flat affect

B. Euphoria

C. A labile mood

D. A labile affect

E. Parathymia

58. Hallucinations are symptoms of:

A. Mood disorders

B. Mental disorders

C. Thought disorders abnormal perception

D. Disorders of concentration

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E. Single choice questions

59. Delusion is characterized by all of the following statements, except:

- A. Delusion is a belief that does not correspond to the experiences of the individual
- B. Delusions are common symptoms of schizophrenia
- C. Delusions are possible symptoms of affective disorders
- D. Delusions may be symptoms of an organic mental disorder
- E. Delusions may be eliminated by logical explanations

60. Which of the following is the most common cause of the cessation of sexual activity in married couples?

- A. Aging
- B. Marital discord
- C. Physical illness
- D. Cultural prohibition
- E. Depression

Answers

1.C 2.D 3.A 4.D 5.A 6.C 7.C 8.B 9.B 10.B 11.E 12.A 13.B 14.A 15.C 16.D 17.E 18.D 19.D 20.B
21.D 22.A 23.C 24.D 25.D 26.C 27.C 28.A 29.C 30.D 31.D 32.E 33.B 34.B 35.D 36.E 37.D 38.C
39.B 40.A 41.A 42.D 43.C 44.A 45.B 46.D 47.NO 48.A 49.E 50.C 51.B 52.A 53.D 54.C 55.C
56.B 57.D 58.D 59.E 60.B