

# Mock Paper A(1)

**Started on** Tuesday, 29 November 2016, 11:58 PM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Tuesday, 29 November 2016, 11:58 PM

**Time taken** 8 secs

**Grade** 0.00 out of 100.00

**Feedback** You are on the right track. Could you spend some more time on your revision?

## Question 1

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Classification 056

Which of the following traits is characteristic of anxious (avoidant) personality disorder, according to ICD-10 criteria?

Select one:

- Chronic feelings of emptiness
- Fears of abandonment
- Pervasive feelings of tension
- Excessive feelings of doubt and caution
- Inability to make everyday decisions

Your answer is incorrect.

Anxious (Avoidant) Personality Disorder is characterized by (a) persistent and pervasive feelings of tension and apprehension; (b) belief that one is socially inept, personally unappealing, or inferior to others; (c) excessive preoccupation with being criticized or rejected in social situations and other similar features.

The correct answer is: Pervasive feelings of tension

## Question 2

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Classification 063

Which of the following is consistent with bipolar affective disorder, current episode mania with psychotic symptoms:

Select one:

- Bizarre delusional content
- Persecutory delusions with resultant affective change
- Non prominent affective symptoms but mood congruent delusions
- Prominent affective symptoms and mood congruent delusions
- Systematised delusions with no direct functional impairment

Your answer is incorrect.


Prominent affective symptoms and mood-congruent delusions can be seen in mania. Mood incongruent delusions do not negate diagnosis of mania, but they are not characteristic either. Bizarre delusions point to schizophrenia.

The correct answer is: Prominent affective symptoms and mood congruent delusions

**Question 3**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

MoK Classification 072

Which of the following is not an ICD10 personality disorder?

Select one:

- Anankastic personality
- Paranoid personality
- Schizoid personality
- Schizotypal personality
- Emotionally unstable borderline personality

Your answer is incorrect.


It is classified with F20 - schizophrenia.

The correct answer is: Schizotypal personality

**Question 4**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

MoK Classification 074

Which of the following disorders increases the risk of panic disorder and agoraphobia in later life?

Select one:

- conduct disorder
- ADHD
- Separation anxiety disorder
- Post-traumatic stress disorder
- smoking as an adolescent

Your answer is incorrect.


Female (less so in male) agoraphobics report significantly more childhood separation anxiety than those with other anxiety disorder

The correct answer is: Separation anxiety disorder

**Question 5**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

MoK Classification 075

A lady believes that she is dead and her body needs to be cremated. Her husband reports that she has been feeling very low over the past few months. Most appropriate diagnosis would be

Select one:

- Somatoform disorder
- Schizophrenia
- Mild depressive episode
- Hypochondriasis
- Severe depression with psychosis

Your answer is incorrect.

This is a nihilistic delusion in the presence of depressive psychosis

The correct answer is: Severe depression with psychosis

**Question 6**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Classification 076

A woman with nausea, abdominal pain, dysmenorrhoea, had several investigations. No specific cause is identified. The diagnosis is;

Select one:

- Munchausen syndrome
- Factitious disorder
- Hypochondriasis
- Somatisation disorder
- Conversion disorder

Your answer is incorrect.

Somatization disorder is a long-term (chronic) condition in which a person has physical symptoms that involve more than one part of the body, but no physical cause can be found. The pain and other symptoms people with this disorder feel are real and are not created or faked on purpose (malingering) [Somatization disorder, <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/000955.htm>].

The correct answer is: Somatisation disorder

**Question 7**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Classification 077

A middle aged woman has been presenting recurrently to her GP for the last 3 years for various symptoms such as chest pain, muscular pain, and digestive problems. Despite various investigations, no physical causes were found for any of her complaints. She is most likely to have a diagnosis of

Select one:

- Somatization disorder
- Hypochondriasis
- Somatoform disorder
- Malingering
- Factitious disorder

Your answer is incorrect.

Somatization occurs where a psychological problem turns into physical and subconscious symptoms. Somatisation disorder is characterised by persistent somatic complaints spanning more than one organ system.

The correct answer is: Somatization disorder

**Question 8**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Classification 078

Mr Hanks has been sent to you by his GP with a 10-month history of sweating, tremor, palpitation and a persistent precordial pain. He has been excessively investigated and seen by a cardiologist, and there is no possibility of a heart disease. He continues to believe that he has a serious heart condition. What is his diagnosis?

Select one:

- Generalised anxiety disorder
- Somatisation disorder
- Somatoform autonomic dysfunction
- Binswanger's disease
- Conversion disorder

Your answer is incorrect.


Somatoform autonomic dysfunction refers to symptoms of autonomic arousal that are attributed by the patient to a physical disorder of cardiovascular / gastrointestinal / respiratory or genitourinary system. There must be no underlying physical disorder explaining the symptoms, and these symptoms are not due to other mental illnesses such as phobia or panic disorder. It is different from Hypochondriasis as there are true autonomic symptoms present though in both disorders the patient may be preoccupied with an underlying physical disorder.

The correct answer is: Somatoform autonomic dysfunction

### Question 9

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

MoK Classification 079

Which of the following diagnostic criteria for schizophrenia considers age of onset and family history but can diagnose schizophrenia even in the absence of delusions and hallucinations?

Select one:

- CATEGO
- Scheiderian criteria
- ICD-10
- Research Diagnostic Criteria
- St. Louis criteria

Your answer is incorrect.


This is also called Feighner's criteria.

The correct answer is: St. Louis criteria

### Question 10

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

MoK Classification 080

The following features are more often found in non-epileptic than true epileptic seizures, except:

Select one:

- Deliberate self-harm
- Stereotyped pattern of motor symptoms
- Left-sided somato-sensory symptoms
- Presence of affective disorder
- Family history of psychiatric disorder

Your answer is incorrect.


There are many differences between non-epileptic attacks (aka Pseudoseizures) and true epileptic seizures. But in practice it is often difficult to separate them.

The correct answer is: Stereotyped pattern of motor symptoms

### Question 11

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

MoK Classification 081

Atypical anorexia nervosa is characterised by

Select one:

- Significant weight gain with anorexia
- Hyponatremia

- Menarche is never achieved
- Induced vomiting is a feature
- Symptoms suggestive of anorexia nervosa but in milder form

Your answer is incorrect.

Atypical anorexia is, in fact, a partial syndrome of the full-blown eating disorder.

The correct answer is: Symptoms suggestive of anorexia nervosa but in milder form

### Question 12

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Classification 082

Which pair of features is most likely to be present in delusional disorders?

Select one:

- Prominent affective symptoms; bizarre delusions
- Mood congruent delusions; prominent affective symptoms
- Systematised delusions; poor psychosocial functioning
- Systematised delusions; well preserved functioning
- Systematised delusions; prominent affective symptoms

Your answer is incorrect.

Unfortunately, patients with the delusional disorder do not have good insight into their pathological experiences. Interestingly, despite significant delusions, many other psychosocial abilities remain intact as if the delusions are circumscribed. Indeed, this is one of the key differences between delusional disorder and other primary psychotic disorders (Ref: Delusional Disorder - Medscape Reference. Retrieved from <http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/292991-overview>).

The correct answer is: Systematised delusions; well preserved functioning

### Question 13

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Clinical Examination 044

Which of the following can be used as an objective measure of compliance with prescribed medications?

Select one:

- Pill counting
- Change in symptom scores
- Satisfaction questionnaire
- Report of side effects
- Clinic attendance rates

Your answer is incorrect.

Adherence can be evaluated using sensitive questions that ask about problems with medication, and focus specifically on missed doses and plans for continuation. More objective, direct methods include the use of pill counting or measuring serum or urine drug levels. (Ref: <http://apt.rcpsych.org/content/13/5/336#sec-21>)

The correct answer is: Pill counting

### Question 14

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

MoK Clinical Examination 045

Which of the following techniques are useful during a clinical interview?

Flag question

Select one:

- Restricted affect
- Linking statements
- Frequent interpretations
- Long pauses
- Polythematic questions

Your answer is incorrect.

Reflective statement during an interview is a helpful non-directive approach. One type of reflection is a linking statement. Here the interviewer tries to link feelings to experiences and behaviours: e.g. "you feel [accurately name the patient's feeling] because [accurately name the experiences and behaviour that gave rise to the feeling]".

The correct answer is: Linking statements

### Question 15

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Clinical Examination 062

Mr Kahn presents to GP with a history of depression. Objective evidence of his mood can be inferred from all of the following except

Select one:

- Patient's stated feeling
- Speech
- Motor activity
- Facial expressions
- Behaviour during the interview

Your answer is incorrect.

While recording mental state of a patient, the mood is described to have an objective and subjective component by some authors. Objective mood can be discerned from psychomotor activity, behaviour during the interview, facial reactivity and speech tone, rate and rhythm. Subjective mood can only be discerned from asking the patient to describe how he/she feels.

The correct answer is: Patient's stated feeling

### Question 16

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Clinical Examination 063

Which one among the following statements does not support the neurodevelopmental hypothesis of schizophrenia?

Select one:

- Patients with schizophrenia have an increased frequency of cranio-facial and dermatoglyphic minor physical anomalies
- Patients with schizophrenia have a lower than average IQ
- Patients with schizophrenia have subtle psychomotor, behavioural, personality and social abnormalities
- Patients with schizophrenia have an excess of progressive structural brain abnormalities
- Patients with schizophrenia do exhibit non specific neurological soft signs

Your answer is incorrect.

Patients with schizophrenia exhibit non-progressive abnormalities and presence of progressive abnormalities would imply an ongoing disease process rather than schizophrenia. The cause of neurodevelopmental schizophrenia is unknown. The hypothesis states that a proportion of schizophrenia commences with impaired foetal or neonatal development rather than with the onset of psychotic symptoms in early adulthood. This dominant hypothesis is supported by the findings described by the statements described above. Core Psychiatry; pg 259-293

The correct answer is: Patients with schizophrenia have an excess of progressive structural brain abnormalities

**Question 17**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Clinical Examination 064

A 42-year-old woman has paroxysmal palpitations and raised blood pressure. She was referred to psychiatrist for severe anxiety and panic attacks. Which of the following medical conditions must be investigated in this case?

Select one:

- Hypothyroidism
- Steven Johnson Syndrome
- Pancreatitis
- Porphyria cutanea tarda
- Pheochromocytoma

Your answer is incorrect.

Pheochromocytoma is characterized by increased heart rate, increased blood pressure, palpitations, and anxiety often resembling a panic attack, along with headaches and diaphoresis.

The correct answer is: Pheochromocytoma

**Question 18**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Clinical Examination 065

Loss of normal asymmetry of which of the following structure is implicated in schizophrenia?

Select one:

- Planum temporale
- Parietal lobule
- Corpus callosum
- Cingulate cortex
- Stria terminalis

Your answer is incorrect.

The planum temporale, the posterior superior surface of the superior temporal gyrus, is a highly lateralized brain structure involved with language. In schizophrenic patients, there is a somewhat consistent report of reversal of the normal left-larger-than- right asymmetry (Ref: Planum temporale asymmetry reversal in schizophrenia. Retrieved from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9137122>.)

The correct answer is: Planum temporale

**Question 19**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

MoK Clinical Examination 066

Presence of which of the following will prompt investigations for a medical cause for recurrent anxiety?

Select one:

Flag question

- Presence of avoidance behavior
- Family history of anxiety disorders
- Significant anticipatory anxiety
- Onset of symptoms before the age of 25 years
- Poor response to anxiolytic agents

Your answer is incorrect.

Factors implying organic etiology of anxiety include - onset of symptoms after the age of 35 years, lack of anticipatory anxiety, lack of avoidance behavior, and lack of personal or family history of anxiety disorders and poor response to short term anxiolytics

The correct answer is: Poor response to anxiolytic agents

**Question 20**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Clinical Examination 067

Vocabulary test is helpful to assess which of the following?

Select one:

- Language
- Visuospatial ability
- Premorbid intelligence
- Set shifting
- Executive functions

Your answer is incorrect.

Vocabulary test is helpful to assess premorbid intelligence. It is a type of reading test. Reading ability is generally resistant to the effects of brain damage and, therefore, can be relied upon when assessing premorbid intelligence levels.

The correct answer is: Premorbid intelligence

**Question 21**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Clinical Examination 068

Which of the following is a finding seen in upper motor neuron lesion?

Select one:

- Marked hypotonia of anti-gravity muscles
- Exaggerated superficial reflexes
- Absence of ankle jerk
- Marked atrophy of extensor muscles
- Presence of clonus

Your answer is incorrect.

Exaggerated deep tendon reflexes may present as ankle clonus in UMN lesions.

The correct answer is: Presence of clonus

**Question 22**

Not answered

MoK Clinical Examination 069



Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

A 56 year old patient has been drinking excessive alcohol for last 31 years. Which of the following signs on neurological examination is NOT due to cerebellar involvement?

Select one:

- Hypotonia
- Pupillary mydriasis
- Dysarthria
- Positional nystagmus
- Impaired arm coordination

Your answer is incorrect.

In severe form of alcohol withdrawal (DTs) autonomic disturbances such as diaphoresis, hypertension and mydriasis can be seen.

The correct answer is: Pupillary mydriasis

### Question 23

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Clinical Examination 070

Which of the following clinical findings is most consistent with a diagnosis of Parkinson's disease?

Select one:

- Action tremor, usually marked on one side
- Increased frequency of spontaneous blinking
- Wide based gait
- Vertical gaze palsy
- Raised limb rigidity, usually more marked on one side

Your answer is incorrect.

In the early stages of Parkinson's, rigidity may be present in one arm and later progress to the leg on the same side, and then move to the trunk and the other side of the body.

The correct answer is: Raised limb rigidity, usually more marked on one side

### Question 24

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Clinical Examination 071

While interviewing a patient, your consultant says, "I now have enough information about your family. Can we now move on to talk about your job." She is employing which of the following techniques?

Select one:

- Redirection
- Interpretation
- Summation
- Validation
- Positive facilitation

Your answer is incorrect.


If a patient focused excessively on one area or drifts into providing some non essential details, the interviewing clinician can redirect him or her to aid clinical interviewing.

The correct answer is: Redirection

**Question 25**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

## MoK Clinical Examination 073

A 45-year-old woman has a long-standing history of bipolar disorder and has been on maintenance treatment with lithium carbonate for 8 years. On testing her thyroid functions, her TSH is 6.4 and T4 is normal. What is the next step of management?

Select one:

- Add levothyroxine
- Repeat TSH in a months time
- Reduce lithium carbonate
- Stop lithium immediately
- Add carbimazole

Your answer is incorrect.


This lady has a subclinical thyroid disease. This is estimated to be present in 4 to 8.5% of the general population, and up to 20% of women older than 60 years, and about 2% general population are thought to be subclinically hyperthyroid. As she is on lithium, the TSH levels must be monitored in addition to symptoms.

The correct answer is: Repeat TSH in a months time

**Question 26**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

## MoK Clinical Examination 074

An interviewer says, 'I am impressed by what you have achieved despite all these difficulties'. This is best described as

Select one:

- Summation
- Respectful statement
- Inquiry
- Facilitation
- Reflection

Your answer is incorrect.


Such statements convey the mutual respect maintained by the therapist in the wake of an emotionally important disclosure. This can facilitate further conversations.

The correct answer is: Respectful statement

**Question 27**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

## MoK Clinical Examination 075

Visual memory and constructional ability can be tested using

Select one:

- Sally and Ann test
- Raven's Progressive Matrices
- Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test
- Rey Osterrieth Complex Figure Test
- Clock drawing test

Your answer is incorrect.

Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure Test (CFT) is a standard measure of perceptual organization and visual memory in brain-injured individuals.

The correct answer is: Rey Osterrieth Complex Figure Test

**Question 28**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Clinical Examination 076

Which of the following is true with regard to Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination?

Select one:

- Visuospatial domain receives disproportionately higher distribution of scores
- It includes activities of daily living
- Frontal tests are not included
- Score less than 82 has high sensitivity for dementia
- A score less than 82 has a high specificity for dementia

Your answer is incorrect.

The normative data provided with ACE-R (revised version) states that there are two defined cut-offs (less than 88: sensitivity=0.94, specificity=0.89; less than 82: sensitivity=0.84, specificity=1.0). The likelihood ratio for a positive test of dementia at a cut-off of 82 is 100:1. Language domain receives the major share of the scoring. Frontal tests such as verbal fluency are included in the ACE-R. (Hodges R et al., 2000)

The correct answer is: A score less than 82 has a high specificity for dementia

**Question 29**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Descriptive Psychopathology 029

Which of the following terminology is used to refer to a psychotic patient feeling uncomfortable and perplexed?

Select one:

- Delusional mood
- Primary delusions
- Delusional perception
- Secondary delusions
- Delusional memory

Your answer is incorrect.

Psychotic prodrome may initially manifest as affective symptoms- anxiety, depression and then develop into a state of delusional mood - a perplexed individual who presents worried, unsure and disturbed about something non-specific in the external world ( Retrieved from <http://www.bmj.com/rapid-response/2011/10/31/schizophrenia-prodromal-symptoms-and-clinical-dilemma>). ^

The correct answer is: Delusional mood

**Question 30**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Descriptive Psychopathology 032

"When I saw the man holding a glass of wine, I knew my father was dead". This is an example of

Select one:

- Reflex hallucination
- Functional hallucination
- Delusional perception
- Delusional mood

Delusional memory

Your answer is incorrect.


Delusional perception is a Schneiderian first-rank symptom in which a person believes that a normal percept (product of perception) has a special meaning for him or her. For example, a cloud in the sky may be misinterpreted as meaning that someone has sent that person a message to save the world (Delusional perception - Oxford Reference, <http://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093>).

The correct answer is: Delusional perception

**Question 31**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

MoK Descriptive Psychopathology 043

A patient says 'I went to the mental health centre. Centre is the gravity. Newton discovered gravity. Gravity stays with the apple. My psychiatrist took the apple away. Psychiatrists and Pediatricians are doctors'. The speech disturbance noted here is best described as

Select one:

- Loosening of association
- Flight of ideas
- Derailment
- Verbigeration
- Vorbireiden

Your answer is incorrect.


Flight of ideas is characteristic of mania. The speech often (but not always) occurs at a rapid rate and involves fragmented or unrelated ideas, connected by distracting cues rather than the goal of the discourse. Chance associations that arise from distractions in the environment or from one's own speech connect successive ideas.

The correct answer is: Flight of ideas

**Question 32**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

MoK Descriptive Psychopathology 045

Which of the following statements describes a characteristic feature of primary delusions?

Select one:

- Occurs secondary to auditory hallucinations
- Not preceded by delusional mood
- Primary delusions can be understood as having arisen in response to other psychiatric conditions
- Characteristically persecutory
- Frequently systematised to secondary delusions

Your answer is incorrect.

Primary delusional experiences are often regarded as the starting point of the development of unclear but fully formed and affect-laden beliefs to a scheme of systematized delusions.

The correct answer is: Frequently systematised to secondary delusions

**Question 33**

Not answered

MoK Descriptive Psychopathology 046

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

A psychotic patient heard hallucinatory voices only when water flowed from a tap. This phenomenon is known as a

Select one:

- Hygric hallucination
- Reflex hallucination
- Delusional misinterpretation
- Delusional perception
- Functional hallucination

Your answer is incorrect.

In a functional hallucination, stimulus in one modality elicits a hallucination in the same modality (the percept will NOT correspond to the stimulus - hence it is a hallucination).

The correct answer is: Functional hallucination

### Question 34

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Descriptive Psychopathology 047

Which of the following is more common in mania than schizophrenia?

Select one:

- Passivity symptoms
- Persecutory delusions
- Tangentiality
- Grandiose delusions
- Circumstantiality

Your answer is incorrect.

Though seen in both disorders, grandiose delusions are more common in mania with psychosis.

The correct answer is: Grandiose delusions

### Question 35

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Descriptive Psychopathology 048

Formication is a type of

Select one:

- Deep hallucination
- Visceral hallucination
- Delusional infestation
- Haptic hallucination
- Kinaesthetic hallucination

Your answer is incorrect.


Formication is a type of somatic hallucination of haptic (superficial touch sensation) variety. It is seen in cocaine intoxication, alcohol withdrawal and in some cases of delusional parasitosis.

The correct answer is: Haptic hallucination

**Question 36**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

MoK Descriptive Psychopathology 050

Prof. Smith was honoured with Knighthood. On the day of the ceremony he said that the red carpet appeared to be more vivid and bright, and that the cheers from the crowd were 'louder than thousands of pneumatic drills'. This is known as:

Select one:

- Dysmegalopsia
- Oneiroid state
- Hyperaesthesia
- Macropsia
- Illusion

Your answer is incorrect.


In hyperaesthesia, intense perceptions could occur without any sensory distortions. Note that the intensity, not the quality of the percept, changes in hyperaesthesia (unlike macropsia, dysmegalopsia or illusions where the reverse is true).

The correct answer is: Hyperaesthesia

**Question 37**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

MoK Descriptive Psychopathology 051

An elderly patient in a medical ward has reduced orientation to time and appears confused. When talking to him, a nurse notices that she has to raise her voice more than usual to get him to understand what she is saying. Which of the following is the best explanation?

Select one:

- Hypoaesthesia
- Hypoalgesia
- Hyperesthesia
- Paresthesia
- Hyperalgesia

Your answer is incorrect.


Reduced sensory perception (hypoaesthesia) may be seen especially in the hypoactive type of delirium. This may be experienced by patients as decreased volume of spoken words (hypoacusis) and reduced tactile sensations. In some, hyperaesthesia can also be seen.

The correct answer is: Hypoaesthesia

**Question 38**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

MoK Descriptive Psychopathology 052

Obsessions can occur in the form of

Select one:

- Hallucinations
- Delusions
- Panic
- Craving
- Images

Your answer is incorrect.

Obsessions can be distressing thoughts, images or impulses that occur on a stereotyped basis

The correct answer is: Images

**Question 39**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Descriptive Psychopathology 053

All are true about pseudohallucinations except

Select one:

- Perception is retained for a reasonable time
- Images are incomplete with ill defined outlines
- Images are located in inner subjective space
- The perception itself can cause relevant emotional changes
- Images cannot be dismissed at will

Your answer is incorrect.

Pseudohallucinations resemble true hallucinations in most respects except for (i) retained insight in pseudohallucinations and (ii) perceptions occurring in inner subjective space rather than outer objective space in pseudohallucinations. So pseudohallucinations are usually complete with well-defined borders similar to true hallucinations. They can produce congruent emotional changes (e.g. a derogatory pseudohallucinatory voice can make a patient depressed).

The correct answer is: Images are incomplete with ill defined outlines

**Question 40**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Descriptive Psychopathology 054

Which of the following can differentiate depersonalisation seen in normal persons and depersonalisation experienced by patients with a psychiatric disorder?

Select one:

- Sense of time is not altered in the former
- Intense affective change is seen in the latter
- No difference is notable between the two groups
- Feelings of detachment is not seen in the former
- Shorter duration in the latter

Your answer is incorrect.

According to Sims, pathological depersonalisation is associated with intense affective change.

The correct answer is: Intense affective change is seen in the latter

**Question 41**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Descriptive Psychopathology 055

A patient believes that she can see others change into someone else temporarily. Identify the type of delusional misidentification syndrome.

Select one:

- Subjective doubles delusion
- Capgras delusion
- Fregoli delusion
- Autoscopy syndrome

Intermetamorphosis delusion

Your answer is incorrect.


In Intermetamorphosis delusion, the patient believes that they can see others change into someone else both in their external appearance and internal personality, usually on a temporary basis. In subjective doubles delusion, the patient believes that there is a double who exists and functions independently. In Autoscopic syndrome, the patient sees a double of themselves projected onto other people or objects nearby.

The correct answer is: Intermetamorphosis delusion

**Question 42**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

MoK Descriptive Psychopathology 057

Which of the following is true with regard to loss of insight seen in psychosis?

Select one:

- It is a trait marker in schizophrenia
- It has no direct relevance to treatment acceptance
- It is strongly associated with other psychopathology in schizophrenia
- It is similar to anosognosia in neurological states
- It is seen constantly irrespective of treatment response

Your answer is incorrect.


Anosognosia closely resembles the loss of insight in phenomenological terms. As insight fluctuates significantly, it cannot be termed as a trait factor; no consistent correlations are noted between various domains of psychosis and insight.

The correct answer is: It is similar to anosognosia in neurological states

**Question 43**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

MoK Descriptive Psychopathology 058

A 33 year old man says 'I can feel, taste and hear the bright red flowers whenever I walk past my garden'. Which one of the following statements is true about his experience?

Select one:

- It is more common in males
- It is treated using mescaline
- It is often a pathological phenomenon
- It is the perception of a stimulus in one modality as a sensation in another modality.
- It does not occur in children

Your answer is incorrect.


Synaesthesia is the experience of a stimulus in one sense modality producing a sensory experience in another. Synaesthesia can occur under the influence of hallucinogenic drugs such as LSD or mescaline

The correct answer is: It is the perception of a stimulus in one modality as a sensation in another modality.

**Question 44**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

MoK Descriptive Psychopathology 059

'I thought that my life was outside my feet and made my feet vibrate.' This is known as:

Select one:



- Somatic passivity
- Made feeling
- Haptic hallucination
- Delusion of control
- Kinaesthetic hallucination

Your answer is incorrect.


In kinaesthetic hallucinations, perceptual alterations occur in the joint position, muscular movement and vibration senses (proprioception). The above statement is a classical example quoted from Sims - Symptoms in the Mind. The first statement 'I thought that my life was outside my feet' should not be confused with passivity delusion as it is expressed as a thought than a fully formed belief.

The correct answer is: Kinaesthetic hallucination

**Question 45**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

MoK Descriptive Psychopathology 060

The term blunted affect refers to

Select one:

- Lack of emotional reactivity when responding to others
- Inability to enjoy pleasurable things in life
- Sudden rapid shift in affect
- Complete loss of control over emotions
- Incongruity of affect

Your answer is incorrect.


Blunted affect refers to dulling of normal emotional responses marked by a severe reduction in the intensity of affective expression.

The correct answer is: Lack of emotional reactivity when responding to others

**Question 46**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

MoK Descriptive Psychopathology 061

When asked about his dinner, a patient with a prominent movement disorder answers, "I had some.. eh..chicken today...ay... ay... ay". What is this phenomenon called?

Select one:

- Echolalia
- Catalepsy
- Perseveration
- Palilalia
- Logoclonia

Your answer is incorrect.

The term logoclonia refers to the repetition of the last syllable of every word.

The correct answer is: Logoclonia

**Question 47**

MoK Descriptive Psychopathology 063

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Which of the following is most commonly seen in schizophrenia?

Select one:

- Ambidexterity
- Mitgehen
- Simultanagnosia
- Cataplexy
- Apraxia

Your answer is incorrect.

Catatonic features are more common than focal neurological deficits. Some studies suggest that left laterality and ambidexterity are common in schizophrenia, though this is disputed.

The correct answer is: Mitgehen

#### Question 48

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Descriptive Psychopathology 064

A patient propels fully on to the front on being merely touched on his back, despite being asked to resist a push. He is exhibiting

Select one:

- Verstimmung
- Gegenhalten
- Witzelschut
- Mitgehen
- Vorbeigehen

Your answer is incorrect.

This is called as Mitgehen / Anglepoise lamp sign of catatonia. Here, a gentle push will be enough to make a patient tilt fully in the direction of push. This will happen despite instructions to resist the push. It may be considered as a milder form of automatic obedience.

The correct answer is: Mitgehen

#### Question 49

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Descriptive Psychopathology 065

A psychiatrist attempts to move a patient's arm. Before doing so he instructs the patient to resist moving and not to let him manipulate his arm. But the patient continues to move his arm in the direction of force. Once the psychiatrist removes application of force, the patient's arm comes back to original position. This phenomenon is called

Select one:

- Echophenomenon
- Mitgehen
- Catalepsy
- Posturing
- Waxy flexibility

Your answer is incorrect.

Mitgehen is the 'Anglepoise lamp' arm raising in response to light finger pressure, despite instructions to the contrary.

The correct answer is: Mitgehen

**Question 50**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Descriptive Psychopathology 066

A young African-Caribbean man is being interviewed at the emergency unit. He sat facing away from clinical team throughout the interview. He turned away from all attempts to speak to him, without any accompanying emotional expression. This is known as:

Select one:

- Resistance
- Somatic passivity
- Obstruction
- Stereotypy
- Negativism

Your answer is incorrect.

Negativism is an apparently motiveless resistance to all interference and may or may not be associated with an outspoken defensive attitude. It is found in catatonia, severe learning disability and dementia. Negativism may be passive when all interference is resisted and orders are not carried out, or it may manifest as active or command negativism when the patient does the exact opposite of what they are asked to do, in a reflex way. (Fish Psychopathology)

The correct answer is: Negativism

**Question 51**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Descriptive Psychopathology 067

An elderly lady reports 'my intestines have blocked and blood has stopped flowing to my brain'. Which of the following phenomena is she describing?

Select one:

- Nihilism
- Misidentification
- Grandiosity
- Delusion of reference
- Hypochondriasis

Your answer is incorrect.

Nihilism is an extreme form of delusion of hypochondriasis or catastrophe where the patient claims that termination of existence is impending e.g. 'world is coming to an end', 'my intestines have stopped working'; 'my brain is rotting away', etc. ^

The correct answer is: Nihilism

**Question 52**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Basic Psychology 063

Which of the following is least likely to accompany lesions causing predominantly an impairment of working memory?

Select one:

- Procedural memory impairment
- Inability to learn new information

- Impaired performance on mathematical calculations
- Episodic memory impairment
- Impaired performance on tests of attention and concentration

Your answer is incorrect.

Procedural memories are spontaneously retrieved without a conscious effort whenever the execution of tasks involving the learnt skills are required; e.g. driving a car. The access and use of the implicit procedural memories require no conscious control or attention. It is not usually affected in conditions causing amnesia.

The correct answer is: Procedural memory impairment

### Question 53

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Basic Psychology 065

A patient with phobia for spiders is gradually exposed to various grades of anxiety provoking stimuli with simultaneous relaxation training. Which of the following principles are primarily employed in this therapy?

Select one:

- Discriminant learning
- Reciprocal inhibition
- Classical conditioning
- Covert desensitisation
- Stimulus generalisation

Your answer is incorrect.

The acquisition of anxiety disorders (e.g., phobias) was proposed to be mediated by classical conditioning processes by Wolpe, 1958 (Wolpe and Rowan, 1989, *Psychotherapy by reciprocal inhibition*. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 27, 583-585). The success of exposure therapy is possibly a consequence of extinction based on the principle of reciprocal inhibition.

The correct answer is: Reciprocal inhibition

### Question 54

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Basic Psychology 067

During psychometric testing by a psychologist, the subject is first asked to copy a complex geometric figure and then to draw from memory after an interval of 30 minutes? What is this test called as?

Select one:

- Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test
- Wechsler Memory Scale
- Halstead-Reitan scale
- Rey-Osterrieth test

Your answer is incorrect.


Rey-Osterrieth complex figure test is one of non-verbal memory test. Here the subject is first asked to copy a complex geometric figure and then to draw from memory after an interval of 30 minutes. Recall is impaired in patients with dementia and amnesic syndrome.

The correct answer is: Rey-Osterrieth test

**Question 55**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

MoK Basic Psychology 068

Most patients engage in certain subtle behaviours while in a fearful situation which serve to maintain the fear. These behaviours are called

Select one:

- Compulsions
- Safety behaviours
- Mental imagery
- Obsessions
- Phobic behaviours

Your answer is incorrect.


In-situation safety behaviours (Salkovskis) refer to a variety of subtle behaviours/internal mental processes that most patients engage in while in a fearful situation. These are actually intended to prevent feared outcome e.g., a panic disorder patient bows his head down and gently leans leftwards when having a panic, with a hope to increase heart's circulation.

The correct answer is: Safety behaviours

**Question 56**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

MoK Basic Psychology 069

During cognitive examination, a patient correctly states that bicycles have two wheels. What type of memory has been tested?

Select one:

- Semantic memory
- Episodic memory
- Procedural memory
- Working memory
- Autobiographical memory

Your answer is incorrect.


Episodic or autobiographic memory involves recalling an 'episode' - the time associated memory. Semantic memory is not tagged to the time of learning but involves factual recalls.

The correct answer is: Semantic memory

**Question 57**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

MoK Basic Psychology 070

When answering the question, "What is the capital of France?" one is using

Select one:

- Autobiographical memory
- Flashbulb memories
- Episodic memory
- Procedural memory
- Semantic memory

Your answer is incorrect.

The semantic memory includes factual knowledge of the world and is concerned with remembering facts, ideas and concepts. It is also called factual memory and includes all general knowledge, including the meaning of words. It refers to what is known rather than when and how the knowledge was acquired. Semantic memory contains memory about facts and concepts that are not linked to a specific time or place. For example you do not know how you know that an elephant is an animal or when you learned it. But episodic memory is specific to a time or place, as each episode occurred at a specific time and place and is tied to that time and place.

The correct answer is: Semantic memory

**Question 58**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Social Psychology 011

Which theory states that people are basically selfish while deciding on relationships?

Select one:

- Social exchange theory
- Equity theory
- Contingency theory
- Group think
- Drive reduction theory

Your answer is incorrect.

The social exchange theory states that people are basically selfish while deciding on relationships. According to exchange theory, preference is for relationships that offer the greatest gains with least expense. Equity theory introduces the concept of fairness with approximately equal gains in the relationships for both individuals.

The correct answer is: Social exchange theory

**Question 59**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Social Psychology 012

The Sally-Anne task is associated with which of the following concepts

Select one:

- Object permanence
- Theory of mind
- Attachment behaviour
- Temperament
- Schemas

Your answer is incorrect.

Sally-Ann test is a false belief test, which is useful to demonstrate that children under the age of 4 and autism have a specific theory of mind deficit

The correct answer is: Theory of mind

**Question 60**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Sociocultural Psychiatry 036

The current international agreement on the research of human subjects is

Select one:

- Tuskegee syphilis study
- Geneva declaration

- Hippocratic oath
- Nuremburg code
- Helsinki declaration

Your answer is incorrect.


The Declaration of Helsinki (DoH) is the World Medical Association's best-known policy statement applicable for research ethics. The first version was adopted in 1964 and has been amended six times since, most recently at the General Assembly in October 2008.

The correct answer is: Helsinki declaration

**Question 61**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

MoK Sociocultural Psychiatry 054

An Inuit woman suffers from sudden attacks of shouting, becoming frightened and impulsive running away. She appears dissociated during the attacks and has total amnesia for the episodes. Probable diagnosis is , June 2009)

Select one:

- Windig
- Dhat
- Latah
- Fag
- Piblokto

Your answer is incorrect.


Piblokto is a culture-specific syndrome occurring among traditional Eskimo women, characterized by an outburst of cries or screams, the removal of clothing, and seeming possession by a bird or animal spirit.

The correct answer is: Piblokto

**Question 62**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

MoK Sociocultural Psychiatry 055

A 17-year-old man is using cannabis for last 6 months. His parents worry about his dependence but he is not worried. Which stage of Prochaska & DiClemente's transtheoretical model of change is he presently in?

Select one:

- Pre contemplation
- Maintenance
- Contemplation
- Action
- Ready for action

Your answer is incorrect.

The most appropriate stage of change in the transtheoretical model is precontemplation stage, as he is not even ready to think about change seriously.

The correct answer is: Pre contemplation

**Question 63**

Not answered

MoK Sociocultural Psychiatry 056

Which one of the following statements regarding Hippocratic Oath is true?

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Select one:

- Originated from Helsinki declaration
- Allows breach of confidentiality if required
- Allows abortion in extreme case scenarios
- Prohibits adultery with patients
- Allows therapeutic euthanasia

Your answer is incorrect.

Hippocratic Oath prohibits adultery with patients, prohibits abortion and euthanasia in any form.

The correct answer is: Prohibits adultery with patients

#### Question 64

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK Sociocultural Psychiatry 057

Which of the following statements is true with regard to public and professional perception of depressive illness?

Select one:

- Professionals do not perceive antidepressants to be very helpful for depression
- Health professionals and public hold concordant views on management of depression
- Public have greater faith in antidepressants than the professionals
- Public does not support special diet or nutrition to treat depression
- Public perceive psychotropics to be more harmful than helpful

Your answer is incorrect.

Health professionals give higher ratings than the public to the helpfulness of antidepressants for depression, and of antipsychotics and admission to a psychiatric ward for schizophrenia. Conversely, the public tended to give much more favourable ratings to vitamins and minerals and special diets for both depression and schizophrenia, and to reading self-help books for schizophrenia. The beliefs that health practitioners hold about mental disorders differ greatly from those of the general public. (Retrieved from Jorm AF, Korten AE, et al. Helpfulness of interventions for mental disorders: beliefs of health professionals compared with the general public. Br J Psychiatry 1997; 171: 233-237)

The correct answer is: Public perceive psychotropics to be more harmful than helpful

#### Question 65

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK HumanDevelopment 034

Which one among the following is the last stage of Erik Erikson's model of psychosocial development?

Select one:

- Initiative vs guilt
- Identity vs identity confusion
- Industry vs inferiority
- Integrity vs despair
- Intimacy vs isolation

Your answer is incorrect.

Erik Erikson developed an alternative model of psychosocial development based on the crisis at each developmental stage. The different stages of development start with a Trust vs. Mistrust phase at infancy and ends with Integrity vs. Despair phase at the old age.



The correct answer is: Integrity vs despair

**Question 66**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK HumanDevelopment 039

Which of the following factors protects against child abuse in families?

Select one:

- Personality disorder in parents
- History of childhood maltreatment in parents
- Network of relatives
- High expectation of parents
- Young age of parents

Your answer is incorrect.

Protective factors against child abuse include having emotionally satisfying relationships with a network of relatives or friends. Parents who were abused as children are less likely to abuse their own children if they have resolved internal conflicts and pain related to their history of abuse and if they have an intact, stable, supportive, and nonabusive relationship with their partner.

The correct answer is: Network of relatives

**Question 67**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK HumanDevelopment 040

According to Margaret Mahler's original theory of separation, what phase of development applies to a newborn child?

Select one:

- Separation-individuation phase
- Rapprochement phase
- Object constancy phase
- Normal Autism
- Symbiosis

Your answer is incorrect.

Normal autism (0 to 2 months)- child spends most time in sleep as if the intrauterine aloofness continues beyond birth.

The correct answer is: Normal Autism

**Question 68**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

MoK HumanDevelopment 043

Which of the following statements is true of adolescence?

Select one:

- Fears of rejection for the peer group peaks around the age of 17
- Negative identity is more common in societies that mark transition to adulthood by initiation ceremonies
- Risk taking behaviour is less common in societies that mark transition to adulthood by initiation ceremonies
- The cultural ideal hypothesis suggests that boys move further away from their physical ideal earlier than girls

- Delinquency or offending behaviour reaches a peak in early teens and declines thereafter

Your answer is incorrect.


Initiation is a rite of passage ceremony marking entrance or acceptance into a group or society. It could also be a formal admission to adulthood in a community or one of its formal components. Risk-taking behaviour and negative identity are less common in societies that mark the transition to adulthood by initiation ceremonies. Delinquency or offending behaviour reaches a peak in late teens (17 years) and declines after that.

The correct answer is: Risk taking behaviour is less common in societies that mark transition to adulthood by initiation ceremonies

**Question 69**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

MoK HumanDevelopment 044

The most common type of attachment behaviour in the Western world is

Select one:

- Anxious resistant
- Secure
- Anxious avoidant
- Absence of attachment
- Disorganised

Your answer is incorrect.


Most children are securely attached.

The correct answer is: Secure

**Question 70**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

 Flag question

MoK HumanDevelopment 045

The game of peek-a-boo becomes characteristically evident during which stage of cognitive development in a child?

Select one:

- Informal operations
- Sensorimotor
- Preoperational
- Formal operations
- Concrete operations

Your answer is incorrect.

In the sensorimotor stage of cognitive development, object permanence is achieved in about nine months. This refers to an understanding object that disappears from the field of perception has not ceased to exist; if searched for this object can be found, or it will reappear. Hence, peek-a-boo games are understood and enjoyed.

The correct answer is: Sensorimotor

**Question 71**

Not answered

MoK Assessment EMI028

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

### Delusion syndromes

Identify the psychopathological term used for each of the following:

A woman telephoned the police as she believed her husband was an imposter

Choose...

A woman walking down the street recognized a stranger as her husband

Choose...

A 76-year-old woman with Alzheimers dementia has a false belief that some guests are living in her house

Choose...

Your answer is incorrect.

Explanation:

In Capgras syndrome, the delusion may be that familiar people have been replaced with outwardly identical strangers.

In Fregoli's syndrome, false identification of previously known individuals occurs when meeting strangers (i.e. friends/family members are coming in disguise).

The Phantom Boarder Syndrome is a false belief that guests are living in the person's house, often seen in patients with dementia.

The correct answer is: A woman telephoned the police as she believed her husband was an imposter – Capgras syndrome, A woman walking down the street recognized a stranger as her husband – Fregoli syndrome, A 76-year-old woman with Alzheimers dementia has a false belief that some guests are living in her house – Phantom Boarder syndrome

### Question 72

Not answered

Marked out of 5.00

Flag question

MoK Assessment EMI031

### Defence mechanisms

Identify the defence mechanisms used in each of the following clinical situations;

A man who was reprimanded by his supervisor at work picks a fight with his wife at home over a trivial cause

Choose...

A hostage victim falls in love with the perpetrator

Choose...

A man with numerous difficulties at work spends most evenings playing squash and finds that this helps his temper

Choose...

A 50-year-old woman was overlooked for promotion at work. She said to her colleagues that she was never in the fray and did not expect this promotion at such an early stage of her career.

Choose...

An 18-year-old man who was abandoned by his parents later joined a humanitarian organization that helps orphans

Choose...

Your answer is incorrect.

Explanation:

**Displacement** refers to deflection of anger on a substitute target instead of the source that triggered the anger.

**Identification with the aggressor** is often seen in victims kidnapped by terrorists (also known as Stockholm syndrome). One way of seeking refuge from the pain of being badly treated is to identify with the aggressor and to treat another person in a similar way.

**Sublimation** refers to channelization of aggressive impulses into creative activities.

**Denial** refers to the exclusion of unpleasant or painful reality from conscious awareness.

**Altruism** refers to the process of turning a negative experience into a socially useful or positive one. It often involves using constructive and gratifying service to others to receive a vicarious satisfaction. This does not necessarily mean giving up one's pleasures (i.e. altruism is not the same as asceticism).

The correct answer is: A man who was reprimanded by his supervisor at work picks a fight with his wife at home over a trivial cause – Displacement, A hostage victim falls in love with the perpetrator – Identification,

A man with numerous difficulties at work spends most evenings playing squash and finds that this helps his temper – Sublimation, A 50-year-old woman was overlooked for promotion at work. She said to her colleagues that she was never in the fray and did not expect this promotion at such an early stage of her career. – Denial, An 18-year-old man who was abandoned by his parents later joined a humanitarian organization that helps orphans – Altruism

### Question 73

Not answered

Marked out of 4.00

Flag question

MoK Assessment EMI032

#### Disorders and Freudian defences

For each of the following disorders given below, identify the defences commonly used.

Paranoid delusions

Fugue

Dissocial personality

Phobia

Your answer is incorrect.

Freud formulated that patients with paranoid delusions perceived and reacted to unacceptable inner impulses as though they originated outside the self (refer to Schreber's case as interpreted by Freud). For example, the person who attributes hostility to others may be unconsciously projecting their own hostility. Thus projection is a defense associated with paranoia.

Temporarily but drastically modifying one's sense of personal identity to avoid emotional distress is called dissociation. Fugue states and hysterical conversion reactions are various manifestations of dissociation.

Acting out refers to the expression of an unconscious wish or impulse through action to avoid being conscious of an accompanying affect. The unconscious fantasy is lived out impulsively in behaviour, thereby gratifying the impulse instead of prohibiting it, as in antisocial personality disorder patients.

Displacement is the process by which interest and emotion are shifted from one object to another less threatening, often less-retaliating one. For example, one who is told off by her consultant during clinical supervision may displace the anger felt onto her spouse or dog (though the reaction may be remarkably different from the two!). Freud formulated phobia to be related to displacement where the fear originating from a different object/person is expressed against a less threatening, easily avoidable object.

The correct answer is: Paranoid delusions – Projection, Fugue – Dissociation, Dissocial personality – Acting out, Phobia – Displacement

### Question 74

Not answered

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

MoK Psychology EMI003

#### Schools of Psychology

Match each of the following with the relevant person from the list above;

Founder of the school of individual psychology

Founder of operant conditioning model of learning

Founder of the school of behaviorism

Your answer is incorrect.

Sigmund Freud is credited with the foundation of Psychoanalysis as an intervention in psychiatry though many of his predecessors employed a variety of similar techniques.

Alfred Adler, a Viennese physician, initially followed Freudian ideas but later differed with him and found the school of individual psychology. He also coined several phrases such as organ inferiority, masculine protest and striving for superiority (<http://webspaceship.edu/cgboer/adler.html>).

Behaviorist B.F. Skinner coined operant conditioning, so it is also referred to as Skinnerian conditioning.

Analytical Psychology is a school of psychology based on the concepts of Carl Gustav Jung. Jung gave a fully-developed theory of the structure and dynamics of the psyche, and a detailed theory of personality types.

The correct answer is: Founder of the school of individual psychology – Alfred Adler, Founder of operant conditioning model of learning – Frederic Skinner, Founder of the school of behaviorism – John Watson

### Question 75

Not answered

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

Mok Psychology EMI004

#### Books and Authors

Match each of the proponents below with the book authored from the given list

The Myth of Mental Illness

A Secure Base

The Divided Self

Your answer is incorrect.

The Myth Of Mental Illness: Foundations of a Theory of Personal Conduct is a controversial anti-psychiatry book by Thomas Szasz published in 1961.

The Divided Self: An Existential Study in Sanity and Madness was written by the Glasgow-born psychiatrist RD Laing, who promoted a non-treatment approach to mental illnesses including psychosis.

Bowlby's classic work in attachment theory is summarized in his book 'A Secure Base'

The correct answer is: The Myth of Mental Illness – Szasz, A Secure Base – Bowlby, The Divided Self – Laing

### Question 76

Not answered

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

MoK Assessment EMI041

#### DSM Axes

Identify the descriptions from the given list that are best suited for each of the following DSM-IV axes.

Axis-2

Axis-3

Axis-5

Your answer is incorrect.

The multi-axial system of DSM-IV used five axes. Though these axes are now not employed in DSM-5, the multi-axial concept is still being used by researchers and health service analysts.

Axis I - Clinical Disorders (e.g. anorexia, alcohol intoxication, psychosis due to medical condition), Axis II - Personality Disorders/ Mental Retardation (e.g. moderate Mental Retardation, anxious personality traits), Axis III - General Medical Conditions (e.g. epilepsy, hypertension), Axis IV - Psychosocial and Environmental Problems (e.g. Unemployment), Axis V - Global Assessment of Functioning (e.g. GAF score of 60)

The correct answer is: Axis-2

– Schizoid traits, Axis-3 – Hypertension, Axis-5 – Global assessment of functioning=60

**Question 77**

Not answered

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

MoK Assessment EMI042

**Clinical neurological signs**

Identify the neurological sign seen in each of the following situations:

A 60-year-old man develops alcohol related hepatic failure, which results in anoxic brain damage.

Choose...

A 35-year-old man is a known binge drinker with significant malnourishment. He present with acute onset confusion and disorientation.

Choose...

An 38-year-old woman developed ophthalmoplegia. A T1-weighted MRI reveals multiple hypointense lesions in the corpus callosum.

Choose...

Your answer is incorrect.

A flapping tremor is seen in cases of respiratory, hepatic or cardiac failure with encephalopathy.

Ataxia and ophthalmoplegia with nystagmus in a background of impaired consciousness are characteristic of Wernicke's encephalopathy.

Lhermitte's sign is characterised by a sudden unpleasant (but not painful) electric shock-like sensation starting in the neck and radiating along the spine towards distal limbs. It is seen in patients with multiple sclerosis.

The correct answer is: A 60-year-old man develops alcohol related hepatic failure, which results in anoxic brain damage.

– Flapping tremor, A 35-year-old man is a known binge drinker with significant malnourishment. He present with acute onset confusion and disorientation.

– Ataxia, An 38-year-old woman developed ophthalmoplegia. A T1-weighted MRI reveals multiple hypointense lesions in the corpus callosum. – Lhermitte's sign

**Question 78**

Not answered

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

MoK Assessment EMI043

**Alcohol-induced physical symptoms**

Choose the symptoms which would best support each diagnosis in an alcoholic, malnourished middle-aged man who becomes confused two days after emergency surgery for a femoral shaft fracture.

Bacterial septicaemia Choose...

Wernicke syndrome Choose...

Acute hepatic failure Choose...

Your answer is incorrect.

Please note that this patient has recently had an emergency surgery of the femur. Don't try to do Kernig's test on him; also gait ataxia may not be demonstrable. Petechial rashes and neck stiffness may be observed when septicaemia is present.

Wernicke's syndrome is an acute condition characterized by the well-known triad of ophthalmoplegia, ataxia and global confusional state. The classic triad is only present in 10% of patients, and 80% of patients are not diagnosed before postmortem. The eye signs are often bilateral though need not be always symmetrical.


Jaundice and flapping tremor (Asterixis) are features of hepatic failure. Asterixis can be elicited by having the patient extend both arms with the wrists dorsiflexed and palms facing forward, and eyes closed. Brief jerky downward movements of the wrist are considered a positive sign. Asterixis is commonly seen with metabolic encephalopathies. (Note pronator drift is elicited by having the patient extend both arms with the wrists supinated and palms facing upwards and eyes closed - slow unequal drift towards pronation indicates hemiparetic weakness). Elevated JVP is not seen in hepatic failure that is due to non-cardiac causes.

The correct answer is: Bacterial septicaemia – Neck stiffness, Wernicke syndrome – Ophthalmoplegia, Acute hepatic failure – Jaundice

**Question 79**

Not answered

Marked out of 3.00

 Flag question

MoK Assessment EMI044


**Dementia**

Choose salient features for each item below from the list shown:


A salient features of Lewy Body dementia

Choose... 

A salient feature of CJD

Choose... 

A salient feature of dementia with Parkinson's disease

Choose... 

Your answer is incorrect.

Dementia with Lewy Bodies is characterised by spontaneous motor features of Parkinsonism, along with a fluctuating cognition, recurrent visual hallucinations of well formed and detailed imageries. The cognitive decline is severe enough to affect normal social and occupational functioning. In Parkinson's disease dementia, affective blunting is prominent often due to well established Parkinson's disease.

Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease: The clinical picture is one of rapidly deteriorating dementia, myoclonus, cerebellar and extrapyramidal signs leading to death within a year. Patients may present with non-specific symptoms such as lethargy, depression and fatigue. Within weeks, more fulminant symptoms develop, including progressive cortical-pattern dementia, myoclonus and pyramidal and extrapyramidal signs. Myoclonus becomes prominent as the disease progresses. Patients may develop cortical blindness.

The correct answer is: A salient features of Lewy Body dementia

– Dementia with prominent but short lucid intervals, A salient feature of CJD

– Rapidly progressing dementia, A salient feature of dementia with Parkinson's disease – Emotional blunting

Finish review













