

PSYCHIATRY

1. BIPOLAR DISORDER

1. Which one of the following indicates lithium toxicity?

- Coarse tremor
- Polyuria
- Vomiting
- T-wave inversion on the ECG
- Hypothyroidism

2. Drug of choice for bipolar disorder is:

- Lithium
- Amiodarone
- Tricyclic anti-depressives
- Anticonvulsants
- Benzodiazepines

2. DELUSIONAL DISORDER

1. A 19-year-old boy presents to the psychiatrist for the 1st time with a firm and unshakable belief that he is being followed by terrorists who are plotting against him. What is the single best term for this man's condition?

- Delusion of persecution
- Delusion of grandeur
- Delusion of control
- Delusion of reference
- Delusion of nihilism

2. In clinical practice it is often difficult to differentiate between obsession and delusion. Which of the following indicates that the patient suffers from obsessive-compulsive disorder rather than delusional disorder?

- Better occupational functioning
- The thought content is less bizarre
- No other psychotic phenomenon as hallucinations
- The patient believes that the origin of thoughts is from outside his/her own mind
- The patient tries to resist his thoughts

3. DEPRESSION DISORDERS

1. A 65 years old woman says she died 3 months ago and is very distressed that nobody has buried her. When she outdoors, she hears people say that she is evil and needs to be punished. What is the most likely explanation for her symptoms?

- Schizophrenia
- Mania
- Psychotic depression
- Hysteria
- Toxic confusional state

2. Which of the following is more likely to indicate depression in older people compared with a young age group?

- Suicidal thoughts
- Hypochondriasis
- Loss of interest or pleasure in things
- Poor self-care
- Insomnia

4. OCD

1. A 32 years old man has obsessive-compulsive disorder. What is the best treatment option for him?

- CBT
- SSRI
- TCA
- MAO inhibitors
- Reassurance

2. The drug of choice for obsessive-compulsive disorder is:

- Benzodiazepine
- Tricyclic antidepressants
- Selective reuptake inhibitors (SSRI)
- Quinolones
- Penicillin

3. A young student is seen by dermatologist with severe dermatitis of his hands. He has been frequently washing his hands with strong antiseptic solutions 10 times a day. He believes they are not clean. This is compatible with diagnosis of:

- Depression
- Bipolar disorder
- Mania
- Obsessive-compulsive behavior
- Schizophrenia

5. SCHIZOAFFECTIVE DISORDER

1. You are asked to see a 48-years-old obese lady in the outpatient department. She has a recent diagnosis of type 2 diabetes as well a long standing diagnosis of schizoaffective disorder. Which one of the following medications is most likely to be significantly contribution to her weight gain?

- a. Haloperidol
- b. Olanzapine
- c. Fluoxetine
- d. Zopiclone
- e. Carbamazepine

6. ANXIETY DISORDER

1. Which of the following is more likely to indicate depression in older people compared with a younger age group?

- a. Suicidal thoughts
- b. Hypochondriasis
- c. Loss of Interest or pleasure in things
- d. Poor self-care
- e. Insomnia

2. The following conditions can mimic anxiety disorder:

- a. Hyperthyroidism
- b. Pheochromocytoma
- c. Paroxysmal arrhythmia
- d. Hypoglycemia
- e. All of them

3. A 33-years-old female returned to work after having second child. She is having difficult in concentrating because she keeps wondering if her child is okay and whether or not he is adjusting well to her night, she has difficult time falling asleep and constantly worries about everything. What is the condition she suffering from?

- a. Acute stress disorder
- b. adjustment disorder with anxiety
- c. Post traumatic stress disorder
- d. Generalized anxiety disorder
- e. Obsessive compulsive disorder

7. MIX

1. Mr B is a 69-years-old male who is brought to accident and emergency in an ambulance. He has a 3-years history of dementia and has been cared for by his wife, who is having increasing difficulty coping with his behavior. Mr.B is troubled by visual

hallucinations but this has led to severe parkinsonian features. What is the most likely cause of his dementia?

- a. Alzheimer's disease
- b. Lewy body disease
- c. Vascular disease
- d. Alcohol
- e. Frontotemporal dementia

2. Which of the following electrolyte abnormalities is associated with bulimic patients?

- a. Metabolic acidosis
- b. Metabolic alkalosis
- c. Respiratory acidosis
- d. Respiratory alkalosis
- e. Normal electrolytes

3. A 45-years-old man with a 20-year history of drinking about 15 unite of alcohol every day decides to stop drinking. It makes a clean break and stops suddenly. Three days later his wife brings him to the emergency department because he agitated and disoriented, he says that he can see small animals or insects coming menacingly towards him. He has marked tremors, sweating, tachycardia and pyrexia.

What is the diagnosis?

- a. Meningitis
- b. Catatonic schizophrenia
- c. Delirium tremens
- d. Drug abuse in addition to alcohol
- e. Derealization

ANSWER KEYS**1. BIPOLAR DISORDER**

1.A 2.A

2. DELUSIONAL DISORDER

1.A 2.E

3. DEPRESSION DISORDERS

1.C 2.B

4. OCD

1.B 2.C 3.D 4.E

6. ANXIETY DISORDER

1.B 2.E 3.E

7. MIX

1.B 2.B 3.C