
Section 1:

- (G)old – 29 questions
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1. Which of the following is the most common cause of intellectual disabilities?

- A. Down syndrome
- B. Autism
- C. Fetal alcohol syndrome
- D. Fragile X syndrome
- E. All of above
- F. None of the choices

2. All of the following are features of schizophrenia except one:

- A. Disorganized speech
- B. Negative symptoms
- C. Lasted less than one month
- D. Hallucinations
- E. Delusions

3. A 28-year-old man referred to a psychiatrist for evaluation, in the past six months he used to experience multiple attacks of (chest pain, dyspnea, palpitation, tremors, fainting and feels that he will loss control and die)these attacks lasts about ten minutes each , multiple investigations done to be normal. What is your diagnosis?

- A. Malingering
- B. Conversion disorder
- C. Panic attacks
- D. Generalized anxiety disorder
- E. Somatization disorder

4. Multiple motor and vocal tics that occur many times per day or intermittently more than one year , men > women with mean onset is age 7?

- A. Obsessive compulsive disorder
- B. ADHD
- C. Tourette disorder
- D. Conduct disorder
- E. Psychotic disorder

5. A-3 years old child with deficit in social, verbal and nonverbal communication with repetitive stereotypical pattern of behavior is most commonly diagnosed with:

- A. ADHA
- B. ASD
- C. Oppositional defiant disorder
- D. Conduct disorder
- E. Borderline personality disorder

6. One episode of mania is enough to diagnose which of the following mental disorders?

- A. Cyclothymia
- B. Bipolar one disorder
- C. Bipolar two disorder
- D. Hypomania
- E. Dysthymia

7. Fixed beliefs that are not amenable to change in light of conflicting evidence & not related to the cultural background:

- A. Obsessions
- B. Illusions
- C. Delusions
- D. Hallucinations
- E. None of the choices

8. Age of onset of schizophrenia between males is:

- A. 45--55 years
- B. 55--65 years
- C. 15--25 years
- D. 25--35 years
- E. 35--45 years

9. Schizophrenia symptoms such as hallucinations and delusions PLUS mood disorder symptoms such as depression and mania which must have at least 2 weeks of psychotic symptoms in the absence of mood symptoms, this is called:

- A. Schizotypal disorder
- B. Schizoid disorder
- C. Schizoaffective disorder
- D. Schizophrenia
- E. Schizophreniform disorder

10. A 34-year-old secretary climbs 12 flights of stairs every day to reach her office because she is terrified by the thought of being trapped in the elevator. She has never had any traumatic event occur in an elevator; she has been terrified of them since childhood. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Somatization disorder
- B. Specific phobia
- C. Malingering
- D. Conversion disorder
- E. Generalized anxiety disorder

11. Antipsychotic medications are used to treat which of the following types of conditions:

- A. Bipolar disorder
- B. Schizophrenia
- C. Tourette disorder
- D. Hiccough
- E. All of the answers

12. A 28-year-old woman comes to the office with increasing episodes of anxiety. During the past year, she was promoted at work and experiences severe anxiety, trembling, sweating, chest tightness, and shortness of breath whenever she has to give a presentation. The patient says, "I have been like this since I was a teenager, but it's getting worse. I know everyone can see I'm a nervous wreck in staff meetings. I'm always afraid I'll make a fool of myself. The last time I had to speak I became so anxious that I almost passed out." Medical history is significant for seasonal allergies and mild, well-controlled asthma. She drinks 2-3 glasses of wine on weekends and does not use illicit substances. Physical examination is unremarkable. On mental status examination, the patient is visibly anxious throughout the interview and avoids eye contact with the physician. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Avoidant personality disorder
- B. Acute stress disorder
- C. Specific phobia
- D. Social anxiety disorder
- E. Panic disorder

13. It has been observed that schizophrenia is more common between monozygotic twins than dizygotic twin, this observation goes with which of the following theories of schizophrenia development:

- A. Viral theory
- B. Social theory
- C. Genetic theory
- D. Biological theory
- E. None of the answers

14. A 40-year-old man comes to the office due to upper respiratory symptoms that have been present for 3 days. He arrives an hour late for his appointment and lies about the reason, blaming it on an emergency at work. The patient is a successful businessman who was recently divorced for the third time; his partners invariably find him emotionally unavailable. The patient is talkative and flirtatious with the office staff and pressures them to work him into the schedule; he explains that he is on the verge of closing an important business deal and must be seen immediately. He discusses his concerns in lengthy detail and seems irritated when the receptionist tries to assist another patient. When seen by the medical student who takes the initial history, he marks angrily, "I can't trust my health to a beginner; when can I see the 'real' doctor?" Which of the following is the best explanation for this patient's behavior?

- A. Paranoid personality disorder
- B. Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder
- C. Borderline personality disorder
- D. Antisocial personality disorder
- E. Narcissistic personality disorder

15. A 13 -year-old girl is brought to the physician by her parents for the evaluation of progressive hair loss over the past 2 months. The parents report that they have noticed an increased number of hairless patches on their daughter's head. The patient denies any itching. There is no personal or family history of serious illness. The patient states that she has been feeling tense since her boyfriend broke up with her. She does not smoke or drink alcohol. She does not use illicit drugs. Her vital signs are within normality. Physical examination shows ill-defined patchy hair loss and hair of different lengths with no scaling or reddening of the scalp. Further examination shows poor hair growth of the eyebrows and eyelashes. The remainder of the examination shows no abnormalities. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Obsessive compulsive disorder
- B. Scarring alopecia
- C. Androgenetic alopecia
- D. Alopecia areata
- E. Trichotillomania

16. A 43-year-old woman comes to the office due to a painful and swollen knee sustained during an incident when she tripped while walking outside her home. She blames her injury on 'bad energy' that she was getting from her next-door neighbor, whom she believes doesn't like her. The patient thinks she "has a sixth sense" to detect "negative people" but does not believe there is any specific plot to harm her. She refuses an x-ray because it might "interfere with my positive energy." The patient lives alone, has few friends, and has worked for many years sorting items in a used clothing store. She generally avoids social situations because they make her feel anxious and uncomfortable. The patient is dressed in multiple layers of mismatched clothes, has flat affect, and makes limited eye contact.

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Avoidant personality disorder
- B. Schizophrenia
- C. Schizoid personality disorder
- D. Schizotypal personality disorder
- E. Paranoid personality disorder

17. Grandiose sense of self-importance, Preoccupied with fantasies of unlimited wealth, power, love, demands constant attention and admiration and meets criticism with indifference or rage all these are features of:

- A. Schizoid personality disorder
- B. Borderline personality disorder
- C. Antisocial personality disorder
- D. Narcissistic personality disorder
- E. Histrionic personality disorder

18. All of the followings are features of odd or eccentric personality disorders except one:

- A. They are socially withdrawn
- B. They have peculiar ways of thinking
- C. They have odd behaviors
- D. They are suspicious of others
- E. They are dramatic and emotionally laden

19. All of the following mental disorders are common in males except on:

- A. Anorexia nervosa
- B. Autism
- C. Antisocial personality disorder
- D. ADHD
- E. Conduct disorder

20. A 27 years old female is referred to you by her family members, they stated that she has been married in the past ten years without any problems and she didn't have children, two months ago she decided to do (IVF التلقيح المخبري) , yesterday she received the result that the (IVF) failed. she didn't give any response, this morning she can't get out of her body complaining of paralysis of both lower limbs. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Factitious disorder
- B. Conversion disorder
- C. Somatic symptom disorder
- D. Malingering
- E. None of choices

21. All of the followings are features of obsessions except one:

- A. They increases the anxiety level
- B. They are time consuming
- C. They are distressing
- D. They are egosyntonic
- E. They are senseless

22. Involves sudden unexpected travel, an inability to recall one's past, or confusion of identity:

- A. Dissociative Fugue disorder
- B. Dissociative identity disorder
- C. Depersonalization
- D. Dissociative personality disorder
- E. Derealization

23. Male erectile disorder (impotence) has 10-20% lifetime prevalence; Half of men treated for sexual disorder complain of impotence. Which of the following sexual phases is affected by male erectile disorder (impotence):

- A. Arousal phase
- B. Orgasmic phase
- C. Desire phase
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the choices

24. Which of the following features of post-traumatic stress disorder?

- A. Increased startle reflex
- B. Phobic avoidance
- C. Mood instability
- D. Re-experiencing the event
- E. All of the choices

25. The conscious production of signs and symptoms of a mental or physical illness, Unconscious motivation (without knowing why), No obvious external gains, most patients become angered when confronted and will leave hospital against medical advice?

- A. Conversion disorder
- B. Malingering
- C. Factitious disorder
- D. Somatic symptom disorder
- E. None of the choices

26. In Paraphilic Disorders a sexual pleasure derived from others' pain to achieve orgasm is called:

- A. Exhibitionism
- B. Pedophilia
- C. Masochism
- D. Frotteurism
- E. Sadism

27. Unable to conform to rules of society (only personality disorder that requires age 18 for diagnosis), Criminal acts: delinquency, theft, Unable to hold a job, Unable to maintain enduring attachments, Reckless, Aggressive, Show lack of remorse and more common in males than females:

- A. Narcissistic personality disorder
- B. Antisocial personality disorder
- C. Borderline personality disorder
- D. Histrionic personality disorder
- E. Schizoid personality disorder

28. All of the followings are causes of hypoactive sexual desire disorder in males except one:

- A. Marital discord
- B. None of the answers
- C. Low testosterone level
- D. CNS depressant medications
- E. Depression

29. A 30 years old female is complaining of chest pain multiple investigations done to be normal, in the past year she has been seen by many cardiologists all stated that she didn't have any cardiac problem despite that she believed that she had a cardiac problem which they fail to diagnose, she used to visit the emergency department twice weekly with her investigation file. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis:

- A. Conversion disorder
- B. Illness anxiety disorder
- C. Generalized anxiety disorder
- D. None of the answers
- E. Somatic symptom disorder

Answers

Questions No.	Answer	Questions No.	Answer
1	C	16	D
2	C	17	D
3	C	18	E
4	C	19	A
5	B	20	B
6	B	21	D
7	C	22	A
8	C	23	A
9	C	24	E
10	B	25	C
11	E	26	E
12	D	27	B
13	C	28	B
14	A	29	B
15	E		

Section 2:

- **Reviews (Kaplan + BRS + Test Bank) - 23 questions**
 - Kaplan: 12 questions
 - BRS: 8 questions
 - Test Bank: 3 questions
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1. A 6-year-old boy was referred by his first-grade teacher for evaluation after 2she noticed that he had trouble keeping up with the other children in his class. After psychological testing and an evaluation interview, the boy's IQ is assessed at 62. Based on this information, when he is an adult the boy most likely will:

- A. Find work in a sheltered workshop setting
- B. Have difficulty with basic reading and math skills
- C. Lead a normal life with no special support required
- D. Require custodial care
- E. Need guidance for important life decisions

2. A 42-year-old woman has always been extremely neat and conscientious, skills she makes good use of as the executive secretary to the president of a large corporation. Something of a perfectionist, she often stays long after normal working hours to check on the punctuation and spelling of letters that she prepared during the day. Although her work is impeccable, she has few close relationships with others. Her boss referred her for counseling after she repeatedly got into fights with her coworkers. "They just don't take the job to heart," she says disapprovingly about them. "All they seem to want to do is joke around all day." The most likely preliminary diagnosis:

- A. Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder
- B. Paranoid personality disorder
- C. Schizoid personality disorder
- D. Hysterical personality disorder
- E. Antisocial personality disorder
- F. Narcissistic personality disorder
- G. Borderline personality disorder
- H. Dependent personality disorder
- I. Avoidant personality disorder
- J. Schizotypal personality disorder

3. A 22-year-old male patient refuses to provide answers to standard questions during an initial history and physical exam, including address and telephone number. When asked the reason for the refusal, he says he doesn't see why the physician needs such irrelevant information and eyes the physician suspiciously. When pressed further, he asks angrily, "Look, are you going to treat me or do I have to get my lawyer?" This behavior is most consistent with a diagnosis of:

- A. Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder
 - B. Paranoid personality disorder
 - C. Schizoid personality disorder
 - D. Hysterical personality disorder
 - E. Antisocial personality disorder
 - F. Narcissistic personality disorder
 - G. Borderline personality disorder
 - H. Dependent personality disorder
 - I. Avoidant personality disorder
 - J. Schizotypal personality disorder
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4. A patient's past medical history indicates numerous admissions to a local public hospital, mostly during the winter months. On each occasion, he has been brought to the hospital after passing out in a public location. His appearance is disheveled and his clothes are torn. He complains that the cold makes him dizzy and asks the physician, with tears in his eyes, to "please help him get better." Neurologic examination is unable to uncover any underlying cause for his reported symptoms. The most likely preliminary diagnosis for this patient would be:

- A. Dysthymia
- B. Somatic symptom disorder
- C. Delusional disorder
- D. Factitious disorder
- E. Malingering

5. Glenn has been a model patient on the ward for more than 2 years. He is never in any trouble. Whatever he is told to do he does. He sits quietly for hours, rarely talking, and hardly moving, except to ape the movements of those who pass by him. The most likely diagnosis for Glenn is:

- A. Schizophreniform disorder
- B. Schizoid personality disorder
- C. Brief psychotic disorder
- D. Schizotypal personality disorder
- E. Schizophrenia, catatonic specifier

6. According to twin studies, the strongest evidence of a genetic cause is for:

- A. Schizophrenia
- B. Bipolar disorder
- C. Unipolar depression
- D. Antisocial personality disorder
- E. Alcoholism

7. A 22-year-old intellectually disabled male lives on his own but works in a sheltered workshop setting. He has an active social life and is well liked by his peers. He meets weekly with a counselor who helps him handle his money and provides advice about some life decisions. Based on this information, this man will most likely be considered as having what level of intellectual disability?

- A. Below average
- B. Mild
- C. Moderate
- D. Severe
- E. Profound

8. A 38-year-old woman is brought by her husband to see her primary care physician. The husband reports that she is getting hard to live with. Physical exam reveals rapid heartbeat and profuse sweating. In conversation, the woman has a hard time focusing and gets up from her chair repeatedly. After some time, she reports that she is tired and has had difficulty sleeping for "what seems like a year, now." She attributes this difficulty sleeping to her tendency to worry about her children and confides that she checks on them 10 to 20 times a night. When questioned about friends, she states that she just doesn't see them much anymore. Based on this preliminary information, the most likely diagnosis for this woman would be:

- A. Agoraphobia
- B. Generalized anxiety disorder
- C. Social anxiety disorder
- D. Obsessive-compulsive disorder
- E. Panic disorder

9. A 42-year-old man who makes his living as a computer programmer and works out of his own home is referred by his employer for evaluation. He is reluctant to venture out to meet with other people, and rarely has people in to visit. When selected for a company-wide award, he refuses to have his picture taken for the company newsletter. During an assessment interview, he averts his face and asks the examiner to “stop looking at me.” Although he is average in appearance, he is convinced that his face is ugly and misshapen and says that he stays away from people so they “won’t have to look at me.” The most likely diagnosis for this man would be:

- A. Agoraphobia
- B. Body dysmorphic disorder
- C. Obsessive-compulsive disorder
- D. Factitious disorder
- E. Social anxiety disorder
- F. Somatic symptom disorder

10. A young woman of unknown age is brought by the police to the local emergency department for evaluation after they found her wandering in a local park. The woman carries no purse and no identification. Physical exam shows no abnormalities. When questioned, the woman is pleasant and attentive, making eye contact and answering each question as it is asked. She is unable to state her name or any details about her life, except that the name Phoenix seems familiar, although she is not sure why. The police in Phoenix, Arizona, are contacted and find a missing person's report matching the patient's description. Based on this information, the most likely diagnosis for this patient is:

- A. Adjustment disorder
- B. Amnesia
- C. Conversion disorder
- D. Dissociative identity disorder
- E. Depersonalization disorder
- F. Factitious disorder
- G. Dissociative amnesia with fugue

11. For 3 weeks following an automobile accident where she watched her child die, a 28-year-old woman reports difficulty sleeping, headaches, and an inability to concentrate. Her family reports that she suffers from night-mares and violent emotional outbursts when awake. Since the accident, she refuses to either drive or ride in a car. The symptoms presented here are most consistent with a diagnosis of:

- A. Adjustment disorder
- B. Post-traumatic stress disorder
- C. Acute stress disorder
- D. Dysthymia
- E. Major depression
- F. Normal grief

12. A 28-year-old white male presents at a local clinic complaining of severe abdominal pain. He reports tenderness during palpation, dizziness, and difficulty concentrating. Review of the medical record shows that this is the fourth time in the past year that the patient has appeared for medical attention. On each previous occasion, no identifiable medical problem could be uncovered. When confronted with this history, the patient confesses that he manufactures his symptoms before coming to the clinic. He says that he knows this is wrong, but he cannot stop himself from doing this. Based on the information, the most likely diagnosis for this patient would be:

- A. Somatic symptom disorder
- B. Conversion disorder
- C. Illness anxiety disorder
- D. Factitious disorder
- E. Malingering

13. A 26-year-old medical student is brought to the emergency department by her husband. The husband tells the doctor that his wife has shown odd behavior ever since failing an exam 2 weeks ago. In particular, she tells him that people are trying to poison her. The woman has no prior psychiatric history, and physical examination and laboratory results are unremarkable. What is the most appropriate diagnosis for this patient at this time?

- A. Schizophrenia
- B. Schizoaffective disorder
- C. Schizophreniform disorder
- D. Brief psychotic disorder
- E. Delusional disorder
- F. Delusional disorder in partner o
- G. Individual with delusional disorder
- H. Psychosis due to a general medical condition

14. According to the previous question Q (13), The patient's belief that people are trying to poison her is an example of:

- A. An illusion
- B. A neologism
- C. A hallucination
- D. A delusion
- E. An idea of reference

15. A 27-year-old patient with schizophrenia shows extreme psychomotor agitation to the point of physical exhaustion. At times, he holds unusual, uncomfortable-looking body positions. This patient is showing which of the following symptoms of schizophrenia?

- A. Catatonia
- B. Hallucinations
- C. Delusions
- D. Negative symptoms
- E. Ideas of reference

16. A 36-year-old patient with schizophrenia tells the physician that the government has been listening in on all of his phone conversations for the past year. This presentation indicates that the patient is most likely to have which of the following symptoms of schizophrenia?

- A. Hallucination
- B. Delusion
- C. Disorganized speech
- D. Perseveration
- E. Magical thinking

17. According to the previous question Q(16), The patient's false belief about the government is an example of a disorder of:

- A. Thought processes
- B. Thought content
- C. Form of thought
- D. Perception
- E. Affect

18. A 20-year-old woman tells the physician that sometimes she becomes frightened when her room is dark because her computer looks like a lion lurking in the corner. This is an example of:

- A. An illusion
- B. A neologism
- C. A hallucination
- D. A delusion
- E. An idea of reference

19. A 53-year-old hospitalized patient with schizophrenia tells the physician that a newscaster was talking about her when he said on television, "A woman was found shoplifting today." This patient's statement is an example of:

- A. An illusion
- B. A neologism
- C. A hallucination
- D. A delusion
- E. An idea of reference

20. A 45-year-old man with a 20-year history of severe depression and psychotic symptoms has held different jobs, but none of them for more than 6 months. He is successfully treated for his severe depressive symptoms, but he remains withdrawn and odd and expresses the belief that he has been "chosen" for a special mission on earth. Medical evaluation is unremarkable. What is the most appropriate diagnosis for this patient?

- A. Schizophrenia
- B. Schizoaffective disorder
- C. Schizophreniform disorder
- D. Brief psychotic disorder
- E. Delusional disorder
- F. Delusional disorder IPDD
- G. Psychosis due to a general medical condition

21. Sergio served in Iraq and fought in several difficult battles. Now whenever he hears a car backfire, he jumps out of his chair thinking that he is under attack. Sergio is showing a classic symptom of PTSD called:

- A. Lethargy
- B. Reoccurring and intrusive memories
- C. Re-experiencing
- D. Behavioral disinhibition

22. Patients suffering from conversion disorder have symptoms that consist primarily of:

- A. Pseudo neurological complaints
- B. Severe headaches
- C. Unexplained pain
- D. Gastrointestinal distress

23. A patient with body dysmorphic disorder (BDD) is best described as someone who:

- A. Has pain in many parts of his or her body
- B. Has a delusional preoccupation with his or her body
- C. Complains constantly of illness but is not sick
- D. Experiences anxiety when undergoing medical procedures



Answers

Questions No.	Answer
1	E
2	A
3	B
4	E
5	E
6	B
7	C
8	B
9	B
10	G
11	C
12	D
13	D
14	D
15	A
16	B
17	B
18	A
19	E
20	B
21	C
22	A
23	B