

Section 1:

- (G)old – 25 questions

1. According to Erik Erikson psychosocial developmental theory, which of the following crisis occurs at the adolescent age group?

- A. Basic trust versus basic mistrust
- B. Intimacy versus isolation
- C. Identity versus role diffusion
- D. Integrity versus despair
- E. Initiative versus guilt

2. According to Erik Erikson psychosocial developmental theory, which of the following crisis occurs at the geriatric (mature) personal?

- A. Identity versus role diffusion
- B. Intimacy versus isolation
- C. Integrity versus despair
- D. Initiative versus guilt
- E. Basic trust versus basic mistrust

3. Kohlberg proposed six stages of moral development, grouped in three levels, derived from posing moral dilemmas to a variety of subjects. Which of the followings is Kohlberg stage of conventional morality level?

- A. Social contract
- B. Reward
- C. Personal principles and ethics
- D. Approval & disapproval
- E. Punishment

4. Gender identity is a child's sense of maleness or femaleness is established by age?

- A. One year
- B. Adolescent
- C. Three years
- D. Five years
- E. Ten years

5. All of the followings are characteristics of Jean Piaget sensory motor stage except one?

- A. Animism
- B. Can't understand the concept of death
- C. Object permanence
- D. Discriminatory smiling
- E. Egocentrism

6. Which of the following is a feature of Jean Piaget sensory motor stage?

- A. Precausal logic
- B. Animism
- C. Authoritarian morality
- D. Abstract thinking
- E. Object permanence

7. All of the followings are characteristics of developmental tanner stage two except one?

- A. None of the choices
- B. Childish penis size**
- C. Enlargement of scrotum and testes
- D. Spars, straight pubic hair
- E. Breast buds

8. Systematic desensitization is a therapeutic technique for treatment of anxiety and phobias by imagining oneself in a progression of fearful situations and using relaxation strategies that compete with anxiety. What type of learning this technique depends on?

- A. Observational learning
- B. Operant conditioning
- C. Associative learning**
- D. Modeling
- E. Cognitive learning

9. A baby turns his face towards the direction of touch, This is?

- A. Grasp reflex
- B. None of the choices
- C. Moro reflex
- D. Babiniski reflex
- E. Rooting reflex**

10. A 8-year-old boy has a terminal illness. His parents have told him that he is going to die. Which of the following is most likely to characterize this child's conception of death?

- A. That others can die but he cannot die**
- B. That everyone dies at some time
- C. That people die but then come back to life
- D. That he can die but others cannot

11. Which of the following is considered as a risk factor for suicide?

- A. Female gender
- B. Marriage
- C. Employment
- D. None of the answers**
- E. All of the answers

12. Which of the following is a stage described by Kubler-Ross in death & bereavement?

- A. All of the answers**
- B. Depression
- C. Acceptance
- D. Bargaining
- E. Denial

13. All of the following activities a child can do in his first year of life except one:

- A. Crawls, fear of falling
- B. Walks alone**
- C. One-handed approach/grasp of toy
- D. Changes hands with toy

14. Which of the following screening tests should be done at age 40 years?

- A. Colon cancer in females
- B. Colon cancer in males
- C. Abdominal aortic aneurysm
- D. Breast cancer in females

15. Social perspective-taking is the ability to adopt another person's point of ____

- A. Kohlberg
- B. Bleuler
- C. Freud
- D. Erikson

16. A 4-year-old boy survives a house fire in which his father was killed. He has only minor injuries. Although he has been told that his father has died, in the weeks after the fire the child continues to ask for his father. The best explanation for this boy's behavior is:

- A. An undiagnosed head injury
- B. Refusal to believe the truth
- C. A normal reaction for his age
- D. An acute reaction to severe stress

17. Erikson differs from Freud by his placing greater emphasis on?

- A. Cognitive development
- B. Instinctual drives
- C. Object relations
- D. Cultural & social factors in development

18. After surviving a heart attack John refused to start a healthy lifestyle and:

- A. Denial
- B. Acceptance
- C. Bargaining
- D. Anger

20. According to Sigmund Freud psychosexual developmental theory castration anxiety, penis envy, Oedipal complex in males and Electra complex in females are features of:

- A. Phallic stage
- B. Latent stage
- C. Preoperational stage
- D. Anal stage

21. According to Sigmund Freud, which of the following best describes Primary processes?

- A. Typically conscious
- B. Non logical and primitive
- C. Characteristic of the neuroses
- D. Absent during dreaming

22. According to Sigmund Freud psychosexual developmental theory acquisition of sexual maturity & Increasing identification with same-sex parent are features of:

- A. Genital stage
- B. Anal stage
- C. Phallic stage
- D. Oral stage
- E. Latent stage

23. Fingers curl around objects placed at hand. This is:

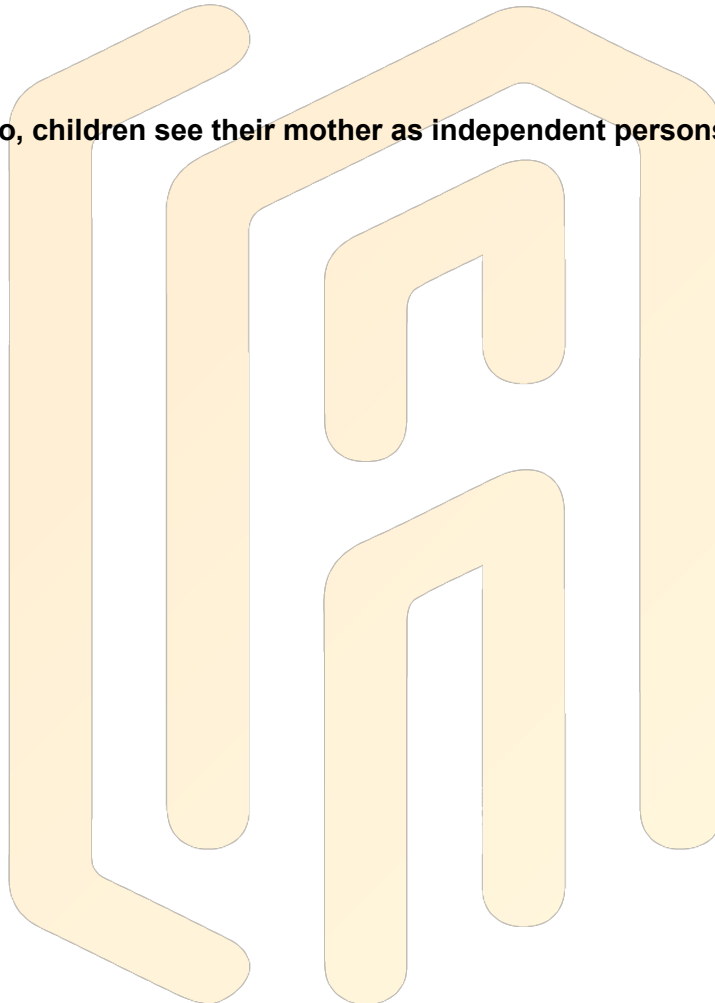
- A. Babiniski reflex
- B. Rooting reflex
- C. None of the above
- D. Grasp reflex**
- E. Moro reflex

24. In which of the following age groups is the stage of operational thought present?

- A. 11 through the end of adolescence
- B. None of the above
- C. 7 to 11 years**
- D. Birth to 2 years
- E. 2 to 7 years

25. By the age of two, children see their mother as independent persons

- True**
- False



Answers

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

Section 2:

- Reviews (Kaplan + Pretest + Uworld) - **13** questions
 - Kaplan: 2 questions
 - Pretest: 7 questions
 - Uworld: 4 questions

1. A 4-year-old girl is brought by her mother to see the local pediatrician. The mother insists that the girl be given a complete physical exam. The physical exam turns up nothing abnormal. The mother insists that something must be wrong with the girl because she spends hours playing by herself and talking with a “friend” that no one else can see. In addition, two to three times a week the girl wakes up screaming from nightmares and is convinced that there is some sort of “monster” in her closet that is going to eat her as she sleeps. The physician’s next action should be to

- A. Ask the mother about any recent trauma or changes in the girl’s life
- B. Reassure the mother that the girl is displaying normal behavior for her age
- C. Re-examine the girl for signs of sexual abuse
- D. Schedule the girl for psychiatric evaluation
- E. Send the girl for a neurologic consultation

2. An 8-year-old girl is brought to the emergency department by her grandmother, who reports that she found the girl sitting in her apartment, dirty and disheveled, during a heat wave. The girl reports that she had not eaten in 2 days or seen her mother in the past 24 hours. Physical examination shows the girl to be severely dehydrated and lethargic in her responses to physical stimuli. At this point, the physician’s next step would be to

- A. Ask the girl if she would like to stay in the hospital for a while
- B. Contact the local child welfare agency
- C. Contact the police and report the girl’s mother for neglect
- D. Initiate IV fluids for the child
- E. Obtain permission from the grandmother to begin treatment for the child
- F. Try to contact the girl’s mother

3. A 5-year-old girl loves her father’s attention and becomes irritated with her mother when her mother kisses her father. The child tells her father she wants to marry him when she grows up. Which Freudian theory best describes the developmental stages this child is in?

- A. Oral
- B. Anal
- C. Phallic
- D. Oedipal
- E. Latency

4. Piaget is best known for which of the following theories?

- A. Cognitive development
- B. Psychosexual development
- C. Psychosocial development
- D. Interpersonal development
- E. Attachment

5. A 4-year-old child is brought to the psychiatrist by her mother. Although the child is developing normally, she is scheduled to have her tonsils removed. The mother wishes to make this operation as smooth and atraumatic as possible. Using Piaget's theory, what should the psychiatrist tell the mother about how this upcoming event should be explained to the child?

- A. No explanation will be helpful; the mother should try to stay with the child at all times.
- B. No explanation need be given, but the child should be asked what questions she has about the upcoming event and those questions should be answered.
- C. Verbal explanations will not be helpful. The upcoming event should be role played with the child through the use of dolls and toys.
- D. A simplified verbal explanation should be given to the child.
- E. A verbal explanation of the operation should be given, with all the terms the child will hear in the hospital used. The child should be engaged in a question and answer session afterward.

6. A 25-month-old boy plays with a ball, which rolls under a couch. The boy promptly crawls under the couch to retrieve the ball. According to Piaget's theories of cognitive development, which thinking process best describes this child's behavior?

- A. Object permanence
- B. Basic trust
- C. Initiative versus guilt
- D. Object constancy
- E. Sensorimotor stage

7. Erikson's developmental theories differ from Freud's in that Erikson placed greater emphasis on which of the following?

- A. Cultural factors in development
- B. Instinctual drives
- C. Interpersonal relations
- D. Psychosexual development
- E. Object relations

8. A 3-year-old boy is brought to the physician by his mother, who is concerned about his behavior. She states that he repeatedly is physically aggressive toward a doll. He throws the doll around the room and hits it with his hand while saying, "Bad Johnny." The boy had not displayed this behavior until 3 months previously. The mother mentions that the only change she can think of that occurred approximately 3 months previously is that the boy started in day care. Which of the following is the most likely explanation for this behavior?

- A. The boy has developed childhood schizophrenia.
- B. The boy is engaging in fantasy play.
- C. The boy is engaging in cooperative play.
- D. The boy is acting out his frustration with the mother for putting him in day care.
- E. The boy would prefer another toy that is not a doll.

9. Which of the following is the single most significant developmental event of middle childhood (typically defined as between the ages of 6 and 12)?

- A. The onset of puberty
- B. Going to school
- C. The development of an overt interest in the opposite sex
- D. The consolidation of personality
- E. A growing concern with cultural values and ideologies

10. A 5-year-old girl is brought to the office by her mother, who is concerned after observing her daughter speak to an empty chair in her room on several occasions. The girl's medical history is significant for preterm birth at 36 weeks gestation but is otherwise noncontributory. Her family history is significant for cerebrovascular accident and depression in her maternal grandfather and schizoaffective disorder in her father. When questioned, the patient says she sees her grandmother at night and likes to speak to her before she goes to bed. The grandmother died 2 months ago and had lived in the family home. For a few weeks following the death, the girl would become tearful and frequently ask her parents when her grandmother would be coming back. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis in this patient?

- A. Acute stress disorder
- B. Brief psychotic disorder
- C. Major depression
- D. Normal behavior
- E. Post-traumatic stress disorder
- F. Schizophreniform disorder

11. A 2-year-old girl is brought to the office due to concerns about her development. The girl says approximately 40 words and does not string words together. She can jump, walk upstairs slowly, build a 6-block tower, and follow short commands. She feeds and helps to dress herself. The girl's mother says, "My daughter is such a happy child. She loves playing with the other kids at day care. She is affectionate and caring toward us and her dog. I don't know why she won't speak. Her sister was using sentences by age 2. Is there something wrong with her?" Which of the following is the most appropriate response by the physician?

- A. Every child is different, we will reevaluate her development next year
- B. Her speech delay raises concern for autism spectrum and requires further evaluation
- C. There is no need to worry, your child's development is within the normal range
- D. Your child may have a language disorder and could benefit from further assessment

12. A 3-year-old boy is brought to the office for a well-child visit. His mother reports that, apart from an ear infection last year, he is in good health. The child started preschool this year. He plays alongside other children and often copies what they are doing but does not play cooperatively with them. The patient knows his age and gender and speaks in 3-word sentences. He can ride a tricycle. The patient cannot use a spoon or fork but enjoys eating with his hands. He scribbles spontaneously but cannot copy a circle. He weighs 14.5 kg (32 lb) and is 96.5 cm (3 ft 2 in) tall. Head circumference is 50.8 cm (20 in). Which of the following developmental milestones is likely delayed in this patient?

- A. Cognitive
- B. Fine motor
- C. Gross motor
- D. Language
- E. Social

13. A 3-year-old boy is brought to the office by his parents due to behavioral difficulties. His mother says, "He is physically healthy and affectionate but has become more defiant and often resists our instructions about getting ready for bed. He plays roughly with his 6-year-old brother and throws tantrums when he has to share his toys or put them away." His preschool teacher describes him as an "active child" who sometimes talks out loud to classmates while the teacher is speaking. He is easily distracted and often gets up to walk around the classroom. The patient is able to draw circles, speak 3-word sentences, go upstairs with alternating feet, and use the toilet but cannot wipe himself. His parents express concern about his inability to dress himself and about his bed-wetting that occurs approximately twice a week. Physical examination is unremarkable. Which of the following is the most likely explanation for the child's behavior?

- A. Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder
- B. Conduct disorder
- C. Developmental delay
- D. Disruptive mood dysregulation disorder
- E. Normal development
- F. Oppositional defiant disorder

Answers

Questions No.	Answer
1	B
2	D
3	C
4	A
5	C
6	A
7	A
8	B
9	B
10	D
11	D
12	B
13	E

Section 1:

- (G)old – 17 questions

1. Monthly bonus, weekly payment & salary at the end of the month all those are types of?

- A. Variable ratio reinforcement
- B. Variable interval reinforcement
- C. Continuous reinforcement
- D. Fixed interval reinforcement
- E. Fixed ratio reinforcement

2. Token economy is often used in behavioral management programs for children and depends on which of the following learning processes?

- A. Modeling
- B. None of the choices
- C. Classical conditioning
- D. Observational Learning
- E. Cognitive learning

3. In 1920, Watson and Rayner induces a white-rat phobia in Little Albert:

- A. Cognitive learning
- B. Modeling
- C. Operant conditioning
- D. Classical conditioning

4. A worker received 20 dollars for every ten pieces of shirts he finished, this is called:

- A. Variable ratio reinforcement
- B. Fixed ratio reinforcement
- C. Variable interval reinforcement
- D. Fixed interval reinforcement

5. Which of the following is considered to be a behavioral model of depression?

- A. Low rate of response-contingent reinforcement
- B. Learned helplessness
- C. All of the above
- D. Absence of reinforcement

6. In the past, a child has on occasion received money for cleaning his room. Despite the fact that he has not received money for cleaning his room for the past month, the child's room-cleaning behavior continues (is resistant to extinction). This child's room-cleaning behavior was probably learned using which of the following methods?

- A. Fixed interval reinforcement
- B. Variable ratio reinforcement
- C. Continuous reinforcement
- D. Fixed ratio reinforcement

7. A dog usually salivates when served with food. After repeated exposure to bell sound paired with food, the dog salivates upon bell sound alone without food. However, after a long while of being given a bell sound without food, the dog gradually reduced, and finally stopped, salivating. According to Pavlov's classical conditioning, which of the following is the unconditioned stimulus?

- A. Saliva
- B. Both saliva and bell sound
- C. Bell sound
- D. Dog

E. Food

8. In Pavlovian experiment If the conditional stimulus is repeatedly presented without the unconditioned stimulus then the conditioned response gradually disappears, This is called:

- A. Delay conditioning
- B. Typical response
- C. Classical conditioning
- D. Extinction**
- E. Acquisition stage

9. Surprise bonus, pop quiz & listening to the radio waiting your favorite song all these are types of:

- A. Fixed Interval reinforcement
- B. Variable ratio reinforcement
- C. Fixed ratio reinforcement
- D. Variable Interval reinforcement**
- E. Continuous reinforcement

10. A 6-year-old boy who used to suck his fingers excessively which made him a victim of joke at his school and affects his performance. As part of this child's treatment, you decide to use behavior therapy. Which of the following behavior techniques you preferred to use?

- A. Systematic desensitization
- B. Fading
- C. Stimulus control
- D. Aversive stimuli**
- E. Stress reduction

11. Pavlovian and operant conditioning differ in several ways, which of the following is true

- A. Pavlov's experiments are not elicited and thus controlled by the presentation of an antecedent stimulus.
- B. The "response" observed in Skinner's experiment is elicited or compelled by an antecedent stimulus in any obvious way.
- C. The "response" observed in Skinner's experiment is controlled by its consequences.**
- D. All of them.

12. A student sometimes got A on his midterm exams last year when he used his green pen to write the exams. Now he always takes his lucky green pens to exams. How did the student's superstitious behavior arise?

- A. Observational learning
- B. Classical conditioning
- C. Operant conditioning**
- D. None of the above

13. In Pavlov's experience the bell is considered the conditional stimulus

- Ture**
- False

14. In operant conditioning, psychologically significant event is associated with the behavior rather than the stimulus

- Ture**
- False

15. Responses observed in operant conditioning are elicited by antecedent stimuli and are controlled by their consequences

- Ture**
- False

16. Classical and operant conditioning are the main concepts of learning according to Pavlov

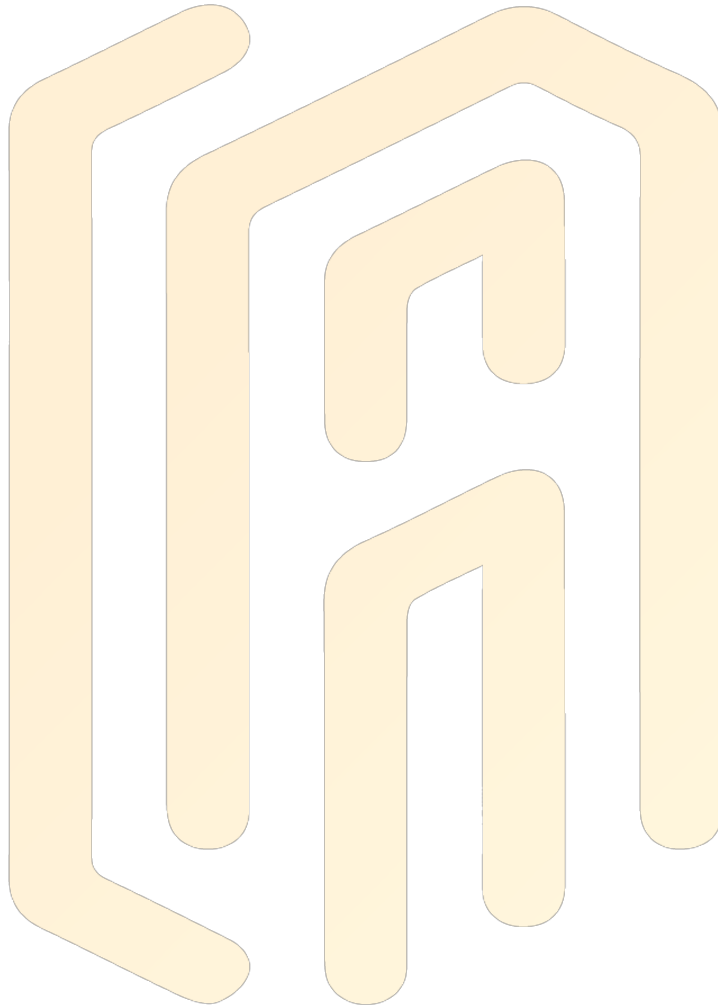
Ture

False

17. Operant and respondent conditioning serve a common functional allow people adapt to the environment

Ture

False



Answers

Questions No.	Answer
1	D
2	B
3	D
4	B
5	C
6	B
7	E
8	D
9	D
10	D
11	C
12	C
13	Ture
14	Ture
15	Ture
16	False
17	Ture

Section 2:

- Reviews (Kaplan + Uworld) - 7 questions
 - Kaplan: 6 questions
 - Uworld: 1 question

1. Psychiatric conditions must be understood as the result of biochemical imbalances and maladaptive behavioral patterns. The concept of “learned helplessness,” important for the understanding of the behavioral patterns common in depressed patients, originates from animal studies in which the experimenter prevents

- A. Spontaneous recovery
- B. Extinction behavior
- C. Stimulus generalization
- D. Operant reinforcement
- E. Avoidance behavior

2. At the direction of his parents, a child has learned to pick up his toys and clean his room before he goes to bed each night. To most increase the chances that the child will continue this behavior in the future, even when the parents are not present, from this point forward reinforcement of the child should follow what type of reinforcement schedule?

- A. Fixed ratio reinforcement
- B. Fixed interval reinforcement
- C. Variable ratio reinforcement
- D. Variable interval reinforcement
- E. Noncontingent reinforcement

3. A child’s crying can be the manifestation of an innate biological response or of conditioned behavior. Operant conditioning is most likely to account for which of the following instances of crying in an 18-month-old child? Crying that

- A. Occurs spontaneously without any apparent cause
- B. Increases in intensity when the adult does not respond
- C. Occurs when the child is hungry
- D. Occurs in response to an unexpected, sudden, painful stimulus
- E. Occurs when the mother leaves the child in the care of a new babysitter

4. Two brothers have been fighting. Exasperated, the mother says to one of her sons, “Go to your room until you apologize to your brother for hitting him!” The mother’s words are an example of the application of:

- A. Operant conditioning
- B. Punishment
- C. Aversive conditioning
- D. Negative reinforcement
- E. Extinction

5. After repeated exposure to a nurse in a white coat followed by an injection, a child learns to cower and cry in response to anyone approaching in a white coat. The child’s behavior can best be explained as an example of:

- A. Shaping
- B. Instrumental conditioning
- C. Mediated reflex response arc
- D. Classic conditioning
- E. Observational learning

6. A man who has smoked two packs of cigarettes a day for the past 20 years decides to give up smoking, but is unsuccessful. When questioned by his physician, he notes that he has the most trouble refraining from smoking when he has his usual glass of bourbon every evening. Having “bourbon and a smoke” is how he relaxes at the end of the day. The physician suggests that he refrain from having his bourbon each evening and substitute an evening stroll instead. The physician’s advice is based on an application of the principle of

- A. Aversive conditioning
- B. Biofeedback
- C. Systematic desensitization
- D. Fading
- E. Stimulus control

7. A 25-year-old graduate student with a history of recurrent ear infections as a child feels anxious and sweats when she is in the examination room with her primary care physician. She recently got a roommate, a nursing student, who leaves her stethoscope on the coffee table after returning from class. The patient sweats and feels her heart start to race whenever she sees the stethoscope. This patient's response to her roommate's stethoscope is an example of which of the following phenomena?

- A. Classical conditioning
- B. Negative punishment
- C. Operant conditioning
- D. Reaction formation

Answers

Questions No.	Answer
1	E
2	C
3	B
4	D
5	D
6	E
7	A

Section 1:

- (G)old – 12 questions

1. A 32-year-old man who is unconsciously attracted to his wife's sister becomes extremely jealous whenever his wife speaks to another man?

- A. Projection
- B. Isolation of affect
- C. Denial
- D. Rationalization
- E. Regression

2. Which of the following is not considered a mature defense?

- A. Altruism
- B. Suppression
- C. Anticipation
- D. Somatization
- E. Humor

3. An 18-year-old male lives alone with his mother, he hates her. He is embarrassed that he has these feelings, and compensates by taking care of her, attending to her every need. Which of the following is the defense mechanism he used?

- A. Projection
- B. Sublimation
- C. Displacement
- D. Reaction formation
- E. Repression

4. The period of pairing required between an unconditioned stimulus and a conditioned stimulus in a Pavlovian experiment for the association to be learned and the conditioned response to occur is called the?

- A. Delay conditioning
- B. Typical response
- C. Classical conditioning
- D. Acquisition stage
- E. Extinction

5. A 26-year-old medical student who has unconscious angry, violent feelings chooses to do a surgery residency, what defense mechanism he used?

- A. Sublimation
- B. Rationalization
- C. Splitting
- D. Repression
- E. Projection

6. A 23-year-old man impulsively steals a pack of gum at a convenience store. He has never stolen anything previously, and almost immediately upon exiting the store with the gum, he begins to feel extremely guilty. Which of the following concepts introduced by Freud is most likely responsible for this man's emotional response to his theft?

- A. Preconscious function
- B. Superego
- C. Id
- D. Ego
- E. Conscious function

7. Of the following defense mechanisms, which is considered the most mature?

- A. Intellectualization
- B. Regression
- C. Sublimation
- D. Dissociation

8. A 32-year-old woman is given the news by her physician that she has breast cancer and will need surgery, followed by chemotherapy. She returns home after the appointment, and her husband asks how the visit went. She tells him that "everything was fine." For the rest of the evening, she behaves as if there had been no bad news given to her. In fact, she appears to be in good spirits. Which of the following defense mechanisms is likely being employed by this woman?

- A. Sublimation
- B. Projection
- C. Reaction formation
- D. Denial
- E. Altruism

9. A 40-year-old man who is angry at his wife, but does not consciously acknowledge that anger, shouts at his children as soon as he returns home from work.

- A. Denial
- B. Regression
- C. Displacement
- D. Projection

10. A 20-year-old woman diagnosed with borderline personality disorder thinks of her therapist as "the best person in the world." The next week, the therapist announces that he will be going on vacation. The patient then says that he is "the worst person in the world." What is the defense mechanism that allows people to see others as either all good or all bad?

- A. Intellectualization
- B. Repression
- C. Splitting
- D. Devaluation
- E. Idealization

11. A primary care physician notices that many of her patients use statements like "I can't stop smoking because I'll gain weight," or "when I'm sick, I only want to eat junk food." Statements like these:

- A. Decrease a patient's sense of self-esteem
- B. Increase anxiety
- C. Produce conflict in the conscious mind
- D. Are examples of the use of defense mechanisms
- E. Are conscious mental techniques

12. A 32-year-old man who is unconsciously attracted to a famous actor and used to behave, dress and even speak like him. This man is using which of the following defense mechanisms

- A. Introjection
- B. Projection
- C. Isolation of affect
- D. Regression
- E. Rationalization

Answers

Questions No.	Answer
1	A
2	D
3	D
4	D
5	A
6	C
7	C
8	D
9	C
10	C
11	D
12	B

Section 2:

- Reviews (BRS + Kaplan + Uworld) - **20** questions
 - BRS: 8 questions
 - Kaplan: 7 questions
 - Uworld: 5 questions

1. Which of the following structures of the mind work at least partly on an unconscious level?

- A. The id only
- B. The id and the ego only
- C. The id, ego, and superego
- D. The ego and superego only
- E. Not the id, ego, or superego

2. Which of the following structures of the mind is (are) at least partly developed in atypical 4-year-old child?

- A. The id only
- B. The id and the ego only
- C. The id, ego, and superego
- D. The ego and superego only
- E. Not the id, ego, or superego

Questions 3-8, For the individual in each of the numbered questions, choose the defense mechanism that he or she is most likely to be using.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| A. Regression | G. Reaction formation |
| B. Undoing | H. Intellectualization |
| C. Denial | I. Sublimation |
| D. Rationalization | J. Displacement |
| E. Projection | K. Suppression |
| F. Dissociation | L. Splitting |

3. A 35-year-old lawyer scheduled for surgery the next day insists that her mother stay overnight in the hospital with her.

The answer is: **A**

4. A 32-year-old man who is unconsciously attracted to his wife's sister becomes extremely jealous whenever his wife speaks to another man.

The answer is: **E**

5. A 26-year-old medical student who has unconscious angry, violent feelings chooses to do a surgery residency.

The answer is: **I**

6. A man who has just received word that his child has been in an accident and has been taken to the hospital calmly arranges for his work to be done by a colleague before he rushes to the hospital.

The answer is: **K**

7. A 30-year-old woman who was abused by her father throughout her childhood manages her hostility toward him by baking cookies for him.

The answer is: **G**

8. A patient who has been diagnosed with obsessive–compulsive disorder tells the doctor that he has to count all the lights in the ceiling before he can sit down to study. If he does not count the lights, he becomes anxious and is unable to study.

The answer is: **B**

9. Bob is an avid sports fan who runs 5 miles every day for fitness and relaxation, and frequently plays touch football with others in this neighborhood. One day after he had had an argument with his wife, Bob got into a fistfight during a football game and had to be restrained by his teammates. The defense mechanism that most likely accounts for Bob's behavior is:

- A. Acting out
- B. Denial
- C. Displacement**
- D. Dissociation
- E. Intellectualization
- F. Introjection
- G. Isolation
- H. Passive–aggressive
- I. Projection
- J. Rationalization
- K. Reaction formation
- L. Regression
- M. Repression
- N. Splitting

10. A 64-year-old male factory worker is hospitalized after barely surviving a serious myocardial infarction. His life was saved by the administration of emergency balloon angioplasty. The following day his primary care physician visits the patient's hospital room. Much to his surprise, he finds the patient, who never did much exercise before, on the floor doing push-ups and saying, "Time to get in shape, doc!" The patient's word and behavior in this instance are most likely the result of the defense mechanism of:

- A. Denial
- B. Dissociation
- C. Acting out
- D. Undoing**
- E. Reaction formation

11. A father, who has lost his daughter as the result of a traffic accident involving a drunk driver, organizes a local chapter of a national group campaigning to stop the sale of liquor to minors and to legislate mandatory jail time for anyone convicted of drunk driving. "If I can't have my girl back, at least I can make sure it doesn't happen to some other father," he says. The defense mechanism that most likely accounts for this behavior is:

- A. Acting out
- B. Suppression
- C. Reaction formation
- D. Displacement
- E. Sublimation**

12. A 32-year-old Irish male appears at the clinic complaining of “a slight pain” on his left side. Upon examination, he is found to have two broken ribs. When informed of this, the man insists that it cannot be that serious and asks only for some medication for the pain. This is best characterized as the defense mechanism of:

- A. Displacement
- B. Denial**
- C. Depression
- D. Isolation
- E. Reaction formation

13. A woman with no previous history of promiscuity suddenly begins to take on sexual partners of both sexes, one right after the other. The record shows that her new pattern of sexual behavior started soon after the death of a child to whom she was very close. Yet, there is no indication of a period of mourning. The woman’s behavior suggests the defense mechanism of:

- A. Isolation
- B. Suppression
- C. Denial
- D. Acting out**
- E. Undoing

14. “No, I don’t remember, and I don’t want to remember,” cries a man asked to recall a painful episode from his childhood. The defense mechanism most closely suggested by this man’s words and behavior is:

- A. Projection
- B. Denial
- C. Intellectualization
- D. Dissociation
- E. Repression**

15. When asked about his impending heart operation, the patient recounts the procedures in detail. He seems remarkably well versed and, upon questioning, admits that he has been “reading everything I can get my hands on” about it. He discusses the details for hours, yet shows no emotional reaction to the impending events. The defense mechanism that most likely accounts for this scenario is:

- A. Rationalization
- B. Repression
- C. Regression
- D. Isolation
- E. Intellectualization**

Questions 16 to 20, choose one answer to each question from these choices

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Undoing | K. Splitting |
| B. Denial | L. Blocking |
| C. Regression | M. Somatization |
| D. Rationalization | N. Introjection |
| E. Projection | O. Repression |
| F. Reaction formation | P. Isolation of affect |
| G. Intellectualization | Q. Acting out |
| H. Sublimation | R. Passive aggression |
| I. Displacement | S. Humor |
| J. Suppression | |

16. A 32-year-old man sees his psychiatrist for a follow-up visit. He states that when he talks to his wife, he is often angry on the inside but never expresses it. This behavior is most representative of which defense mechanism?

The answer is: **P**

17. Of the following defense mechanisms, which is considered the most mature?

The answer is: **H**

18. A 45-year-old woman brings her stepson to the office for a well-child visit. She never wanted children due to her unhappy childhood and wishes her marriage did not include being a stepmother to her husband's 5-year-old son. In the waiting room, the woman seems excessively concerned when the boy accidentally trips and is clearly uninjured. During the visit, she tells the physician that she adores the child and describes her elaborate preparations for his birthday party. Which of the following defense mechanisms best explains this woman's behavior?

The answer is: **F**

19. A 72-year-old woman is admitted to the hospital due to abnormal vaginal bleeding. Uterine cancer is diagnosed and the patient is scheduled for a hysterectomy. Following successful surgery, the patient compliments her surgeon, exclaiming that she is "a brilliant doctor who saved my life." After an uneventful recovery, the patient is ready to return home. On the day of discharge, a nurse informs her that the surgeon is running late due to an emergency. The patient responds angrily that the surgeon is "Terrible and doesn't care about patients." Which of the following is the most likely explanation for this patient's behavior?

The answer is: **K**

20. A 14-year-old boy is brought to the office by his parents, who are worried about his reaction to their recent decision to divorce. Despite their efforts to be supportive and engage him, he has not expressed any feelings directly about the divorce. When the patient is evaluated alone, he shares that he feels his parents are angry with him, although he cannot think of any instances when they expressed any anger toward him. On examination, the patient appears sullen and reports his mood is "fine." This patient is most likely using which of the following defense mechanisms?

The answer is: **E**

Answers

Questions No.	Answer
1	C
2	B
3	A
4	E
5	I
6	K
7	G
8	B
9	C
10	D
11	E
12	B
13	D
14	E
15	E
16	P
17	H
18	F
19	K
20	E

Section 1:

- (G)old – 16 questions

1. According to Holmes and Rahe scale used to quantify stressful life events. A man who takes 350 points on this scale that means that:

- A. He had 50% chance of a major stress-induced health problem in next 2 years
- B. Relatively low amount of life change and low susceptibility to stress-induced health problems
- C. He had 100% chance of a major stress-induced health problem in next 2 years
- D. None of the above
- E. He had 80% chance of a major stress-induced health problem in next 2 years

2. According to Holmes and Rahe scale used to quantify stressful life events. A man who takes 130 points on this scale that means that:

- A. He had 50% chance of a major stress - induced health problem in next 2 years
- B. He had 100% chance of a major stress-induced health problem in next 2 years
- C. He had 80% chance of a major stress-induced health problem in next 2 years
- D. None of the above
- E. Relatively low amount of life change and low susceptibility to stress-induced health problems

3. All of the following are used to measure the verbal IQ by Wechsler Intelligence Scale except one:

- A. Digit span
- B. Arithmetic
- C. Digit symbols
- D. Vocabulary
- E. Information

4. All of the followings are used to measure the performance IQ by Wechsler Intelligence Scale except one:

- A. Picture completion
- B. Object assembly
- C. Digit span
- D. Block design
- E. Digit symbols

5. When the patient is aware of the problem but ambivalent of starting treatment, what is the stage of behavioral change he is on:

- A. Maintenance
- B. Contemplation
- C. Preparation
- D. Relapse
- E. Precontemplation

6. Which of the following is a feature of type (A) personality?

- A. None of the above
- B. They don't mind losing
- C. They are impatient
- D. They are not competitive
- E. They live in lower levels of stress

7. A 20-year-old college student is referred for testing to evaluate poor academic performance. He reports that he has always "struggled" to pass his classes despite studying for many hours. He attends all of his lectures and is able to pay attention, yet he does not seem to be able to adequately learn the material. While he is very frustrated, he denies significant depression. Which of the following tests would be most appropriate to determine this patient's problem:

- A. Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC)
- B. Thematic apperception test
- C. MMPI-2 (Minnesota Multiphasic personality inventory)
- D. Draw-a-Person Test
- E. Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-Revised (WAIS-R)

8. Perception of an emotion-arousing stimulus causes physiological changes which are then mentally interpreted and experienced as the relevant emotion. The emotion is therefore secondary to physiological response. This theory of emotion is described by:

- A. JAMES-LANGE THEORY
- B. Adolf Meyer theory
- C. CANNON-BARD (THALAMIC) THEORY
- D. John Boulby theory
- E. Osgood schlatter theory

9. Perception of an emotion-arousing stimulus leads to the concurrent experience of emotion and physiological response. Thalamus controls processing of sensory information. This theory of emotional perception is:

- A. Osgood shlatter theory
- B. John Boulby theory
- C. CANNON-BARD THEORY
- D. JAMES-LANGE THEORY
- E. Adolf Meyer theory

10. Which of the following features of the general adaptation syndrome described by Hans Selye indicates that the client is at higher risk for mental illness:

- A. None of the answers
- B. All of the answers
- C. Initial alarm
- D. Resistance
- E. Exhaustion

11. Which of the following is a feature of the general adaptation syndrome described by Hans Selye?

- A. Exhaustion
- B. All of the answers
- C. Resistance
- D. Initial alarm
- E. None of the answers

12. A patient is administered a test that consists of viewing a set of 10 inkblots sequentially. The responses to the inkblots are noted by the examiner in relationship to the content of the perception, the area of the blot that forms the basis of the response, and the aspects of the area that are used to form the response. The test being administered is which of the following?

- A. Thematic apperception test
- B. Sentence completion
- C. Rorschach test
- D. Projective drawing test
- E. Object assembly

13. All of the followings are features of type (B) personality except one:

- A. They don't mind losing
- B. They are not competitive
- C. They live in lower levels of stress
- D. They are impatient**
- E. None of the answers

14. All of the followings are physical symptoms induced by stress except one:

- A. Stomach cramps
- B. Increased heart rate
- C. Depression**
- D. Bone aches
- E. Headache

15. Which of the following is a feature of type B personality except one?

- A. They are not competitive
- B. They don't mind losing
- C. They live in lower levels of stress
- D. They are impatient**
- E. All of above

16. A projective personality test in which the patient is asked to tell a story about what is going on or what is in the picture?

- A. Thematic apperception test**
- B. Sentence completion
- C. Rorschach inkblot test
- D. Projective drawing test do
- E. Object assembly

Answers

Questions No.	Answer
1	E
2	E
3	C
4	C
5	B
6	C
7	E
8	A
9	C
10	E
11	B
12	C
13	D
14	C
15	D
16	A

Section 2:

- Reviews (BRS + Quizlet) - **11** questions
 - BRS: 2 questions
 - Quizlet: 9 questions

1. A child is tested and found to have a mental age of 12 years. The child's chronological age is 10 years. What is the IQ of this child?

- A. 40
- B. 60
- C. 80
- D. 100
- E. 120**

2. A child is tested and is found to have an IQ of 90. What category of intellectual function best describes this child?

- A. Severely intellectually disabled
- B. Moderately intellectually disabled
- C. Mildly intellectually disabled
- D. Borderline
- E. Normal or average**

3. This stage of the general adaptation syndrome is accompanied by activation of the sympathetic nervous system.

- A. Alarm**
- B. Exhaustion
- C. Resistance
- D. Termination

4. The phrase "I'm embarrassed because my face is red" is best explained by which theory of emotion?

- A. Cannon-Bard
- B. Schachter-Singer
- C. James-Lange**
- D. Common-sense theory of emotion

5. "I believe that emotions and physiological arousal tend to happen simultaneously." Which theorist would be responsible for making such a statement?

- A. Walter Cannon or Philip Bard**
- B. William James or Carl Lange
- C. Stanley Schachter or Jerome Singer
- D. Sigmund Freud or Erik Erikson

6. One day at school, someone collides with you in the hall and knocks you down, causing you to be angry. However, when playing football with friends, if you get knocked down, you do not express anger. What theory best explains how we label each situation and choose the appropriate emotion to show?

- A. James-Lange
- B. Cannon-Bard
- C. Schachter-Singer**
- D. Facial feedback

7. Greg rushes to an appointment, arriving 20 minutes early, while Aaron arrives with only minutes to spare. Slightly annoyed when Greg points this out, Aaron replies very casually, "Hey, I'm here." We might assume Greg has more of a _____ personality, while Aaron is more _____.

A. Type A; Type A

B. Type B; Type A

C. Type A; Type B

D. Type B; Type B

8. In terms of intelligence:

A. Identical twins are more similar to one another than are fraternal twins.

B. Fraternal twins are more similar to one another than are non-twin siblings.

C. Adopted children are more similar to their biological parents than their adoptive parents.

D. All of the above statements are true.

9. A score above 300 on the SRRS would indicate a person has _____ of becoming ill or having an accident.

A. A very high risk

B. A low risk

C. An average risk

D. No risk

10. In which of Selye's stages is death a possible outcome?

A. Alarm

B. Reaction

C. Resistance

D. Exhaustion

11. Which theory of emotion relies heavily on cognition and labeling?

A. The original, or common-sense, theory

B. Schachter and Singer's theory

C. Cannon and Bard's theory

D. James and Lange's theory

Answers

Questions No.	Answer
1	E
2	E
3	A
4	C
5	A
6	C
7	C
8	D
9	A
10	D
11	B

Section 1:

- (G)old – 22 questions

1. Wernicke syndrome which is due to thiamine deficiency is associated with which of the following substances abuse?

- A. Alcohol
- B. Barbiturates
- C. Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)
- D. Amphetamines
- E. Cocaine

2. A 32-year-old woman is brought to the emergency room when she complains of chest pain. She is noted to be hypervigilant and anxious, with a pulse of 120 beats per minute and BP of 160/97. She has widely dilated pupils. Her toxicology screen is positive. Which of the following drugs is she most likely to have used?

- A. Cannabis
- B. Heroin
- C. Cocaine
- D. Benzodiazepines
- E. Morphine

3. Multiple ulcerations over the limbs is mostly associated with which of the following types of substance use disorder?

- A. Opioids
- B. Nicotine
- C. Alcohol
- D. Cocaine
- E. Benzodiazepines

4. Symptoms occurring on absolute or relative stoppage of a substance after repeated and prolonged use of the substance:

- A. Tolerance
- B. Intoxication
- C. Craving
- D. Delirium
- E. Withdrawal

5. Which of the following substances don't have severe withdrawal manifestations?

- A. Benzodiazepines
- B. Cannabis
- C. Alcohol
- D. Opioids
- E. Barbiturates

6. 25 years old, single, not employed and he used to abuse cannabis excessively in the past three years, he became aware of the problem, he started to search for good clinics to start treatment but didn't find one till now. What is the stage of behavioral change he is on?

- A. Precontemplation
- B. Contemplation
- C. Relapse
- D. Maintenance
- E. Preparation

7. Disulfiram is a medication used in the treatment of substance abuse disorder depending on a behavioral therapy technique called aversive therapy. Which of the following substances of abuse can be treated with this medication?

- A. Cocaine
- B. Heroin
- C. Cannabis
- D. Benzodiazepines
- E. Alcohol

8. Which of the following medications is used to treat opioid toxicity?

- A. Methadone
- B. None of the answers
- C. Benzodiazepines
- D. Flumazenil
- E. Naloxone

9. Which of the following substances is likely to increase dopamine levels?

- A. Benzodiazepines
- B. Opioids
- C. Barbiturates
- D. Cocaine
- E. Cannabis

10. Repeated drug administration results in diminished drug effect this is called:

- A. Sensitization
- B. All of the answers
- C. Excretion
- D. Metabolism
- E. Tolerance

11. Which of the following vitamin deficiency is most commonly seen in patients with long standing alcohol abuse:

- A. Vitamin B12
- B. Vitamin B2
- C. Folic acid
- D. Vitamin B6
- E. Thiamine (B1)

12. Twins born to alcoholic parents and raised by non-alcoholic parents are more likely to become alcoholics. This supported the:

- A. All of the answers
- B. Genetic heritability
- C. Biological theory of alcoholism
- D. Social influence
- E. Psychological factors

13. Laboratory tests useful in making the diagnosis of alcohol abuse or dependence include:

- A. Increase bilirubin
- B. All of the answers
- C. None of the answers
- D. Increase gamma GT
- E. AST/ALT ratio 2/1

14. Laboratory tests useful in making the diagnosis of alcohol abuse or dependence include?

- A. AST/ALT ratio 2/1
- B. All of the choices
- C. Triglycerides
- D. MCV
- E. None of the choices

15. A transient condition following the administration of psychoactive substance resulting in disturbances in level of consciousness, cognition, perception, affect or behavior, or other psychophysiological functions and responses:

- A. Intoxication
- B. Tolerance
- C. Craving
- D. Delirium
- E. Withdrawal

16. Concordance rates of alcoholism are higher for monozygotic versus dizygotic twins. This supported the:

- A. Biological theory of alcoholism
- B. Social influence
- C. All of the answers
- D. Psychological factors
- E. Genetic heritability

17. Amnestic disorder (Korsakoff syndrome) is associated with long-term use of which substance?

- A. Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)
- B. Barbiturates
- C. Cocaine
- D. Alcohol
- E. Amphetamines

18. When the patient is aware of the problem but ambivalent of starting treatment, what is the stage of behavioral change he is on?

- A. Preparation
- B. Maintenance
- C. Contemplation
- D. Relapse
- E. Precontemplation

19. Which of the following substances is likely to induce psychosis?

- A. Benzodiazepines
- B. Tramadol
- C. Cannabis
- D. Alcohol
- E. Barbiturates

20. Amnestic disorder (Korsakoff syndrome) is associated with long term use of:

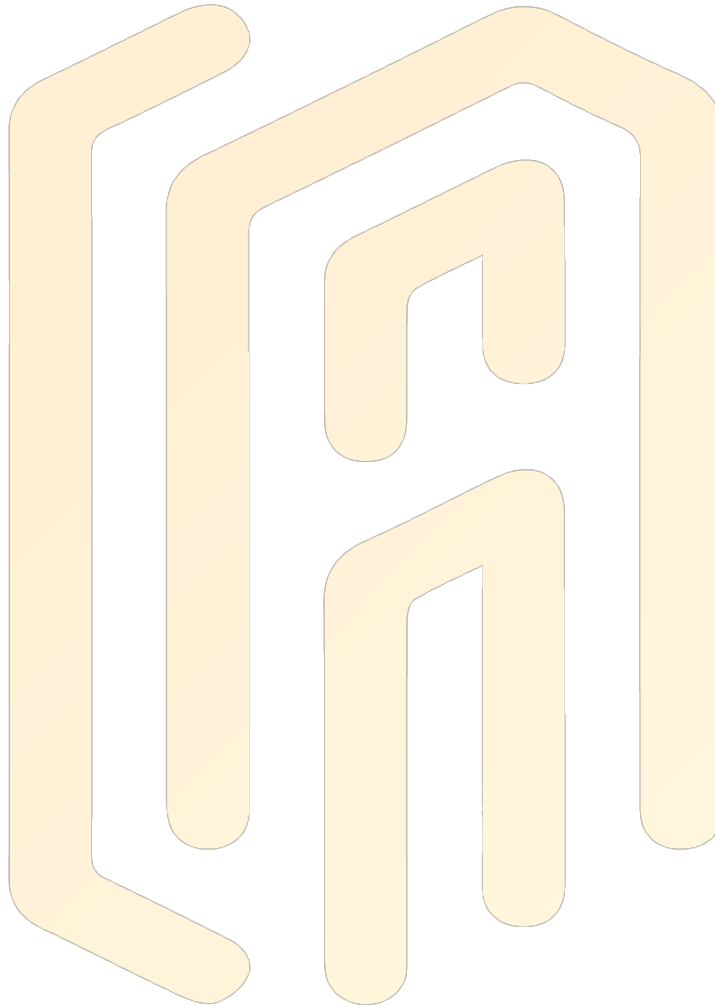
- A. Benzodiazepines
- B. Nicotine
- C. Alcohol
- D. Opioids
- E. Cocaine

21. Alcohol Dependence is supported specifically by evidence of tolerance effects and withdrawal symptoms that develop within:

- A. 1-2 hours of restricted consumption
- B. 3-6 hours of restricted consumption
- C. 4-12 hours of restricted consumption**
- D. 12-24 hours of restricted consumption

22. All of the following is feature of fatal alcoholic syndrome except one:

- A. Flat midface
- B. Small head
- C. Smooth philtrum
- D. Large head**
- E. Short nose



Answers

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

Section 2:

- Reviews (Kaplan + Uworld) - 13 questions
 - Kaplan: 2 questions
 - Uworld: 11 questions

1. Parents bring their 17-year-old son to the emergency department because he is "just not himself." Preliminary examination shows the boy to be drowsy, with slurred speech, pupillary constriction, lethargy, and generally positive affect. The boy is most likely intoxicated with which of the following?

- A. Caffeine
- B. Cannabis
- C. Cocaine
- D. LSD
- E. Alcohol
- F. Inhalants
- G. Phencyclidine
- H. Nicotine

I. Opiates

- J. Sedative hypnotics

2. The medical record of a 65-year-old white man details a long list of medical conditions, including diabetes, gastric ulcer, recurrent headache, and peripheral neuropathies. A history of substance-related disorder is also documented, though no specifics are provided. When interviewing the patient, the physician is most likely to discover that the substance abused by the patient most likely was:

A. Alcohol

- B. Cocaine
- C. Caffeine
- D. Ecstasy
- E. Hallucinogens
- F. Inhalants
- G. Opiates
- H. Sedative hypnotics

3. A 6-year-old boy is brought to the office by his mother due to behavioral difficulties at school. His teacher has said, "He interrupts the class, doesn't listen, and cannot sit still for more than a few minutes." He has been sent home on a few occasions for hitting other children and taking their toys. The patient was adopted at age 6 months and his birth history is unknown. He runs around the office playing with various toys and is easily distracted. Vital signs are within normal limits. Weight and height are tracking on the 10th percentile, and head circumference is below the 5th percentile for age and sex. Physical examination reveals short palpebral fissures, a smooth philtrum, thin upper lip, and difficulty with both gross and fine motor coordination. Which of the following is the likely cause of this patient's condition?

A. CGG trinucleotide repeat

B. Intrauterine alcohol exposure

- C. Intrauterine cocaine exposure
- D. Intrauterine rubella exposure
- E. Trisomy 18
- F. Trisomy 21

4. A 17-year-old girl is brought to the office by her mother, who is concerned about her daughter's weight loss and mood changes. The girl has lost 4.5 kg (10 lb) in the last 2 months and has been uncharacteristically irritable. The mother says that she has suddenly become a "picky eater" and that she now often refuses to eat, insisting that she is "just not hungry." She also worries that her daughter is not sleeping enough. When questioned about these concerns, the patient denies having any problems and says that she feels "fine" and just has lots of energy. She adds, "Isn't it healthy to be thin and fit? I don't understand what my mother is worried about." The patient's height is 157.5 cm (5 ft 2 in) and her weight is 47.6 kg (105 lb). Physical examination shows a thin girl with erythema of the turbinates and nasal septum and mild facial acne. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Anorexia nervosa
- B. Avoidant/restrictive food intake disorder
- C. Bipolar II disorder
- D. Bulimia nervosa
- E. Cocaine use disorder
- F. Marijuana use disorder
- G. MDMA (ecstasy) use disorder

5. A 37-year-old man is admitted to the hospital for right lower-lobe pneumonia. He is given antibiotics, and his shortness of breath and fever improve by the second hospital day. However, he now has new onset abdominal pain, diarrhea, and severe muscle aches. The patient has no history of gastrointestinal conditions or prior surgeries but does admit to recreational drug use. Temperature is 36.8 C (98.2 F), blood pressure is 124/80 mm Hg, and pulse is 88/min. On examination, the patient appears uncomfortable and anxious. Pupils are dilated and there is prominent lacrimation. Abdominal examination reveals hyperactive bowel sounds without tenderness or distension. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Alcohol withdrawal
- B. Amphetamine intoxication
- C. Antibiotic side effect
- D. Benzodiazepine withdrawal
- E. Cocaine intoxication
- F. Nicotine withdrawal
- G. Opioid withdrawal
- H. Viral gastroenteritis

6. A 24-year-old man comes to the office for treatment of opioid use disorder. The patient has a 6-year history of heroin use and his addiction has cost him most of his savings. His boss has spoken to him about his erratic moods and inconsistent work performance, and he is now in danger of losing his job. The patient asks for help, saying, "I have tried so hard to do this on my own. My parents have spent a lot of money on counseling. It helps for a while, but then I go back to using. They are fed up and refuse to see me anymore. I don't want to use, but the craving is so strong." The physician refers the patient to an opioid treatment program where he is started on maintenance therapy with methadone. During the next follow up appointment, he reports a marked reduction in his cravings. Which of the following properties of the administered drug is most likely responsible for the improvement in this patient's condition?

- A. Long half-life
- B. Low potency
- C. Low risk of dependence
- D. Low risk of respiratory depression
- E. Low risk of withdrawal
- F. Partial agonist activity

7. A 26-year-old woman is found unresponsive and not breathing on the bedroom floor by her father. Despite resuscitation efforts, she is pronounced dead in the emergency department. The woman had recently returned home after an unsuccessful attempt to live independently and maintain employment as a waitress. She completed a substance use residential treatment program 6 months ago. Her father says, "I know she drank and used a lot of different drugs over the years, but she seemed less depressed and I had hoped things were finally turning around for her." According to epidemiological data, accidental or intentional ingestion of which of the following drug classes is the most likely cause of overdose death in this patient?

- A. Alcohol
- B. Antidepressants
- C. Benzodiazepines
- D. Opioids**
- E. Over-the-counter pain medications
- F. Stimulants

8. A 14-year-old boy is brought to the emergency department by a teacher after being found staggering and falling on the ground in the school parking lot between classes. When she found him, the patient seemed lethargic and disoriented and his speech was slurred. His condition slowly improved over the next 30 minutes; when the patient is evaluated in the emergency department an hour after the teacher found him, he is alert, oriented, and able to speak clearly. Temperature is 36.7 C (98.1 F), blood pressure is 102/65 mm Hg, and pulse is 62/min. On physical examination, there are abrasions on the right forearm and shin and a rash around the nostrils and mouth. The patient has no known medical history. Which of the following substances is the most likely cause of this patient's symptoms?

- A. Alcohol
- B. Benzodiazepines
- C. Cocaine
- D. Inhalants**
- E. Opiates
- F. Phencyclidine

9. A 28-year-old man is hospitalized due to the acute onset of severe depression and suicidal ideation for several days. He was recently thrown out of his mother's home after stealing her money to support his drug habit. The patient reports fatigue and vivid, disturbing dreams. The nursing staff note that he is irritable, withdrawn, hypersomnolent, and hyperphagic. The patient has an extensive history of substance abuse and has been hospitalized previously for alcohol detoxification. Blood pressure is 110/80 mm Hg and pulse is 64/min. Physical examination shows old injuries from a motorcycle accident but no other abnormalities. On mental status examination, he appears lethargic and dysphoric. This patient's current symptoms are most likely the result of which of the following conditions?

- A. Alcohol withdrawal
- B. Benzodiazepine withdrawal
- C. Cannabis withdrawal
- D. Cocaine withdrawal**
- E. Major depressive disorder
- F. Opiate withdrawal

10. A 63-year-old man comes to the office for a follow-up examination of hypertension. At his last appointment, he revealed that he had increased his intake of 12-oz cans of beer from 3 to 6 cans a day due to stress at work. The physician advised him to seek help for his alcohol use as it could be causing his elevated blood pressure and has many negative health risks. The patient now tells the physician, "I thought about what you said. I know my alcohol use has gotten out of hand and is affecting my health. My wife and daughter also say that I need to quit. I have decided to look into options for treatment in my area." Which of the following best describes this patient's stage of behavioral change?

- A. Action
- B. Contemplation
- C. Intellectualization
- D. Maintenance
- E. Precontemplation
- F. Preparation**
- G. Rationalization

11. A 31-year-old man is brought to the emergency department by the police after he assaulted a stranger who he thought was following him. The police report indicates that when the patient was arrested, he was shouting, "You don't understand, I'm the one who needs protection-the Russians are after my secrets!" In the emergency department, the patient is diaphoretic and tremulous. He is very easily distracted and cannot give a clear history. Temperature is 37 C (98.6 F), blood pressure is 164/102 mm Hg, and pulse is 112/min with a normal rhythm. Extraocular movements are intact, and the pupils are dilated. His speech is loud, rapid, and difficult to interrupt. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Anticholinergic toxicity
- B. Bipolar disorder, manic episode
- C. Cocaine intoxication**
- D. Delusional disorder, persecutory type
- E. Opioid withdrawal
- F. Phencyclidine intoxication
- G. Schizophreniform disorder

12. A 42-year-old man is admitted to the hospital after sustaining fractures of his right femur and tibia in a motor vehicle collision that resulted in the death of the other driver. The patient becomes agitated, hypervigilant, and paranoid 12 hours after admission. He repeatedly complains to the nurses that he can hear people in the corridor making insulting remarks about him. When hospital staff check the area near the patient's room, no one is found. Medical records reveal no significant past medical history, and psychiatric history is significant for cocaine, marijuana, and alcohol abuse. He has smoked 2 packs of cigarettes a day for the past 10 years. On examination, the patient is alert and oriented. Temperature is 37.2 C (99 F), blood pressure is 140/90 mm Hg, pulse is 95/min, and respirations are 18/min. The patient's hallucinations resolve the next day and his behavior returns to baseline. He is discharged home soon thereafter. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute stress disorder
- B. Alcoholic hallucinosis**
- C. Brief psychotic disorder
- D. Cocaine withdrawal
- E. Delirium tremens
- F. Paranoid personality disorder
- G. Phencyclidine intoxication

13. A 22-year-old woman is brought to the emergency department by friends after passing out at a party. They report that alcohol and marijuana were available at the party but are not sure what the patient was using. The friends have seen her use cocaine and marijuana in the past. Bottles of prescription alprazolam and hydrocodone are found in her handbag. The patient has no known history of medical problems and there is no evidence of trauma. On examination, she is stuporous. Temperature is 36.1 C (97 F), blood pressure is 100/60 mm Hg, pulse is 54/min, and respirations are 6/min. The pupils are 2 mm and reactive. Heart and lung examination is normal and bowel sounds are present. On neurologic examination, the patient responds to painful stimuli and has decreased reflexes bilaterally. Administration of glucose, vitamin B, (thiamine), and naloxone has no effect. Which of the following substances is the most likely cause of these findings?

A. Alcohol and benzodiazepines

B. Alcohol and cocaine

C. Alcohol and marijuana

D. Alcohol and opiates

E. Benzodiazepines only

Answers

Questions No.	Answer
1	I
2	A
3	B
4	E
5	G
6	A
7	D
8	D
9	D
10	F
11	C
12	B
13	A