

# Database of questions for the Medical Final Examination (LEK)

## Part 1 Psychiatry

Modified 30.01.2024

### Question nr 1

Bulimia is **the least** commonly accompanied by:

- A. major depressive disorder.
- B. anankastic personality disorder.
- C. borderline personality disorder.
- D. addictions.
- E. anxiety disorders.

### Question nr 2

The depressive episode in the course of the bipolar disorder is characterized, more frequently than the one in the course of recurrent depressive disorder, by:

- A. hypersomnia.
- B. first episode occurring at young age.
- C. presence of symptoms of psychosis.
- D. resistance to the treatment with antidepressant medications.
- E. all the above.

### Question nr 3

Psychotherapy may participate to varying degrees in the pharmacological treatment of the following illnesses:

- A. anxiety disorders, depression, personality disorders, psychosis.
- B. depression, psychosis.

- C. anxiety disorders, psychosis.
- D. personality disorders, psychosis.
- E. anxiety disorders, depression, personality disorders.

Question nr 4

Sedation, body weight gain and hypotonia are the most important side effects of:

- A. olanzapine.
- B. risperidone.
- C. quetiapine.
- D. amisulpride.
- E. aripiprazole.

Question nr 5

Which of the following medications **is not** used for premature ejaculation treatment?

- A. clomipramine.
- B. sertraline.
- C. fluoxetine.
- D. dapoxetine.
- E. all the above are used.

Question nr 6

Indicate the true statement concerning dementia:

- A. memantine is registered for the treatment of mild and moderate dementia in Alzheimer disease.
- B. because of the hypersensitivity to cholinesterase inhibitors it is recommended to use memantine in dementia with Lewy bodies.
- C. neurological symptoms are typical of frontotemporal dementia, as opposed to Alzheimer disease.
- D. in dementia with Lewy bodies the longest timespan between the onset of

parkinsonism and the onset of dementia symptoms is 6 months.

**E.** haloperidol is the first-line medication for the treatment of dementia with Lewy bodies and visual hallucinations.

#### Question nr 7

Which of the following types of dementia is characterized by the shortest life expectancy?

**A.** dementia in Alzheimer's disease.

**B.** vascular dementia.

**C.** dementia with Lewy bodies.

**D.** frontotemporal dementia.

**E.** dementia in Parkinson's disease.

#### Question nr 8

The time criterion for diagnosis of insomnia is the persistence of symptoms above:

**A.** one week.

**B.** two weeks.

**C.** one month.

**D.** six months.

**E.** a year.

#### Question nr 9

A 23-year-old male reports that he has been hearing the "voice in his head, which comments what the man is doing and tells him to commit suicide". Which syndrome is this symptom the most characteristic of?

**A.** depressive.

**B.** paranoid.

**C.** paranoic.

**D.** alcohol dependence.

**E.** catatonic.

### Question nr 10

The main symptoms of atypical depression include:

- A.** hypersomnia, loss of appetite.
- B.** mood reactivity, increased appetite.
- C.** circadian mood fluctuations, body weight loss.
- D.** increased appetite, psychomotor unease.
- E.** evening mood worsening, shortened sleep.

### Question nr 11

The rescue team has been called to a 16-year-old female patient because of fainting. On examination: the pulse 45/min., arterial pressure 90/50 mmHg, ventricular arrhythmia on the ECG, sodium 135 mmol/L, potassium 3 mmol/L; height 165 cm, weight 35 kg. The rescue team should:

- A.** transport the patient to the psychiatric ward.
- B.** transport the patient to the pediatric ward.
- C.** transport the patient to the emergency department.
- D.** leave the patient at home and recommend a consultation with the general practitioner.
- E.** leave the patient at home and recommend a consultation in the outpatient psychiatric clinic.

### Question nr 12

An emergency medical ambulance has been called for a 71-year-old patient who passed out. On examination: heart rate 85/min., blood pressure 100/60 mmHg, the ECG - normal, sodium: 130 mmol/L, potassium: 3 mmol/L, height 165 cm, weight 65 kg. Abnormal allopsychic orientation, normal autopsychic orientation, the patient has auditory hallucinations and is susceptible to suggestion. The emergency team should:

- A.** transport the patient to the psychiatric ward.
- B.** transport the patient to the ward for internal diseases.

- C. transport the patient to the emergency room.
- D. left the patient at home and recommend a visit to the family doctor.
- E. left the patient at home and recommend a visit to the outpatient psychiatric clinic.

Question nr 13

Indicate the proper definition of personality:

- A. complex of relatively stable features, characteristics of human which give relative cohesion to his/her behaviour.
- B. assigning to yourself or to other people exaggerated negative characteristics or features.
- C. complex of genes which determine the behaviour and characteristics of man.
- D. ability to think abstractly.
- E. ability to think critically about adults as well as oneself.

Question nr 14

The only disorder of sexual preference (paraphilia) which incidence in females and males is similar is:

- A. fetishism.
- B. masochism.
- C. sadism.
- D. exhibitionism.
- E. voyeurism.

Question nr 15

In women taking oral contraceptives an interaction with normotymic medications may occur. Which of the following may be recommended as safe medications that do not lower plasma concentration of hormonal contraceptives?

- 1) lithium;
- 2) valproate;
- 3) carbamazepine;
- 4) second-generation antipsychotics;
- 5) lamotrigine.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,3,4.
- B. 2,4,5.
- C. 1,2,4,5.
- D. 1,3,4,5.
- E. 2,3,4,5.

**Question nr 16**

In a 25-year-old female patient suffering from schizophrenia akathisia occurred as a result of pharmacotherapy. The patient probably takes:

- A. olanzapine.
- B. quetiapine.
- C. clozapine.
- D. amisulpride.
- E. aripiprazole.

**Question nr 17**

Muscle pain, dysphoria, psychomotor agitation, tearing, increased perspiration, and goose bumps are some of the symptoms of abstinence after the withdrawal of:

- A. cannabinoids.
- B. benzodiazepines.
- C. cocaine.
- D. alcohol.
- E. heroin.

**Question nr 18**

Hebephilia is a subtype of:

- A. fetishism.

- B. exhibitionism.
- C. pedophilia.
- D. sadomasochism.
- E. transvestism.

Question nr 19

Which of the following shows significant preventive activity against suicidal tendencies?

- A. olanzapine.
- B. quetiapine.
- C. valproate.
- D. lamotrigine.
- E. lithium salts.

Question nr 20

Beck's cognitive triad includes the following elements of a person's belief system present in depression:

- 1) 'I didn't achieve anything in my life';
- 2) 'the world is a danger to me';
- 3) 'I am too sensitive';
- 4) 'I have constant memory problems';
- 5) 'things can only get worse'.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,3,4.
- B. 1,3,4.
- C. 2,3,4.
- D. 1,2,5.
- E. 3,4,5.

Question nr 21

Persistent pain is one of the symptoms accompanying depression that can significantly worsen its course. Which of the following antidepressants should be considered in such

a clinical setting?

- 1) duloxetine;
- 2) trazodone;
- 3) agomelatine;
- 4) venlafaxine;
- 5) milnacipran.

The correct answer is:

- A.** only 2.
- B.** only 4.
- C.** 3,5.
- D.** 1,2,4.
- E.** 1,4,5.

#### Question nr 22

Nyctophobia is a fear of:

- A.** darkness.
- B.** mice, rats.
- C.** snakes.
- D.** dirt.
- E.** change.

#### Question nr 23

Forensic psychiatric opinions in criminal cases are associated with:

- 1) adjudication on the merits on admission to the hospital;
- 2) adjudication on insanity;
- 3) adjudication on the degree of sanity;
- 4) adjudication on the conscious expression of the will;
- 5) adjudication on the free expression of the will;
- 6) adjudication on the mental state tempore criminis.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,3.
- B.** 1,2,6.



C. 2,3,5.

D. 4,5,6.

E. 2,3,6.

Question nr **24**

The most characteristic disorders of thought content in paranoid syndrome are:

A. unveiling thoughts.

B. poisoning.

C. jealousy.

D. hypochondrical.

E. ideas of reference.

Question nr **25**

Which of the following **cannot be** a preventive measure, ordered by the court, for a mentally ill patient who committed a crime?

A. surveillance with electronic monitoring.

B. treatment at the out-patient clinic.

C. constant care provided by the patient's family.

D. hospitalization at the psychiatric ward.

E. drug rehabilitation.

Question nr **26**

During which of the following sleep phase/stage loss of the tonus of striated muscles and dreams occur?

A. waking state.

B. REM.

C. NREM, stage 1.

D. NREM, stage 2.

E. NREM, stage 3.

Question nr 27

A 49-year-old woman came to the pharmacy and asks for a prescription drug that may help her fall asleep at night and soothe her nerves affected by a 'difficult family situation'. She promises to bring the prescription in several days as soon as her doctor comes back from vacation. She negates the overuse of sedatives or tranquilizers. When her request is declined she reacts with indignation, cry and more intense demand for the medication, asking for at least a few pills of diazepam. It is highly probably that the woman suffers from:

- A. general anxiety disorder.
- B. sleep disorder not due to medical condition.
- C. sedative use disorder.
- D. moderate depressive episode.
- E. bipolar disorder.

Question nr 28

Which of the following names is given to involuntary movements of the limbs or mimic muscles, not occurring during sleep, which intensify on emotional stimuli and are the side effect of certain medications?

- A. akathisia.
- B. dyskinesia.
- C. dystonia.
- D. paresthesia.
- E. bradykinesia.

Question nr 29

The somatic signs of anorexia include:

- A. amenorrhea.
- B. lanugo.
- C. osteoporosis.

D. bradycardia.

E. all the above.

Question nr **30**

Agitation is defined as:

A. slowly running, generalized anxiety.

B. intentional exaggeration of current symptoms.

C. intentional coverage of the symptoms that actually do not exist.

D. excessive physical activity combined with a feeling of inner tension.

E. sudden spurt in the course of catatonic stupor.

Question nr **31**

Disorders of sexual preference **do not** include:

A. pedophilia.

B. sadism and masochism.

C. transvestic fetishism.

D. dual-role transvestism.

E. exhibitionism.

Question nr **32**

The main symptom of alcohol hallucinations is:

A. delusional jealousy.

B. visual hallucinations.

C. auditory hallucinations.

D. auditory pseudohallucinations.

E. persecutory delusions.

Question nr **33**

In psychiatry the term "mania" denotes:

- A. synonym for suspiciousness, distrust, "conspiracy theories" ("paranoid mania").
- B. sense of superiority ("grandiose mania").
- C. synonym for psychiatric disorder, paranoia.
- D. set of psychopathological symptoms characterized by increased drive and mood, occurring among others in the course of affective disorders.
- E. synonym for compulsive actions (e.g. obsessive hand washing).

Question nr **34**

Which area of the brain is responsible for memory consolidation?

- A. prefrontal cortex.
- B. hippocampus.
- C. diencephalon.
- D. amygdala.
- E. basal ganglia.

Question nr **35**

What is the time criterion for the diagnosis of dysthymia in children?

- A. 2 years.
- B. 1 year.
- C. 6 months.
- D. 1 month.
- E. 2 weeks.

Question nr **36**

In which of the following personality disorders are father's features the primary risk factor?

- A. histrionic.

B. paranoid.

C. emotionally unstable.

D. dyssocial.

E. schizoid.

Question nr **37**

Please indicate the true statements concerning pseudomnesias:

- 1) these are otherwise known as alleged memories;
- 2) they include confabulation;
- 3) they include memory hallucinations;
- 4) these are otherwise known as identifying memory illusions;
- 5) these are otherwise known as allomnesias;
- 6) they include cryptomnesias.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,3.

B. 1,2,6.

C. 2,3,4.

D. 2,3,5.

E. 1,3,6.

Question nr **38**

The most common side-effects of the SSRI include:

A. cognitive disturbances.

B. angina symptoms.

C. vertigo.

D. nausea, diarrhea, sleeplessness.

E. suicidal thoughts.

Question nr **39**

Qualitative disorders of motor activity **do not** include:

- A. catalepsy.
- B. cataplexy.
- C. echopraxia.
- D. command automatism.
- E. posturing.

Question nr **40**

Amenorrhea occurred in a 25-year-old patient with schizophrenia when the pharmacotherapy was started. She was most probably treated with:

- A. olanzapine.
- B. quetiapine.
- C. ziprasidone.
- D. risperidone.
- E. aripiprazole.

Question nr **41**

A need for wearing cloths of the opposite sex, mainly to get sexual arousal and the looks of the opposite sex, is called:

- A. fetishism.
- B. voyeurism.
- C. transvestic fetishism.
- D. frotteurism.
- E. transsexualism.

Question nr **42**

Indicate **the false** statement:

- A. confabulating patient is susceptible to suggestions.
- B. confabulating patient's emotional saturation is athymic, parathymic or catathymic.

C. content of confabulations is constant and not evolving.

D. emotional saturation of a patient speaking out memory hallucinations is synthymic.

E. confabulations and memory hallucinations are types of pseudomnesia.

Question nr **43**

Parasomnias **do not** include:

A. somnambulism.

B. nightmares.

C. nocturnal bruxism.

D. narcolepsy.

E. sleep terrors.

Question nr **44**

According to the article 23 of the act on the mental health, a person can be hospitalized at the psychiatric hospital without their consent if:

1) is mentally ill and does not take medications systematically;

2) is mentally ill and poses a threat to their own life;

3) is mentally ill and poses a threat to other people's health or life;

4) poses a threat to the legal system;

5) is suspected of mental illness to verify the diagnosis by observation.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2.

B. 2,3.

C. 1,3,4.

D. 2,3,4.

E. 1,2,3,5.

Question nr **45**

The treatment of aggravated symptoms of alcohol withdrawal syndrome includes:

1) hydration of the patient;

2) correction of electrolyte and vitamin deficiencies;

3) use of benzodiazepines;

4) use of SSRI agents.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2.
- B. 1,2,3.
- C. all the above.
- D. 3,4.
- E. only 1.

#### Question nr 46

Dysfunctional behaviour, euphoria, a feeling of power, excessive vigilance, superiority beliefs, strife, aggression, repetitive, stereotyped behaviours, auditory and visual delusions, delusional attitude. Additionally one of the following symptoms occurs: cardiac arrhythmia, increased arterial blood pressure, sweating, chills, nausea, vomits, dilated pupils, muscle weakness. This description refers to:

- A. exacerbation of schizophrenia.
- B. bipolar disorder, manic episode.
- C. bipolar disorder, mixed episode.
- D. overdose of psychostimulants (amphetamine).
- E. alcohol withdrawal syndrome.

#### Question nr 47

In the treatment of a depression episode due to bipolar disorders one should order first:

- A. fluoxetine.
- B. haloperidol.
- C. doxepin.
- D. valproic acid.
- E. lamotrigine.

#### Question nr 48

Negative symptoms of schizophrenia include:



- A. nihilistic delusions.
- B. hallucinations.
- C. poverty of speech.
- D. pseudohallucinations.
- E. formal thought disorders.

Question nr **49**

The assumption and maintenance of inappropriate or bizarre and usually uncomfortable postures (e.g. with rotation or bending) is called:

- A. motor mannerisms.
- B. echopraxia.
- C. cataplexy.
- D. motor stereotypies.
- E. posturing.

Question nr **50**

A patient feels fear of public speaking - is predominantly afraid of being judged by other people. The most probable diagnosis is:

- A. social phobia.
- B. panic disorder.
- C. generalized anxiety disorder.
- D. agoraphobia.
- E. panic disorder with agoraphobia.

Question nr **51**

A 67-year-old woman lives alone in a small apartment. She has been conflicted with her neighbors for 2 years. She threatens them and keeps tapping the pipes and the ceiling. She believes the neighbors let a poisonous gas into her flat. She frequently calls the police asking for an intervention. She complains of the neighbors, ineffectiveness of the police and building authority. She was never treated psychiatrically before. Which of the

following is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. schizophrenia.
- B. schizotypal disorder.
- C. persistent delusional disorder.
- D. acute and transient psychotic disorder.
- E. schizoaffective disorder.

Question nr 52

Mantism is:

- A. total block of the train of thought that has been already slowed down.
- B. no verbal response from the patient despite direct commands and encouraging.
- C. burdensome feeling of the excess of spontaneously occurring trains of thought or topics, usually disturbing and expressed in the form of limited fluency, clarity and content of speech.
- D. persistent repetition of a single action.
- E. repetition of words or consonants that do not form a meaningful entity, but are connected only by a similarity of sounds.

Question nr 53

Please indicate the true statements concerning ADHD:

- 1) typically diagnosed by the age of 3;
- 2) more frequent in boys;
- 3) characterized by attention deficit, hyperactivity, impulsiveness;
- 4) characterized by communication, social interaction, behaviour and play disorders;
- 5) genetic factors play a significant role;
- 6) intellectual disability concerns 65-88% of those affected by ADHD;
- 7) accompanied by developmental disorders of speech.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,3,5.
- B. 1,2,4,7.
- C. 2,3,6.

D. 1,4,5,7.

E. 2,3,5.

Question nr **54**

The most frequent side effect of clozapine is:

A. metabolic syndrome.

B. Parkinson-like syndrome.

C. cardiac arrhythmia.

D. leukopenia.

E. hyperprolactinemia.

Question nr **55**

Catalepsy is a kind of:

A. quantitative disorder of motor activity.

B. qualitative disorder of motor activity.

C. quantitative disorder of memory.

D. qualitative disorder of memory.

E. qualitative disorder of consciousness.

Question nr **56**

Indicate **the false** statement concerning suicides:

A. males less frequently than females commit successful suicide attempts.

B. females more often than males attempt suicide by using drugs.

C. alcohol significantly increases the risk of suicide.

D. depressive disorders and personality disorders are the most common psychiatric diagnoses in adolescents after suicide attempts.

E. low education level is one of socio-demographic factors affecting suicidal behavior.

Question nr **57**

The symptomatic treatment of choice in the case of panic disorder is the administration of:

- A. diazepam intravenously.
- B. haloperidol intramuscularly.
- C. short-acting alprazolam orally.
- D. venlafaxine orally.
- E. paroxetine orally.

Question nr **58**

A 58-year-old male patient was brought to the psychiatric hospital. The police was called by patient's wife because he was aggressive to her and to their neighbor. The patient is very jealous of his wife. He traces her, does not allow her to meet friends, and controls her. He threatened the neighbor and even his brother convinced that they were his wife's lovers. The patient has been addicted to alcohol for 25 years. The most probable diagnosis is the syndrome of:

- A. Fregoli.
- B. Capgras.
- C. Cotard.
- D. Otello.
- E. Ganser.

Question nr **59**

The primary medications used in the treatment of bipolar disorder include:

- 1) lamotrigine;
- 2) carbamazepine;
- 3) topiramate;
- 4) sulpiride;
- 5) lithium.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,3.
- B. 1,2,5.

C. 2,3.

D. 3,4.

E. 4,5.

Question nr **60**

Which of the following medicine combinations is the most dangerous?

A. escitalopram with quetiapine.

B. lamotrigine with sertraline.

C. bupropion with citalopram.

D. moclobemide with clomipramine.

E. agomelatine with venlafaxine.

Question nr **61**

Which of the peripartum disorders usually **does not** need to be treated?

A. postpartum depression.

B. antepartum depression.

C. "*baby blues*".

D. OCD.

E. general anxiety disorder.

Question nr **62**

Medications used ad hoc in a panic attack include:

A. fluoxetine.

B. venlafaxine.

C. alprazolam.

D. aripiprazole.

E. clorazepate.

Question nr **63**

Among mental disorders in adolescents, the highest mortality occurs in the case of:

- A. harmful use of alcohol.
- B. anxiety disorder.
- C. personality disorders.
- D. anorexia nervosa.
- E. schizophrenia.

Question nr **64**

Indicate the true statement concerning neuroleptic malignant syndrome:

- A. correlates with the increased dopaminergic transmission.
- B. occurs in 0.02-3% of patients treated with neuroleptics.
- C. more frequently occurs in women.
- D. gives hypothermia.
- E. is caused by renal insufficiency.

Question nr **65**

The situation in which otherwise normal speech suddenly interrupts is called:

- A. alogia.
- B. thought blocking.
- C. derailment.
- D. word salad.
- E. thought incoherence.

Question nr **66**

The group of dyssomnias **does not** include:

- A. narcolepsy.

**B.** restless legs syndrome.

**C.** hypersomnia.

**D.** somnambulism.

**E.** primary insomnia.

**Question nr 67**

Qualitative memory disorder consisting in recalling old information from memory, which is perceived as something new and original is called:

**A.** memory illusion.

**B.** cryptomnesia.

**C.** dysmnesia.

**D.** hallucination.

**E.** pseudomnesia.

**Question nr 68**

Observation for suspected mental condition of a patient staying in the psychiatric hospital according to the article 24 of the Act on the protection of mental health may last:

**A.** 10 days at most.

**B.** 10 days at least.

**C.** 14 days at most.

**D.** 14 days at least.

**E.** till the cessation of statutory premises and the article 24 does not specify time limits for such an observation.

**Question nr 69**

The symptoms and signs of delirium tremens **do not** include:

**A.** Reichardt sign (reading from a blank page).

**B.** cenesthetic hallucinations.

C. oneiric delusions.

D. bradycardia.

E. increased arterial blood pressure.

Question nr 70

Which of the following are typical of the Lewy body dementia?

1) faintings;

2) hypersensitivity to neuroleptics;

3) Parkinson-like syndrome symptoms;

4) delusions of poisoning;

5) visual hallucinations.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,5.

B. 1,2,3,5.

C. all the above.

D. 1,2,3.

E. 4,5.

Question nr 71

The sign that is characteristic of delirium tremens and is positive when a slight pressure on the patient's eyeballs triggers visual hallucinations is called:

A. Bell's phenomenon.

B. Reichardt's sign.

C. Aschaffenburg's sign.

D. Liepmann's sign.

E. Cullen's sign.

Question nr 72

Catalepsy is a symptom belonging to the following disorder group:

A. mood.



- B. impulse control.
- C. physical activity.
- D. awareness.
- E. will and complex activity.

Question nr 73

Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRI) **do not** include:

- A. sertraline.
- B. fluoxetine.
- C. fluvoxamine.
- D. vortioxetine.
- E. paroxetine.

Question nr 74

A 27-year-old man was diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia. His laboratory tests revealed the following abnormalities: fasting glycemia 110 mg/dL, total cholesterol 245 mg/dL, triglycerides 223 mg/dL. His waist circumference is 110 cm, and BMI - 29 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. Which of the following anti-psychotic agents is the best choice in that patient considering the above data?

- A. aripiprazole.
- B. clozapine.
- C. quetiapine.
- D. olanzapine.
- E. risperidone.

Question nr 75

The primary structure of the psyche that is identified as instinctual drives generating strong needs and emotions, which seeks immediate gratification is:

- A. the id.
- B. the superego.

- C. the conscious.
- D. the preconscious.
- E. the ego.

Question nr 76

The signs and symptoms of serotonin syndrome **do not** include:

- A. hyperthermia.
- B. decreased muscle tone.
- C. confusion.
- D. nausea and vomiting.
- E. increased sweating.

Question nr 77

Allomnesias include:

- 1) memory illusions;
- 2) cryptomnesias;
- 3) memory hallucinations;
- 4) identifying illusions (deja vu or deja vecu);
- 5) ecmnesias.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,4.
- B. 1,3,4.
- C. 2,3,4.
- D. 1,2,5.
- E. 3,4,5.

Question nr 78

Indicate the diagnostic criteria of anorexia nervosa:

- A. loss of weight or (in children) no weight gain leading to the body weight at least 5% below normal weight or expected weight according to the age and the height,

accompanied by symptoms of depression.

**B.** loss of weight or (in children) no weight gain leading to the body weight at least 10% below normal weight or expected weight according to the age and the height, accompanied by symptoms of depression.

**C.** loss of weight or (in children) no weight gain leading to the body weight at least 10% below normal weight or expected weight according to the age and the height; accompanying symptoms of depression are not necessary.

**D.** loss of weight or (in children) no weight gain leading to the body weight at least 15% below normal weight or expected weight according to the age and the height, accompanied by symptoms of depression.

**E.** loss of weight or (in children) no weight gain leading to the body weight at least 15% below normal weight or expected weight according to the age and the height; accompanying symptoms of depression are not necessary.

Question nr **79**

What is the time criterion for the diagnosis of generalized anxiety disorder?

**A.** 2 weeks.

**B.** 1 month.

**C.** 3 months.

**D.** 6 months.

**E.** 1 year.

Question nr **80**

Which of the following **is not** characteristic of acute confusional state?

**A.** disruption of the sleep-wake cycle.

**B.** increased psychomotor activity.

**C.** anhedonia.

**D.** impaired short-term memory.

**E.** abnormal allopsychic orientation.

Question nr **81**

The use of force by medical staff is regulated by:

- A. civil code.
- B. penal code.
- C. act on mental health protection.
- D. convention on human rights.
- E. Ministry of Health regulation.

Question nr **82**

Which of the following can be a cause of delirium in an elderly patient?

- A. pneumonia.
- B. infection of the urinary system.
- C. kidney failure.
- D. none of the three.
- E. all of the three.

Question nr **83**

Vitamin B1 deficiency is frequently observed in the course of:

- A. Korsakoff's syndrome.
- B. frontotemporal dementia.
- C. delirium.
- D. other depressive disorder.
- E. acute and transient psychotic disorders.

Question nr **84**

Which of the following should be monitored during the therapy with lithium?

- A. thyroid and kidney function.
- B. parathyroid gland function.

C. ECG.

D. triglyceride concentration.

E. complete blood count.

Question nr 85

The use of which of the following drug is associated with a high risk of developing metabolic syndrome, a risk which requires patient monitoring?

A. sertraline.

B. paroxetine.

C. risperidone.

D. olanzapine.

E. mianserin.

Question nr 86

The factors which **do not** affect the development of anorexia nervosa include:

A. genetic factors.

B. personality factors.

C. specific family relationships.

D. somatic illnesses.

E. cultural factors.

Question nr 87

A 30-year-old patient diagnosed with bipolar disorder was advised to take one of the medications preventing the relapse of the disease. After several days of the treatment polyuria and an upper limb tremor occurred. These effects suggest that the medication is:

A. carbamazepine.

B. valproic acid.

C. lamotrigine.

D. oxcarbazepine.

E. lithium salts.

#### Question nr 88

For several years a 35-year-old woman has been treated by her GP for numerous gastroesophageal symptoms (flatulence, nausea, occasionally abdominal pain), frequent urination, recurrent dyspnea not related to physical exercise. The symptoms occur in various constellations with variable intensity and are not related to her life events. She does not suspect any particular disease, but she is doing worse and worse. The patient was consulted by the gastroenterologist and cardiologist who did not find any diseases after performing necessary tests. She used various OTC pain-killers and muscle relaxants without a noticeable effect. The above picture corresponds to the diagnostic criteria of:

A. hypochondriasis (illness anxiety disorder).

B. somatization disorder (somatic symptom disorder).

C. psychogenic pain.

D. neurasthenia.

E. mixed conversion disorder.

#### Question nr 89

Which of the following syndromes is an example of paranoid syndrome:

A. Capgras.

B. Othello.

C. Cotard's.

D. Korsakoff's.

E. Ganser.

#### Question nr 90

Indicate **the false** statement concerning hypnagogia:

A. frequently refers to the situations encountered on the passing day.

- B.** may transform into dream.
- C.** occurs during the onset of the sleep.
- D.** is physiological.
- E.** is characterized by visual hallucinations only.

**Question nr 91**

Which of the following have been proved to be efficient in the therapy of dementia in the course of Alzheimer disease?

- 1) rivastigmine;
- 2) choline alfoscerate;
- 3) piracetam;
- 4) donepezil;
- 5) memantine.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,4.
- B.** 1,4,5.
- C.** 2,3,4.
- D.** 1,2,5.
- E.** 3,4,5.

**Question nr 92**

The disorders of thought 'content' occurring in the course of manic syndrome include:

- A.** racing thoughts.
- B.** flight of ideas.
- C.** nihilistic delusions.
- D.** grandiose delusions.
- E.** A,B,D are correct.

**Question nr 93**

Mutism is classified as a disorder of:

- A. thought content.
- B. perception.
- C. memory.
- D. thought form.
- E. emotions.

Question nr **94**

Which of the following is primarily used in the therapy of patients with personality disorder?

- A. psychotherapy.
- B. regular administration of SSRIs.
- C. regular administration of SNRIs.
- D. locked ward hospitalization.
- E. none of the above.

Question nr **95**

Which of the following personalities is characterized by suggestiveness, shallow unstable emotionality, theatricality, exaggerated emotional expression, and focusing on physical attractiveness?

- A. antisocial.
- B. paranoid.
- C. borderline.
- D. histrionic.
- E. anankastic.

Question nr **96**

Which of the following symptoms, apart from decreased mood, are among the basic symptoms of depressive syndrome?

- 1) attention disorder;
- 2) decreased energy or increased fatigue;



- 3) anhedonia or a loss of interest;
- 4) sleeping and eating disorders;
- 5) anxiety;
- 6) unwarranted guilt;
- 7) cancellation or suicidal thoughts.

The correct answer is:

**A.** 1,2.

**B.** 3,4.

**C.** 5,7.

**D.** 2,3.

**E.** 4,6.

#### Question nr 97

It is organic, nonspecific brain syndrome, usually of an acute onset, with impaired consciousness, mainly with fluctuations in consciousness, as well as with other psychological disorders, such as: attention, perception, thinking, memory, psychomotor function and circadian rhythm. Which of the following does this description refer to?

**A.** dementia.

**B.** depression.

**C.** delirium.

**D.** paranoia.

**E.** mania.

#### Question nr 98

A 25-year-old man was referred for a psychiatric examination after an abuse of drugs and alcohol. The examination revealed that his behavior is characterized by: emotional instability, feeling of inner desolation, tendency towards self-destructive actions, unstable emotional relations. These features correspond with the diagnostic criteria for:

**A.** borderline personality disorder.

**B.** dissociative personality disorder.

**C.** histrionic personality disorder.

D. narcissistic personality disorder.

E. dependent personality disorder.

Question nr 99

Disordered 'content' of thinking includes:

- 1) mood-neutral delusions;
- 2) mood-congruent delusions;
- 3) overvalued ideas;
- 4) magical thinking;
- 5) mutism.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,3,4.

B. 1,3,4.

C. 2,3,4.

D. 1,2,3.

E. 3,4,5.

Question nr 100

Which of the following medications is used in the therapy of Alzheimer's disease?

A. sertraline.

B. sulpiride.

C. donepezil.

D. piracetam.

E. lorazepam.

Question nr 101

A 33-year-old patient came to her family doctor. She has been treated psychiatrically for bipolar disease and has been taking olanzapine (10 mg daily) for two months. She has not been diagnosed with any other chronic disease. The patient complains of the weight gain of 5 kg (weight: 82 kg, height: 175 cm, BMI: 26.8 kg/m<sup>2</sup>). What is the minimal set of laboratory tests recommended for monitoring the treatment with olanzapine?

- 1) TSH, fT3, fT4;
- 2) creatinine;

- 3) glycemia;
- 4) bilirubin;
- 5) electrolytes;
- 6) creatine phosphokinase;
- 7) lipid profile.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,5.
- B. 2,5.
- C. 2,6.
- D. 3,7.
- E. 4,6.

Question nr **102**

How long should symptoms last to allow the diagnosis of a depressive episode?

- A. at least 1 week.
- B. at least 2 weeks.
- C. at least 1 month.
- D. at least 2 months.
- E. at least 6 months.

Question nr **103**

Which of the following **is not** included in the criteria of manic episode?

- A. catastrophic thinking.
- B. flights of ideas.
- C. decreased need for sleep.
- D. inflated self-esteem.
- E. distractibility.

Question nr **104**

Which of the following **is not** characteristic of schizophrenia?

- A. thought echo.
- B. delusions of control.
- C. hallucinoids.
- D. pseudohallucinations.
- E. tangentiality.

Question nr **105**

Pathological changes within the temporal and parietal cortex and in the limbic system, variable severity of cognitive impairment, perception disorders, parkinsonism, collapses, fainting, depressive syndrome, hypersensitivity to neuroleptics. Which of the following dementias does this description refer to?

- A. frontotemporal.
- B. dementia with Lewy bodies.
- C. dementia in Parkinson's disease.
- D. vascular dementia.
- E. Alzheimer's disease.

Question nr **106**

Which of the following medications **is not** used in a manic episode?

- A. carbamazepine.
- B. aripiprazole.
- C. lamotrigine.
- D. olanzapine.
- E. venlafaxine.

Question nr **107**

Which of the following **is not** a normothymic agent?

- A. lithium.

- B. olanzapine.
- C. carbamazepine.
- D. lamotrigine.
- E. haloperidol.

Question nr **108**

Which of the following drugs is one of the cholinesterase inhibitors?

- A. quetiapine.
- B. memantine.
- C. doxepin.
- D. rivastigmine.
- E. carbamazepine.

Question nr **109**

Indications for electroconvulsive therapy include:

- A. treatment-resistant major depressive episode.
- B. schizophrenia in pregnant women.
- C. dissocial personality disorder.
- D. A,B are correct.
- E. A,B,C are correct.

Question nr **110**

A drug for fast, short-lasting, ad-hoc controlling of anxiety disorders is:

- A. venlafaxine.
- B. sertraline.
- C. alprazolam.
- D. quetiapine.

**E. lamotrigine.**

**Question nr 111**

A specific phobia, in which the parasympathetic system is mobilized, is:

**A. ergophobia.**

**B. erythrophobia.**

**C. homichlophobia.**

**D. coitophobia.**

**E. hemophobia.**

**Question nr 112**

Positive symptoms of schizophrenia include:

**A. abulia.**

**B. reduced social drive.**

**C. poverty of speech.**

**D. apathy.**

**E. catatonic behavior.**

**Question nr 113**

A 56-year-old patient visited the psychiatrist because of apathy, anhedonia, hopelessness, and decreased appetite for about 2 months. The patient has not been treated psychiatrically but she is treated for hypertension. The psychiatrist's initial diagnosis is "moderate depressive episode". Which of the following medications should he prescribe?

**A. alprazolam - small doses 3 times a day regularly, with the additional dose in the case of elevated blood pressure.**

**B. olanzapine - small doses, which will improve appetite in the initial phase of treatment.**

**C. escitalopram - SSRI medication, used in depression treatment.**

**D. venlafaxine - SNRI medication, used in depression treatment.**

**E. combined therapy A and D.**

Question nr 114

MMSE (*Mini Mental State Examination*) and clock-drawing test are recommended for the screening for:

- A. intellectual disability.
- B. specific learning disorders.
- C. personality disorders.
- D. autism.
- E. dementia.

Question nr 115

A desirous transformation of experiences, actions, and expectations upon the influence of emotional attitude that does not reflect reality is called:

- A. synthymia.
- B. catathymia.
- C. hypothyria.
- D. athymia.
- E. hyperthymia.

Question nr 116

Indicate the minimal period of symptom appearance that is the criterion for cyclothymia diagnosis in adults:

- A. 2 years.
- B. 1 year.
- C. 6 months.
- D. 1 month.
- E. 2 weeks.

Question nr 117

Indicate **the false** statement concerning neuroleptic malignant syndrome:

- A. it is twice more common in males than in women.
- B. it is characterized by the increase of creatine phosphokinase concentration above 1000 u/L, accompanied by a decrease in transaminase activity.
- C. it may be complicated with heart arrhythmia, including sudden cardiac arrest.
- D. its clinical picture includes increased muscle tonus and disorders of consciousness.
- E. laboratory test may show myoglobinuria.

Question nr 118

A person whose previous behavior suggests psychological disturbances that pose a direct threat to their life or the life or health of other people and there are doubts whether they are mentally ill may be admitted to the psychiatric hospital without their consent in order to clarify these doubts. How long may such an observation last?

- A. 10 days maximum.
- B. 10 days minimum.
- C. 14 days maximum.
- D. 14 days minimum.
- E. until all the diagnostic doubts are clarified.

Question nr 119

A sudden loss of muscle tone that leads to a fall without a loss of consciousness is called:

- A. catatonia.
- B. cataplexy.
- C. catalepsy.
- D. catathymia.
- E. conversion.

Question nr 120

Which of the following medications **is not** used in the treatment of psychotic symptoms



in the course of schizophrenia?

- A. aripiprazole.
- B. haloperidol.
- C. olanzapine.
- D. risperidone.
- E. trazodone.

Question nr **121**

Which of the following is a mood-congruent delusion observed in depression?

- A. nihilistic delusion.
- B. persecutory delusion.
- C. delusion of jealousy.
- D. delusion of control.
- E. grandiose delusion.

Question nr **122**

Which of the following are the medications registered in Poland for the treatment of ADHD in children?

- A. atomoxetine, paroxetine, olanzapine.
- B. bupropion, methylphenidate, carbamazepine.
- C. atomoxetine, (S)-ketamine, risperidone.
- D. atomoxetine, methylphenidate.
- E. none of the above - the only effective therapeutic method is psychotherapy.

Question nr **123**

Which of the following perception disturbances is recognized by patients as unreal?

- A. hallucination.
- B. pseudohallucination.

- C. parahallucination.
- D. alleged hallucination.
- E. cenesthetic hallucination.

Question nr **124**

An example of serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (SNRI) is:

- A. fluoxetine.
- B. reboxetine.
- C. quetiapine.
- D. trazodone.
- E. venlafaxine.

Question nr **125**

A tendency to self-isolation, emotional withdrawal, keeping distance, no need to involve in close relationships, no or scarce activities aimed at pleasure are the features of:

- A. schizoid personality disorder.
- B. paranoid personality disorder.
- C. schizotypal personality disorder.
- D. avoidant personality disorder.
- E. antisocial personality disorder.

Question nr **126**

Normothymic medications used in the treatment of bipolar affective disorder **do not** include:

- A. valproic acid.
- B. carbamazepine.
- C. quetiapine.
- D. olanzapine.

E. rivastigmine.

Question nr **127**

Which of the following medications are used to treat dementia in Alzheimer's disease?

- 1) mianserin;
- 2) mirtazapine;
- 3) memantine;
- 4) rivastigmine;
- 5) duloxetine.

The correct answer is:

**A.** 1,2,3.

**B.** 1,4,5.

**C.** 3,4.

**D.** 4,5.

**E.** all the above.

Question nr **128**

A pervasive pattern of detachment from relationships and limited expression of emotions in interpersonal relations. This description refers to the following personality disorders:

**A.** paranoid.

**B.** schizoid.

**C.** dyssocial.

**D.** borderline.

**E.** anancastic.

Question nr **129**

Indicate the minimal time of the presence of symptoms necessary to formulate the diagnosis of the given psychic disorder:

**A.** 4 weeks for depressive episode.

**B.** 7 days for manic syndrome.

**C.** 2 months for generalized anxiety disorder.

**D.** A,B are correct.

**E.** A,B,C are correct.

**Question nr 130**

Screening tests useful in the diagnostics of cognitive disorders include:

**A.** Beck's depression inventory.

**B.** MADRS scale.

**C.** MMPI.

**D.** MMSE.

**E.** HAMA-A scale.

**Question nr 131**

Negative symptoms of schizophrenia include:

**A.** nihilistic delusions.

**B.** hallucinations.

**C.** emotional rigidity.

**D.** A and C are correct.

**E.** disorders of thinking.

**Question nr 132**

Indicate the true statement concerning illusions:

**A.** they are a synonym for pseudohallucinations.

**B.** they are classified as disorders of perception.

**C.** their reality and classification are correctly judged by the person.

**D.** B,C are correct.

**E.** A,B,C are correct.

Question nr **133**

Axial symptoms of schizophrenia as described by Bleuler **do not** include:

- A. ambivalence.
- B. delusion of mind being read.
- C. autism.
- D. emotional stiffness.
- E. disorganized thinking.

Question nr **134**

A patient with the diagnosis of bipolar II disorder may present with each of the following states, **except for**:

- A. hypomania.
- B. severe depression.
- C. subdepression.
- D. psychotic mania.
- E. euthymia.

Question nr **135**

Systematic, internally coherent and logical system of delusions may occur in:

- A. hallucinosis.
- B. paranoid syndrome.
- C. Ganser syndrome.
- D. Ekbom syndrome.
- E. none of the above.

Question nr **137**

According to the diagnostic criteria of bipolar disorder the diagnosis can be made when there are at least 2 episodes of normal mood disruption, including at least 1 episode of

hypomania lasting at least for:

- A. 4 days.
- B. 7 days.
- C. 14 days.
- D. 28 days.
- E. 2 months.

Question nr **138**

Which of the following should be monitored in patients treated with clozapine for schizophrenia?

- A. creatinine concentration.
- B. thyroid hormone concentration.
- C. electrolytes (Na and K).
- D. gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT).
- E. complete blood count.

Question nr **139**

According to FDA, the highest teratogenic risk during pregnancy is associated with using:

- A. sertraline.
- B. paroxetine.
- C. mianserin.
- D. trazodone.
- E. escitalopram.

Question nr **140**

The drug that can be administered as a long-acting injection to treat schizophrenia is:

- A. chlorprothixene.

- B.** tiapride.
- C.** haloperidol.
- D.** clozapine.
- E.** amisulpride.

**Question nr 141**

The state of memory distortion, expressed as treating past events stored in memory as the presently occurring events, is known as:

- A.** memory illusion.
- B.** cryptomnesia.
- C.** confabulation.
- D.** ecmnesia.
- E.** eidetic memory.

**Question nr 142**

In schizophrenia treatment, the highest risk for developing the metabolic syndrome is associated with using:

- A.** olanzapine.
- B.** aripiprazole.
- C.** ziprasidone.
- D.** lurasidone.
- E.** cariprazine.

**Question nr 143**

A 28-year-old male patient visits a psychiatrist office and reports that since high school, the dominant forms of his behavior have been: excessive doubtfulness and cautiousness, perfectionism that hinders normal task performance, pedantry, excessive conformity to social norms and conventions, inflexibility and stubbornness. The patient is most likely to have the dominant traits of:

- A.** avoidant personality disorder.

- B. dependent personality disorder.
- C. histrionic personality disorder.
- D. anankastic personality disorder.
- E. emotionally unstable personality disorder.

Question nr **144**

The drug most commonly used for the treatment of bulimia nervosa with depression symptoms is:

- A. olanzapine.
- B. mirtazapine.
- C. fluoxetine.
- D. clozapine.
- E. diazepam.

Question nr **145**

The somatic complications of anorexia nervosa **do not** include:

- A. osteoporosis.
- B. hyperkalaemia.
- C. bradycardia.
- D. anaemia.
- E. menstrual disorders.

Question nr **146**

The medication that **should not** be used in patient with depression and epilepsy is:

- A. tianeptine.
- B. bupropion.
- C. moclobemide.
- D. mirtazapine.



E. trazodone.

Question nr **147**

In a monozygotic twin of the patient with schizophrenia, the risk for developing the disease approximates:

- A. 20%.
- B. 30%.
- C. 50%.
- D. 70%.
- E. 80%.

Question nr **148**

The most common course of schizophrenia is:

- A. a single psychotic episode followed by full recovery.
- B. a chronic course, with rapid functional deterioration.
- C. a direct course, with gradual development of symptoms.
- D. an episodic-remitting course, with periods of exacerbation and remission.
- E. several psychotic episodes during lifetime, which occur in stressful situations.

Question nr **149**

The positive symptoms of schizophrenia include:

- 1) hallucinations
- 2) depressed mood
- 3) anhedonia
- 4) ambivalence
- 5) delusions

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2.
- B. all of the above.
- C. 1,5.

**D.** 2,5.

**E.** 3,4.

**Question nr 150**

Indicate the true time-based criterion for the occurrence of depressive episode, according to ICD-10 classification:

**A.** two weeks.

**B.** one month.

**C.** three months.

**D.** six months.

**E.** none of the above.

**Question nr 151**

Among mental health disorders, the highest mortality risk is associated with:

**A.** depressive episode.

**B.** schizophrenia.

**C.** bipolar mood disorder.

**D.** anorexia.

**E.** dementia in Alzheimer's disease.

**Question nr 152**

Indicate the drug whose administration is associated with the lowest metabolic risk:

**A.** quetiapine.

**B.** olanzapine.

**C.** haloperidol.

**D.** sulpiride.

**E.** aripiprazole.

**Question nr 153**

The selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRI) **do not** include:

- A. paroxetine.
- B. vortioxetine.
- C. sertraline.
- D. fluvoxamine.
- E. escitalopram.

Question nr **154**

Sensory experiences described as localised in an inadequate space for a particular sense, in which they cannot be present, are referred to as:

- A. hallucinations.
- B. pareidolia.
- C. pseudohallucinations.
- D. illusions.
- E. parahallucinations.

Question nr **155**

The symptom of a patient reading words from a blank sheet of paper following the investigator's suggestions is referred to as:

- A. Reichardt's sign.
- B. Aschaffenburg's sign.
- C. needle threading sign.
- D. Liepmann's sign.
- E. hypnagogic hallucination.

Question nr **156**

A memory trace without a sense of its secondary character is referred to as:

- A. ecmnesia.

B. memory illusion.

C. cryptomnesia.

D. pseudomnesia.

E. confabulation.

Question nr **157**

A delusion structure, in which the utterances are inconsistently emotionally saturated, the patient has also a sense of active participation reflects:

A. a simple delusion.

B. a paranoiac delusion.

C. a paranoid delusion.

D. an oneiric delusion.

E. an incoherent delusion.

Question nr **158**

When an adult person is at the level of social maturity of a 10-year-old child, most likely the person:

A. has a profound disability.

B. has a significant disability.

C. has a moderate disability.

D. has a mild disability.

E. it is on the border of the intellectual standards.

Question nr **159**

The criteria for the diagnosis of a depressive episode **do not include:**

A. disorders of cognitive functions.

B. appetite disorders.

C. anxiety.

D. loss of interest.

E. fatigability.

Question nr **160**

A 55-year-old female patient, apathetic, passive, little active, has been struggling with finding words for some time, almost does not say a word. When asked what she has been doing, she smiles and gives a stereotypic answer in an indifferent mood: "just doing nothing". The severity of symptoms has been increasing for about two years. Which is the probable diagnosis?

A. early-onset Alzheimer's disease.

B. late-onset schizophrenia.

C. drug-resistant depression.

D. frontotemporal dementia.

E. prion disease.

Question nr **161**

Which of the following **is not used** in the treatment of insomnia in a depressive patient with respiratory insufficiency and obstructive sleep apnoea?

A. mianserin.

B. mirtazapine.

C. trazodone.

D. estazolam.

E. hydroxyzine.

Question nr **162**

A few days after giving birth to her child a woman is weepy, irritable, tired, has the feeling that she will not be able to cope with the newborn. Most probably it is:

A. baby blues and the woman does not require treatment.

B. baby blues and the woman requires administration of benzodiazepines.

C. baby blues and the woman requires administration of a small dose of an

antidepressant.

- D. an onset of postnatal depression and the woman requires a psychotherapy.
- E. an onset of postnatal depression and the woman requires a pharmacotherapy.

Question nr **163**

In a female patient with schizophrenia and hyperprolactinaemia **the following is/are not used:**

- A. aripiprazole.
- B. quetiapine.
- C. clozapine.
- D. amisulpride.
- E. all antipsychotic drugs can exacerbate hyperprolactinaemia, therefore they are contraindicated.

Question nr **164**

Which of the following statement about anxiety disorders with panic attacks is **false**?

- A. their prevalence in the general population is 3-4% and they are more common in women.
- B. in 45-70% of cases they co-exist with personality disorders.
- C. they have an acute, transient course and do not significantly affect the patient's everyday functioning.
- D. they are often accompanied by anticipatory anxiety.
- E. SSRIs and SNRIs are used in pharmacotherapy.

Question nr **165**

A 19-year-old male presents to a psychiatrist with 'learning difficulties' after he has failed his school-leaving exams again. For 2 years he has been making different types of lists of unimportant things. He feels a constant compulsion to check if he has written everything down in the correct order. He counts the number of words he has written down. He repeatedly reads them out in a particular order. Also, he segregates and reorders the sheets with his notes many times a day. The above activities take up as many as 10 hours a day. As he does not have much time left, he has cut down on

socialising, has been neglecting learning and spending most of his time in his bedroom.  
Which drug should be administered to this patient?

- A. tianeptine.
- B. clomipramine.
- C. pregabalin.
- D. alprazolam.
- E. zuclopenthixol.

Question nr **166**

Which of the following are the features of a high-functioning alcoholic?

- A. a pursuit of excellence.
- B. an upbringing in good family and financial conditions.
- C. having a good education, holding a managerial position .
- D. good life skills.
- E. all the above.

Question nr **167**

Benzodiazepines possess the following actions **except for**:

- A. anxiolytic action.
- B. muscle relaxant action.
- C. hypnotic action.
- D. antipsychotic action.
- E. anticonvulsant action.

Question nr **168**

Which of the following symptoms are characteristic of childhood autism?

- A. expressive language disorder and language comprehension disorder.
- B. lack of social or emotional reciprocity.

- C. symbolic play.
- D. stereotyped and repetitive motor mannerisms.
- E. all the above.

Question nr **169**

When is the risk of suicide **the highest** after treatment with anti-depressants has been started?

- A. in the first week of treatment.
- B. between the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> week and the 2<sup>nd</sup> month of treatment.
- C. in the 3<sup>rd</sup> month of treatment.
- D. in the first 6 months of treatment.
- E. none of the above.

Question nr **170**

Which statement is **false** about frontotemporal lobar degeneration?

- A. it is roughly as common in females as in males.
- B. its course might be accompanied by marked behavioural disorders.
- C. it is the most common dementia after the age of 85.
- D. no effective treatment is known.
- E. around 30-50% of cases are familial.

Question nr **171**

A person who hardly ever gets involved in pleasurable activities or does not get involved in them at all, is emotionally cold and superficial, has a limited ability to express emotions towards others, is not much interested in sexual relationships with other people, has no close friends, is strongly engaged in fantasizing and introspection and is insensitive to the accepted norms and social conventions displays the characteristics of:

- A. schizoid personality.
- B. anti-social personality.



- C. avoidant personality.
- D. dependent personality.
- E. obsessive-compulsive personality.

Question nr **172**

A male patient diagnosed with schizophrenia is not interested in forming social relationships and undertaking occupational therapy. His affect is flat, he does not say much, does not wash and shave, and spends most of his time in front of the TV. He has persistent persecutory delusions, which, however, do not affect his functioning as much as his other symptoms. Which of the following anti-psychotic drugs should be used in this case?

- A. haloperidol.
- B. haloperidol decanoate.
- C. chlorpromazine.
- D. olanzapine.
- E. perphenazine.

Question nr **173**

A 55-year-old female patient diagnosed with schizophrenia has been taking haloperidol for 25 years. The patient complains of constant symptoms of chewing, facial grimacing and lip-smacking. The symptoms persist although the dose of haloperidol has been reduced. Discontinuation of the neuroleptic results in persecutory delusions and imperative auditory hallucinations that command her to kill the members of her family. Which of the following antipsychotic drugs should haloperidol be substituted with in this patient?

- A. chlorprothixene.
- B. perazine.
- C. thioridazine.
- D. olanzapine.
- E. perphenazine.

Question nr **174**

A 23-year-old female was diagnosed with schizophrenia after a single seven-month psychotic episode (with hallucinations and delusions in the clinical picture). Ever since then she has been treated with a small dose of olanzapine, which caused all her psychotic symptoms to resolve. She has not reported any symptoms for 24 months now. How should her therapy be modified?

- A.** the dose of olanzapine should be reduced and then, if the patient still does not report any symptoms, olanzapine should be discontinued.
- B.** the dose of olanzapine should be reduced, but the drug should not be discontinued.
- C.** the dose of olanzapine should be maintained at the current level, but the appointments with the psychiatrist can become rarer.
- D.** the diagnosis should be revised as the patient possibly does not suffer from schizophrenia.
- E.** olanzapine should be substituted with a long-acting depot antipsychotic drug such as haloperidol decanoate.

Question nr **175**

A 30-year-old male was transported to A&E after he was found wandering the streets barefoot in the middle of winter. The patient was admitted to a stationary psychiatric ward and was stabilized with anti-psychotic drugs. Looking at the patient's medical history, the attending doctor noticed that the patient had repeatedly failed to comply with the treatment regimen after discharge and each time the disease recurred. Which of the following drugs is the best choice for this patient?

- A.** clozapine.
- B.** haloperidol decanoate.
- C.** chlorpromazine.
- D.** thioridazine.
- E.** quetiapine.