

2002 HUMAN BEHAVIOR COURSE FINAL EXAM ANSWER KEY

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|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 37. C |
| 2. D | 38. A |
| 3. C | 39. B |
| 4. B | 40. A |
| 5. A | 41. C |
| 6. E | 42. C |
| 7. A | 43. D |
| 8. B | 44. B |
| 9. B | 45. D |
| 10. A | 46. B |
| 11. E | 47. E |
| 12. E | 48. A |
| 13. B | 49. D |
| 14. A | 50. D |
| 15. B | 51. A |
| 16. B | 52. E |
| 17. D | 53. D |
| 18. B | 54. B |
| 19. E | 55. D |
| 20. D | 56. B |
| 21. A | 57. B |
| 22. C | 58. B |
| 23. A | 59. C |
| 24. E | 60. D |
| 25. C | 61. C |
| 26. A | 62. A |
| 27. B | 63. B |
| 28. C | 64. B |
| 29. B | 65. D |
| 30. C | 66. D |
| 31. D | 67. B |
| 32. E | 68. C |
| 33. A | 69. E |
| 34. E | 70. B |
| 35. A | 71. A |
| 36. E | 72. E |

!! ANSWER KEY !!

2002 Human Behavior Course Final Exam

LAST NAME

FIRST NAME

DATE

PLEASE **DO NOT START** THE TEST UNTIL YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO DO SO.

When you receive the exam, first **CHECK** that all pages are present. You should have **xx pages** and **xx questions** counting the front and back cover pages.

DIRECTIONS: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested responses or completions. Select the **one** that is **best** in each case.

!! ANSWER KEY !!

1. Mild mental retardation is characterized by
 - A. An IQ between 45-55.
 - B. A life span of approximately 20 years.
 - C. A second grade academic level.
 - D. **XX** Ability to manage a job.
 - E. All of the above.

2. Which of the following conditions may mimic an anxiety disorder in an elderly patient?
 - A. Hyperthyroidism.
 - B. Caffeine.
 - C. Cardiac arrhythmias.
 - D. **XX** All of the above are correct.
 - E. A and B are correct.

3. For an elderly man with depression and anxiety, with a medical history of prostatic hypertrophy, the antidepressant of choice (of those listed below) is
 - A. Amitriptyline.
 - B. Bupropion.
 - C. **XX** Sertraline.
 - D. Buspirone.
 - E. Trazodone.

4. The BEST definition for psychotherapy is:
 - A. A procedure in which any two people who seek to provide a mutually supportive and beneficial emotional relationship with each other.
 - B. **XX** Verbal interchange between an expert and a help-seeker, the goal of which is to alter characteristic patterns of behavior that are causing the help-seeker difficulties.
 - C. Analysis of a patient's internal conflicts by an expert, even if the patient does not consent to the intervention.
 - D. A procedure in which an expert is silent and somewhat unresponsive to a patient.
 - E. A procedure in which the therapist attempts to persuade a patient to change, using ration and logic, avoiding affects and behaviors which have heretofore resulted in psychosocial dysfunction for the patient.

!! ANSWER KEY !!

5. Cognitive therapy is based on which of the following premises?
- A. **XX** Negative feelings and perspectives are preceded by specific, habitual errors in thinking.
 - B. Supportive, compassionate listening is sufficient to effect a change in psychopathology.
 - C. Oedipal issues are the result of most psychopathology.
 - D. Maladaptive thoughts can change only by changing maladaptive behavior.
 - E. Medications do not work.
6. An Army Special Forces physician in Afghanistan is evaluating a soldier from a reconnaissance team following after a two-day battle against al Qaeda forces. The soldier is has rambling speech, seems to be responding to voices, has a furrowed brow, and doesn't make eye contact with anyone. Most likely, the soldier
- A. Has previously undetected autism.
 - B. Should return immediately to his unit.
 - C. Has new onset of schizophrenia.
 - D. Will respond within weeks if evacuated to a rear-area hospital.
 - E. **XX** Will respond within days if treated near the front with rest, food, and reassurance.
7. The Tarasoff decision is a court decision that pertains to
- A. **XX** The duty to warn when a patient is about to cause someone bodily harm.
 - B. The duty to hospitalize the acutely suicidal patient.
 - C. The right of the patient to refuse psychiatric medications.
 - D. The patient's Bill of Rights.
 - E. None of the above.
8. A patient with a family history of Huntington's disease wishes to select his nephew as the person to make decisions about health care if he should become unable to make important decisions. The necessary document is called a
- A. Last testament.
 - B. **XX** Durable power of attorney.
 - C. Informed consent.
 - D. Competency document.
 - E. Contract.

!! ANSWER KEY !!

9. Conventional antipsychotics are thought to reduce psychosis via
- A. Antagonist action at D1 dopamine receptors.
 - B. **XX** Antagonist action at D2 dopamine receptors.
 - C. Agonist action at D1 dopamine receptors.
 - D. Agonist action at D2 dopamine receptors.
 - E. Antipsychotics' therapeutic effects are not dopamine receptor mediated.
10. Which of the following agents exert their primary effects via GABAergic neurons?
- A. **XX** Benzodiazepines.
 - B. Antipsychotics.
 - C. Tricyclics.
 - D. Beta-receptor antagonists.
 - E. None of the above.
11. Stranger anxiety
- A. Along with body damage anxiety, are the predominant fears of pre-schoolers.
 - B. First appears at 8-10 months of age.
 - C. Is associated with later development of panic disorder.
 - D. Is unusual in a child with an "easy" temperament.
 - E. **XX** Requires the cognitive capability of object permanence.
12. The normal roles of the pre-adolescent "chum" (ages 8-11) include which of the following?
- A. Helps the child adopt a moral code of fairness in his/her relationships with peers.
 - B. Provides a chance to admit failures and limitations and still feel accepted and admired by one's chum. This helps make the child less perfectionistic.
 - C. Provides a chance to share guilt and shame about not living up to one's standards, and helps a child relinquish behavior standards that are unrealistic.
 - D. A and C.
 - E. **XX** A, B, and C.

!! ANSWER KEY !!

13. All of the following are aspects of cognitive maturation and development during early childhood (3-6 years) EXCEPT:
- A. Emergence of the ability to symbolize, to endow an object with qualities and meaning it does not inherently possess.
 - B. **XX** Emergence of the ability to think analytically in planning for the future, based on the capacity for introspection, self-scrutiny, and self-awareness.
 - C. The ability to remember new behaviors and imitate them at a later time (deferred imitation).
 - D. The ability to form symbolic representations, combining current perceptions, emotions, and memories.
 - E. Comprehend how direct behavioral gratifications of some fantasies will cause unpleasurable feelings.
14. DSM-IV is what type of diagnostic classification?
- A. **XX** Categorical.
 - B. Phonetic.
 - C. Dimensional.
 - D. Reflective.
 - E. Integral.
15. DSM-IV Axis II
- A. Current GAF Score 20, Highest GAF Past Year 55.
 - B. **XX** Antisocial Personality Disorder.
 - C. No health insurance.
 - D. Severe myocardial infarction within the past week.
 - E. None of the above.
16. Which of the following is FALSE about Diagnostic & Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV)?
- A. It uses a diagnostic approach that is atheoretical and descriptive.
 - B. **XX** It categorizes psychiatric disorders mainly on the basis of their pathophysiology.
 - C. It uses explicit criteria to define specific disorders.
 - D. It uses a multiaxial diagnostic system.
 - E. It instructs that mental retardation be listed on Axis II.

!! ANSWER KEY !!

17. The “Global Assessment of Functioning” in DSM-IV
- A. Is a measure of a person’s characteristic level of functioning (“trait” functioning) but not their level of functioning at a single point in time (“state” functioning).
 - B. Measures impaired functioning due to mental, physical, and environmental conditions.
 - C. Measures state functioning but not trait functioning.
 - D. **XX** Is appropriately listed on DSM-IV diagnostic axis V.
 - E. None of the above.
18. You are asked to evaluate a 35-year-old man with chronic paranoid schizophrenia and antisocial personality disorder, and he has assaulted hospital staff in the past. He has come to the emergency room now for reasons unclear. He is pacing, rambling incoherently, has alcohol on his breath, dried blood on his shirt, and a cut over his left eye that is covered with clotted blood. Before initiating your clinical assessment, you do all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. Ensure that hospital security personnel and/or the emergency room staff are standing by to assist you in the event the patient becomes agitated, threatening, or violent.
 - B. **XX** Ensure that you approach the patient at an angle blocking his escape routes, so that other staff and patients are maximally protected.
 - C. Ensure the patient is in a room that offers little or no medical or other equipment that the patient can use as a weapon.
 - D. Ensure oral and intramuscular preparations of appropriate medicines (e.g., the antipsychotic haloperidol and the benzodiazepine lorazepam) are available for rapid use.
 - E. Ensure that leather physical restraints are immediately available, that they work, and that you obtain the assistance of the ER staff most experienced at using them.
19. Suicide attempts may
- A. Provide a sense of mastery over a situation.
 - B. Represent a turning in of murderous rage.
 - C. Be part of an attempt at reunion.
 - D. Represent self-punishment.
 - E. **XX** Be characterized by all of the above.

!! ANSWER KEY !!

20. Which of the following is the best statement regarding schizophrenia?
- A. Patients with schizophrenia are generally higher functioning in the community than patients with mood disorder.
 - B. Onset of the disorder seldom seems to have been precipitated by an environmental change or social stressor.
 - C. Onset of the disorder has been linked in many cases to the use of psychoactive substances.
 - D. **XX** Negative symptoms usually precede the development of positive symptoms.
 - E. Suicide is very infrequent among patients with schizophrenia compared to patients with major depressive disorder or substance use disorder.
21. A 64-year-old woman is seen in a medical clinic two months after admission for a stroke. Her initial symptoms of right facial and arm paresis have now resolved. She complains that she doesn't feel herself. She used to enjoy weekly visits to her daughter and grandchildren but has not gone in four weeks and feels guilty about it. She notes that she was dating a man before her stroke but has not returned his calls. She begins crying during the visit and says she is very sad and has never felt this way before. Her history and physical examination are within normal limits though she has lost fifteen pounds from apparent poor appetite. The most likely diagnosis is:
- A. **XX** Mood disorder due to a general medical condition.
 - B. Avoidant personality disorder.
 - C. Somatization disorder.
 - D. Social phobia.
 - E. Dysthymic disorder.
22. In talking with the family of a patient with schizophrenia, one would be most likely to gather a history of
- A. Low intelligence.
 - B. Head trauma.
 - C. **XX** Progressive social withdrawal.
 - D. A neglectful mother.
 - E. Physical or sexual abuse.

!! ANSWER KEY !!

23. Characteristic sleep changes occurring in late life include

- A. **XX** Decreased total sleep time.
- B. Tendency to stay up later.
- C. Decreased stage 1 and 2 sleep.
- D. Increased stage 3 and 4 sleep.
- E. Increased REM latency and REM sleep.

24. A good prognostic indicator for a child with autism is

- A. Later onset.
- B. High IQ.
- C. Good vocabulary.
- D. A and C.
- E. **XX** All of the above.

Questions 25 to 27.

a 46-year old divorced, middle class, African American woman is admitted to your inpatient psychiatric ward after a suicide attempt by acetaminophen overdose yesterday. She has a history of several prior inpatient psychiatric hospitalizations under similar circumstances over the past fifteen years. She has been unable to work due to her depression for the last several years, and she has no interest in multiple activities she formerly enjoyed, including a once fervent devotion to activities supporting her local Muslim church. Additionally, for the last two weeks the patient reports she has had decreased sleep, difficulty concentrating, decreased energy and appetite, and hopelessness. She has a sister with panic disorder

25. The symptom reported by this patient that is necessary to diagnose a major depressive episode is

- A. Decreased sleep.
- B. Decreased energy.
- C. **XX** Loss of interest in activities.
- D. Suicidal thoughts.
- E. Hopelessness.

!! ANSWER KEY !!

26. Factors that might lead you to consider electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) for this patient would be
- A. **XX** Severe, melancholic depression and history of poor response to medications.
 - B. Severe adverse reactions to all serotonin specific reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) and continued suicidal ideation.
 - C. Known history of psychotic symptoms in the context of her depressive symptoms.
 - D. Known history of bipolar disorder.
 - E. Poor compliance with medications.
27. The most important diagnosis to rule out in this patient before administering an antidepressant medication would be
- A. Panic disorder.
 - B. **XX** Bipolar disorder.
 - C. Obsessive-compulsive disorder.
 - D. Drug-induced depressive disorder.
 - E. Malingering.
28. The parents of a 26-year-old female research scientist say that they are concerned about her because she has no friends and spends most of her time hiking in the woods and working alone in the laboratory or on her computer. The doctor examines her and finds that she is content with her solitary life and has no evidence of a formal thought disorder. She is not sensitive to rejection and has no feelings of inferiority. Which of the following disorders best fits this picture?
- A. Schizotypal personality disorder.
 - B. Paranoid personality disorder.
 - C. **XX** Schizoid personality disorder.
 - D. Antisocial personality disorder.
 - E. Avoidant personality disorder.
29. The new pharmacological treatments for Alzheimer's disease (donepezil and tacrine) are effective because they act to
- A. Decrease acetylcholine availability.
 - B. **XX** Increase acetylcholine availability.
 - C. Increase dopamine availability.
 - D. Decrease dopamine availability.
 - E. Decrease serotonin availability.

!! ANSWER KEY !!

30. A doctor conducts a yearly physical on a normal 85-year-old patient. Which of the following mental status characteristics is the doctor most likely to see in this patient?
- A. Impaired consciousness.
 - B. Abnormal level of arousal.
 - C. **XX** Minor forgetfulness.
 - D. Psychosis.
 - E. Depression.

Questions 31-32.

A forty-five year old housewife has been drinking in secret for years. She started drinking to help her sleep, but now drinks five or six shots of hard liquor each night. She must drink wine in the afternoon to prevent herself from developing a coarse tremor. She recently had to miss her son's graduation because she was afraid to stop drinking long enough to go. She is ashamed of her secret drinking but cannot stop drinking in spite of several tries on her own.

31. This presentation is best diagnosed as
- A. Alcohol abuse.
 - B. Alcohol addiction.
 - C. Addictive personality disorder.
 - D. **XX** Alcohol dependence.
 - E. Alcohol induced mood disorder.
32. Choose the correct statement about this woman's diagnosis.
- A. Males and females have approximately the same lifetime risk of developing this disorder.
 - B. Race and religion do not affect its prevalence.
 - C. Prevalence among Asians is considerably higher than among Caucasians.
 - D. Native Americans have the lowest risk for this disorder among US ethnic groups.
 - E. **XX** Lifetime prevalence in women is approximately 3-5 percent.

!! ANSWER KEY !!

33. Standard diagnostic testing to assess memory loss in the older patient includes all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. **XX** CT scan or MRI of the head.
 - B. Vitamin B12 and folate.
 - C. Electrocardiogram.
 - D. Thyroid function tests (T4, TSH).
 - E. Urinalysis.
34. Which of the following statements about the clinical differentiation of delirium and dementia is FALSE?
- A. The onset of delirium is sudden.
 - B. The duration of delirium is usually less than one-month.
 - C. In delirium, symptoms worsen at night.
 - D. The sleep-wake cycle is disrupted in delirium.
 - E. **XX** Visual hallucinations and transient delusions are more common in dementia.
35. Lithium
- A. **XX** Can cause leukocytosis.
 - B. Lowers seizure threshold.
 - C. Can cause leukopenia.
 - D. Commonly causes tardive dyskinesia.
 - E. Can cause severe withdrawal symptoms.
36. Patients with posttraumatic stress disorder reexperience the traumatic event through all of the following EXCEPT
- A. Recurrent and intrusive recollections.
 - B. Recurrent dreams.
 - C. Physiological reactivity on exposure to external cues of the trauma.
 - D. Hallucinations of the trauma.
 - E. **XX** Inability to recall an important aspect of the trauma.

!! ANSWER KEY !!

37. Which of the following psychotropic agents is most likely to be abused?

- A. Haloperidol.
- B. Fluoxetine.
- C. **XX** Diazepam.
- D. Buspirone.
- E. Lithium.

38. Diagnosis of a personality disorder is best made

- A. **XX** After interviewing the patient on several occasions.
- B. Without considering collateral information.
- C. By interviewing the patient in the midst of a depressive episode.
- D. Based on the opinions of friends and family rather than personal interviews.
- E. Based on psychological tests rather than personal interviews.

Questions 39-40.

A 30-year-old patient is brought to the emergency department after being found running down the street naked. He is speaking very quickly and tells you that he has just given his clothing and all of this money to a homeless man. He states that God spoke to him and told him to do this. His history reveals that he is a practicing attorney who is married with 3 children.

39. The most effective immediate treatment for this patient to control his delusions and hallucinations is.

- A. Lithium.
- B. **XX** Haloperidol.
- C. Amitriptyline.
- D. Diazepam.
- E. Fluoxetine.

40. The most effective long-term treatment for this patient is

- A. **XX** Lithium.
- B. Haloperidol.
- C. Amitriptyline.
- D. Diazepam.
- E. Fluoxetine.

!! ANSWER KEY !!

41. Which of the following drugs is sometimes recommended to treat delirium?
- A. Chlorpromazine.
 - B. Diphenhydramine.
 - C. **XX** Haloperidol.
 - D. Amitriptyline.
 - E. Chlorpheniramine.
42. A 23-year-old woman arrives at the emergency room complaining that, “out of the blue,” she had been seized by an overwhelming fear associated with shortness of breath and a pounding heart. These symptoms lasted for about 20 minutes and while she was experiencing them, she feared she was going crazy. The patient has had four similar episodes during the past month and has been worrying that they will continue recurring. The most likely diagnosis is
- A. Acute psychotic episode.
 - B. Hypochondriasis.
 - C. **XX** Panic disorder.
 - D. Generalized anxiety disorder.
 - E. Acute stress disorder.

Questions 43-45.

43. A patient with schizophrenia, who is on an antipsychotic medication, begins to suffer dystonia, other extrapyramidal side effects (EPS), and urinary retention. The treatment of choice for the EPS in this patient is
- A. Benztropine.
 - B. Diphenhydramine.
 - C. Trihexyphenidyl.
 - D. **XX** Amantadine.
 - E. Propranolol.
44. A few hours after initiation of the therapy chosen, the patient complains of severe eye pain, and that his eyes feel “locked” in an elevated position. These symptoms are called
- A. Akathisia.
 - B. **XX** Acute dystonic reaction.
 - C. Parkinsonian syndrome.
 - D. Tardive dyskinesia.
 - E. Anticholinergic effect.

!! ANSWER KEY !!

45. Which of the following is the MOST appropriate treatment of the condition described in the preceding question?
- A. Haloperidol 10 mg IM.
 - B. Haloperidol 10 mg IV.
 - C. Benztropine 2.0 mg PO.
 - D. **XX** Diphenhydramine 50 mg IV.
 - E. Amantadine 100 mg PO.
46. The risk of developing tardive dyskinesia increases by what percentage for each year of exposure to antipsychotic medication in young adults?
- A. 1%.
 - B. **XX** 5%.
 - C. 10%.
 - D. 15%.
 - E. 20%.
47. Which of the following is true?
- A. The only side effects of lithium are mild and transient.
 - B. Anticonvulsants cannot be used in combination with lithium.
 - C. Carbamazepine inhibits liver enzymes.
 - D. All of the above.
 - E. **XX** None of the above.
48. A 20-year old female college student tells the doctor that because she was afraid to be alone, she tried to commit suicide after a man with whom she had had two dates did not call her again. After the interview, she tells him that all of the other doctors she has seen were terrible and that he is the only doctor who has ever understood her problems. Which of the following disorder best fits this picture?
- A. **XX** Borderline personality disorder.
 - B. Paranoid personality disorder.
 - C. Dependent personality disorder.
 - D. Histrionic personality disorder.
 - E. Dissociative personality disorder.

!! ANSWER KEY !!

49. Which of the following can most likely be treated successfully with psychoanalysis?
- A. Schizophrenia.
 - B. Dissociative disorders.
 - C. Borderline personality disorder.
 - D. **XX** Dysthymia.
 - E. None of the above.
50. Select the one response that is FALSE. A small improvement in the effectiveness of the primary care for depression can have a large population impact because
- A. The majority in the population seeks primary care each year.
 - B. Depression is common in primary care.
 - C. Depression is disabling.
 - D. **XX** Depression is usually detected in primary care.
 - E. Effective primary care depression treatments are available.
51. A 34-year-old woman seeks assistance for diffuse pain that has persisted for the past ten months. She denies depressed mood. She notes, however, that the pain wakes her up early in the morning, prevents her from enjoying her friends, makes her irritable, and takes away her appetite. When you tell her that you think she is depressed, she adamantly denies it and says, "you think this pain is all in my head"? She has no other medical or psychiatric history and denies any suicidal thoughts. You are most likely evaluating this woman:
- A. **XX** In an outpatient medical clinic.
 - B. On an inpatient medical ward.
 - C. In an emergency room.
 - D. On an inpatient psychiatric ward.
 - E. In an outpatient psychiatric clinic.
52. For the purpose of detoxification, the maintenance dose of benzodiazepine is best estimated by
- A. History.
 - B. Physical examination.
 - C. The pentobarbital challenge test.
 - D. A and C.
 - E. **XX** All of the above.

!! ANSWER KEY !!

53. Historical efforts to improve psychological performance of troops in combat have included
- A. Expect a return to battle after brief and immediate evaluation, food, and rest.
 - B. Electric shock.
 - C. Efforts to screen out high-risk soldiers.
 - D. **XX** All of the above.
 - E. A and C.
54. Which of the following therapies is based on the principles of learning theory
- A. Biofeedback.
 - B. **XX** Behavior therapy.
 - C. Crisis intervention.
 - D. Cognitive therapy.
 - E. Hypnosis.
55. Which of the following is NOT a common statutory exception to confidentiality between a psychiatrist and his or her patient?
- A. Court-ordered examination.
 - B. Dangerousness to self.
 - C. Dangerousness to others.
 - D. **XX** Workers' compensation.
 - E. Child abuse.
56. A middle-aged man is chronically preoccupied with his health. For many years he feared that his irregular bowel functions meant he had cancer. Now he is very preoccupied about having serious heart disease, despite his physician's assurance that the occasional "extra beats" he detects when he checks his pulse are completely benign. What is his most likely diagnosis?
- A. Somatization disorder.
 - B. **XX** Hypochondriasis.
 - C. Delusional disorder.
 - D. Pain disorder.
 - E. Conversion disorder.

!! ANSWER KEY !!

57. The three essential ingredients of informed consent are
- A. Emergencies, incompetency, therapeutic privilege.
 - B. **XX** Competency, information, voluntariness.
 - C. Right to refuse treatment, self-determination, and information.
 - D. Confidentiality, testimonial privilege, and voluntariness.
 - E. None of the above.
58. An effective behavioral technique against compulsions among patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder is
- A. Social skills training.
 - B. **XX** Response prevention.
 - C. Biofeedback.
 - D. Punishment.
 - E. Modeling.
59. Which of the following is the primary source of serotonergic neurons to the central nervous system?
- A. Nucleus basalis of Meynert, located in the globus pallidus.
 - B. Locus coeruleus, located near the midline of the brainstem.
 - C. **XX** Raphe nuclei, located near the midline of the brainstem .
 - D. Nucleus basalis of Meissner, located near the midline of the brainstem.
 - E. Nucleus basalis of Meynert, located in the reticular core of the brainstem.
60. Which of the following are symptoms of obsessive-compulsive personality disorder?
- A. Obsessions.
 - B. Compulsions.
 - C. Obsessions and compulsions.
 - D. **XX** Excessive preoccupation with details.
 - E. None of the above.

!! ANSWER KEY !!

61. Which of the following is a goal of supportive therapy?
- A. Personality change.
 - B. Correcting faulty ideas.
 - C. **XX** The reestablishment of psychic homeostasis through the strengthening of defenses.
 - D. Exploring the feeling of meaninglessness in life.
 - E. Investigating the freedom of individuals.
62. Which medication is NOT a standard treatment for obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) in children?
- A. **XX** Monoamine oxidase inhibitors.
 - B. Clomipramine.
 - C. Fluoxetine.
 - D. Fluvoxamine.
 - E. None of the above.
63. In psychoanalysis and psychodynamic therapies, interpretation
- A. Is usually given in the form of one sentence per session.
 - B. **XX** Links together the patient's experience of an event in the present with the transference experience of the analyst and the significant childhood figure.
 - C. Usually involves sharing of countertransference reactions by the therapist.
 - D. Starts the first day of therapy.
 - E. All of the above.
64. Correct statements about functional enuresis include that it
- A. Has an onset prior to age 13.
 - B. **XX** Most commonly occurs 30 minutes to 3 hours after sleep onset.
 - C. Is rarely if ever associated with daytime incontinence.
 - D. Occurs more often in girls than boys.
 - E. Is rarely if ever associated with other emotional or behavioral symptoms.

!! ANSWER KEY !!

65. A 50-year-old man has been on an antidepressant for six weeks. He has been on other antidepressants before without significant improvement in depression symptoms. He is having no side-effects. Symptoms of depression show only slight improvement. In this situation, the best thing to do next is
- A. Terminate antidepressant therapy.
 - B. Begin electroconvulsive therapy (ECT).
 - C. Augment the current medication with a second drug.
 - D. **XX** Increase the dose of the current antidepressant medication.
 - E. Change to another antidepressant.
66. Correct statements about autistic disorder include all of the following EXCEPT
- A. It may be identifiable during the first six months of life.
 - B. It may manifest itself in resistance to minor environmental change.
 - C. It is often associated with language disturbances.
 - D. **XX** It is rarely associated with mental retardation.
 - E. It is often associated with gaze aversion.
67. Which medication, if discontinued abruptly, may cause a life-threatening withdrawal syndrome?
- A. Lithium.
 - B. **XX** A benzodiazepine.
 - C. A tricyclic antidepressant.
 - D. A selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.
 - E. Venlafaxine.
68. In patients with bulimia nervosa, antidepressant medication
- A. Is the treatment of choice.
 - B. Is better than cognitive-behavioral therapy.
 - C. **XX** Reduces binge-eating episodes.
 - D. Has been proven effective in long-term studies.
 - E. All of the above.

!! ANSWER KEY !!

69. The MOST useful diagnostic laboratory measure for delirium is
- A. Positron-emission tomography.
 - B. Single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT).
 - C. Computed tomography (CT).
 - D. Skull series.
 - E. **XX** Electroencephalogram (EEG).

Questions 70-71.

Since the age of 8, a 13-year-old boy has shown a number of repetitive motor movements. He recently has begun to have outbursts in which he curses and shrieks. When asked if he can control the vocalizations and movements he says, "For a short time only; it is like holding your breath – eventually you have to let it out".

70. This child is most likely to be suffering from
- A. ADHD.
 - B. **XX** Tourette's disorder.
 - C. Selective mutism.
 - D. Autistic disorder.
 - E. Conduct disorder.
71. The most effective treatment to reduce the unwanted vocalizations and movements is
- A. **XX** Antipsychotic medications.
 - B. Provision of a structured environment.
 - C. Antidepressant medication.
 - D. Tacrine.
 - E. Reassurance.
72. Correct statements about antisocial personality disorder include all of the following EXCEPT
- A. It is more frequently diagnosed in males.
 - B. The signs and symptoms often begin to appear in childhood.
 - C. Common symptoms include violence and job problems.
 - D. It accounts for a large portion of the prison population.
 - E. **XX** A majority of affected individuals develop serious criminality.

!! ANSWER KEY !!

You have completed the exam.

Please make sure your answer sheet contains one and only one response on all 72 of the exam questions.

Turn in your exam before you leave the room. Your exam will be returned to you via your student mailbox with an answer key once all the students have taken the exam.
