



Schizophrenia



- 1- In Schizophrenia psychotic symptoms such as hallucinations delusions, disorganised speech and grossly disorganised or catatonic behaviours are known as:
 - a. Negative symptoms
 - b. Positive symptoms
 - c. Mediating symptoms
 - d. Catastrophic symptoms

- 2- Misinterpretation of perceptions or experiences in Schizophrenia are known as:
 - a. Hallucinations
 - b. Misperceptions
 - c. Delusions
 - d. Avolition

- 3- in Schizophrenia when an individual believes they are in danger, this is referred to as:
 - a. Delusions of grandeur
 - b. Delusions of persecution
 - c. Delusions of control
 - d. Nihilistic delusions

- 4- Which of the following refers to when an individual with Schizophrenia believes they are someone with fame or power?
 - a. Delusions of grandeur
 - b. Delusions of control
 - c. Delusions of reference
 - d. Nihilistic delusions

- 5- In Schizophrenia the when an individual believes that messages are being sent directly to him or her, this is referred to as:
 - a. Delusions of persecution
 - b. Nihilistic delusions
 - c. Delusions of reference
 - d. Delusions of persecution

6- Which of the following ways might hallucinations be experienced in Schizophrenia,?

- a. Auditory
- b. Olfactory
- c. Gustatory
- d. All of the above

7- In Schizophrenia a reality-monitoring deficit refers to which of the following:

- a. Problems distinguishing between thoughts and ideas they generated themselves
- b. Problems with memory loss
- c. Problems with spatial ability
- d. Problems distinguishing between what actually occurred and what did not

8- Catatonic Behaviour in Schizophrenia is characterised by which if the following:

- a. Resisting attempts to be moved
- b. Maintaining rigid, immobile postures
- c. Decrease in reactivity to the environment
- d. All of the above

9- Affective flattening in Schizophrenia is characterised by which of the following

- a. Expressionless and unresponsive facial appearance
- b. Lack of eye contact
- c. Monotonous voice tone
- d. All of the above

10- the term anhedonia refers to?

- a. An inability to enjoy food
- b. An inability to express empathy
- c. An inability to react to enjoyable or pleasurable events
- d. An inability to react appropriately to social cue

11- Paranoid schizophrenia is a sub-type of Schizophrenia which is characterised by:

- a. The presence of disorganised behaviour and flat or inappropriate affect
- b. The presence of delusions or auditory hallucinations
- c. The severe disturbances of motor behaviour
- d. A lack of prominent positive symptoms with evidence of on-going negative symptoms

12- A sub-type of Schizophrenia known as Catatonic schizophrenia is characterised by:

- a. The severe disturbances of motor behaviour
- b. The presence of disorganised behaviour and flat or inappropriate affect
- c. The presence of delusions or auditory hallucinations
- d. A lack of prominent positive symptoms with evidence of on-going negative symptoms

13- A sub-type of Schizophrenia known as Residual Type schizophrenia is characterised by:

- a. The presence of delusions or auditory hallucinations
- b. A lack of prominent positive symptoms with evidence of on-going negative symptoms
- c. The presence of disorganised behaviour and flat or inappropriate affect
- d. The severe disturbances of motor behavior

14- In the Prodromal stage in Schizophrenia which of the following symptoms are evident:

- a. Slow withdrawal from normal life and social interaction
- b. Shallow and inappropriate emotions
- c. Deterioration in personal care
- d. All of the above

15- In the Active Stage in Schizophrenia which of the following symptoms are evident?

- a. Delusions
- b. Disordered speech and communication
- c. Hallucinations
- d. All of the above

16- In schizophrenia when an individual has disorganised speech the term 'clanging' refers to:

- a. Individuals only communicate with words that rhyme
- b. Answers to questions may not be relevant
- c. Individuals communicate without completing their sentences.
- d. Speech may be neither structured nor comprehensible

17- Which of the following come under the term disorganised speech In Schizophrenia?

- a. Derailment
- b. Loose associations
- c. Word salads
- d. All of the above

18- Grossly Disorganised Behaviour in Schizophrenia is characterised by which of the following?

- a. Behaviour may be childlike and silly and inappropriate for the person's chronological age
- b. Behaviour may be inappropriate to the context
- c. Behaviour may be unpredictable and agitated
- d. All of the above

19- The biochemical theory of schizophrenia known as the Dopamine hypothesis refers to:

- a. Insufficient Dopamine activity
- b. Contaminated Dopamine
- c. Excess Dopamine activity
- d. Allergic sensitivity to Dopamine

20- People with schizophrenia who have thought disorders, hallucinations and delusions are said to be experiencing _____ symptoms.

- a. Positive
- b. Intrusive
- c. Extrusive
- d. Negative

21- Carole hears voices in her head that tell her what to do and what to say. Carole is experiencing:

- a. Hallucinations
- b. Compulsions
- c. Paranoia
- d. Delusions

22- People with schizophrenia who have flattened emotional response, poverty of speech, inability to experience pleasure and social withdrawal, are said to be experiencing _____ symptoms.

- a. Intrusive
- b. Negative
- c. Positive
- d. Extrusive

23- people who have been diagnosed with _____ schizophrenia will often maintain bizarre, stationary poses for many hours, and they will display waxy flexibility, in which their limbs can be 'moulded' into new positions by others.

- a. Disorganised
- b. Undifferentiated
- c. Catatonic
- d. Paranoid

24- The major transmitter substance that appears to be involved in the aetiology of schizophrenia is:

- a. Serotonin
- b. Norepinephrine
- c. GABA
- d. Dopamine

Which of the following is true of generalised anxiety disorder?

- a. It is characterised by excessive worry, specifically about work and relationships
- b. Worries will have been present on most days for a period of at least one year
- c. Restlessness, irritability and sleep disturbance are all symptoms of the disorder
- d. Anxious individuals attend less to tasks that require them to make correct decisions

Just as he was about to get out of his chair to give an oral presentation, Luke felt as if he was going to die. He suddenly developed a shortness of breath and felt dizzy. Luke is most likely suffering from _____ disorder.

- a. Panic
- b. Conversion
- c. Mood
- d. Manic

People who suffer from panic attacks:

- a. Inherited a recessive gene for the disorder
- b. Seem to be overly-sensitive to slight changes in bodily sensation, which are interpreted as symptomatic of a physical threat
- c. Will have a panic attack if they breathe air laced with helium
- d. Often have a twin who also suffers from panic attacks

25- Which of the following is not a positive symptom of schizophrenia:

- a. delusions
- b. disorganized thinking and speech
- c. alogia
- d. hallucinations

26- the most common type of hallucination is:

- a. visual.
- b. auditory.
- c. somatic.
- d. tactile.

27- Wendy, who has suffered two acute episodes of schizophrenia involving delusions and hallucinations, but who now experiences only mild hallucinations and flattened affect, would most likely be diagnosed with:

- a. residual schizophrenia.
- b. paranoid schizophrenia.
- c. undifferentiated schizophrenia.
- d. catatonic schizophrenia.