Psychology

Archive

Lecture 3

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لجنة الطب والجراحة

Psychology

1. Which of the following best differentiates between signs and symptoms in psychiatric evaluation?
A) Signs are subjective experiences, while symptoms are objective findings.
B) Signs are typically reported by the patient, whereas symptoms are observed by the clinician.
C) Signs are objective findings that can be observed by a clinician, while symptoms are subjective experiences described by the patient.
D) Symptoms are only related to mood disorders, while signs pertain to all psychiatric conditions.
E) Signs and symptoms are interchangeable terms used in psychiatric diagnosis.

Ans:C

2. In the context of disturbance in perception, which statement regarding hallucinations is most accurate?
A) Hallucinations can only be auditory and visual.
B) Hallucinations are always under the control of the patient and can be dismissed at will.
C) Tactile hallucinations are the most common type encountered in schizophrenia.
D) Hallucinations occur in the absence of external stimuli and are perceived as real by the patient.
E) All hallucinations arise from misinterpretations of external stimuli.

Ans:D

3. Which of the following behaviors would best exemplify the concept of echopraxia as described in the document?
A) A patient repeating phrases loudly in public places.
B) A patient mimicking the physical actions of a therapist during a session.
C) A patient experiencing a sudden inability to move during an examination.
D) A patient displaying rapid cycling between extreme emotional states.
E) A patient obsessively checking locks despite knowing they are secure.

Ans:B

4. What distinguishes delusions of persecution from other types of delusions?
A) They are primarily concerned with grandiosity.
B) They involve a belief that one is being targeted by a specific group or organization.
C) They result from an irrational fear of loss or harm.
D) They are always accompanied by visual hallucinations.
E) They reflect an exaggerated sense of self-importance.

Ans:B

5. In the classification of mood disorders, which of the following statements about anhedonia is correct?

A) Anhedonia refers to a temporary feeling of sadness without any underlying psychiatric condition.

B) Anhedonia is associated with an increase in pleasurable activities despite underlying mood issues.

C) Anhedonia is characterized by a persistent loss of interest in all pleasurable activities, often accompanying severe depression.

D) Anhedonia is a form of euphoria experienced during manic episodes.

E) Anhedonia can only be diagnosed through self-reported surveys and lacks observable signs.

Ans:C

6. What distinguishes a delusion from an obsession according to the document?

A) A delusion is a false belief that is universally recognized as absurd, while an obsession is a recurring thought that the patient acknowledges as abnormal.

B) A delusion is a fixed belief not shared by others, while an obsession is a thought that the patient believes is logical.

C) An obsession is a thought that causes minimal distress, while a delusion is a belief that causes significant impairment in functioning.

D) A delusion can be altered through logical argument, while an obsession cannot.

E) An obsession is characterized by its irrationality, whereas a delusion is based on rational thought.

Ans:A

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