

# psychiatry arsheif

## -sleep disorder

1) one of normal Physiological stage of non-Rem sleep is n1?  
one of the following regarding Ni stage is not true in EEG study?

Key complex consist of breif negative high voltrate followed by slower tue complex.

2) one of the following are not true regarding sleep disorder?

sleep disorder must accompany by substance used and  
non-sulastance used disorder

3) in the temporary sleep disorder one is true?

sleep problem such as not being able to ble sleep or wakening up  
early

4) adjustment disorder is a condition characterized by one of the  
following?

- short term symptoms that may include the depression, anxiety,  
and emotional disturbance

5) regarding acute stress reaction one is true ?

- its involves stress response including intense fear ,  
experenciny , nightmare

6) in PTSD symptoms of changes in physical and emotional  
reaction also called arousal symptoms may include all except ?

- it would not include trouble sleeping, poor quality, good  
quantity with decay fall in sleep

7- Techniques used in psychoanalysis are except

- a. Transference
- b. Countertransference
- e. Therapeutic alliance
- d. Aversion therapy

8- Two voices or more talk to another referring to the patient as "he" or "she"

and may give a running commentary on the patients action or intention

-Third person hallucination

Projection of unconscious feelings regarding important figures in the patient's life onto the therapist

A) Transference

B) Countertransference

9- A patient frequently visits different doctors, each time complaining of new physical symptoms like abdominal pain or headaches. He has undergone multiple investigations, all of which returned normal findings. Despite this, he remains highly concerned about his health and continues seeking medical attention. What is the most likely diagnosis?

a) Factitious Disorder

b) Illness Anxiety Disorder

c) Somatic Symptom Disorder

d) Conversion Disorder

كسالة  
حالة  
عقلية  
بدنية

10- Which of the following features would NOT be consistent with a diagnosis of delusional disorder?

- a) The patient holds firmly fixed false beliefs despite clear evidence against them.
- b) The patient maintains normal functioning apart from issues related to the delusion.
- c) The patient experiences persistent hallucinations alongside delusions.
- d) The delusions are non-bizarre and could occur in real life.

11- 72-year-old woman is brought to the emergency department by her family, who report that she has had acute changes in her mental status for the past two days. She appears confused, has poor attention, and is disoriented to time and place. Her medical history is significant for hypertension and a previous stroke. On examination, she is inattentive and unable to maintain a coherent conversation.

Placard  
confuses

What is the most likely diagnosis?

تقرير انفس الى الصحة  
non oriented

- a) Dementia
- b) Delirium
- c) Alzheimer's
- d) vascular dementia

	DELIRIUM	DEMENCIA
ONSET	Acute	Insidious (months to years); may be abrupt in stroke/trauma
VITAL SIGNS	Typically, abnormal (fever, tachycardia)	Normal
COURSE	Rapid, Fluctuating	Progressive
DURATION	Hours to weeks	Months to years
CONSCIOUSNESS	Altered	Usually clear
ATTENTION	Impaired	Normal except in severe dementia
ALERTNESS	Impaired	Normal
BEHAVIOR	Usually agitated, withdrawn, or depressed; or combination	Intact early
SPEECH	Incoherent; rapid/slowed	Problems in finding words
PSYCHOMOTOR CHANGES	Increased or decreased	Often normal
REVERSIBILITY	Usually	Irreversible

**12- Which of the following is NOT a characteristic effect of Carbamazepine?**

- a) Steven Jones syndrome
- b) Used as a mood stabilizer
- c) Can cause hyponatremia
- d) Acts as a low enzyme inhibitor

**13- which of the following best describes the behavioral response to intrusive and distressing thoughts (obsessions)?**

- a) Impulsivity
- b) Delirium
- c) Compulsion
- d) Hallucination

**14- 19-year-old woman with a history of anorexia nervosa is brought to the emergency department after being found unconscious. On evaluation, she is noted to have significant , metabolic alkalosis, and hypokalemia.**

**Which of the following is the most likely cause of her metabolic and electrolyte disturbances?**

- a) hypoglycemia
- b) Starvation ketosis
- c) Vomiting-induced electrolyte imbalance
- d) Primary adrenal insufficiency

تقريباً هيك

**15- Which of the following is the most prominent symptom of postpartum depression?**

- a) Hallucinations
- b) Anhedonia

16- 28-year-old woman presents to the clinic reporting extreme anxiety whenever she has to leave her home and go to crowded places such as shopping malls or public transportation. She prefers to stay isolated at home to avoid these situations. When she attempts to go out in public, she experiences sudden episodes of intense fear accompanied by palpitations, shortness of breath, dizziness, chest tightness, and a feeling of losing control. These episodes peak within minutes and cause her to avoid social activities.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Social Anxiety Disorder
- b) Specific Phobia
- c) Agoraphobia with Panic Disorder
- d) Generalized Anxiety Disorder

17- A student is experiencing difficulty with learning, writing, and completing school tasks. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) dyscalculia
- B) dyslexia
- D) ADHD

18 What is the best definition of drug intolerance?

- A. A life-threatening allergic reaction to a drug
- B. A predictable, dose-dependent adverse reaction that occurs at normally tolerated doses
- C. A psychological dependence on a drug
- D. An immune system response to a drug

19 most prominent side effects SSRI ?

- dry mouth

20) repetitive behaviors aimed at reducing the associated anxiety?

OCD

21) gold standard drug mania ?

lithium

22) 14- Patient has schizotypal personality disorder, what other feature does he have?

- Odd belief and magical thinking

- need admiration

- avoidance of socializing

23) Failure to resist uncontrollable urges to steal objects that are not needed for personal use or monetary value?

Kleptomania

طبیانه و خارج از کنترل  
مجبوری

24) Subclinical depressive disorder, with chronicity for at least 2 years (1 year in children + adolescents) and an insidious onset often in childhood or adolescence?

(Persistent Depressive Disorder)

25) 27-year-old man has become increasingly withdrawn over the past 8 months. He isolates himself in his room and avoids interacting with others, including his family. He reports hearing voices that comment on his actions and insists that the television is sending him secret messages. He believes that strangers are watching him through hidden cameras. He has no history of substance use or medical illness.

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Schizoaffective disorder
- B. Major depressive disorder with psychotic features
- C. Brief psychotic disorder

D. Schizophrenia

در صورتی که  
حالت  
بزرگ  
باشد

26) What is the most common problem in individuals with dementia?

Select one:

- a. delusions
- b. boredom
- c. agitation
- d. apathy
- e. disinhibition

- post intoxication seizure

## -Alexithymia

**A. Psychotic disorders**  
**B. Conduct disorder**  
**C. Impulse control disorders**  
**D. Antisocial personality disorder**

البروميد  
الكبريتات  
pyromania  
الجنون بالنار

**C. Atomoxetine**

الصح • a- aversion therapy

**b- urination device**

33) being evaluated to determine if he understands the legal charges against him and can assist his attorney in his defense.

This evaluation is primarily assessing:

A. Insanity

B. Competence

C. Criminal responsibility

D. Testamentary capacity

- **Competence** is a legal term for the capacity to understand, rationally manipulate, and apply information to make a reasoned decision on a specific issue.
- Someone cannot be tried if they are not mentally competent to stand trial.
- If a defendant has significant mental health problems or behaves irrationally in court, his competency to stand trial should be considered.
- **Competence** to stand trial may change over time

34) 24-year-old woman presents with episodes of elevated mood, decreased need for sleep, and increased energy lasting for about two weeks, followed by persistent auditory hallucinations and paranoid delusions that continued for another three weeks after her mood returned to baseline. She has no history of substance use.

Which of the following best differentiates schizoaffective disorder from bipolar disorder with psychotic features?

A. Psychotic symptoms occur only during mood episodes

B. The patient lacks insight into her condition

C. Mood symptoms are more severe than psychotic symptoms

D. Mood symptoms disappear earlier than psychotic symptoms

35)

Transvestic Fetishism ← محسوب

• Diagnostic criteria:

- Over a period of at least 6 months, recurrent (intense sexually arousing fantasies, sexual urges, or behaviors involving cross-dressing).
- The fantasies, sexual urges, or behaviors cause clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning.



**36)** A person who wears very odd clothes, thinks he is a psychic (clairvoyance, telepathy, superstitiousness), has severe social anxiety, what kind of personality disorder does he have?

**Schizotypal personality disorder**

**37)**

## Cluster A: **Schizoid** personality disorder

A. Pervasive pattern of **detachment from social relationships** and a **restricted range of expression of emotions** in interpersonal settings, **beginning by early adulthood** and present in a variety of contexts, as indicated by **four (or more)** of the following:

1. **Neither desires nor enjoys close relationships**, including being part of a family.
2. **Almost always chooses solitary activities.**
3. **Has little, if any, interest in having sexual experiences** with another person.
4. **Takes pleasure in few, if any, activities.**
5. **Lacks close friends** or confidants other than first-degree relatives.
6. **Appears indifferent (careless) to the praise or criticism** of others (Social phobia has severe fear of criticism).
7. **Shows emotional coldness, detachment, or flattened affectivity.**

B. Does not occur exclusively during the course of schizophrenia, a bipolar disorder or depressive disorder with psychotic features, another psychotic disorder, or autism spectrum disorder and is not attributable to the physiological effects of another medical condition.

Note: If criteria are met prior to the onset of schizophrenia, add "premorbid," i.e., "schizoid personality disorder (premorbid)."

### "SIR SAFE"

**S**olitary lifestyle  
**I**ndifferent to praise or criticism  
**R**elationships of no interest  
**S**exual experiences not of interest  
**A**ctivities not enjoyed  
**F**riends lacking  
**E**motionally cold and detached

حاله عال  
من فتنه

**38)** 36-year-old woman presents to the clinic complaining of persistent tension and worry for the past several months. She reports excessive anxiety about her husband, children, and family's well-being, despite no specific danger. She says she feels constantly "on edge" and has trouble sleeping. She also reports loss of interest in activities she used to enjoy (anhedonia). She denies any hallucinations, delusions, or manic symptoms.

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Major depressive disorder

B. Schizoaffective disorder

**C. Generalized anxiety disorder**

D. Panic disorder