

1- Catalepsy vs cataplexy

2- Insight definition

3- Name of the CBT technique to overcome thoughts → (cognitive reconstruction)

3- to stand a trial the patient (defendant) must → (know court rules and the crime or something)

4- Good prognostic disorder for MDD→ (severe depression)

**** DSM-5 Criteria for Persistent Depressive Disorder (Dysthymia)**

- A. Depressed mood for most of the day, for more days than not, as indicated by either subjective account or observation by others, for at least 2 years. (In children, mood can be irritable and duration must be at least 1 year.)
- B. Presence, while depressed, of two or more of the following:
 - 1. Poor appetite or overeating
 - 2. Insomnia or hypersomnia
 - 3. Low energy or fatigue
 - 4. Low self-esteem
 - 5. Poor concentration or difficulty making decisions
 - 6. Feelings of hopelessness

5- Dysthymia criteria except→ (psychomotor)

6- Phobia cognitive Tx except→ (DBT)

7- Panic disorder criteria→ (1 month of worrying about panic attacks)

8- Adjustment disorder theory (??)

9- Adjustment disorder what should takes precedence in Tx (??)

10- Illness anxiety disorder DSM-5 criteria (one is true or all of the following except)

11- OCD good prognosis factor→(late onset)

12- Schizophrenia definition of negative symptoms

13- Schizophrenia pathophysiology→(dopamine dysfunction)

14- A case Hx of delusion with no hallucinations→ (delusional disorder)

15- Characteristic feature of schizotypal→(magical thinking and abnormal perception), 16- narcissistic trait → (aversion to criticism)

17-Intoxication of nicotine except→(hallucination)

18-Alcohol delirium onset—> (48- 96 hrs; it was in days)

19- Wernicke's death rate if not treated—>(?)

20-[[DSM-5 Criteria of impulse control disorders]]

21-Risk factor for nocturnal enuresis—> (family Hx)

22-According to DSM-5 Learning disability are based on —>age and education

23-Methylphenidate side effect except—> weight gain

24-[[a case of a man of sudden deterioration—> Delerium]]

25-Anorexia nervosa vs bulimnia nervosa criteria (similar to this but DSM-V criteria)

10. The significant difference between bulimia nervosa and anorexia nervosa :

✓ Patient with bulimia nervosa maintain normal body weight , while anorexia loss weight

- Anorexia nervosa do binge eating and compensatory behaviour while bulimia do not
- Anorexia nervosa has distress about their weight while bulimia nervosa don't
- bulimia nervosa develop compensatory behaviour while anorexia don't

26-Masochism definition

27-What happens in REM sleep—> (vivid dream or nightmare not sure)

28-Postpartum depression risk factor—>(previous depression)

29-Most safe antidepressant with overdose—>

30-SNRI agent—>(venlefaxamine)

31-Which antiepileptics don't treat bipolar —>(gabapentin)

32-Side effect of lamotrigine except—>(nephrogenic diabetes insipidus)

33-Chronic Side effect of first gen antipsychotics —>(tardive dyskinesia)