

Antipsychotics

- A patient on antipsychotic started to experience restlessness and he says he is unable to set still?

A- Rigidity

B- Akathisia

C- Dystonia

D- Bradykinesia

- antipsychotic causes weight gain?

Olanzapine

- The first side effect of antipsychotic:

Dystonia

- which one of these is a typical antipsychotic :-

a- haloperidol

b- olanzapine

c- clozapine

d- risperidone

e- quetiapine

- What is the prognosis for a 24-year-old man diagnosed with schizophrenia who is adherent to antipsychotic medication treatment?

His delusions and hallucinations may improve, but his tendency to isolate and his cognitive abilities may not improve

- a schizophrenic patient who was started on haloperidol but was not improving . The doctor recommended to stop the drug and switch to risperidone 5 mg after a few weeks the patient started having symptoms of akathisia what is your next step

a- lower the dose (then propranolol)

b- change the drug

c- administer benztropine

d- administer benzodiazepines

- **Least** cardiac side effect with haloperidol therapy:

A. Atrial fibrillation

B. Palpitation

C. Ventricular fibrillation

D. Torsades de pointes

E. Sudden cardiac

- A patient on risperidone comes into your office and reports that she Intends on going to her gynecologist because she hasn't been having her menstrual periods.

She has taken a pregnancy test and it was negative. Which lab test would you order?

- a. Lumbar puncture
- b. Risperidone level
- c. Complete blood count
- d. Liver profile
- e. Prolactin level**

- Which of the following is a metabolite of Risperidone?

Paliperidone

- Schizophrenic man who takes risperidone complaining of decreased sex drive, and of wet nipples, but he claims the wet nipples are due to sweat. What lab test would you like to order:

Prolactin level

- One of the following is an atypical antipsychotic:

- A. haloperidol
- B. quetiapine**
- C. chlorpromazine

12- In the treatment of bipolar depression in young women, caution must be used with which of the following agents because it may increase the risk of polycystic ovarian syndrome?

- a. Quetiapine
- b. Lamotrigine
- c. Divalproex
- d. Olanzapine**

- Among these side effects which is the first to appear after taking antipsychotics

Hypothyroidism

Parkinsonism

Tardive dyskinesia

Akathisia

- Which anti-psychotic drug mostly causes weight gain?

Clozapine

• The following are recognised side effects of classical Antipsychotics, except;

- a. Tremor
- b. Dystonic reaction
- c. Delayed ejaculation**
- d. Tardive dyskinesia
- e. Parkinsonian rigidity

• All these drugs used for neuroleptic malignant syndrome except:

- A. Atypical antipsychotic
- B. Dantrolin
- C. Amantidin
- D. ECT

• all are early side effects of anti-psychotics except

1) tardive dyskinesia

• long case of an old woman have symptoms of delirium and she was agitated come to ER ,best drug of choice?

Haloperidol

• which is an FDA approved drug for delirium?

Haloperidol

• a schizophrenic patient who was started on haloperidol but was not improving . The doctor recommended to stop the drug and switch to resperidone 5mg after a few weeks the patient started having symptoms of akathisia what is your next step

a-lower the dose

b-change the drug

c-administer benzotropine

d-administer benzodiazepines

• Was a case presented with psychotic features and was managed with haloperidol , few weeks later presented with restlessness , what is the first line of management :

Propranolol

Benzotropine

Benzo

• Rare side effect of Haloperidol :

(all the answers are SEs of haloperidol .. the dr wants the least one)

neuroleptic malignant syndrome if present



أسئلة إضافية

- 14. The Clinical Antipsychotic Trials of Intervention Effectiveness (CATIE) study examined numerous antipsychotic agents for their clinical utility and side effect burden. Which of the following antipsychotic medications examined in the CATIE study was associated with improvements in metabolic parameters?
A. Perphenazine.
B. Olanzapine.
C. Ziprasidone.
D. Risperidone.
E. Quetiapine.
- Which of antipsychotic drug causes photosensitivity reaction
a. Chlorpromazine
b. Quetiapine
c. Risperidone
d. Haloperidol
- Extra pyramidal Symptom are commonly seen in treatment with
a. Antipsychotic Drugs
c. Antibiotics
b. Anticonvulsant drugs
d. Antidepressant drugs
- Which antipsychotic is known to cause the least QT interval prolongation?
a. Aripiprazole b. Risperidone c. Ziprasidone d. Haloperidol
- Tardive dyskinesia is Associated with the use of
a. Lithium
b. Chronic use of antipsychotic medication
c. Use of Parkinson's medication
d. Short term use of antipsychotic medications
- Antipsychotic drug induced Akathisia is treated by
a. Propranolol
b. Levo Dopa
c. Rivastigmine
d. All of the above

- False statement among following is
 - a. Olanzapine causes weight gain
 - b. Ziprasidone causes QT prolongation
 - c. Risperidone is an atypical antipsychotic
 - d. Clozapine does not cause constipation

- A 22 year old unmarried girl reports of symptoms of galactorrhoea after receiving treatment with Antipsychotic drugs. Probable cause is
 - a) Increased Prolactin
 - b) Increased Progesterone
 - c) Increased Oxytocin
 - d) Increased Oestrogen

- A patient treated with Anti Psychotics for 5 years develops perioral, bucco-lingual & masticatory movements. This condition could be
 - a) Akathisia
 - b) Muscular Dystonia
 - c) Tardive Dyskinesia
 - d) Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome

Benzodiazepines

- Benzodiazepines are?

GABA agonist

- A patient take lorazepam, on which receptor does the drug bind? A- Histamine 1
B- Histamine 2
C- 5-HT
D- GABA-A
E- GABA-B

- One of the following is not a side effect of Benzodiazepines?
A. Impairment of intellectual function B. Reduced motor coordination
C. Drug tolerance
D. Drowsiness, sleepiness, or dizziness
E. Acute dystonia

- Antidote for Benzodiazepines

Flumazenil

- Case about clonazepam overdose, which drug would you give?

Flumazenil

- What neurotransmitter is associated with benzodiazepine withdrawal?

a. Acetylcholine

b. GABA

c Norepinephrine

- The anxiolytic property of benzodiazepines is related to which of the following receptors?

A. GABA-B

B. GABA- A

C. NMDA

- benzodiazepines side effects include all except

a. anticholinergic effects

b. drug tolerance

c. drowsiness

- Medical student complaining of insomnia? -
Zolpidem
- Beta-blockers are used for?
 - a. Anxiety
 - b. Phobia
 - c. panic
 - d. all of the above**
- probable contraindication of propranolol in anxiety treatment
 - cardiac arrhythmia
 - allergy
 - asthma**
- Which of these drugs don't cause weight gain : **the answer was BDZs**
- The following are side effects of benzodiazepines EXCEPT:
 - A- Respiratory depression in high dose
 - B- Cognitive dysfunction
 - C- Dry mouth XXX**
 - D- Memory disturbance
 - E- Agitation in some people
- write two non benzodiazepines in a drug used for treatment of as such case :
1- buspirone 2- 5 HT1a
- Diazepam works fastest when administered :
 - a. Orally
 - b. I.M.
 - c. S.C.
 - d. With antacid
 - e. With anticholenergics

أسئلة إضافية

- Benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and many anticonvulsants exert their influence through which of the following types of receptors?
 - a. Dopaminergic
 - b. Glutamic
 - c. Adrenergic
 - d. GABA-ergic

- Drug of choice in alcohol withdrawal is
 - a. Thiamine
 - b. Dextrose 5%
 - c. Benzodiazepines
 - d. Phenytoin

- 33. Benzodiazepine with shortest half life is
 - a. Diazepam
 - b. Oxazepam
 - c. Midazolam
 - d. Clonazepam

- Which drug is relatively safe in hepatic impairment?
 - a. Lorazepam
 - b. Chlordiazepoxide
 - c. Diazepam
 - d. Nitrazepam

Signs and symptoms Psychopathology

- One of the following isn't perceptual disturbance → **Echolalia**
- The patient constantly imitates and does whatever movements the doctor make without being asked to:

A-Echopraxia

B- Catalepsy

C-Catalepsy

D-Waxy flexibility

E- Preservation

- Which of the following **not** considered as disturbances of attention:

Echopraxia

- one is an induced movement

1) echopraxia (imitation of other movement)

- Which of the following is not a catatonic sign:

A. Catalepsy

B. Posturing

C. Negativism

D. Cataplexy

E. Waxy flexibility

- A 30-year-old man was brought to the Accident and Emergency Department. He suddenly fell down after hearing a loud sound at a party. There was no loss of consciousness. The psychopathology being described is:

Select one:

a. Catalepsy

b. Cataplexy

c. Catatonia

d. Posturing

e. Waxy flexibility

- which of the following is not a thought disorder

A-Nihilistic delusions

B-thought broadcasting

C-catatonia

D-ideas of reference

- Patient who has motiveless resistance to all attempts to be moved or to all instructions?

A- Mannerism

B- Ambitendence

C- **Negativism**

D- Compulsion

- 'Negativism' means ONE of the following;

a. **Motiveless resistance to suggestion ****

b. The absence of response

c. A form of sustained mobility

d. Repetitive movements

e. Maintenance of posture

- Abnormal, repetitive goal-directed movement?

A- Stereotypy

B- **Mannerism**

C- Agitation

D- Dystonia

E- Chorea

- repetitive monotonous non-goal directed movements: **Stereotypy**

- Restlessness with inner tension. Patient is NOT fully aware of restlessness:

Agitation

- A patient on antipsychotic started to experience restlessness and he says he is unable to

set still: **Akathesia**

- A female gave birth to a twin, she started complaining of falling asleep while she is awake, and this condition is associated with overwhelming activities and stress:

Cataplexy

- . Which of the following is NOT a typical symptom of narcolepsy?

A. Hypnagogic hallucinations

B. Hypnopompic hallucinations

C. Sleep paralysis

D. Cataplexy

E. **Catalepsy**

- Fall down after party?

cataplexy

- Man after social event loosed his ability to stand and fall down , this is ?

Cataplexy

- Wrong :poverty of speech-thought content

- A patient is resistant to any change in his posture even if he was asked to – **Negativism**

- Disorders of speech involve:

A-perservation ?

B-dyspraxia

C-grandious delusions

D-sucidal thoughts

- A person is talking about his father death while he is laughing, Dx?

Incongruity of affect

- depressed patient does not smile or laugh when a joke is shared by a fellow patient. She shows a defect in which of the following aspects of mental state examination?

Select one:

a. Stability of affect

b. Reactivity of affect

c. Congruence of affect

d. incongruity of the affect

- Observed expression of emotion; may be inconsistent with patient's description of emotion ?

Affect

- affect is type of the following?

A) Thought

B) Cognition

C) Mood

D) behavior

- Alexithymia meaning?

A) Inability or difficulty in describing or being aware of one's emotions or mood

B) Unable to read

C) motor disability



- emotions are examined under this category?

A. Thought
B. Behavior
C. Perception
D. Affect
E. Memory

- case of a male patient that likes to cross-dress and wants to undergo sex-change surgery claiming that "he is in the wrong body"

a-transgender

b-gender dysphoria

c-transvestic fetishism

d-frotterurism

e-necrophilia

- Inability or difficulty in describing or being aware of one's emotions or mood

A.Cyclothymia

B.Apathy

C.Alexithymia***

D.Dysthymia

- description of tangentiality and refer to what :

A_ Speech

B_ Thoughts

C_ Mood ,,,,,, etc

- Derailment is a disorder of which component of these :-

a-speech

b-thought

c-mood

d-affect

e-memory

- which one of these is a disorder of perception :-

a-delusion

b-hallucination

c-flight of ideas

d-thought insertion

- Wrong about passivity phenomena- **thought block**
- Wrong match- **thought content- perceptual**
- which of the following is true about concrete thinking:
 - usually seen in bipolar disorder
 - diagnostic of schizophrenia
 - diagnostic of organic brain disease
 - defect of conceptual abstract thought**
- The patient would think "I must put the kettle on, and after a pause of not more than one second would hear a voice say "I must put the Kettle on ` This is described as
 - Thought insertion
 - Thought withdrawal
 - Audible thoughts**
 - Thought broadcast
 - Tangentiality
- Patient is thinking and he feels thoughts stopping, this is?

Thought block
- formal thought disorder means
 - loss of causal links between successive thoughts**
- Disorders of thinking
 - thought Echo**
 - euphoria
 - knights move
 - formication
- which of the following is not a thought disorder
 - Nihilistic delusions
 - thought broadcasting
 - catatonia**
 - ideas of reference
- Derailment is a disorder of which component of these :- a-speech
 - thought**
 - mood
 - affect
 - memory

- which one of these is a disorder of perception :-

a-delusion

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d-thought insertion

- definition concrete thinking : **abstract thought and its type of thought crossing**

- Delusion is a disorder of

a. Thought

b. Perception

c. Personality

d. Cognition

- Patient talking with excessive details, but reaching to the point in the end?

Circumstantiality

- Giving information that may not be related to the original inquiry:

Loose association

Circumstantiality

Tangentiality

Echolalia

Neologisms

- An elderly mildly confused, to emergency , repeat the same answer for each Q. example of:

a. Fixation

b. Tangentiality

c. Preservation

d. Echolalia

- The talk is rapid and continuous but fragmentary, the connection between successive ideas is determined by chance association, this is:

A- Flight of ideas XXX

B- Incoherence

C- Blocking

D- Circumstantiality

E- Irrelevance

- Nihilistic delusion: **false feeling that self,?the body is nonexistent or ending).**
- Nihilistic delusions will be congruent with which of the following findings of Mental state examination?

Select one:

- a. **Depression**
- b. Mania
- c. Depersonalization
- d. Grandiose delusion

- Nihilistic delusion seen in? **Cotard syndrom**

- Patient believes people in blue cars are terrorists and are going to kill him, delusion of what?

Perception

(اذا كانا اعتقاد عام عند المريض بانها يسياره زرقاء فيها ناس رحيق تلو هف يكون)persecution

- which one of these is a disorder of perception :-

- a-delusion
- b-hallucination**
- c-flight of ideas
- d-thought insertion

- One of the following isn't perceptual disturbance **Echolalia**

- Which of the following is not considered a perceptual disturbance? Select one:

- a. Derealization.
- b. Illusion.
- c. Depersonalization.
- d. Delusion.**
- e. Hallucination.

- One of the following not true about mental examination ?

Hallucination is disorder of though content

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أسئلة إضافية

- **Catalepsy occurs in**
 - a. Petit Mal Epilepsy
 - b. Narcolepsy
 - c. Catatonia**
 - d. Grand mal epilepsy
- **A person who laughs one moment and cries next, without any clear stimulus is said to have ?**
 - a. Incongruent affect
 - b. Euphoria
 - c. Labile affect**
 - d. Split Personality
- **person is found to be crying suddenly without any stimulus when he was previously laughing and joyous is said to have**
 - a. Incongruent affect
 - b. Euphoria
 - c. Labile affect**
 - d. Cyclothymia
- **Sustained and pervasive emotional state is called**
 - a. Affect **b. Mood** c. Feeling d. Temperament
- **The symptom of inability to enjoy previously pleasurable activities is known as**
 - a. Anhedonia**
 - b. Avolition
 - c. Apathy
 - d. Amotivation
- **Rapidly produced speech with abrupt shift from topic to topic, using environmental cues is**
 - a. Circumstantiality b. Tangentiality **c. Flight of ideas** d. Derailment
- **Homicide and homicidal behaviors are most often related to which of the following factors?**
 - A. Emotions not associated with mental illness
 - B. Non-psychotic mania
 - C. Depressive disorders with psychosis
 - D. Mental disorders associated with a general medical condition,.
 - E. Psychosis with paranoid or persecutory delusions**