

Psychiatry mini OSCE

روح archive 1st group

1: female patient who was admitted for exacerbation of asthma, suddenly she developed nonproductive cough and a fever of 39. The nurse saw the patient dipping the thermometer in hot cup of liquid, possible dx?

A: Factitious disorder

2: To consider a crime should have ?

A: Mens rea

3. What is the neuroendocrine disturbance that most commonly exists with MDD?

-elevated cortisol with HPA hyperactivity***

- decreased adrenaline

- decreased thyroid hormone

4. What differentiates kleptomania from OCD Hoarding?

-having a compulsion

-having an urge, then gratification and pleasure ****

5.What is NOT in the intermittent explosive disorder DSM-5 ?

-premeditated outburst ***

- impaired functional

- 3 physical damage in 12 months

- no physical damage for twice a week for 3 months

6.What is used to treat irritable child with ASD ?

-respiridone **

-methyphenidate

-sertraline

-aripiprazole

7.What drug is given in a depressive episode of bipolar ?

-lamotrigine **

8.What distinguishes lewy body from Alzheimer's dementia ?

-visual hallucination and REM sleep disturbance **

9.What type of dementia cause behavioural changes, agnosia symptoms

-frontotemporal (pick's)**

- Alzheimer's

- LBD

-vascular

10.What is the difference between OCD and OCPD ?

-ocd is ego dystonic **

-ocd is ego systonic

11. A 45 year old woman who worries about her family, husband and kids and it's decreasing her concentration in her work. She sleeps 'okay' but doesn't feel good after sleeping, she doesn't have panic attacks ?

-GAD **

-OCD

-anxiety disorder

-panic disorder

12. What is the difference between panic attacks and panic disorder?

- panic attacks are unexpected
- Panic attacks is a syndrome
- Panic attacks can be experienced with other psychiatric disorders and medical conditions **

13. The difference between PTSD and Acute stress disorder?

-PTSD symptoms takes >1 month , ASD resolves within a month **

14. Learning disorders take how much time to be diagnosed based on the dsm v ?

- 3 months
- 4 months
- 12 months
- After an IQ test only
- Non of the above**

15. What of the following stressor causes adjustment disorder ?

-losing a job **

- rape

- plane crash

-non of the above

- all of the above

16. Adjustment disorder is ?

- least in single women
- Men twice women
- The most common comorbidity found in hospitalized patients
- Non of the above ***

17. What makes a full criterion A in schizophrenia ?

-disorganized speech and decreased emotional expression **

- 2 types of hallucination

- 2 types of dementia

18. A married 25 yo female Poor prognosis in schizophrenia

- insidious onset***
- Married
- Age
- Acute precipitating factor
- Negative symptoms

19. In psychotic illness what of the following makes a good prognosis ?

- Having a history of mood disorder **
- Family history with schizophrenia

20. A child who believes he can control everyone?

- delusions of grandeur**
- delusions of persecution
- Delusions of reference

21. How to treat Wernicke's encephalopathy?

- IV thiamine **
- oral thiamine
- memory training

22. Opioid most common complications ?

- respiratory depression **
- increased GI motility
- tachycardia
- dilation of the pupil

23. One of the following is a complication of chronic use of amphetamines ?

- non going psychosis even during abstinence **

24. Fear of planes?

- specific phobia **
- agoraphobia
- social anxiety disorder

25. 81 yo patient gets agitated only during evenings. What of the following is not done for this patient ?

- diazepam**
- A low dose of haloperidol
- Adding a calender
- Increasing the brightness
- Staying with family

26. What is the correct use for BDZ in anxiety disorders?

- its the first line treatment
- only for short period for only when there is severe anxiety disorder**

27. One of the following is related to anorexia Nervosa

- fear of gaining weight, restriction of energy intake, loss of perception of body image **
- No weight loss

28. What is the mechanism of action of a drug that works on someone with cataplexy?

- suppress REM **
- increases dopamine

29. Narcolepsy Central hormone ?

- Hypocretin **
- Dopamine
- Norepinephrine

30. What is the center for the sleep and wake cycle ?

- Caudate nucleus
- Arcuate nucleus
- **Supra chiasmic ***

31. What does gender identity mean ?

- **One's sense of being female or male ****

32. What medication is allowed for a pregnant woman suffering from postpartum depression while she is breastfeeding?

- paroxetine
- Sertraline****
- fluxetine

33. One of the most important symptoms of postpartum blues:

- Rapid change in mood & irritability *****
- no interest in the child
- hallucination
- delusions

34. For diagnosis of encopresis ?

- Age 6 years
- repeated passage of feces in inappropriate places ****
- Only during sleep
- With urine incontinence
- Associated with abdominal pain

35. a case that showed the description of Catalepsy posturing, extracampine visual hallucination, formication

36. A case that showed a description of Ambitendence, depersonalization, perceptual delusions

37. How can we differentiate delirium from dementia?

- Delirium is Acute in onset ****

38. poor prognosis of OCD

- **Hoarding symptoms ****
- Contamination

39. A patient that has hypomania and depression but didn't meet the criteria of bipolar I or II?

- cyclothymia ****
- OCD
- dysthymia

40. Mechanism of action of Methylphenidate ?

- **Increase dopamine and norepinephrine****

1) What is the sign of severe lithium toxicity?

- A) Confusion
- B) Muscle weakness
- C) Cog-wheel rigidity
- D) **Clonus**

2) One of the following can not be given in post partum psychosis during the period of breastfeeding?

- A) **Lithium**
- B) Valporat
- C) Quetiapine

3) Wrong match?

- A) **Lamotrigine-D2 receptor antagonist**
- B) Valporate-increase GABA production
- C) Lithium-decrease dopamine and norepinephrine

4) A 42-year-old man is admitted to the hospital for a knee injury. His last alcoholic drink was 2 days ago. He now develops anxiety, sweating, hypertension, and tachycardia.

- A) IV glucose
- B) **IV thiamine**
- C) beta-blocker

5) correct about wernicke encephalopathy?

- A) Memory loss, confabulation, personality change
- B) **Confusion/gait ataxia/Oculomotor dysfunction**
- C) Seizures, headache, papilledema
- D) Tremor, bradykinesia, rigidity

6) A patient with chronic substance use presents with rhinorrhea, diaphoresis, yawning and piloerection. This is most typical of withdrawal from:

- A) Opioid (هاي الاجابه غالبا)
- B) Cannabins
- C) Benzodiazepines
- D) Cocaine
- D) Alcohol

7) correct about postpartum psychiatric disorders?

- A) Postpartum depression considered distinct entities according to DSM-5-criteria
- B) **Postpartum blues resolve spontaneously after 14 days**
- C) postpartum psychosis is the most common

8) most important factor in causing PTSD?

- A) Age
- B) Sex
- C) **nature of trauma**
- D) individual Vulnerability
- C) All of above

9) pateint needs to change citalopram to another drug with partial 5-H1A agonist activity and less sexual disturbances?

- A) **Vilazodone**
- B) Venlafaxine
- C) Paroxetine
- D) ecitalopram

10) which one is correct matching?

- A) mysophobia-fear of dark
- B) Claustrophobia-fear of crowded places
- C) Ailurophobia-fear of dogs
- D) **Atychiphobia_fear of failure**

11) correct about learning disorders?

- A) A) Learning disorders are diagnosed only if IQ is below 70
- B) Dysgraphia-temporary-for 6 months
- C) **Non of above**

12) A 42-year-old senior accountant presents for evaluation due to ongoing conflicts at work. He is extremely punctual, meticulous, and insists that all tasks follow strict procedures. He spends hours reviewing reports line by line, focusing on minor details while neglecting overall outcomes and deadlines. Meetings must start exactly on time, and he becomes irritated if colleagues deviate from rules. His family life is strained because he schedules daily routines and leisure activities rigidly. He acknowledges that his behavior causes tension but insists his methods are correct

- A) borderline personality disorder
- B) **obsessive compulsive personality disorder**
- C) avoidant disorder
- D) dependent disorder

13) 24) A school child annoys his classmates, does not respect rules, and shows spitefulness toward peers, but does not violate the basic rights of others. What is most likely diagnosis?

- A) **Oppositional defiant disorder**
- B) ADHD
- C) conduct disorder
- E) intermittent explosive disorder

14) best describe RETTs syndrome and ASD?

- A) **Retts occur mainly in females/ASD is more common in males**
- B) Retts is characterized by normal then rapid regression And ASD early language deficits with no normal development
- C) Both are equally common in males and females
- D) Regression in Rett's is rapid and complete by 1 year of age
- E) Rett's presents mainly with repetitive seizures, while ASD is only social communication deficits

15) child with soiling in his bed/soft stool/no substances or another medical condition. according to DSM-5 criteria what is correct regarding encopresis?

- A) retentive subtype
- B) **Non retentive subtype**
- C) Encopresis diagnosed by age of 5
- D) Encopresis Occurs at least one time per month for at least 6 months.

16) correct about OCD?

- A) **Hyperactivity of ORBITOFRONTAL CORTEX and CAUDATE NUCLEUS**
- B) one fourth complain of comorbid depression and suicidal is a risk of all ocd
- C) Hyperactive amygdala and prefrontal cortex

17) A 32-year-old woman presents to the clinic complaining of persistent abdominal pain for the past 8 months. She has seen multiple doctors and had several investigations, all of which were normal. She reports that the pain is very distressing and affects her ability to work and socialize. She frequently worries that there is a serious underlying disease despite repeated reassurances.

- A) **Somatic Symptom Disorder (SSD)**
- B) Illness Anxiety Disorder (IAD)
- C) Generalized Anxiety Disorder
- D) conversion disorder

18) patient has no problem with his gender identity ,dressing the clothes of opposite sex for sexual arousal ?

- A)gender dysphoria
- B)transevestisc disorder**
- C)sadism
- D)Masochism

19) A 28-year-old woman reports recurrent episodes of eating very large amounts of food in a short period, feeling out of control. She does not vomit, use laxatives, or exercise excessively afterward. She feels distressed and ashamed about overeating not about weight gaining.

- A)Anorexia nervosa
- B)bulimia nervosa
- C)binge eating disorder**
- D)none of the above

20)25 years female,disorganized speech loss of emotinal expression and auditory hallucinations .Subtype of schizophrenia?

- A)Disorganized**
- B)Paranoid
- C)Catatonic
- D)mix

21)correct about manic episode?

- A)three symptoms required if patient irritable
- B)Social impairing,hospital admission and psychotic features must be present even if symptoms less than 7 days**
- C)characteristic of bipolar 2

22)correct about dementia?

- A)Alzeihmer disease is most common cause in less than 65 age
- B)frontotemporal dementia commonly present before age of 65**

23)A patient recently underwent surgery and was admitted to the ICU. He develops agitation, fluctuating consciousness, and confusion.

Which feature helps distinguish this condition from dementia?

- A) Gradual onset
- B) Acute onset**
- C) Slowly progressive memory loss
- D) Clear consciousness
- E) Irreversible course

24)chronic alcoholism with hallucinations,confusion,tremor
(Case of delerium tremens and alcohol withdrawal)

Drug of choice?

- A)Acomprostate
- B)Benzodiazepines**
- C)Thiamine
- D)Disulfiram

25)Number of symptoms needed to diagnose adult(above or equal to age of 17) with ADHD?

- A)6 or more
- B)7 or more
- C)5 or more**
- D)3 or more

26) A 30-year-old female was involved in a car accident 3 days ago. Since the accident, she experiences recurrent nightmares about the event. She feels detached from herself, as if watching her own actions from outside her body. Most likely diagnosis:

- A) Acute stress disorder
- B) PTSD
- C) adjustment disorder

27) How to differentiate kleptomania from OCD Hoarding?

- A) having a compulsion
- B) having an urge, then gratification and pleasure

28) A 28-year-old patient presents to the clinic complaining of sudden episodes of intense fear that come "out of nowhere." During these episodes, he experiences palpitations, sweating, trembling, shortness of breath, chest pain, dizziness, and a feeling that he is "going to die." Each episode peaks within minutes and then resolves spontaneously. He worries about having future episodes and sometimes avoids situations where attacks occurred.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Generalized Anxiety Disorder
- B) Panic Attack
- C) Social Anxiety Disorder
- D) Specific Phobia
- E) Agoraphobia

29) A patient reports sudden loss of muscle tone in the face when laughing, but remains fully conscious and able to interact.

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Cataplexy
- B) Sleep Paralysis
- C) catalepsy
- D) Stroke
- E) Bell's Palsy

30) A man plans and intentionally commits a crime, fully aware of his actions and their consequences. He carefully thought about the act beforehand.

Which legal concept does this best illustrate?

- A) Actus reus
- B) Mens rea
- C) Insanity defense
- D) Automatism
- E) Negligence

31) Immature defense mechanisms include which of the following?

- A) Denial/Projection, acting out, splitting, regression
- B) humor, acting out, splitting, regression
- C) altruism, acting out, repression, rationalisation

32)... كيس ونجمع منها

extracampine hallucinations, delusion of perception, and ambivalence.

33)... كيس ونجمع منها

Loosening of associations, posturing/catalepsy, and automatic obedience

34)... كيس ونجمع منها

Delusion of reference, third-person auditory hallucinations, and tactile hallucination (formicatio)

35) A person believes his neighbor wants to poison him, with no hallucinations or mood symptoms or cognitive impairment. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A) Schizophrenia
- B) Schizoaffective disorder
- C) Delusional disorder (persecutory type)

36) Which hormone is responsible for regulation of circadian rhythm?

- A) Cortisol
- B) Melatonin
- C) Serotonin

37) Sleepwalking (somnambulism) occurs during which stage of sleep?

- A) REM
- B) Stage 1
- C) Stage 2
- D) Stage 3 (deep NREM sleep)

38) The most common neuroendocrine disturbance in Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) is:

elevated cortisol with HPA axis hyperactivity

39) A patient presents with delusions, hallucinations, and mood symptoms. The psychotic features occur both during and outside mood episodes.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Mood disorder with psychotic features
- B) Schizoaffective disorder
- C) schizophrenia
- D) bipolar 2 disorder

Psychiatry Mini OSCE

8th Oct 25

3rd group رَوْح

Done by
Sarah Manasrah

Q1_Patient needs to change citalopram to another drug with partial 5-H1A agonist activity and less sexual disturbances?

- A) Vilazodone
- B) Venlafaxine
- C) Paroxetine
- D) escitalopram

Answer: A

Q2_ A 32-year-old woman presents to the clinic complaining of persistent abdominal pain for 6 months. She has seen multiple doctors and had several investigations, all of which were normal. She reports that the pain is very distressing and affects her ability to work and socialize. She frequently worries this symptom despite repeated reassurances. Her diagnosis is:

- A) Somatic Symptom Disorder (SSD)
- B) Illness Anxiety Disorder (IAD)
- C) Generalized Anxiety Disorder
- D) conversion disorder

Answer: A

Q3_ A woman has experienced attacks of intense fear accompanied by palpitations, shortness of breath, and dizziness. Following these attacks, she became extremely worried about having another attack. As a result, she avoids leaving her home, fearing that she might experience another attack. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Generalized Anxiety Disorder
- B) Panic Disorder
- C) Social Anxiety Disorder
- D) Specific Phobia

Answer: B

Q4_ A patient diagnosed with Major Depressive Disorder (MDD), he has suicidal ideation, not responded to SSRI treatment. Which of the following is the most rapidly acting treatment option that should be considered next?

- A) MAOIs
- B) ECT
- C) TCAs

D)lithium

Answer:B

Q5_ A man intentionally breaks his neighbor's window.Which of the following elements is essential for this act to be considered a crime?

A. mens rea

B. actus reus

C. Insanity defense

D. Automatism

E. Negligence

Answer: A

Q6_ A patient presents with delusions, hallucinations, and mood symptoms. The psychotic features occur both during and outside mood episodes.What is the most likely diagnosis?

A) Mood disorder with psychotic features

B) Schizoaffective disorder

C)schizophrenia

D)bipolar 2 disorder

Answer: B

Q7_ REM (Rapid Eye Movement) conscious recollection in psychotherapy , used to treat which disorder?

A) PTSD

B) Depression

C)Panic disorder

D)phobia

Answer:A

Q8_ A man experiences intense and persistent fear of using trains ,airplanes and elevators ,avoiding them ,What is the most likely type of this disorder ?

A. Social phobia

B. Agoraphobia

C. Specific phobia

D. Panic disorder

Answer:C

Q9_ All are factors that indicate poor prognosis for MDD, except:

A) Double depression

B) Comorbid disorder

C) Abrupt or acute onset

Answer:C

Q10_ A patient experienced a severe depressive episode lasting 5 months, then fully recovered for 3 months, after which he developed another depressive episode lasting 4 months. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

A. Persistent Depressive Disorder

B. Recurrent major Depressive Disorder

C. Cyclothymic Disorder

D. Adjustment Disorder

Answer:B

Q11_ Patient complain from feeling of restlessness, muscle tension, irresistible urge to move, cannot still sit. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

Akathisia

Q12_ One of the following is manifest in postpartum blues?

A) loss of interest in infant

B) Rapid changes in mood and irritability.

Answer:B

Q13_ An 80-year-old female with a history of hypertension and UTI is brought to the emergency department by her family. Sudden onset of rapid heart rate, fluctuation in her consciousness, fever. Which of the following is the most likely cause of her current condition?

Answer: Delirium secondary to UTI

Q14_ Patient A experiences recurrent episodes of overeating, followed by self-induced vomiting or other compensatory behaviors ;Patient B severely restricts food intake and exercises excessively to avoid weight gain, resulting in very low body weight;Patient C reports frequent episodes of consuming large amounts of food in a short period, feeling out of control and guilt ,but does not regularly try to compensate.Which eating disorder does each patient most likely have?

- A) Anorexia nervosa ,Bulimia nervosa,Binge eating disorder
 - B)Anorexia nervosa,Bulimia nervosa,Binge eating disorder
 - C)Bulimia nervosa,Anorexia nervosa,Binge eating disorder
- Answer:C

Q15_ A child is suspected of having a learning disability (LD). After implementing appropriate interventions, how long should clinicians typically monitor the child's progress before confirming the diagnosis?

- A)4 weeks
 - B)12 months
 - C) Only after conducting a standard IQ test
 - D)None of the above
 - E)3 months
- Answer:D

Q16_ A woman with postpartum depression. Which antidepressant is considered first-line and safe during lactation?

- A) Amitriptyline
 - B) Fluoxetine
 - C) Sertraline
 - D) Paroxetine
 - E) Venlafaxine
- Answer:C

Q17_ Which feature helps differentiate a patient with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) from a patient with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) who performs stereotyped behaviors?

- A) Repetitive behaviour
- B) The behaviors are done to relieve anxiety
- C) The behaviors are rigid and purposeless

Q18_ A woman presents with flow of thought in which ideas shift from one sentence to another ,unrelated sentences. reports that she sometimes hears voices commenting on her actions. She recently started believing that her coworkers are plotting against her, and during the interview, she keeps repeatedly moving her chair back and forth (without any clear purpose)which one is correct?

Answer: loosening of association,3rd person hallucination , persecutory delusion, stereotypy

Q19_ Most common complication in Opioid overdose ?

- A) Respiratory depression
- B) increased GI motility
- C) tachycardia
- D) dilation of the pupil
- E) Migraine

Answer:A

Q20_ Patient experiences recurrent, intrusive thoughts of killing his child, he has no intent to act on them, and he takes precautions and avoids sharp stools to prevent any harm ,choose the correct answer?

- A) rationalize by distress or anxiety about unwanted thoughts

Q21_ A girl speaks freely and normally at home with her family, but she remains completely silent at school, which has negatively affected her academic performance?

- A) Selective mutism
- B) Social anxiety disorder
- C) Autism spectrum disorder

Answer:A

Q22_ A 45-year-old man with a history of chronic alcohol use stopped drinking two days ago. He now presents with tremors, sweating, nausea, confusion, hallucination, and tachycardia. What is the most appropriate initial treatment for his condition?

- A) thiamine only
- B) Intravenous glucose
- C) Benzodiazepines
- D) beta blockers
- E) Naltrexone

Answer:C

Q23_ What is the first-line treatment for Wernicke encephalopathy?

- A) Intravenous glucose only
- B) Intravenous (Vitamin B1) in high doses
- C) Benzodiazepine

Answer:B

Q24_ A 28-year-old woman reports recurrent episodes of eating unusually large amounts of food within a short period, during which she feels out of control. She does not regularly engage in vomiting, fasting, or excessive exercise to compensate for the overeating. She feels distressed and guilty after the episodes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Anorexia nervosa
- B) Bulimia nervosa
- C) Binge eating disorder
- D) Major depressive disorder with atypical features
- E) Obsessive-compulsive disorder

Answer:C

Q25_ Which neurotransmitter/hypothalamic peptide is typically deficient in patients with narcolepsy?

- A) Serotonin
- B) Dopamine
- C) Hypocretin
- D) GABA

E) Acetylcholine

Answer:C

Q26: A 35-year-old man has an intense and persistent fear of being in public spaces where escape or obtaining help are limited, such as crowded places, public transportation, or open spaces. He avoids these situations whenever possible. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Social phobia

B. Agoraphobia

C. Specific phobia

D. Panic disorder

Answer:B

Q27_One of the following is a complication of chronic use of amphetamines?

Answer:ongoing psychosis even during abstinence

Q28_What is the center for the sleep and wake cycle ?

A)Caudate nucleus

B)Arcuate nucleus

C)Supra chiasmic

Answer:C

Q29_One is correct about the prevalence of phobia ?

Answer:Mean age of onset for specific phobia is 10 years.

Q30_A 40-year-old man is extremely meticulous at work, spending hours checking every detail and following rules rigidly, even when it delays task completion. He refuses to delegate tasks because he believes others won't follow his standards. He is very distrustful of coworkers' judgment and insists on doing everything his way, regardless of the outcome. Which personality disorder is most consistent with this presentation?

Answer: Cluster C, Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder (OCPD)

Q31_ 82-year-old woman, is brought by her daughter with progressive neurodegenerative disease, forgetful (Short-term memory). She named only one of three objects after a short delay. She can't recognize time, but recognizes persons. During the visit, she is able to name some objects, no problems in language and writing. She can plan, organizing, (executive functioning is almost good). Based on this scenario, what is the most appropriate characterization of her cognitive status?

- A) MMSE = 20.....
- B) MMSE = 24.. severe cognitive impairment
- C) good or no cognitive impairment if language is largest with 15 points/30
- D) orientation 5 points, registration 3 points

Q32_ Carbamazepine differs from valproic acid in which of the following adverse effects?

- A) Alopecia
- B) Pancreatitis
- C) Aplastic anemia
- D) Thrombocytopenia
- E) Neural tube defect

Answer: C

Q33_ Which of the following medications is most commonly associated with weight loss?

- A) Carbamazepine
- B) Valproic acid
- C) Topiramate
- D) Oxcarbazepine

Answer: C

Q34_ All of the following are DSM-5 diagnostic criteria for a manic episode EXCEPT:

- A) Elevated or irritable mood
- B) Increased goal-directed activity or energy
- C) Causes marked impairment in functioning or requires hospitalization
- D) Duration of at least 4 consecutive days
- E) Inflated self-esteem or grandiosity

Answer:D

Q35_ A 28-year-old soldier recently returned from combat duty. For the past two weeks, he has been experiencing recurrent nightmares, intrusive memories of the battlefield, hypervigilance, and difficulty sleeping. He avoids reminders of the war and feels emotionally numb. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Adjustment disorder
- B) Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
- C) Acute stress disorder (ASD)
- D) Generalized anxiety disorder
- E) Panic disorder

Answer:C

Q36_ Which of the following symptom clusters are typically experienced by patients with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)?

- A) Hallucinations, delusions, disorganized speech
- B) Intrusive symptoms, avoidance, hypervigilance, negative changes in mood and cognition

Answer:B

Q37_ A woman reports lack of sexual thoughts or fantasies and no interest in sexual activity. Which phase of the sexual response cycle is affected?

- A) Arousal
- B) Orgasm
- C) Desire
- D) Resolution

Answer:C

Q38_ A 35-year-old man becomes extremely anxious whenever he is away from his wife. He frequently cancels important business trips because he feels tense and fearful that something bad might happen to her while he is gone. His anxiety interferes with his work performance. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Generalized anxiety disorder
- B) Dependent personality disorder
- C) Panic disorder
- D) Separation anxiety disorder
- E) Adjustment disorder

Answer:D

Q39_ A person believes his neighbor wants to poison him, with no hallucinations or mood symptoms or cognitive impairment.lack insight.Normal other life ares .The most likely diagnosis is:

- A)Schizophrenia
- B)Schizoaffective disorder
- C)Delusional disorder

Answer:C

Q40_ DSM5 criteria for LD,choose the correct answer:

- A)dyslaxia with normal IQ..3months
- B)dyscalculia..low IQ
- C)none of the above
- D) dyslaxia with low IQ.more than 12months

Answer:C



Archive Rouh

5/Nov/2025

Prepared By

Heba Abu-Nawas

Boshra Al-Omoush

Abdelraheem Alawneh



Dementia



- 1) An elderly man becomes increasingly confused and agitated every evening, What is the most likely contributing factor to his condition?
- A) End-of-day activity
 - B) Fatigue
 - C) Low light

Answer: C

- 2) Which antipsychotic medication is contraindicated in patients with Parkinson's disease and Lewy Body Dementia?

- A) Quetiapine
- B) Clozapine
- C) Olanzapine
- D) Haloperidol

Answer: D

Postpartum



- 3) First-line management of postpartum psychosis typically involves:
- A) Watchful waiting at home
 - B) SSRI
 - C) hospitalization

Answer: C

- 4) According to the DSM-5, when must the onset of symptoms occur to use the "with peripartum onset" specifier?

- A) Within 2 weeks postpartum
- B) During pregnancy or within 4 weeks postpartum
- C) Within 6 months postpartum
- D) During the first trimester only

Answer: B

Sexual disorders



- 5) Being humiliated to obtain sexual arousal is characteristic of ?
- A) Sexual sadism
 - B) Sexual masochism
 - C) Frotteurism

Answer: B

Sleep



- 6) main neurotransmitter in initiating and maintaining sleep ?
- A) Serotonin
 - B) GABA
 - C) NE
 - D) Dopamine

Answer: B

- 7) not a part of narcolepsy?
- A) sleep paralysis
 - B) sleep terrors
 - C) Hypogogic hallucination
 - D) irrepresible need to sleep
 - E) REM sleep behaviours

Answer: B

- 8) non-pharmacological treatment for chronic insomnia ?
- A) sleep restriction therapy
 - B) SSRI
 - C) Antihistamine
 - D) Benzodiazepines

Answer: A

Stress



- 9) The difference between PTSD and Acute stress disorder?
- A) PTSD symptoms takes >1 month, ASD resolves within a month
 - B) PTSD due to traumatic event
 - C) PTSD cause significant distress unlike ASD

Answer: A

10) What is the main difference between Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and Acute Stress Reaction?

- A) Type of symptoms
- B) Nature of triggers
- C) Severity of symptoms
- D) Duration of symptoms

Answer: D

History and MSE

11) 72 female patient comes with her daughter due to loss of memory, forgetting her daily activities and managing financing, mmse done for patient and results is she oriented to place and person but not time, she regist 3 objects but can recall 1, she incorrectly calculate serial 7 but can know common objects, all other domains is intact (coping, three stage command, language, writing..) what is her total result?

- A) MMSE is 22, mild dementia
- B) MMSE is 18, moderate demntia
- C) MMSE is 9, severe dementia
- D) orientation takes 3 points

Answer: B

Eating disorders



12) What is the main difference between Bulimia Nervosa and the Binge-Eating/Purging type of Anorexia Nervosa?

- A) intense fear of gaining weight or becoming Fat
- B) Presence of recurrent episode of binge eating
- C) maintaining normal body weight
- D) more common in women

Answer: C

Substance use disorders



13) All of the following drugs used in alcohol withdrawal treatments except:

- A) Naltrexone
- B) Acamprosate
- C) Disulfiram
- D) Topiramate
- E) Varenicline

Answer :E

14) Cocaine side effects all of the following except:

- A) Mydriasis
- B) Bradycardia
- C) Hypertension

Answer :B

15) All of the following are chronic complications of alcohol abuse EXCEPT:

- A) Peripheral neuropathy
- B) Wernicke syndrome
- C) Liver cirrhosis
- D) Asthma
- E) Korsakoff syndrome

Answer:D

Anxiety disorders



16) 28-year-old patient presents with sudden episodes of intense fear “out of nowhere.” During these episodes, he experiences palpitations, sweating, trembling, shortness of breath, chest pain, dizziness. Each episode peaks within minutes and resolves spontaneously. He worries about future attacks and sometimes avoids situations where previous attacks occurred. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Post traumatic stress disorder
- B) Panic disorder
- C) Generalized anxiety disorder

Answer:B

OCD



17) Which of the following is the most common comorbidity seen in patients with Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD)?

- A) Major Depressive Disorder
- B) Generalized Anxiety Disorder
- C) Bipolar Disorder
- D) Substance Use Disorder

Answer:A

18) Which of the following statements about pharmacological treatment of Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) is correct?

- A) Response is usually seen within 2-3 weeks, and maximal effect within 6-8 weeks
- B) Response is generally seen after 4-6 weeks, with maximal effect at 8-16 weeks

Answer:B

Child psychiatry



19) the most frequent comorbidity with DMDD?

- A) conduct disorder
- B) ADHD
- C) OCD
- E) substance abuse

Answer:B (مش اكيد)

20) Social anxiety disorder duration in children should be

- A) 1 month
- B) 3 months
- C) 6 months
- D) 1 year

Answer:C

Antidepressant



21) 28-year-old female with history of refractory depression is brought to the emergency department unconscious after being found near an empty bottle of antidepressant 4 hours ago

On arrival: BP 80/50 mm Hg, HR 130 bpm

ECG shows QRS widening and QT prolongation, cardiac enzymes are normal, what is the best initial management?

- A) Mg sulfate
- B) activated charcoal
- C) atropine
- D) IV sodium bicarbonate
- E) hemodialysis

Answer: D

22) 24 female is brought to your clinic due to 2 days of unusual genital sensations and discomfort, pelvic examination is normal no dysuria or UTI .. but there is vaginal engorgement, she takes drug prescribed from her doctor for insomnia but can't recall the name, what is the drug?

- A) aripiprazole
- B) trazodone
- C) mirtazapine

Answer: B

23) what is the pair mismatch for antidepressants and receptors?

- A) Mirtazapine, Blocks α_2 autoreceptors + blocks 5-HT_{2c}
- B) Vilazodone, SSRI + partial 5-HT_{1A} agonist
- C) Trazodone, 5-HT_{2A} and 5-HT_{2C} agonist + weak SERT inhibitor
- D) Bupropion, DO and NE reuptake inhibitors
- E) Selegiline (MAO-B selective) but irreversible at high dose

Answer: C

Delusional disorder



24)delusional disorder is common in ?

- A)childhood
- B)18-25
- C)middle and late adulthood
- D)above 70 years

Answer:C

Delirium



25)What is the first-line management for a patient presenting with delirium?

- A) Identify and treat the underlying cause
- B) Initiate antipsychotic treatment immediately
- C) Administer benzodiazepines for agitation
- D) Perform a lumbar puncture

Answer: A

Antipsychotics



26)Which dopaminergic pathway is primarily associated with the positive symptoms?

- A) Mesolimbic pathway
- B) Mesocortical pathway
- C) Nigrostriatal pathway
- D) Tuberoinfundibular pathway

Answer:A

Learning disorders



27) One is true about Specific learning disabilities?

- A)dyslexia is Poor spelling, grammar, punctuation, or organization of written text
- B)dysgraphia is Difficulty understanding numbers, performing calculations, math reasoning
- C)more common in male than female
- D)it's best interrupted by intellectual disability and sensory deficits
- E)symptoms must persist for 3 months despite educational intervention

Answer:C

Mood stabilizer



28) mild lithium toxicity treated with?

- A) immediate hemodialysis
- B) iv isotonic saline
- C) alkalization of urine

Answer: B

29) The best drug used for bipolar depression prevention in euthymic phase?

- A) lithium
- B) valproate
- C) lamotrigine

Answer: C

30) Female patient she takes lithium for treatment of her bipolar disorder, recently she stopped due to renal impairment, next line?

- A) Carbamazepine
- B) valproate
- C) lamotrigine

Answer: B

31) woman with bipolar disorder has been stable on lithium therapy, She is now found to be pregnant, What is the next best step in management?

- A) Continue lithium at the same dose
- B) stop lithium and switch to valproate
- C) stop lithium and monitor clinically

Answer: C

Personality disorders



32) Which of the following is a characteristic of Dependent Personality Disorder?

- A) Perfectionism that prevents task completion
- B) Excessive devotion to work at the expense of leisure
- C) requires four or more specific criteria to be met for diagnosis
- D) difficulty expressing disagreement with others because of fear of loss of support or approval

Answer: D

Schizoaffective disorder



33) Differentiate between schizoaffective and mood disorder with psychotic features ?

- A) Presence of psychotic features in for 2 week in the absence of mood episode
- B) The disturbance is not the effect of a substance

Answer: A

Psychotherapy



34) which Psychoanalysis concept is correct?

- A) Therapeutic alliance is the bond between the therapist and the patient, who work together toward a therapeutic goal.
- B) Treatment is 3–5 days per week for months
- C) Free association the patient says what's on their mind and refuses the treatment plan
- D) Transference is projection of unconscious feelings about important figures in the therapist's life onto the patient
- E) Ego, ID, superego are all conscious

Answer: A

Eliminating disorders



35) A 10-year-old girl is brought by her mother to the pediatric psychiatry clinic because she soiling in her clothes almost for 1 per month for 4 months. The mother reports that the child passes normal-sized, soft stools, and does not complain of pain, constipation, or stool withholding. What is your diagnosis?

- A) this is retentive type and most common one
- B) this is non-retentive type
- C) above age 3

Answer: B



Somatic related disorders

36) Patient diagnosed with illness anxiety disorder best described as:

- A) recurrent hospital visits and seeing different doctors despite reassurance
- B) complaining of multiple neurological symptoms

Answer: A

37) Patient with somatic symptom disorder complains of?

- A) genuine somatic symptoms that cause significant distress and disruption
- B) patient complains of severe somatic symptoms resulting from falsification

Answer: A (مش أكيد)

Sign and symptoms



38) 36 years patient with 10 years of schizophrenia, He express distorted facial expressions ,the examiner raised the patient's hand above head and shows no resistance with movement , He also repeats the same sentence “ I’m not here “ “ I’m not here “ , “it’s all inside , it’s all inside “. He respond to TV by words and gestures when the doctor ask him why he doing this , he answer that the TV is control him ?

A) Grimacing, catalepsy, preservation, delusion of control

B) Grimacing, waxy flexibility, preservation, delusion of control

Answer:A

39) patient brought to psychiatric clinic due to behavioral abnormalities, he starts moving his hands toward and away from a glass of water repeatedly, as if unsure whether to pick it up, When asked about what he sees, he says: “I see tiny people, about this small (shows with fingers), walking on the table , he said also “when the moon is knitting my wall , the clock rythum rum), she takes also all something personally, when the TV is open ?

A) Ambitendency, lilliputin hallucination , clang association, persecutory delusion

B) Ambitendency, lilliputin hallucination , derailment, perceptual delusion

Answer:B

Forensic



40) 25 years old A young man committed property damage, and in order for the judge to convict him, he must have intent and knowledge of the nature of the act. what is the principle needed to be committed a crime?

A) justice

B) *mens rea*

C) *actus reus*

Answer:B

Psychiatry
Mini-OSCE Archive
Group 3

Exam date : 3/Dec/25

By : Abrar Abunawas

Mood Disorders:

Q1 Which of the following depressive symptoms typically shows diurnal variation, with symptoms being worst in the early morning :

- A) Mood
- B) Sleep disturbances
- C) Appetite changes
- D) Psychomotor activity
- E) Energy level

Answer: A

Q2 Which of the following features differentiates a manic episode from a hypomanic episode:

- A) Duration of at least 4 days
- B) Symptoms are noticeable by others
- C) Causes marked impairment in social or occupational functioning or requires hospitalization
- D) Associated with increased goal-directed activity
- E) Elevated or irritable mood

Answer: C

Q3 Which condition is considered a poor prognosis in depression?

- A) Single episode
- B) Postpartum onset
- C) Seasonal pattern
- D) Double depression

Answer: D

Dementia:

Q4 early diagnostic feature of Lewy Body Dementia :

- A) Memory impairment only
- B) Motor rigidity only
- C) Vivid, well-formed visual hallucinations
- D) Language disturbance

Answer: C

Q5 Frontotemporal Dementia (FTD):

- A) Progressive visual hallucinations
- B) Severe short-term memory loss as the first symptom
- C) Marked changes in personality and socially inappropriate behavior
- D) Early gait abnormalities
- E) Loss of orientation to time and place at onset

Answer: C

OCD:

Q6 Which of the following is considered a poor prognostic sign in patients with OCD:

- A) Early onset
- B) Good insight
- C) Hoarding behavior
- D) Response to treatment

Answer: C

Q7 Which of the following medications is typically used for treatment-resistant OCD:

- A) Clomipramine
- B) Chlorpromazine
- C) Haloperidol
- D) Fluoxetine
- E) Risperidone

Answer: A

Antidepressants:

Q8 24 female is brought to your clinic due to 2 days of unusual genital sensations and discomfort, pelvic examination is normal no dysuria or UTI .. but there is vaginal engorgement , she takes drug prescribed from her doctor for insomnia but can't recall the name , what is the drug :

- A) ariprazole
- B) trazdone
- C) mitrazapine

Answer: B

Answer: B

Q9 Which of the following statements about antidepressants is FALSE :

- A) SSRIs 5-HT reuptake
- B) SNRIs 5-HT & NE reuptake
- C) Trazodone 5-HT reuptake
- D) MAOIs Monoamine oxidase
- E) Bupropion NE & DA reuptake

Answer: C

Sleep Disorders:

Q10 Which of the following tests is used to confirm the diagnosis of narcolepsy :

- A) EEG
- B) CT scan
- C) Multiple Sleep Latency Test (MSLT)
- D) Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF) analysis

Answer: C

Q11 Which of the following statements about sleep disorders is CORRECT :

- A) Muscle dystonia occurs during NREM sleep
- B) Muscle dystonia occurs during REM sleep
- C) Muscle tone increases during REM sleep
- D) REM sleep is absent in sleep disorders
- E) Melatonin secretion is decreased during REM sleep

Child Psychiatry:

Answer: B

Q12 A child with severe temper outbursts occurring ≥ 3 times per week, with persistently irritable mood most of the day nearly every day, for more than 12 months. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Oppositional Defiant Disorder
- B) Disruptive Mood Dysregulation Disorder (DMDD)
- C) ADHD
- D) Conduct Disorder
- E) Major Depressive Disorder

Answer: B

Sexual Disorders:

Q13 A person derives sexual gratification from touching or rubbing against non-consenting individuals. What is the most likely diagnosis :

- A) Exhibitionism
- B) Voyeurism
- C) Frotteurism
- D) Pedophilic Disorder
- E) Sexual Sadism

Answer: C

Mood Stabilizers:

Q14 Which serious side effect is associated with Lamotrigine :

- A) Agranulocytosis
- B) Steven Johnson Syndrome
- C) Tardive dyskinesia
- D) Neuroleptic malignant syndrom

Answer: B

substance use disorder:

Q15 What is the classic triad of Wernicke's syndrome :

- A) Confusion, ocular disturbance, ataxia
- B) Confusion, tremor, seizures
- C) Ataxia, hallucinations, insomnia
- D) Ocular disturbance, mania, delirium

Answer: A

Q16 Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) occurs due to withdrawal from which of the following substances :

- A) Opioids withdrawal
- B) Cannabis withdrawal
- C) Alcohol withdrawal
- D) Caffeine withdrawal

Answer: A

Personality Disorders :

Q17 Which of the following is a characteristic of Dependent Personality Disorder :

- A) Perfectionism that prevents task completion
- B) difficulty expressing disagreement with others because of fear of loss of support or approval
- C) requires four or more specific criteria to be met for diagnosis
- D) Excessive devotion to work at the expense of leisure

Answer: B

Q18 According to DSM-5, all of the following are criteria for Narcissistic Personality Disorder EXCEPT:

- A) Grandiose sense of self-importance
- B) Preoccupation with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love
- C) Belief that they are "special" and unique
- D) Marked impulsivity and frequent mood swings
- E) Need for excessive admiration

Answer: D

Postpartum Psychiatric Disorders :

Q19 A woman develops psychosis after giving birth. Which of the following is considered the most marked risk factor for postpartum psychosis :

- A) Primiparity
- B) Sleep deprivation
- C) Family history of psychosis
- D) Low socioeconomic status
- E) Complicated delivery

Answer: C

Q20 According to the DSM-5, when must the onset of symptoms occur to use the "with peripartum onset" specifier :

- A) Within 2 weeks postpartum
- B) During pregnancy or within 4 weeks postpartum
- C) Within 6 months postpartum
- D) During the first trimester only

Answer: B

History and MSE :

Q21 72 female patient comes with her daughter due to loss of memory, forgetting, her daily activities and managing financing, mmse done for patient and results is she oriented to place and person but not time, she regist 3 objects but can recall 1, she incorrectly calculate serial 7 but can know common objects, all other domains is intact (coping, three stage command, language, writing..) what is her total result :

- A) MMSE is 22, mild dementia
- B) MMSE is 18, moderate demntia
- C) MMSE is 9, severe dementia
- D) orientation takes 3 points

Answer: B

Sign and symptoms :

Q22 36years patient with 10 years of schizophrenia, He express distorted facial expressions, the examiner raised the patient's hand above head and shows no resistance with movement, He also repeats the same sentence "I'm not here" "I'm not here" "it's all inside, it's all inside". He respond to

TV by words and gestures when the doctor ask him why he doing this, he answer that the TV is control him :

- A) Grimacing, catalepsy, preservation, delusion of control
- B) Grimacing, waxy flexibility, preservation, delusion of control

Answer: A

Q23 patient brought to psychiatric clinic due to behavioral abnormalities, he starts moving his hands toward and away from a glass of water repeatedly, as if unsure whether to pick it up, When asked about what he sees, he says: "I see tiny people, about this small (shows with fingers), walking on the table, he said also "when the moon is knitting my wall, the clock rythum rum), she takes also all something personally, when the TV is open :

- A) Ambitendency, liliputin hallucination, clang association, persecutory delusion
- B) Ambitendency, liliputin hallucination, derailment, perceptual delusion

Answer: B

Anxiety Disorders :

Q24 A woman has been experiencing excessive anxiety about multiple aspects of her life for a prolonged period, causing significant functional impairment. What is the most likely diagnosis :

- A) Panic Disorder
- B) Social Anxiety Disorder
- C) Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD)
- D) Specific Phobia
- E) Adjustment Disorder

Answer: C

Q25 Which of the following is considered the first-line long-term treatment for panic disorder :

- A) Benzodiazepines
- B) SSRIs
- C) Antipsychotics
- D) Beta-blockers
- E) Tricyclic antidepressants

Answer: B

Stress+Adjustment disorder :

Q26 The difference between PTSD and Acute stress disorder :

- A) PTSD symptoms takes >1 month, ASD resolves within a month
- B) PTSD due to traumatic event
- C) PTSD cause significant distress unlike ASD

Answer: A

Q27 Which of the following statements about Adjustment Disorder is TRUE :

- A) It is rarely seen in hospital settings
- B) It only occurs in children
- C) It is commonly seen in hospital settings
- D) It always leads to psychosis
- E) None of the above

Answer: C

Q28 Which of the following can lead to the development of Adjustment Disorder :

- A) Loss of a job
- B) Winning the lottery
- C) Routine daily activities
- D) Nothing stressful happens

Answer: A

Learning disabilities:

Q29 One is true about Specific learning disabilities :

- A) dyslexia is Poor spelling, grammar, punctuation, or organization of written text
- B) dysgraphia is Difficulty understanding numbers, performing calculations, math reasoning
- C) more common in male than female
- D) it's best interrupted by intellectual disability and sensory deficits
- E) symptoms must persist for 3 months despite educational intervention

Answer: C

Eating disorder:

Q30 Which of the following best distinguishes Bulimia Nervosa from Anorexia Nervosa :

- A) Presence of binge-eating episodes
- B) Use of compensatory behaviors (e.g., vomiting, laxatives)
- C) Fear of gaining weight
- D) Patients with Bulimia Nervosa typically have a normal or slightly increased BMI
- E) Distorted body image

Answer: D

Psychotherapy :

Q31 which Psychoanalysis concept is correct :

- A) Therapeutic alliance is the bond between the therapist and the patient, who work together toward a therapeutic goal.
- B) Treatment is 3–5 days per week for months
- C) Free association the patient says what's on their mind and refuses the treatment plan
- D) Transference is projection of unconscious feelings about important figures in the therapist's life onto the patient
- E) Ego, ID, superego are all conscious

Answer: A

Impulsive control disorders :

Q32 Which of the following statements about Intermittent Explosive Disorder (IED) is FALSE :

- A) Aggressive outbursts represent a failure to control impulses
- B) Aggression is grossly out of proportion to provocation
- C) Outbursts cause distress or impairment
- D) The individual often feels remorse or guilt after the outburst
- E) The outbursts occur twice per week for 3 months

Answer: E

Benzodiazepines :

Q33 A patient presents with benzodiazepine overdose. Which of the following is the antidote used in this situation :

- A) Flumazenil
- B) Naloxone
- C) Physostigmine
- D) Atropine
- E) Protamine

Answer: A

Delusional disorder :

Q34 A person has persistent, well-systematized false beliefs but does not have hallucinations or No disorganized speech. What is the most likely diagnosis :

- A) Schizophrenia
- B) Delusional Disorder
- C) Schizoaffective Disorder
- D) Brief Psychotic Disorder
- E) Mood Disorder with psychotic features

Answer: B

Q35 Which of the following best differentiates delirium from dementia :

- A) Memory impairment
- B) Fluctuating level of consciousness
- C) Hallucinations
- D) Disorientation

Answer: B

Forensic Psychiatry :

Q36 A person with a severe mental disorder who is unaware of the nature of their actions and stands trial in court is demonstrating which of the following :

- A) Competence to stand trial
- B) Decisional capacity
- C) Insanity defense
- D) Diminished capacity
- E) Testamentary capacity

Answer: C

Autistic spectrum disorder :

Q37 A 4-year-old child with previously normal development begins to show marked regression in language, social skills, and adaptive functioning after the age of 3. What is the most likely diagnosis :

- A) Autism Spectrum Disorder
- B) Rett Syndrome
- C) Childhood Disintegrative Disorder (Heller's Syndrome)
- D) Intellectual Disability
- E) ADHD

Answer: C

Phobia :

Q38 According to DSM-5 criteria, which of the following statements about Specific Phobia is FALSE :

- A) It involves marked fear or anxiety about a specific object or situation
- B) The phobic object or situation is actively avoided or endured with intense fear
- C) The fear is out of proportion to the actual danger
- D) The symptoms cause significant distress or impairment
- E) The duration must be greater than 3 months

Answer: E

Schizoaffective disorder :

Q39 A patient presents with mood symptoms and psychotic symptoms. The psychotic symptoms persisted for at least 3 weeks without any mood symptoms. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis :

- A) Schizophrenia
- B) Schizoaffective Disorder
- C) Major Depressive Disorder with psychotic features
- D) Bipolar Disorder with psychotic features
- E) Delusional Disorder

Answer: B

Somatic symptoms and related dis:

Q40 Which of the following best differentiates Somatic Symptom Disorder from Illness Anxiety Disorder?

- A) Patients with Somatic Symptom Disorder have no physical symptoms, while patients with Illness Anxiety Disorder have multiple physical symptoms.
- B) Illness Anxiety Disorder involves severe physical symptoms causing major impairment.
- C) Somatic Symptom Disorder involves prominent physical symptoms, while Illness Anxiety Disorder involves minimal or no physical symptoms

Answer: C

Q1- 72 female patient comes with her daughter due to loss of memory,forgetting,her daily activities and managing financing ,mmse done for patient and results is she oriented to place and person but not time , she regist 3 objects but can recall 1 , she incorrectly calculate serial 7 but can know common objects,all other domains is intact (coping ,three stage command,language,writing..)what is her total result :

- A)MMSE is 22 , mild dementia
- B)MMSE is 18 , moderate demntia
- C)MMSE is 9, severe dementia
- D)orientation takes 3 points

Q2-Which of the following used in treatment of mild Post partum depression (psychotherapy alone)*

Q3-Dx of intermittent explosive disorder?

>2 /week for 3 months causing harm to animals ...

Q4- Six Y/O female patient her mother notice inappropriate defecation the stool was soft and no pain with defecation which of the following is correct

*Non retentive type encopresis

Q5-Which of the following is a characteristic of Dependent Personality

Disorder :

- A) Perfectionism that prevents task completion
- B) difficulty expressing disagreement with others because of fear of loss of support or approval**
- C) requires four or more specific criteria to be met for diagnosis
- D) Excessive devotion to work at the expense of leisure

Q6-A woman has been experiencing excessive anxiety about multiple aspects of her life for a prolonged period, causing significant functional impairment. What is the most likely diagnosis :

- A) Panic Disorder
- B) Social Anxiety Disorder
- C) Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD)**

Q7-The difference between PTSD and Acute stress disorder :

- A) PTSD symptoms takes >1 month, ASD resolves within a month**

Q8-What support the dx of delerium over demntia ?

B) loss of consciousness

Q-Anorexia nervosa ?

Weight loss

Q9-Factitious disorder which is true?

patients intentionally produced symptoms of a psychological or physical illness because of a desire to assume the sick role

Q10-Male patient with Erectile dysfunction since 8months (in maintenance of erection) and recently he has stress at work and he cannot initiate erection , he has good nocturnal erection

Dx?

Psychogenic erectile dysfunction

Q11-Non bizarre delusions without hallucinations and normal life ?

Delusional disorder

Q12-Which neurotransmitter/hypothalamic peptide is typically deficient in patients with narcolepsy?

- A) Serotonin
- B) Dopamine
- C) Hypocretin **
- D) GABA

Q13-Characteristic of REM sleep

- A) loss of muscle atony

Q14- One is true about Specific learning disabilities :

- A) dyslexia is Poor spelling, grammar, punctuation, or organization of written text
- B) dysgraphia is Difficulty understanding numbers, performing calculations, math reasoning
- C) it's best interrupted by intellectual disability and sensory deficits
- E) symptoms must persist for 3 months despite educational intervention
- D) none of the above

Q15-Which of the following is good prognostic factor in patient with schizophrenia?

(Good premorbid function)*

Q16-Which of the following is true in the difference between MDD and dysthymia?

(MDD symptoms more than 2 weeks)*

Q17-One of the following is true about bipolar 2 and cyclothymia?

(Not meet full manic and depressive episode)*

Q18-Immature defense mechanisms include which of the following?

A) Denial/Projection,acting out, splitting, regression ****

B) humor, acting out, splitting, regression

C)altruism,acting out ,repression ,rationalisation

Q19-What support the dx of panic disorder rather than panic attack?

Patient is affraid of future attacks for 1 mo

Q20-A patient who has bipolar made a felony while he was manic , and now he is taking treatment and stable ?

بيحضر عالمحكمة بس ما بيحاسبوه عغلطه لما كان معاه mania

Q-21 Patient with schizophrenia take adequate dose of antipsychotics (2drug) with no improvement what the next step

- A) give him maximum dose of drugs despite side effects
- B) clozapine with regular CBC

Q22-Male Patient was taking citalopram and he devolved sexual dysfunction what is the the best drug ?

Vilazodone

Q23-true exept:

Trazodone > 5HT_{2A} and 5T_{2C} agonist and reuptake inhibitor

Q-24Dopamine norepinephrin reaptake inhibitor

(buprpion)*

Q-25Which drug used in treatment of nightmares in PTSD

(prazosin)*

Q26-Mechanism of action of Varenicline

*partial Nicotine receptor agonist

Q-27 Which vitamin deficiency in *Wernicke's encephalopathy* *vit B1

Q28-FDA approved drug for *OCD* ?

Aripiprazole

مش اکید

Q29-Child has anger outbursts >3 for more than 3 months

*(DMDD)

Q30-Lewy body demntia ?

Vivid hallucinations

Q31-Lamotrigin SE?

Steven jounsun syndrom

Q32-Neonatal abstinence syn ?

Opioid withdrawal

Q33-Triad of Normal pressure Hydrocephalus?

Gait

Incontinence

Cognitive dysfunction

Q 34

Q23 patient brought to psychiatric clinic due to behavioral abnormalities, he starts moving his hands toward and away from a glass of water repeatedly, as if unsure whether to pick it up, When asked about what he sees, he says: "I see tiny people, about this small (shows with fingers), walking on the table , he said also "when the moon is knitting my wall , the clock rythum rum), she takes also all something personally, when the TV is open :

A) Ambitendency, liliputin hallucination , clang association, persecutory delusion

B) Ambitendency, liliputin hallucination , derailment, perceptual delusion



Psychiatry

Archive Rouh

7th group
11/Feb/2026

Prepared By
Sondos Dyab
Roa'a Alfrejat

1. Case of Mental state

2. 3 years old female lose the ability to talk and speak as before with repetitive movement

3. 8 years old female doesn't want to read in loud saying that other children will say she is stupid What's the diagnosis.

4. Painful penetration during intercourse with marked fear and anxiety, what's the diagnosis?

5. Narcolepsy central hormone ?

Hypocretin ✓

6. bipolar depression type best medicine ?

7. Maniac episode with psychotic features, What's the treatment ?

8. Lewy body both character parts to diagnose ?

Fluctuating cognition + visual hallucinations ✓

9. Delirium differentiates from dementia

10. Lithium with ace inhibitors causes nausea and vomiting what the mechanism

11. What lithium affects of cardiac on ecg

12. Delayed ejaculation, best treatment to use ?

Daoxten ✓

13. Best treatment of PTSD

14. All of the following are features of REM sleep EXCEPT:

Sleep terror ✓

15. The mechanism of action of medications used to treat cataplexy is best described as:

Reducing REM sleep phenomena ✓

16. A 15 young male set fire, bullying others and impulsive action what's personality disorder?

Conduct disorder ✓

17. Differentiate between Malingering and factitious disorder

Secondary gain ✓

18. Case, To support this case with generalized anxiety disorder, what's true

19. The moon kicking the walls and the clock hum in rhythm (terms question)

20. Immature defence mechanism?

21. patient did a crime in maniac episodes

What's the best to do?

Mental state evaluation at the time of crime ✓

22. Term question : wax flexibility....

23. All postpartum blues except ?

If extended beyond 2weeks ✓

24. Differentiate panic disorder /attack

fear and worry about same situation in future ✓

25. Case : male with anxiety that people will reject him he started to avoid social situations and didn't get any panic attack ?

Avoidance personality disorder ✓

26. Case : male anxiety and worry about his family that some one would harm them while going out with impaired function in 6 months ?

27. ASD what diagnosis test you do ?

MRI ✓

28. Over-does opioids antidote ?

Naloxone ✓

29. All are TCAS except?

30. What's true about MAAO inhibitors ?

31.What is the classic triad of Wernicke's syndrome :

32.Which of the following is considered the first line long treatment for PTSD?

**33.TCA we cannot use in case of ALCOHOL Withdrawal
Bupropion**

34.Valporic acid (abd pain) .. acute panceatitis

35.All true about learning disabilities except :

- 1- case of panic with agoraphobia
 - 2- ADHD: methylphenidate
 - 3- ADHD drugs work on: dopamine, NE
 - 4- medication induced delirium
 - 5- mismatch: trazadone 5HTC2..
 - 6- wernicke's mortality 20%
 - 7- substance use criteria 2 for 12 months
 - 8- ASD in monozygotic twins: 70-90%
 - 9- schizophrenia in first degree relative: 10%
 - 10- for severe and refractory cases: ECT
 - 11- safe and effective during pregnancy : ECT
 - 12- case of countertransference
 - 13- mens rea
 - 14- case of a patient afraid of dogs, best therapy method: systematic desensitization
 - 15- ASD criteria all except: intellectual disability
 - 16- DSM5 criteria for LD,choose the correct answer:
 - A)dyslaxia with normal IQ..3months
 - B)dyscalculia..low IQ
 - C)none of the above
 - D) dyslaxia with low IQ.more than 12months
- Answer: C
- 17- gender dysphoria
 - 18- sleep walking occurs in which stage: 3
 - 19- depressive symptom with diurnal variation: mood

20- case of postpartum psychosis, what's your first step: immediate hospitalization

****21- PTSD most important risk factor: nature of trigger.

22- Which of the following is considered a poor prognostic sign in patients with OCD:

A) Early onset

B) Good insight

C) Hoarding behavior

D) Response to treatment

Answer: C

23- FDA approved drug for resistant OCD: clomipramine

24- A 28-year-old woman reports recurrent episodes of eating very large amounts of food in a short period, feeling out of control. She does not vomit, use laxatives, or exercise excessively afterward. She feels distressed and ashamed about overeating not about weight gaining.

Answer: binge eating disorder

25- Q3 Which condition is considered a poor prognosis in depression?

A) Single episode

B) Postpartum onset

C) Seasonal pattern

D) Double depression

Answer: D

26- atomoxetine: NE reuptake inhibitor

27- malingering is external, factitious is internal

28- waxy flexibility, grimace..

29- patient reports sudden loss of muscle tone in the face when laughing, but remains fully conscious and able to interact.

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Cataplexy
- B) Sleep Paralysis
- C) catalepsy
- D) Stroke
- E) Bell's Palsy

Answer: A

30- case of separation anxiety disorder

31- A person has persistent, well-systematized false beliefs but does not have hallucinations or No disorganized speech. What is the most likely diagnosis :

- A) Schizophrenia
- B) Delusional Disorder
- C) Schizoaffective Disorder
- D) Brief Psychotic Disorder
- E) Mood Disorder with psychotic features

Answer: B

32- schizoaffective: 2 weeks without mood symptoms

33- patient brought to psychiatric clinic due to behavioral abnormalities,he starts moving his hands toward and away from a glass of water repeatedly, as if unsure whether to pick it up,When asked about what he sees, he says: "I see tiny people, about this small (shows with fingers), walking on the table ,he said also "when the moon is knitting my wall , the clock rythum rum),she takes also all something personally, when the TV is open :

A)Ambitendency,liliputin hallucination , clang association, persecutory

delusion

B)Ambitendency,liliputin hallucination ,derailment,perceptual delusion

Answer: B

34- tertiary TCA except: protriptyline

35- lowest sedation:

36- antipsychotic least weight gain and causes QT prolongation: arpiprazole

37- intermittent explosive?

38-Which of the following is a characteristic of Dependent Personality

Disorder :

A)Perfectionism that prevents task completion

B)difficulty expressing disagreement with others because of fear of loss of support or approval

C)requires four or more specific criteria to be met for diagnosis

D) Excessive devotion to work at the expense of leisure

Answer: B

39-Narcolepsy Central hormone ? Hypocretin



Psych Mini group 9

8/4/2026

By
Asia Almasri
Duha yousef
Rana Khattab

Q1) What is the most serious side effect of Lamotrigine:

- a) Anemia**
- b) SJS**

Answer: B

Q2) Regarding REM sleep behavior disorder, which of the following is correct:

- a) Loss of muscle atonia in nonREM**
- b) Melatonin decreases in REM**
- c) REM duration decreases at night**
- e) Loss of muscle atonia in REM**

Answer: E

Q3) What is the main difference between Anorexia Nervosa and Bulimia Nervosa?

- a) Anorexia: fear of gaining weight, loss of perception of body image meanwhile Bulimia have normal BMI and engage in compensatory behaviors**

Answer: A

Q4) Alcohol mechanism:

- a) increases glutamate**
- b) decreases dopamine**
- c) GABA agonist**
- d) GABA antagonist**

Answer: C

Q5) What is the most acceptable test for diagnosis of Narcolepsy :

- a) Lumbar puncture**
- b) Polysomnography**
- c) MSLT**

Answer: C

Q6) One of these is a stimulant used for treatment of ADHD:

- a) Bupropion**
- b) Methylphenidate**
- c) Risperidone**
- d) Atomoxetine**
- e) Guanfacine**

Answer: B

Q7) Most specific sign in Opioid overdose:

- a) Mydriasis**
- b) Miosis**
- c) Tachycardia**

Answer: B

Q8) Lewy body dementia early characteristics:

- a) Personality changes**
- b) Vivid, well-formed hallucinations**
- c) Mild memory loss**
- d) Motor impairment**
- e) Sleep disturbances**

Answer: B

Q9) Which of these is the mismatch:

- a) Bupropion: NE + DA reuptake inhibitor**
- b) Vilazodone: SSRI+ 5HT2C partial agonist**
- c) Trazadone: Serotonin Antagonist at 5-HT2A and 5-HT2C, H1 blocker and α_1 blocker**
- d) Agomelatine: 5HT2C antagonist**

Answer: B

Q10) Which of these has the least sedating effect:

- a) Venlafaxine**
- b) Paroxetine**
- c) Trazadone**
- d) Mirtazapine**
- e) Doxepin**

Answer: A

Q11) A woman develops rapid mood changes and irritability, 10 days after giving birth. Which of the following is least suggestive of Postpartum depression:

- a) Hallucinations**
- b) Sleep disturbances**
- c) Symptoms lasting <2 weeks**

Answer: C

Q12) Which drug is used for treatment of nightmares in PTSD:

- a) Prazosin**
- b) SSRI**

Answer: A

Q13) A 72y old man brought to ER, his daughter says 2 days ago he was doing well, now he's disoriented, has hallucinations and has episodes of agitation, he can't recognize faces. He has HTN and had a recent hip surgery, what does he most likely have:

- a) Dementia**
- b) Delirium**
- c) Mild cognitive impairment**

Answer: B

Q14) Negative sign seen in Schizophrenia:

- a) Delusions**
- b) Hallucinations**
- c) Disorganized speech**
- d) Alogia**
- e) Disorganized behavior**

Answer: D

Q15) A case of a patient who is excessively afraid of dogs, best therapy method:

- a) Systemic desensitization**
- c) ECT**

Answer: A

Q16) Poor prognostic factor seen in MDD:

- a) Abrupt**
- b) Good premorbid functioning**
- c) Double depression**

Answer: C

Q17) A 25yo woman complains of irritability, poor concentration , sleep problems, all of the following should be considered in the differential diagnosis except:

- a) MDD**
- b) Premenstrual dysphoric disorder**
- c) PTSD**
- d) Generalized anxiety disorder**
- e) Social anxiety disorder**

Answer: E

Q18) A child has anger outburst >3times/week/12 mo and he's irritable most of the time:

- a) DMDD**
- b) Oppositional defiant disorder**
- c) Conduct disorder**

Answer: A

Q19) 36yo patient with schizophrenia, he express distorted facial expressions, the examiner raised the patient's arm above head and he showed no resistance and doesn't exert effort to lower his arm, He also repeats the same sentence " I'm not here " "I'm not here " "it's all inside , it's all inside " without purpose, he also associates turning the TV on as something bad will happen:

- a) Catalepsy, clang association, delusions of control, echopraxia**
- b) Waxy flexibility, verbigeration, perceptual delusion, grimacing**

Answer: B

Q20) Patient taking valporic acid developed severe abdominal pain, which complication should we consider:

- a) Hepatitis**
- b) Pancreatitis**
- c) Ataxia**

Answer: B

Q21) patient brought to psychiatric clinic due to behavioral abnormalities, he starts moving his hands toward and away from a glass of water repeatedly, as if unsure whether to pick it up, he sees small humanoid creatures on table, he said also (when the moon is knitting my wall , the clock rhythms in rum), He also believes that an external force is trying to control him:

- a) Ambitendency, Lilliputin hallucination, derailment, delusions of control**

Answer: A

Q22) What is characteristic seen in Korsakoff syndrome:

- a) Confabulations**
- b) Hallucinations**

Answer: A

Q23) Adjustment Disorder:

- a) Not related to other mental disorder**
- b) Twice common in men than women**
- c) Most commonly seen in hospital settings**
- d) the more severe the stressor is, the more distressing it is**
- e) None of the above**

Answer: C or E

Q24) According to DSM-5, all of the following are criteria for Narcissistic Personality Disorder EXCEPT:

- a) Having five symptoms of the nine symptoms**
- b) Have entitlement**
- c) Hypersensitive to criticism, leading to social withdrawal**
- d) Preoccupied with fantasies of success and love**
- e) Need for excessive admiration**

Answer: C

Q25) One is true about Specific learning disabilities :

- a) Dyslexia and low intellectual functioning**
- b) Dysgraphia and normal intellectual functioning >3 months**
- c) Dysgraphia is temporary dysfunction <6 months**
- d) None of the above**

Answer: D

Q26) What is the intent to commit a crime called:

- a) Mens rea**
- b) Actus rea**

Answer: A

Q28) A mother said her son believe he has a superpower, this is called:

- a) delusion of prosecution**
- b) delusion of control**
- c) delusion of grandeur**

Answer: C

Q28) Which of the following should be present for psychotherapy to proceed?

- a) Work out**
- b) Idealization**
- c) Therapeutic alliance**
- d) Repression**
- e) Acting out**

Answer: C

Q29) A 45-year-old man with a history of chronic alcohol use stopped drinking two days ago. He now presents with tremors, sweating, hallucinations, and tachycardia. What is the most appropriate initial treatment for his condition?

- a) IV Thiamine**
- b) Oral Thiamine**
- c) BZD**
- d) Supportive**

Answer: C

Q30) Contraindicated drug used in Parkinson and Lewy body dementia:

- a) Olanzapine**
- b) Haloperidol**

Answer: B

Q31) Social Anxiety Disorder in children lasts:

- a) 1 months**
- b) 3 months**
- c) 6 months**
- d) 9 months**
- e) 12 months**

Answer: C

Q32) A person has persistent, well-systematized false beliefs but does not have hallucinations nor disorganized speech. What is the most likely diagnosis :

- a) Schizophrenia**
- b) Delusional disorder**

Answer: B

Q33) The clinical feature that is life threatening in delirium tremens:

- a) Insomnia**
- b) Headache**
- c) Mortality due to autonomic instability**

Answer: C

Q34) Choose the correct answer: (Personality disorders)

- a) Dependant personality: strong desire to stay close to others , but they unable to manage or complete tasks independently.**
- b) Histrionic personality: if she doesn't acquire the attention she wants, she will withdraw**

باقي الخيارات نفس المحاضرة تقريباً

Answer: A

Q35) Normal development for the first 3 years, followed by severe regression in multiple areas, including language and social functioning:

- a) Rett syndrome**
- b) Child disintegrative syndrome**
- c) Classic autism**

Answer: B

Q36) A woman presented to ER with abnormal movements and loss of consciousness, an EEG was done and showed no abnormal activity, after she awoken she went back to normal:

- a) Epilpesy**
- b) Somatic symptom disorder**
- c) Conversion disorder (Functional Neurological Symptom Disorder) with seizure attacks**
- d) Illness Anxiety disorder**
- e) Factitious Disorder**

Answer: C

Q37) A woman gets angry at her therapist and insults him, he her therapist gets defensive and is slowly becoming less empathetic to her:

- a) Transference**
- b) Countertransference**
- c) Projection**
- d) Displacement**
- e) Therapeutic alliance**

Answer: B

Q38) All of the following are present in DSM5 criteria of encopresis except:

- a) Chronological age >4 years**
- b) Event occur at least once a month for 3 months**
- c) Repeated passage of feces in inappropriate**
- d) The condition is not attributable to medical condition or substance**
- e) It occurs only during sleep**

Answer: E

Q39) 24-year-old primigravida delivered a healthy baby , Two days after delivery, she started feeling sad, emotionally labile and frequent crying spells without a clear reason. After a few days, her symptoms resolved spontaneously without any treatment.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Postpartum depression**
- b) Postpartum psychosis**
- c) Postpartum blues**
- d) Adjustment disorder**

Answer: C

Q40) Which one of the following is true statement about conversion disorder :

- a) Secondary malingering**
- b) Intentional**
- c) Neurological sign**
- d) More common in men than women**

Answer: C