**# 1. Which of the following is an effective communication strategy for talking with a pediatric patient? #**

a) Speaking to the child as if they were an adult

b) Using medical jargon and technical terms

c) Asking open-ended questions and using age-appropriate language \*

d) Ignoring the child's input and only speaking to the parent

**#2. Which of the following is an example of nonverbal communication that can help build rapport with a patient or parent? #**

a) Maintaining eye contact \*

b) Interrupting frequently

c) Crossing your arms

d) Avoiding physical touch

**#3. Which of the following is an important factor to consider when communicating with patients and their families? #**

a) The patient's diagnosis

b) The patient's insurance coverage

c) The patient's cultural background and beliefs \*

d) The patient's socioeconomic status

**#4. Which of the following is an example of a therapeutic communication technique? #**

a) Giving unsolicited advice

b) Interrupting frequently

c) Offering empathy and active listening \*

d) Minimizing the patient's concerns

**#5. When dealing with a difficult or confrontational patient or family member, it is important to: #**

a) Become defensive and argumentative

b) Avoid the situation altogether

c) Listen actively and acknowledge their concerns \*

d) Offer ultimatums and threaten consequences

**#6. Which of the following is an important consideration when communicating with a patient or parent**

**who has a history of trauma or abuse? #**

a) Ignoring their history and focusing only on the medical issue

b) Avoiding physical touch or invasive procedures without their consent \*

c) Dismissing their concerns as unfounded

d) Telling them to "get over it" or "move on"

**#7. The difference between neurosis and psychosis is: #**

A. Severity

B. Insight \*

C. Clinical features

D. Duration of onset

**#8. Delusion is a disorder of: #**

A. Perception

B. Thinking \*

C. Intelligence

D. Judgment

**#9. Hallucination is a disorder of: #**

A. Perception \*

B. Thinking

C. Intelligence

D. Memory

**#10. What is the primary diagnostic criterion for a manic episode? #**

a. Hypomania lasting at least 4 days

b. A distinct period of abnormally and persistently elevated, expansive, or irritable mood, lasting at least 1 week \*

c. A distinct period of abnormally and persistently elevated, expansive, or irritable mood, lasting at least 2 weeks

d. Hypomania lasting at least 2 weeks

**#11. Which neurotransmitter is primarily associated with mood regulation? #**

a. Acetylcholine

b. GABA

c. Serotonin \*

d. Dopamine

**#12. Which personality disorder is characterized by an excessive need for admiration and a lack of empathy? #**

a. Narcissistic \*

b. Borderline

c. Histrionic

d. Antisocial

**#13. What is the first-line treatment for panic disorder? #**

a. SSRIs \*

b. Mood stabilizers

c. Antipsychotics

d. MAOIs

**#14. Which of the following medications is NOT typically used to treat bipolar disorder? #**

a. Lithium

b. Valproate

c. Sertraline \*

d. Lamotrigine

**#15. Which of the following is NOT a primary symptom of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)? #**

a. Inattention

b. Impulsivity

c. Hyperactivity

d. Anxiety \*

**#16. What is the primary feature of dissociative identity disorder (DID)? #**

a. Presence of two or more distinct personality states \*

b. Inability to recall personal information

c. Recurrent, involuntary memories of a traumatic event

d. Sudden, unexpected travel away from home

**#17. What is the primary feature of generalized anxiety disorder (GAD)? #**

a. Excessive worry and anxiety about multiple events or activities \*

b. Repeated, unexpected panic attacks

c. Excessive fear of social situations

d. Fear of a specific object or situation

**#18. What is the primary characteristic of a delusion? #**

a. False belief that is firmly held despite evidence to the contrary \*

b. False perception without a stimulus

c. Disordered thought process

d. Inability to differentiate between reality and fantasy

**#19. Which of the following is NOT a type of schizophrenia? #**

a. Paranoid

b. Catatonic

c. Disorganized

d. Depressive \*

**#20. What is the primary feature of body dysmorphic disorder (BDD)? #**

a. Preoccupation with a perceived flaw in physical appearance \*

b. Fear of gaining weight despite being underweight

c. Binge eating followed by compensatory behaviors

d. Preoccupation with a medical condition despite negative evaluations

**#21. What is the primary diagnostic criterion for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)? #**

a. Exposure to a traumatic event and subsequent development of symptoms lasting more than 1 month \*

b. Exposure to a traumatic event and subsequent development of symptoms lasting more than 2 weeks

c. Exposure to a traumatic event and subsequent development of symptoms lasting more than 6 months

d. Exposure to a traumatic event and subsequent development of symptoms lasting more than 1 year

**#22. What is the primary diagnostic criterion for a substance use disorder? #**

a. Recurrent use of a substance, leading to clinically significant impairment or distress \*

b. Substance use causing sedation

c. Use of a substance despite the knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent problem

d. Inability to control or reduce substance use

**#23. What is the primary feature of somatic symptom disorder? #**

a. Excessive worry and preoccupation with one or more unexplained physical symptoms \*

b. Feigning physical or psychological symptoms for secondary gain

c. Delusional belief that one has a serious medical condition

d. Preoccupation with having or acquiring a serious illness, despite medical reassurance

**#24. Which of the following is NOT a primary symptom of autism spectrum disorder (ASD)? #**

a. Persistent deficits in social communication and interaction

b. Restricted, repetitive patterns of behavior, interests, or activities

c. Difficulty with language development

d. Hyperactivity and impulsivity \*

**#25. What is the primary diagnostic criterion for anorexia nervosa? #**

a. Restriction of energy intake relative to requirements, leading to significantly low body weight \*

b. Recurrent episodes of binge eating followed by compensatory behaviors

c. Persistent overvaluation of body shape and weight

d. Frequent episodes of binge eating without compensatory behaviors

**#26. What is the primary feature of conversion disorder (functional neurological symptom disorder)? #**

a. Unexplained neurological symptoms that are not due to a medical condition \*

b. Feigning physical or psychological symptoms for secondary gain

c. Excessive worry and preoccupation with one or more unexplained physical symptoms

d. Preoccupation with having or acquiring a serious illness, despite medical reassurance

**#27. Which of the following medications is primarily used to treat alcohol use disorder? #**

a. Disulfiram \*

b. Buprenorphine

c. Naltrexone

d. Methadone

**#28. Which of the following is NOT a type of psychotherapy? #**

a. Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT)

b. Dialectical behavior therapy (DBT)

c. Acceptance and commitment therapy (ACT)

d. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) \*

**#29. What is the primary feature of kleptomania? #**

a. Recurrent failure to resist impulses to steal items that are not needed for personal use or monetary value \*

b. Recurrent pulling out of one's hair

c. Recurrent skin picking resulting in skin lesions

d. Recurrent episodes of binge eating

**#30. What is the primary feature of delirium? #**

a. Disturbance in attention and awareness, developing over a short period of time \*

b. Gradual decline in cognitive function, including memory loss and difficulty with problem-solving

c. Presence of one or more delusions lasting at least 1 month

d. Presence of one or more hallucinations, typically auditory, without other psychotic symptoms

**#31. What is the primary feature of dissociative fugue? #**

a. Inability to recall important autobiographical information, usually of a traumatic or stressful nature

b. Presence of two or more distinct personality states

c. Recurrent, involuntary memories of a traumatic event

d. Sudden, unexpected travel away from home \*

**#32. What is the primary diagnostic criterion for a brief psychotic disorder? #**

a. Presence of one or more psychotic symptoms lasting at least 1 day but less than 1 month \*

b. Presence of one or more psychotic symptoms lasting at least 1 month but less than 6 months

c. Presence of one or more psychotic symptoms lasting at least 6 months but less than 1 year

d. Presence of one or more psychotic symptoms lasting at least 1 year

**#33. What is the primary feature of a selective mutism? #**

a. Consistent failure to speak in specific social situations in which there is an expectation for speaking \*

b. Disturbance in the normal fluency and time patterning of speech

c. Persistent difficulties in the acquisition and use of language across modalities

d. Difficulties in the social use of verbal and nonverbal communication

**#34. “Fight or flight response” is the responsibility of the following system: #**

A. Somatic nervous system

B. Central nervous system

C. Sympathetic division of autonomic nervous system \*

D. Parasympathetic division of autonomic nervous system

**#35. After a serious car accident, Khalil cannot remember any new information. This deficit is an example of: #**

A. Encoding specificity

B. Retrograde amnesia

C. Anterograde amnesia \*

D. dementia

**#36. Which of the following is associated with leukocytosis? #**

A. Clozapine

B. Mirtazapine

C. Lithium \*

D. Carbamazepine

**#37. Disinhibition is associated with which of the following brain areas or localizations? #**

A. Left frontal lobe

B. Third frontal gyrus

C. Right frontal lobe \*

D. Left hemisphere

**#38.The most common mental disorder associated with cerebrovascular disease is: #**

A. Mania

B. Anxiety

C. Psychosis

D. Depression \*

**#39. The most common site of brain tumors is: #**

A. Frontal lobes \*

B. Occiput lobes

C. Diencephalic regions

D. Pituitary gland

**#40. Which of the following is the single greatest risk factor for traumatic brain injury (TBI)? #**

A. Male gender

B. Alcohol or drug abuse \*

C. African American ethnicity

D. Low socioeconomic status

**#42. Which of the following movement disorders is present in patients with tic disorders? #**

A. Bradykinesia

B. Hyperkinesia \*

C. Hypokinesia

D. Akinesia

**#43. Prevalence is the: #**

A. Risk of acquiring a condition at some point in time

B. Ratio of people who acquire a disorder during a year's time

C. Proportion of a population that has a condition at any given moment in time \*

D. Standard deviation

**#44. Reaction of the patient toward the psychiatrist may be affected by: #**

A. Psychiatrist’s attitude

B. Previous experiences with physicians

D. Patient’s view of authority figures in childhood \*

D. Stigma associated with a psychiatrist

**#45. The Defense mechanisms: #**

A. Emerge randomly.

B. Help individuals cope with their internal and external states of anxiety and distress. \*

C. Cannot be brought under conscious control to ward off anxiety.

D. Operate to maintain a sense of serenity.

**#46. Murad is a healthy 2-year-old boy whose parents have taken him to the pediatrician. His problems started at 18 months of age, when he did not speak much. He does not have much attachment to his parents and seems aggressive toward other children. What is the most likely diagnosis? #**

A. Deafness

B. Rett disorder

C. Autism spectrum disorder \*

D. Learning deficit

**#47. Anhedonia is: #**

A. an unpleasant mood

B. a state in which a person is easily annoyed and provoked to anger

C. a loss of interest in and withdrawal from pleasurable activities \*

D. an inability to describe or to be aware of emotions or mood

**#48. A 66-year-old man tends to repeat the same answer for all subsequent questions. This is pathognomonic of: #**

A. Schizophrenia

B. Organic brain damage \*

C. Mixed affective state

D. Conversion disorder

**#49. posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) differs from acute stress disorder in that: #**

A. Acute stress disorder occurs earlier than PTSD \*

B. PTSD is associated with at least three dissociative symptoms

C. Re-experiencing the trauma is not found in acute stress disorder

D. Avoidance of stimuli associated with the trauma is only found in PTSD

**#50. Which of the following not true about restless leg syndrome? #**

A. Unpleasant sensations are partially or totally relieved by movement

B. Sensations are worse in evening

C. It consists of uncontrollable movement of the legs \*

D. It is worse when sitting or lying down

**#51. Many benzodiazepines hypnotic medications cause which of the following? #**

A. Abnormally decreased EEG beta and sleep spindle activity

B. Profound hypersomnia during withdrawal

C. Increases in slow wave sleep

D. Reductions in REM sleep \*

**#52. Which of the following is NOT a negative symptom of schizophrenia? #**

A. Avolition

B. Apathy

C. Anhedonia \*

D. Delusions

**#53. You have recently diagnosed a 23-year-old man with schizophrenia and started him on haloperidol. Within a few hours he develops muscle stiffness, and his eyes roll upward and he cannot move them down. What is the most likely diagnosis? #**

A. Tardive dyskinesia

B. Neuroleptic malignant syndrome

C. Serotonin syndrome

D. Acute dystonia \*

**#54. Which of the following is the first step to be taken in the treatment of neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS)? #**

A. Maintain electrolyte balance

B. Cool the patient.

C. Start dantrolene

D. To stop the antipsychotic medication immediately. \*

**#55. Which of the following is the strongest predictor of suicide? #**

A. Ideas of worthlessness

B. Ideas of hopelessness \*

C. Inability to enjoy anything in life

D. Early morning awakening

**#56. A 60-year-old male is referred for assessment of his mental state. Which of the following symptoms is most suggestive of pseudodementia? #**

A. Aphasia

B. Agnosia

C. Rapid onset and progression \*

D. Loss of short-term memory

**#57. Which of the following is true regarding late-onset psychosis? #**

A. First-rank symptoms must be present

B. There is no enlargement of the ventricles

C. Delusions are more common than hallucinations \*

D. Twenty percent of cases have a family history of schizophrenia

**#58. Which of the following is not considered a psychotic symptom? #**

A. Delusions

B. Hallucinations

C. Disorganized thinking

D. phobias \*

**#59. Which of the following symptoms must be present for a woman to meet criteria for premenstrual dysphoric disorder? #**

A. Marked affective lability \*

B. Physical symptoms such as breast tenderness

C. Marked change in appetite

D. A sense of feeling overwhelmed or out of control

**#60. Cataplexy is#**

A. Ingrained, habitual involuntary movement

B. Repetitive fixed pattern of physical action or speech

C. Pathological imitation of movements of one person by another

D. Temporary loss of muscle tone and weakness precipitated by a variety of emotional states \*

**#61. The most common cause of delirium within 3 days postoperatively in a 40-year-old man with a**

**history of alcohol dependence is: #**

A. Delirium tremens \*

B. Infection

C. Pain medication

D. Postoperative pain

**#62. Which of the following sleep disturbances or disorders occurs during rapid eye movement (REM) sleep? #**

A. Nightmare disorder \*

B. Sleep terrors

C. Obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea

D. Central sleep apnea

**#63. Which of the following presentations is characteristic of histrionic personality disorder? #**

A. A pattern of acute discomfort in close relationships, cognitive or perceptual distortions, and eccentricities of behavior

B. A pattern of submissive and clinging behavior related to an excessive need to be taken care of

C. A pattern of instability in interpersonal relationships, self-image, and affects, and marked impulsivity

D. A pattern of excessive emotionality and attention seeking \*

**#64. The most common post-operative psychiatric condition is#**

A. Delusional disorder

B. Delirium \*

C. Depression

D. Mania

**#65. What part of a neuron is responsible for receiving information? #**

a. axon

b. terminal fiber

c. dendrite \*

d. myelin sheath

**#66. Damage to the hippocampus is most likely to impair: #**

a. memory \*

b. balance

c. sleep

d. breathing

**#67. Which part of the limbic system is involved in an animal’s feeling of hunger? #**

a. thalamus

b. pons

c. hippocampus

d. hypothalamus \*

**#68. In the context of brain imaging, what does FMRI stand for? #**

a. fast moving recovery imaging

b. first moveable recording indicator

c. flexible motion resistance indicator

d. functional magnetic resonance imaging \*

**#69. Which lobe is primarily responsible for hearing and language? #**

a. temporal \*

b. parietal

c. frontal

d. occipital

**#70. Which area of the brain-stem controls heart rate and breathing? #**

a. reticular formation

b. medulla \*

c. pons

d. thalamus

**#71. Which structure allows communication between the hemispheres? #**

a. reticular formation

b. temporal lobe

c. contralateral bridge

d. corpus callosum \*

**#72. Which part of the endocrine system is sometimes called the “master gland”? #**

a. adrenal gland

b. pancreas

c. pituitary gland \*

d. pineal gland

**#73. Which of the following is NOT part of the endocrine system? #**

a. pons \*

b. pancreas

c. parathyroid

d. pineal gland

**#74. Where would you see the nodes of Ranvier? #**

a. on an axon \*

b. in the cell body

c. on a dendrite

d. a and c

**#75. Which of the following is a mature defense mechanism#**

A. Projection \*

B. Reaction formation

C. Anticipation

D. Denial

**#76. The eight-stage classification of human life is proposed by#**

A. Sigmund Freud

B. Pavel

C. Strauss

D. Erikson \*

**#77. Female 27 years old thinks her nose is ugly, her idea is fixed not shared by anyone**

**else. Whenever she goes out of home, she hides her face with a cloth. She visits to surgeon. Next**

**step would be#**

A. Investigate and then operate

B. Refer to psychiatrist \*

C. Reassure the patient

D. Immediate operation

**#78. Mechanism of action of duloxetine is? #**

A. Selective Inhibition of serotonin reuptake

B. Selective inhibition of nor-epinephrine reuptake

C. Selective inhibition of both serotonin and nor-epinephrine reuptake \*

D. None of the above

**#79. Most common substance of abuse in Palestine? #**

A. Cannabis

B. Tobacco \*

C. Alcohol

D. Opium

**#80. In Neuroleptic malignant syndrome, cause of death is? #**

**A**. Respiratory failure \*

B. Liver failure

C. Drug toxicity

D. None of the above

**#81. Drug with no mood stabilizing property is#**

A. Lithium

B. Lamotrigine

C. Imipramine \*

D. Carbamazepine

**#82. Modafinil is used for the treatment of? #**

A. Narcolepsy \*

B. Sexual dysfunction

C. Depression

D. Anxiety

**#83. A patient inventing new words, is a feature of? #**

A. Neurosis

B. Schizophrenia \*

C. OCD

D. Von-Gogh syndrome

**#84. True about flumazenil is? #**

A. Can be used in barbiturate poisoning

B. Specific antidote for opiate overdose

C. Can be used in benzodiazepine overdose \*

D. All of the above

**#85. Increased dopamine levels are associated? #**

A. Depression

B. Mania

C. Delirium

D. Schizophrenia \*

**#86. Tourette syndrome is a type of? #**

A. Tic disorder \*

B. Mental retardation disorder

C. Seizure disorder

D. None of the above

**#87. Korsakoff's psychosis is due to intake of#**

A. Cannabis

B. Opium

C. Amphetamine

D. Alcohol \*

**#88. Phototherapy is used in the treatment of? #**

A. Anorexia nervosa

B. Seasonal affective disorder \*

C. Schizophrenia

D. Obsessive compulsive disorder

**#89. Hallucinations are produced by? #**

A. Amphetamine \*

B. Morphine

C. Paroxetine

D. Chlorpromazine

**#90. How to differentiate between psychological and organic erectile dysfunction? #**

A. Nocturnal penile tumescence \*

B. PIPE therapy

C. Sildenafil induced erection

D. Squeeze technique

**#91. Stimulant drug is given to child for? #**

A. Conduct disorder

B. Speech developmental disorder

C. Pervasive disorder

D. ADHD \*

**#92. Semen squeeze#**

A. Erectile dysfunction

B. Premature ejaculation \*

C. Retrograde ejaculation

D. Antegrade ejaculation

**#93. A patient with a history of RTA before 2 months presents with complaints of dreams of**

**accidents. He is able to visualize the same scene whenever he visits the place. Hence is afraid to**

**go back to the accident site. Identify the type of disorder that he might be suffering from? #**

A. Adjustment disorder

B. PTSD \*

C. Anxiety disorder

D. OCD

**#94. New name of mental retardation according to American Association of Mental Retardation#**

A. Feeble Mindedness

B. Madness

C. Intellectual disability \*

D. Mentally unstable

**#95.Child wakes up at night sweating and terrified does not remember the episode diagnosis? #**

A. Narcolepsy

B. Nightmares

C. Night terrors \*

D. Somnambulism

**#96. Folie-a-deux means? #**

A. Delusion of persecution

B. Sharing of delusion \*

C. Delusion of double

D. None

**#97. Ataxia abasia is seen in? #**

A. Conversion disorder \*

B. PTSD

C. Depression

D. Manic

**#98. True about anorexia nervosa is all except? #**

A. Binge eating is common

B. Unknown in male \*

C. Amenorrhea starts before severe loss of weight

D. Self-induced vomiting

**#99. Loosening of association is an example of#**

A. Formal thought disorder \*

B. Schneider’s first symptoms

C. Perseveration

D. Concrete thinking

**#100. Tactile hallucinations are associated with: #**

A. Schizophrenia

B. Cocaine psychosis

C. Temporal lobe epilepsy

D. All of the above \*