

- 1. The majority of postpartum psychotic episodes are characterized by which of the following presentations?**
 - A. Schizophreniform presentation
 - B. Affective–manic presentation
 - C. Delirium–organic presentation
 - D. Dissociative presentation
 - E. Catatonic presentation

- 2. Which of the following figures represent the correct estimate of the incidence of postpartum psychosis?**
 - A. Around 1–2 in 1000
 - B. Around 1 in 100
 - C. Around 1 in 10,000
 - D. Around 5 in 100
 - E. Around 1 in 2000

- 3. Which of the following postpartum disorders is correctly matched with its time of onset?**
 - A. Postpartum blues – within a few months of delivery
 - B. Postpartum depression – first week of delivery
 - C. Postpartum psychosis – within 2 weeks of delivery
 - D. Postpartum pituitary apoplexy –12 months after delivery
 - E. All of the above are correct

- 4. Which of the following principle has guided the organization of disorders in ICD-10 Chapter V?**
 - A. Hierarchy
 - B. Reversibility
 - C. Treatment response
 - D. Mode of onset
 - E. Degree of disability

- 5. In ICD-10 schizoaffective disorder is included in the same chapter as which of the following disorders?**
- A. Schizophrenia
 - B. Affective disorders
 - C. Organic disorders
 - D. Stress disorders
 - E. Personality disorders
- 6. Which of the following principles is not included in psychiatric classificatory systems (ICD and DSM) to define specific psychiatric disorders?**
- A. Number of symptoms
 - B. Impairment criteria
 - C. Duration criteria
 - D. Prognostic criteria
 - E. Exclusion criteria
- 7. Which of the following is a difference between DSM-IV and ICD-10?**
- A. Culture-bound syndromes are separately classified in ICD
 - B. Comorbid diagnoses are allowed in DSM
 - C. DSM-IV has a dimensional approach to personality disorders
 - D. Length of illness is a criteria for diagnosing DSM-IV schizophrenia
 - E. Schizotypal disorder is a personality disorder in ICD-10
- 8. In the multiaxial system of DSM-IV, the fifth axis refers to**
- A. General medical condition
 - B. Personality difficulties
 - C. Global assessment of functioning
 - D. Psychosocial stress factors
 - E. Intelligence level
- 9. Two clinicians using the same checklist to aid clinical description come up with the same diagnosis. Which of the following properties of the checklist is involved in this outcome?**
- A. Validity of the checklist
 - B. Reliability of checklist
 - C. Sensitivity of checklist
 - D. Specificity of checklist
 - E. None of the above
- 10. Which of the following could increase the validity of psychiatric diagnosis in the future?**
- A. Cross-cultural studies
 - B. Laboratory tests
 - C. Operational criteria
 - D. Cross-sectional studies
 - E. Consensus statements

- 11. Which of the following is a benefit of a categorical classification over dimensional classification?**
- A. Easy to communicate
 - B. Increased validity
 - C. Prognostic information
 - D. Informs qualitative research
 - E. All of the above
- 12. Which of the following disorders has the most evidence for existing as a continuum in the population, making a dimensional approach more rational?**
- A. Delusional disorders
 - B. Personality disorders
 - C. Developmental disorders
 - D. Affective disorders
 - E. Cognitive disorders
- 13. By definition, the nature of delirium that differentiates it from dementia includes which of the following?**
- A. Insidious onset
 - B. Acute onset
 - C. Deteriorating course
 - D. Familial onset
 - E. Irreversible progression
- 14. Which of the following best describes the nature of cognitive impairment required to diagnose dementia?**
- A. Focal, progressive deficits
 - B. Focal, static deficits
 - C. Global, progressive deficits
 - D. Global, static deficits
 - E. None of the above
- 15. The most common cause of presenile dementia is**
- A. Vascular dementia
 - B. Pick's dementia
 - C. Alzheimer's dementia
 - D. Lewy body dementia
 - E. Prion dementia
- 16. Which one of the following is NOT a risk factor for developing dementia?**
- A. Smoking
 - B. Boxing
 - C. Ageing
 - D. Drinking alcohol
 - E. Living alone

17. The best option for preventing dementia available currently is

- A. Regular NSAIDs
- B. Vitamin E
- C. Low salt diet
- D. Early retirement
- E. None of the above

18. Which one of the following genetic factor is associated with senile dementia of Alzheimer's type?

- A. Presenilin 1 only
- B. Presenilin 1 and 2
- C. Amyloid precursor protein
- D. APOE4 allele
- E. Defective tau protein

19. With respect to the major classificatory systems ICD and DSM, the term 'operational definition' refers to which of the following?

- A. Definition arrived at by a consensus
- B. Definition with precise inclusion and exclusion criteria
- C. Definition validated by field trials
- D. Definition with strict duration of illness criteria
- E. Definitions with multilingual translation

20. Dementia secondary to which of the following is not reversible?

- A. Nutritional deficiencies
- B. Hypothyroidism
- C. Stroke
- D. Normal pressure hydrocephalus
- E. Depression

21. Which of the following produce a rapidly evolving dementia with neurological features?

- A. Viruses
- B. Prions
- C. Bacteria
- D. Helminths
- E. Drugs

22. Prion dementia is caused by all of the following EXCEPT

- A. Hormone extracts
- B. Corneal transplants
- C. Organ donations
- D. Peritoneal dialysis
- E. Contaminated meat

- 23. The probability of developing Korsakoff's syndrome is related to which of the following features?**
- A. Amount of alcohol consumed
 - B. Nutritional deprivation
 - C. Age of onset of drinking
 - D. Type of alcoholic drink
 - E. Level of tolerance
- 24. Korsakoff's syndrome is characterized by all EXCEPT**
- A. Dense anterograde amnesia
 - B. Impaired procedural memory
 - C. Apathy
 - D. Confabulation
 - E. Executive deficits
- 25. Which of the following best describes the triad characteristic of normal pressure hydrocephalus?**
- A. Ataxia, dementia, confabulation
 - B. Incontinence, dementia, confabulation
 - C. Headaches, visual disturbances, dementia
 - D. Headaches, ataxia, dementia
 - E. Ataxia, dementia, incontinence
- 26. Which one of the following clinical signs and diseases is correctly paired?**
- A. Wilson's disease—chorea
 - B. Huntington's disease—dystonia
 - C. Parkinson's disease—tremors
 - D. Pseudobulbar palsy—past pointing
 - E. Motor neuron disease—ataxia
- 27. A 40-year-old man develops irritability and depressed mood with significant personality change. His father committed suicide at age of 45 and grandmother suffered from memory problems before she died at age 57. Which is the most important diagnosis to consider in this case?**
- A. Parkinson's disease
 - B. Wilson's disease
 - C. Huntington's disease
 - D. Sydenham's chorea
 - E. Fahr's disease

- 28. A 45-year-old man develops auditory hallucinations that are initially fragmented but later turns into second person derogatory. The most important aspect of personal history in this case is**
- A. Stimulant use
 - B. Alcohol use
 - C. Relationship difficulties
 - D. Psychosexual history
 - E. Employment history
- 29. Mr Smith considers himself as an alcoholic. He uses the same brand of whisky everyday and drinks at the same pub around the same time. Which of the following features is he exhibiting?**
- A. Salience
 - B. Tolerance
 - C. Narrow repertoire
 - D. Loss of control
 - E. Relief drinking
- 30. Which of the following clinical feature of schizophrenia adds support to a neurodevelopmental hypothesis?**
- A. Age of onset
 - B. Stress-induced relapses
 - C. Increased incidence among migrants
 - D. Association with cannabis
 - E. Response to antipsychotics
- 31. A 32-year-old man presents to a dermatologist with circumscribed areas of alopecia. He admits to recurrent pulling of his hair, especially at times of stress. He feels a sense of relief after the act. He has a normal IQ and no other stereotyped behaviour. Which of the following is the most appropriate diagnosis?**
- A. OCD
 - B. Tourette's syndrome
 - C. Trichotillomania
 - D. Autism
 - E. Factitious disorder
- 32. Risk of developing schizophrenia is increased in which of the following populations?**
- A. Learning disabled population
 - B. Female sex
 - C. Single parent families
 - D. Sexually abused children
 - E. Older mothers

- 33. Which of the following is an important difference between male and female schizophrenia?**
- A. Males have later onset and better prognosis
 - B. Males have earlier onset and better prognosis
 - C. Females have later onset and poor prognosis
 - D. Females have later onset and better prognosis
 - E. Females have earlier onset and poor prognosis
- 34. What is the risk of developing schizophrenia in a concordant monozygotic twin?**
- A. Less than 35%
 - B. Around 45%
 - C. Around 70%
 - D. Around 12%
 - E. Around 90%
- 35. Which is a chromosomal deletion syndrome closely related to schizophrenia phenotype?**
- A. Edward's syndrome
 - B. Patau syndrome
 - C. di George syndrome
 - D. Cri du Chat syndrome
 - E. Laurence–Moon–Biedl syndrome
- 36. A 20-year-old man repeatedly cross-dresses in privacy. He experiences sexual arousal during cross-dressing but has a normal sexual relationship with his girlfriend otherwise. Which of the following is the appropriate diagnosis?**
- A. Disorder of gender identity
 - B. Disorder of sexual preference
 - C. Disorder of sexual orientation
 - D. Disorder of chromosomal sex
 - E. Sexual dysfunction of arousal phase
- 37. A 19-year-old boy shows recent onset avolition, flat affect, preoccupation with religion and philosophy. He preferred being solitary most of his childhood. Most probable diagnosis include**
- A. Simple schizophrenia
 - B. Paranoid schizophrenia
 - C. Hebephrenic schizophrenia
 - D. Residual schizophrenia
 - E. Schizoaffective disorder

- 38. Which of the following with regard to cannabis use in schizophrenia is incorrect?**
- A. Cannabis use could be a self medication attempt
 - B. Both schizophrenia and cannabis use are high in lower socioeconomic group
 - C. Psychosis in cannabis users may be mediated by polymorphisms in COMT
 - D. Cannabis is associated with schizophrenia in a dose-dependent fashion
 - E. Cannabis intoxication is indistinguishable from schizophrenia
- 39. A 38-year-old man had his most recent episode of schizophrenic relapse 6 months ago. Though he responded well to antipsychotics he still hears occasional voices. Currently he has lost sleep, appetite, and weight and complains of low energy and pervasive anhedonia with low mood. This description best fits which of the following diagnosis?**
- A. Schizoaffective disorder
 - B. Psychotic depression
 - C. Postschizophrenic depression
 - D. Dysthymia
 - E. Unremitted schizophrenia
- 40. A 37-year-old lady has an eccentric hobby of preserving animal carcasses found on roadside. She also has suspiciousness, magical thinking, and obsessive ruminations though she does not resist them. She has never had a diagnosis of schizophrenia. This description best fits which of the following diagnosis?**
- A. Schizoid personality
 - B. Schizotypal disorder
 - C. Paranoid personality
 - D. Obsessive compulsive disorder
 - E. Simple schizophrenia
- 41. How long does the natural course of an episode of untreated mania last?**
- A. 4 weeks
 - B. 4 months
 - C. 6 weeks
 - D. 9 months
 - E. 2 weeks
- 42. Which of the following is NOT a part of ICD-10 somatic syndrome of depression?**
- A. Loss of appetite
 - B. Loss of libido
 - C. Loss of sleep
 - D. Constipation
 - E. Loss of energy

- 43. A 32-year-old lady is incapacitated by recurrent panic attacks. She feels low and cannot leave her home, leading to loss of interest in leisure activities. She feels guilty for not being a good mother for her 12-year-old son as she finds routine housework extremely demanding. This description best fits which of the following diagnosis?**
- A. Depressive disorder
 - B. Agoraphobia
 - C. Panic disorder
 - D. Generalized anxiety disorder
 - E. Chronic fatigue syndrome
- 44. Which of the following is incorrect with regard to social phobia?**
- A. Younger age of onset than other phobias
 - B. Symptoms more pronounced in large groups
 - C. Blushing is more common than in other anxiety disorders
 - D. Fear of vomiting in public may be seen
 - E. Marked avoidance behaviour is noted
- 45. Which of the following is the endocrine abnormality most commonly seen in depression?**
- A. Hypercortisolaemia
 - B. Hypocortisolaemia
 - C. Hypothyroidism
 - D. Hypopituitarism
 - E. Hypoprolactinaemia
- 46. Which of the following is noted through longitudinal observation of recurrent depressive disorder?**
- A. Life events precede onset of each relapse
 - B. Life events are more common in later episodes
 - C. Life events are more common in earlier than later episodes
 - D. No relationship is noted between life events and relapses
 - E. Life events precede only the first episode
- 47. Which of the following endocrine abnormalities is suspected to be associated with rapid cycling bipolar disorder?**
- A. Hypercortisolaemia
 - B. Hypocortisolaemia
 - C. Hypothyroidism
 - D. Hypopituitarism
 - E. Hyperprolactinaemia

- 48. Which of the following is NOT a predictor of good outcome in schizophrenia?**
- A. Florid positive symptoms at onset
 - B. Prominent affective symptoms
 - C. Acute onset
 - D. Older age of onset
 - E. Long first episode
- 49. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic feature of atypical depression?**
- A. Leaden paralysis
 - B. Reversed vegetative signs
 - C. Response to MAO inhibitors
 - D. Rejection sensitivity
 - E. Obsessional symptoms
- 50. Which of the following is a good estimate of heritability of bipolar disorder?**
- A. 10%
 - B. 25%
 - C. 80%
 - D. 40%
 - E. 95%
- 51. Even a single episode of mania warrants a diagnosis of bipolar disorder in DSM-IV. What is the proportion of patients with pure recurrent mania without depression among these patients?**
- A. 20%
 - B. 10%
 - C. 5%
 - D. 30%
 - E. 40%
- 52. A patient with a family history of affective disorders presents with recurrent periods of elated mood and grandiose delusions believing that he is King Solomon. These episodes last for only 4 days. Which of the following is the most appropriate diagnosis?**
- A. Bipolar disorder type 1
 - B. Bipolar disorder type 2
 - C. Mixed affective state
 - D. Cyclothymia
 - E. None of the above

- 53. Which of the following is the most important diagnostic information that differentiates bipolar disorder from schizophrenia?**
- A. Interepisode recovery
 - B. Presence of delusions
 - C. Religious content of hallucinations
 - D. Family history
 - E. History of cannabis use
- 54. Which of the following statements about the gender distribution of affective disorders is correct?**
- A. Bipolar incidence is equal in both sexes
 - B. Unipolar depression is more common in men
 - C. Age of onset differs with gender
 - D. In childhood, girls are more depressed than boys
 - E. Rapid cycling is more common in men
- 55. According to twin studies, the strongest evidence of a genetic cause is for which of the following disorders?**
- A. Schizophrenia
 - B. Bipolar disorder
 - C. Unipolar depression
 - D. Conduct disorder
 - E. Alcohol – harmful use
- 56. To diagnose ‘double depression’ the patient must have a primary diagnosis of which of the following disorders?**
- A. Recurrent depressive disorder
 - B. Cyclothymia
 - C. Dysthymia
 - D. Brief recurrent depression
 - E. Alcohol dependence
- 57. Which of the following is a medical condition in which symptoms similar to OCD are found?**
- A. Sydenham’s chorea
 - B. Guillain–Barré syndrome
 - C. Motor neurone disease
 - D. Hashimoto’s thyroiditis
 - E. Cystic fibrosis
- 58. Strong risk factors for depression include all of the following EXCEPT**
- A. Neuroticism
 - B. Life events
 - C. Past history of depression
 - D. Low IQ
 - E. Family history

59. Which of the following is true regarding the clinical presentation of OCD?

- A. Acute onset
- B. Early presentation to clinic
- C. Long duration of untreated illness
- D. Chronic deteriorating course
- E. All of the above

60. A 17-year-old patient has recurrent intrusive thoughts which he perceives to be senseless and involuntary. He starts believing these thoughts are being inserted by his family members though these are his own thoughts. Which of the following diagnoses must be considered apart from OCD?

- A. Schizophrenia
- B. Anankastic personality
- C. Depression
- D. Schizotypal disorder
- E. Delusional disorder

61. A 12-year-old boy repeatedly wakes up in middle of night screaming, but could recall only fragments of any mental images. He appears to be disoriented for several minutes on waking. Which of the following diagnoses is the most appropriate?

- A. Nightmares
- B. Night terrors
- C. Sleep apnoea
- D. Narcolepsy
- E. REM sleep behavioural disorder

62. A 25-year-old man has had irrational fear for darkness since childhood. He is not distressed about this currently and does not take special measures to avoid being in the dark. Which of the following is true?

- A. He has a specific phobia as he has an irrational fear
- B. He has a specific phobia as he has had it since childhood
- C. He has no specific phobia as he does not have avoidance behaviour
- D. He has no specific phobia as fear of darkness is common
- E. He has a specific phobia with loss of insight

63. Which one of the following specific phobias is strongly genetic?

- A. Animal phobia
- B. Space phobia
- C. Blood injury injection phobia
- D. Acrophobia
- E. Spider phobia

64. Which one of the following features during trauma has the capacity to predict future development of PTSD?

- A. Anterograde amnesia immediately after trauma
- B. Emotional numbing during trauma
- C. Panic attack during trauma
- D. Crying during trauma
- E. Autonomic arousal during trauma

65. Which of the following is NOT a feature of panic disorder?

- A. Situational panic attacks
- B. Situationally predisposed attacks
- C. Out of the blue panic attacks
- D. Nocturnal panic attacks
- E. Unilateral panic attack

66. Which of the following is an early developmental temperament noted to precede the onset of social phobia in some cases?

- A. Behavioural familiarity
- B. Behavioural stimulation
- C. Behavioural inhibition
- D. Temper tantrums
- E. Cognitive inhibition

67. Which of the following describes the two peaks often noted in the age distribution of panic disorder?

- A. Around age 20 and 50
- B. Around age 30 and 50
- C. Around age 20 and 40
- D. Around age 30 and 40
- E. Around age 50 and 70

68. Which one of the following suggests depression rather than a grief reaction?

- A. Early morning awakening
- B. Blaming oneself for the death
- C. Complaining of symptoms suffered by the dead person
- D. Suicidal ideas
- E. Preoccupation with the death

69. According to Brown and Harris, all of the following predispose to depression following a stressful life event EXCEPT

- A. Early parental loss
- B. Unemployment
- C. Parental responsibility
- D. Lack of confidant
- E. Living in rural isolation

- 70. A woman suffers from recurrent, intrusive flashbacks of a fire accident that she had in the past, accompanied by irritability and sleeplessness. In order to diagnose PTSD, when should the fire accident have happened?**
- A. Within the last 6 months
 - B. Within the last 9 months
 - C. Within the last 12 months
 - D. Within the last 18 months
 - E. Within the last 4 weeks
- 71. Which one of the following is NOT a poor prognostic factor in OCD?**
- A. Male gender
 - B. Poor insight
 - C. Early onset
 - D. Family history of OCD
 - E. Presence of depressive symptoms
- 72. Which of the following is the most common method of attempting self harm in UK?**
- A. Paracetamol overdose
 - B. Benzodiazepine overdose
 - C. Hanging
 - D. Car exhaust
 - E. Jumping from heights
- 73. What is the proportion of suicide victims who attended their primary care practitioner within 4 weeks prior to suicide?**
- A. 33%
 - B. 25%
 - C. 66%
 - D. 40%
 - E. 13%
- 74. A patient has tenacious sense of personal rights, leading on to repeated quarrels with neighbours. A personality disorder to be considered is**
- A. Anankastic PD
 - B. Dependent PD
 - C. Passive aggressive PD
 - D. Paranoid PD
 - E. Borderline PD
- 75. Which of the following is feature of schizoid personality disorder?**
- A. Inability to plan ahead
 - B. Sensitivity to rejection
 - C. Indifference to praise or criticism
 - D. Excessive self importance
 - E. Impulsivity and lack of self restraint

- 76. Excessive concern with physical appearance, shallow, labile affect, and egocentricity are a feature of which of the following?**
- A. Histrionic personality
 - B. Narcissistic personality
 - C. Antisocial personality
 - D. Borderline personality
 - E. Dysmorphophobia
- 77. Fear of abandonment is a feature of borderline personality. It is also seen in which other personality disorder?**
- A. Avoidant personality
 - B. Dependent personality
 - C. Histrionic personality
 - D. Anankastic personality
 - E. None of the above
- 78. Which personality disorder is considered to be closely associated with bipolar diathesis?**
- A. Borderline personality
 - B. Narcissistic personality
 - C. Antisocial personality
 - D. Schizoid personality
 - E. Schizotypal personality
- 79. Which is the most common major mental illness in patients with anankastic personality?**
- A. OCD
 - B. Schizophrenia
 - C. Depression
 - D. Generalized anxiety disorder
 - E. Eating disorder
- 80. The percentage of schizophrenic patients who ultimately commit suicide is approximately**
- A. 1%
 - B. 5%
 - C. 10%
 - D. 20%
 - E. 30%
- 81. What is the estimated risk of developing schizophrenia throughout the lifetime of an average person in the population?**
- A. 1 in 150
 - B. 1 in 1000
 - C. 1 in 500
 - D. 1 in 100
 - E. 1 in 30

82. Which of the following is NOT true with respect to narcolepsy?

- A. Sleep onset REM
- B. Abnormalities in routine EEG
- C. HLA-DR2 associated
- D. Sleep paralysis is seen
- E. Autosomal dominant inheritance is noted

83. Somnambulism is a disorder of which stage of sleep?

- A. REM
- B. Slow wave
- C. Stage 2 NREM
- D. Stage 1 NREM
- E. Any of the above

84. Which of the following is a sleep disturbance characteristic of mania?

- A. Reduced early morning sleep
- B. Reduced initial sleep
- C. Reduced need for sleep
- D. Reduced latency of sleep
- E. None of the above

85. Which of the following is NOT a medical cause of panic attacks?

- A. Hypoglycaemia
- B. Arrhythmias
- C. Mitral valve prolapse syndrome
- D. Hypothyroidism
- E. Pheochromocytoma

86. Which of the following statements with respect to the natural history of eating disorders is true?

- A. Nearly 50% of patients with bulimia have a past history of anorexia nervosa.
- B. Nearly 50% of patients with anorexia nervosa have a past history of bulimia.
- C. Bulimia and anorexia nervosa coexist simultaneously in 50% of patients.
- D. Bulimia and anorexia are mutually exclusive diagnoses.
- E. 80% of anorexia patients achieve complete remission in 6 months.

87. Dementia can be differentiated from pseudodementia by all of the following EXCEPT

- A. Verbal memory
- B. Visuospatial function
- C. Executive functions
- D. Motor disturbances
- E. Frontal release signs

- 88. Which one of the following statement about paraphrenia is NOT correct?**
Paraphrenia is
- A. Common in females
 - B. Often associated with sensory impairment
 - C. Associated with premorbid paranoid personality
 - D. Associated with prominent negative symptoms
 - E. Associated with persecutory delusions
- 89. Multiple personality disorder is a controversial diagnosis described under which of the following group of disorders?**
- A. Personality disorders
 - B. Organic disorders
 - C. Schizophrenia
 - D. Dissociative disorders
 - E. Not included in either DSM-IV or ICD-10
- 90. Which of the following symptoms is/are a characteristic feature in dissociative fugue?**
- A. Depressive symptoms
 - B. Depersonalization symptoms
 - C. Defective new learning
 - D. Wandering far away with assumption of a new identity
 - E. Family history of epilepsy
- 91. Which of the following is a feature of chronic fatigue syndrome?**
- A. Disproportionate fatigue compared to exertion
 - B. Fatigue is not relieved by adequate rest
 - C. Fatigue is of new onset
 - D. Joint aches and tender points are noted
 - E. All of the above
- 92. Which of the following best differentiates hypochondriasis from somatoform disorder?**
- A. Patients with hypochondriasis are concerned about symptoms rather than diagnosis
 - B. Hypochondriacal patients ask for treatment rather than investigations
 - C. Somatizing patients are concerned about diagnosis
 - D. Somatizing patients ask for treatment and symptom relief
 - E. Hypochondriasis responds better to treatment

- 93. A young lady develops transient bladder incontinence coinciding with a recent job loss. A few months later she presents to her GP with weakness of the right leg. Which of the following medical disorder is often confused with conversion disorder?**
- A. Myasthenia gravis
 - B. Guillain-Barré syndrome
 - C. Brain tumour
 - D. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
 - E. Multiple sclerosis
- 94. Which of the following is the single most important factor predicting suicide risk?**
- A. Recent life event
 - B. Family history of suicide
 - C. Past history of suicidal attempt
 - D. Recent discharge from hospital
 - E. None of the above
- 95. You are bleeped to assess five patients at the same time at A & E. Which one of the following has highest risk of suicide compared to the others?**
- A. 32-year-old woman with obsessional symptoms
 - B. 56-year-old widower who tried to gas himself using an exhaust
 - C. 22-year-old girl presenting after a recent break-up, having consumed alcohol before calling her boy friend and taking an overdose
 - D. 83-year-old cognitively impaired lady who took eight instead of four sleeping pills on the same day of prescription
 - E. 41-year-old heroin user demanding methadone from A & E
- 96. Prevalence of major depression among patients with dementia is**
- A. 10%
 - B. 50%
 - C. 15%
 - D. 20%
 - E. 35%
- 97. A 45-year-old man presents to A & E with complaints of hearing voices. On further questioning he claims amnesia for the content of these voices and reveals he has lost his tenancy the previous day due to aggressive behaviour. An important diagnosis to consider is**
- A. Malingering
 - B. Depression
 - C. Temporal lobe epilepsy
 - D. Factitious disorder
 - E. Stress reaction

- 98. A 16-year-old boy presents with cycles of sleepiness lasting for weeks associated with excessive weight gain and hunger. Which of the following is an appropriate diagnosis?**
- A. Stein Leventhal syndrome
 - B. Klein–Levine syndrome
 - C. Klüver–Bucy syndrome
 - D. Dorian Gray syndrome
 - E. Charles Bonnet syndrome
- 99. Which one of the following sleep disturbances is associated with Parkinson's disease?**
- A. Somnambulism
 - B. Sleep talking
 - C. Night terrors
 - D. REM behavioural disorder
 - E. Sleep bruxism
- 100. A 32-year-old man presents with beliefs that he has a chip in his brain that could neutralize all nuclear radiations in his presence. He stops often in mid sentence and continues conversation on a different theme altogether. Which of the following neurological conditions mimics thought blocking?**
- A. Multiple sclerosis
 - B. Infantile seizures
 - C. Absence seizures
 - D. Atonic seizures
 - E. Narcolepsy