



- 57 **Answer: D.** Logoclonia is the term. Logorrhoea describes voluble garrulous speech. Echolalia is the automatic imitation and repetition of another person's speech or words. Echologia is repetition of another individual's speech using one's own words or phrases. Alogia is poverty of speech, with responses being often limited to single words. [F. pp. 80–1]
- 58 **Answer: B.** The doctrine of double effect makes a distinction between the intended good effect (wishing to relieve the severe pain) and the unintended, albeit foreseen, bad effect (causing the patient's death). Deontology is an ethical approach that seeks rules or duties to inform ethical decision making, while utilitarianism seeks to produce the greatest good for the greatest number of people. Moral absolutism refers to having absolute rules that govern moral decisions, e.g. one can never lie. Paternalism in medicine has been described as the 'doctor knows best' model, but has been refined by distinguishing *strong* and *weak* forms of paternalism. [AN. pp. 61–2, 74–5, 239–40]
- 59 **Answer: B.** Post-traumatic amnesia is a loss of memory for the period of the head injury and the period following it (until normal memory resumes). It is the best predictor of prognosis compared to other types of amnesia. Transient global amnesia is a syndrome of amnesia lasting 6–24 hours and is caused by transient ischaemic changes of the temporal lobe. Psychogenic fugue is a distracter in this question. [AB. p. 154]
- 60 **Answer B.** Moving from higher to more basic needs, the order of needs is: Self-actualisation, Aesthetic needs, Cognitive needs, Esteem needs (includes competence), Love and Belongingness, Safety needs, Physiological needs. [T. p. 77]

- 61 A 65-year-old right-handed man is seen in hospital following a cerebrovascular accident. At interview he is noted to have significant difficulties with comprehension. He is also noted to speak fluently but with numerous errors in the use of words, syntax and grammar. Which of the following best describes the location of the cortical lesion in this man's case?
- A. Left angular gyrus.
  - B. Left premotor cortex.
  - C. Left temporal lobe.
  - D. Right frontal lobe.
  - E. Right temporal lobe.
- 62 Which of the following terms is not part of Schneider's classification of thought disorder?
- A. Desultory.
  - B. Drivelling.
  - C. Fusion.
  - D. Omission.
  - E. Overinclusion.
- 63 According to Masters and Johnson's phases of response cycle of human sexuality, all of the following are main phases except:
- A. Arousal.
  - B. Desire.
  - C. Orgasm.
  - D. Plateau.
  - E. Satisfaction.
- 64 Each of the following is one of the commonly accepted 'four principles' of bioethical practice, except:
- A. Beneficence.
  - B. Confidentiality.
  - C. Justice.
  - D. Nonmaleficence.
  - E. Respect for autonomy.

- 61 **Answer: A.** This man has Wernicke's dysphasia (sensory or receptive dysphasia), resulting from a lesion to the angular gyrus in the posterior part of the superior gyrus of the dominant temporal lobe. Broca's dysphasia (expressive or motor dysphasia) results from a lesion to the precentral gyrus in the dominant frontal cortex. In 90% of right-handed people the left hemisphere plays the predominant role in speech. Wernicke's dysphasia can be distinguished from Broca's dysphasia by the fluency of speech. [**D. pp. 159–63**]
- 62 **Answer: E.** Overinclusion, an inability to circumscribe a problem or maintain meaningful boundaries, was described by Cameron as part of his classification of thought disorder. [**F. pp. 80–1**]
- 63 **Answer: E.** The phases of response cycle of human sexuality according to Masters and Johnson (1966) are the following: desire, arousal, plateau, orgasm and resolution. Satisfaction is not one of them. [**H. p. 103**]
- 64 **Answer: B.** Beauchamps and Childress are associated with the four principles. Beneficence refers to doing good while nonmaleficence refers to avoiding harm. Respect for autonomy means we must respect the wishes of persons with capacity, and justice ensures we consider fairness in providing benefits. Respect for confidentiality is of course important in ethical practice but comes under some of the four principles such as respect for autonomy. [**AM. pp. 33–9**]

- 65 The theory of emotion which hypothesises that a stimulus is processed by the thalamus which then sends simultaneous signals to the cortex (conscious experience of emotion) and to the hypothalamus (physiological response) is known as:
- Cannon-Bard theory.
  - Cognitive appraisal.
  - Cognitive labelling theory.
  - Drive reduction theory.
  - James-Lang theory.
- 66 A 35-year-old man with schizoaffective disorder presents with urinary retention. Which of the following medications is most likely to be responsible?
- Carbamazepine.
  - Clomipramine.
  - Clonazepam.
  - Haloperidol decanoate.
  - Lithium.
- 67 A 43-year-old patient is referred to you for psychiatric assessment with a belief that he sees his wife when he looks at various strangers walking down the street. Which of the following best describes this man's description?
- Capgras' syndrome.
  - Intermetamorphosis
  - Sosia illusion.
  - Subjective doubles.
  - Fregoli syndrome.
- 68 Select a term from the following that is one of Allport's stages of discrimination:
- Bias.
  - Circumlocution.
  - Extermination.
  - Prejudice.
  - Stereotyping.

- 65 **Answer: A.** This is the Cannon-Bard Theory. Cognitive labelling and appraisal theories suggest that stimuli are evaluated at a cognitive level with simultaneous physiological arousal. Drive reduction is a theory to explain motivation rather than emotion. The James-Lang theory describes how emotions are a result of physiological arousal. [O. pp. 135, 138]
- 66 **Answer: B.** Urinary retention is an anticholinergic side-effect. Clomipramine is one of the most potent anticholinergic medications. Lithium is more likely to cause polyuria. Haloperidol decanoate can cause anticholinergic side-effects but has less potential than clomipramine. Benzodiazepines are not uncommonly used postoperatively to reduce urinary retention. There are isolated case reports of urinary retention with carbamazepine but this is not a common side-effect. [X. pp. 162, 166, 217]
- 67 **Answer: E.** Fregoli syndrome describes where a familiar person (his wife) is falsely identified in strangers. This is in contrast to Capgras' syndrome (where the familiar person is supplanted by a stranger who is their exact double). Sosia illusion describes where, along with the spouse in Capgras, other people have been replaced with doubles. Intermetamorphosis is where the exchange of individuals is reciprocal, with the process involving physical and psychological characteristics. Subjective doubles involve the double of oneself, i.e. a person believes that another individual has been transformed into his own self. [F. p. 85]
- 68 **Answer: C.** Allport's (1954) stages of discrimination are (in order): anti-locution (verbal attacks), avoidance, discrimination, physical attack and extermination. The Holocaust is an example of the last. [C. p. 223]

- 69 If a patient is suffering from schizophrenia, which of the following activities of different neurotransmitters is most likely present?
- A. Decreased dopaminergic activity.
  - B. Increased glutamate activity.
  - C. Decreased alpha-adrenergic activity.
  - D. Decreased serotonin activity.
  - E. Decreased glutamate activity.
- 70 People often attribute their own behaviour to be due to external events but attribute others' behaviour to be due to internal events. This is best described as:
- A. Actor-observer bias.
  - B. Attributional bias.
  - C. Cognitive dissonance.
  - D. Fundamental attribution error.
  - E. Self-serving bias.
- 71 An advertising company is planning a campaign for an alcoholic beverage. The television advertisement shows a tropical beach. Two actors then walk along the sand drinking the alcoholic beverage. What type of conditioning is the advertising company using in this advertising campaign?
- A. Backward conditioning.
  - B. Higher order conditioning.
  - C. Simultaneous conditioning
  - D. Stimulus generalisation.
  - E. Trace conditioning.
- 72 A 52-year-old male patient within 48 hours of hospital admission for orthopaedic surgery describes to nursing staff seeing little men walking around his bed. Which of the terms below best describes his symptoms?
- A. Autoscopie hallucinations.
  - B. Extracampine hallucinations.
  - C. Hypnagogic hallucinations.
  - D. Lilliputian hallucinations.
  - E. Pseudohallucinations.

- 69 **Answer: E.** Glutamate and gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) transmitters are reported as hypo-functioning in schizophrenia. Serotonin, dopamine and alpha-adrenaline neurotransmitters have been reported to be overactive. [**AB. p. 182**]
- 70 **Answer: A.** This is actor-observer bias which is a form of attributional bias. Cognitive dissonance is a theory of attitudinal change. Fundamental attribution error is attributing others' behaviour to internal factors (disposition). Self-serving bias is attributing one's successes to internal factors and one's failings to external factors. [**O. pp. 345–6**]
- 71 **Answer: A.** Backward conditioning involves the introduction of the conditioned stimulus (CS, the drink) after the unconditioned stimulus (UCS, the tropical beach).
- Trace conditioning: the CS is presented and removed before the UCS so only a memory of the CS remains.
  - Simultaneous conditioning: the CS and the UCS are presented together.
  - Stimulus generalisation: two similar CS can generate the same conditioned response (CR).
  - Higher order conditioning: the CS can be paired with another stimulus to produce a further CR. The original CS serves as a UCS for the new association. [**S. p. 74**]
- 72 **Answer: D.** Lilliputian hallucinations are described as being pleasurable, and are associated with alcohol withdrawal. Autoscopic hallucinations are visual hallucinations of oneself, i.e. the phantom mirror image. Extracampine hallucinations are perceived outside one's field of perception. Hypnagogic hallucinations occur while going to sleep. [**D. pp. 30–1**]

- 73 A 50-year-old divorced unemployed man is brought into A&E from the police station by ambulance. He spent the last night in custody after the police caught him driving while intoxicated. According to the collateral from a police officer, this man became 'very mad' in the last few hours. He is least likely to present with:
- A. Acute tremulousness.                      B. Convulsions.  
 C. Sleep disturbance.                         D. Staggering gait.  
 E. Transient hallucinosis.
- 74 Select the most correct statement regarding the *primacy effect* when individuals are forming impressions of people:
- A. A positive first impression is more resistant to change than a negative one.  
 B. It is less powerful than the recency effect.  
 C. It is more important in forming impressions of strangers than friends.  
 D. It refers to the most important traits of an individual being identified.  
 E. It suggests information learned later about a person is more powerful.
- 75 Which one of the following terms is associated with Piaget's sensori-motor period of cognitive development?
- A. Animism.                                      B. Compensation.  
 C. Conservation.                              D. Object permanence.  
 E. Reversibility.
- 76 A researcher wishes to evaluate the attitudes of the general public to people with mental health problems. He designs a questionnaire using a Likert scale. What is the most likely source of bias associated with the use of this questionnaire?
- A. Bias to middle.                              B. Defensiveness.  
 C. Halo effect.                                 D. Hawthorn effect.  
 E. Response set.

- 73 **Answer: D.** Staggering gait is not a common feature of the alcohol withdrawal syndrome. It is one of the features in Wernicke's encephalopathy. The vignette in this question indicates an alcohol withdrawal presentation, which can commonly cause acute tremulousness, transient hallucinosis, convulsions and sleep disturbances. [**H. p. 124**]
- 74 **Answer: C.** The *primacy effect* (where there is a greater effect of what we learn first about a person) is contrasted with the *recency effect* (where there is a greater impact of information learned more recently). Generally, the primacy effect is the more powerful. A negative first impression is more resistant to change than is a positive first impression. It appears that the recency effect may be more important to people when forming opinions about family/friends while the primacy effect is more important for forming opinions of strangers. [**O. pp. 331–2**]
- 75 **Answer: D.** Compensation, conservation, animism and reversibility are terms associated with the Concrete Operations stage of development. Object permanence is associated with the sensori-motor stage and refers to the child being aware of an object even when it is not in view. [**O. pp. 492–4**]
- 76 **Answer: A.** Responders on Likert scales are more likely to show a bias to the middle or the avoidance of extreme responses. Responders to a questionnaire on mental illness might also demonstrate the halo effect, allowing preconceptions to influence their responses. However, this is not the result of the Likert scale design of the questionnaire. [**S. p. 92**]

- 77 One of the features of 'secondary process' thinking described by Freud is listed below; other features relate to primary process. Which one is a feature of secondary process thinking?
- A. Contradictions not recognised.
  - B. High tolerance of inconsistency.
  - C. Logical connections disregarded.
  - D. Reality principle.
  - E. Timelessness.
- 78 A 22-year-old man is admitted involuntarily for a relapse of his schizophrenic illness following non-concordance. The patient had poor insight and was adamant he did not want to be admitted. The clinicians believed the patient was at risk of further serious deterioration if he were not admitted. A mental health tribunal subsequently upheld the decision to detain the patient. Which (if any) of the duties imposed by the 'four principles' of bioethical practice has been breached by this action?
- A. Beneficence.
  - B. Beneficence and justice.
  - C. Beneficence and respect for autonomy.
  - D. None of duties the four principles impose has been breached.
  - E. Nonmaleficence.
- 79 Jane is a 20-year-old woman with personality disorder and a history of multiple attempts of deliberate self-harm. Her mother is worried about the risk of completed suicide and has read something on the Internet about possible biochemical changes that are associated with completed suicide. From the list below, select the most appropriate evidence-based chemical change associated with suicide:
- A. Decreased serotonin levels in the blood.
  - B. Decreased serotonin levels in CSF.
  - C. Lower 5-HIAA levels in CSF.
  - D. Lower VMA levels in urine.
  - E. Lower glutamate activity in brain.
- 80 A person who is at the conventional stage of Kohlberg's Morality Model obeys rules because he or she:
- A. Believes in public welfare.
  - B. Believes in the principles of ethics.
  - C. Wants to avoid disapproval.
  - D. Wants to avoid punishment.
  - E. Wants to be rewarded.

- 77 **Answer: D.** Secondary process thinking is governed by the reality principle; primary process by the pleasure principle. Another feature of primary process thinking is lack of organisation. [**G. pp. 94–7**]
- 78 **Answer: E.** This answer, as with much in ethics, is debateable. Beneficence (doing good) has probably been achieved by admitting the patient to treat his illness. Justice has also been done by acting in accordance with the law and ensuring the patient gets appropriate treatment. Harm, however, has been done by doing something the patient does not want (being admitted and receiving treatment), therefore nonmaleficence has been breached. It can be debated whether the patient's autonomy is being respected: on the surface involuntary admission goes against this but one could argue that treatment restores autonomy in the incompetent patient. [**AM. pp. 33–9**]
- 79 **Answer: C.** Lower 5-HIAA levels in CSF are more strongly associated with completed suicide than with suicide attempts. 5-HIAA is a breakdown product of serotonin. [**H. p. 152**]
- 80 **Answer: C.** Obeying or ignoring rules because of a sense of ethics or society's good is associated with the post-conventional level. Obeying rules because of rewards or punishments is associated with the pre-conventional level, and obeying rules because of fear of disapproval or to be respected is associated with the conventional level. [**R. pp. 72–3**]



- 81 **Answer: B.** Tricyclics and venlafaxine are the highest risk in treating patients with cardiac disease. MAOIs and reboxetine pose a moderate risk. Mirtazapine along with the SSRIs are believed to pose the lowest risk in patients with cardiac problems. [X. p. 207]
- 82 **Answer: A.** Displacement is the defence mechanism used by this patient. It is where emotions, ideas or wishes are transferred from their original object to a more acceptable substitute, in this case from the mother to her younger sister. Identification is where attributes of others are taken into oneself. Incorporation is where another's characteristics are taken on. Splitting involves dividing good objects, affects and memories from bad ones and is commonly used by patients with borderline personality disorder. [G. pp. 103–4]
- 83 **Answer: B.** Cocaine, which is most likely consumed by sniffing, produces euphoria, excitement, confusion, paranoid psychosis and formication. Its physical effects include: mydriasis, tremor, tachycardia, perforated nasal septum and fever. Heroin is likely to be abused intravenously while crack cocaine is by smoking. Amphetamines are likely to be taken either orally or intravenously and LSD is taken orally. [H. pp. 138–9]
- 84 **Answer: B.** This is an experiment looking at bystander intervention and in particular at the phenomenon of *diffusion of responsibility*. A similar experiment showed that all subjects looked for help if they thought they were the only one to witness someone in trouble. However, if they thought there other onlookers this response was reduced and delayed. While some did nothing, most looked for help but their response time was delayed in comparison to subjects who thought they were the sole witness. [C. pp. 247–8]

- 85 Componential and contextual sub-theories are associated with which theory of intelligence?
- Burt and Vernon's hierarchical model.
  - Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences.
  - Spearman's two-factor theory.
  - Sternberg's triarchic theory.
  - Thurstone's primary mental abilities.
- 86 A 44-year-old man is attending for treatment of bipolar affective disorder. A routine blood investigation reveals a raised alkaline phosphatase (ALP) and gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT). Which of the following drugs is most likely to have caused this abnormality?
- Carbamazepine.
  - Haloperidol.
  - Lithium.
  - Olanzapine.
  - Sodium valproate.
- 87 A seven-year-old boy was referred to your child psychiatry clinic. His parents described him as being defiant, disobedient and provocative in his behaviour, but say he has not carried out any acts that violate the law. Using ICD-10 criteria, which of the following diagnoses is the best fit for this boy?
- Attention deficit/hyperkinetic disorder.
  - Conduct disorder.
  - Depressive conduct disorder.
  - Oppositional defiant disorder.
  - Social anxiety disorder.
- 88 Select one correct statement regarding Cattell's Sixteen Personality Factor (16PF) Test:
- All 16 factors measure very different aspects of personality.
  - It is solely a self-report questionnaire.
  - It is used mainly in diagnosing an organic basis for personality change.
  - Sober versus happy-go-lucky* is a factor.
  - There are objective tests involved which improve reliability.