

547 Mid-tern Review

1. Which factor has the strongest evidence as the cause of SCZ?
 - a. Genetics
2. Which disorder occurs in 10-20% of all men and comprise more than 50% of all men treated for sexual dysfunction?
 - a. Erectile dysfunction
3. All clients below have a family h: of SCZ. Which client would be most likely to experience s:?
 - a. A 19-year-old who just lost his mother
4. Which disorder commonly occurs secondary to agoraphobia?
 - a. Depressive disorder with substance use disorders
5. Which factor would rule out a diagnosis of SCZ disorder?
 - a. The client experienced s: intermittently for 18 months
6. A 35-year-old male presents to the office for transfer of care. The client has a previous diagnosis of anxiety. During the interview, multiple red ___ noted on his arms. The client denies substance abuse, tactile hallucinations, or recent infestations. The client states he _____. He tries to stop but finds himself picking when he is nervous or bored. What is the client's most likely diagnosis?
 - a. Excoriation disorder
7. A client presents with s: of depression. Which laboratory test result indicates a possible medical cause of symptoms?
 - a. Hematocrit of 29 (anemia) NL 37-42%
8. Which of the following is a limitation of the Hamilton anxiety rating scale HAM-A?
 - a. It does not identify the "worry" component required for diagnosis of GAD
9. Which factor determines whether a client presents with symptoms of psychosis and disordered mood?
 - a. Time frame of psychotic episodes in relation to mood episodes over the lifetime of the illness.
10. Which statement is true regarding sleep wake disorders?
 - a. They share clinical features of nocturnal distress and circadian

rhythm disruption

11. An 18-year-old presents with s: of delusions, perseverations, feeling low, reduced energy and a sense of ____ about her sx. What is the primary differential dx?
 - a. Schizoaffective disorder
12. A client switched from lurasidone to clozapine two months ago. His most recent ANC is 1154. How often should a CBC be done?
 - a. Weekly
13. Which physiological response commonly occurs in clients with anxiety disorders?
 - a. Exaggerated noradrenergic system output
14. A client presents with s: of female sexual interest/arousal disorder. What information collected in the interview may indicate?
 - a. Client takes lisinopril for hypertension
15. Which client has the best prognosis after a new diagnosis of SCZ?
 - a. A 22-year-old female who works in a downtown office building (several factors are associated with a better prognosis: female gender, acute vs. insidious onset of s:, older age of first episode, predominantly positive symptoms, presence of mood symptoms, and good premorbid functioning)
16. A client has a BMI of 30.5 and has been diagnosed with SCZ. Which medication is indicated for this diagnosis and has less effect on BMI?
 - a. Aripiprazole
17. Anxiety disorders can be differentiated by which factor?
 - a. The presence of “worry”
18. Which factor determines whether a client presents with s: of psychosis?
 - a. The presence of AH
19. Which statement is true regarding sleep-wake disorders?
 - a. They share clinical features of nocturnal distress and circadian rhythm disruption
20. A client presents with s: of chest pain, irritability, and __, what medication would be the best option to prescribe?
 - a. Sertraline