

1. Which factor has the strongest evidence as the cause of schizophrenia
ANS. Genetics
2. Which disorder occurs in 10-20% of all men and comprise more than 50% of all men treated for sexual dysfunction
ANS. Erectile dysfunction
Delayed ejaculation
Male hypoactive sexual desire
Premature ejaculation
3. All clients below have a family history of schizophrenia. Which client would be most likely to experience symptoms?
A 30 year old who takes buspirone for anxiety
A 56 year old who has just initiated a divorce from her spouse of 15 years
A 19 year old who has just lost his mother
A 45 year old who drinks 2-3 alcoholic beverages
4. Which disorder commonly occurs secondary to agoraphobia? Specific phobia and avoidant personality disorder
Depressive disorder and substance use disorders
Alcohol use disorder and paranoid personality disorder
Generalized anxiety disorder and post traumatic stress disorder

Rational/source: <https://opentext.wsu.edu/fundamentalspsychologicaldisorders/chapter/4-5-agoraphobia/>

Under Comorbidity section

5. Which factor would rule out a diagnosis of schizophrenia disorder?
The client is dressed in dry disheveled clothes that are inappropriate for the season
The client is experiencing disturbing command hallucinations
The client experienced symptoms intermittently for 18 months
The client displays echolalia
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 most likely diagnosis?

Body dysmorphic disorder
Excoriation disorder

Trichotillomania disorder

Hoarding disorder
7. A client presents with symptoms of depression. Which laboratory test results indicates a possible medical cause of symptoms?

Urinalysis positive for nitrates

Thyroid stimulating hormone of 2.2

Hematocrit of 29

Serum creatinine of 1.4

8. Which of the following is a limitation of the Hamilton anxiety rating scale HAM

A It does not include identification of cognitive symptoms

It only includes 7 questions

It cannot be used to monitor response to treatment

It does not identify the “worry” component required for diagnosis of generalized anxiety disorder

Rational/Source: <https://ajp.psychiatryonline.org/doi/full/10.1176/appi.ajp.2009.09091264>

9. Which factor determines whether a client presents with symptoms of psychosis and disordered mood?????

Whether the client presents with symptoms of mania

The presence of visual or auditory hallucinations

Whether the client presents with depressive symptoms

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?

They share clinical features of nocturnal distress and circadian rhythm disruption

They all share common sleep stage dysfunctions

Pharmacologic interventions are the primary treatment for all sleep wake disorders

Coexisting clinical comorbidities are the rule not the exception

11. An 18 year old presents with symptoms of delusions, perseverations, feeling low reduced energy and a sense of ___ about her symptoms. What is the primary differential diagnosis?

Schizophrenia

Delusional disorder

Schizoaffective disorder

Schizophreniform disorder

12. A client was switched from lurasidone to clozapine two months ago. His most recent absolute neutrophils 1154??How often CBC to be done

Monthly

Daily

Weekly

Every 2 weeks

13. Which physiological response commonly occurs in clients with anxiety disorders Exaggerated noradrenergic system input

Exaggerated noradrenergic system output

Excessive activation of postsynaptic 5-HT_{1A} receptors in the substantia nigra
Decreased autonomic and sympathetic activation

14. A client presents with symptoms of female sexual interest/arousal disorder. What information collected in the interview may indicate ??

Client takes lisinopril for hypertension

Client is in a monogamous relationship with a woman

Client began menstruating at age 15

Client take diphenhydramine every night before bed

15. Which client has the best prognosis after a new diagnosis of schizophrenia?

A 19 year old male who has been experiencing prodromal symptoms for 2 years
A 29 year old male who dropped out of high school

A 22 year old female who works in a downtown office building

A 14 year old female who developed symptoms quickly

Rational: Several factors are associated with a better prognosis: female gender, acute (vs. insidious) onset of symptoms, older age of first episode, predominantly positive (rather than negative) symptoms, presence of mood symptoms and good premorbid functioning.

16. A client has a BMI of 30.5 and has been diagnosed with schizophrenia. Which medication is indicated for this diagnosis and has less effect on BMI?

Haloperidol

Lurasidone

Aripiprazole

Clozapine

Rational: Answers are between Lurasidone and Ailify but I see more evidence points to abilify. Abilify is less likely than some other antipsychotics to cause weight gain, while Latuda may cause weight gain or loss.

17. Anxiety disorders can be differentiated by which _____?

The presence of nervousness _____

The presence of autonomic arousal

The presence of worry

The types of _____ that induce the anxiety _____