

## MEMBERSHIP EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

### A Sample of Multiple Choice Questions

The questions in this sample were set at recent Membership examinations. Those chosen are in approximately the proportions they occur in a normal paper. Further copies may be obtained from the Examinations Secretary at the College.

- (1) Aggressive conduct in childhood:
  - (a) Is commoner in boys than in girls
  - (b) Is associated with the development of later delinquency
  - (c) Is an essential feature of the hyperkinetic syndrome
  - (d) Is usually noticed both at home and at school
  - (e) May reflect the child rearing methods used by the parents
- (2) The risk in young children of being battered is increased if:
  - (a) They require some form of medical treatment after delivery
  - (b) Their parents are very young
  - (c) They are adopted
  - (d) Their mothers experienced an unhappy childhood
  - (e) They are from large families
- (3) The following statements about school refusal in childhood are correct:
  - (a) Treatment with imipramine significantly improves the chances of return to school
  - (b) It occurs more often in the eldest of a large family
  - (c) It is often associated with physical symptoms
  - (d) School factors are unimportant in causing or maintaining the condition
  - (e) About two thirds of school refusers become agoraphobic as adults
- (4) The following childhood disorders are particularly associated with adverse social factors:
  - (a) Truancy
  - (b) School refusal
  - (c) Early infantile autism
  - (d) Elective mutism
  - (e) Specific reading retardation
- (5) The following statements about mental handicap are correct:
  - (a) Compulsory sterilization of all mentally-handicapped people would remove the problem in two or three generations
  - (b) Subnormals do not suffer from schizophrenia
  - (c) The child with Down's syndrome is noted for unpredictability
  - (d) The main problem in the management of the severely handicapped is their promiscuity and high degree of fertility
  - (e) The mental handicap consequent upon phenylketonuria may be lessened by a diet low in phenylalanine.
- (6) Microcephaly can be caused by:
  - (a) Spina bifida
  - (b) A recessive gene
  - (c) Heavy smoking in pregnancy
  - (d) X-rays in pregnancy
  - (e) Rubella in pregnancy
- (7) The prevalence of schizophrenia is increased in:
  - (a) All migrant groups compared with their population of origin
  - (b) Unskilled as against skilled workers
  - (c) Married as against single people
  - (d) First born as against last born siblings
  - (e) Hutterite communities compared with the North American population in general
- (8) The majority of self-poisoning patients seen at a general hospital are:
  - (a) Female
  - (b) Unmarried
  - (c) Over 35 years
  - (d) Suffering from depressive psychosis
  - (e) Unconscious on arrival at hospital
- (9) Therapeutic factors in group therapy include:
  - (a) Imparting of information by the therapist
  - (b) Scapegoating
  - (c) Pairing and sub-grouping
  - (d) Catharsis
  - (e) Instillation of hope

- (10) Interpretations of the unconscious in analytic psychotherapy:
- (a) Are usually correct if the patient agrees with them
  - (b) Are the means of the therapist conveying insight
  - (c) May need to be repeated many times before they are understood fully
  - (d) Are most effective when they refer to the transference
  - (e) Are only made with reference to dreams
- (11) The following features are positive indicators that a patient is likely to respond well to psychotherapy:
- (a) A tendency to self-scrutiny
  - (b) A good response to a trial interpretation
  - (c) A diagnosis of paraphrenia
  - (d) No response to medication
  - (e) A disorder that is understandable in psychological terms
- (12) The following statements about unilateral ECT are correct:
- (a) One electrode is placed over the dominant hemisphere
  - (b) It is more effective than bilateral ECT in the treatment of depression
  - (c) There is less memory disturbance than with bilateral ECT
  - (d) Less muscle relaxant is required than with bilateral ECT
  - (e) It is safer than bilateral ECT in patients with ischaemic heart disease
- (13) Phenelzine has been shown to be superior to placebo in the treatment of:
- (a) Animal phobia
  - (b) Social phobia
  - (c) Agoraphobia
  - (d) Depressive psychosis
  - (e) Obsessional rituals
- (14) The following antidepressant drugs have a sedative effect in the majority of patients:
- (a) Desipramine
  - (b) Trimipramine
  - (c) Clomipramine
  - (d) Dothiepin
  - (e) Protriptyline
- (15) The following drugs are effective in the treatment of mania:
- (a) Promazine
  - (b) Haloperidol
  - (c) Lithium carbonate
  - (d) Imipramine
  - (e) Chlordiazepoxide
- (16) Senile dementia:
- (a) Is the most frequent cause of mental disorder in patients aged 65–70
  - (b) Is closely related, in its pathology, to Alzheimer's disease
  - (c) Often presents as late paraphrenia
  - (d) May be mimicked by depression
  - (e) Has no significant genetic component
- (17) Organic cerebral dysfunction should be suspected when a patient exhibits:
- (a) Disorientation for place
  - (b) Discrepancy between verbal and performance abilities
  - (c) Psychomotor retardation
  - (d) Perseveration of speech
  - (e) Hypermnesia
- (18) Characteristic features of liver encephalopathy include:
- (a) Drowsiness
  - (b) Visual hallucinations
  - (c) Flapping tremor
  - (d) Increased fast activity in the EEG
  - (e) Raised blood ammonia concentration
- (19) A man of 65 suffering from his first attack of depressive illness:
- (a) Has a normal life expectancy
  - (b) Is likely to be suffering from early dementia
  - (c) Has a better prognosis than a man of the same age who has had several previous attacks
  - (d) Is likely to respond to antidepressant drugs
  - (e) Should not be treated with ECT

- (20) Depression may be caused by:
- (a) Methysergide
  - (b) Reserpine
  - (c) Clonidine
  - (d) Frusemide
  - (e) Digoxin
- (21) The dopamine hypothesis of schizophrenia:
- (a) Was first stated by Carlsson
  - (b) Derives from the observation that neuroleptic drugs decrease dopamine turnover in the brain
  - (c) Implies possible increased sensitivity of dopamine receptors in the brain
  - (d) Postulates increased dopaminergic activity in the nigro-striatal tract as the neural mechanism of schizophrenic symptoms
  - (e) Is supported by the occurrence of amphetamine psychosis
- (22) Schneider's first rank symptoms:
- (a) Are primary psychological disturbances from which all other symptoms can be derived
  - (b) Do not occur in patients living in developing countries
  - (c) Are not found in patients with psychosis associated with epilepsy
  - (d) Include the experience of thought-withdrawal
  - (e) Appear during adolescence in a significant proportion of autistic children
- (23) Recognized features of obsessional neurosis include:
- (a) Depressed mood
  - (b) 'Folie de doute'
  - (c) Preoccupation with thoughts of violence
  - (d) Counting
  - (e) Hypochondriacal delusions
- (24) Overbreathing during an episode of anxiety may lead to:
- (a) Urinary incontinence
  - (b) Tingling in the fingers of one hand
  - (c) Profuse salivation
  - (d) Carpo-pedal spasm
  - (e) A convulsion
- (25) The following statements about hysterical conversion symptoms are correct:
- (a) They can occur as a complication of organic disease
  - (b) They tend to be accompanied by euphoria
  - (c) They only occur in women
  - (d) They are seen very frequently in general practice
  - (e) Any physical symptom for which no organic cause can be found is likely to be hysterical
- (26) The following statements about male sexual behaviour are correct:
- (a) Chromosome abnormalities are found in about ten per cent of homosexuals
  - (b) Homosexuality in the husband is incompatible with a stable marriage
  - (c) The sexual habits of most transvestites are predominantly heterosexual
  - (d) Androgen blood levels in homosexuals are within normal limits
  - (e) Seduction in the early teens by a man is a major factor in causing homosexuality
- (27) Characteristic features of alcoholic hallucinosis include:
- (a) Clouding of consciousness
  - (b) Vivid visual hallucinations
  - (c) A chronic course in the majority of cases
  - (d) Ideas of passivity
  - (e) Associated polyneuropathy
- (28) In the management of alcoholism:
- (a) Group therapy is preferable to individual therapy
  - (b) In-patient treatment is always indicated
  - (c) Treatment in an alcoholic unit is more likely to be successful than in a general psychiatric ward
  - (d) The patient should aim at controlled social drinking
  - (e) Disulfiram is no longer thought to be of any value

(29) Juvenile delinquency:

- (a) Has an established hereditary basis
- (b) Is commoner in boys than girls
- (c) Is regularly associated with overt psychiatric disorder in the delinquent
- (d) Is a common sequel of childhood encephalitis
- (e) Invariably leads to criminal behaviour in adulthood

(30) The following are correctly paired with the concepts they introduced:

- (a) Jung : introversion
  - (b) Adler : organ inferiority
  - (c) Eugen Bleuler : dementia praecox
  - (d) Freud : dissociation
  - (e) Janet : conversion
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