

Chapter 7. teachers

1) In Schizophrenia, the phenomenon known as 'downward drift' means?

- a) Falling to the bottom of the social ladder
- b) Become homeless
- c) Inability to hold down a job
- d) All of the above (A)

2) Which of the following is not a symptom of Schizophrenia?

- a) Dysfunctions of perception
- b) Dysfunctions of inferential thinking
- c) Dysfunctions of language and communication
- d) Dysfunctions of memory (A)

3) Which of the following are lifetime prevalence rates for Schizophrenia?

- a) 0.5-2%
- b) 24 million sufferers worldwide
- c) No difference in prevalence rates between men and women
- d) All of the above (A)

4) Which of the following are some of the symptoms of Schizophrenia?

- a) Disorganized speech
- b) Flat affect
- c) Poverty of speech
- d) All of the above (A)

5) Which of the following is not one of the main clinical symptoms of Schizophrenia?

- a) Delusions
- b) Hallucinations
- c) Apathy
- d) Narcolepsy (A)

6) Dementia praecox was a disease first identified by?

- a) Freud
- b) Kraepelin (A)
- c) Beck
- d) Watson

7) According to Kraepelin, which of the following was not a symptom of Dementia praecox?

- a) Paranoia,
- b) Catatonia
- c) Hebephrenia
- d) Quadraphenia (A)

8) The first psychiatrist to utilise the term Schizophrenia was?

- a) Bleuler (A)
- b) Kraepelin
- c) Salkovskis

d) Rogers

9) In Schizophrenia symptoms such as delusions, hallucinations, disorganised speech (e.g. incoherence), and grossly disorganised or catatonic behaviour are referred to as:

- a) Negative symptoms
- b) Positive symptoms (A)
- c) Mediating symptoms
- d) Catastrophic symptoms

10) In Schizophrenia which of the following is not a positive symptom?

- a) Hallucinations
- b) Delusions
- c) Alogia (A)
- d) Disorganised speech

11) In Schizophrenia which of the following is not a positive symptom?

- a) Alogia
- b) Avolition
- c) Flattened affect
- d) Disorganised speech (A)

12) In Schizophrenia misinterpretation of perceptions or experiences are known as:

- a) Delusions (A)
- b) Hallucinations
- c) Misperceptions
- d) Avolition

13) In Schizophrenia when an individual believes they are in danger, this is referred to as:

- a) Delusions of persecution (A)
- b) Delusions of grandeur
- c) Delusions of control
- d) Nihilistic delusions

14) In Schizophrenia when an individual believes they are someone with fame or power, this is referred to as:

- a) Delusions of grandeur (A)
- b) Delusions of control
- c) Delusions of reference
- d) Nihilistic delusions

15) In Schizophrenia when an individual believes that messages are being sent directly to their brain, this is referred to as:

- a) Delusions of control (A)
- b) Delusions of persecution
- c) Delusions of reference
- d) Delusions of grandeur

16) In Schizophrenia when an individual believes that messages are being sent directly to him or her, this is referred to as:

- a) Delusions of persecution

- b) Delusions of reference (A)
- c) Nihilistic delusions
- d) Delusions of persecution

17) In Schizophrenia, when an individual believes that some aspect of either the world or themselves has ceased to exist, this is known as:

- a) Nihilistic delusions (A)
- b) Delusions of persecution
- c) Delusions of control
- d) Delusions of grandeur

18) In Schizophrenia, which of the following ways might hallucinations be experienced?

- a) Auditory
- b) Olfactory
- c) Gustatory
- d) All of the above (A)

19) In Schizophrenia which is the most commonly experienced type of hallucination?

- a) Auditory hallucinations
- b) Gustatory hallucinations
- c) Olfactory hallucinations
- d) Tactile hallucinations

20) In Schizophrenia, what percent of sufferers experience auditory hallucinations?

- a) 40%
- b) 70% (A)
- c) 10%
- d) 80%

21) In Schizophrenia gustatory hallucinations refer to:

- a) Foods that taste unusual (A)
- b) Smells that are not present
- c) Tingling skin
- d) Shapes that are not present

22) In Schizophrenia olfactory hallucinations refer to:

- a) Smells that are not present (A)
- b) Tingling skin
- c) Shapes that are not present
- d) Foods that taste unusual

23) In Schizophrenia reality-monitoring deficit refers to:

- a) Problems distinguishing between what actually occurred and what did not (A)
- b) Problems distinguishing between thoughts and ideas they generated themselves
- c) Problems with memory loss
- d) Problems with spatial ability

24) In Schizophrenia self-monitoring deficit refers to:
a) Problems distinguishing between thoughts and ideas they generated themselves (A)
b) Problems distinguishing between what actually occurred and what did not
c) Problems with spatial ability
d) Problems with memory loss

25) In Schizophrenia which of the following come under the term of disorganised speech?
a) Derailment
b) Loose associations
c) Word salads
d) All of the above (A)

26) In disorganised speech derailment refers to:
a) Where the individual may drift quickly from one topic to another during a conversation (A)
b) Answers to questions may not be relevant
c) Speech may be neither structured nor comprehensible
d) Individuals only communicate with words that rhyme

27) In disorganised speech tangentiality refers to:
a) Individuals only communicate with words that rhyme
b) Answers to questions may not be relevant
c) Speech may be neither structured nor comprehensible (A)
d) Individuals only communicate with words that rhyme

28) In disorganised speech the term 'clanging' refers to:
a) Individuals only communicate with words that rhyme (A)
b) Answers to questions may not be relevant
c) Individuals only communicate with words that rhyme
d) Speech may be neither structured nor comprehensible

29) In disorganised speech neologisms refers to:
a) Individuals often make up words and use them to communicate (A)
b) Individuals only communicate with words that rhyme
c) Speech may be neither structured nor comprehensible
d) Answers to questions may not be relevant

30) In disorganised speech 'word salads' refers to:
a) Individuals are able to link one word to the next (A)
b) Individuals only communicate with words that rhyme
c) Answers to questions may not be relevant
d) Speech may be neither structured nor comprehensible

31) In Schizophrenia 'poverty of content' refers to:
a) Speech appears to be detailed in terms of numbers of words, but is grammatically incorrect (A)
b) A tendency to jump from one topic to another within a sentence
c) Poor use of vocabulary
d) Poor use of grammar

- 32) Which of the following are example of Catatonic Behaviour in Schizophrenia:
- a) Resisting attempts to be moved
 - b) Maintaining rigid, immobile postures
 - c) Decrease in reactivity to the environment
 - d) All of the above (A)
- 33) Which of the following are examples of Grossly Disorganised Behaviour in Schizophrenia?
- a) Behaviour may be childlike and silly and inappropriate for the person's chronological age
 - b) Behaviour may be inappropriate to the context
 - c) Behaviour may be unpredictable and agitated
 - d) All of the above (A)
- 34) Which of the following are examples of Affective flattening in Schizophrenia?
- a) Expressionless and unresponsive facial appearance
 - b) Lack of eye contact
 - c) Monotonous voice tone
 - d) All of the above (A)
- 35) In Schizophrenia, the term anhedonia refers to?
- a) An inability to react to enjoyable or pleasurable events (A)
 - b) An inability to enjoy food
 - c) An inability express empathy
 - d) An inability to react appropriately to social cues
- 36) Paranoid schizophrenia is a sub-type of Schizophrenia which is characterised by:
- a) The presence of delusions or auditory hallucinations (A)
 - b) The presence of disorganised behaviour and flat or inappropriate affect
 - c) The severe disturbances of motor behaviour
 - d) A lack of prominent positive symptoms with evidence of on-going negative symptoms
- 37) Disorganized schizophrenia is a sub-type of Schizophrenia which is characterised by:
- a) A lack of prominent positive symptoms with evidence of on-going negative symptoms
 - b) The presence of delusions or auditory hallucinations
 - c) The presence of disorganised behaviour and flat or inappropriate affect (A)
 - d) The severe disturbances of motor behaviour
- 38) Catatonic schizophrenia is a sub-type of Schizophrenia which is characterised by:
- a) The severe disturbances of motor behaviour (A)
 - b) The presence of disorganised behaviour and flat or inappropriate affect
 - c) The presence of delusions or auditory hallucinations
 - d) A lack of prominent positive symptoms with evidence of on-going negative symptoms
- 39) Residual Type schizophrenia is a sub-type of Schizophrenia which is characterised by:
- a) The presence of delusions or auditory hallucinations
 - b) A lack of prominent positive symptoms with evidence of on-going negative symptoms (A)
 - c) The presence of disorganised behaviour and flat or inappropriate affect

d) The severe disturbances of motor behaviour

40) Immigrants from developing countries are at higher risk of developing Schizophrenia. Which of the following are potential risk factors?

a) Language difficulties

b) Unemployment

c) Poor housing

d) All of the above (A)

41) Studies suggest that between:

a) 5-15% (A)

b) 19-20%

c) 25-30%

d) 30-40%

of those diagnosed with schizophrenia successfully commit suicide.

42) A study of nine countries by the World Health Organization found that:

a) 51% (A)

b) 63%

c) 12%

d) 5%

of individuals diagnosed with schizophrenia were aged between 15 and 25 years of age

43) A study of nine countries by the World Health Organization found that:

a) 80%(A)

b) 30%

c) 12%

d) 60%

are between 15 and 35 years of age

44) Which of the following symptoms is known as the Prodromal stage in Schizophrenia?

- a) Slow withdrawal from normal life and social interaction
- b) Shallow and inappropriate emotions**
- c) Deterioration in personal care
- d) All of the above (A)

45) Which of the following symptoms is known as the Active Stage in Schizophrenia?

- a) Delusions
- b) Disordered speech and communication
- c) Hallucinations
- d) All of the above (A)

46) Which of the following symptoms is known of the Residual Stage in Schizophrenia?

- a) When the individual ceases to show prominent signs of positive symptoms (A)
- b) May exhibit negative symptoms
- c) May find it difficult to cope to normal day to day activities
- d) All of the above (A)

47) Long term studies of Schizophrenia have suggested that around:

- a) 28% (A)
- b) 50%
- c) 10%
- d) 5%

will remit after one or more active stage

48) Long term studies of Schizophrenia have suggested that around:

- a) 22%(A)

b) 45%

c) 10%

d) 15%

will continue to show positive symptoms over the long-term

49) Long term studies of Schizophrenia have suggested that around:

a) 50%(A)

b) 70%

c) 30%

d) 15%

will alternate between active and residual stages

50) In Schizophrenia` relapse is relatively common, which of the following can explain this?

a) Stressful life events or return to a stressful family environment after a period of hospitalisation or care

b) Nonadherence to medication

c) Inadequate discharge or aftercare planning

d) All of the above (A)

51) In Schizophrenia the diathesis-stress perspective refers to which combination?

a) Genetically-inherited biological factors and environmental stress (A)

b) Low self esteem and environmental stress

c) Gender and environmental stress

d) Intelligence and life stress

52) In Schizophrenia they may be an inherited genetic disposition. Concordance rates with spouse are:

a) 1% (A)

b) 2%

c) 3%

4%

53) In Schizophrenia they may be an inherited genetic disposition. Concordance rates with grandchildren are:

a) 2.84% (A)

b) 5%

c) 7.83%

d) 3%

54) In Schizophrenia they may be an inherited genetic disposition. Concordance rates with nieces/nephews are:

a) 2.65% (A)

b) 5.84%

c) 7.35%

d) 1%

55) In Schizophrenia they may be an inherited genetic disposition. Concordance rates with children are:

a) 9.35% (A)

b) 5.69%

c) 15.43%

d) 3%

56) In Schizophrenia they may be an inherited genetic disposition. Concordance rates with siblings are:

a) 7.30% (A)

b) 5.8%

- c) 2.5%
- d) 15.8%

57) In Schizophrenia they may be an inherited genetic disposition. Concordance rates with Dizygotic (Fraternal) Twins are:

- a) 12.08% (A)
- b) 7.30%
- c) 20.67%
- d) 3.5%

58) In Schizophrenia they may be an inherited genetic disposition. Concordance rates with Monozygotic (Identical) Twins are:

- a) 44.30% (A)
- b) 12.08%
- c) 60.57%
- d) 15.45%

59) In adoption studies of Schizophrenia (Heston 1966) which of the following concordance rates were found between children and biological Schizophrenic mother?

- a) 16.6% (A)
- b) 24.3%
- c) 82%
- d) 6%

60) According to Kety et al.(1994) which of the following concordance rates were found between adopted children and biological relatives with Schizophrenia?

- a) 21.4% (A)
- b) 66.2%
- c) 51.4%

d) 3.6%

61) In Schizophrenia blood samples are collected in order to study the inheritance patterns within families that have members diagnosed with schizophrenia. This is known as:

- a) Genetic linkage analyses (A)
- b) Hemo-predisposition analysis
- c) Genetic blood work
- d) Psychoz-biological analysis

62) The biochemical theory of schizophrenia known as the Dopamine hypothesis refers to:

- a) Excess Dopamine activity (A)
- b) Insufficient Dopamine activity
- c) Contaminated Dopamine
- d) Allergic sensitivity to Dopamine

63) In Schizophrenia, antipsychotic drugs such as the phenothiazines work **by**:

- a) Blocking the brain's dopamine receptor sites and so reducing dopamine activity (A)**
- b) Increasing brain Dopamine activity
- c) Replacing Dopamine with Norepinephrine
- d) Preventing re-uptake of Serotonin

64) Amphetamine psychosis results in disturbed behaviour patterns by:

- a) Increasing brain dopamine activity (A)
- b) Blocking the brain's dopamine receptor sites and so reducing dopamine activity
- c) Increasing production of Norepinephrine
- d) Increasing levels of Cortisol

65) In brain imaging studies, which of the following areas have been implicated in Schizophrenia?

- a) The frontal lobes
- b) The temporal lobe-limbic structures
- c) The basal ganglia
- d) All of the above (A)

66) In Schizophrenia, PET scans have shown abnormalities in brain functioning in which of the following?

- a) Decreased frontal lobe activity (A)
- b) Increased frontal lobe activity
- c) Deformed frontal lobes
- d) Inactive frontal lobes

67) In Schizophrenia under activity in the frontal lobes is associated with which of the following?

- a) Poor performance on cognitive tasks
- b) Abstraction/categorization
- c) Memory and sustained attention
- d) All of the above (A)

68) According to psychodynamic theories of Schizophrenia psychosis is caused by regression to a previous ego state. This is known as:

- a) Primary narcissism(A)
- b) Ego Defence
- c) Discounting
- d) Primary reformulation

69) According to Fromm-Reichmann, which of the following attributes does a Schizophrenogenic mother possess?

- a) Rejecting
- b) Distant
- c) Dominating
- d) All of the above (A)

70) In cognitive theories of Schizophrenia which of the following reactions are part of the normal attentional process?

- a) Changes in skin conductance
- b) Changes in brain activity
- c) Changes in heart rate and blood pressure
- d) All of the above (A)

71) In Schizophrenia according to some research, paranoid delusions may also be the result of abnormal attributional processes. This refers to?

- a) A bias towards attributing negative life events to external causes (A)**
- b) A bias towards attributing negative life events to internal causes
- c) A bias towards attributing all life events to God
- d) A bias towards attributing others behaviour to themselves

72) Research suggests that information processing biases may be involved in the development of persecutory delusions. Which of the following factors are important in contributing to the development of cognitive biases involved in persecutory ideation?

- a) Anomalous experiences**
- b) Anxiety, depression and worry, that would normally cause a bias towards negative thinking and threatening interpretations of events
- c) Reasoning biases on the part of the individual which lead them to seek confirmatory evidence for their persecutory interpretations rather than question them
- d) All of the above (A)

73) In Schizophrenia individuals who cannot infer the beliefs, attitudes and intentions of others are said to lack:

- a) Theory of Mind (A)**

- b) Intelligence
- c) Self esteem
- d) Sense of self

74) Which of the following are factors in the sociogenic hypothesis of Schizophrenia?

- a) Stressors are associated with unemployment, poor educational levels, crime and poverty generally (A)**
- b) Jealousy of people in a higher socioeconomic class
- c) Childhood in a low socioeconomic class
- d) Lack of education

75) Which of the following are examples of social-selection theory of Schizophrenia?

- a) Individuals displaying psychotic symptoms will drift into lifestyles where there is less social pressure to achieve (A)**
- b) Individuals displaying psychotic symptoms will choose to social only with others sharing similar symptoms
- c) Individuals displaying psychotic symptoms will automatically be excluded by their social circle
- d) Individuals displaying psychotic symptoms will automatically be hospitalised

76) Which of the following are features of 'social labelling' in Schizophrenia?

- a) Others will begin to behave differently towards sufferers, and define any deviant behaviour as a symptom of schizophrenia**
- b) The person who is diagnosed may themselves assume a 'role' as someone who has a disorder, and play that role to the detriment of other - perhaps more adaptive – roles
- c) The individual generates a self-fulfilling prophecy, in which a diagnosis leads to the individual, their family and friends behaving in ways which are likely to maintain pathological symptom
- d) All of the above (A)

77) Which of the following statements describes the double-bind hypothesis in Schizophrenia?

- a) A mother may both request displays of affection, such as a hug, and then reject them as being a sign of weakness (A)**
- b) A mother may repel all displays of affection
- c) A mother may demand over excessive public displays of affection

d) Both parents actively encourage the individual to remain childlike and dependant

78) In Schizophrenia the construct called communication deviance in families is related to the development of psychotic symptoms. Which of the following are examples of these types of communications?

a) Abandoned or abruptly ceased remarks or sentences

b) Inconsistent references to events or situations

c) Using words or phrases oddly or wrongly

d) All of the above (A)

79) In Schizophrenia a term which is closely linked to the appearance and reappearance of psychotic symptoms is called:

a) Expressed Emotion (A)

b) Repressed Emotions

c) Regressed Emotions

d) Unexpressed Emotions

80) Which of the following are constructs of Expressed Emotion in Schizophrenia?

a) High levels of criticism

b) Hostility

c) Emotional involvement between key family members

d) All of the above (A)

81) In Schizophrenia Social Breakdown syndrome due to hospitalisation may involve which of the following?

a) Confrontational and challenging behaviour

b) Physical aggressiveness

c) A lack of interest in personal welfare and hygiene

d) All of the above (A)

82) In treatment of Schizophrenia attempts to create a therapeutic community on the ward was known as milieu therapies. Which of the following are features of this therapeutic community?

- a) Mutual respect between staff and patients
- b) The opportunity for patients to become involved in vocational activities
- c) The opportunity for patients to become involved in recreational activities
- d) All of the above (A)

83) In Schizophrenia Token Economy programmes are used to reinforce desired behaviours. Which of the following are examples of these desired behaviours?

- a) Communicating coherently
- b) Washing
- c) Combing hair
- d) All of the above (A)

84) In Schizophrenia, an example of a reward used in Token Economy programs could be:

- a) Chocolate,
- b) Cigarettes
- c) Hospital privileges
- d) All of the above (A)

85) Electroconvulsive Therapy for Schizophrenia involves passing an electric current through the head of the patient for around:

- a) Half a second (A)
- b) One minute
- c) Three minutes
- d) Five minutes

86) One of the forms of Psychosurgery commonly used in the 1930s is known as a prefrontal lobotomy. This procedure involves:

- a) Severing the pathways between the frontal lobes and lower brain areas (A)
- b) Removing the frontal lobes
- c) Removing one of the frontal lobes
- d) Removing a section of the right frontal lobe

87) In Schizophrenia which of the following are categories of antipsychotic drugs?

- a) Typical or conventional antipsychotics
- b) Less typical antipsychotics
- c) Atypical antipsychotics
- All of the above (A)

88) Which of the following are typical symptoms of tardive dyskinesia in Schizophrenia?

- a) Limb tremors
- b) Lip-smacking and chin-wagging
- c) Involuntary tics
- d) All of the above (A)

89) In Schizophrenia Personal therapy is a broad-based cognitive-behaviour programme that is designed to help such individuals with the skills needed to adapt to day-to-day living after discharge. Which of the following are examples of this type of therapy?

- a) Learning to identify signs of relapse
- b) Acquiring relaxation techniques designed to help the client deal with the anxiety and stress caused by challenging events
- c) Identifying inappropriate emotional and behavioural responses to events, and learning new and adaptive responses
- d) All of the above (A)

90) In Schizophrenia a recent intervention is known as cognitive enhancement therapy. Which of the following 2 deficits does this theory address?

- a) Defectits in Social cognition (A)
- b) Deficits in Neuro cognition (A)
- c) Deficits in Retro cognition
- d) Deficits in Soma cognition

91) In Schizophrenia cognitive rehabilitation or cognitive remediation therapy is a type of training method used to improve:

- a)** Basic cognitive processes (A)
- b) Social skills
- c) Physical ability
- d) Intelligence

92) Cognitive Behavioural Therapy for schizophrenia attempts to challenging the client's interpretation of:

- a) Their hallucinations (A)
- b) Their personal hygiene
- c) Dreams
- d) Dysfunctional attributions

93) In Schizophrenia reattribution therapy attempts to challenge:

- a) Dysfunctional attributions (A)
- b) Hallucinations
- c) Dreams
- d) Their personal hygiene

94) In Schizophrenia supportive family management can be used to:

- a)** Provide reassurance and a network of social support (A)

- b) Elect a notional headn of the family
- c) Enrol family members in further education
- d) Provide sex education

95) In Schizophrenia applied family management goes beyond education and support to include:

- a) Active behavioural training elements (A)**
- b) Finacial support
- c) A live in counsellor
- d) Housing benefit

96) One of the main aims of Assertive community treatment is to:

- a) Decrease the number of people being treated in hospital for mental health problems (A)**
- b) Educate communities about mental health issues
- c) Create specifc community centres
- d) Encourage care in the community

97) One of the main aims of assertive outreach treatment is to:

- a) Allow staff to meet clients in the client's own environment (A)**
- b) Meet the needs of rural communities
- c) Serve the needs of impoverished communities
- d) Facilitate education third world countries

98) In Schizophrenia the community care approach has also given rise to concerns for the physical safety of individuals with mental health problems who are exposed to the stresses and rigours of everyday life, and for the safety of others in the communities in which they live. Which percent of people with mental health problems living in the community suffer physical and verbal harassment?

- a) 41% (A)**

- b) 2%
- c) 15%
- d) 60%

99) Australian statistics between 1975 and 1995 showed that individuals diagnosed with schizophrenia living in the community were likely to have committed a criminal offence over this period. Which of the following is the correct statistic?

- a) 21.6% (A)
- b) 40%
- c) 5%
- d) 40%

100) In Schizophrenia research suggests that the development of psychotic symptoms is related to the use of:

- a) Cannabis (A)
- b) Tobacco
- c) Alcohol
- d) Caffeine