

# Psychology

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Archive

Lecture"8"

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# Psychology

## Lecture 8

1. Bipolar disorder 1 differs from bipolar disorder 2 because:

- a. hypomanic symptoms are present and there are recurrent thoughts of death
- b. manic symptoms are more severe and there may be the presence of psychosis
- c. manic symptoms are less severe and obsessional thoughts are common
- d. manic symptoms are more severe and sexual dysfunction is present
- e. none of provided answers

Answer: B

2. Which Doctor charting entry is documentation of a behavioral symptom of mania:

- a. thoughts fragmented, flight of ideas noted
- b. mood euphoric and expansive, rates mood a 10/10
- c. pacing halls throughout the day. Exhibits poor impulse control
- d. easily distracted, unable to focus on goals
- e. all of the provided answers

Answer: C

3. One of the major drug therapies for Bipolar disorder is:

- a. Chlorpromazine
- b. Lithium carbonate
- c. Clozapine
- d. Benzodiazepine

Answer: B

4. The main mood-stabilizing medication used in bipolar disorder is:

- a. Fluoxetine
- b. Risperidone
- c. Lithium
- d. Lorazepam

Answer: C

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5. During the manic phase of the bipolar disorder, which behaviour mainly exhibited by the client:

- a. bizarre thoughts
- b. intense, labile mood
- c. extreme suspiciousness
- d. delusion
- e. auditory hallucinations

Answer: B

6. Which of the following is not seen in mania:

- a. delusions of grandeur
- b. elation
- c. pressure of speech
- d. disorientation
- e. hyperactivity

Answer: D

7. Which episode is occur when there is more than 1 week of elevated, expansive, or irritable mood?

- a. Hypomanic episode
- b. Manic episode
- c. Depressive episode
- d. Psychotic episode

Answer: B

8. Within mood disorders, two key symptoms of a manic episode are:

- a. Hallucinations and flight of ideas.
- b. Extremely elevated mood and grandiose ideas.
- c. Delusional thinking and intense fear of weight gain.
- d. Distractibility and social phobia.

Answer: B

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9. The experience of two years of hypomania symptoms that do not meet the criteria for a manic episode is known as:

- a. Dysthymic Disorder
- b. Dissociative disorder.
- c. Cyclothymic Disorder,
- d. Personality disorder.

Answer : C

10. In BipolarII Disorder, major depressive episodes alternate with periods of:

- a. Hyperventilation.
- b. Hypomania.
- c. Hypothermia.
- d. Hypoxia.

Answer: B

11. In DSM-IV-TR BipolarI disorder includes which of the following symptoms?

- a. Currently (or most recently) in a Manic Episode.
- b. The previous occurrence of at least one Major Depressive Episode, Manic Episode or Mixed Episode
- c. Mood episodes are not better accounted for by psychotic disorders.
- d. All of the above.

Answer: D

12. In order to establish a cyclothymic disorder diagnosis in adults , symptoms need to persist for at least :

- a. 18 months
- b. 6 months
- c. 3 months
- d. 3 years
- e. 2 years

Answer: E

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13. Which of the following is correct regarding bipolar 1 and 2 disorders?

- a. Manic episodes in bipolar 1 are lesser in severity than those in bipolar 2
- b. Bouts of elation and irritability in bipolar 2 are more intense than those in bipolar 1
- c. Depressive episodes in bipolar 2 are more profound than those in bipolar 1
- d. Bouts of elation and irritability in bipolar 2 take more time to subside, compared to those in bipolar 1
- e. Impairment in functioning in bipolar 2 is not severe enough to cause hospitalization

Answer: E

14. Which of the following is not characteristic in manic episodes?

- a. Psychomotor agitation
- b. Flight of ideas
- c. Pressure to keep talking
- d. Performing risky sexual or spending activities
- e. Increased lethargy and tendency to sleep

Answer: E

15. Who of the following relatives have higher probability of developing a bipolar disorder, if the other person has the condition?

- a. Second-degree relatives
- b. Monozygotic twins
- c. Siblings reared together
- d. Dizygotic twins
- e. Cousins

Answer: B

16. In cyclothymic disorder in children and adolescents, symptoms need to persist for at least:

- a. 6 months
- b. 18 months
- c. 8 months
- d. 12 months
- e. 24 months

Answer: D

الكبار والبالغين يحتاجوا لسنتين، أمّا الصغار

فيحتاجوا لسنة واحدة فقط

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17. A patient is on lithium therapy but develops manic symptoms. What is the first-line treatment option to manage these symptoms?

- A. Increase the lithium dose
- B. Add antipsychotics
- C. Start antidepressants
- D. Stop lithium immediately

Answer: B

18. Which of the following factors increases the risk of lithium toxicity?

- A. Dehydration
- B. Excessive hydration
- C. High potassium intake
- D. Low sodium intake

Answer: A

19. A patient is starting lithium treatment. Which of the following statements is correct regarding blood tests?

- A. Blood tests should be done only if symptoms appear.
- B. Blood tests are required once before starting treatment.
- C. Blood tests should be done weekly during the initial dose, then monthly during the therapeutic dose.
- D. Blood tests are not necessary for lithium treatment.

Answer: C

20. What is the normal therapeutic blood level range of lithium for a patient undergoing lithium therapy?

- A. 0.1 - 0.5 mEq/L
- B. 0.6 - 1.5 mEq/L
- C. 2.0 - 3.0 mEq/L
- D. 3.5 - 5.0 mEq/L

Answer: B

21. What is the main difference between bipolar I disorder and bipolar II disorder?

- A. Depressive episodes occur only in bipolar I disorder
- B. Manic episodes occur only in bipolar I disorder
- C. Hypomanic episodes occur only in bipolar I disorder
- D. Bipolar II disorder includes full manic episodes

Answer: B

