



# **Archive Rouh**

**5/Nov/2025**

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## Dementia



- 1) An elderly man becomes increasingly confused and agitated every evening, What is the most likely contributing factor to his condition?
- A) End-of-day activity
  - B) Fatigue
  - C) Low light

**Answer: C**

- 2) Which antipsychotic medication is contraindicated in patients with Parkinson's disease and Lewy Body Dementia?

- A) Quetiapine
- B) Clozapine
- C) Olanzapine
- D) Haloperidol

**Answer: D**

## Postpartum



- 3) First-line management of postpartum psychosis typically involves:
- A) Watchful waiting at home
  - B) SSRI
  - C) hospitalization

**Answer: C**

- 4) According to the DSM-5, when must the onset of symptoms occur to use the "with peripartum onset" specifier?

- A) Within 2 weeks postpartum
- B) During pregnancy or within 4 weeks postpartum
- C) Within 6 months postpartum
- D) During the first trimester only

**Answer: B**

## Sexual disorders



- 5) Being humiliated to obtain sexual arousal is characteristic of ?
- A) Sexual sadism
  - B) Sexual masochism
  - C) Frotteurism

**Answer: B**

## Sleep

- 6) main neurotransmitter in initiating and maintaining sleep ?
- A) Serotonin
  - B) GABA
  - C) NE
  - D) Dopamine

**Answer: B**

- 7) not a part of narcolepsy?
- A) sleep paralysis
  - B) sleep terrors
  - C) Hypogogic hallucination
  - D) irrepresible need to sleep
  - E) REM sleep behaviours

**Answer: B**

- 8) non-pharmacological treatment for chronic insomnia ?
- A) sleep restriction therapy
  - B) SSRI
  - C) Antihistamine
  - D) Benzodiazepines

**Answer: A**

## Stress



- 9) The difference between PTSD and Acute stress disorder?
- A) PTSD symptoms takes >1 month, ASD resolves within a month
  - B) PTSD due to traumatic event
  - C) PTSD cause significant distress unlike ASD

**Answer: A**

10) What is the main difference between Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and Acute Stress Reaction?

- A) Type of symptoms
- B) Nature of triggers
- C) Severity of symptoms
- D) Duration of symptoms

**Answer: D**

## History and MSE

11) 72 female patient comes with her daughter due to loss of memory, forgetting her daily activities and managing financing, mmse done for patient and results is she oriented to place and person but not time, she regist 3 objects but can recall 1, she incorrectly calculate serial 7 but can know common objects, all other domains is intact (coping, three stage command, language, writing..) what is her total result?

- A) MMSE is 22, mild dementia
- B) MMSE is 18, moderate demntia
- C) MMSE is 9, severe dementia
- D) orientation takes 3 points

**Answer: B**

## Eating disorders

12) What is the main difference between Bulimia Nervosa and the Binge-Eating/Purging type of Anorexia Nervosa?

- A) intense fear of gaining weight or becoming Fat
- B) Presence of recurrent episode of binge eating
- C) maintaining normal body weight
- D) more common in women

**Answer: C**

## Substance use disorders



13) All of the following drugs used in alcohol withdrawal treatments except:

- A) Naltrexone
- B) Acamprosate
- C) Disulfiram
- D) Topiramate
- E) Varenicline

**Answer :E**

14) Cocaine side effects all of the following except:

- A) Mydriasis
- B) Bradycardia
- C) Hypertension

**Answer :B**

15) All of the following are chronic complications of alcohol abuse EXCEPT:

- A) Peripheral neuropathy
- B) Wernicke syndrome
- C) Liver cirrhosis
- D) Asthma
- E) Korsakoff syndrome

**Answer:D**

## Anxiety disorders



16) 28-year-old patient presents with sudden episodes of intense fear “out of nowhere.” During these episodes, he experiences palpitations, sweating, trembling, shortness of breath, chest pain, dizziness. Each episode peaks within minutes and resolves spontaneously. He worries about future attacks and sometimes avoids situations where previous attacks occurred. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Post traumatic stress disorder
- B) Panic disorder
- C) Generalized anxiety disorder

**Answer:B**

## OCD



17) Which of the following is the most common comorbidity seen in patients with Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD)?

- A) Major Depressive Disorder
- B) Generalized Anxiety Disorder
- C) Bipolar Disorder
- D) Substance Use Disorder

**Answer:A**

18) Which of the following statements about pharmacological treatment of Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) is correct?

- A) Response is usually seen within 2-3 weeks, and maximal effect within 6-8 weeks
- B) Response is generally seen after 4-6 weeks, with maximal effect at 8-16 weeks

**Answer:B**

## Child psychiatry



19) the most frequent comorbidity with DMDD?

- A) conduct disorder
- B) ADHD
- C) OCD
- E) substance abuse

**Answer:B** (مش اكيد )

20) Social anxiety disorder duration in children should be

- A) 1 month
- B) 3 months
- C) 6 months
- D) 1 year

**Answer:C**

## Antidepressant



21) 28-year-old female with history of refractory depression is brought to the emergency department unconscious after being found near an empty bottle of antidepressant 4 hours ago

On arrival: BP 80/50 mm Hg, HR 130 bpm

ECG shows QRS widening and QT prolongation, cardiac enzymes are normal, what is the best initial management?

- A) Mg sulfate
- B) activated charcoal
- C) atropine
- D) IV sodium bicarbonate
- E) hemodialysis

**Answer: D**

22) 24 female is brought to your clinic due to 2 days of unusual genital sensations and discomfort, pelvic examination is normal no dysuria or UTI .. but there is vaginal engorgement, she takes drug prescribed from her doctor for insomnia but can't recall the name, what is the drug?

- A) aripiprazole
- B) trazodone
- C) mirtazapine

**Answer: B**

23) what is the pair mismatch for antidepressants and receptors?

- A) Mirtazapine, Blocks  $\alpha_2$  autoreceptors + blocks 5-HT<sub>2c</sub>
- B) Vilazodone, SSRI + partial 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> agonist
- C) Trazodone, 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> agonist + weak SERT inhibitor
- D) Bupropion, DO and NE reuptake inhibitors
- E) Selegiline (MAO-B selective) but irreversible at high dose

**Answer: C**

## Delusional disorder



24)delusional disorder is common in ?

- A)childhood
- B)18-25
- C)middle and late adulthood
- D)above 70 years

**Answer:C**

## Delirium



25)What is the first-line management for a patient presenting with delirium?

- A) Identify and treat the underlying cause
- B) Initiate antipsychotic treatment immediately
- C) Administer benzodiazepines for agitation
- D) Perform a lumbar puncture

**Answer: A**

## Antipsychotics



26)Which dopaminergic pathway is primarily associated with the positive symptoms?

- A) Mesolimbic pathway
- B) Mesocortical pathway
- C) Nigrostriatal pathway
- D) Tuberoinfundibular pathway

**Answer:A**

## Learning disorders



27) One is true about Specific learning disabilities?

- A)dyslexia is Poor spelling, grammar, punctuation, or organization of written text
- B)dysgraphia is Difficulty understanding numbers, performing calculations, math reasoning
- C)more common in male than female
- D)it's best interrupted by intellectual disability and sensory deficits
- E)symptoms must persist for 3 months despite educational intervention

**Answer:C**

## Mood stabilizer



28) mild lithium toxicity treated with?

- A) immediate hemodialysis
- B) iv isotonic saline
- C) alkalization of urine

**Answer: B**

29) The best drug used for bipolar depression prevention in euthymic phase?

- A) lithium
- B) valproate
- C) lamotrigine

**Answer: C**

30) Female patient she takes lithium for treatment of her bipolar disorder, recently she stopped due to renal impairment, next line?

- A) Carbamazepine
- B) valproate
- C) lamotrigine

**Answer: B**

31) woman with bipolar disorder has been stable on lithium therapy, She is now found to be pregnant, What is the next best step in management?

- A) Continue lithium at the same dose
- B) stop lithium and switch to valproate
- C) stop lithium and monitor clinically

**Answer: C**

## Personality disorders



32) Which of the following is a characteristic of Dependent Personality Disorder?

- A) Perfectionism that prevents task completion
- B) Excessive devotion to work at the expense of leisure
- C) requires four or more specific criteria to be met for diagnosis
- D) difficulty expressing disagreement with others because of fear of loss of support or approval

**Answer: D**

## Schizoaffective disorder



33) Differentiate between schizoaffective and mood disorder with psychotic features ?

- A) Presence of psychotic features in for 2 week in the absence of mood episode
- B) The disturbance is not the effect of a substance

**Answer: A**

## Psychotherapy



34) which Psychoanalysis concept is correct?

- A) Therapeutic alliance is the bond between the therapist and the patient, who work together toward a therapeutic goal.
- B) Treatment is 3–5 days per week for months
- C) Free association the patient says what's on their mind and refuses the treatment plan
- D) Transference is projection of unconscious feelings about important figures in the therapist's life onto the patient
- E) Ego, ID, superego are all conscious

**Answer: A**

## Eliminating disorders



35)A 10-year-old girl is brought by his mother to the pediatric psychiatry clinic because she soiling in her clothes almost for 1 per month for 4 months The mother reports that the child passes normal-sized, soft stools, and does not complain of pain, constipation, or stool withholding.what is your diagnosis?

- A)this is retentive type and most common one
- B)this is non retentive type
- C)above age 3

**Answer:B**



## Somatic related disorders

36)Patient diagnosed with illness anxiety disorder best described as:

- A)recurrent hospital visits and seeing different doctors despite reassurance
- B)complaining of multiple neurological symptoms

**Answer:A**

37)Patient with somatic symptom disorder complains of?

- A)genuine somatic symptoms that causes significant distress and disruption
- B)patient complains of severe somatic symptoms resulting from falsification

**Answer:A(مش أكيد)**

## Sign and symptoms



38) 36 years patient with 10 years of schizophrenia, He express distorted facial expressions ,the examiner raised the patient's hand above head and shows no resistance with movement , He also repeats the same sentence “ I’m not here “ “ I’m not here “ , “it’s all inside , it’s all inside “. He respond to TV by words and gestures when the doctor ask him why he doing this , he answer that the TV is control him ?

A) Grimacing, catalepsy, preservation, delusion of control

B) Grimacing, waxy flexibility, preservation, delusion of control

**Answer:A**

39) patient brought to psychiatric clinic due to behavioral abnormalities, he starts moving his hands toward and away from a glass of water repeatedly, as if unsure whether to pick it up, When asked about what he sees, he says: “I see tiny people, about this small (shows with fingers), walking on the table , he said also “when the moon is knitting my wall , the clock rythum rum), she takes also all something personally, when the TV is open ?

A) Ambitendency, lilliputin hallucination , clang association, persecutory delusion

B) Ambitendency, lilliputin hallucination , derailment, perceptual delusion

**Answer:B**

## Forensic



40) 25 years old A young man committed property damage, and in order for the judge to convict him, he must have intent and knowledge of the nature of the act. what is the principle needed to be committed a crime?

A) justice

B) *mens rea*

C) *actus reus*

**Answer:B**