

Psychiatry
Mini-OSCE Archive
Group 3

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Mood Disorders:

Q1 Which of the following depressive symptoms typically shows diurnal variation, with symptoms being worst in the early morning :

- A) Mood
- B) Sleep disturbances
- C) Appetite changes
- D) Psychomotor activity
- E) Energy level

Answer: A

Q2 Which of the following features differentiates a manic episode from a hypomanic episode:

- A) Duration of at least 4 days
- B) Symptoms are noticeable by others
- C) Causes marked impairment in social or occupational functioning or requires hospitalization
- D) Associated with increased goal-directed activity
- E) Elevated or irritable mood

Answer: C

Q3 Which condition is considered a poor prognosis in depression?

- A) Single episode
- B) Postpartum onset
- C) Seasonal pattern
- D) Double depression

Answer: D

Dementia:

Q4 early diagnostic feature of Lewy Body Dementia :

- A) Memory impairment only
- B) Motor rigidity only
- C) Vivid, well-formed visual hallucinations
- D) Language disturbance

Answer: C

Q5 Frontotemporal Dementia (FTD):

- A) Progressive visual hallucinations
- B) Severe short-term memory loss as the first symptom
- C) Marked changes in personality and socially inappropriate behavior
- D) Early gait abnormalities
- E) Loss of orientation to time and place at onset

Answer: C

OCD:

Q6 Which of the following is considered a poor prognostic sign in patients with OCD:

- A) Early onset
- B) Good insight
- C) Hoarding behavior
- D) Response to treatment

Answer: C

Q7 Which of the following medications is typically used for treatment-resistant OCD:

- A) Clomipramine
- B) Chlorpromazine
- C) Haloperidol
- D) Fluoxetine
- E) Risperidone

Answer: A

Antidepressants:

Q8 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) ariprazole
- B) trazdone
- C) mitrazapine

Answer: B

Q9 Which of the following statements about antidepressants is FALSE :

- A) SSRIs 5-HT reuptake
- B) SNRIs 5-HT & NE reuptake
- C) Trazodone 5-HT reuptake
- D) MAOIs Monoamine oxidase
- E) Bupropion NE & DA reuptake

Answer: C

Sleep Disorders:

Q10 Which of the following tests is used to confirm the diagnosis of narcolepsy :

- A) EEG
- B) CT scan
- C) Multiple Sleep Latency Test (MSLT)
- D) Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF) analysis

Answer: C

Q11 Which of the following statements about sleep disorders is CORRECT :

- A) Muscle dystonia occurs during NREM sleep
- B) Muscle dystonia occurs during REM sleep
- C) Muscle tone increases during REM sleep
- D) REM sleep is absent in sleep disorders
- E) Melatonin secretion is decreased during REM sleep

Child Psychiatry:

Answer: B

Q12 A child with severe temper outbursts occurring ≥ 3 times per week, with persistently irritable mood most of the day nearly every day, for more than 12 months. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Oppositional Defiant Disorder
- B) Disruptive Mood Dysregulation Disorder (DMDD)
- C) ADHD
- D) Conduct Disorder
- E) Major Depressive Disorder

Answer: B

Sexual Disorders:

Q13 A person derives sexual gratification from touching or rubbing against non-consenting individuals. What is the most likely diagnosis :

- A) Exhibitionism
- B) Voyeurism
- C) Frotteurism
- D) Pedophilic Disorder
- E) Sexual Sadism

Answer: C

Mood Stabilizers:

Q14 Which serious side effect is associated with Lamotrigine :

- A) Agranulocytosis
- B) Steven Johnson Syndrome
- C) Tardive dyskinesia
- D) Neuroleptic malignant syndrom

Answer: B

substance use disorder:

Q15 What is the classic triad of Wernicke's syndrome :

- A) Confusion, ocular disturbance, ataxia
- B) Confusion, tremor, seizures
- C) Ataxia, hallucinations, insomnia
- D) Ocular disturbance, mania, delirium

Answer: A

Q16 Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) occurs due to withdrawal from which of the following substances :

- A) Opioids withdrawal
- B) Cannabis withdrawal
- C) Alcohol withdrawal
- D) Caffeine withdrawal

Answer: A

Personality Disorders :

Q17 Which of the following is a characteristic of Dependent Personality Disorder :

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

Answer: B

Q18 According to DSM-5, all of the following are criteria for Narcissistic Personality Disorder EXCEPT:

- A) Grandiose sense of self-importance
- B) Preoccupation with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love
- C) Belief that they are "special" and unique
- D) Marked impulsivity and frequent mood swings
- E) Need for excessive admiration

Answer: D

Postpartum Psychiatric Disorders :

Q19 A woman develops psychosis after giving birth. Which of the following is considered the most marked risk factor for postpartum psychosis :

- A) Primiparity
- B) Sleep deprivation
- C) Family history of psychosis
- D) Low socioeconomic status
- E) Complicated delivery

Answer: C

Q20 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

History and MSE :

Q21 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

Sign and symptoms :

Q22 36years 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

Q23 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, liliputin hallucination, clang association, persecutory delusion
- B) Ambitendency, liliputin hallucination, derailment, perceptual delusion

Answer: B

Anxiety Disorders :

Q24 A woman has been experiencing excessive anxiety about multiple aspects of her life for a prolonged period, causing significant functional impairment. What is the most likely diagnosis :

- A) Panic Disorder
- B) Social Anxiety Disorder
- C) Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD)
- D) Specific Phobia
- E) Adjustment Disorder

Answer: C

Q25 Which of the following is considered the first-line long-term treatment for panic disorder :

- A) Benzodiazepines
- B) SSRIs
- C) Antipsychotics
- D) Beta-blockers
- E) Tricyclic antidepressants

Answer: B

Stress+Adjustment disorder :

Q26 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

Q27 Which of the following statements about Adjustment Disorder is TRUE :

- A) It is rarely seen in hospital settings
- B) It only occurs in children
- C) It is commonly seen in hospital settings
- D) It always leads to psychosis
- E) None of the above

Answer: C

Q28 Which of the following can lead to the development of Adjustment Disorder :

- A) Loss of a job
- B) Winning the lottery
- C) Routine daily activities
- D) Nothing stressful happens

Answer: A

Learning disabilities:

Q29 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

Eating disorder:

Q30 Which of the following best distinguishes Bulimia Nervosa from Anorexia Nervosa :

- A) Presence of binge-eating episodes
- B) Use of compensatory behaviors (e.g., vomiting, laxatives)
- C) Fear of gaining weight
- D) Patients with Bulimia Nervosa typically have a normal or slightly increased BMI
- E) Distorted body image

Answer: D

Psychotherapy :

Q31 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

Impulsive control disorders :

Q32 Which of the following statements about Intermittent Explosive Disorder (IED) is FALSE :

- A) Aggressive outbursts represent a failure to control impulses
- B) Aggression is grossly out of proportion to provocation
- C) Outbursts cause distress or impairment
- D) The individual often feels remorse or guilt after the outburst
- E) The outbursts occur twice per week for 3 months

Answer: E

Benzodiazepines :

Q33 A patient presents with benzodiazepine overdose. Which of the following is the antidote used in this situation :

- A) Flumazenil
- B) Naloxone
- C) Physostigmine
- D) Atropine
- E) Protamine

Answer: A

Delusional disorder :

Q34 A person has persistent, well-systematized false beliefs but does not have hallucinations or No disorganized speech. What is the most likely diagnosis :

- A) Schizophrenia
- B) Delusional Disorder
- C) Schizoaffective Disorder
- D) Brief Psychotic Disorder
- E) Mood Disorder with psychotic features

Answer: B

Q35 Which of the following best differentiates delirium from dementia :

- A) Memory impairment
- B) Fluctuating level of consciousness
- C) Hallucinations
- D) Disorientation

Answer: B

Forensic Psychiatry :

Q36 A person with a severe mental disorder who is unaware of the nature of their actions and stands trial in court is demonstrating which of the following :

- A) Competence to stand trial
- B) Decisional capacity
- C) Insanity defense
- D) Diminished capacity
- E) Testamentary capacity

Answer: C

Autistic spectrum disorder :

Q37 A 4-year-old child with previously normal development begins to show marked regression in language, social skills, and adaptive functioning after the age of 3. What is the most likely diagnosis :

- A) Autism Spectrum Disorder
- B) Rett Syndrome
- C) Childhood Disintegrative Disorder (Heller's Syndrome)
- D) Intellectual Disability
- E) ADHD

Answer: C

Phobia :

Q38 According to DSM-5 criteria, which of the following statements about Specific Phobia is FALSE :

- A) It involves marked fear or anxiety about a specific object or situation
- B) The phobic object or situation is actively avoided or endured with intense fear
- C) The fear is out of proportion to the actual danger
- D) The symptoms cause significant distress or impairment
- E) The duration must be greater than 3 months

Answer: E

Schizoaffective disorder :

Q39 A patient presents with mood symptoms and psychotic symptoms. The psychotic symptoms persisted for at least 3 weeks without any mood symptoms. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis :

- A) Schizophrenia
- B) Schizoaffective Disorder
- C) Major Depressive Disorder with psychotic features
- D) Bipolar Disorder with psychotic features
- E) Delusional Disorder

Answer: B

Somatic symptoms and related dis:

Q40 Which of the following best differentiates Somatic Symptom Disorder from Illness Anxiety Disorder?

- A) Patients with Somatic Symptom Disorder have no physical symptoms, while patients with Illness Anxiety Disorder have multiple physical symptoms.
- B) Illness Anxiety Disorder involves severe physical symptoms causing major impairment.
- C) Somatic Symptom Disorder involves prominent physical symptoms, while Illness Anxiety Disorder involves minimal or no physical symptoms

Answer: C