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Which of the following is a cognitive distortion?

- a) Circumstantiality
- b) Fallacy of fairness *
- c) Flight of ideas
- d) Sublimation
- e) Thought blocking

A 58 year old woman is concerned she is developing Parkinson's disease. On neurological examination, which of the following clinical findings is most consistent with this diagnosis?

- a) A resting tremor at a frequency of 15-25 Hertz.
- b) A tremor which is usually increased by action.
- c) A wide based gait.
- d) Increased frequency of spontaneous blinking.
- e) Increased limb rigidity, usually more marked on one side. *

A 40 year old single man wants to be referred for gender reassignment surgery. He says that he feels like a woman and would like to change his body and his way of living in order to be accepted as a woman. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Dual role transvestism
- b) Fetishism
- c) Fetishistic transvestism
- d) Transsexualism *
- e) Voyeurism

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Which of the following is a somatic symptom of depression?

- a) Guilt
- b) Loss of emotional reactivity *
- c) Low mood
- d) Suicidal idealisation
- e) Worthlessness

Select the most common adverse effect of methylphenidate.

- a) Bradycardia
- b) Hair Loss
- c) Impaired ability to read
- d) Insomnia *
- e) Nasal Stuffiness

Identify the stage of behaviour change defined by Prochaska and DiClemente (1993) when a patient is willing to accept positive advice for change, to make planned behaviour change, to set goals and to assess past successes and failures.

- a) Awareness
- b) Contemplation
- c) Motivation
- d) Ready for action *
- e) Understanding

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The patient carried out every instruction regardless of the consequences. The examiner asked the patient to put out his tongue and he pricked the patient's tongue with a pin. Every time the examiner asked, the patient obliged and the examiner pricked his tongue.

Identify the symptom.

- a) Ambitendency
- b) Automatic obedience *
- c) Catalepsy
- d) Cataplexy
- e) Co-operation

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Theme: Classification - symptoms

Options:

- A. Bizarre delusions
- B. Hypnopompic hallucinations
- C. Mood incongruent delusions
- D. Persecutory delusions
- E. Preserved psychosocial functioning
- F. Prominent affective symptoms
- G. Systematised delusions
- H. Tardive dyskinesia
- I. Transient delusions
- J. Visual hallucinations

Lead in: Select **TWO** options each that are likely to be present in the following conditions.

Each option might be used once, more than once, or not at all

Delusional disorder. Choose **TWO** options. E, G

Delirium. Choose **TWO** options. I, J

Manic episode. Choose **TWO** options. D, F