

The questions below are copyrighted and the property of the Examinations Unit at the Royal College of Psychiatrists.

Paper B example MCQs:

Your consultant has asked you to gain consent from a depressed patient who is currently detained under mental health legislation. She has not responded to medication and is becoming very thin and dehydrated. You are asked to see if she is competent to consent to ECT. Which of the following is essential for the patient to have capacity?

- a) The patient must be able to communicate verbally what her decision is.
- b) She cannot change her mind over the course of the day.
- c) She must have an intact memory.
- d) She agrees to sign the consent form.
- e) She must understand the treatment. \*

A psychosis, resembling schizophrenia, is a recognised complication of:

- a) Agoraphobia
- b) Cataplexy
- c) Heroin addiction
- d) Huntington's disease \*
- e) Obsessive-compulsive disorder

Which of the following is true regarding the prevalence rates of Alzheimer's dementia from the age of 65 years? It:

- a) Is constant in time.
- b) Doubles every five years. \*
- c) Triples every five years.
- d) Quadruples every five years.
- e) Increases by five times every five years.

Select the **least** likely option regarding the efficacy of cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT).

- a) CBT and relaxation training are equally effective in generalised anxiety disorder. \*
- b) CBT is effective in the treatment of delusions.
- c) CBT is more effective than waiting list control in patients with HIV and depression.
- d) In CBT for depression, cognitive changes generally precede behavioural changes.
- e) In CBT for relationship difficulties, patients who engage in homework make quicker, longer lasting and more generalised progress.

The questions below are copyrighted and the property of the Examinations Unit at the Royal College of Psychiatrists.

Which of the following is correct regarding child abuse?

- a) Boys experience more physical abuse than girls. \*
- b) Boys experience more sexual abuse than girls.
- c) Most people who were abused as children become abusive to their own children.
- d) Mothers are equally as likely as fathers to sexually abuse their children.
- e) The risk of abuse is inversely related to family size.

Select the most likely risk factor for a 45-year-old male presenting acutely with confusion, ataxia and ophthalmoplegia.

- a) Alcohol abuse \*
- b) Childhood sexual abuse
- c) Perinatal hypoxia
- d) Psychosis
- e) Traumatic brain injury two months previously

You are asked by the defence counsel to prepare a report for one of your patients who has been charged with rape. Select the option that is most likely to increase the risk of another rape.

- a) A history of alcohol use
- b) A history of mania
- c) An older patient
- d) Previous arson
- e) Two previous rape attempts \*

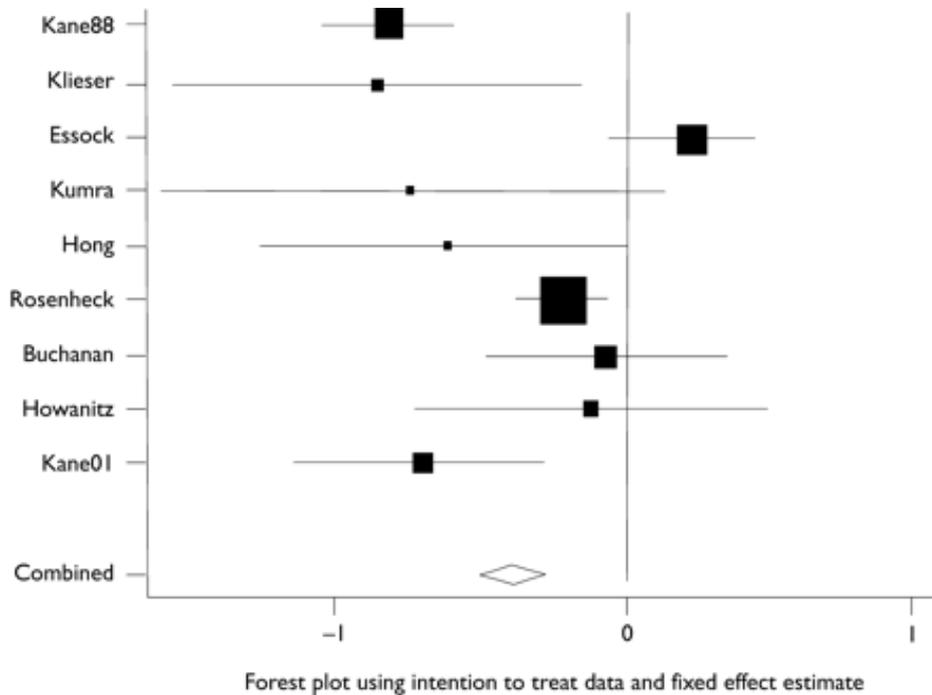
The risk of schizophrenia in people with learning disability is:

- a) 1%
- b) 3% \*
- c) 5%
- d) 7%
- e) 9%

The questions below are copyrighted and the property of the Examinations Unit at the Royal College of Psychiatrists.

Use the Forest plot, below, to answer the following two questions.

The Forest plot, below, is from a meta-analysis comparing effectiveness of clozapine and conventional antipsychotic drugs in treatment resistant schizophrenia. (negative numbers favour clozapine)



How many studies show a statistically significant benefit of clozapine over conventional antipsychotics?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 4 \*
- e) 8

What conclusion can be drawn from this plot? Select the most appropriate answer.

- a) All the studies used the same outcome measure.
- b) Clozapine definitely works in treatment resistant schizophrenia.
- c) Random effects modelling would produce a very different result.
- d) Significant heterogeneity is likely to be present. \*
- e) The study by Klieser had more participants than that done by Hong.

The questions below are copyrighted and the property of the Examinations Unit at the Royal College of Psychiatrists.

Paper B example EMIs:

**Theme:** Personality disorder - diagnoses

**Options:**

- A. Anankastic personality disorder
- B. Anxious personality disorder
- C. Dependent personality disorder
- D. Dissocial personality disorder
- E. Emotionally unstable personality disorder borderline type
- F. Emotionally unstable personality disorder impulsive type
- G. Histrionic personality disorder
- H. Narcissistic personality disorder
- I. Paranoid personality disorder
- J. Schizoid personality disorder

**Lead in:** For each of the clinical vignettes select the **ONE** most appropriate differential diagnosis from the option list.

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

You are asked to see a 21-year-old graduate who is having difficulty coping with his new job as an administrative officer. He arrives for his appointment half an hour early because he wanted to make sure he was not late. He reports that he is finding his job very stressful because he is having problems at work. He has worked out a routine of how the mail needs to be managed and drawn up a flow chart to make sure everything runs as smoothly as possible but other members of staff are not following the flow chart. Choose **ONE** option. A

A 35-year-old unemployed man says he is feeling low in mood because he has been homeless since his girlfriend of three months left him. He reports that he has already found a new girlfriend but she still lives at home. He is living at different friend's houses because his family will not agree to let him stay with them because he has assaulted family members in the past. He says it is their fault that he assaulted them because they annoyed him. Choose **ONE** option. D

You are asked to see a 21-year-old female student who has presented with low mood after she was arrested by the police for biting and kicking a fellow student who tried to stop her from drinking a bottle of vodka at a party. She admitted that she has a temper when people get in her way or try to stop her from having fun. You notice that she has a scar down her leg and she tells you that she got it in an accident when she jumped out of a taxi taking her home because she had changed her mind and wanted to stay out. Choose **ONE** option. F

The questions below are copyrighted and the property of the Examinations Unit at the Royal College of Psychiatrists.

**Theme:** Appraisal of an intervention trial

**Options:**

- A. 10
- B. 15
- C. 20
- D. 40
- E. 50
- F. 60
- G. 80
- H. 100

**Lead in:** A randomised controlled trial comparing the efficacy of xanomeline (cholinergic M1 selective agonist) against chlorpromazine (comparative control) was conducted in 2009. This trial also reported the safety and side effect profile of the 2 drugs.

500 patients were in each arm receiving either xanomeline or chlorpromazine. In the xanomeline group, 250 patients showed clinical response. In the chlorpromazine group, 200 patients showed clinical response. 100 patients on xanomeline reported extrapyramidal side effects (EPSEs) while 50 patients on chlorpromazine group reported EPSEs.

Calculate the following and chose the **ONE** correct option from the above list.

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

The clinical response in xanomeline group (expressed as a percentage). Choose **ONE** option.  
E

The clinical response in chlorpromazine group (expressed as a percentage). Choose **ONE** option.  
D

Absolute benefit increase for clinical response for xanomeline compared with chlorpromazine (expressed as a percentage). Choose **ONE** option.  
A