



PSYCHIATRY INICET PYQ 1.0

Medsynapse by Dr. Nikita

Yawning, diarrhea, diaphoresis, mydriasis, high fever (104°F), rhinorrhea, piloerection are seen in withdrawal of



- a) Alcohol
- b) Cannabis
- c) Cocaine
- d) Heroin



MEDSYNAPSE
Where Concepts Meet Mnemonics

Key symptom in alcohol withdrawal syndrome is:



- a) Sleep disturbance**
b) Visual hallucinations
c) Tremors
d) Delirium



Paradoxical suicide refers to:



- a. Suicide during recovery of illness**
b. b. Accidental suicide
c. c. Suicide on low dose of drug
d. d. Failed attempt to suicide



All of the following are true about grades of insight except:



- MEDSYNAPSE
Mnemonics
- a. Grade I—complete denial of illness
 - b. Grade II—slight awareness of being sick and needing help but denying it at the same time
 - c. Grade III—awareness of being sick, due to something unknown in self
 - d. Grade VI—true emotional insight

GRADES OF INSIGHT



1. Grade 1: Complete denial of illness.
2. Grade 2: Slight awareness of being sick and needing help, but denying it at the same time.
3. Grade 3: Awareness of being sick, but it is attributed to external or physical factors.
4. Grade 4: Awareness of being sick, due to something unknown in self.
5. Grade 5: **Intellectual insight**—awareness of being ill and that the symptoms are due to own particular irrational feelings/thoughts but do not apply this knowledge to the current/future experiences.
6. Grade 6: **True emotional insight**—awareness of being ill and taking appropriate steps to bring about necessary changes in future behavior.

Grades of insight



1. Complete denial of illness
2. Slight awareness of being sick and needing help but denying it at the same time
3. Awareness of being sick but blaming it on others, on external factors, on medical or unknown organic factors
4. Intellectual insight: Admission of illness and recognition that symptoms or failures in social adjustment are due to irrational feelings or disturbances, without applying that knowledge to future experiences
5. True emotional insight: Emotional awareness of the motives and feelings within, of the underlying meaning of symptoms;

Which of the following is a sign of Lewy body dementia?



- a. Cerebral ataxia
- b. Visual hallucination
- c. Urinary incontinence
- d. Choreiform movements



Which of these is not a part of catatonia?



- a. Akathisia**
- b. b. Ambivalence**
- c. c. Ambitendency**
- d. d. Akinesia**



MEDSYNAPSE
Where Concepts Meet Mnemonics

Catatonia has stupor, catalepsy, waxy flexibility, mutism, negativism, posturing, mannerisms, stereotypy, agitation not influenced by external stimuli, grimacing, echolalia, and echopraxia.



MEDSYNAPSE

Cataplexy is one of the main symptoms of narcolepsy as opposed to catalepsy, which can be seen in patients with schizophrenia. Catalepsy is a phenomenon during which a person maintains certain postures, sometimes awkward or unusual, for prolonged periods.

A smoker is worried about the side effects of smoking. But he does not stop smoking thinking that he smokes less as compared to others and takes a good diet. This thinking is called as:



- 
- a. Self-exemption
 - b. Self-protection
 - c. Cognitive behaviour
 - d. Distortion

A person with violent behavior and agitation was diagnosed to have Schizophrenia and was receiving haloperidol. Following this he developed rigidity and inability to move his eyes. Which of the following drugs should be added to his treatment intravenously for this condition?



- 
- a. Diazepam
 - b. Risperidone
 - c. Promethazine
 - d. Haloperidol

Which of the following is not a component of cognitive triad of Beck?



- a. Hopelessness
- b. b. Worthlessness
- c. c. Helplessness
- d. d. Guilt



MEDSYNAPSE
Where Concepts Meet Mnemonics

A young female on antidepressants presents to the emergency with altered sensorium and hypotension. ECG reveals wide QRS complexes and right axis deviation. Next best step for the management of this patient:



- a. Sodium bicarbonate
- b. b. Hemodialysis
- c. Fomepizole
- d. Flumazenil



MEDSYNAPSE
Where Concepts Meet Mnemonics

MMSE evaluates which of the following:



- a. Thought
- b. b. Cognition
- c. c. Insight
- d. d. Mood and effect



Semantic memory includes all except memory of:



- a. Words
- b. b. Rules
- c. c. Events
- d. d. Language



Declarative / Explicit
Episodic
Semantic



Non declarative / Implicit
Procedural



MEDSYNAPSE
Where Concepts Meet Mnemonics

Which of these is the correct sequence of Maslow's hierarchy of needs?



- a. **Safety - Physiological needs - Self-actualization - Belonging - Self-esteem**
- b. **Physiological needs - Safety - Belonging - Self-esteem - Self-actualization**
- c. **Safety - Self-actualization - Belonging - Physiological needs - Self-esteem**
- d. **Self-actualization - Physiological needs - Safety - Belonging - Self-esteem**



MEDSYNAPSE
Where Concepts Meet Mnemonics

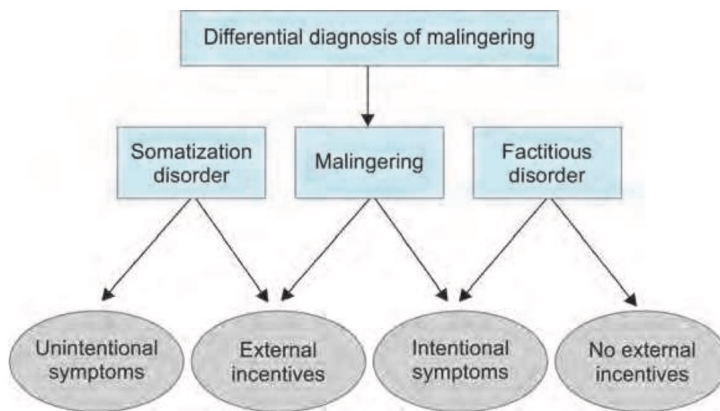


A person has been referred to you by the court. You find a discrepancy between the history and examination findings. Which of these conditions you should be aware of in this situation?



- a. Malingering
- b. Factitious disorder
- c. Somatization syndrome
- d. Dissociative fugue





Polysomnography contains all of the following tests except:



- MINEDSYNAPSE
Concepts Meet Mnemonics
- a. Electroencephalography
 - b. Pulse oximetry
 - c. Electrooculography
 - d. Arterial pCO₂ measurement

It typically consists of simultaneous recording of electroencephalography, electrooculography, electromyography, electrocardiogram (ECG), right and left anterior tibialis EMG, oxygen saturation, as well as oronasal airflow; and thoracic and abdominal movement and body position via infrared video monitoring



MEDSYNAPSE

Polysomnography is used to assess disorders of sleep by concurrently assessing the EEG, ECG, blood oxygen saturation, respirations, body temperature, electromyogram, and electro-oculogram,