Review Exam III
Breakdown

- Substance abuse: 20 questions, 1 vignette (26 points total)
  - Abuse and Dependence
  - What drugs are in each class
  - What are the causes (social and biological), effects (what it does to body and brain) and relevant underlined prevalence terms
  - Which drugs are most used and most addictive
  - treatments

- Developmental Disorders: 30 Questions, 1 vignette (36 points)
  - MR
  - Learning Disorders
  - ADHD
  - Asperger’s/Autism

- Psychosis: 30 Questions, 1 vignette (38 points)
  - Prodrome
  - Schizophrenia
  - Other Psychotic disorders
  - Causes
  - Treatments
Developmental Disorders Review

- Autism:
  1. Impairment in social interactions
  2. Communication problems
  3. Restricted Behavior, Interest and Activities
The difference between Autism and Asperger’s Syndrome is:

- Asperger’s does have significant impairment in social interactions along with restricted and repetitive stereotyped behaviors.
- It does not have language delays or cognitive impairments.
• **Depressants**
  – Alcohol

• **Stimulants**
  – Amphetamines
    • Methane Amphetamine
    • Ecstasy
  – Nicotine
  – Cocaine
  – Caffeine

• **Opiates**
  – Heroine/morphine/opium
  – Painkillers
    • Codiene/vicodin/oxycodone

• **Hallucinogens**
  – LCD
  – Marijuana
  – Psilocybin (Mushrooms)

• **Other drugs of abuse**
  – Inhalants
  – Anabolic Steroids
  – Others
The prodrome (Schizophrenia 1)

- Prodromal patients who convert to psychosis = 35% in two years (from being identified as prodromal)

- 75% of patients with schizophrenia show a prodromal syndrome first

- Recent decline Social and Cognitive function, and subtle psychotic symptoms define a prodromal state.

- Environmental Stressors include: a) Normal adolescent stressors, b) Stressful life events, and c) Expressed Emotion in the family- these factors contribute to the onset of illness, and are good targets for intervention.

- Interventions: Medicine (low dose antipsychotics), CBT, Social Skills training, Family therapy, stress training.

- Early Identification and treatment definitely improves course (less relapses & symptoms) and may… prevent onset (but we are not sure).

- Biomarkers may help to identify those at highest risk.
Schizophrenia 2a Review

- Psychosis
  - Disturbances in thought, emotion, and behavior

- Cognitive Decline is also a problem

- Schizophrenia
  - Positive Symptoms
  - Negative Symptoms
  - Disorganized Symptoms
Schizophrenia 2b Review

- Schizophreniform
- Schizoaffective
- Brief Psychotic Disorder
- Delusional Disorder
- Shared Psychotic Disorder
- 1/3 of homeless have psychosis
- Childhood Sz is rare and hard to treat
Schizophrenia 3a Review on Causes for Exam

• Genes
  – The more related you are to someone ill, the higher the likelihood
  – Endophenotypes are behaviors that may be used to identify risk genes

• Early prenatal virus in mother, pregnancy complication, birth complication heightens risk

• Enlarged Ventricles

• Dopamine Hypothesis (too much DA in basal ganglia)

• Hypofrontality (too little DA in the frontal cortex)

• Stress

• Family Environment (Expressed Emotion)

• Cannabis
Schizophrenia 3b Review for Test

• First Generation Antipsychotics
  – Problems
• Second Generation Antipsychotics
  – Problems
• Depot Injections
• Psychosocial Rehabilitation
  – Token economy
  – Skills training
  – Family therapy
  – Vocational rehab
• Cognitive Remediation
In terms of substance-related disorders, the word "addiction" is most closely associated with:

a. substance use
b. intoxication
c. substance dependence
d. polysubstance abuse

A person who is physiologically dependent on a drug will experience:

a. tolerance to the effects of the drug
b. withdrawal symptoms if the drug is withdrawn
c. both tolerance and withdrawal
d. neither tolerance nor withdrawal

A perspective of substance dependence that involves "drug-seeking behaviors" includes all of the following EXCEPT:

a. repeated use of the drug
b. a desperate need to ingest more of the drug
c. resuming drug use after a period of abstinence
d. physical symptoms when the drug is no longer used

Which of the following is an example of alcohol's effects on brain functioning?

a. faster reaction time
b. improved judgment
c. impaired motor coordination
d. clear speech

What explains the apparent stimulation, feeling of well being, and outgoing behavior that occur as the initial effects of alcohol ingestion?

a. depression of the inhibitory centers in the brain
b. activation of the inhibitory centers in the brain
c. depression of the autonomic nervous system
d. stimulation of the autonomic nervous system
Which of the following is an accurate statement about alcohol use?

a. Education is negatively correlated with recent alcohol use.
b. Half of all Americans over the age of 12 report being current drinkers of alcohol.
c. Female college students were more likely than male college students to report several episodes of binge drinking in a two week period.
d. Alcohol use in the elderly population is typically high.
Although alcohol use and aggression are positively correlated, the factors that actually determine aggressive behavior involve all of the following EXCEPT:

a. quantity and timing of alcohol consumed  
b. the person's previous history of violence  
c. the circumstances and events related to the person's drinking  
d. the person's level of intelligence

Which of the following terms is the definition of *hypnotic*?

a. sleep-inducing  
b. anxiety reducing  
c. anti-seizure  
d. calming

Which of the following terms is the definition of *anticonvulsant*?

a. sleep-inducing  
b. anxiety reducing  
c. anti-seizure  
d. calming

Which of the following drugs is NOT classified as a barbiturate?

a. Amytal
Which of the following drugs is known to have an anxiolytic (anxiety-relieving) effect?

a. methamphetamine  
b. alcohol  
c. caffeine  
d. LSD

Which of the following is the best description of schizophrenia?

a. Schizophrenia is characterized by symptoms common to everyone with the diagnosis.  
b. Schizophrenia is characterized by multiple personalities.  
c. Schizophrenia is characterized by behavior and symptoms that aren't necessarily common to everyone with the diagnosis.  
d. The course of schizophrenia is always predictable.

If an individual is diagnosed as psychotic it usually means that the person has:

a. hallucinations  
b. delusions  
c. both of these  
d. neither of these

In the textbook case of Arthur, he said that he had a "secret plan to save all the starving children in the world." After Arthur showed other bizarre behavior and also said he was going to climb the fence of a government building, his parents tried to have him admitted to a psychiatric hospital. They were not able to do that because:

a. he was not considered a danger to himself or others  
b. he was given medication instead to calm him down  
c. the hospital staff didn't believe his parents  
d. his behavior was due to a substance abuse problem

In working with schizophrenic patients, mental health professionals typically distinguish between ______ symptoms (an excess or distortion of normal behavior) and ______ symptoms (deficits in normal behavior).

a. positive, negative  
b. negative, positive  
c. manic, depressive  
d. dysmorphic, dysfunctional

The most common type of hallucination experienced by psychotic individuals is:

a. visual  
b. auditory  
c. tactile  
d. olfactory
In which of the following disorders are hallucinations and delusions NOT part of the symptom pattern?

a. schizotypal personality disorder  
b. schizoaffective disorder  
c. schizophreniform disorder  
d. brief psychotic disorder

Which of the following defines the grandiose type of delusional disorder?

a. believing that one is loved by an important person or celebrity  
b. falsely believing that one's sexual partner is unfaithful  
c. believing in one's inflated worth, identity or special relationship  
d. believing one is being malevolently treated in some way

The prognosis for schizoaffective disorder is:

a. positive with or without treatment  
b. similar to that of schizophrenia  
c. unknown  
d. unassociated with major life difficulties

Research studies focusing on genetic factors in schizophrenia have found that:

a. An individual with a schizophrenic identical twin has the highest risk factor (almost 50%) of developing schizophrenia.  
b. In family studies of schizophrenia, the genetic influence can be separated from the environmental impact.  
c. If one person in a family has a particular subtype of schizophrenia, e.g., paranoid, the other family members inherit a predisposition for that subtype only.  
d. The more severe a parent's schizophrenic disorder, the less likely the children were to develop it.

The famous case of the Genain sisters, identical quadruplets all diagnosed with schizophrenia, points out that siblings raised in the same household may experience their environment very differently, a concept called a(n):

a. variable home structure  
b. unshared environment  
c. environmental phenomenon  
d. unique perceptive interpretation
Which of the following statements contradicts the dopamine theory of schizophrenia?

a. Many people with schizophrenia are not helped by dopamine antagonists.
b. Clozapine, one of the weakest dopamine antagonists, reduces schizophrenic symptoms in those patients who were not helped by stronger dopamine antagonists.
c. Both of these statements contradict the dopamine theory of schizophrenia.
d. Neither of these statements contradicts the dopamine theory of schizophrenia.

Which of the following neurotransmitters has recently been linked to schizophrenia?:

a. deficiency in the stimulation of prefrontal dopamine D1 receptors
b. excessive stimulation of striatal dopamine D2 receptors
c. alterations in prefrontal activity involving glutamate transmissions
d. changes in temporal lobe function associated with serotonin receptor activity

Which of the following neurotransmitters has recently been linked to schizophrenia?

a. glutamate
b. glycine
c. GABA
d. Serotonin

Recent research into the causes of schizophrenia, including studies of schizophrenic patients who had been exposed prenatally to influenza epidemics, suggests that there might be a ____ cause of schizophrenia.

a. viral
b. bacterial
c. both of these
d. neither of these

A child who demonstrates mild physical abnormalities, poor motor coordination and mild cognitive and social problems will:

a. definitely develop schizophrenia later
b. definitely not develop schizophrenia later
c. definitely outgrow these problems
d. none of these statements are true

The familial communication style called expressed emotion (EE) sometimes used to predict relapse rates in schizophrenic patients includes all of the following EXCEPT:

a. over-involvement
b. criticism
c. emotional distance
d. hostility
The major reason that developmental disorders are considered to be so serious in terms of their capacity to disrupt later functioning is:

a. the fact that medications used in children can have long-term effects
b. the impact that they have on family functioning
c. that the purely biological nature of developmental disorders leads to subsequent developmental failures
d. that failure to develop at one level is thought to inhibit later stages of development

Johnny is a 2-year-old boy who has no motivation to interact with other people. His absence of interest in people may also lead to severe deficits in his ability to:

a. amuse himself
b. think
c. communicate
d. walk

One of the most common reasons that children are referred for mental health services in the United States is:

a. ADHD
b. autism
c. pervasive developmental disorder
d. stuttering

An individual diagnosed with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder will always present with:

a. hyperactive behavior that alternates with periods of distraction
b. patterns of inattention or hyperactivity/impulsivity
c. both patterns of inattention and hyperactivity/impulsivity
d. periods of distraction that lead to hyperactive/impulsive behavior

Which of the following is the most likely reason for a child to be referred for mental health treatment?

a. Tourette's Syndrome
b. ADHD
c. obsessive-compulsive disorder
d. bipolar disorder
The diagnosis of ADHD is:

a. comparable across countries  
b. more common in girls than boys  
c. most common in the U.S.  
d. decreasing over time  

ADHD tends to occur in families with increased rates of:

a. conduct disorders  
b. mood disorders  
c. substance abuse  
d. all of the above  

Two alternative reasons that have been proposed to explain why children with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) have problems with academics are:

a. ADHD symptoms directly inhibit school performance or a brain deficit associated with ADHD inhibits academic ability  
b. ADHD symptoms directly inhibit school performance or social difficulties make school a negative experience for children with ADHD  
c. social difficulties make school a negative experience for children with ADHD or a brain deficit associated with ADHD inhibits academic ability  
d. dietary factors responsible for ADHD limit school performance or ADHD symptoms directly inhibit school performance
iven the available intervention strategies for learning disorders, the method that probably has the best chance of actually removing the learning disorder is:

a. development of better study skills
b. efforts to develop compensating cognitive skills
c. remediation of the processing problem
d. improving overall intelligence

All of the following are classified as pervasive developmental disorders EXCEPT:

a. autistic disorder
b. Rett's disorder
c. Asperger's disorder
d. learning disorder

Four-year-old Susan has just been diagnosed with autism. Research suggests that her chances of ever developing meaningful speech are about:

a. 10%
b. 25%
c. 50%
d. 75%

All of the following are typical behaviors for autistic children EXCEPT:

a. spinning a wheel on a toy truck and starring at it for hours
b. throwing a loud tantrum when prevented from carrying out a ritual
c. becoming wildly upset when one toy was removed from the shelf
d. performing complex math calculations that appear well beyond their abilities

Cross-cultural research has indicated that autism is:

a. universal across cultures and countries
b. predominantly found in the United States
c. predominantly found in Western cultures and countries
d. more common in wealthy countries
A possible treatment goal for an autistic child is:
- resolution of all autistic symptoms by age 18
- immediate cessation of ritualistic behaviors
- development of normal social skills by age 18
- reduction in tantrums and eventual development of some self-care activities

The results of behavioral treatment targeting the socialization deficits of individuals with autism have shown:
- no improvement
- some improvement in quantity of socialization but little improvement in the quality of social contacts
- some improvement in the quality of socialization but little improvement in the quantity of social contacts
- substantial improvement in both the quantity and quality of social contacts

Jane is a fourteen-year-old autistic girl currently participating in a behavioral social skills training program for autistic adolescents. Jane's most likely outcome from this program is:
- relatively normal socialization for her age
- no progress at all
- some increase in the quality of her social skills, although little increase in the quantity of socialization
- some increase in the quantity of socialization in which she participates but little improvement in the quality of socialization

Generally speaking, the treatment for an autistic child should involve:
- behavioral therapy, school-based education and a focus on developing as much independence as possible
- behavioral therapy, home schooling and a focus on developing as much independence as possible
- cognitive therapy, school-based education and a focus on developing as much independence as possible
- behavioral therapy and a focus on provisions for long term custodial care

The reason that mental retardation is recorded on the same DSM-IV axis as personality disorders is because:
- this axis relates to relatively chronic conditions
- mental retardation and personality disorder generally have similar causes
- mental retardation and personality disorder are generally treated using similar methods
- this axis relates to biologically influenced conditions

The DSM-IV criteria for mental retardation are an IQ of approximately:
- 70 or below and onset prior to age 18
- 70 or below, deficits in adaptive functioning, and onset prior to age 18
- 60 or below, deficits in communication, and onset prior to age 18
- 65 or below and deficits in adaptive functioning
Thanks!