Please mark your responses to section I (matching) and II (multiple choice) on your scantron

I. Matching. (6 points total)
Match the diagnosis on the left with the best description on the right. (1 point each)

1. Depersonalization Disorder
   A. An individual makes themselves physically ill, in an attempt to fake a real medical diagnosis.

2. Dissociative Amnesia
   B. A disorder in which the person’s identity has split into several unique personalities

3. Dissociative Fugue
   C. An individual makes someone else physically ill, in an attempt to fake a real medical diagnosis.

4. Dissociative Identity Disorder
   D. An inability to recall important personal information, usually of a traumatic or stressful nature, that is too extensive to be explained by ordinary forgetfulness.

5. Factitious Disorder
   E. Persistent or frequent experiences of feeling detached from one’s mind or body – as if one were an outside observer.

6. Factitious Disorder by Proxy (or ‘Munchausen’s by Proxy’)
   F. Sudden, unexpected travel away from home or work, with an inability to recall one’s past; confusion about one’s identity and a possible assumption of a new identity.
II. Multiple Choice (14 points total) Circle the best answer to the following questions.

7. Which of the following statements is true?
   A. Activation of the behavioral inhibition system, which includes the brain stem, limbic system, and prefrontal cortex, results in an organism preparing to escape or fight.
   B. Activation of the fight or flight system, which includes the brain stem and midbrain, results in an organism freezing and anxiously evaluating the situation.
   C. Activation of the behavioral inhibition system, which includes the brain stem, limbic system, and prefrontal cortex, results in an organism freezing and anxiously evaluating the situation.
   D. Activation of the fight or flight system, which includes the prefrontal cortex, thalamus and hippocampus, results in an organism entering a frantic, mania-like state.

8. Body dysmorphic disorder best resembles which anxiety disorder?
   A. Generalized anxiety disorder
   B. Obsessive-compulsive disorder
   C. Specific phobia
   D. Social phobia

9. Of the following, which is the best example of a bizarre delusion?
   A. believing that the FBI has wire tapped your house
   B. believing that there is a tiny mouse inside your head eating your brain
   C. believing that you are friends with lady gaga and that you inspired “poker face”
   D. believing that your neighbors have an elaborate conspiracy against you

10. A schizophrenic individual experiencing auditory hallucinations demonstrates increased neuronal activation in:
    A. the amygdala (emotional center)
    B. Broca’s area (speech production)
    C. Wernicke’s area (speech comprehension)
    D. The occipital lobe (vision center)

11. What is an example of malingering?
    A. Tom truly believes that he has cancer, when in fact he does not
    B. Marlene fakes an illness, despite no apparent motivation or gains from doing so
    C. Thelma fakes an illness in order to get attention from her mother
    D. Susan has an intense fear of a particular part of her own body

12. Which of the following subtypes of schizophrenia is typically associated with the poorest prognosis?
    A. Paranoid
    B. Residual
    C. Alogic
    D. Disorganized
13. Turetsky et al. (2002) identified three types of schizophrénias associated with various constellations of symptoms. Which of the following was NOT one of these categories?:
   A. cortical
   B. ventricle
   C. affective (amygdal)
   D. subcortical

14. Which of the following treatments is the most effective for treating OCD?
   A. Exposure and Response Prevention
   B. Family Focused Therapy
   C. The Maudsley Model
   D. Behavioral Activation

15. Which of the following is a true statement comparing older and newer antipsychotics (atypicals) used to treat schizophrenia?
   A. Older antipsychotics were originally available only in Europe and Canada, while atypicals have always been widely available in the United States.
   B. Older antipsychotics address only negative symptoms, while atypicals address only positive symptoms.
   C. Older antipsychotics are associated with extrapyramidal side effects (tremors, shuffle, drooling), while side effects of atypicals usually include weight gain and increased risk of heart problems.
   D. Older antipsychotics come in much prettier colors than atypicals.

16. Which of the following best describes the involvement of neurotransmitters in the development of anxiety symptoms?
   A. Increased acetylcholine (ACh) = decreased anxiety
   B. Increased gamma-amniobutyric acid (GABA) = increased anxiety
   C. Decreased gamma-amniobutyric acid (GABA) = increased anxiety
   D. Increased oxytocin = increased anxiety

17. Anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa both require that:
   A. The patient maintains a body weight below 85% of their recommended weight
   B. The patient experiences amenorrhea
   C. There is an undue influence of body shape or weight on self-evaluation
   D. The patient routinely engages in compensatory behavior

18. The Maudsley model is a treatment strategy used in addressing:
   A. Schizoaffective disorder
   B. Dissociative identity disorder
   C. Anorexia
   D. Bulimia
19. You are a psychologist (huzzah!). One of your clients, who has always felt that he lacked control over events in his life, witnessed his neighbor’s house burn down. As it burned, your client watched all of the members of the family jump from a third story window into a safety net held by a group of firefighters. When the mother jumped, clutching her 5 month old baby, the firefighters dropped the net and both were seriously injured. The client reported feeling completely horrified by the witnessed events. Although your client has no history of such disorders, you are particularly concerned that he might develop what?

A. Posttraumatic stress disorder  
B. Panic disorder  
C. Generalized anxiety disorder  
D. Agoraphobia

20. Johnald has Panic Disorder without Agoraphobia. Since experiencing his first panic attack he avoids exercise, even to the point of avoiding things like climbing stairs. What is the most likely reason that he might engage in this kind of avoidance pattern?

a) Johnald is especially sensitive to interoceptive cues that were associated with his initial panic attack, so he avoids activities that could elevate his heart rate  
b) Johnald’s panic is related to his specific fear of being out of shape, so he avoids anything that reminds him of exercise  
c) The first time he had a panic attack he was watching the Olympics so he avoids anything that reminds him of his first attack  
d) When in stairwells he is afraid he will have a panic attack and be unable to escape

III. Fill in the Blank (10 points total)

1. The two types of compensatory behaviors in bulimia are ___________ and ___________. (4 points)
   Note – we are not asking about specific behaviors that can be compensatory. Please list the categories used to describe these behaviors.

2. Chronic worry about day-to-day activities, planning for the future, and possible problems in a wide range of domains most closely describes ___________ disorder (2 points).

3. A woman who believes that she is Snow White – frequently speaking with her hallucinated dwarf friends and spending her day eating apples – should be diagnosed with the ___________ subtype of schizophrenia. (2 points)

4. Circle True or False (2 points)
   The difference between hypochondria and somatization disorder is that patients with somatization disorder focus on having a particular medical diagnosis, whereas patients with hypochondriasis are mainly concerned with individual physical symptoms.
   True  
   False