

## **Tests for Module 2**

### **"General issues of psychiatry and general psychopathology"**

A 32-year-old patient, looking at a picture on the wallpaper, sees how the lines begin to move, forming silhouettes of bizarre animals. Instead of a chandelier hanging on the ceiling, he sees a giant octopus. Identify the psychopathological symptom:

- Pareidolic illusions
- Visual hallucinations
- Derealization
- Functional hallucinations
- Pseudohallucinations

A 34-year-old patient is being treated in a psychiatric hospital for an exacerbation of schizophrenia. Objectively: he is in bed, his movements are inhibited, there is no contact. He does not answer questions. The posture is monotonous, the patient is hypomimic, there is a "proboscis" symptom, waxy flexibility of the muscles, and a "air cushion" symptom. He remains in this state for about a week. Parenteral nutrition. Identify the existing syndrome of motor-volitional disorder:

- Catatonic stupor
- Exogenous stupor
- Depressive stupor
- Psychogenic stupor
- Apathetic stupor

A 78-year-old woman complains to her daughter that her neighbor systematically steals her canned food from the basement, tries to poison her by scattering "poison" around the garden. As "evidence," she points to fertilizers that were previously brought in by the patient's son. What psychopathological syndrome can be assumed?

- Paranoid
- Depressive
- Demented
- Hallucinatory
- Delirious

An 18-year-old boy is being treated in a therapeutic department for an exacerbation of chronic bronchitis. He has suffered from epilepsy since the age of 6. Against the background of a fever to febrile figures, status epilepticus developed in the form of tonic-clonic seizures. What is your first tactic in this case?

- Provide emergency care on the spot
- Organize a psychiatrist's consultation
- Transfer to a psychiatric hospital
- Transfer to a neurological department
- Transfer to an intensive care unit

A 22-year-old man lies in bed with his head raised high, does not feel uncomfortable in this position. He enters into conversation reluctantly, reacts to whispering, answers in one-word sentences. His face is indifferent, hypomimic, his forehead is wrinkled, and his lips are stretched out like a tube. He moves very little, often freezes for a long time in an uncomfortable position. This condition developed gradually, over the course of a week without apparent reasons. Diagnose the patient's mental state:

Catatonic substupor

Exogenous stupor

Depressive substupor

Apathetic substupor

Psychogenic stupor

A 39-year-old patient looks depressed, gloomy, and frowning. His mood is significantly depressed, he does not want to talk to anyone. He becomes irritated, aggressive, swears brutally, and tries to fight for the slightest reason. He is correctly oriented in time and place, and no delusions or distorted perceptions are detected. What emotional state is observed in the patient?

Dysphoria

Angry mania

Weakness

Parathymia

Pathological affect

Relatives of a 36-year-old man turned to the doctor with complaints about changes in his behavior. During the interview, the man reported that he hears voices in his head. Someone controls his speech and forces him to speak. He notes that he sees events that occur outside the room he is in. His thoughts flow by themselves, contrary to his wishes. Sometimes even two streams of thoughts at the same time. During further questioning, he told the doctor that he suspected that he was being monitored by a secret scientific organization that was experimenting on him. What primary conclusion about the patient's condition would be the most accurate?

Psychic automatism syndrome

Paranoid syndrome

Auditory hallucinosis syndrome

Paraphrenic syndrome

Psychosensory disorder

A 78-year-old man correctly states his last name, first name, and date of birth. He cannot state the current date or his age, and is disoriented in his location. He does not remember the death of his wife, who died 5 years ago, and he cannot report anything about the last years of his life. His speech is slow, his vocabulary is limited, and he often cannot recall the names of objects. In a test to remember ten

words, he reproduces three words. He performs simple arithmetic operations with errors. He cannot explain the meaning of common proverbs and sayings. What syndromic diagnosis is most likely?

Dementia

Delusional syndrome

Depressive syndrome

Manic syndrome

Hallucinatory syndrome

The patient has alienation of mental functions, his "I": "I have become somehow different, I feel it, but I cannot describe it", "it is both me and not me", "my thoughts are in a fog, they are not mine", "I hear my own speech somewhere to the side", "all my feelings have disappeared". Identify the psychopathological syndrome:

Depersonalization

Derealization

Depressive

Paranoid

Hypochondriac

A 47-year-old man suffers from lung cancer in the terminal stage. He says that over the past 2-3 weeks he has noticed changes in his mental state: he sees his deceased mother calling to him in the evening, he smells the smell of damp earth, rotten leaves, he sees strangers carrying a coffin. At the same time, he feels fear. What are the symptoms of mental disorders in a patient?

True hallucinations

Illusionary disorders

Psychosensory disorders

Delusional ideas

Depressive disorders

A 70-year-old man suffers from ischemic heart disease. His mood is noticeably depressed, anxious. Against the background of prolonged insomnia, fears, unwillingness to live, thoughts of committing suicide have appeared. He sits in the same position for a long time, does not answer immediately, quietly, in a monotonous voice. On the face there is an expression of suffering, pain, fear. What is the leading psychopathological syndrome?

Depressive syndrome

Paranoid syndrome

Obsessive syndrome

Phobic syndrome

Asthenic syndrome

A 31-year-old man has been treated by a psychiatrist for many years. Against the background of prolonged insomnia, fears and thoughts of suicide have appeared,

he tried to hang himself. His mood is noticeably depressed, he refuses treatment.  
What actions are most recommended for the prevention of suicide in a patient?

Hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital

Outpatient treatment

Hospitalization in a neurological department

Psychotherapeutic conversation

Strict supervision at home