

Psychiatry and Neuroscience Foundations

Psychiatry · Practice Test · 8 Questions

1. Which neurotransmitter is primarily targeted by Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs)?

- A) Dopamine
- B) Serotonin
- C) GABA
- D) Glutamate

2. What is the primary diagnostic manual used by psychiatrists in the United States to classify mental disorders?

- A) ICD-11
- B) DSM-5-TR
- C) PDR
- D) Merck Manual

3. Which brain region is most frequently associated with the regulation of executive functions and is often implicated in ADHD research?

- A) Prefrontal cortex
- B) Cerebellum
- C) Occipital lobe
- D) Brainstem

4. Tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) exert their clinical effects primarily by inhibiting the reuptake of which two neurotransmitters?

- A) Serotonin and norepinephrine
- B) GABA and glutamate
- C) Acetylcholine and histamine
- D) Dopamine and endorphins

5. In the context of lithium therapy for bipolar disorder, which organ requires regular monitoring due to potential toxicity and side effects?

- A) Liver
- B) Pancreas
- C) Kidneys
- D) Spleen

6. Which structural brain change is commonly documented in chronic, untreated schizophrenia via neuroimaging studies?

- A) Hypertrophy of the amygdala
- B) Ventricular enlargement
- C) Increased grey matter density
- D) Thickening of the corpus callosum

7. What is the mechanism of action of typical antipsychotic medications, such as haloperidol?

- A) D2 receptor antagonism
- B) 5-HT_{2A} receptor agonism
- C) GABA-A modulation
- D) MAO inhibition

8. Which sleep disorder is characterized by a persistent difficulty in initiating or maintaining sleep, resulting in significant daytime impairment?

- A) Narcolepsy
- B) Insomnia disorder
- C) Sleep apnea
- D) Restless legs syndrome