

Foundations of Psychiatry

Psychiatry · Practice Test · 10 Questions

1. Which medical specialty is exclusively dedicated to the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders?

- A) Neurology
- B) Psychiatry
- C) Psychology
- D) Endocrinology

2. What is the primary difference between a psychiatrist and a psychologist?

- A) Psychiatrists have medical degrees; psychologists typically have doctoral degrees in psychology
- B) Psychologists can perform surgery, while psychiatrists cannot
- C) Psychiatrists study only children, while psychologists study only adults
- D) There is no difference in their professional training

3. Which neurotransmitter is most commonly associated with the regulation of mood, sleep, and appetite, and is a frequent target for antidepressant medications?

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

4. In psychiatric terminology, what is a 'comorbidity'?

- A) The study of how mental illnesses evolve over time
- B) The occurrence of two or more disorders in the same individual
- C) A method of documenting patient medical history
- D) The physical side effects of psychiatric medication

5. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) is primarily published by which professional organization?

- A) The World Health Organization
- B) The American Psychiatric Association
- C) The International Neurological Society
- D) The National Institute of Mental Health

6. Which brain structure, often associated with the limbic system, plays a critical role in processing fear and emotional responses?

- A) Cerebellum
- B) Amygdala
- C) Brain stem
- D) Occipital lobe

7. What does the term 'neuroplasticity' refer to in the context of psychiatric health?

- A) The surgical repair of damaged brain tissue
- B) The brain's ability to reorganize itself by forming new neural connections
- C) The rapid deterioration of neurons due to illness
- D) The chemical imbalance of neurotransmitters in the synapses

8. Which class of medication is specifically designed to manage symptoms of psychosis, such as hallucinations or delusions?

- A) Antipsychotics
- B) Stimulants
- C) Benzodiazepines
- D) Mood stabilizers

9. What is the primary function of an electroencephalogram (EEG) in clinical psychiatry?

- A) To measure the size of the ventricles in the brain
- B) To record the electrical activity of the brain
- C) To determine the chemical composition of blood plasma
- D) To visualize structural brain tumors

10. Which psychiatric condition is characterized by a persistent pattern of inattention and/or hyperactivity-impulsivity that interferes with functioning or development?

- A) Schizophrenia
- B) Bipolar Disorder
- C) Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
- D) Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder