

**NRNP 6665 Final Exam-with 100% verified
solutions-2023-2024**

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Question 1

The Confusion Assessment Methods Instrument (CAMI) is a standardized assessment tool for which of the following disorders?

- A. Dementia
- B. Delirium
- C. Pick's disease
- D. A and C

The answer is B-Delirium

Question 2

Which of the following is a common sensory deficit of conversion disorder? Check all that apply.

- A. Blindness
- B. Tunnel vision
- C. Blindness
- D. Deafness

The answer is A-Blindness and D-Deafness

Question 3 Delirium is an example of which type of clinical problem in psychosomatic medicine?

- A. Psychiatric symptoms secondary to a medical condition
- B. Psychiatric symptoms as a reaction to a medical condition of treatment
- C. Psychiatric complications of medical conditions and treatment
- D. Medical complications of psychiatric conditions or treatment

The answer is A- Psychiatric symptoms secondary to a medical condition

Question 4

All the following medications are used in the treatment of Parkinson's disease dementia/psychosis EXCEPT for

- A . NuLaid
- B . Rivastigmine
- C. Pimavanserin
- D. Memantine

The answer is D-Memantine

Question 5

Indicators of imitative dissociative identity disorder include which of the following symptoms?

- A. Symptom exaggeration
- B. Confusion and shame related to symptoms
- C. Use of symptoms to excuse antisocial behaviors
- D. A and C only

The answer is B- confusion and shame related to symptoms

Question 6

Which of the following can lower a person's resistance to control impulses?

- A. Fatigue

- B. Incessant stimulation
- C. Psychic trauma
- D. All of the above

The answer is D-All of the above

Question 7

Schizophrenia in a patient with end-stage renal disease is an example of which type of clinical problem in psychosomatic medicine?

- A. Co-occurring medical and psychiatric conditions
- B. Psychiatric symptoms secondary to a medical condition
- C. Psychiatric symptoms as a reaction to a medical condition
- D. Psychiatric complications of medical conditions and treatments

the answer is A-Co-occurring medical and psychiatric conditions

Question 8

An acute onset, short-term confusion, with changes in cognition and level of awareness due to a physiological cause is known as which of the following?

- A. Delirium
- B. Dementia
- C. Psychosis
- D. Traumatic brain injury

The answer is A -Delirium

Question 9

A patient expresses feelings of unreality or of being detached from their environment, describing the perception of the outside world as unreal, dreamlike, and visually distorted. The ARNP recognizes this as which of the following?

- A. Derealization
- B. Depersonalization
- C. Generalized amnesia
- D. Dissociative identity disorder

The answer is A-derealization

Question 10

A patient present with persistent feelings of detachment from one's self, like watching one's self in a movie. The ARNP recognizes this as which of the following?

- A. Derealization
- B. Depersonalization
- C. Generalized amnesia
- D. Dissociative identity disorder

The answer is B-Depersonalization

Question 11

Which of the following is recommended in the treatment of pyromania?

- A. Psychoanalysis
- B. Cognitive therapy

- C. Supervision of patient to prevent a repeated episode of fire setting
- D. All the above

The answer is B- Cognitive therapy

Question 12

Which of the following biological factors have been associated with kleptomania? Check all that apply.

- A. Brain diseases
- B. Cortical atrophy
- C. Mental retardation
- D. Enlarged lateral ventricles

The answers are: A-brain diseases, B-Cortical atrophy, and D-enlarged lateral ventricles

Question 13

A neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by impairment confined to a specific area of academic achievement (i.e., reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling) without deficits in intellectual and adaptive behaviors is

- A. Intellectual disability
- B. Communication disorder
- C. Specific learning disorder
- D. Autism spectrum disorder

The answer is A-Intellectual disability

Question 14 Which of the following approaches/treatments are recommended in working with patients with a conversion disorder?

- A. After a very thorough evaluation to r/o any medical cause, tell the patient that the symptoms are imaginary.
- B. Recommend psychotherapy to focus on issues of stress and coping.
- C. Recommend psychoanalysis to explore intrapsychic conflicts.
- D. B and C only

The answer is B -Recommend psychotherapy to focus on issues of stress and coping

Question 15

Experiences of depersonalization and decreolization are common in which of the following patients?

- A. Patients with seizures
- B. Patients with migraines
- C. Patients who use marijuana
- D. All of the above

The answer is C- Patients who use marijuana

Question 16

Under hypnosis or during psychotherapy, a patient may recover a memory of a painful experience that is etiologically significant. This is known as which of the following?

- A. False memory syndrome
- B. Recalled memory syndrome

- C. Dissociative trance disorder
- D. Recovered identity disorder

The answer is C- Dissociative trance disorder

Question 17

Which of the following is recommended as a first line therapy for a patient with dementia and behavioral disturbance?

- A Valproic acid (Depakote)
- B. Risperdal
- C. Haloperidol
- D. None of the above

The answer is D-none of the above

Question 18 According to the DSM-5, delirium is specified as acute or persistent. Which of the following time frames is consistent with acute delirium specification?

- A. A few hours or days
- B. Three weeks or less
- C. One month or less
- D. Less than 3 months

The answer is A- A few hours or days

Question 19 Which of the following is true about impulses? Check all that apply.

- A. Impulses are acted upon with the expectation of receiving pleasure
- B. Impulses are usually ego-dystonic.
- C. Impulsive behaviors are characterized by their repetitive nature.
- D. The repeated acting out of impulses leads to psychological impairment.

The answers are B-, Impulses are usually ego-dystonic, C- Impulsive behaviors are characterized by their repetitive nature, and D-. The repeated acting out of impulses leads to psychological impairment

Question 20

MRI findings in patients with intermittent explosive disorder may reveal changes to which area of the brain that is associated with loss of impulse control?

- A. Cerebellum
- B. Prefrontal cortex
- C Temporal lobe
- D. Parietal lobe

The answer is B-Prefrontal cortex

Question 21

Patients with kleptomania have a high lifetime comorbidity of which of the following disorders?

- A. Mood disorders
- B. Schizophrenia
- C. Dissociative disorders