

NRNP 6665 Final Exam

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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

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

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

Question 4

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

- A Nuplazid

- B Rivastigmine
- C Pimavanserin
- 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

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

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

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

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

Question 10

A patient presents 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

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

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

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

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
.

Question 15

Experiences of depersonalization and derealization 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
.

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
.

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

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

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.

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
- .

Question 21

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

- A Mood disorders
- .
- B Schizophrenia
- .
- C Dissociative disorders
- .
- D All of the above
- .

Question 22

The epidemiology related to kleptomania includes which of the following?

- A Kleptomania is more prevalent in males than females.
- .
- B Kleptomania is estimated to be about 10 percent in the general population.
- .
- C Kleptomania is reported to occur in fewer than 5 percent of identified shoplifters.
- .
- D All of the above
- .

Question 23

An increase in depersonalization is seen with the depletion of which of the following?

- A GABA
- .
- B Serotonin
- .
- C L-tryptophan
- .
- D Norepinephrine
- .

Question 24

Depression secondary to interferon treatments represents which of the following clinical problems in psychosomatic medicine?

- A Psychiatric complications of medical conditions and treatments.
- B Psychiatric symptoms secondary to a medical condition.
- C Psychological factors precipitating medical symptoms.
- D Psychiatric symptoms as a reaction to medical condition or treatments.

Question 25

The ARNP is meeting with a person who reports a fascination with fire, along with recurrent deliberate and purposeful setting of fires. The ARNP realizes that these behaviors are consistent with which of the following disorders?

- A Pyromania
- B Obsessive-compulsive disorder
- C Intermittent explosive disorder
- D Pyrophobia

Question 26

Which of the following is not consistent with what is known about depersonalization and derealization?

- A They are the third most commonly reported psychiatric symptom.
- B Derealization is two to four times more often in men than in women.
- C One survey found a one-year prevalence of 19 percent in the general population.
- D Transient experiences of depersonalization and derealization are extremely common in normal and clinical populations.

Question 27

Which of the following are included in the clinical features of anxiety illness disorder? *Check all that apply.*

- A Persons maintain they have a particular disease or as time progresses their belief may transfer to another disease.

- B Lab results, lack of progression of the disease, and appropriate reassurances from the provider are helpful treatments for the person with the disease.
- C Preoccupation with illness may or may not interfere with their interaction with family, friends, and co-workers.
- D They are often addicted to internet search about their feared illness, inferring the worst from the information.

Question 28

The ARNP in working with a parent of a 6-month-old would offer which of the following in anticipatory guidance?

- A Give baby much attention.
- B Attune to baby's needs for hunger, fatigue, diaper change.
- C Provide supervised time for crawling, sitting, and rolling.
- D All the above

Question 29

The symptom of giving approximate answers is known as which of the following?

- A Alogia
- B Paralogia
- C Analogia
- D Symlogia

Question 30

Identifying developmental milestones is an important skill set for ARNPs for which of the following reasons?

- A Often developmental milestones go unrecognized until a child is much older.
- B Knowing when a significant variation in development has occurred improves diagnostic accuracy.
- C The sooner a significant developmental impairment is identified and addressed, the