

NRNP 6665 Final EXAM with Questions and Answers

- 1) **Question:** An illness of symptoms or deficits that affect voluntary motor or sensory functions, which suggest another medical condition but that is judged to be caused by psychological factors because the illness is preceded by conflicts or other stressors is known as which of the following?
A. functional neurological symptom disorder
- 2) **Question:** A condition characterized by the person giving approximate answers, with clouding of consciousness, frequently accompanied by hallucinations or other dissociative, somatoform or conversion symptoms is
A. Ganser Syndrome
- 3) **Question:** Which of the following can cause delirium? Check all that apply.
A. Polypharmacy
B. Sleep deprivation
- 4) **Question:** Acute withdrawal from alcohol represents which type of clinical problem in psychosomatic medicine?
A. Medical complications of psychiatric conditions or treatments
- 5) **Question:** The principal theoretician to bring psyche and soma together was which of the following?
A. Sigmund Freud
- 6) **Question:** Which of the following would not be included in the treatment plan for a patient with illness anxiety disorder?
A. Exploratory invasive procedures to obtain diagnosis
- 7) **Question:** Which of the following is consistent with current literature about the relationship between obstetrical complications and autism spectrum disorders (ASD)?
A. Research proves there is a positive correlation between obstetrical complications and ASD
- 8) **Question:** The epidemiology related to kleptomania includes which of the following?
A. Kleptomania is reported to occur in fewer than 5 percent of identified shoplifters.
- 9) **Question:** A frontotemporal dementia with onset in the fifth to sixth decade of life, more common in men, marked by personality change

and cognitive decline, is known as which of the following?

A. Pick's Disease

10) **Question:** Which of the following demographics are consistent with autism spectrum disorder (ASD)

A. Four times more common in boys than girls.

11) **Question:** The ARNP is working with the family of a patient with Alzheimer's Disease who keeps stating the family is plotting against her, trying to have her "snuffed out." The family is distraught because they state they are doing their best to make sure their family member is safe. The ARNP explains which of the following in educating the patient about the patient's

A. The patient is delusional. An estimated 30 to 40 percent of patients with dementia have delusions

12) **Question:** Which of the following persons hypothesized that the symptoms of conversion disorder reflect unconscious conflict?

A. Sigmund Freud

13) **Question:** Which of the following is consistent within normal range developmental milestones in adaptive skills for a 4-year-old?

A. Toilets self alone; uses fork

14) **Question:** A temporary marked alteration in the state of consciousness or by the customary sense of personal identity without the replacement by an alternate sense of identity is known as which of the following?

A. Dissociative trance disorder

15) **Question:** Differential diagnoses to be considered when diagnosing Ganser's syndrome include which of the following?

A. All the above (organic dementia, depressive pseudodementia, Korsakoff's syndrome)

16) **Question:** A patient who has been raped, presents with the inability to recall important personal information and any information about the rape, does recall events prior and since. There does not appear to be any physiological reason for this. This presentation is consistent with which of the following diagnoses?

A. Dissociative amnesia

17) **Question:** Depersonalization can result from which of the following conditions? Check all that apply.

A. Seizure disorders

18) **Question:** A child who demonstrates repetitive significant violations of social rules and the rights of others over the course of a year would likely be diagnosed with which of the following diagnoses?

A. Conduct Disorder

19) **Question:** A sudden unexpected purposeful travel away from home with inability to recall all of one's past accompanied by confusion about personal identity not due to direct effects of a substance or a general medical condition which causes clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning is most specifically known as which of the following?

A. Dissociative fugue

20) **Question:** Which of the following is NOT considered a nonpathological form of amnesia?

A. Generalized Amnesia

21) **Question:** The diagnosis formerly known as multiple personality disorder is now known as which of the following?

A. Dissociative Identity Disorder

22) **Question:** A patient presents reporting acute amnesia and fugue episodes in addition to recurrent blackouts, unexplained possessions, and fluctuations in skills, habits, and knowledge. The ARNP recognizes this is consistent with which of the following?

A. Dissociative Identity Disorders

23) **Question:** Deficits in language including naming, repetition, reading and comprehension, and writing is NOT associated with impairment in which of the following regions of the brain?

A. Right parietal

24) **Question:** A major neurocognitive disorder with severe impairment in memory, judgment, orientation, and cognition is known as which of the following?

A. Dementia

25) **Question:** The patient with an illness anxiety disorder is requesting medication only from the ARNP. The ARNP's response about pharmacotherapy in illness anxiety disorder would include which of the following?

A. Pharmacotherapy helps alleviating symptoms but cannot provide lasting relief

26) **Question:** Which of the following is consistent with what is known about kleptomania?

A. The goal for the person with kleptomania is the act of stealing

27) **Question:** A type of delirium characterized by cycling through psychomotor agitation and retardation, from apathy to hypervigilance is known as which of the following?

A. Mixed delirium

28) **Question:** 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. Recalled Memory Syndrome

29) **Question:** Which of the following conversion disorder symptoms are associated with a good prognosis?

A. Paralysis and blindness

30) **Question:** According to the DSM-5 which of the following symptoms differentiates illness anxiety disorder from somatic symptom disorder?

A. In somatic symptom disorder, persons are primarily

concerned with the idea they are ill, with few or no somatic symptoms.

31) **Question:** A recurrent failure to resist impulses to steal objects not needed for personal use or monetary value is an essential feature of which of the following disorders?

A. KLEPTOMANIA

32) **Question:** Which of the following would be a cause of concern for the ARNP working with parents of a 0–3-month-old?

A. The parent becomes upset whenever the baby cries.