

पुस्तिका में पृष्ठों की संख्या-32  
No. of Pages in Booklet -32  
पुस्तिका में प्रश्नों की संख्या-180  
No. of Questions in Booklet -180

Paper Code : 10  
SUBJECT : Psychiatry  
(Broad Speciality)

**BSAP-22**

11/15/22

प्रश्न पुस्तिका संख्या /  
Question Booklet No.  
**2000013**

समय : 3.00 घण्टे  
Time: 3.00 Hours

अधिकतम अंक : 180  
Maximum Marks: 180

प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका के पेपर सील/ पॉलिथिन बैग को खोलने पर परीक्षार्थी यह सुनिश्चित कर लें कि प्रश्न पुस्तिका संख्या तथा ओ.एम.आर उत्तर-पत्रक पर अंकित बारकोड समान हैं। इसमें कोई भिन्नता हो तो परीक्षार्थी वीक्षक से दूसरा प्रश्न-पत्र प्राप्त कर लें। ऐसा सुनिश्चित करने की जिम्मेदारी अभ्यर्थी की होगी।

**On opening the paper seal /polythene bag of the Question Booklet the candidate should ensure that Question Booklet Number and Barcode of OMR Answer Sheet must be same. If there is any difference, candidate must obtain another Question Booklet from Invigilator. Candidate himself shall be responsible for ensuring this.**

### परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश

1. सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
2. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न का केवल एक ही उत्तर दीजिए।
4. एक से अधिक उत्तर देने की दशा में प्रश्न के उत्तर को गलत माना जाएगा।
5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं, जिन्हें क्रमशः 1, 2, 3, 4 अंकित किया गया है। अभ्यर्थी को सही उत्तर निर्दिष्ट करते हुए उनमें से केवल एक गोले अथवा बबल को उत्तर-पत्रक पर नीले बॉल प्वाइंट पेन से गहरा करना है।
6. **OMR** उत्तर-पत्रक इस परीक्षा पुस्तिका के अन्दर रखा है। जब आपको परीक्षा पुस्तिका खोलने को कहा जाए, तो उत्तर-पत्रक निकाल कर ध्यान से केवल नीले बॉल प्वाइंट पेन से विवरण भरें।
7. प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए प्रश्न अंक का 1/3 भाग काटा जायेगा। गलत उत्तर से तात्पर्य अशुद्ध उत्तर अथवा किसी भी प्रश्न के एक से अधिक उत्तर से है। किसी भी प्रश्न से संबंधित गोले या बबल को खाली छोड़ना गलत उत्तर नहीं माना जायेगा।
8. मोबाइल फोन अथवा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक यंत्र का परीक्षा हॉल में प्रयोग पूर्णतया वर्जित है। यदि किसी अभ्यर्थी के पास ऐसी कोई वर्जित सामग्री मिलती है, तो उसके विरुद्ध आयोग द्वारा नियमानुसार कार्यवाही की जायेगी।
9. कृपया अपना रोल नम्बर ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक पर सावधानीपूर्वक सही भरें। गलत अथवा अपूर्ण रोल नम्बर भरने पर 5 अंक कुल प्राप्तांकों में से काटे जा सकते हैं।
10. यदि किसी प्रश्न में किसी प्रकार की कोई मुद्रण या तथ्यात्मक प्रकार की त्रुटि हो, तो प्रश्न के हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरों में से अंग्रेजी रूपान्तर मान्य होगा।

**चेतावनी :** अगर कोई अभ्यर्थी नकल करते पकड़ा जाता है या उसके पास से कोई अनधिकृत सामग्री पाई जाती है, तो उस अभ्यर्थी के विरुद्ध पुलिस में प्राथमिकी दर्ज कराते हुए विविध नियमों-प्रावधानों के तहत कार्यवाही की जाएगी। साथ ही विभाग ऐसे अभ्यर्थी को भविष्य में होने वाली विभाग की समस्त परीक्षाओं से विवरित कर सकता है।

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. Answer all questions.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Only one answer is to be given for each question.
4. If more than one answers are marked, it would be treated as wrong answer.
5. Each question has four alternative responses marked serially as 1, 2, 3, 4. You have to darken only one circle or bubble indicating the correct answer on the Answer Sheet using **BLUE BALL POINT PEN**.
6. The **OMR** Answer Sheet is inside this Test Booklet. When you are directed to open the Test Booklet, take out the Answer Sheet and fill in the particulars carefully with **blue ball point pen** only.
7. **1/3 part of the mark(s) of each question will be deducted for each wrong answer.** A wrong answer means an incorrect answer or more than one answers for any question. Leaving all the relevant circles or bubbles of any question blank will not be considered as wrong answer.
8. Mobile Phone or any other electronic gadget in the examination hall is strictly prohibited. A candidate found with any of such objectionable material with him/her will be strictly dealt as per rules.
9. Please correctly fill your Roll Number in O.M.R. Sheet. **5 Marks** can be deducted for filling wrong or incomplete Roll Number.
10. If there is any sort of ambiguity/mistake either of printing or factual nature, then out of Hindi and English Version of the question, the English Version will be treated as standard.

**Warning :** If a candidate is found copying or if any unauthorized material is found in his/her possession, F.I.R. would be lodged against him/her in the Police Station and he/she would liable to be prosecuted. Department may also debar him/her permanently from all future examinations.

**इस परीक्षा पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक कहा न जाए।  
Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so.**

PSYCHIATRY

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S000013

1. Harlow's classical study of rhesus monkeys, the baby rhesus monkeys preferred soft-clothed, non-feeding surrogate mothers to hard, wire mesh, but food-providing surrogate mothers. This illustrated the concept of –
  - (1) imprinting
  - (2) individuation
  - (3) insecure attachment
  - (4) contact comfort
  
2. A boy recognizes that the amount of water remains the same when transferred from a tall narrow glass to a wide-mouthed glass. Which stage of Piaget's developmental model is he likely to have attained?
  - (1) Sensorimotor stage
  - (2) Preoperational stage
  - (3) Concrete operational stage
  - (4) Formal operational stage
  
3. Which one of the following terms was coined by Mary Ainsworth?
  - (1) Anaclitic depression
  - (2) Transitional object
  - (3) Separation individuation
  - (4) Secure base
  
4. With which of the following developmental phases is Margaret Mahler associated?
  - (1) Autistic phase
  - (2) Conventional morality phase
  - (3) Individuality vs inferiority phase
  - (4) Operational phase
  
5. Which of the following refers to the mechanism by which several unconscious wishes can be combined into a single image in the manifest dream content?
  - (1) Symbolic representation
  - (2) Secondary revision
  - (3) Condensation
  - (4) Dream work
  
6. Population genetics encompasses all of the following, except –
  - (1) genetic epidemiology
  - (2) genetic demography
  - (3) molecular genetics
  - (4) evolutionary genetics

7. Match the following Normality in context –

- |     |                    |     |  |
|-----|--------------------|-----|--|
| (A) | Autonormal         | (a) | Person seen as normal by members of another society observing him or her.                  |
| (B) | Autopathological   | (b) | Person seen as unusual or pathological by members of another society observing him or her. |
| (C) | Heteronormal       | (c) | Person seen as normal by his or her own society.   |
| (D) | Heteropathological | (d) | Person seen as abnormal by his or her own society.   |

- |     | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | a   | b   | c   | d   |
| (2) | c   | d   | a   | b   |
| (3) | c   | a   | d   | b   |
| (4) | c   | b   | d   | a   |

8. Disinhibition is associated with which of the following brain areas or localizations?

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Left frontal lobe   | (2) Right frontal lobe |
| (3) Third frontal gyrus | (4) Left limbic area   |

9. Which of the following statistical procedures is used to evaluate the frequency of events in a population?

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) T-test                | (2) Chi-squared test |
| (3) Discriminant analysis | (4) Z-score          |

10. Which of the following statement is incorrect about Empathy?

- (1) Empathy is understanding what the patient is thinking and feeling.
- (2) An essential ingredient in empathy is retaining subjectivity.
- (3) If the psychiatrist is uncertain about the patient's experience, it's better not to guess.
- (4) The majority of empathic responses in an interview are nonverbal.

11. In which of the following conditions patients are unaware of their communication problems?

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Broca's aphasia    | (2) Wernicke's aphasia |
| (3) Conduction aphasia | (4) Global aphasia     |

12. Correct connecting sequence of Papez circuit is –
- (1) Hippocampal formation → Mamillary body → Anterior nucleus of thalamus → Cingulate gyrus → Hippocampal formation.
  - (2) Mamillary body → Hippocampal formation → Anterior nucleus of thalamus → Cingulate gyrus → Mamillary body.
  - (3) Hippocampal formation → Anterior nucleus of thalamus → Mamillary body → Cingulate gyrus → Hippocampal formation.
  - (4) Anterior nucleus of thalamus → Hippocampal formation → Cingulate cortex → Mamillary body → Anterior nucleus of thalamus.
13. During a clinical interview the following statement is made by the clinician: ‘So you have been anxious since these changes occurred at your work place.’ Which of the following interview technique best describes the above statement?
- (1) Facilitation
  - (2) Closed-ended question
  - (3) Interpretation
  - (4) Reflecting
14. Which of the following is a supportive intervention during a clinical interview process?
- (1) Open-ended questions
  - (2) Acknowledgement of affect
  - (3) Confrontation
  - (4) Taking a medical history
15. Depersonalisation is a disorder of –
- (1) mood
  - (2) perception
  - (3) thought
  - (4) cosmetic
16. Most of the time these are simple visual hallucinations of geometric patterns, but phenomena such as micropsia and macropsia may occur –
- (1) Ictal hallucinations
  - (2) Autosopic hallucinations
  - (3) Migrainous hallucinations
  - (4) Haptic hallucinations

17. Which of the following is correct regarding differences between DSM-5 and DSM-IV pertaining to substance use disorders?
- (1) The substance use disorder criterion of legal problems from the DSM-IV has been added
  - (2) In the DSM-IV, patients needed two or more symptoms present to be diagnosed with substance abuse, while the DSM-5 requires only one symptom in order to be diagnosed with substance use disorder
  - (3) The DSM-5 eliminated the physiological subtype and the diagnosis of polysubstance dependence
  - (4) In the DSM-5, substance use disorder has been broken into two separate diagnoses of substance abuse and substance dependence
18. Assessment of insight is an integral part of mental state examination in psychiatric practice. Regarding insight, which of the following statement is true?
- (1) Patients with schizophrenia will never have insight into their illness.
  - (2) OCD being a neurosis, insight is always intact.
  - (3) Intellectual insight is present when patients' awareness and understanding of their symptoms lead to change in behaviour.
  - (4) Loss of insight is similar to the concept of anosognosia in neurological illness.
19. The following changes have been done in DSM-5 over DSM-IV TR in regard to sexual dysfunctions, except –
- (1) In DSM-5, gender-specific sexual dysfunctions have been added
  - (2) For females, sexual desire and arousal disorders have been combined into one disorder – female sexual interest / arousal disorder
  - (3) All of the DSM-5 sexual dysfunctions (except substance/ medication-induced sexual dysfunction) now require a minimum duration of approximately 1 month
  - (4) Sexual dysfunction due to a general medical condition and the subtype due to psychological versus combined factors have been deleted
20. When true sensory input in one modality leads to hallucination in another modality, it is referred to as –
- (1) extracampine hallucination
  - (2) synesthesia
  - (3) reflex hallucination
  - (4) kinesthetic hallucination

21. Ambivalence is typically seen in –
- (1) obsessive compulsive disorder and schizophrenia
  - (2) schizophrenia and conversion disorder
  - (3) obsessive compulsive disorder and dementia
  - (4) obsessive compulsive disorder and conversion disorder
22. Mutism and Akinesia in a person who appears awake is a feature of –
- (1) oneiroid state
  - (2) occupational delirium
  - (3) stupor
  - (4) twilight state
23. A thirty-six-years-old woman working in a nationalized bank is convinced that Managing Director of Bank is in love with her and they are planning to get married soon. Her family members and friends are not aware of this fact and deny the existence of this relationship. What is the type of delusion she is having?
- (1) Delusion of Grandiosity
  - (2) Delusion of Persecution
  - (3) Erotomaniac delusion
  - (4) Somatic delusion
24. Which of the following statement is true when enquiring about suicidal ideation?
- (1) This should not be asked unless the patient volunteers information.
  - (2) Passive suicidal ideas must be enquired further for any plans made.
  - (3) Asking about suicidal ideation can instil suicidal ideas in a person.
  - (4) A person who intends to attempt suicide will never divulge.
25. Regarding a new thought as a repetition of a previous thought is known as -
- (1) Deja entendu
  - (2) Deja pense
  - (3) Deja vu
  - (4) Jamais vu

26. Which of the following is the most clinically useful method of diagnosing Alzheimer's disease?
- (1) Clinical interview
  - (2) CT scans
  - (3) Functional MRI
  - (4) SPECT
27. Nihilistic delusion is an example of –
- (1) disorder of continuity of self over time
  - (2) disorder of ego boundary
  - (3) disorder of unity of self
  - (4) disorder of ego vitality
28. All of the following are features of hallucination, except –
- (1) it is independent of will of the patient
  - (2) sensory organs are not involved
  - (3) it is as vivid as that in a true sense perception
  - (4) it occurs in the absence of a perceptual stimulus
29. Autoscopy can involve all of the following, except –
- (1) visual hallucinations of internal organs within bodily space
  - (2) failure to perceive self in a mirror
  - (3) visual hallucination of exact copy of the self in mirror image
  - (4) projection of the observing self in extra personal space
30. The following are examples of primary delusions, except –
- (1) Delusional intuition
  - (2) Delusional misidentification
  - (3) Delusional percept
  - (4) Delusional atmosphere
31. The following are true of confabulation, except –
- (1) it is a false memory
  - (2) it can involve embellishment of actual memories
  - (3) suggestibility is not a prominent feature
  - (4) it is associated with organic amnesia

32. Specific communication skill techniques includes all of the following, except –
- (1) closed questions
  - (2) summary statements
  - (3) normalising statements
  - (4) looped questions
33. The following are the core symptoms of delirium tremens, except –
- (1) coarse tremors
  - (2) seizures
  - (3) multi modal hallucinations
  - (4) altered level of consciousness
34. The core features of dementia with Lewy bodies include –
- (1) disturbance of consciousness
  - (2) recurrent detailed visual hallucinations
  - (3) cognitive decline caused by cerebrovascular disease
  - (4) progressive language dysfunction
35. The brain MRI of a patient diagnosed as dementia shows frontal and temporal atrophy. Which of the following statement is true?
- (1) Pick bodies are found in all the frontotemporal dementias.
  - (2) Frontotemporal dementia is more likely to affect older populations.
  - (3) Progressive nonfluent aphasia is a frontotemporal dementia.
  - (4) Genetic linkage to chromosome 9 has been found in frontotemporal dementia.
36. Best psychological test for diagnosis of organic mental disorder is –
- (1) Sentence completion test
  - (2) Thematic apperception test
  - (3) Rorschach test
  - (4) Bender-Gestalt test
37. True statements about Alzheimer's disease include all of the following, except –
- (1) The age at onset is earlier in patients with a family history of the disease.
  - (2) Brain imaging studies are used to exclude other identifiable causes.
  - (3) The early-onset type may have a more rapidly progressive course.
  - (4) There is clear phenomenological separation between early-onset and late-onset cases.



38. Sensitivity of neuroleptics is a clinical feature of which type of dementia?
- (1) Alzheimer's dementia                      (2) Vascular dementia  
(3) Dementia with Lewy body                (4) Frontotemporal dementia
39. Which statement below about the interrelationship between delirium and dementia is true?
- (1) Delirium is a risk factor for the development of dementia.  
(2) Fully two-thirds of cases of dementia occur in patients with delirium.  
(3) The vulnerability of the brain in patients with dementia may predispose the patient to delirium.  
(4) Dementia contributes to a loss of independence among patients with delirium.
40. A 65-year-old patient has been drinking nearly 80 units of alcohol a week for the last 13 years. He has numerous physical complications of alcohol use including cirrhosis and cerebellar degeneration. Which of the following is not a feature of cerebellar dysfunction?
- (1) Positive Romberg's sign                      (2) Positive heel shin test  
(3) Dysdiadochokinesia                        (4) Pendular knee jerk
41. Schizophrenia-like psychosis is a prominent feature of which of the following dementing illnesses?
- (1) Pick's disease                                (2) Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD)  
(3) Vascular dementia                        (4) Huntington's dementia
42. The core features of dementia with Lewy bodies include –
- (1) disturbance of consciousness  
(2) recurrent detailed visual hallucinations  
(3) cognitive decline caused by cerebrovascular disease  
(4) progressive language dysfunction
43. Which of the following best describes the triad characteristic of normal pressure hydrocephalus?
- (1) Incontinence, dementia, confabulation  
(2) Headaches, visual disturbances, dementia  
(3) Headaches, ataxia, dementia  
(4) Ataxia, dementia, incontinence

44. Which of the following is a feature of cognitive dysfunction in Huntington's disease?
- (1) Sparing of verbal recall
  - (2) Late-onset verbal memory and visuospatial dysfunction
  - (3) Sparing of procedural memory
  - (4) Early executive function loss
45. Which of the following statement is true about brief psychotic disorder?
- (1) Approximately 10 percent of patients diagnosed retain the diagnosis.
  - (2) Fifty percent of the cases evolve into either schizophrenia or major mood disorder.
  - (3) There are clear distinguishing features between brief psychotic disorder and acute-onset schizophrenia on initial presentation.
  - (4) Poor prognosis is associated with emotional turmoil.
46. MRI studies of patients with schizophrenia have found evidence for –
- (1) increased cortical gray matter
  - (2) increased temporal cortex gray matter
  - (3) increased volume of the amygdala
  - (4) increased volume of basal ganglia nuclei
47. Investigations into the cause of schizophrenia have revealed that –
- (1) a monozygotic twin reared by adoptive parents has schizophrenia at the same rate as his or her twin raised by biological parents.
  - (2) a specific family pattern plays a causative role in the development of schizophrenia.
  - (3) the efficacy and potency of most antipsychotics correlate with their ability to act primarily as antagonists of the dopamine type 1 (D1) receptor.
  - (4) a particular defective chromosomal site has been found in all schizophrenic patients.
48. A Schizophrenic patient who states that he feels his brain burning is most likely experiencing a –
- (1) cenesthetic hallucination
  - (2) delusional perception
  - (3) extracampine hallucination
  - (4) derealization

49. Which of the following is most likely to be associated with an increased risk of developing schizophrenia?
- (1) Being born in an urban area
  - (2) Being recurrently placed in a 'double-bind' situation as a child
  - (3) Experiencing high expressed emotions in the family home
  - (4) Maternal alcohol use during pregnancy
50. A 37-year-old man has an eccentric hobby of preserving animal carcasses found on roadside. He also has suspiciousness, magical thinking and obsessive ruminations though he does not resist them. He has never had a diagnosis of schizophrenia. This description best fits which of the following diagnosis?
- (1) Schizoid personality
  - (2) Schizotypal disorder
  - (3) Hoarding disorder
  - (4) Schizophreniform disorder
51. Which of the following with regard to cannabis use in schizophrenia is incorrect?
- (1) Cannabis use could be a self medication attempt
  - (2) Psychosis in cannabis users may be mediated by polymorphisms in COMT
  - (3) Cannabis is associated with schizophrenia in a dose-dependent fashion
  - (4) Cannabis intoxication is indistinguishable from schizophrenia
52. With regard to the ventricular size in schizophrenia, which of the following statement is true?
- (1) Patients with schizophrenia invariably demonstrate significant enlargement of the fourth ventricle only.
  - (2) Ventricular enlargement is a pathognomonic finding in schizophrenia.
  - (3) Ventricular changes in schizophrenia are likely to be specific for the pathophysiological processes underling this disorder.
  - (4) None of the above
53. Which of the following statement about the dopamine hypothesis of schizophrenia is true?
- (1) Dysregulation of dopaminergic neurotransmission is caused by postsynaptic sensitivity.
  - (2) Dopamine release caused by amphetamine challenge is higher during remission.
  - (3) Higher amphetamine-provoked dopamine release predicts worsening of psychotic symptoms.
  - (4) Overactivity of dopamine in the subcortical basal ganglia contributes to negative symptoms.

54. All of the following therapies have got evidence in management of schizophrenic patient, except–
- (1) cognitive behaviour therapy
  - (2) systematic desensitization
  - (3) family therapy
  - (4) assertive community treatment
55. All of the following statements are true about neuroleptic malignant syndrome, except –
- (1) women are affected more frequently than are men.
  - (2) young persons are affected more commonly than are elderly person.
  - (3) mortality rate can reach 20 to 30%.
  - (4) high mortality with high doses of high-potency antipsychotics.
56. Which of the following statement about the cause of negative symptoms in schizophrenia is false?
- (1) Patients lose drive because circumstances eliminate them.
  - (2) Excessive doses of antipsychotic medications cause blunting of affect.
  - (3) Persecutory delusions can lead to social withdrawal.
  - (4) None of the above
57. True statement about violence and schizophrenia include all of the following, except –
- (1) Patients with schizophrenia are more violent as a group than the general population.
  - (2) It is more difficult to prevent most schizophrenic homicides compared with the general population.
  - (3) Patients with disorganized schizophrenia are at much greater risk to commit violence than those with paranoid schizophrenia.
  - (4) Command hallucinations do not appear to play a particularly important role in violence.
58. Role of social skill training in schizophrenia is which level of prevention?
- (1) Secondary
  - (2) Primary
  - (3) Primary and Secondary
  - (4) Tertiary

59. Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD) is a popular concept but not formally considered as a separate category under current classificatory systems. Which of the following statement is true with regard to this condition?
- (1) Seasonal depression carries higher familial risk of affective disorders than non-seasonal depression.
  - (2) In phototherapy for SAD, exposure to skin is more effective than exposure to eye.
  - (3) Early-morning light therapy is more effective than evening exposure.
  - (4) Conventional antidepressants have no effect on seasonal depression.
60. The defense mechanism most commonly used in depression is –
- (1) undoing
  - (2) sublimation
  - (3) projection
  - (4) introjection
61. All of the following neuroendocrine changes are noted in depression, except –
- (1) raised salivary cortisol measures
  - (2) abnormal dexamethasone suppression test
  - (3) reduced Corticotropin-Releasing Hormone (CRH) in cerebrospinal fluid
  - (4) down-regulated CRH receptors
62. Which of the following antidepressants would not be the best choice for a patient with a history of suicidal ideation?
- (1) Bupropion
  - (2) A selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor
  - (3) A tricyclic antidepressant
  - (4) Venlafaxine
63. Which of the following is true with regard to the longitudinal course of bipolar disorder?
- (1) Initial episodes have more rapid onset than later episodes
  - (2) The interval between episodes decreases progressively
  - (3) Seasonal pattern is more common in bipolar type 1 than type 2
  - (4) Later episodes are more likely to be triggered by life events than the initial episodes

64. Which of the following predicts a good prophylactic effect of lithium in bipolar disorder?
- (1) Good antimanic efficacy during acute episode
  - (2) Absence of family history of bipolar disorder
  - (3) Presence of neurological signs
  - (4) 'Depression-mania-well interval' pattern of bipolar course
65. The most consistent Computed Tomography (CT) and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) abnormality observed in depressive disorders is –
- (1) cortical atrophy
  - (2) sulcal widening
  - (3) ventricular enlargement
  - (4) increased frequency of hyperintensities in subcortical regions
66. A 27-year-old patient has been diagnosed with bipolar disorder. Before starting this patient on lithium for mood stabilization, which of the following laboratory tests should be obtained?
- (1) Thyroid function tests, creatinine, pregnancy test
  - (2) Thyroid function tests, creatinine, liver function tests
  - (3) Thyroid function tests, creatinine, complete blood count
  - (4) Thyroid function tests, complete blood count, pregnancy test
67. All of the following statement are true about bipolar disorder, except –
- (1) Prevalence is more amongst females than males.
  - (2) Lifetime prevalence is between 1.4 and 2.1%.
  - (3) Mean age of onset is 20 years.
  - (4) Comorbid substance use disorders and anxiety disorders markedly increase the risk of suicide.
68. The symptoms – hypersomnia, weight gain, hyperphagia occur in certain periods and which respond to phototherapy seen in -
- (1) major depression
  - (2) dysthymia
  - (3) cyclothymia
  - (4) seasonal affective disorder

69. A 25-year-old female with BPAD – II wants to get pregnant, which drug should be preferred?
- (1) Divalproex sodium (2) Oxcarbazepine  
(3) Lithium carbonate (4) Lamotrigine
70. A 42-year-old male with past history of manic episode, presents with an illness of one month duration characterized by depressed mood, anhedonia and profound psychomotor retardation. The most appropriate management strategy is prescribing combination of –
- (1) antipsychotic and antidepressant  
(2) antipsychotic and mood stabilizer  
(3) mood stabilizer and antidepressant  
(4) antidepressant and benzodiazepines
71. Buspirone acts as a –
- (1) dopamine partial agonist useful in the treatment of OCD  
(2) serotonin partial agonist useful in the treatment of OCD  
(3) dopamine partial agonist useful in the treatment of generalized anxiety disorder  
(4) serotonin partial agonist useful in the treatment of generalized anxiety disorder
72. Brain regions implicated in the pathophysiology of obsessive – compulsive disorder, except –
- (1) nucleus accumbens (2) anterior cingulate  
(3) orbitofrontal cortex (4) Striatum
73. A person missing from home, found wandering purposefully, well groomed, has some degree of amnesia. The diagnosis is of –
- (1) dissociative fugue (2) dissociative amnesia  
(3) schizophrenia (4) dementia
74. The best account for diagnosis of psychoneurosis is derived from –
- (1) reaction to environment (2) visceral reaction  
(3) verbal account (4) motor behaviour
75. Sigmund Freud postulated that the defense mechanisms necessary in phobias are –
- (1) regression, condensation and dissociation  
(2) regression, condensation and projection  
(3) regression, repression and isolation  
(4) repression, displacement and avoidance

76. All of the following are true for the course of panic disorder, except –
- (1) patients become concerned after the first one or two panic attacks
  - (2) excessive caffeine intake can exacerbate symptoms
  - (3) comorbid depression increases risk for committing suicide
  - (4) patients without comorbid agoraphobia have a higher recovery rate
77. Which of the following choices most accurately describes the role of serotonin in OCD?
- (1) Serotonergic drugs are an effective treatment.
  - (2) Dysregulation of serotonin is involved in the symptom formation.
  - (3) Measures of platelet binding sites of titrated imipramine are abnormally low.
  - (4) Measures of serotonin metabolites in cerebrospinal fluid are abnormally high.
78. Which one of the following features during trauma has the capacity to predict future development of PTSD?
- (1) Anterograde amnesia immediately after trauma
  - (2) Emotional numbing during trauma
  - (3) Panic attack during trauma
  - (4) Autonomic arousal during trauma
79. Which one of the following is not a poor prognostic factor in OCD?
- (1) Male gender
  - (2) Poor insight
  - (3) Family history of OCD
  - (4) Presence of depressive symptoms
80. Which of the following is incorrect with regard to social phobia?
- (1) Younger age of onset than other phobias
  - (2) Symptoms more pronounced in large groups
  - (3) Blushing is more common than in other anxiety disorders
  - (4) Fear of vomiting in public may be seen
81. A 32-year-old lady is incapacitated by recurrent panic attacks. She feels low and cannot leave her home, leading to loss of interest in leisure activities. She feels guilty for not being a good mother for her 12-year-old son as she finds routine housework extremely demanding. This description best fits which of the following diagnosis?
- (1) Depressive disorder
  - (2) Agoraphobia
  - (3) Panic disorder
  - (4) Generalized anxiety disorder



82. Which of the following disorder is not included in obsessive-compulsive and related disorders as per DSM-5?
- (1) Body dysmorphic disorder                      (2) Hypochondriasis  
(3) Skin picking disorder                            (4) Hair pulling disorder
83. Which one of the following specific phobias is strongly genetic?
- (1) Animal phobia                                      (2) Space phobia  
(3) Blood injury injection phobia                (4) Acrophobia
84. Which of the following stressors most often leads to psychological impairment that could be diagnosed as an adjustment disorder?
- (1) Loss of a job                                        (2) A plane crash  
(3) Rape    (4) All of the above
85. Which of the following selections is not associated with intermittent explosive disorder?
- (1) Patients may feel helpless before an episode.  
(2) The disorder usually grows less severe with age.  
(3) A predisposing factor in childhood is encephalitis.  
(4) Dopaminergic neurons mediate behavioral inhibition.
86. Which of the following does not resemble panic attack?
- (1) Symptoms of Pheochromocytoma              (2) Illicit stimulants  
(3) Psychomotor Epilepsy                            (4) GTCS (Generalised Tonic Clonic Seizure)
87. All are the examples of circadian rhythm sleep disorders, except –
- (1) paradoxical insomnia                            (2) jet lag disorder  
(3) shift work disorder                                (4) delayed sleep-wake phase disorder
88. Following are NREM-related sleep disorders, except –
- (1) recurrent isolated sleep paralysis            (2) confusional arousals  
(3) sleep walking                                        (4) sleep terrors
89. A poor prognostic factor for anorexia nervosa is –
- (1) absence of purging behaviour                (2) early age of onset  
(3) poor academic achievement                    (4) male gender

90. Which of the following statement is correct about people with dual role transvestism?
- (1) Cross dressing results in sexual arousal and gratification.
  - (2) There is sexual motivation for the cross dressing.
  - (3) The individual has desire for a permanent change to the opposite sex.
  - (4) The individual experiences a sense of appropriateness by wearing clothes of the other gender.
91. A 29-year-old man presents with erectile dysfunction. His history reveals excessive stress at work. Which of the following indicates a psychogenic rather than an organic cause for his sexual dysfunction?
- (1) Sudden onset of the erectile problem
  - (2) Erectile dysfunction occurs in all settings
  - (3) Loss of early-morning erections
  - (4) Preserved ejaculation despite impaired erection
92. Which impulse – control disorder is structured more like a substance use disorder?
- (1) Pyromania
  - (2) Pathological gambling
  - (3) Kleptomania
  - (4) Intermittent explosive disorder
93. A dysfunction in the hypocretin system plays a critical role in which of the following disorders?
- (1) Insomnia
  - (2) Sleepwalking
  - (3) Restless legs syndrome
  - (4) Narcolepsy
94. Which of the following is the most common comorbid disorder associated with anorexia nervosa?
- (1) Body dysmorphic disorder
  - (2) Bulimia
  - (3) Depression
  - (4) Obsessive-compulsive disorder
95. A useful diagnostic procedure for distinguishing between psychogenic and organic impotence is -
- (1) 24 – hours monitoring of serum gonadotropin hormone
  - (2) nasopharyngeal Electroencephalogram (EEG) recording
  - (3) testosterone challenge test
  - (4) monitoring of penile tumescence during sleep

96. Essential ingredient of Master and Johnson treatment of impotence is –
- (1) reassurance
  - (2) therapeutic alliance
  - (3) avoidance of the demand for performance
  - (4) adequate history taking
97. The Electroencephalogram (EEG) record showing sleep spindles and K-complex is normally recorded during which stage of sleep?
- (1) Stage – I
  - (2) Stage – II
  - (3) Stage – III
  - (4) Stage – IV
98. Following are the features of paranoid personality disorder, except –
- (1) hyper-sensitivity
  - (2) inability to relax
  - (3) expanded affectivity
  - (4) pervasive suspiciousness
99. A person with traits punctual, disciplinarian, parsimonious, clean liking, orderliness has personality –
- (1) dysthymia
  - (2) narcissistic
  - (3) schizotypal
  - (4) anankastic
100. Characteristic finding of schizoid personality is –
- (1) emotional coldness
  - (2) conversion disorder
  - (3) checking details of all things
  - (4) not concerned with disease
101. As per DSM-5 general personality disorder, cluster A includes all of the following personality disorders, except –
- (1) avoidant personality disorder
  - (2) schizoid personality disorder
  - (3) schizotypal personality disorder
  - (4) paranoid personality disorder
102. Which personality disorder is characterised by impulsiveness, labile mood, episodes of outbursts, poor self image?
- (1) Histrionic personality disorder
  - (2) Anankastic personality disorder
  - (3) Narcissistic personality disorder
  - (4) Emotionally unstable personality disorder

103. Which personality disorder is considered to be closely associated with bipolar diathesis?
- (1) Borderline personality                      (2) Narcissistic personality  
(3) Antisocial personality                      (4) Schizoid personality
104. A patient has tenacious sense of personal rights, leading on to repeated quarrels with neighbours. A personality disorder to be considered is –
- (1) anankastic personality disorder                      (2) passive aggressive personality disorder  
(3) paranoid personality disorder                      (4) borderline personality disorder
105. Antisocial personality disorder is associated with an increased risk for –
- (1) anxiety disorders                      (2) major depressive disorder  
(3) somatization disorder                      (4) All of the above
106. Which of the following best differentiates hypochondriasis from somatoform disorder?
- (1) Patients with hypochondriasis are concerned about symptoms rather than diagnosis.  
(2) Somatizing patients ask for treatment and symptom relief.  
(3) Somatizing patients are concerned about diagnosis.  
(4) Hypochondriacal patients ask for treatment rather than investigations.
107. True statement about diagnosing specific personality disorders include –
- (1) The diagnosis may not be made in children.  
(2) Antisocial personality disorder may be diagnosed in individuals younger than 18 years of age.  
(3) There is a potential sex bias in diagnosing personality disorders.  
(4) Real gender differences do not exist in the prevalence of personality disorders.
108. Which of the following is true regarding complicated and dysfunctional grief reactions?
- (1) Chronic grief is often highlighted by bitterness and idealization of the dead person.  
(2) Delayed grief refers to grief, which is both chronic and hypertrophic  
(3) Hypertrophic grief frequently takes on a short term course but intense.  
(4) Delayed grief occurs when social supports is unavailable to share the sorrow over the extended time.
109. Culture-bound syndromes in which dissociative fugue is a prominent feature include?
- (1) Amok                      (2) Latah  
(3) Piblokto                      (4) All of the above

110. Which of the following is consistent with 'Da Costa's syndrome'?
- (1) It is a culture bound syndrome found in North-America.
  - (2) Symptoms are similar to those of cardiac dysfunction.
  - (3) It is closely associated with depression.
  - (4) Syncope is prominent symptom.
111. Who coined the term 'Dhat syndrome'?
- (1) J. S. NEKI
  - (2) Vidyasagar
  - (3) N. N. Wig
  - (4) J. C. Bose
112. A term refers to an episode of sudden and intense anxiety that the penis (or in women, the vulva and nipples) will recede into the body and possible cause of death is –
- (1) koro
  - (2) amok
  - (3) latah
  - (4) arctic hysteria
113. Which statement regarding 'Brain Fag' is correct?
- (1) It causes patient to have difficulty in remembering and concentrating.
  - (2) It is condition of slowing of brain in elderly people.
  - (3) It is a somatoform disorder.
  - (4) It occurs as a result of eating brain infected by prions.
114. A drug which causes persistent penile erection accompanied severe pain (priapism) is -
- (1) Fluoxetine
  - (2) Bupropion
  - (3) Thioridazine
  - (4) Trazodone
115. Fever, pancytopenia, hypoglycemic coma, renal failure etc. are the common findings in a person who tried to commit suicide by –
- (1) Tricyclic antidepressants
  - (2) Olanzapine
  - (3) Acetaminophen
  - (4) Haloperidol
116. The type of suicide associated with people whose integration into society is so disturbed that customary norms cannot be followed –
- (1) egoistic suicide
  - (2) altruistic suicide
  - (3) anomic suicide
  - (4) para-suicide

117. Restraints are used when patients are too dangerous to themselves or others. Which of the following statement is true about restraints?
- (1) are contraindicated in patients with unstable medical conditions
  - (2) may worsen symptoms of delirium
  - (3) should be removed one at a time after the patient is under control
  - (4) All of the above
118. When eliciting suicide risk, which of the following questions should be avoided if possible?
- (1) Do you have any plans to kill yourself?
  - (2) Have you ever considered life is not worth living?
  - (3) Have you ever wanted to go to sleep and never wake up?
  - (4) None of the above
119. Which of the following statement about gender differences in suicide is false?
- (1) The suicide completion rate for males is three time higher than that of females.
  - (2) Males attempt suicide three times as often as females.
  - (3) Females choose methods that are less painful.
  - (4) Females have a greater margin of safety after suicide attempts than men.
120. All of the following are true, except –
- (1) a person who commit suicide, give definite warning about their intentions.
  - (2) suicidal persons are fully intent on dying.
  - (3) suicidal person is suicidal only for a limited period of time.
  - (4) suicidal person is not necessarily mentally ill.
121. A patient presented to the causality with history of sudden onset of palpitation, fear of impending doom, sweating and breathlessness. This lasted for about 10 to 15 minutes. All the investigations done were normal. Most likely diagnosis is –
- (1) cannabis intoxication
  - (2) hypoglycemia
  - (3) panic attack
  - (4) partial seizure

122. In management of suicide, always follow these principles, except –
- (1) through psychiatric assessment
  - (2) use of Electroconvulsive Therapy (ECT) for every suicidal patient
  - (3) close observation and searching patients belonging and weapon
  - (4) hospital admission for severely depressed and suicidal patient
123. Suicide among schizophrenic patients –
- (1) is most frequently secondary to command hallucinations
  - (2) occurs most often in the later years of the illness
  - (3) occurs most often in older female patients
  - (4) is approximately 10 percent
124. A schizophrenic patient who is also an alcoholic had previously attempted suicides on two occasions. She recently divorced her husband of 4 years. Of the following factors, which poses the greatest risk factor for suicide in this patient?
- (1) Alcoholism
  - (2) Divorce
  - (3) Gender
  - (4) Previous suicide attempts
125. Which of the following antipsychotics is a drug of choice for a patient with hepatic impairment?
- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) Risperidone | (2) Amisulpride |
| (3) Olanzapine  | (4) Quetiapine  |
126. Among the SSRIs, which drug appears to present the most risk of drug – drug interactions and is metabolised by the enzyme CYP 3A4 –
- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (1) paroxetine  | (2) fluoxetine |
| (3) fluvoxamine | (4) sertraline |
127. When comparing unilateral and bilateral ECT which of the following is true?
- (1) Memory deficits are less common with bilateral than unilateral ECT
  - (2) Unilateral ECT is most effective at 2.5 times the seizure threshold
  - (3) Unilateral ECT is more effective compared to bilateral
  - (4) Bilateral ECT acts faster than unilateral ECT

128. The lower incidence of extrapyramidal side-effects due to clozapine compared to haloperidol is possibly related to –
- (1) duration of D2 receptor occupancy
  - (2) glutamate blockade
  - (3) GABA release at basal ganglia
  - (4) intrinsic partial agonistic activity at the D2 receptor
129. Which of the following statement is true about plasma levels of clozapine?
- (1) Plasma level monitoring is recommended once weekly for the first 6 months.
  - (2) Plasma level increase when a smoker stops smoking.
  - (3) In schizophrenia the recommended plasma level is 150 µg/L.
  - (4) Plasma level is decreased by fluoxetine.
130. California Rocket fuel is combination of the following drugs –
- (1) venlafaxine and mirtazapine
  - (2) desvenlafaxine and escitalopram
  - (3) venlafaxine and lithium
  - (4) desvenlafaxine and bupropion
131. Which antipsychotic depot injection produces “Post injection syndrome”?
- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| (1) Aripiprazole | (2) Risperidone  |
| (3) Olanzapine   | (4) Paliperidone |
132. Which antipsychotic is known to cause most QT - interval prolongation?
- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) Olanzapine  | (2) Ziprasidone |
| (3) Risperidone | (4) Haloperidol |
133. A patient treated with anti-psychotics for 5 - years, develops peri-oral-bucco-linguo and masticatory movements, diagnosis is –
- (1) akathisia
  - (2) muscular dystonia
  - (3) tardive - dyskinesia
  - (4) neuroleptic malignant syndrome



134. The obsolete treatment in psychiatry is –
- (1) electro-convulsive therapy                      (2) psychosurgery  
(3) insulin coma therapy                              (4) light therapy
135. Atropine is used before electro-convulsive therapy–
- (1) to give anesthesia                                      (2) to reduce oral secretions  
(3) to reduce memory loss                              (4) to fasten antidepressant effects
136. Which statement is wrong about clozapine drug treatment?
- (1) The risk of seizure is about 4% in patients taking more than 600 mg a day.  
(2) Agranulocytosis is most common drug related adverse effect.  
(3) During the first 6 months of treatment weekly WBC counts are indicated to monitor.  
(4) Clozapine should be discontinued if the WBC count is below 3000 cells / mm<sup>3</sup>.
137. Which statement is false regarding pharmacologic actions of Lithium?
- (1) Rapidly and completely absorbed after oral administration.  
(2) Lithium does not bind to plasma proteins, not metabolised.  
(3) The Blood-Brain barrier permits rapid passage of lithium.  
(4) The plasma half life is increased after more than one year administration.
138. A 45-year-old man with schizoaffective disorder is on lithium, sertraline, lorazepam and olanzapine. He develops low sodium levels and complains of extreme lethargy. The most likely offending agent is –
- (1) sertraline    (2) lithium  
(3) olanzapine    (4) benzodiazepines
139. Which of the following statements about children are correct?
- (A) Children are passive recipients of knowledge.  
(B) Children are problem solvers.  
(C) Children are scientific investigators.  
(D) Children are active explorers of the environment.

Answer -

- (1) A, B, C, D    (2) A, B and C  
(3) A, B and D    (4) B, C and D

140. Common form of pica is –
- (1) Trichophagia
  - (2) Geophagia
  - (3) Lithophagia
  - (4) Pagophagia
141. Following are causes of fetal malformation, except –
- (1) diabetes mellitus in mother
  - (2) ionising radiation
  - (3) hypertension in mother
  - (4) maternal infection (Rubella)
142. In an assessment of 7-year-old boy with mental retardation, you observe large ears, large testes with normal penis and absence of pubic hair. What is the most common cause of mental retardation?
- (1) Down's syndrome
  - (2) XXY syndrome
  - (3) Adrenogenital syndrome
  - (4) Fragile – X – syndrome
143. Tics typically present for the first time during which development stage?
- (1) Infancy
  - (2) Prepuberty
  - (3) Latency
  - (4) Adolescence
144. A two-year-old girl child is brought to the out patient with features of hand wringing stereotype movement, impairment of language and communication development, breath holding spells, poor social skills and deceleration of head growth after 6 months of age. The most likely diagnosis is –
- (1) Asperger's syndrome
  - (2) Rett's syndrome
  - (3) Fragile - X - syndrome
  - (4) Atypical Autism
145. Ppropf schizophrenia is –
- (1) schizophrenia with mood disorder
  - (2) mental retardation with conduct disorder
  - (3) mental retardation with schizophrenia
  - (4) schizophrenia with attention deficit hyperkinetic disorder
146. Attention deficit hyperkinetic disorder leads all, except –
- (1) intellectual backwardness
  - (2) schizophrenia
  - (3) conduct disorder
  - (4) depression

147. Major cause of severe mental retardation is –
- (1) Down's syndrome (2) Birth asphyxia  
(3) Epilepsy (4) Korsakoff's syndrome
148. Following are true of infantile autism, except –
- (1) stereotyped movements (2) echolalia  
(3) communication defect (4) normal intellect
149. Which criteria is not true about Autism spectrum disorder?
- (1) Sex ratio (M:F) is 4:1.  
(2) Family history of schizophrenia increases the Autism spectrum disorder in offsprings.  
(3) Age of onset is during early developmental period (Begins before age of 3 years).  
(4) Grand mal seizures in 4-32% of cases.
150. Which of the following is not a test to assess Intelligence Quotient?
- (1) Raven's Progressive Matrices (2) Vineland Social Maturity Scale  
(3) Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (4) Binet Kamat Test
151. Who coined the term 'organ inferiority'?
- (1) Alfred Adler (2) Franz Alexander  
(3) Gordon Allport (4) Eric Berne
152. Which of the following disorders is generally not comorbid with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)?
- (1) Attention-Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)  
(2) Rett syndrome  
(3) Selective mutism  
(4) Intellectual disability (intellectual development disorder)
153. Which is not a neurotic trait?
- (1) Enuresis (2) Thumb sucking  
(3) Competitiveness (4) Stammering

154. The following are the clinical and diagnostic features of enuresis, except –
- (1) voiding of urine or bed wetting atleast two times per week for 3 consecutive months duration
  - (2) the child must exhibit a developmental age of atleast 7 years
  - (3) urinating into clothes can be voluntary
  - (4) voiding of urine into clothes can be at day time
155. All are key factors in observational learning theory given by Bandura, except –
- (1) attention
  - (2) retention
  - (3) motivation
  - (4) stimulus control
156. As per Jean Piaget's theory, the development stage of concrete operations is having following characteristics, except –
- (1) Operational thought
  - (2) Syllogistic reasoning
  - (3) Conservation and reversibility
  - (4) Hypothetico-deductive thinking
157. According to Mary Ainsworth, which type is a severe form of insecure attachment –
- (1) Insecure – Disorganised
  - (2) Insecure – Avoidant
  - (3) Insecure – Ambivalent
  - (4) Insecure – Anxious
158. Which is the first non-stimulant drug effective for the treatment of ADHD in children, adolescent and adult?
- (1) Armodafinil
  - (2) Atomoxetine
  - (3) Methylphenidate
  - (4) Dextroamphetamine
159. When a child gets bored while doing a task, it is a sign that -
- (1) the task may have become mechanically repetitive
  - (2) the child is not intelligent
  - (3) the child is not capable of learning
  - (4) the child needs to be disciplined
160. Coprolalia is found in –
- (1) Alcoholic intoxication
  - (2) Tourette's syndrome
  - (3) Mania
  - (4) Delirium
161. Operant conditioning procedures for increasing a behaviour in children are all, except –
- (1) negative reinforcement
  - (2) time out
  - (3) modelling
  - (4) positive reinforcement

162. Behaviour therapy to change maladaptive behaviour in children, using response as reinforcement, uses the principle of –
- (1) Classical conditioning
  - (2) Modelling
  - (3) Social learning
  - (4) Operant conditioning
163. First line treatment for childhood depression includes –
- (1) tricyclic antidepressant
  - (2) selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor
  - (3) electro-convulsive therapy
  - (4) individual psychotherapy
164. Atomoxetine is useful in children with ADHD. The mechanism of action is by –
- (1) Norepinephrine reuptake inhibition
  - (2) Serotonin potentiation
  - (3) GABA potentiation
  - (4) Membrane stabilization
165. All of the following are the 'Types of Temperament' as per Thomas and Chess classification of temperament, except –
- (1) easy
  - (2) difficult
  - (3) slow to warm up
  - (4) effortful control
166. Stimulants are useful in ADHD. The symptom that best responds to stimulants is –
- (1) Insomnia
  - (2) Hyperactivity
  - (3) Inattention
  - (4) Motor tics
167. Gross cognitive function in geriatric patient is most commonly assessed by –
- (1) Mini – mental status examination
  - (2) Finger tapping
  - (3) Boston naming test
  - (4) Wechsler adult intelligence scale
168. A 70-year-old patient was taking tablet sertraline for depression since 10 days as prescribed by physician, but his condition worsened, he developed nausea, headache, irritability, muscle weakness and cramps. What should be the next approach?
- (1) No need to worry and advise to continue the same medicine
  - (2) Urgent brain MRI is needed
  - (3) Investigate for serum electrolyte especially sodium level
  - (4) Increase the dose of sertraline

169. The primary inhibitory neurotransmitter, (gamma) – aminobutyric acid (GABA), in the brain is notably depleted in which of the following neuropsychiatric disorders?
- (1) Pick's disease (2) Vascular dementia  
(3) Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (4) Huntington's disease
170. A 72-year-old patient with bipolar illness experiences more side-effects when taking the same medication that he was prescribed 30 years ago, when he was 42 years old. Which of the following is a possible explanation?
- (1) Reduced proportion of body fat  
(2) Increased liver enzyme activity  
(3) Increased renal clearance of drugs  
(4) Increased protein-binding fraction
171. A 59-year-old man has a small, spastic tongue with significant difficulty in pronouncing consonants. On neurological examination, he has a brisk jaw jerk. Which of the following is the most likely explanation for the above presentation?
- (1) Bulbar palsy (2) Pseudo bulbar palsy  
(3) Myasthenia gravis (4) Extrapyramidal dysarthria
172. Prevalence of major depression among patient with dementia is –
- (1) 10% (2) 50%  
(3) 15% (4) 20%
173. All of the following are side effects of donepezil, except –
- (1) diarrhoea (2) tachycardia  
(3) loss of appetite (4) frequent urination
174. All of the following are requirements for testamentary capacity, except –
- (1) a person is not under the effect of drug  
(2) age above 18 years  
(3) soundness of mind is confirmed  
(4) two close relatives are present

175. Out of the following, which one is not a Transcranial Brain Stimulation Technique?
- (1) ECT (2) rTMS  
(3) VNS (4) tDCS
176. Following are the objectives of National Mental Health Programme, except –
- (1) To ensure availability and accessibility of minimum mental healthcare for all in the foreseeable future.  
(2) To encourage application of mental health knowledge in general healthcare and in social development.  
(3) A mental hospital at every district Headquarter of India.  
(4) To promote community participation in the mental health service.
177. According to MHCA – 2017, Hospitalization / treatment under emergency conditions is valid up to how many hours?
- (1) 24 hours (2) 72 hours  
(3) 48 hours (4) 12 hours
178. As per MHCA – 2017, who chairs the Mental Health Review Board?
- (1) District Collector (2) District Psychiatrist  
(3) District Judge (4) District Chief Medical Officer
179. District Mental Health Programme in our country was first implemented in July 1985 in –
- (1) Varanasi (2) Pondicherry  
(3) Bellary (4) Bangalore
180. Match the following
- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| (A) National Mental Health Programme               | (a) 2017 |
| (B) National Mental Care Act                       | (b) 1982 |
| (C) Mental Health Act                              | (c) 1985 |
| (D) Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act | (d) 1987 |
- 
- |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| (1) | b   | a   | d   | c   |
| (2) | a   | b   | c   | d   |
| (3) | b   | d   | a   | c   |
| (4) | b   | a   | c   | d   |

Space for Rough Work / रफ कार्य के लिए जगह