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39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

SCFHS Remote

PSYCH

Psychiatry Exam

Uploaded by Community A

EDITION

Original Demo

QUESTIONS

6

ISSUED

October 14, 2026

Before you begin

What this is

6 practice questions for SCFHS Remote **PSYCH**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key - the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **PSYCH**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

Licence

Free Mometrix practice demo. The complete question bank is available through a paid account.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

A patient has a pervasive pattern of unstable relationships, an unstable self-image, marked impulsivity, recurrent suicidal gestures, and intense affective instability. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☐ A Avoidant personality disorder
- ☐ B Narcissistic personality disorder
- ☒ C Borderline personality disorder
- ☐ D Antisocial personality disorder

ANSWER C

WHY Borderline personality disorder is defined by a pervasive pattern of instability in interpersonal relationships, self-image, affect, and impulse control, together with marked efforts to avoid abandonment and recurrent self-harm or suicidal behavior.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

An 80-year-old man has a gradual 3-year decline in memory, gets lost in familiar places, and can no longer manage his finances. He remains alert and oriented to person and place but cannot recall recent events or learn new information. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☐ A Delirium
- ☒ B Major neurocognitive disorder due to Alzheimer's disease
- ☐ C Vascular neurocognitive disorder
- ☐ D Normal age-related cognitive decline

ANSWER B

WHY The clinical picture—a gradual, insidious onset over years with prominent episodic memory impairment and decline in independent functioning (managing finances, spatial disorientation) in an elderly patient—is classic for major neurocognitive disorder due to Alzheimer's disease. Delirium has acute onset, fluctuating course, and impaired attention/consciousness. Vascular neurocognitive disorder typically shows stepwise decline with focal neurological signs. Normal aging does not produce this magnitude of functional impairment.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

A 72-year-old patient has a gradual decline in memory and language over 3 years. The patient remains alert, has intact consciousness, and has no acute focal neurologic deficits. Which diagnosis is most likely?

- ☐ A Major depressive disorder with pseudodementia
- ☒ B Major neurocognitive disorder due to Alzheimer disease
- ☐ C Delirium
- ☐ D Lewy body disease with fluctuating consciousness

ANSWER B

WHY Major neurocognitive disorder due to Alzheimer disease typically presents with an insidious, progressive decline in one or more cognitive domains, relatively clear consciousness, and no sudden acute onset. Delirium is characterized by acute disturbance in attention and awareness, while Lewy body disease commonly includes visual hallucinations, parkinsonism, and fluctuations.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

A 26-year-old woman has a long-standing pattern of unstable relationships, frantic efforts to avoid real or imagined abandonment, identity disturbance, impulsivity, recurrent self-harm, and chronic feelings of emptiness. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☐ A Antisocial personality disorder
- ☒ B Borderline personality disorder
- ☐ C Histrionic personality disorder
- ☐ D Narcissistic personality disorder
- ☐ E Dependent personality disorder

ANSWER B

WHY Borderline personality disorder is defined by a pervasive pattern of instability in interpersonal relationships, self-image, and affect, with marked impulsivity, beginning by early adulthood and present in a variety of contexts. The classic features - fear of abandonment, identity disturbance, impulsivity, self-harm, and chronic emptiness - fit this diagnosis. The other listed personality disorders do not encompass this combination of features.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

A patient with stable schizophrenia has been on clozapine for 2 years with good response. He now refuses blood monitoring. He understands the risks of agranulocytosis and the consequences of not being monitored. There is no evidence of acute psychosis affecting his decision. What is the most appropriate approach?

- ☐ A Administer clozapine under physical restraint
- ☒ B Respect his decision, discontinue clozapine, and offer an alternative antipsychotic
- ☐ C Ignore the refusal since clozapine is essential
- ☐ D Obtain court authorization to force treatment without further assessment

ANSWER B

WHY The patient demonstrates capacity: he understands the relevant information and appreciates the consequences of his decision. Forced treatment without capacity or a legal override is ethically and legally unjustified. The appropriate response is to respect his autonomy, stop clozapine, and offer a safer alternative antipsychotic.

QUESTION 6

MULTIPLE CHOICE

A 50-year-old man with major depressive disorder is started on venlafaxine. Which of the following mechanisms best describes how this medication exerts its antidepressant effect? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Inhibition of serotonin reuptake
- ☐ **B** Inhibition of dopamine reuptake
- ☒ **C** Inhibition of norepinephrine reuptake
- ☐ **D** Direct agonism of postsynaptic 5-HT_{1A} receptors
- ☐ **E** Inhibition of monoamine oxidase
- ☐ **F** Inhibition of GABA transaminase

ANSWER A - C

WHY Venlafaxine is a serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (SNRI). Its antidepressant effect is mediated primarily by blocking the serotonin transporter (SERT) and, at higher doses, the norepinephrine transporter (NET). It does not directly agonize 5-HT_{1A} receptors, has minimal dopamine reuptake activity, and does not inhibit monoamine oxidase.