

## ASSESSMENT OF 30 MCQs

**FPSC NO : 51**  
**MCQs on SCHIZOPHRENIA**  
**Submission DEADLINE : 9 APRIL 2013 12 NOON**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- To submit answers to the following multiple choice questions, you are required to log on to the College On-line Portal ([www.cfps2online.org](http://www.cfps2online.org)).
- Attempt ALL the following multiple choice questions.
- There is only ONE correct answer for each question.
- The answers should be submitted to the College of Family Physicians Singapore via the College On-line Portal before the submission deadline stated above.

1. The first psychotic episode of schizophrenia is often preceded by a prodromal phase lasting weeks or even years. Which of the following symptoms is **NOT** consistent with the prodromal phase?
  - (A) Delusions.
  - (B) Sleep disturbance.
  - (C) Poor concentration.
  - (D) Irritability.
  - (E) Anxiety.
2. About the symptoms that may be present in a patient with schizophrenia, which of the following symptoms is **LEAST LIKELY** to be present?
  - (A) Hallucinations.
  - (B) Delusions.
  - (C) Alogia.
  - (D) Grandiosity.
  - (E) Anhedonia.
3. About the age of onset of schizophrenia in men, which of the following is **CORRECT**?
  - (A) 10 – 20 years.
  - (B) 15 – 25 years.
  - (C) 20 – 30 years.
  - (D) 25 – 35 years.
  - (E) 30 – 40 years.
4. The genetic vulnerability in schizophrenia arises from a complex combination of multiple genes of small effect. Which of the following lifetime risk of schizophrenia is **CORRECT**?
  - (A) 25% for a child with patients who do not have the disorder.
  - (B) 13% for a child with one parent with schizophrenia.
  - (C) 30% for a child with both parents with schizophrenia.
  - (D) 60% for a child with a monozygotic twin with schizophrenia.
  - (E) The genetic vulnerability is too small to be of predictive value.
5. With regards to the longitudinal course of schizophrenia, what is proportion of patients will have a good outcome?
  - (A) Less than 10%.
  - (B) Less than 20%.
  - (C) Less than 30%.
  - (D) Less than 40%.
  - (E) Less than 50%.
6. The Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) score is used to assess the level of functioning. What is the GAF score that defines recovery in schizophrenia?
  - (A) 45 or more.
  - (B) 50 or more.
  - (C) 55 or more.
  - (D) 60 or more.
  - (E) 65 or more.
7. In the Singapore EPIP, patients rated their satisfaction with the service provided by EPIP on the Client Satisfaction Questionnaire 8 (CSQ-8). At the end of 2 years what was the proportion of patients who rated the level of satisfaction as “good or better”
  - (A) 78.9%
  - (B) 84.9%
  - (C) 88.9%
  - (D) 94.9%
  - (E) 98.9%
8. The concept of early intervention for psychosis resulted in several intervention sites being set up across the world. Which of the following matching of programme and site is **CORRECT**?
  - (A) Early Assessment Service for Young People with Early Psychosis Programme – Norway.
  - (B) TIPS – Hong Kong.

- (C) Lambeth Early Onset (LEO) Service – London.
- (D) The Prevention and Early Psychosis Program for Psychosis (PEPP) – Calgary.
- (E) Early Psychosis Program – Ontario.

**9. The five most disabling conditions suffered by mankind are matched with their ranked order. Which of the matching is CORRECT?**

- (A) First – Dementia
- (B) Second – Quadriplegia
- (C) Third – Psychosis.
- (D) Fourth – Paraplegia
- (E) Fifth – Blindness.

**10. Between April 2007 and March 2011, EPIP screened 1293 individuals and accepted 815 into the programme. What is the biggest referral source of such individuals?**

- (A) Counsellor from welfare organization or school.
- (B) Police or Court.
- (C) General Practice or Polyclinic.
- (D) Hospital.
- (E) Relatives, friends or self.

**11. Schizophrenia is a complex, heterogeneous, and disabling psychiatric disorder. What is its worldwide prevalence rate?**

- (A) 1%
- (B) 2%
- (C) 4%
- (D) 6%
- (E) 8%

**12. Bipolar disorder with psychotic features is a differential diagnosis of schizophrenia. Which of the following supports a diagnosis of Bipolar disorder?**

- (A) Rapid onset and family history of affective disorder.
- (B) Hallucinations.
- (C) Paranoia.
- (D) Disorganised speech.
- (E) Low energy.

**13. Mental changes can occur with prescribed medications. Which of the medications and the mental changes is CORRECTLY paired?**

- (A) Corticosteroids and depression.
- (B) Antidepressants and insomnia.
- (C) Beta-blockers and mania.
- (D) Anticholinergics and somnolence.
- (E) Levodopa and hallucinations.

**14. A schizoid personality disorder shares a common clinical feature with schizophrenia. What is it?**

- (A) Anhedonia.
- (B) Asociality.
- (C) Alogia.
- (D) Avolition.
- (E) Delusional.

**15. A proportion of patients with schizophrenia have co-morbid psychiatric or medical conditions. What is the prevalence?**

- (A) More than 30%
- (B) More than 40%
- (C) More than 50%
- (D) More than 60%
- (E) More than 70%

**16. What does the acronym GPPP stand for in the context of the collaboration between family doctors and the Institute of Mental Health in Singapore?**

- (A) General Practitioner-Patient Project.
- (B) Generalist-Psychiatrist-Patient Partnership.
- (C) GP Partnership Programme.
- (D) General Practitioners' Psychosis Project.
- (E) Generalist-Patient Psychosis Programme.

**17. The GPPP is a collaboration for the care and management of patients with mental illness in the community. What is the type of patients managed in this collaboration?**

- (A) Socially isolated patients.
- (B) High risk patients.
- (C) Unemployed patients.
- (D) Financially needy patients.
- (E) Stable patients.

**18. About the patients suitable to be referred to family doctors in the GPPP, which of the following inclusion criteria is CORRECT?**

- (A) Patients not hospitalized within the last 6 months.
- (B) Patients requiring the same maintenance medications for the last 6 weeks.
- (C) Patients who are unemployed.
- (D) Patients who cannot afford expensive consultation fees.
- (E) Patients staying alone.

**19. About the patients suitable to be referred to family doctors in the GPPP, which of the following IS NOT an exclusion criteria?**

- (A) Olanzapine prescription.
- (B) Disruptive personality disorder.
- (C) Substance use.
- (D) Formal psychotherapy.
- (E) Benzodiazepine-only prescription.

**20. About the satisfaction with the GPPP collaboration, what is the level of patient satisfaction in the 2011 survey?**

- (A) 58.1%
- (B) 62.1%
- (C) 78.6%
- (D) 82.1%
- (E) 98.6%

- 21. One of the problems of schizophrenia is the high rate of relapse of psychotic symptoms. What is the proportion of patients who may relapse within a year of being hospitalized?**
- (A) Up to 20%.  
(B) Up to 25%.  
(C) Up to 30%.  
(D) Up to 35%.  
(E) Up to 40%.
- 22. Treatment resistant schizophrenia is defined as little or no symptomatic response to at least 2 antipsychotic trials of treatment at therapeutic dose range and adequate trial of treatment duration. What is defined as adequate treatment duration?**
- (A) At least 4 weeks.  
(B) At least 6 weeks.  
(C) At least 8 weeks.  
(D) At least 10 weeks.  
(E) At least 12 weeks.
- 23. In a patient with proven treatment resistant schizophrenia, what is the drug of choice?**
- (A) Aripiprazole.  
(B) Haloperidol.  
(C) Olanzapine.  
(D) Risperidone.  
(E) Clozapine.
- 24. Early recognition of an impending relapse helps in early treatment and avoidance of hospitalization. Which of the following is an early symptom?**
- (A) Hallucinations.  
(B) Delusions.  
(C) Difficulty concentrating.  
(D) Asociality.  
(E) Anhedonia.
- 25. About relapse in schizophrenia, identification of triggers is important. Which of the following is the LEAST LIKELY trigger?**
- (A) Cocaine use.  
(B) Alcohol use.  
(C) Cannabis use.  
(D) Low expressed emotion of caregivers.  
(E) Alcohol usage.
- 26. Antipsychotics used in treatment of schizophrenia are heterogeneous compounds. They nevertheless share a common effect that is efficacious. What is that?**
- (A) They all block 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> neuroreceptors.  
(B) They all block D<sub>2</sub> dopamine neuroreceptors.  
(C) They all block M<sub>1</sub> muscarinic neuroreceptors.  
(D) They all block  $\alpha$ <sub>1</sub>-adrenergic neuroreceptors.  
(E) They all block H<sub>1</sub> histamine neuroreceptors.
- 27. The typical antipsychotics or First generation antipsychotics are divided by potency into high, intermediate and low. Which of the following has low potency?**
- (A) Thioridazine.  
(B) Haloperidol.  
(C) Perphenazine.  
(D) Trifluoperazine.  
(E) Fluphenazine.
- 28. In a patient with osteoporosis, an antipsychotic that does not raise prolactin levels is desired. Which of the following antipsychotic will therefore be a good choice?**
- (A) Thiothixene.  
(B) Aripiprazole.  
(C) Risperidone.  
(D) Chlorpromazine.  
(E) Thioridazine.
- 29. A patient with schizophrenia has a BMI of 29. Which of the following antipsychotics will be a good choice?**
- (A) Haloperidol.  
(B) Quetiapine.  
(C) Olanzapine.  
(D) Ziprasidone.  
(E) Clozapine.
- 30. Akathisia is an extrapyramidal symptom of antipsychotic therapy. Apart from dose reduction, which of the following medications helps to ameliorate this adverse effect?**
- (A) Benzodiazepine.  
(B) Vitamin D.  
(C) Propranolol.  
(D) Baclofen.  
(E) Dantrolene.