

Test «Psychiatry and narcology»

1.	Ambulance was called to a 48 y.o. man. From the words of relatives he has had three episodes of lost consciousness and attacks during the day. On examination: the following fit is observed: patient is unconscious, fell on the floor, tonic and then clonic convulsions of trunk and extremities happened. The attack lasted for 4 minute, ended by involuntary urination. What type of attack was observed?
<i>A</i>	Episode of hysteria
<i>B</i>	Major epileptic seizure *
<i>C</i>	Absence
<i>D</i>	Vegetatic crisis
<i>E</i>	Fainting
2.	A 31 y.o. patient has had mental disorder for a long time. He suffers from insomnia for a long time. He has developed fears, suicidal thoughts, tried to hang himself. His mood is depressed, he refuses from treatment. What measures are the most expedient for the prevention of suicide?
<i>A</i>	Strict home supervision
<i>B</i>	Admission to the neurological department
<i>C</i>	Out-patient treatment
<i>D</i>	Psychotherapeutic conversation
<i>E</i>	Admission to the mental hospital *
3.	A 24 y.o. emotionally-labile woman presents with irritation, depressed mood, palpitation, shooting pain in the heart area, generalized fatigue following the divorce. On examination: palm hyperhydrosis, pulse rate- 72-78 bpm, labile, heart without changes. ECG is normal. What is the most probable pathology in this case?
<i>A</i>	Schizophrenia
<i>B</i>	Ipochondric neurosis
<i>C</i>	Neurasthenia *
<i>D</i>	Compulsive neurosis
<i>E</i>	Depressive neurosis
4.	A female, aged 20, after smoking notices a peculiar inebriation with the feeling of burst of energy, elation, irreality and changing of surroundings: the world gets full of bright colours, the objects change their dimensions, people's faces get cartoon features, loss of time and space judgement. What is the most likely diagnosis?
<i>A</i>	Cannabism
<i>B</i>	Morphinism
<i>C</i>	Barbiturism
<i>D</i>	Nicotinism
<i>E</i>	Cocainism *
5.	A 75 y.o patient can not tell the month, date and season of the year. After long deliberations she manages to tellher name. She is in irritable and dissatisfied mood. She always carries a bundle with belongings with her, hides a parcel with bread, shoes in her underwear in her

	bosom as well as "invaluable books". What is the most probable diagnosis?
A	Atherosclerotic (lacunar) dementia
B	Senile dementia *
C	Presenile melancholia
D	Behaviour disorder
E	Dissociated personality (psychopathy)
6.	A patient aged 18 with a cranial injury was in comatose state during several hours. In post-comatose period gets tired quickly, non-productive in dialog – in the beginning answers 2-3 questions, then gets tired and can not understand the point of the question. Which psychotropic should be given to the patient to prevent psychoorganic syndrome?
A	Antidepressants
B	Neuroleptics
C	Stimulators
D	Tranquillisers
E	Nootropics *
7.	Ambulance was called to a 48 y.o. man. According to the relatives he has had three episodes of lost consciousness and attacks during the day. Patient is unconscious, fell on the floor, tonic and then clonic convulsions of trunk and extremities happened. The attack lasted for 4 minutes, ended by involuntary urination. What type of attack was observed?
A	Absence
B	Vegetative crisis
C	Major epileptic seizure *
D	Episode of hysteria
E	Fainting
8.	A 7 y.o. girl has mild form of varicella. Headache, weakness, vertigo, tremor of her limbs, ataxia, then mental confusion appeared on the 5th day of illness. Meningeal signs are negative. Cerebrospinal fluid examination is normal. How can you explain these signs?
A	Encephalitis *
B	Meningitis
C	Meningoencephalitis
D	Myelitis
E	Neurotoxic syndrome
9.	A patient is 16 y.o. In the last year his behaviour has gradually changed: he secluded himself, was not interested in communication with friends, in learning. He became indifferent towards relatives, motivelessly rude, was speaking or laughing to himself. He answers the questions formally correctly, laconically. Considers himself to be absolutely healthy but a little tired, says, he's thinking about writing a book "Projection of humanity on the plane of Universe". He always has a copybook with which is full of a great many of the same daggers. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A	Schizoid personality disorder
B	Depressive disorder
C	Schizophrenia *
D	Autistic personality disorder

E	Pick's disease
10	A 70 y.o. man is ill with ischemic heart disease. His mood is evidently depressed, anxious. As a result of continuous sleeplessness he has got fears, suicidal thoughts. He would sit for a long time in the same pose, answer after a pause, in a low, monotonous voice. His face has a look of suffering, pain, fear. What is the main psychopathologic syndrome?
A	Paranoid syndrome
B	Depressive syndrome *
C	Asthenic syndrome
D	Phobic syndrome
E	Obsessive syndrome
11	A 31 y.o. patient has had mental disorder for a long time. He suffers from insomnia for a long time. He has got fears, suicidal thoughts, tried to hang himself. His mood is depressed, he refuses from treatment. What measures are the most expedient for the prevention of suicide?
A	Out-patient treatment
B	Admission to the neurological department
C	Admission to the mental hospital *
D	Psychotherapeutic conversation
E	Strict supervision at home
12	A patient of a somatic hospital has got psychomotor agitation as a result of high fever: he tried to run about the department; thought that some water was running down the walls, he pretended to see rats and cockroaches on the floor. Claimed he were in a hostel, recognized his "acquaintances". After introduction of sedative drugs he fell asleep. In the morning he remembered this condition. What psychopathologic syndrome is it?
A	Maniacal syndrome
B	Oneiric syndrome
C	Twilight disorder of consciousness
D	Hallucinatory paranoid syndrome
E	Delirium *
13	A 5 y.o. girl was by accident closed in a dark room for several minutes. When the door was opened, the child was standing motionless in the middle of the room staring at one point, her face had a look of terror, she didn't respond to any stimuli. 40 minutes after her state changed into crying. On the next day she could remember nothing of this incident. What is the most probable mechanism of this reaction?
A	Exogenously organic
B	Endogenic
C	Psychogenic *
D	Endogenically organic
E	Conditioned reflex
14	Patient 27 y.o. was hospitalized to the psychiatric hospital for the 4-th time during 2 years. Heard voices commenting on his actions, had delusions of persecution (was sure that the Mafia wanted to kill him). After a course of treatment with neuroleptics was discharged

	from hospital with the diagnosis of schizophrenia, state of remission. The secondary prevention of the relapses of schizophrenia requires:
A	Psychoanalytic treatment
B	Long-term hospitalization
C	Psychiatric observation
D	Participation in a self-help group
E	Supportive treatment with neuroleptics of prolonged action *
15	A 30 y.o. man was always reserved by nature. He never consulted psychiatrists. He complains of headache, sensation "as if something bursts, moves, bubbles under his skin". Objectively: no pathology was revealed. What is the most probable psychopathologic symptom in this case?
A	Cenestopathy *
B	Paresthesia
C	Hallucination
D	Hypersthesia
E	Dysmorphopsia
16	A 14 y.o. girl got a bad mark at the lesson of math as well as teacher's reprimand that made her cry for a long time. At the end of the lesson she suddenly lost consciousness and fell down. Objectively: skin is of pale pink colour, Ps- 100 bpm, satisfactory, AP- 110/70 mm Hg. Eyelids are closed and don't give away to the tries of their opening. There are no evident injuries. What is the provisional diagnosis?
A	Long QT syndrome
B	Epilepsy
C	Vagotonic syncope
D	Hysteric syncope *
E	Sympathicotonic collapse
17	A 43 y.o. patient complains of periodical pain attacks in the right half of her face. The attack is characterized by spasm of mimetic muscles of the right face's half, reddening of skin on this side. Blood has no pathologies. She was diagnosed with right-sided trifacial neuralgia. What medication should be prescribed?
A	Prednisolone
B	Finlepsin *
C	Actovegine
D	Analgin
E	Indometacin
18	A female 28 years old patient became depressed, her mood is melancholic; this state is accompanied by hypobulia, hypokinesia, slow speed of thinking. Her attitude towards her past, present and future is pessimistic. The pathogenetic mechanism of this state is supposed to involve dysfunction in the:
A	Hypothalamus *
B	Frontal lobes
C	Pituitary
D	Hippocampus

<i>E</i>	Corpus callosum
19	The observed patient's movements are retarded, she answers no questions. Sometimes she spontaneously stays in strange postures. It is possible to set her body and limbs into different positions artificially. If the psychiatrist lifts her arm or leg, so that she remains standing on the other leg, the patient can stay in such a position for quite a long time. Name the probable disorder:
<i>A</i>	Dissociative stupor, dissociative psychosis
<i>B</i>	Depressive stupor, bipolar disorder
<i>C</i>	Apathetic stupor, schizophrenia
<i>D</i>	Psychogenic stupor, stress disorder
<i>E</i>	Catatonic stupor, schizophrenia *
20	An excited patient constantly tries to look into the next room because he is sure of his friends' presence. He claims to hear his friends and other people talking although no-one is there. He tries to persuade his doctor that people in the next room are disputing about "his punishment", repeats aloud phrases he has allegedly heard from the next room. What state is it?
<i>A</i>	Confabulations
<i>B</i>	Verbal illusions
<i>C</i>	Delusion
<i>D</i>	Obsessional ideas
<i>E</i>	Acute hallucinosis *
21	A 60 year old patient has been suffering from arterial hypertension for 15 years. After recurrent stroke she started complaining about amotivational bad mood, problems with attention-concentration; she forgets to close the entrance door, cannot recall events of the last day. Computer tomography shows areas of postinfarction changes in the cortical postfrontal regions. What is the most probable diagnosis?
<i>A</i>	Dissociative amnesia
<i>B</i>	Vascular dementia *
<i>C</i>	Huntington's chorea
<i>D</i>	Pick's disease
<i>E</i>	Alzheimer's disease
22	A 70 year old man is suffering from coronary heart disease. His mood is evidently depressed, anxious. As a result of continuous sleeplessness he has got fears, suicidal thoughts. He would sit for a long time in the same pose, answer after a pause, in a low, monotonous voice. His face has a look of suffering, pain, fear. What is the main psychopathologic syndrome?
<i>A</i>	Obsessive syndrome
<i>B</i>	Paranoid syndrome
<i>C</i>	Asthenic syndrome
<i>D</i>	Phobic syndrome
<i>E</i>	Depressive syndrome *
23	A 34 year old female patient has been suffering from anxious depression accompanied by

.	panic attacks for 2 years. She has been a patient of a psychotherapist. Treatment resulted in incomplete remission. The patient had to break off psychotherapy because of moving to a new place of residence. Soon after this her condition grew significantly worse, she was almost permanently anxious, panic attacks turned up 5-6 times a day and were accompanied by palpitation, dyspnea, cold sweat, thanatophobia. What drug group is the most appropriate for medicamentation therapy?
A	Lithium drugs
B	Sedative neuroleptics
C	Antipsychotic neuroleptics
D	Antidepressants *
E	Cardiotonics, respiratory analeptics
24	A 29 year old female patient complains about periodical right-sided headache that is usually provoked by strong smells or excitement. The patient's mother suffers from the same disease. Objectively: examination of internal organs revealed no pathology. During the attack there are general hyperesthesia and nausea, at the end of the attack polyuria is observed. Palpation of the right temporal artery during the attack revealed tension and painfulness of the artery. Complete blood count and urine analysis revealed no peculiarities. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A	Epilepsy
B	Neuritis of the facial nerve
C	Neuralgia of trigeminus
D	Meniere's syndrome
E	Migraine *
25	It was noticed that a 7 year old pupil had been inattentive several times during the lessons. The teacher also noticed that the child had been smacking his lips and had vacant look. There were no falls and convulsions. During such short periods of absence the child didn't react to calling his name. His mother noticed such phenomena before but didn't pay much attention to them thinking that the child was deep in thought. What type of epileptic attack (according to the standard classification) is it?
A	Absentia *
B	Generalized tonic-clonic epilepsy
C	Simple partial epilepsy
D	Complex partial epilepsy
E	Jacksonian partial epilepsy
26	A 34 year old patient was delivered to the hospital because of follicular tonsillitis characterized by high temperature. The patient has been abusing alcohol for 12 years. In the evening on the day of hospitalization he became anxious, couldn't stay in bed, left his ward several times and applied to the staff on duty with different complaints. He reported about seeing a lot of spiders and flies in his ward as well as about hearing threats from the corridor. He was exasperated by the fact that other patients didn't hear them. He lost also spatial orientation. What psychopathological syndrome is it?
A	Oneiric
B	Delirious *
C	Amentive
D	Twilight state

E	Asthenic confusion
27	A 37 year old male patient was admitted to the resuscitation department because of attacks of tonico-clonic spasms repeating every half an hour. Between the attacks the patient remains unconscious. AP is 120/90 mm Hg, Ps- 100 bpm. A day before the patient was at wedding and consumed alcohol. 5 years ago he had a closed craniocerebral trauma and brain contusion that later caused single convulsive attacks accompanied by loss of consciousness, but the patient didn't undergo antiepileptic treatment. What drug should be injected for emergency aid?
A	Sodium oxybutyrate
B	Magnesium sulfate
C	Diazepam *
D	Aminazine
E	Sodium thiopental
28	Patient, male, 16 years old was behind other children in development since early childhood and still has moderate mental retardation. He is short, has dismorphic body, his face is round, flattened, his eyes are narrow and slanted, and there are epicantial folds in the corners of his eyes. There is only one transversal flexor line on his palms. What is the probable etiology of this state?
A	Gene abnormality
B	Chromosome abnormality *
C	Maternal alcohol abuse during pregnancy
D	Pathological delivery
E	Infection in mother during pregnancy
29	A 40-year-old woman who has worked in weaving branch for 10 years complains of frequent headache, sleeplessness, irritability, fatigue, tiredness. Physical examination revealed instability of blood pressure, internal organs are without changes. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A	Atopic bronchial asthma
B	Hypertension
C	Noise-induced disease *
D	Asthenovegetative syndrome
E	Encephalopathy
30	A patient who has been consuming refined foodstuffs for a long time complains about headache, fatiguability, depression, insomnia, irritability. Objectively: muscle asthenia, pain and cramps in the gastrocnemius muscles, during walking the patient lands onto his heel first, then on the external edge of foot. Cardiovascular system exhibits tachycardia, hypoxia, dystrophic changes of myocardium. There are also gastrointestinal disorders. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A	Hypovitaminosis B 12
B	Hypovitaminosis B 2
C	Hypovitaminosis B 1 *
D	Hypovitaminosis B 6
E	Hypovitaminosis B 15

31	A patient suffering from acute posttraumatic pain received an injection of morphine that brought him a significant relief. Which of the following mechanisms of action provided antishock effect of morphine in this patient?
<i>A</i>	Intensification of GABA-ergic reactions
<i>B</i>	Block of central cholinergic receptors
<i>C</i>	Stimulation of benzodiazepine receptors
<i>D</i>	Inhibition of dopamine mediation
<i>E</i>	Stimulation of opiate receptors *
32	A 35-year-old patient was admitted to the in-patient psychiatric facility for the first time. He was diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia. What is the most rational treatment method?
<i>A</i>	Neuroleptic therapy *
<i>B</i>	Vitamin therapy
<i>C</i>	Physiotherapy
<i>D</i>	Psychotherapy
<i>E</i>	Reflex therapy
33	A patient is active, lively, fussy. He opposes the examination. His speech is fast and loud, his statements are spontaneous and inconsequent. Specify the psychopathological state of this patient:
<i>A</i>	Behavioral disorder
<i>B</i>	Catatonic agitation
<i>C</i>	Delirium
<i>D</i>	Psychomotor agitation *
<i>E</i>	Paranoid syndrome
34	A 30-year-old patient presents with sudden loss of consciousness, tonoclonic spasms, AP-150/100 mm Hg, heart rate - 100/min. Before the attack he felt dizziness, sense of irreality, inexplicable fear. After the attack the patient failed to remember it. What is the most likely diagnosis?
<i>A</i>	Morgagni-Adams-Stokes syndrome
<i>B</i>	Epilepsy *
<i>C</i>	Vestibular syncope
<i>D</i>	Transitory ischemic attack
<i>E</i>	Hyperventilation ischemic attack
35	A 45-year-old man has been exhibiting high activity for the last 2 weeks, he became talkative, euphoric, had little sleep, claimed being able "to save the humanity"and solve the problem of cancer and AIDS, gave money the strangers. What is the most likely diagnosis?
<i>A</i>	Maniacal onset *
<i>B</i>	Panic disorder
<i>C</i>	Agitated depression
<i>D</i>	Schizo-affective disorder
<i>E</i>	Catatonic excitation
36	A schizophrenic patient considers himself to be "an outstanding scientist, a brilliant

.	composer and an unrivalled artist". He complains that "family and friends are always jealous of him and want to poison him". Determine the psychopathological syndrome:
A	Paranoiac *
B	Hebephrenic
C	Manic
D	Paratrophic
E	Paranoid
37	A 38-year-old male patient has been taking alcohol for 3 years. 3 days after a regular drinking period he felt anxiety and fear. It appeared to him that he was surrounded by spiders and worms, pursued by some "condemnatory voices". His behaviour became aggressive. The patient demonstrated correct self awareness but impairment of temporal and spatial orientation. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A	Alcoholic encephalopathy
B	Alcoholic paranoia
C	Alcoholic hallucinosis
D	Delirium alcoholicum *
E	Pathologic intoxication
38	A 47-year-old patient complains of insomnia, heaviness over his entire body, constantly depressed mood. He considers himself good-for-nothing, inadequate. Believes that he is a burden to his family, wants to die. The patient is depressed, inactive, has a hypomimic face with sorrowful expression. He speaks quietly and monotonely, gives short answers. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A	Major depressive disorder *
B	Atherosclerotic depression
C	Initial stage of Alzheimer's disease
D	Late-onset schizophrenia
E	Neurotic depression
39	A 43-year-old man who often contacts with ethyl gasoline was admitted to a hospital with complaints of general weakness, dizziness, memory impairment, sleepiness at daytime and insomnia at night, sensation of a hair in the mouth, colicky pains in the right subcostal region. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A	Chronic manganese intoxication
B	Alcoholic delirium
C	Chronic mercury intoxication
D	Chronic tetraethyl lead intoxication *
E	Chronic lead intoxication
40	A 3-year-old child has been delivered to a hospital in soporose state with considerable amyotonia, inhibition of tendon and periosteal reflexes. Miosis and asthenocoria are also present. Corneal reflexes are preserved. Pulse is rapid and weak. AP- 80/50 mm Hg. The parents suspect the child of accidental taking some tablets. Such clinical presentations are typical for intoxication with the following tableted drugs:
A	Antropine drugs
B	Tranquilizers *

C	Antihypertensive drugs
D	Barbiturates
E	Beta-2-adrenoceptor agonists
41	While staying in a stuffy room a 19- year-old emotionally labile girl developed severe weakness, dizziness, blackout, nausea and loss of consciousness without convulsions. Objectively: the patient is unconscious, the skin is pale, extremities are cold. AP - 90/60 mm Hg, Ps- 96/min, deficient, breathing is shallow. Pupillary and tendon reflexes are present. There are no pathological signs. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A	Vegetovascular paroxysm
B	Syncope *
C	Epileptic attack
D	Hysterical neurosis
E	Transient ischemic attack
42	A patient is 30 years old, works as a carpenter. Six months ago there appeared some behavioural changes: he got interested in philosophy, began writing a treatise on the purpose of his human existence, quitted his job, stopped caring about his children, went out carelessly dressed, heard "voices in his head"that guided his behaviour. The patient claimed sure that he was an Ambassador of God on Earth and was constantly feeling His influence. He is not critical about his disease. What diagnosis can be assumed?
A	Organic psychosis
B	Alcoholic psychosis
C	Reactive psychosis
D	Somatogenic psychosis
E	Schizophrenia *
43	A 10-year-old boy periodically has short states (up to 10-15 seconds) that can be characterized as a "sudden blackout"and are accompanied by gaze fixation in the upright position, absent-minded and vacant face expression, lack of movements and following amnesia. Specify this state:
A	Absence *
B	Obnubilation
C	Trance
D	Fugue
E	Thought block
44	A 19-year-old woman complains of pain in the abdomen and joints, asks for more analgetics and somnifacient injections. The patient was examined. Gynecological and urological pathologies are absent. There are signs of previous punctures along superficial veins of the extremities. The patient does not explain the origin of punctures. Tendon reflexes of upper and lower extremities are the same, quick. Photoreaction of the pupil of the eye is weak. The tongue is grey coated. During communication the patient is affectively not even-tempered. There is diarrhea without pathologic inclusions. What tactics is necessary to improve the condition of this patient?
A	Consultation of an expert in narcology *
B	Prescription of medications the patient asks for
C	Additional consultation of surgeon

D	Treatment with antibiotics
E	Consultation of infectious diseases doctor
45	A 24-year-old emotionally-labile woman presents with irritation, depressed mood, palpitation, shooting pain in the heart area, generalized fatigue following the divorce. On examination: palm hyperhydrosis, pulse rate- 72-78 bpm, labile, heart without changes. ECG is normal. What is the most probable pathology in this case?
A	Schizophrenia
B	Ipochondric neurosis
C	Compulsive neurosis
D	Neurasthenia *
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46	While staying in a stuffy room a 19-year-old emotionally labile girl developed severe weakness, dizziness, blackout, nausea and loss of consciousness without convulsions. Objectively: the patient is unconscious, the skin is pale, extremities are cold. AP - 90/60 mm Hg, Ps- 96/min, deficient, breathing is shallow. Pupillary and tendon reflexes are present. There are no pathological signs. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A	Hysterical neurosis
B	Syncope *
C	Epileptic attack
D	Vegetovascular paroxysm
E	Transient ischemic attack
47	An ambulance had been called to a 48-year-old man. According to his relatives, the patient had had three attacks of unconsciousness accompanied by convulsions within 24 hours. On examination the doctor witnessed the following attack: the patient lost consciousness and fell to the floor, developed tonic, then clonic convulsions of trunk and extremities. The attack lasted 1 minute and ended with involuntary urination. Specify the kind of attack:
A	Vegetative crisis
B	Syncope
C	Epileptic seizure *
D	Coma
E	Attack of hysteria
48	A patient is 60-year-old, retired, worked as deputy director of a research institute. Behavioural changes appeared 2 years ago after the death of her husband: she stopped looking after herself and leaving the house; then she stopped to clean the apartment and cook. Mental status: temporal disorientation. The patient does not understand many of the questions, is confused; does not know how to cook soup or fasten a button. Her speech is characterized by stumbling and logoclonia. She does not recognize doctors, fellow patients. She cries a lot but can not explain the reason for tears. What is the mechanism of this pathology?
A	Atrophy of the cerebral cortex *
B	Atherosclerotic changes in cerebral vessels
C	Serotonin deficiency
D	Impaired conversion of dopamine to noradrenaline
E	Disorder of melatonin metabolism

49	A 26-year-old patient has abused alcohol since the age of 16, needs a morning-after drink to cure hangover. He takes alcohol nearly every day, "a little at a time". Twice a week he gets severely drunk. The patient works as a motor mechanic, over the last 2 years work conflicts have become more frequent. What medical and tactical actions should be taken in this case?
A	Compulsory treatment
B	Voluntary consultation and treatment at an addiction clinic *
C	Referral to treatment at an activity therapy center
D	Referral to medical-social expert commission for assessment of his working ability
E	Consultation with a psychologist
50	A 29-year-old woman came to a gynecologist with complaints of irritability, tearfulness, headache, nausea, occasional vomiting, pain in the heart area, tachycardia attacks, memory impairment, meteorism. These signs appear 6 days before menstruation and disappear the day before menstruation or during its first 2 days. On vaginal examination: the uterus and uterine appendages are without alterations. What diagnosis is the most likely?
A	Ovarian apoplexy
B	Algodismenorrhea
C	Premenstrual syndrom *
D	Genital endometriosis
E	Neurosis
51	A patient's condition is getting worse towards evening: she becomes excited, complains of "internal anxiety", "a weight on her heart", foreboding of evil "something evil will happen to me or my family". The patient is sad, melancholic, has poor appetite and sleep disorders. Specify the kind of mental disorder:
A	Agitated depression
B	Somatized depression
C	Endogenous depression
D	Hypochondriac depression
E	Anxious depression *
52	A man abused alcohol, drank away the property and wages thus getting himself, his wife and two underage children into deep financial problems. He was registered in a local drug abuse clinic. His wife asked a family doctor, what kind of petition she could file in court:
A	On recognition of her husband's incompetence
B	On recognition of her husband's incapacity
C	On recognition of her husband's partial incapacity
D	On restriction of her husband's civil capacity *
E	On recognition of her husband's disability
53	A patient had 4 generalized convulsive seizures within a day. Between the seizures the patient did not maintain clear consciousness (was in a coma or stupor). Specify his state:
A	Status epilepticus *
B	Frequent generalized seizures
C	Frequent jacksonian seizures
D	Hysterical attacks

E	Frequent complex partial seizures
54	A 23-year-old woman has been suffering from a mental disease since the age of 18, the course of disease has no remission periods. At a hospital the patient mostly presents with non-purposeful foolish excitation: she makes stereotypic grimaces, exposes herself, publicly masturbates with a loud laughter, repeats stereotypical abusive shouts. The patient should be prescribed:
A	Neuroleptics *
B	Antidepressants
C	Tranquilizers
D	Nootropics
E	Mood stabilizers
55	A 40-year-old patient is registered in a narcological dispensary. Somatically: skin is dramatically hyperemic, sclera are injected, hyperhidrosis is present. AP-140/100 mm Hg, heart rate - 100/min. Mental state: autopsychic orientation is intact, allopsychic orientation is distorted. The patient presents with motor anxiety. There is a look of fear on his face. He refuses to talk about his problems and asks to release him immediately, because he "may be killed." This state developed a day after a regular drinking bout. What is your provisional diagnosis?
A	Paranoia
B	Organic delirium
C	Delirium tremens *
D	Alcoholic hallucinosis
E	Alcoholic paranoid
56	A 26-year-old patient with affective bipolar disorder has developed a condition manifested by mood improvement, behavioural and sexual hyperactivity, verbosity, active body language, reduced need for sleep. Which of the following drugs would be most effective in this case?
A	Neuroleptics with sedative effect *
B	Antidepressants with activating effect
C	Neuroleptics with activating effect
D	Tranquilizers
E	Antidepressants with sedative effect
57	A 43-year-old alcohol abuser had not consumed alcohol for the last two days. In the evening he claimed to see rats and feel like they bite his feet. The patient is disoriented, agitated, all the time attempts to run somewhere. Specify the psychopathological syndrome:
A	Delirious *
B	Amential
C	Oneiroid
D	Choreatic
E	Ganser's syndrome
58	A 54-year-old male patient works as an engineer. At the age of 35, he got infected with syphilis and treated it with "traditional remedies". About 5 years ago, he became forgetful, unable to cope with work, told cynical jokes, bought useless things, collected cigarette butts

	in the street. Objectively: the patient is indifferent, has slow speech, dysarthria, can make only primitive judgments, is unable to perform simple arithmetic operations or explain simple metaphors. The patient is untidy, takes no interest in anything, passive. Considers himself to be completely healthy. Qualify mental condition of the patient:
A	Lacunar (dysmnestic) dementia
B	Total dementia *
C	Somnolentia
D	Korsakoff's (amnesic) syndrome
E	Hysterical pseudodementia
59	A 35-year-old female reports heart pain (aching and drilling) occurring mainly in the morning in autumn and spring and irradiating to the neck, back and abdomen; rapid heartbeat; low vitality. Occurrence of this condition is not associated with physical activity. In the evening, the patient's condition improves. Study of somatic and neurological status, and ECG reveal no pathology. What pathology is most likely to have caused these clinical presentations?
A	Pseudoneurotic schizophrenia
B	Resting stenocardia
C	Somatization depression *
D	Neurocirculatory asthenia
E	Hypochondriacal depression
60	A 17-year-old male patient consulted a therapist about malaise, chills, runny nose, aching muscles and joints, nausea and diarrhea. The patient asks to prescribe him a lot of painkillers and sedatives (tramadol or solpadein that help the best, and diazepam). Pharyngeal mucosa is pale pink, clean. Auscultation reveals vesicular breathing. Tachycardia is present. The pupils are dilated, there is sluggish response to light. There are injection marks on the forearm skin. During examination, the patient's manner is vulgar, irritable, rude and untruthful. Make a diagnosis:
A	Acute respiratory disease
B	Painkillers addiction
C	Sedative drug addiction
D	Opioid addiction *
E	Food-borne toxic infection
61	A 49-year-old female patient with schizophrenia is all the time listening to something, insists that "there is a phone in her head" as she hears the voice of her brother who tells her to go home. The patient is anxious, suspicious, looks around all the time. Specify the psychopathological syndrome:
A	Hallucinatory *
B	Generalized anxiety disorder
C	Paranoiac
D	Paraphrenic
E	Depressive
62	A 12-year-old boy periodically has short episodes (10-15 seconds) of a brief loss of awareness with a dazed look and eyes stare in an upright position, blank expression of face, absence of motions and subsequent amnesia. Specify the described state:

A	Trance
B	Obnubilation
C	Absence seizure *
D	Fugue
E	Sperrung
63 .	A 13-year-old girl complains of periodic prickly pain in the heart region. Percussion revealed no changes of cardiac borders. Auscultation revealed arrhythmic enhanced heart sounds, extrasystole at the 20-25 cardiac impulse. ECG showed the sinus rhythm, impaired repolarization, single supraventricular extrasystoles at rest. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A	Somatoform autonomic dysfunction *
B	Rheumatism
C	Nonrheumatic carditis
D	Myocardial degeneration
E	Intoxication syndrome
64 .	A 60-year-old woman has been suffering from arterial hypertension for 15 years. After recurrent stroke she started complaining about unmotivated bad mood, problems with attention concentration; she forgets to close the entrance door, cannot recall events of the past day. Computer tomography shows areas of postinfarction changes in the cortical postfrontal areas. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A	Alzheimer's disease
B	Vascular dementia *
C	Huntington's disease
D	Pick's disease
E	Dissociative amnesia
65 .	A 35-year-old woman complains of heart pain ("aching and drilling") occurring mainly in the morning in autumn and spring and irradiating to the neck, back and abdomen; rapid heartbeat; low vitality. Occurrence of this condition is not associated with physical activity. In the evening, the patient's condition improves. Study of somatic and neurological status and ECG reveal no pathology. What pathology is most likely to have caused these clinical presentations?
A	Somatization depression *
B	Resting stenocardia
C	Pseudoneurotic schizophrenia
D	Neurocirculatory asthenia
E	Hypochondriacal depression
66 .	A patient is active, lively, fussy. He resists the examination. His speech is fast and loud, his statements are spontaneous and inconsequent. Specify the psychopathological state of this patient:
A	Delirium
B	Catatonic agitation
C	Psychomotor agitation *
D	Behavioral disorder

E	Paranoid syndrome
67	A 39-year-old woman suffering from schizophrenia constantly strains to hear something insisting that "there is a phone connection in her brain and she hears her brother's voice demanding that she come back home". The patient is anxious, suspicious, constantly looking around. Specify the psychopathologic syndrome.
A	Hallucinatory *
B	Anxiety
C	Paranoid
D	Paraphrenic
E	Depressive
68	A 47 y.o. woman complains of having paroxysmal headaches for the last 5 years. The pain is one-sided, intense, localised in frontal region of head, accompanied by nausea and stomach discomfort, begins one of a sudden. Onset is usually preceded by vision reduction. Anamnesis gives evidence of periodical BP rise, but at the moment the woman doesn't take any medicines. Inbetween the onsets of headache her state is satisfactory. Objectively: high-calorie diet (body mass index - 29), BP- 170/95 mm Hg. Neurologic state has no peculiarities. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A	Epilepsy
B	Chronic subdural hematoma
C	Benign intracranial hypertension
D	Migraine *
E	Hypertensive encephalopathy
69	A 19-year-old man has suffered from moderate mental retardation since childhood. The patient is illiterate, can take care of himself, do simple household work and other kinds of easy work under supervision. What does his rehabilitation [tertiary prevention] require?
A	Supervision of a social worker
B	All the above mentioned *
C	Physical work under supervision
D	Supervision of relatives (if any)
E	None of the above mentioned
70	A 26-year-old male patient with postoperative hypothyroidism take thyroxine 100 mg 2 times a day. He has developed tachycardia, sweating, irritability, sleep disorder. Determine further treatment tactics.
A	To add mercasolil to the treatment
B	To increase thyroxine dosage
C	To administer betablockers
D	To decrease thyroxine dosage *
E	To administer sedatives
71	An unconscious 35-year-old patient has been delivered by an ambulance to the intensive care unit. Objectively: the patient is in semicoma. Moderate mydriasis is present. The reaction of pupils to light is reduced. The reaction to verbal instructions is missing. AP is 150/100 mm Hg, there is tachycardia. Blood contains methanol. What antidote should be administered?

A	Naloxone
B	Unithiol
C	Thiamine chloride
D	Tavegil
E	Ethanol *
72	A 75-year-old patient can not tell the month, date and season of the year. After long deliberations she manages to tell her name. She is in irritable and dissatisfied mood. She always carries a bundle with belongings with her, hides a parcel with bread, shoes in her underwear in her bosom as well as "invaluable books". What is the most probable diagnosis?
A	Senile dementia *
B	Atherosclerotic (lacunar) dementia
C	Presenile melancholia
D	Behaviour disorder
E	Dissociated personality (psychopathy)
73	A patient is 60 years old, retired, worked as deputy director of a research institute. Behavioural changes appeared 2 years ago after the death of her husband: she stopped looking after herself and leaving the house; then she refused to clean the apartment and cook. Mental status: temporal disorientation. The patient does not understand many of the questions, is confused; does not know how to cook soup or fasten a button. Her speech is characterized by stumbling and logoclonia. She does not recognize doctors, fellow patients. She cries a lot but can not explain the reason for tears. What is the mechanism of this pathology?
A	Atrophy of the cerebral cortex *
B	Atherosclerotic changes in cerebral vessels
C	Serotonin deficiency
D	Impaired conversion of dopamine to noradrenaline
E	Disorder of melatonin metabolism
74	A 52-year-old patient works as a secretary and has 30 year record of service. She complains of spasms in her right hand during working and inability to type and write. Up to 80\% of her work involves hand load. The patient has been presenting with these symptoms for 2 years. Objectively: the right hand is tense, there is an increase in muscle tone, attempts to write cause spasms. Examination revealed no pathological changes of CNS. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A	Chronic manganese intoxication
B	Neuralgic form of coordination neurosis
C	Paretic form of coordination neurosis
D	Hysteric neurosis
E	Spastic form of coordination neurosis *
75	An emergency doctor has diagnosed a 32-year-old woman with generalized convulsive status epilepticus. The deterioration in the patient's condition is caused by a sudden gap in the epilepsy treatment. Specify the doctor's further tactics:
A	Hospitalization in the intensive care unit *
B	Hospitalization in the department of neurology

C	Hospitalization in the department of neurosurgery
D	Outpatient monitoring by a neuropathologist
E	Outpatient monitoring by a neurosurgeon
76	A 20-year-old patient complains of breath shortness, continuous dull heart pain, irritability. Objectively: general condition is satisfactory, the pulse is labile, BP- 130/60 mm Hg. ECG shows repolarization disorder. The patient has been diagnosed with cardiac-type neurocirculatory dystonia. The patient should receive treatment under the following conditions:
A	Inpatient treatment at the psychiatric department
B	Inpatient treatment at the therapeutic department
C	Inpatient treatment at the cardiology department
D	Inpatient treatment at the cardiac surgery department
E	Outpatient treatment *
77	A patient's condition is getting worse towards evening: she becomes excited, complains of "internal anxiety", "a weight on her heart", foreboding of evil - "something evil will happen to me or my family". The patient is sad, melancholic, has poor appetite and sleep disorders. Specify the kind of mental disorder:
A	Anxious depression *
B	Somatized depression
C	Endogenous depression
D	Hypochondriac depression
E	Agitated depression
78	Patient N., 24 years old, was brought by ambulance because of suicide attempt – she plunged into a well of 15 metres deep. Anamnesis: she has a 4-month-old baby. Two months ago she "felt tired", had decreased mood, disturbed sleep, ceased to nurse the child, considered herself a bad mother, "knew" that the "future life has no meaning." Lack of assistance - mother has the first disability group - and family poverty contributed to onset of suicidal thoughts. Define the diagnosis of the patient.
A	Bipolar affective disorder
B	Recurrent depressive disorder (psychogenic depression)
C	Postnatal depression *
D	Mixed anxiety and depressive disorder
E	Adjustment disorder, mixed anxiety and depressive reaction
79	A 39-year-old patient A., who was treated after surgery in the surgical ward, was detained by hospital guards. During the evening doctor's round the patient in the state of motor excitement, experiencing visual hallucinations (balls of snakes in the ward) broke the balcony door and ran out into the street and tried to escape. Anamnesis: he abused alcohol for last 15 years, there are periodic binges, one of which has been suddenly interrupted before surgery. Which state was observed in the patient.
A	Mental disorder as a result of alcohol use. Withdrawal state with delirium. *
B	Intoxication psychosis
C	Bipolar affective disorder
D	Schizophrenia, paranoid type
E	Organic hallucinosis

80	A 35-year-old patient A., is treated in the psychiatric ward for a depressive state. She has been suffering from bipolar disorder since the age of 30. In the department her state was getting worse: she became agitated, anxiety increased, dashed around the ward. She was screaming, moaning, tearing her hair and tried to strangle himself. She said she must not to live, broke a window and tried to cut his neck with a piece of glass. She resisted a staff. Determine the form of depression.
A	Agitated *
B	Anxious
C	Hypochondriac
D	Masked
E	Apathic
81	A 32-year-old patient N., hears "voices" threatening, reproaching her that her children were infected with AIDS. She decided that she must take the stand and the children would be sent to an orphanage. She also realized she must die, decided to commit suicide, but decided to kill her children first in order they not suffer. She strangled two children then went to the river to drown herself, but could not drown. When back home, she discovered that his son was still alive and took him to the pediatrician, describing what she had done. What should be the strategy of pediatrician regarding the child's mother?
A	Prescribe a symptomatic medication
B	Send a mother to consultation in psychiatric dispensery
C	Isolate the patient in a separate room and call a psychiatrist for consultation
D	Call the psychiatric ambulance urgently *
E	To provide the necessary medical assistance to the child and let him go home with his mother
82	A 54-year-old patient A., has been taking antihypertensive drugs regarding hypertension during many years. When she found out that his son was under examination she became restless, extremely worried. Ceased to understand where she was, did not recognize her relations. She heard "voices" which threatened to kill her and her son. She requested not to send her to jail. Then she dashed around the room, opened the window (8th floor) and tried to jump down. She was resistant to hold her. Drugs of which group should be used for relief of agitation?
A	Nootrops
B	Antidepressants
C	Tranquilizers
D	Antipsychotics *
E	Hypotensive
83	A 27-year-old patient I., has been suffered from epilepsy for 10 years. There are 15-20 seizures during an hour, between attacks the patient is in sopor. Skin is cyanotic, BP is 170/100 mm Hg., Pulse is 120 per minute, the body temperature is 38 degrees Celsius. The status epilepticus was diagnosed and the patient was directed to the emergency room. What can provoke this complication?
A	Discontinuation of antiepileptic drugs *
B	Exacerbation of somatic diseases
C	Long duration of the disease

D	Mental trauma
E	Pregnancy
84	After a 5-day-long celebration of his daughter's wedding a 65-year-old patient "saw" in his yard many cats, chickens, and rats. He tried to chase them away, but was scared off when the animals started to scold him and tried to harm him. Make the diagnosis:
A	Senile psychosis
B	Organic brain syndrome
C	Schizophrenia
D	Delirium tremens *
E	Reactive hallucinosis
85	During the conversation with the doctor a patient said: "Every night when falling asleep a messenger of death comes", and I pass by him and pretend I does not see him. Then he creeps up my bed with an ax: ax gleaming , and his eyes glowing with fury ". It happens many times at night. Determine the patient's condition.
A	Pseudohallucinations .
B	Hypnagogic hallucinations. *
C	Compulsive memories.
D	Mentism.
E	Pathologic affect.
86	A patient is 28 years old. He has been suffering from mental disorder since he was 22. His current condition has changed acutely: for 3 days the patient has been refusing to leave his home. He claims that there is a "telepathy" occurring between him and the other people, through which he receives 'thoughts of strangers' and transmits his own thoughts for everyone to hear. He is convinced that his thoughts and actions are being manipulated through this 'telepathy'.' Make the preliminary diagnosis:
A	Paranoid schizophrenia *
B	Depressive episode
C	Manic episode
D	Organic delirium
E	Acute reaction to stress
87	A woman has focal encephalitis in the anamnesis. Her spatial orientation is not disrupted. She has a sensation, as if "everything seems surreal: buildings are small, round or distorted; trees are upside down; people are very tall with thin limbs". Determine the psychopathologic syndrome:
A	Oneiric
B	Depersonalization
C	Hallucinatory
D	Derealization *
E	Cenestopathic
88	A 34-year-old man is being treated for schizophrenia exacerbation in a psychiatric unit. Objectively: the patient remains in bed, is sluggishly mobile, unresponsive, does not react to questions. His position is unvaried, hypomimic, snout reflex and Dupre's symptom are present, muscles exhibit waxy flexibility. He has been remaining in this state for

	approximately a week. Feeding is parenteral. Determine the neuromotor disturbance:
A	Anergic stupor
B	Depressive stupor
C	Psychogenic stupor
D	Catatonic stupor *
E	Exogenic stupor
89	A 32-year-old woman complains of episodes of intense fear that occur without visible cause and last for 10-20 minutes; the episodes are characterized by rapid pulse, sweating, labored breathing, and vertigo. Specify the likely diagnosis:
A	Panic disorder *
B	Paranoid syndrome
C	Manic syndrome
D	Simple schizophrenia
E	Claustrophobia
90	A 54-year-old woman takes antihypertensive drugs for hypertension. Having discovered that her son was arrested and is under investigation, became agitated and extremely anxious. She lost her orientation in place, stopped recognizing her relatives, started hearing "voices" threatening her and her son with violence. She had opened her window (on the 8th floor) and tried to jump out, resisted the people, who were holding her back. What drugs should be administered to terminate such condition of the patient?
A	Antipsychotics *
B	Antidepressants
C	Tranquilizers
D	Nootropic agents
E	Antihypertensive drugs