

UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING SCIENCE
FINAL EXAMINATION: MAY 2021

COURSE TITLE: DIAGNOSTIC AND STATISTICAL MANUAL (DSM)-5
DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA FOR MENTAL DISORDERS

COURSE CODE: CHN405

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

TOTAL MARKS ALLOCATED: 75

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. PLEASE WRITE CLEARLY AND LEGIBLY**
- 2. PLEASE ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
- 3. USE THE PROVIDED ANSWER BOOKLET FOR ALL YOUR ANSWER**
- 4. START ANEW QUESTION ON A NEW PAGE**
- 5. MAKE SURE THAT ALL YOUR ANSWERS ARE NUMBERED CORRECTLY**

**DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN
GRANTED BY THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR OR HIS/HER
REPRESENTATIVE**

QUESTION ONE: Multiple Choice

For each of the following questions, each question has only one correct option as an answer. Choose the most correct answer. Write clearly the question number and the letter that corresponds with the most appropriate or correct answer, e.g. 76. C. Each correctly answered question has one (1) mark.

1. Which of the following did not change in DSM-5?
 - A. The multi-axial format
 - B. Inclusion of the Global Assessment of Functioning scale
 - C. The diagnostic model for personality disorders
 - D. All of the above
2. DSM stands for:
 - A. Diagnostic and scientific manual of mental disorders
 - B. Diagnostic and statistical manual of major disorders
 - C. Diagnostic and scientific manual of major disorders
 - D. Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders
3. Which of the following DSM-IV personality disorder diagnosis is no longer present in DSM-5?
 - A. Antisocial personality disorder
 - B. Avoidant personality disorder
 - C. Borderline personality disorder
 - D. Personality disorder not otherwise specified
4. Which of the following is not considered an anxiety disorder in the DSM-5?
 - A. Separation Anxiety Disorder
 - B. Panic Disorder
 - C. Generalized Anxiety Disorder
 - D. Hoarding Disorder
5. According to the American Psychiatric Association (APA), the purpose of the DSM was
 - A. To serve as an educational tool for teaching psychopathology.
 - B. To provide a helpful guide to clinical practice.
 - C. Facilitate research and improve communication among clinicians and researchers.
 - D. All of the above
6. Learning Disorder in DSM-IV has been changed to what in DSM-5?
 - A. Dyscalculia.
 - B. Dyslexia.
 - C. Specific Learning Disorder
 - D. Disorder of Written Expression.
7. In DSM-5, "substance abuse" and "substance dependence" have been
 - A. Divided into separate categories.

- B. Combined into one category: substance use disorders.
 - C. Dropped from the manual.
 - D. Reclassified because they are not disorders.
8. In the DSM-5, the depression category has been revised
- A. To include normal grieving.
 - B. To include intense sadness.
 - C. To include grief.
 - D. To exclude bereavement as a category of depression.
9. Which of the following is NOT listed as a Personality Disorder in the DSM-5?
- A. Borderline Personality Disorder.
 - B. Obsessive Compulsive Personality Disorder.
 - C. Narcissistic Personality Disorder.
 - D. Hoarding personality Disorder.
10. In the DSM-IV, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (“PTSD”) was included in the chapter on anxiety disorders; however, in the DSM-5, PTSD is included in a new class of disorders called:
- A. Hypochondriasis Disorder.
 - B. Obsessive-compulsive Disorder.
 - C. Persistent Negative State Disorder.
 - D. Trauma and Stressor Related Disorders.
11. Which of the following was NOT included in the DSM-5 as a disorder?
- A. Anxious depression
 - B. Trauma and Stressor Related Disorders
 - C. Developmental Coordination Disorder
 - D. Brief Psychotic Disorder
12. Under the DSM-5, to be diagnosed with Somatic Symptom Disorder (“SSD”), the individual must be persistently symptomatic, typically at least for
- A. 6 months.
 - B. 1 year.
 - C. Two months.
 - D. Three months
13. Which one of the following is a new disorder diagnosis in DSM-5
- A. hoarding disorder
 - B. excoriation (skin-picking) disorder
 - C. substance /medication-induced obsessive- compulsive and related disorder
 - D. Obsessive-compulsive and related disorder due to another medical condition.
 - E. all of the above

14. Which of the following is not the component of **descriptive text** in DSM-5?
- A. Diagnostic Features
 - B. Associated Features Supporting Diagnosis
 - C. Subtypes and/or Specifiers
 - D. Prevalence
 - E. None of the above
15. Which one of the following is true about DSM-5?
- A. Research started in 1999.
 - B. Published on 5 May 2013.
 - C. Multi-axial criterion replaced with criteria A-E
 - D. Severity of symptoms become part of diagnostic criteria
 - E. All of the above
16. The diagnosis of mental disorders made on the basis of
- A. The clinical interview
 - B. DSM-5 text descriptions
 - C. DSM-5 diagnostic criteria
 - D. Clinician judgment
 - E. All of the above
17. Which of the following is not true about Substance Related Disorder in DSM-5?
- A. Substance abuse & substance dependence are combined into a single disorder.
 - B. Craving was added as a new criterion for Substance use disorder.
 - C. Legal consequences were removed as a criterion.
 - D. Cannabis withdrawal is a new disorder.
 - E. None of the above
18. Which of the following Conditions as considered for further study in DSM-5?
- A. Persistent Complex Bereavement Disorder
 - B. Caffeine Use Disorder
 - C. Internet Gaming Disorder
 - D. Suicidal Behavior Disorder
 - E. all of the above
19. Bill complains that he has the seemingly irresistible urge to wash his hands repeatedly. Such a repetitive urge is called a /an:
- A. Obsession
 - B. Compulsion
 - C. Neurosis
 - D. Psychosis
20. Which of the following is not a DSM recognised psychotic disorder?
- A. Substance-induced psychotic disorder.
 - B. Geriatric psychosis.
 - C. Schizophreniform disorder.

- D. Delusional disorder.
21. Which of the following is **not true** about DSM-I
- A. The first official manual of mental disorders to contain a glossary of descriptions of the diagnostic categories.
 - B. Used the term “reaction,” reflecting mental disorders represented reactions of the personality to psychological, social and biological factors
 - C. Published in 1952.
 - D. None of the above
 - E. All of the above
22. Which one is correct about DSM-II?
- A. The term “Reaction” dropped but “Neurosis” retained
 - B. Diagnoses based on symptoms but symptoms not specified in detail for specific disorders
 - C. The main problem with DSM-II was the lack of an objective and reliable system for describing psychopathology and determining diagnoses.
 - D. All are correct
 - E. None is correct
23. Which one of the following was not the innovation of DSM-III
- A. Provided decision trees for differential diagnosis
 - B. Provided a glossary of technical terms
 - C. Utilized a descriptive, and a theoretical approach.
 - D. None
24. Which of the following is not included in the DSM criteria for schizophrenia?
- A. Delusions.
 - B. Disorganised speech.
 - C. Catastrophic thinking.
 - D. Hallucinations.
25. A one-month-old history of abnormal hallucination and delusion in a patient indicates a diagnosis of:
- A. Brief Psychotic disorder
 - B. Schizophrenia
 - C. delusional disorder
 - D. mania

(25 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

A. State whether the statements below are true or false. Write the alphabet representing your answer against the question, e.g. 8=T. Each correct answer has one mark allocation.

1. The section on personality disorders changed significantly in the DSM-5 because of a new model to classify personality disorders.
2. DSM-5 is a manual for assessment and diagnosis of mental disorders and includes information or guidelines for treatment of any disorder.
3. The DSM-IV subtypes of schizophrenia (i.e., paranoid, disorganized, catatonic, undifferentiated, and residual types) are eliminated from DSM-5.
4. In DSM-IV, bereavement was an exclusion criterion for a major depressive episode; which is now omitted in DSM-5.
5. The core features of specific phobia in DSM-IV remain the same with DSM-5.
6. Separation Anxiety Disorder in DSM-IV was classified in the section "Disorders Usually First Diagnosed in Infancy, Childhood, or Adolescence." It is now classified as an anxiety disorder in DSM-5.
7. In DSM-5; the substance-related disorders chapter has been expanded to include Gambling disorder.
8. The criteria for conduct disorder are largely unchanged from DSM-IV.
9. The DSM-I, which was approved in 1952, was the first version of the DSM and it was based primarily on the Medical 203 classification system.
10. DSM-5 begins with diagnoses that manifest early in life, then adolescence and young adulthood, then adulthood and later life.
11. Culture shapes the experience and expression of the symptoms, signs, and behaviors that are criteria for diagnosis of mental disorder in DSM-5.
12. Adjustment Disorder in DSM-IV was incorporated into Trauma- and Stressor-Related Disorders in DSM-5.
13. The word dementia was eliminated from DSM-IV and replaced with the new term "Major Neurocognitive Disorder" in DSM-5.
14. Pathological Gambling" in DSM-IV was renamed "Gambling Disorder" and moved from the Impulse Control Disorders chapter to the chapter in DSM-5 called Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders.
15. Anxious distress" was added as a specifier for bipolar & depressive disorders in DSM-5.

(15 Marks)

B. Matching, write the alphabet that represents your answer from column B against the question number in column A. e.g. 12= C. Each correct answer has 1 mark.

s.no	Column A	Column B
1	Specific phobia	A. A 20-year-old student is very distressed by a small deviation of his nasal septum. He is convinced that this minor imperfection is disfiguring, although others can barely notice it.
2.	Agoraphobia	B. For several months, a 32- year-old housewife has been unable to leave her house unaccompanied. When she tries to go out alone, she is overwhelmed by anxiety and fears that something terrible will happen to her and nobody will be there to help.
3	Social phobia	C. A 35-year-old mother is distraught by recurrent intrusive thoughts about stabbing her baby.
4	Post-traumatic stress disorder	D. Two years after she was saved from her burning house, a 32-year old woman continues to be distressed by recurrent dreams and intrusive thoughts about the event
5	Body dysmorphic disorder	E. A 45-year-old policeman who has demonstrated great courage on more than one occasion while on duty is terrified of needles.
6	Obsessive compulsive disorder	F. A 17-year-old girl blushes, stammers, and feels completely foolish when one of her classmates or a teacher asks her a question. She sits at the back of the class hoping not to be noticed because she is convinced that the other students think she is unattractive and stupid.
7	Somatic symptom disorder	G. For the past three years, a 24- year-old college student has suffered from chronic headaches, fatigue, and shortness of breath, dizziness, ringing ears, and constipation. He is incensed when his primary physician recommends a psychiatric evaluation since no organic cause for his symptoms could be found.
8	Section I of DSM-5	H. Diagnostic criteria and codes.
9	Section II of DSM-5	I .Basics
10	Section III of DSM-5	J. Emerging measures and models

(10 marks)

Question 3

1. A 19-year-old woman who is a college student is brought to the clinic by her roommate because she has been acting strangely during the past six months. During the past month, the patient has been describing how another person's thoughts have been entering into her mind. The patient's grades have been slipping, and she does not talk as much as she did previously. The roommate says that when the patient does talk, she strays from the topic and is hard to follow. During the interview, the patient says a television reporter told her that the government had a special message for her and she should listen to the radio for further instructions.

- A. What could be the possible psychiatric conditions? (1mark).
- B. Describe at least three reasons for your diagnoses using DSM-5 (9 marks)
- C. Write at least five possible differential diagnoses (5 marks)

2. A 20-year-old woman who is a college student comes to the health services centre because she has had symptoms of depression for the past three months, since she was a victim of date rape at a party. The patient says she was heavily intoxicated when the incident occurred and has little memory of the event, but she was embarrassed and ashamed when she awoke at the scene and realized what had happened. She did not seek medical care at that time. The patient says she has not told her friends about the incident, and she has continued to attend classes and work part time. However, she says she constantly feels sad and anxious, has become tearful and withdrawn, and has had difficulty sleeping because of frightening nightmares.

- A. What could be the patient's most likely psychiatric conditions? (1marks).
- B. State at least two reasons for your diagnoses using DSM-5 (5 marks)
- C. Write at least four possible differential diagnoses for the condition (4 marks).

(Sub-total: 25 marks)

(Grand-total: 75 marks)