

Name _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) What types of delusions are most commonly seen in Alzheimer's Disease? 1) _____
 - A) delusions of grandeur
 - B) delusions of bodily changes
 - C) delusions of reference
 - D) delusions of persecution

- 2) What is affected in amnestic syndrome? 2) _____
 - A) the ability to recall something that happened hours ago
 - B) the ability to recall something that happened years ago
 - C) the ability to recall something that happened minutes ago
 - D) the ability to recall something that happened seconds ago

- 3) The most common cause of traumatic brain injury is 3) _____
 - A) Alzheimer's Disease.
 - B) motor vehicle accidents.
 - C) drug abuse.
 - D) stroke.

- 4) Delirium has a _____ onset and dementia has a _____ onset. 4) _____
 - A) extensive brain damage; localized brain damage
 - B) interference with complex processing; interference with simple processing
 - C) slow recovery; rapid recovery
 - D) rapid onset; gradual onset

- 5) The case of Phineas Gage demonstrates 5) _____
 - A) the role of the temporal lobe in controlling behavioral impulses.
 - B) the role of the brain in determining personality.
 - C) the importance of a healthy cerebrovascular system.
 - D) that even the most serious brain injuries need not lead to permanent alteration in behavior.

- 6) The neuropathology in AIDS-related dementia 6) _____
 - A) involves the formation of plaques and tangles in the brain.
 - B) preferentially affects the frontal and temporal lobes in the brain.
 - C) includes generalized atrophy in the brain.
 - D) tends to result in focal damage in the brain.

- 7) Vascular dementia 7) _____
 - A) is what was once called amnestic infarct dementia.
 - B) responds to the same treatments as Alzheimer's Disease.
 - C) is a result of many small strokes.
 - D) affects more women than men.

- 8) Suddenly, Lavinia is unable to remember what she was doing. She screams that bugs are crawling all over the walls. She begins to wildly swing her arms around. She can't fall asleep at night, but finally falls asleep at daylight. Lavinia most likely has 8) _____
A) focal brain damage. B) dementia.
C) delirium. D) schizophrenia.
- 9) Ruth experienced a stroke which severely damaged her occipital lobe. We can expect that she has an impairment in her ability to 9) _____
A) think and talk using good judgment. B) understand what she sees.
C) do mathematical and word problems. D) walk in a coordinated fashion.
- 10) After the car accident, Sherry was unable to remember what happened from the time of the crash until the following morning. Sherry appears to have experienced 10) _____
A) dissociative fugue. B) retrograde amnesia.
C) amnesic disorder. D) anterograde amnesia.
- 11) The first sign of dementia is typically 11) _____
A) lack of alertness. B) lack of attention to the environment.
C) memory problems. D) motor control problems.
- 12) The most promising development in the treatment of Alzheimer's involves 12) _____
A) preventing the degeneration of dopamine-producing cells.
B) increasing the intake of vitamins and minerals known to enhance memory function.
C) finding drugs that counteract the processes associated with inheriting high-risk Apo-E allele patterns.
D) vaccines that might clear away any accumulated plaques.
- 13) The extent of the deficits seen after brain damage are determined in part by 13) _____
A) genetic factors.
B) how one is functioning before the damage occurs.
C) the drugs a person was on.
D) chemical imbalances in the brain.
- 14) The best avenue of research for effective treatment of Alzheimer's disease involves 14) _____
A) regenerating neurons in the brain to replace those lost or damaged by the disorder.
B) behavioral therapy to help improve memory and living skills.
C) prevention or treatment at the first sign of illness because lost neurons cannot be regained.
D) medications to remove plaques, because they cause the symptoms in Alzheimer's disease.

- 15) It is important that mental health professionals have an understanding of the effects of brain damage because 15) _____
- A) brain damage can result in symptoms that look like psychological conditions.
 - B) the effects of most forms of brain damage are reversible.
 - C) many of the medications used to treat psychopathology cause brain damage.
 - D) most of their patients will have brain damage.
- 16) In order for a diagnosis of Alzheimer's Disease to be definitively made 16) _____
- A) brain tissue must be examined.
 - B) plaques and tangles must be visible on an MRI.
 - C) symptoms must be present for over 2 years.
 - D) the afflicted individual must exhibit delirium at least 50% of the time.
- 17) Dementia in HIV 17) _____
- A) is a common side effect of antiviral therapy.
 - B) results from acute damage to temporal lobe structures.
 - C) may be due to the HIV virus directly attacking brain cells.
 - D) is always due to secondary infections that attack the brain.
- 18) Which of the following would someone with amnesic syndrome NOT be able to do? 18) _____
- A) describe the house they grew up in
 - B) repeat an address they were just told
 - C) demonstrate how to ride a bike
 - D) tell you who they met 5 minutes ago
- 19) Damage to the _____ lobes of the brain is most associated with memory loss; damage to the _____ lobes of the brain is most associated with passivity or impulsiveness. 19) _____
- A) parietal; temporal
 - B) temporal; frontal
 - C) frontal; temporal
 - D) parietal; occipital
- 20) The most common cause of delirium is 20) _____
- A) stroke.
 - B) drugs.
 - C) disease.
 - D) electrolytic imbalance.
- 21) An individual with neuropsychological damage 21) _____
- A) usually manifests symptoms of psychopathology that are the opposite of the person's predisorder personality.
 - B) will develop psychopathological symptoms only when areas of the frontal cortex have been damaged.
 - C) will not usually show manifest signs of psychopathology such as panic attacks or delusions.
 - D) will almost always evidence moderate to severe psychopathology, including hallucinations and delusions.

- 22) The terms functional and organic are no longer found in the DSM. Functional was previously used to indicate a _____ origin while organic was used to refer to brain damage of with a(n) _____ cause. 22) _____
- A) acute; chronic
B) psychological; biological
C) known; unknown
D) genetic; environmental
- 23) Which of the following statements about Alzheimer's Disease is true? 23) _____
- A) The specific symptoms vary considerably from patient to patient and from day to day for the same patient.
B) The first symptoms involve delusions and assaultive behavior.
C) Changes in mood are rarely seen.
D) Deterioration into a vegetative state occurs in two years or less.
- 24) Procedural memory often is intact in patients with amnesic disorder. This means 24) _____
- A) they will eventually recover their short term memory.
B) they will eventually recover their memory for the most important personal events in their lives, but will still have problems with short term memory.
C) the memory pathways in the brain are still intact, so patients can be retaught how to remember things.
D) they can still learn routines and skills and may be able to be taught tasks that will enable them to work.
- 25) Caregivers of patients with Alzheimer's Disease 25) _____
- A) show high levels of APOE, even if they do not show any outward anxiety symptoms.
B) are likely to show signs of cognitive deterioration.
C) experience "social death".
D) are at extraordinarily high risk for depression.
- 26) Delirium 26) _____
- A) rarely is a medical emergency.
B) is usually reversible.
C) is usually permanent.
D) is characterized by a decline from a previously attained level of functioning.
- 27) Most cases of early-onset Alzheimer's Disease appear to be caused by 27) _____
- A) HIV or some other autoimmune disease.
B) a combination of psychoactive drug abuse and poor nutrition.
C) environmental exposure to toxins.
D) one of several rare genetic mutations.

- 28) "Confabulation" is a term for _____ 28) _____
- A) the development of delusions in dementia.
 - B) the abnormal gait that can be an early predictor of vascular dementia.
 - C) the making up of events that amnesic patients so to fill in gaps in their memories.
 - D) the depression that often develops in caregivers of dementia patients.
- 29) Which of the following is a good example of a person with an impairment of orientation? _____ 29) _____
- A) Karla, who cannot accurately draw objects or copy designs on a piece of paper.
 - B) Lois, who must constantly be reminded of what to do next when she is getting dressed.
 - C) Marlon, who is not sure where he is or what month or year it is.
 - D) Joe, who once thought he was a homosexual but now thinks he is heterosexual.
- 30) Delirium is thought to be more common in the elderly due to _____ 30) _____
- A) their weakened immune systems.
 - B) normal age-related changes in the brain.
 - C) their relative lack of physical and mental activity.
 - D) chemical imbalances.
- 31) The protein called tau _____ 31) _____
- A) is a neurotoxic substance that occurs in the brains of people with Alzheimer's disease.
 - B) is caused by amyloid in the brain and is a sign that Alzheimer's disease is progressing.
 - C) is a sticky substance at the core of a plaque.
 - D) is a neurotransmitter important in the mediation of memory.
- 32) A physical condition that leads to dementia is likely to be referenced _____ 32) _____
- A) only on Axis III.
 - B) only on Axis I.
 - C) on both Axis I and Axis III.
 - D) only on Axis IV.
- 33) Research suggests that the use of _____ may decrease the risk of developing Alzheimer's Disease. _____ 33) _____
- A) valium
 - B) ibuprofen
 - C) aspirin
 - D) codeine
- 34) Behaviors, such as drug abuse, that leads to brain damage is most likely to be indicated _____ 34) _____
- A) only on Axis IV.
 - B) only on Axis III.
 - C) on both Axis I and Axis III.
 - D) only on Axis I.

- 35) It has been observed that if a woman gives birth to a child with Down Syndrome before the age of 35 she has an increased risk of developing Alzheimer's Disease. Which of the following best explains this observation? 35) _____
- A) A genetic mutation that increases susceptibility to Alzheimer's Disease also increases the likelihood of passing on chromosomal abnormalities.
 - B) Multiple copies of the APOE-4 allele increase the likelihood of both conditions.
 - C) The same gene underlies both Down Syndrome and Alzheimer's Disease.
 - D) Women under 35 are not emotionally mature enough to manage a child with mental retardation.
- 36) The first neurons to be affected in Alzheimer's Disease are cells that release 36) _____
- A) beta amyloid.
 - B) serotonin.
 - C) acetylcholine.
 - D) dopamine.
- 37) Mild to moderate diffuse brain damage is most likely to result in 37) _____
- A) altered sleep patterns.
 - B) attention deficits.
 - C) mood disturbance.
 - D) visual distortions.
- 38) Early-onset Alzheimer's Disease affects people in their 38) _____
- A) 30s.
 - B) teens.
 - C) 20s.
 - D) 40s.
- 39) Before the accident, Bob was unemployed and had few friends. Lionel, who suffered comparable head trauma, was a successful businessman and had just married. Which of these men should have the more favorable outcome and why? 39) _____
- A) Bob, because he will benefit from relearning basic social skills.
 - B) Lionel, because he is more likely to be motivated to recover.
 - C) Bob, because his lack of responsibilities will permit him to focus on getting well.
 - D) There is no reason to expect that these men will have different outcomes.
- 40) When a closed-head injury occurs 40) _____
- A) post-trauma epilepsy is common.
 - B) the damage is a result of the brain colliding with the skull.
 - C) the damage is localized.
 - D) the skull is bruised.