

Quiz Chapter 8: Somatoform and Dissociative Disorders

Name _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question (20 points).

- 1) Which of the following is a good clue that a person has a conversion disorder rather than a true physical disorder? 1) _____
- A) Their symptoms don't match the symptoms of the particular disease.
 - B) Their symptoms stay consistent no matter what state they are in – hypnotized, drugged, etc.
 - C) They have had a medical examination.
 - D) Their symptoms match the symptoms of the particular disease too perfectly.
- 2) Dissociative identity disorder was formerly known as 2) _____
- A) conversion hysteria.
 - B) multiple personality disorder.
 - C) psychogenic amnesia.
 - D) neurasthenia.
- 3) Which of the following summarizes the post-traumatic theory for the origin of DID? 3) _____
- A) Children deal with severe abuse by creating alters who provide an "escape"
 - B) Therapists unwittingly reinforce role-playing of alter identities.
 - C) The rewards of avoiding punishment from the legal system induces people to fake symptoms.
 - D) Genetically programmed tendencies to dissociate are triggered by stress.
- 4) Somatization disorder and hypochondriasis differ because 4) _____
- A) in somatization disorder, people are concerned about having an organic disease, in hypochondriasis, people are concerned about multiple different physical symptoms.
 - B) in somatization disorder, people are concerned about multiple different physical symptoms, in hypochondriasis, people are concerned about having an organic disease.
 - C) in somatization disorder, people are concerned about having an organic disease, in hypochondriasis, people have physical symptoms involving one body part or function.
 - D) in somatization disorder, people have physical symptoms involving one body part or function, in hypochondriasis, people are concerned about having an organic disease.
- 5) The treatment goal for most therapists who treat dissociative identity disorder is 5) _____
- A) acceptance of the alter personalities.
 - B) self-understanding of the causes for the alter personalities.
 - C) integration of the alter personalities.
 - D) reduction in the impact of distress and impairment.
- 6) Gerard became amnesic, wandered away from home and assumed a completely new identity as a shoe salesman. He suffers from 6) _____
- A) dissociative fugue.
 - B) dissociative identity disorder.
 - C) depersonalization.
 - D) malingering identity disorder.

- 7) Once a dissociative fugue ends, people _____
A) can remember their past but keep their new identity.
B) remembers who they are but cannot remember their past.
C) can remember their past but cannot remember what happened during the fugue.
D) can remember everything that has happened to them.
- 8) Sara notices a lump on her side. She goes to her physician because she is worried that it is cancer. The physician sends her for a biopsy. During the three weeks between first noticing the lump and getting her results that it is not cancer, Sara was almost unable to function. She felt constant anxiety and thought constantly about having cancer. After she found out that she did not have cancer, Sara felt much better. Sara _____
A) has somatization disorder. B) has hypochondriasis.
C) has no mental disorder. D) has conversion disorder.
- 9) Consciously faking symptoms is characteristic of _____
A) somatoform disorder. B) somatization disorder.
C) malingering. D) hypochondriasis.
- 10) When it comes to the effectiveness of treatment for dissociative disorders, we know _____
A) that medications are worthless, but that psychotherapy is quite effective.
B) that depersonalization is much more effectively treated than amnesia.
C) very little.
D) that anti-depressant medications are most effective in treating dissociative identity disorder.
- 11) People with hypochondriasis, like people with obsessive-compulsive disorder, have intrusive thoughts that cause them anxiety. The major difference is _____
A) in hypochondriasis, the thoughts are seen as inappropriate and alien, in obsessive-compulsive disorder the intrusive thoughts are seen as appropriate and reasonable.
B) in hypochondriasis, the thoughts are seen as appropriate and reasonable, in obsessive-compulsive disorder the intrusive thoughts are seen as inappropriate and alien.
C) in hypochondriasis, the thoughts are about one disease only, in obsessive-compulsive disorder the thoughts are about multiple diseases.
D) in hypochondriasis, the person knows the thoughts are coming from their own head and in obsessive-compulsive disorder, the person believes the thoughts are coming from someone else.
- 12) The disorder involving the experience of sudden loss of the sense of self is _____
A) psychogenic amnesia. B) disidentity disorder.
C) derealization disorder. D) depersonalization disorder.

- 13) Conditions involving physical complaints or disabilities occurring in the absence of any physical pathology that could account for them are 13) _____
A) somatoform disorders. B) hypochondriacal disorders.
C) dissociative disorders. D) anxiety disorders.
- 14) What do the somatoform and dissociative disorders have in common? 14) _____
A) Both appear to be ways of alleviating anxiety.
B) Both have onset during early childhood.
C) Both are more common in men.
D) Both are characterized by physical complaints.
- 15) Individuals with somatoform disorders 15) _____
A) generally have a physical cause for their illness.
B) believe that their symptoms are real and serious.
C) intentionally fake their illnesses in order to obtain some special treatment.
D) usually have little concern over their state of health.
- 16) What would be most helpful to a person with pain disorder? 16) _____
A) Getting a great deal of sympathy and attention.
B) Being allowed to avoid unpleasant tasks while they are in pain.
C) Staying physically active despite the pain.
D) Restricting physical activity as much as possible.
- 17) The inability to learn new information is known as 17) _____
A) anterograde amnesia. B) generalized amnesia.
C) continuous amnesia. D) retrograde amnesia.
- 18) A person with two or more well-developed identities has the disorder called 18) _____
A) localized psychogenic amnesia. B) dissociative identity disorder.
C) fugue state. D) depersonalization disorder.
- 19) Evan is terrified because he is convinced that he has a terminal heart condition. He has consulted with several physicians about it who have found no evidence of any heart disease. Interestingly, Evan feels disappointed when the doctors find no physical problem. His diagnosis is probably 19) _____
A) pain disorder. B) hypochondriasis.
C) somatization disorder. D) conversion disorder.
- 20) Body dysmorphic disorder is thought to be related to 20) _____
A) dissociative disorders.
B) panic disorder.
C) depression and bipolar disorders.
D) obsessive-compulsive disorder and eating disorders.