



SREE CHITRA TIRUNAL INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES & TECHNOLOGY

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ROLL NUMBER:.....

WRITTEN TEST FOR MFCP

PSYCHOLOGIST - A TO B

DATE: 03.05.2016

DURATION: 60 MINUTES

TIME: 09:30 Hrs.

TOTAL MARKS: 50

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

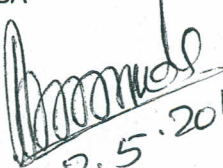
1. Write your Roll Number on the top of the Question Booklet and in the answer sheet.
2. Write legibly the alphabet of the most appropriate answer in the separate answer sheet provided.
3. There will not be any Negative Marking.
4. Over-writing is not permitted.
5. Candidate should sign in the question paper and answer sheet.
6. No clarifications will be given.
7. Candidate should hand over the answer sheet and question paper to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

Signature of the Candidate

Handwritten signature
3.5.2016
MS.

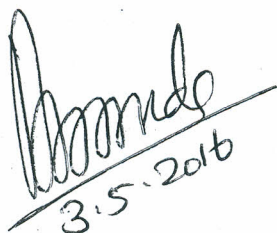
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1. Which of the following is pointed out as a major drawback of the widely used Mini Mental State Examination?
 - A. It is time-consuming to administer
 - B. It is insensitive to abnormalities in language functions
 - C. Only highly trained professionals can administer it correctly
 - D. Has only limited sensitivity to frontal executive function disturbances
2. Which among the following is an antidepressant medication?
 - A. Fluoxetine
 - B. Quetiapine
 - C. Clonazepam
 - D. Phenobarbitone
3. Wisconsin Card Sorting Test is used to test which among the following cognitive functions?
 - A. Visual Memory
 - B. Executive functions / set shifting
 - C. Procedural memory
 - D. Object gnosis
4. Which among the following medications is likely to result in impulse control disorders, as an adverse effect?
 - A. Rasagiline
 - B. Clozapine
 - C. Pramipexole
 - D. Amantadine
5. The antidepressant Escitalopram prevents the uptake of which of the following Neurotransmitters?
 - A. Acetyl choline
 - B. Serotonin
 - C. Dopamine
 - D. Glutamate
6. What is the maximum score possible for MoCA (Montreal Cognitive Assessment)
 - A. 15
 - B. 20
 - C. 30
 - D. 50
7. Which among the following is a contra-indication to Deep Brain Stimulation surgery in Parkinson's disease?
 - A. Dementia
 - B. Motor fluctuations
 - C. Levodopa induced dyskinesias
 - D. Prominent tremor
8. Which among the following medications is used to control drug induced dyskinesias in Parkinson's disease?
 - A. Levodopa
 - B. Ropinirole
 - C. Trihexyphenidyl
 - D. Amantadine
9. Degeneration of which part of the brain results in deficiency of dopamine and consequent motor symptoms of Parkinson's disease?
 - A. Substantia Nigra
 - B. Caudate nucleus
 - C. Putamen
 - D. Globus pallidus
10. Broca's area in the brain is concerned with which of the following cognitive functions?
 - A. Praxis
 - B. Control of emotions
 - C. Sensation of smell
 - D. Speech and language
11. Antipsychotic medications act by blocking which of the following neurotransmitter receptors?
 - A. Epinephrine
 - B. Nor-epinephrine
 - C. Dopamine
 - D. GABA


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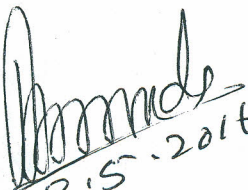
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12. Which is the commonest degenerative disease affecting the brain?
- A. Parkinson's disease
B. Alzheimer's disease
C. Spinocerebellar ataxia
D. Motor neuron disease
13. Which lobe of the brain is concerned with visual functions?
- A. Frontal lobe
B. Temporal lobe
C. Occipital lobe
D. Parietal lobe
14. Damage to the Papez circuit results in:
- A. Memory dysfunction
B. Aphasia
C. Dysarthria
D. Apraxia
15. What does prosopagnosia mean?
- A. Inability to name body parts
B. Lack of insight regarding one's own disease
C. Denial of ownership of one's own body parts
D. Inability to recognize the faces of familiar people
16. Stroop test is used to test the functions of which of the following lobes of the brain?
- A. Temporal lobe
B. Frontal Lobe
C. Occipital Lobe
D. Parietal lobe
17. How many layers are there in the histology of cerebral cortex?
- A. 3
B. 4
C. 6
D. 8
18. What is Wada test used for?
- A. To assess cerebral dominance for language and memory
B. To measure the blood flow into the brain
C. For detecting abnormalities in autonomic functions
D. For assessment of occipital lobe functions
19. Which of the following functional neurosurgical procedures is done in patients with refractory essential tremor, for relief of symptoms?
- A. Thalamotomy
B. Pallidotomy
C. Subthalamotomy
D. Corpus callosotomy
20. Which of the following movement disorders is commonly seen in patients with Tourette Syndrome?
- A. Dystonia
B. Chorea
C. Tics
D. Myoclonus
21. Which of the following disorders runs in families and is characterized by involuntary movements (chorea) and dementia, as well as depression and other psychiatric manifestations?
- A. Myotonic dystrophy
B. Friedreich's ataxia
C. Multiple System Atrophy
D. Huntington's disease
22. The "Non-motor Symptoms Scale" for Parkinson's disease has how many domains?
- A. 6
B. 9
C. 12
D. 15
23. The Questionnaire "PDQ-37" is used to measure what aspect of Parkinson's disease?
- A. Non-motor symptoms
B. Mood
C. Quality of life
D. Psychosis


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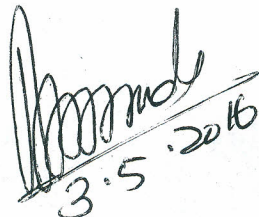
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24. Activities of daily living are measured by which part of UPDRS (Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale)
- A. Part 1 B. Part 2 C. Part 3 D. Part 4
25. Select the correct statement regarding Beck's Depression Inventory (BDI):
- A. There are 21 questions
B. The Maximum score possible is 84
C. Lower scores indicate more severe depression
D. All the above statements are correct
26. What is the overall prevalence of dementia in patients with Parkinson's disease ?
- A. 50% B. 10% C. 70% D. 30%
27. Which of the following days is celebrated as World Parkinson Day?
- A. 23rd January C. 5th August
B. 7th September D. 11th April
28. Change in the color of urine could occur in patients taking which of the following anti-Parkinsonian drugs?
- A. Ropinirole C. Rasagiline
B. Entacapone D. Selegiline
29. Which among the following conditions causing dementia is characterized by prominent behavioral and personality changes (mimicking psychiatric illnesses) with relative preservation of memory initially?
- A. Alzheimer's disease C. Frontotemporal Dementia
B. Parkinson's disease Dementia D. Dementia with Lewy Bodies
30. The " inability to carry out learned, skilled motor acts despite preserved motor and sensory systems, coordination, comprehension, and co-operation" is called:
- A. Apraxia C. Alexia
B. Agnosia D. Anosognosia
31. Loss of which among the following sensations occurs commonly in patients with Parkinson's disease, sometimes even before the motor symptoms start?
- A. Vision B. Hearing C. Smell D. Taste
32. Which among the following cognitive functions is most likely to show a worsening related to the surgery, in a patient undergoing subthalamic nucleus deep brain stimulation?
- A. Calculation C. Orientation in time
B. Verbal fluency D. Visual memory
33. Iowa Gambling Task (IGT) is used to test which among the following?
- A. Executive functions C. Visual recognition
B. Constructional Praxis D. Impulsivity
34. A complex stereotyped behavior characterized by an intense fascination with repetitive manipulations of technical equipment, seen occasionally in patients with Parkinson's disease undergoing treatment, is called:
- A. Punding C. Akathisia
B. Dopamine Dysregulation Syndrome D. Hyperactivity


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35. Select the correct statement regarding Deep Brain Stimulation surgery for Parkinson's disease?
- A. Tremor is the symptom which responds best.
 - B. Marked improvement of speech is seen in most patients.
 - C. Reduces the risk of suicide.
 - D. Deep Brain Stimulation arrests the progression of Parkinson's disease
36. Long lasting synaptic modifications are called
- A. Encoding
 - B. Consodiation
 - C. Acquisition
 - D. Long term potentiation
37. The large bundle of fibers connecting the two cerebral hemispheres
- A. Arcuate sulcus
 - B. Anterior commissure
 - C. Corpus callosum
 - D. Fornix
38. The ----- situated in the anterior medial temporal lobe is crucial for emotion
- A. Hippocampus
 - B. Amygdala
 - C. Entorhinal cortex
 - D. Perirhinal cortex
39. The cortex of the frontal lobe that lies anterior to premotor cortex -----
- A. Arcuate sulcus
 - B. Prefrontal cortex
 - C. Post-central gyrus
 - D. Optic Tectum
40. The basic cell of the brain that gives rise to its complexity and ability to regulate behaviour -----
- A. Apical dendrite
 - B. Neuron
 - C. Anterior nucleus
 - D. Nucleus basalis
41. Denial of blindness is known as -----
- A. Balint's syndrome
 - B. Anton's syndrome
 - C. Gerstmann's syndrome
 - D. Charles Sorbonne syndrome
42. ----- Agnosia refers to a failure of recognition due to defective retrieval of knowledge pertinent to a given stimulus
- A. Associative agnosia
 - B. Prosapagnosia
 - C. Apperceptive agnosia
 - D. Colour agnosia
43. Inability to recognize familiar faces -----
- A. Prospagnosia
 - B. Simultagnosia
 - C. Pantomime agnosia
 - D. Astereognosis
44. ----- data are expressed numerically
- A. Quantitative
 - B. Qualitative
 - C. Descriptive
 - D. Integrated


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45. Discrepancy or variability in the pattern of successes and failures in a test performance is called -----
A. Signs C. Cut-off point
B. Scatter D. Percentile
46. In the World Health Organization mode of disability pathophysiology refers to -----
A. Specific losses of alterations relative to normal functioning
B. Social support
C. Effect of activity and functional limitations
D. Underlying disruption of physical functioning
47. An initial examination consisting of a full scale assessment of each of major functions is called a ----
A. Cross sectional study C. Baseline study
B. Longitudinal study D. Case study
48. The anterior pole of language network is known as -----
A. Wernicke's area C. Limbic system
B. Broca's area D. Uncinate fasciculus
49. A language disturbance occurring after a right hemisphere lesion in a right hander is called -----
A. Global aphasia C. Fluent transcortical aphasia
B. Conduction aphasia D. Crossed aphasia
50. Inability to integrate visual information in the centre of gaze with more peripheral information is known as -----
A. Prosopagnosia C. Optic ataxia
B. Visual agnosia D. Simultanagnosia

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