

Dissecting Clinical Psychopathology: A College-Level Quiz

Examine complex etiologies and treatment modalities for Borderline Personality Disorder, Agoraphobia, and Somatic Symptom Disorder through clinical analysis.

1. Which neurobiological finding is most frequently associated with the impulsive-aggression and affective instability seen in Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD)?

- A. Hyper-responsivity in the prefrontal cortex
- B. Reduced volume and increased activity in the amygdala
- C. Excessive dopamine production in the basal ganglia
- D. Degeneration of the myelin sheath in the cerebellum

2. In the context of the Diathesis-Stress Model, a 'diathesis' refers strictly to a genetic mutation rather than an acquired psychological vulnerability.

- A. True
- B. False

3. A patient reporting significant physical pain and fatigue while being excessively preoccupied with these symptoms, despite no underlying medical cause, would likely be diagnosed with _____.

- A. Conversion Disorder
- B. Illness Anxiety Disorder
- C. Somatic Symptom Disorder
- D. Factitious Disorder

4. According to the reformulated Learned Helplessness Theory, which attributional style is most predictive of the onset of clinical depression?

- A. External, unstable, and specific
- B. Internal, stable, and global
- C. Internal, unstable, and specific
- D. External, stable, and global

5. Agoraphobia is strictly defined as the fear of open spaces, such as parks or large fields.

- A. True
- B. False

6. In the pharmacological treatment of Schizophrenia, 'atypical' antipsychotics (second-generation) differ from 'typical' antipsychotics primarily because they:

- A. Target only negative symptoms like alogia
- B. Are ineffective for treating auditory hallucinations
- C. Block both dopamine and serotonin receptors
- D. Eliminate the risk of metabolic syndrome

Name: _____

Date: _____

7. Marsha Linehan developed _____ specifically to treat the suicidal ideation and emotional dysregulation seen in individuals with Borderline Personality Disorder.

- A. Interpersonal Therapy (IPT)
- B. Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT)
- C. Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT)
- D. Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT)

8. A clinician observing a patient who shifts rapidly between disjointed ideas and creates new, meaningless words (neologisms) is noting a disturbance in:

- A. Thought Content
- B. Perceptual Clarity
- C. Formal Thought Process
- D. Affective Range

9. Tardive Dyskinesia is a potentially irreversible side effect of long-term use of traditional neuroleptic medications.

- A. True
- B. False

10. The tendency of a client to project feelings they have for a parental figure onto their therapist is known in psychodynamic theory as _____.

- A. Resistance
- B. Free Association
- C. Transference
- D. Countertransference