

# MCQ practice!



A 69 year old woman with depression has not responded to citalopram. You are considering switching to an alternative antidepressant. She is having particular problems with insomnia. Which of the following would be the most appropriate antidepressant choice?

- A amitriptyline
- B dosulepin
- C escitalopram
- D mirtazapine
- E phenelzine

Treatment with an antidepressant is indicated for an elderly gentleman aged 78 years. He is in general good health other than a recent diagnosis of a DVT, and has not previously had an antidepressant. His current medication includes the anticoagulant rivaroxaban. Which would be the most appropriate choice of antidepressant?

- A. amitriptyline
- B. citalopram
- C. mirtazapine
- D. trazodone
- E. venlafaxine

Which of the following is true in relation to very late onset schizophrenia like psychosis

- A. It is more common in men
- B. Partition delusions are unusual
- C. Onset is after 80 years
- D. There is no evidence to support use of antipsychotics
- E. It is associated with an increased risk of dementia

Mrs Sadiq is currently taking sertraline for her depressive illness. She has attended urgent care with acute back pain and has been diagnosed with a herniated lumbar disc. Which of the following analgesics should be avoided with sertraline due to the risk of serotonin syndrome?

- A. codeine
- B. morphine
- C. naproxen
- D. paracetamol
- E. tramadol

Following a risk-benefit assessment, treatment with an antipsychotic is indicated for a 69 year old lady with late-onset schizophrenia. She has a history of Type 2 diabetes and ischaemic heart disease and a borderline QTc on ECG. Which of the following antipsychotics would you prescribe?

- A. aripiprazole
- B. flupentixol
- C. olanzapine
- D. quetiapine
- E. risperidone

Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome (PRES) may present with acute psychiatric symptoms. Which of the following is true?

- A. It is associated with micro-bleeds in the occipital cortex
- B. It can be caused by immunosuppressant drugs
- C. Psychiatric symptoms typically include well-formed visual hallucinations
- D. Treatment includes IV acyclovir
- E. Brain MRI will show areas of hypo intensity in the occipital cortex

Regarding with use of psychotropic medication in severe CKD (eGFR 15-29 mL/min) which of the following is false?

- A. Benzodiazepines do not require any dose reduction.
- B. Sertraline is a good 1<sup>st</sup> line choice for an antidepressant.
- C. Lithium must be discontinued immediately.
- D. The half-life of amisulpiride would double
- E. The majority of psychotropic drugs are hepatically metabolised



A 75 year old gentleman is admitted to the acute hospital in a confused state. Which of the following symptoms is associated with Lewy Body disease rather than delirium ?

- A. Fluctuation in symptoms
- B. Reversed sleep/wake cycle
- C. Hypomimia
- D. Raised CRP
- E. Visual hallucinations

A 65 year old gentleman presents with disinhibited behaviour, word finding difficulty and lability of mood. An MRI shows white matter ischaemic changes in the cerebellum. What is the most likely cause from the list below?

- A. Lesch-Nyhan syndrome
- B. Shakhonovich's syndrome
- C. Cornelia de Lange syndrome
- D. Schmahmann syndrome
- E. Pierre Robin syndrome

A 65 year old gentleman with previous acquired brain injury and schizophrenia is admitted to a medical ward with confusion and bizarre behaviour. He is on olanzapine 20mg od. He is afebrile. Blood tests reveal moderately raised CK and his white cell count is normal. Grimacing and echopraxia were noted on mental state examination. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Catatonia
- B. Serotonin syndrome
- C. Neuroleptic malignant syndrome
- D. Temporal lobe epilepsy
- E. Dissociative disorder

Which of the following is *not* a core clinical feature of Lewy Body Dementia?

- A. REM sleep behaviour disorder
- B. Autonomic instability
- C. Recurrent visual hallucinations
- D. Spontaneous Parkinsonism
- E. Fluctuating cognition

In relation to anorexia nervosa in older people, which of the following is true?

- A. They are more likely suffer body image disturbance.
- B. They often abuse laxatives
- C. Pre-occupation with weight is less common.
- D. The presence of depression excludes an eating disorder.
- E. There is a strong evidence base for treatment.

Which if the following statements is true regarding physiological control of appetite in the elderly?

- A. CCK levels decline in the elderly
- B. There is decreased sensor specific satiety
- C. Fundal compliance is increased
- D. Ghrelin levels increase with age
- E. Gastric emptying is occurs at a faster rate

Which drug can cause anorexia?

- A. Lamotrigine.
- B. Mirtazapine.
- C. Topiramate.
- D. Prednisolone.
- E. Megestrol.

Which of the following is a screening tool for malnutrition in the elderly?

A. M-CHAT-R

B. MAST

C. SCOFF

D. Y-BOCS

E. MUST



There is an association between fronto-temporal dementia and which of the following

- A. motor neurone disease
- B. epilepsy
- C. multiple sclerosis
- D. head trauma
- E. encephalitis

A 70 year old gentleman with a history of previous small cell carcinoma had completed a course of chemotherapy. He became more apathetic and had periods of sudden aggression 4 weeks after the chemotherapy. He was also increasingly forgetful. He was admitted to hospital after a seizure. He was found to be hyponatraemic. CT brain was normal. MRI showed an area hyper intense T2-FLAIR signal in the left medial temporal lobe. Which diagnosis is likely from the information provided?

- A. Brain metastases
- B. Paraneoplastic syndrome
- C. Hypoxia
- D. Pseudo seizures in context of an adjustment reaction
- E. Carboplatin and etoposide neurotoxicity

Augmentation of mirtazapine with lithium is a potential treatment strategy for a 70 year old lady on the inpatient older adult ward with treatment resistant depression. You seek to involve her making an informed decision about the treatment and provide information on the required monitoring, side-effects and toxicity. Which of the following is a side-effect of lithium rather than an indicator of lithium toxicity?

- A. blurred vision
- B. fine tremor
- C. muscle weakness
- D. severe gastrointestinal disturbance
- E. slurred speech

Which of the following is not a feature of restraint under the Mental Capacity Act?

- A. The action must be necessary.
- B. The action must be in proportion to harm.
- C. Restraint must diminish as the harm diminishes.
- D. Harm includes psychological as well as physical harm.
- E. Restraint can be used to protect other people from harm.

A 55 year old gentleman has started noticing problems with his eyesight. He had been to the opticians a number of times and even underwent cataract surgery. However, his visual symptoms persisted and continued to worsen. He had trouble recognising objects and people. He was also more sensitive to bright light and experienced prolonged colour after-images.

- A. Balint's syndrome.
- B. Gerstmann syndrome.
- C. Benson's syndrome.
- D. Brown-Sequard syndrome.
- E. Charles Bonnet syndrome.

Which is the most sensitive and specific diagnostic test for variant CJD?

- A. Neuropsychological testing
- B. CFS analysis
- C. MRI
- D. EEG
- E. Tonsillar biopsy

Lithium interacts with a number of other medicines. Which of the following drugs increases the risk of neurotoxicity **without** causing an increase in the plasma concentration of lithium?

- A. bendroflumethiazide
- B. diltiazem
- C. ibuprofen
- D. losartan
- E. ramipril

Which of the following is most suggestive of vascular Parkinsonism?

- A. Asymmetrical pin rolling tremor
- B. Wide based shuffling gait
- C. Autonomic dysfunction
- D. Good response to levodopa
- E. Festination



Which of these drugs has the worst anticholinergic effect?

- Oxybutynin
- Atenolol
- Loratadine
- Amantadine
- Diazepam