

**UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI**  
**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING SCIENCE**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION NOVEMBER, 2019**

**COURSE CODE: CHN405**  
**COURSE TITLE: DIAGNOSTIC AND STATISTICAL MANUAL OF MENTAL DISORDERS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. THE EXAMINATION HAS THREE QUESTIONS, ANSWER ALL OF THEM**
- 2. PLEASE WRITE CLEARLY AND LEGIBLY**
- 3. START A NEW QUESTION ON A NEW PAGE**
- 4. MAKE SURE THAT ALL YOUR ANSWERS ARE NUMBERED CORRECTLY**
- 5. USE THE PROVIDED ANSWER BOOKLET FOR ALL YOUR ANSWERS**

**PLEASE DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR OR HIS/HER REPRESENTATIVE**

## QUESTION 1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

*Each of the following questions has only one option as an answer. Choose the response that best answers the question. Indicate your answer by writing the alphabet in CAPITAL LETTER next to the appropriate question number, e.g. 50. J. Each correct answer carries 1 mark.*

1. DSM stands for:
  - A. Diagnostic and Symptoms Manual
  - B. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual
  - C. Disorders and Symptoms Manual
  - D. Diseases and Symptoms Manual
2. How many years did it take to develop the DSM-5?
  - A. 5 years
  - B. 10 years
  - C. 14 years
  - D. 20 years
3. The DSM is the property of the:
  - A. American Psychologists Association
  - B. American Psychologic Association
  - C. American Psychiatrists Association
  - D. American Psychiatric Association
4. The DSM 5 was published in which year?
  - A. 2013
  - B. 2010
  - C. 2015
  - D. 2016
5. the main reasons for the development of the DSM were:
  - A. Standardisation of diagnosis of and treatment for mental disorders
  - B. To curbing inconsistency in and standardise health insurance claims
  - C. Improve compilation of data on mental disorders
  - D. All of the above

6. -----is a disorder characterised by restricted energy food intake due to intense fear at gaining weight
- A. Bulimia Nervosa
  - B. Anorexia Nervosa
  - C. Binge Eating
  - D. Pica
7. The disorder is characterised by eating large amounts of food followed by compensatory behaviour and a sense of guilt
- A. Bulimia Nervosa
  - B. Anorexia Nervosa
  - C. Binge Eating
  - D. Pica
8. The main difference between binge eating disorder and bulimia nervosa is:
- A. No compensatory behaviour in binge eating disorder
  - B. No compensatory behaviour in bulimia nervosa
  - C. A large amount of food is consumed in binge eating and not in bulimia nervosa
  - D. Rumination occurs in binge eating disorder
9. Eating disorders are more common in:
- A. Adolescent girls and young women
  - B. Adolescent boys and young men
  - C. Patients suffering from anxiety disorders
  - D. Children with separation anxiety disorder
10. Which of the following is not a DSM-5 recognised psychotic disorder?
- A. Geriatric psychosis
  - B. Substance induced psychotic disorder
  - C. Schizophreniform disorder
  - D. Delusional disorder
11. Which of the following are not included in the DSM diagnostic criteria for Schizophrenia?
- A. Hallucinations
  - B. Delusions
  - C. Catastrophic thinking

- D. Disorganised behaviour
12. Alogia in the context of schizophrenia diagnosis refers to:
- A. Reduction in speech
  - B. Lack of motivation
  - C. Lack of emotional expression
  - D. Lack of feeling pleasure
13. Anhedonia refers to
- A. Reduction in speech volume and rate
  - B. Lack of motivation
  - C. Lack of feeling pleasure
  - D. Lack of emotional expression
14. Avolition refers to:
- A. Lack of motivation to complete goals
  - B. Reduction of emotional responses to the environment
  - C. Poverty of speech
  - D. Selective mutism
15. Which of the following is a negative symptom of schizophrenia?
- A. Delusions
  - B. Hallucinations
  - C. Disorganised behaviour
  - D. Flat affect
16. Which of the following better describes dissociative amnesia?
- A. Suppression of memory
  - B. Lying about what the patient remembers
  - C. The memory of a life event is non-existent
  - D. All of the above
17. Some people who were previously diagnosed with hypochondriasis will fall under which category of DSM-5?
- A. Factitious disorder
  - B. Conversion disorder
  - C. Pseudocyesis
  - D. Illness anxiety disorder

18. Schizophrenia and related psychotic disorders include all of the following except:
- A. Schizotypal personality disorder
  - B. Schizophreniform disorder
  - C. Schizoid personality disorder
  - D. Schizoaffective disorder
19. Catatonia is used as a specifier for which disorder?
- A. Schizophreniform disorder
  - B. Brief psychotic disorder
  - C. Substance induced psychotic disorder
  - D. All of the above
20. A patient may be described as having flattening of affect if they show
- A. Unresponsive body language
  - B. Poor eye contact
  - C. Monotone voice
  - D. All of the above
21. Under which DSM-5 cluster of personality disorders does borderline personality disorder falls?
- A. Cluster A
  - B. Cluster B
  - C. Cluster C
  - D. Cluster D
22. The cluster of personality disorders in Q21 is characterised by
- A. Pervasive anxiety and/or fearfulness
  - B. Dramatic or erratic behaviour
  - C. Odd and eccentric behaviour
  - D. All of the above
23. All of the following are part of Cluster A Personality disorders in DSM 5, except:
- A. Schizotypal personality disorder
  - B. Schizoid personality disorder
  - C. Paranoid personality disorder
  - D. Narcissistic personality disorder

24. Children with ODD may also present with all of the following mental disorders, except:
- A. ADHD
  - B. Conduct Disorder
  - C. Acute Stress Disorder
  - D. Specific Learning Disorder
25. The management of children with mental disorders must always consider all of the following, except:
- A. psychoeducation to parents and teachers
  - B. consider the developmental stage and maturity level of the child
  - C. consider the cultural background of the child
  - D. consider the child's right to privacy and confidentiality

## QUESTION 2

- A. What is the main reason given for the development of DSM-5(1 **mark**).
- B. What are the major changes we observe in the structural presentation of DSM-5? (8 **marks**)
- C. What are the similarities and differences between the ICD and the DSM manuals (6 **marks**).
- D. Compare and contrast the Conduct Disorder and Intermittent Explosive Disorder (10 **marks**).

## QUESTION 3

Benkhosi is 10 year old boy who is repeating grade I for the fourth time. According to his parents, Benkhosi has difficulty writing words even when he has to copy from the board or book. He was recently been diagnosed with specific learning disorder with impairment in written expression.

- i. What is the name of Benkhosi's disorder in DSM IV (1 **mark**)

- ii. Using the DSM-5 diagnostic criteria, describe how Benkhosi may have been presenting with to make the psychiatrist diagnose him with impairment in written expression (**5 marks**)
- iii. State the non-psychopharmacological management of Benkhosi including their nursing implications (**10 marks**)
- iv. The management of Benkhosi will require a multidisciplinary team approach. Outline who should be involved in his management and why (**10 marks**).