1. Compare and contrast generalized anxiety disorder vs panic disorder.

2. Compare and contrast the symptoms and treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder vs adjustment disorder.

3a. Compare and contrast Schizoid vs Schizotypal behavior.

b. Compare and contrast avoidant vs social phobia vs passive-aggressive behavior.

c. What is the difference between paranoid and antisocial behavior?

4. Compare and contrast histrionic, borderline, and narcissistic behavior.

5. Compare psychogenic fugue vs depersonalization.

6. Compare and contrast hypochondriasis vs Briquet's syndrome.

7. Compare and contrast factitious vs Munchausen's syndrome vs malingering.

8. Compare and contrast obsessive disorder vs obsessive compulsive personality disorder.

9. Name the defense mechanism for the following:
   a person falsely attributes own thoughts to others -
   failure to acknowledge some aspect of reality -
   behavior to symbolically make amends for or negate thoughts or actions -
   substitutes behaviors, thoughts, or feelings for those which are diametrically opposed to unacceptable ones -
   redirect feelings about an object to another object -
SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISORDERS

1. List the most common drugs associated with drug-induced psychoses.

2. Compare and contrast Wernicke's encephalopathy vs Korsakoff's psychosis.

3. Compare the clinical presentation and treatment of PCP vs LSD.

4a. Compare and contrast the clinical presentation and management of alcoholic withdrawal with DT's with alcoholic hallucinosis.

b. What are the CAGE questions for alcoholism?

5a. Describe the symptoms and treatment of opioid intoxication/overdose/withdrawal.

b. Describe the management of barbiturate overdose.

c. Describe the symptoms and treatment of cocaine compared to amphetamine overdose

6. List some of the medical complications of ethanol abuse.
PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY: DRUGS, SIDE EFFECTS, ETC.

1. Discuss when to use ECT and what are the contraindications.

2. Give 2 - 3 examples of drugs in the following categories, discuss the indications for their use, serious drug interactions, if any, and unusual side effects specific for that drug, if any: neuroleptics -
   a. low potency -
   b. high potency -

3. Give 2 - 3 examples of drugs in the following categories, discuss the indications for their use, serious drug interactions, if any, and unusual side effects specific for that drug, if any:
   a. MAOI's -
   b. selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor -
   c. Lithium -

4. Give 2 - 3 examples of drugs in the following categories, discuss the indications for their use, serious drug interactions, if any, and unusual side effects specific for that drug, if any:
   a. TCA's -
   b. benzodiazepines -

Here’s some good advice:

***never give sympathomimetic drugs (including cocaine, amphetamines, OTC cold remedies) with MAOI’s
***never give MAOI’s with selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors
***never give synthetic opioids with MAOI’s -- serotonin syndrome (restlessness, sweating, diarrhea, abdominal cramps, myoclonus, rigidity with fever, catatonia); Tx: cyproheptadine
***never drink red wine, cheese, or Italian broad beans (fava beans), aged meat or fish with MAOI’s; Immediate Tx: niphedipine capsule and go to ER, in hospital tx is phentolamine
***Never give Li with indomethacin, phenylbutazone, naproxin, ibuprofen -- all cause increased Li levels

5. What is acute dystonia -- give three examples of extrapyramidal symptoms and the treatment.

6. How do you manage a patient with tardive dyskinesia?

7. Name 7 undesirable side effects associated with neuroleptics and why they happen, if known.

8. Name 5 undesirable side effects associated with antidepressants and why they happen, if known.
CHILD PSYCHIATRY

1. Compare and contrast nightmares vs night terrors.

2a. Discuss the major clinical features of disorders in the autism spectrum.

b. How would you work up a patient you suspect is autistic?

3a. Name and discuss how to rule out 4 other conditions in the differential when working up a patient for autism.

b. What is the recommended treatment for autism?

4a. If one parent is schizophrenic, what is the probability of each child being schizophrenic?

b. What about if a sibling is schizophrenic?

c. What if the sibling is an identical twin?

5a. What are 2 diseases associated with primary nocturnal enuresis?

b. What is the drug of choice for treating nocturnal enuresis?

6. Compare and contrast anorexia nervosa with bullemia.

7. Describe Tourette's Syndrome and give the drug of choice for treatment.

8. What are the clinical features of attention deficit disorder (ADHD)?

9. How is IQ determined? What is considered the normal range?
PSYCHOSES/ SCHIZOPHRENIA/ MOOD DISORDERS

1. Discuss the important signs, differentiating features, and treatment of the following:
   major depression -
   major depression with melancholia -
   dysthymia -
   cyclothymia -
   bipolar disorder -
   rapid cycler -
   mixed -

2a. Name the 5 first rank signs of Schneider, and treatment for schizophrenia.
   b. Define and give examples of positive vs negative signs associated with schizophrenia.

3. Name the top 4 important features of paranoid, hebephrenic, catatonic, and undifferentiated, psychoses.

4. Complete the following table:
   CRITERIA       AFFECTIVE PSYCHOSES  SCHIZOPHRENIC
   Age
   premorbid traits
   onset
   affect
   thought processes
   family history
   course

5. Compare the behavior of a patient with adjustment disorder vs one with depression.

6. Compare the characteristics of schizoaffective, vs schizophreniform disorder.

7. Define and give an example of the following:
   Delusion -
   Illusion -
   Hallucination -
   Depersonalization or Derealization (Delusional perception) -
1. Compare and contrast the clinical manifestations of cortical vs subcortical dementia.

2. Describe Kluver-Bucy Syndrome. What is the most common cause?

3. Give the major features of Huntington's Disease.

4. What is the triad of symptoms for normal pressure hydrocephalus? What is the treatment?

5. Explain the theory of 1st and 2nd gain in conversion disorder.

6. What is narcolepsy? What is cataplexy? How would you diagnose and treat each?

7. Compare and contrast migraine vs cluster headaches.

8. List the high risk factors for suicide. How would a suicidal patient be managed?

9. What are the Kubler-Ross stages of death and dying?