**Chapter 16**

Multiple Choice

1. Gradual deterioration of high-level cognitive function is symptomatic of:

A) Epilepsy

B) Bipolar disorder

\*C) Dementia

D) Multiple Scelrosis

(Reference Page 517)

2. Researchers combined fMRI and PET imagining to compare \_\_\_\_\_ in areas affected by amyloid plaques.

A) Brain structure

\*B) Functional connectivity

C) Neurotransmitter function

D) Brain oscillations

(Reference Page 520)

3. Alzheimer's disease risk can be lowered through:

A) Social activity

B) Physical activity

C) Mental Activity

\*D) All of the above

(Reference Page 521)

4. Semantic dementia involves the loss of:

A) Concrete word knowledge

\*B) Abstract conceptual knowledge

C) Episodic memory

D) Short-term memory

(Reference Page 522)

5. Abstract conceptual knowledge can be disrupted in \_\_\_\_\_ dementia.

A) Early-onset

B) Behavioral variant frontotemporal

\*C) Semantic

D) Alzheimer's

(Reference Page 522)

6. Huntington's disease often does not manifest until a person is in the late:

A) 50s

B) 70s

C) Teens

\*D) 30s

(Reference Page 524)

7. Huntington's disease can produce personality changes, similar to \_\_\_\_\_\_ dementia.

\*A) Frontotemporal

B) Early-onset

C) Semantic

D) Alzheimer's

(Reference Page 524)

8. The effect size (predictive value) of a single genetic mutation for determining if an individual will develop specific neurological deficits is similar to the effect size of:

A) Traumatic brain injuries

B) Heredity

\*C) Diet and exercise

D) All of the above

(Reference Page 526)

9. Tourette syndrome is classified as primarily a \_\_\_\_\_.

A) Speech disorder

B) Dementia

C) Language Disorder

\*D) Movement disorder

(Reference Page 527)

10. Tourette syndrome often arises during:

\*A) Childhood

B) Early adulthood

C) Middle age

D) Older adulthood

(Reference Page 528)

11. Some individuals can develop lasting symptoms of Tourette syndrome or obsessive-compulsive disorder through exposure to:

A) Streptococcus pneumoniae

B) Group B streptococcus

\*C) Group A streptococcus

D) All of the above

(Reference Page 529)

12. Treatment for Tourette syndrome includes educating the \_\_\_\_ about the nature of the disorder.

A) Patient

B) Patient's family

C) Patient's friends

\*D) All of the above

(Reference Page 529)

13. Typical obsessions in individuals with OCD are related to \_\_\_\_\_ fears.

A) Common

B) Rational

\*C) Irrational

D) Straightforward

(Reference Page 530)

14. Brain images collected during an MRI scan can be processed to determine the size of various structures using a technique called:

A) Microdialysis

B) Lesion tracing

C) Resting state analysis

\*D) Voxel-based morphometry

(Reference Page 532)

15. Exposure and response prevention is most appropriate for treating individuals with:

A) Alzheimer's disease

\*B) Obsessive-compulsive disorder

C) Frontotemporal dementia

D) Semantic dementia

(Reference Page 534)

16. Perceptual disturbances, which can be auditory, visceral, olfactory, or visual, are called:

A) Psychosis

B) Thought disorder

\*C) Hallucinations

D) Delusions

(Reference Page 534)

17. Dramatic thinking of grey matter in the cortex is associated with which disorder?

A) Major depressive disorder

B) Huntington's disease

C) Hallucinations

\*D) Schizophrenia

(Reference Page 537)

18. Which of the following is observed in those with schizophrenia?

A) Demyelination in the frontal lobes

\*B) Reduced hippocampal volumes

C) Reduced grey matter in the visual cortex

D) Enlarged amygdalas

(Reference Page 537)

19. What type if medication, other than lithium, is also effective at treating bipolar disorder?

A) Antidepressants

B) Benzodiazepines

\*C) Anti-seizure medications

D) Anxiolytics

(Reference Page 542)

20. What percentage of the global population, at any given time, meets the criteria for a diagnosis of depression?

A) 10%

B) 8%

C) 2%

\*D) 5%

(Reference Page 546)

21. According to the study by Caspi et al. (2003), which combination of the 5HT transporter allele, mixed with stressful life events, is correlated with higher probability of depression?

A) Long/long

\*B) Short/short

C) Short/long

D) The 5HT transporter allele is not correlated with depression

(Reference Page 547)

22. In the context of depression, what is the job of the subgenual cingulate?

A) It allows communication between the hippocampus and the cortex

B) It allows communication between the amygdala and the thalamus

C) It allows communication between the thalamus and the cortex

\*D) It allows communication between the amygdala and the cortex

(Reference Page 549)

23. Cognitive behavioral therapy is usually about as effective as:

A) No treatment

B) Placebos

\*C) Medication

D) Somatic therapy

(Reference Page 550)

24. The oldest class of drugs for treating depression is:

\*A) Monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs)

B) selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs)

C) Lithium

D) Dopamine agonists

(Reference Page 551)

25. The large variation in the mechanisms affected by different antidepressants suggests large variation in:

A) The ability of drug companies to patent medications

\*B) The underlying cause of the neurological disorder in individuals

C) Patients access to a particular drug

D) All of the above

(Reference Page 551)