

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING SCIENCE**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION: DECEMBER 2016**

**COURSE TITLE:** DIAGNOSTIC AND STATISTICAL MANUAL  
(DSM)-5 DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA

**COURSE CODE:** CMH 405

**TIME ALLOCATED:** 2 HOURS

**TOTAL MARKS ALLOCATED:** 75

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. PLEASE ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
2. START A NEW QUESTION IN A NEW PAGE
3. MAKE SURE THAT ALL YOUR ANSWERS ARE NUMBERED CORRECTLY
4. PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLE

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

## QUESTION 1

This question has two sections: A (multiple choice) and B (true or false). Answer both sections. Each correct answer carries one (1) mark.

### SECTION A: 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 next to the appropriate question number, e.g. 100: B. Each correctly answered question carries one (1) mark.

1. The DSM-5 diagnosis of social (pragmatic) communication disorder includes all of the following, *except*:
  - a. Deficit in communication for social purposes
  - b. Impairment of the ability to change communication to match context or needs
  - c. Difficulties understanding what is not explicitly stated
  - d. Intellectual disability
  
2. The DSM-5 diagnosis of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a single category which includes all of the following DSM-IV-TR, *except*:
  - a. Autistic disorder
  - b. Rett's disorder
  - c. Asperger's disorder
  - d. Childhood integrative disorder
  
3. Which of the following are true for DSM-5 diagnostic changes in ASD?
  - a. Expanded "restrictive, repetitive pattern of behaviour, interests or activities" to include abnormalities in sensory processing
  - b. Relaxed the age of onset criteria to "early developmental period" instead
  - c. Use of severity specifiers for levels of support required
  - d. All of the above
  
4. All of the following are examples of classroom interventions that a teacher can do for children with autism spectrum disorder, *except*:
  - a. Speak clearly in short sentences using simple, plain language
  - b. Give the child time to process communicated information, do not rush them
  - c. Isolate the child from others to avoid confrontations
  - d. Explain complex information and repeat it often
  
5. The initial impetus for developing a classification system for mental disorders in the USA, was:
  - a. The need to standardise diagnosis of mental disorders

- b. The need to standardise treatment approaches for mental disorders
  - c. The need to control pharmaceutical industry
  - d. The need to efficiently collect statistical data on mental disorders
6. All of the following were objectives for the classification system, except
- a. standardise diagnosis of mental disorders
  - b. standardise treatment approaches for mental disorders
  - c. facilitate pharmaceutical regulatory processes
  - d. efficiently collect statistical data on mental disorders

CASE: Dombolo is a 15 year old boy who has been brought up in strict Christian family: his father is a renowned pastor. Dombolo is doing grade 10 in one of the Christian schools in the country, and although he has been among the top achievers in his primary school, his secondary school performance has been steadily deteriorating. His colleagues have noticed that Dombolo hardly associates with boys, and often spends time alone or with girls. He is said to have confided to one of his girl friends that “he feels trapped in his body”. The next three questions relate to the case

7. Which of the following would be Dombolo’s diagnosis?
- a. Gender dysphoria
  - b. Agoraphobia
  - c. Social anxiety disorder
  - d. Generalised anxiety disorder
8. In DSM-IV, Dombolo’s diagnosis was called...
- a. Panic disorder
  - b. Gender Identity Disorder
  - c. Agoraphobia
  - d. Generalised anxiety disorder
9. The main diagnostic feature of Dombolo’s disorder in DSM-5 is
- a. The individual often have anticipatory anxiety that is focused upon upcoming social situations in which they must perform or be evaluated by others
  - b. The individual exhibits extreme fear of social spaces
  - c. The individual must exhibit a strong desire to be treated as the other gender than what is assigned to him or her
  - d. The individual must self-isolate
10. The treatment of Dombolo would require which of the following
- a. Pubertal suppression in early puberty
  - b. Hormonal therapy
  - c. Family (Parental) therapy
  - d. All of the above

## SECTION B: TRUE OR FALSE

1. Mental status examination is a structured way of observing and describing a person's current state of psychological functioning.
2. It is not uncommon for MSE observations or findings for the same person to differ at different times when the examination is done.
3. The DSM-5 includes a complete description of the underlying pathological processes for most disorders.
4. The boundaries between normality and pathology for specific symptoms or behaviours are the same no matter what culture we are talking about.
5. A mental disorder is an expectable or culturally approved response to a common stressor or loss.
6. In DSM-5 "other specified disorder" and "unspecified disorder" replace the "not otherwise specified" (NOS) designation in DSM-IV.
7. Per DSM-5, a diagnosis with a mental disorder is equivalent to a need for treatment.
8. In mental health, clinical expertise is required to differentiate disorders from normal life variations and transient responses to stressors.
9. In DSM-5 post traumatic disorder is classified as an anxiety disorder.
10. According to DSM-5, a person can be diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder even if she or he experiences flash backs of an event 2 years after it occurred.
11. Autism spectrum disorder is a condition that affects social interaction, communication, interests and behaviour.
12. Children with depression present mainly with physical symptoms.
13. Children with autism may also present with ADHD, OCD or dyspraxia.
14. The multi-axial system of diagnosis was first introduced in DSM-II.
15. The "global assessment of functioning" diagnostic criterion has been retained in DSM-5.

**[Total marks: 25]**

## QUESTION 2

This question has two sections: A (matching) and structured question. Answer both sections.

**SECTION A: MATCHING:** Match the answer in column A, that best corresponds with the statement in column B, e.g.: 20=Z

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1.	Medical 203	A.	This disorder includes difficulty discarding possessions resulting in a congestion and cluttering of living areas
2.	Specific learning disorder	B.	Disorder in which there is incongruence between one's experienced or expressed gender and one's assigned gender
3.	Binge eating	C.	Individuals with this disorder often have anticipatory anxiety that is focused upon upcoming social situations in which they must perform or be evaluated by others
4.	Depressive disorders	D.	This disorder is characterised by angry/irritable mood, argumentative behaviour and/or vindictiveness
5.	Social Anxiety Disorder	E.	A situation in which a person presents with more than one disorder
6.	Anorexia Nervosa	F.	The diagnosis requires persistent difficulties in reading, writing, arithmetic, or mathematical reasoning skills during formal years of schooling
7.	Hoarding	G.	A new disorder in this category include Premenstrual dysphoric disorder
8.	Gender Dysphoria	H.	In 1943 the name of this document was changed to The Armed Forces Nomenclature
9.	Comorbidity	I.	This disorder primarily affects adolescent girls and young women, and is characterized by distorted body image and excessive dieting that leads to severe weight loss with a pathological fear of becoming fat
10.	Oppositional defiant disorder	J.	Recurring episodes of eating significantly more food in a short period of time than most people would eat under similar circumstances, with episodes marked by feelings of lack of control.

### SECTION B: Structured question

Using the DSM-5 definitions and diagnostic criteria, differentiate between acute stress disorder and panic disorder (15 marks)

[Total marks: 25]

### QUESTION 3

With the publication of DSM-5, there have been changes to the diagnostic criteria for several disorders, addition of new disorders and deletion of some. Amongst the major changes in diagnosis, is that of Social Anxiety Disorder (SAD) and Post Traumatic Stress disorder (PTSD).

- A. State and give rationale for changes in diagnostic criteria of SAD in DSM-5 (10 marks).
- B. State and give rationale for changes in diagnostic criteria of PTSD in DSM-5 (10 marks)
- C. Discuss the clinical implications of the changes in the diagnostic criteria for both SAD and PTSD (5marks).

**[Total marks: 25]**