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Answers to Pretest: 1. d 2. a

Colibazzi et al.

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1. Depressive symptoms are a normal consequence of HIV infection.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. A patient with HIV who is medically ill reports loss of appetite and fatigue. In the process of establishing a diagnosis of major depression, the exclusive diagnostic approach would:
 - a. Drop the fatigue
 - b. Drop the loss of appetite
 - c. Drop fatigue and loss of appetite
 - d. Substitute fatigue and loss of appetite with cognitive symptoms of depression
3. The prevalence of anxiety disorders in patients with HIV was found to be as high as ____%.
 - a. 3.5
 - b. 11.2
 - c. 38.2
 - d. 63.6

4. All of the following factors may increase the risk of suicide *except*:

- a. Hopelessness
- b. Severe anxiety and panic attacks
- c. Anhedonia
- d. Thought racing

5. The co-administration of ritonavir and fluoxetine does *not* pose significant problems of pharmacologic interactions.

- a. True
- b. False

ACADEMIC HIGHLIGHTS

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6. Lesions to the prefrontal cortex produce all of the following impairments *except*:

- a. Distractibility
- b. Locomotor hyperactivity
- c. Impulsivity
- d. Irritability

7. Individuals with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) may exhibit normal range performance on executive function assessments for all of the following reasons *except*:

- a. Individuals with ADHD may have learned alternative compensatory strategies
- b. Most of the tests were not designed to assess mild cognitive impairments
- c. Individuals with ADHD know how to manipulate the system
- d. Executive function impairments may not be the core deficit

8. Which disorders are most commonly found to be comorbid with ADHD?

- a. Conduct disorders and eating disorders
- b. Mood and anxiety disorders
- c. Oppositional defiant disorder and psychosis
- d. Substance use and eating disorders

9. According to Dr. Weiss, the primary difference between efficacy and effectiveness is:

- a. Effectiveness studies examine a drug's potential use, whereas efficacy studies measure whether a drug works in practice
- b. Effectiveness studies, but not efficacy studies, have many exclusion criteria
- c. Efficacy studies are conducted in clinical settings and effectiveness studies are conducted in laboratory conditions
- d. Effectiveness studies are more likely than efficacy studies to represent typical patients

10. Successful management of ADHD includes all of the following *except*:

- a. Establishing a therapeutic alliance with the patient and family
- b. Establishing specific treatment goals for the patient to work toward
- c. Treating the patient with only psychotherapy
- d. Connecting the patient with other individuals with ADHD or support groups

