Institutionen för biovetenskap

TENTAMEN

Kurs: **Kognitiva funktioner: tillämpade metoder G1F**

Kurskod: **KU336G**   Högskolepoäng för tentamen: **4 hp**

Datum: **2024-01-10**   Skrivtid: **08.15 – 12.30**

Ansvarig lärare: Roque Molina Marchese
Berörda lärare: Sakari Kallio

Hjälpmedel/bilagor: **Ordbok sve-eng-sve**

Övrigt

Anvisningar		
	☐	Ta nytt blad för varje lärare
	☐	Ta nytt blad för varje ny fråga
	☐	Skriv endast på en sida av papperet.
	☒	Skriv namn och personnummer på samtliga inlämnade blad.
	☐	Numrera lösbladen löpande.
	☐	Använd inte röd penna.
	☒	Markera med kryss på omslaget vilka uppgifter som är lösta.

Önskas det skrivas mer på någon av essäfrågorna så ta gärna ett lösblad och markera vilken fråga det gäller, ditt namn OCH personnummer.

Skrivningsresultat bör offentliggöras inom 18 arbetsdagar

Lycka till!

PART 1: EXAMINATION QUESTIONS (TRUE / FALSE)

QUESTION 1 (1 point)

A neuropsychological test is known to be sensitive if the cut-off score is set such that as few errors as possible arise when classifying the disease.

True
False

QUESTION 2 (1 point)

Reliability and validity are two crucial factors in any research study. For a test to be valid, it must also be reliable.

True
False

QUESTION 3 (1 point)

Children with ADHD followed to adulthood as well as clinic-referred adults with ADHD show decreased educational achievement, greater propensity for antisocial activities but lower levels of drug use/abuse proclivity.

True
False

QUESTION 4 (1 point)

The diagnosis "Asperger's syndrome" was removed with the publication of DSM-5, and the symptoms are now included within autism spectrum disorder.

True
False

QUESTION 5 (1 point)

Many adults with ADHD symptoms adopt *niche-picking*. This means that they develop lifestyles that minimize dysfunction by associating with asocial and less culturally mainstream groups.

True
False

QUESTION 6 (1 point)

DSM is not the only valid and generally accepted method for classifying mental diseases.

True
False

QUESTION 7 (1 point)

Psychiatry is a subfield of Psychology.

True
False

QUESTION 8 (1 point)

Many mental disorders have one decisive criterion in DSM that has to be fulfilled before a diagnosis can be given.

True
False

QUESTION 9 (1 point)

Two persons can never be diagnosed with the same mental disorder (using DSM) if they do not share at least one identical/same symptom.

True
False

QUESTION 10 (1 point)

In DSM the diagnosis is based on the patient's subjective reports of symptoms, or observation of the patient's behavior.

True
False

PART 2: EXAMINATION QUESTIONS (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

QUESTION 11 (1 point)

This type of validity is concerned with how well a particular test targets the abstract or theoretical meaning of a psychological characteristic and how efficiently the test manages to identify the cognitive or functional ability in question.

criterion
external
construct
content internal

QUESTION 12 (1 point)

Neuropsychological assessment depends:

Completely on the neuropsychologist's expertise
Ultimately on the patient´s own subjective evaluations
On multiple components of information including the context of assessment and test data
On quantitative scores that exclude systematic comparisons among different groups

QUESTION 13 (1 point)

Neuropsychological interpretation can be done by different approaches.
Neuropsychologists often incorporate several tests that are administered to each
individual, this collection of tests is also known as a_____.

test gathering
test collection
test battery
test arsenal
test assembly

QUESTION 14 (1 point)

Using normative data in neuropsychology is important to be able to compare
individuals' test score to an expected score by others in the population.
A_____score can categorize individuals either as impaired or within
normal limits.

Border
Ceiling
Limit
Criteria
Cut-off

QUESTION 15 (1 point)

There are several common language impairments. If a patient is unable to articulate verbal speech because of impaired neurological control of muscles, this is called:

Anomia
Dysarthria
Aphasia
Apraxia
Dyscalculia

QUESTION 16 (1 point)

What does "DSM" stand for?

Diagnostic Manual of Mental Diseases
Diagnostic Structure of Mental Disorders
Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders
Diagnostic Structure of Mental Diseases

QUESTION 17 (1 point)

It is estimated that each year_____of the EU population suffers from a mental disorder.

38.2%
75.4%
25.2%
55%

QUESTION 18 (1 point)

The two most frequent disorders (according to Wittchen et al., 2011) in EU are:

Major depression and insomnia
Somatoform disorder and autism
ADHD and drug independence
Anxiety disorders and insomnia

QUESTION 19 (1 point)

According to Wittchen et al. (2011)_____% of people suffering of mental disorders don't receive any professional/medical help.

15%
25%
75%
10%

QUESTION 20 (1 point)

The word "clinical" means:

Practicing medicine
Medical practice in a hospital
Taking care of ill people
Medical practice at the sickbed

QUESTION 21 (1 point)

The word "psychiatry" means:

Healing the mind
Healer of the spirit
Healer of the mind
Treating the mind

QUESTION 22 (1 point)

The theoretical background of DSM is:

Psychodynamic
Evidence based
Purely descriptive
Cognitive – behavioral

QUESTION 23 (1 point)

How many percent of people with mental disorders go undiagnosed (according to Wittchen et al., 2011)?

50%
10%
20%
75%

QUESTION 24 (1 point)

Which of the following diagnostic criteria are NOT part of what was earlier diagnosed as Asperger Syndrome?

Children formerly diagnosed with Asperger Syndrome are characterized by using intellectual strategies rather than emotionally guided intuition to figure out what is relevant to do in their contact with other children.

A feature of Asperger Syndrome is a fixed and stereotypical interest in limited and specialized areas involving high levels of intensity and attention.

A natural ability to engage in pretend play and interest in fiction and fantasizing.

In Asperger Syndrome a typical feature corresponds to difficulties in understanding the demands imposed on knowing when to speak and when to interrupt.
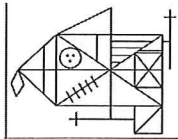PART 3: EXAMINATION QUESTIONS (WRITE THE ANSWER)

QUESTION 25 (2 point)

According to Miller (1956) The magical number _____ +/-
corresponds to our working memory capacity for keeping information accessible for short
periods of time.

QUESTION 26 (1 point)

Write the name of this neuropsychological test including immediate copy and delayed
recall in which subjects copy and draw complex geometrical shapes from memory and that
is sensitive to deficits in visual spatial perception, fine-motor coordination as well as
attention and concentration.

Answer: _____

QUESTION 27 (1 point)
The" normal distribution" is the basis for the scoring system on many standardized
neuropsychological tests. Approximately 68 % of all data is between _____
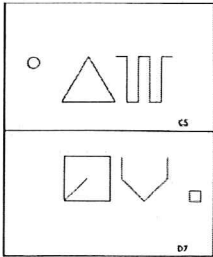standard deviation(s) from the mean.

QUESTION 28 (1 points)

Write the name of this neuropsychological test

Answer: _____

QUESTION 29 (1 points)

Write the missing word of the following test shown below for assessment of visual memory (among other cognitive functions):

Answer:_____Visual Retention Test.

QUESTION 30 (2 points)

Describe the **standard battery approach** in the neuropsychological assessment

PART 4: EXAMINATION QUESTIONS (ESSAY)

QUESTION 31 (2 points)

Reliability and validity are two important concepts used to evaluate the quality of research. For any neuropsychological test to be useful, it must be both reliable and valid.

> Describe what reliability is about and give one example of a measurement that would be considered to be reliable.

> Describe what validity is about and give one example of a measurement that would be considered to be valid.

QUESTION 32 (2 points)

Attention is an important cognitive function that is closely related to and overlapping with e.g. our perceptual processes, memory, and spatial orientation.

> Describe what *selective attention* (selektiv uppmärksamhet) is about by providing one everyday example of when we use it.

> Describe what *divided attention* (delad uppmärksamhet) is about by providing one everyday example of when we use it.

> The Trail-Making Test (TMT) is known to primarily measure *divided attention*. The test consists of part A and part B. Describe what the task is for the participant in part B (TMT-B)