Psychopathology 3rd edition Craighead Test Bank

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Chapter 1: Diagnosis: Conceptual Issues and Controversies

1. _____ are observable indicators (e.g., crying) of psychopathology, whereas _____ are subjective indicators (e.g., self-reports of sadness).
   a. Signs; symptoms
   b. Disorders; syndromes
   c. Compulsions; symptoms
   d. Syndromes; signs

2. Which of the following is one of the four criteria Robins and Guze outlined for the validity of a psychiatric diagnosis:
   a. A valid diagnosis must offer information regarding natural history including course and outcome.
   b. A valid diagnosis must offer information regarding the prevalence of a disorder in first-degree relatives of probands.
   c. A valid diagnosis includes data from psychological, biological, and laboratory tests
   d. All the above are criteria for a valid diagnosis.

3. One limitation of the Robins and Guze (1970) approach to construct validation is its exclusive emphasis on what type of validity?
   a. Internal validity
   b. External validity
   c. Construct validity
   d. Ecological validity

4. Which of the following is *true* of psychiatric diagnoses:
   a. Psychiatric diagnoses pigeonhole individuals.
   b. Psychiatric diagnoses are unreliable.
   c. Psychiatric diagnoses may reduce stigma.
   d. None of the above.

5. The _____ model defines a disorder based on the relative infrequency with which a condition occurs in the general population.
   a. Subjective-distress
   b. Biological
   c. Statistical
   d. Phenotypic

6. A lack of theoretical agnosticism is a criticism of which document(s) of psychiatric classification?
   a. *DSM-I* and *DSM-II*
   b. *DSM-III*
   c. ICD 10

d. *DSM-5*

7. The introduction of standardized diagnostic criteria, algorithms and hierarchical exclusion rules into the *DSM-III* led to what?
   a. Criticisms as the "Chinese menu" approach to psychiatric diagnoses
   b. Decreased subjectivity of diagnoses
   c. Increased interrater reliability of psychiatric diagnoses
   d. All of the above

8. In the _____ approach to diagnosis, the signs and symptoms are neither necessary nor sufficient for a diagnosis.
   a. Monothetic
   b. Hierarchical
   c. Polythetic
   d. Biological

9. *DSM-IV* and *DSM-5* have been extensively criticized for which of the following?
   a. Comorbidity
   b. Medicalization of normality
   c. Categorical classification of disorders
   d. All of the above

10. Which of the following is true about a dimensional approach to psychiatric diagnoses?
    a. The approach has been adopted by the *DSM-5.*
    b. Personality dimensions capture the full variance in psychiatric disorders.
    c. The approach may be limited due to the neglected distinction between basic tendencies and characteristic adaptations.
    d. None of the above.

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