

Test Bank for Psychopathology 3rd Craighead

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.