

系級	心理學系碩士班 B 組(臨床)	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	變態心理學	本科總分	100 分

※一律作答於答案卷上(題上作答不予計分)；並務必標明題號，依序作答。

Part 1: Case Analysis Question

- I. A 32-year-old man experiences persistent fears of accidentally causing harm. After leaving his apartment, he worries that he left the stove on, potentially causing a fire. These thoughts trigger overwhelming anxiety, leading him to return home multiple times to check. Even after confirming that the stove is off, he continues to feel doubt and sometimes records a video of himself turning it off for reassurance. These behaviors significantly disrupt his daily life.

Questions:

1. Based on DSM-5 criteria, analyze whether this patient meets the diagnostic criteria for obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). Support your reasoning with key features of OCD. (6 points)
2. Based on cognitive-behavioral theory (CBT), explain how specific psychological mechanisms contribute to both the development and persistence of this patient's symptoms. Provide at least three mechanisms and explain their roles in the OCD cycle. (9 points)
3. Recommend one evidence-based treatment and explain how it targets OCD mechanisms. (5 points)

- II. **Case 1:** A 72-year-old man has been experiencing progressive memory difficulties over the past two years. His wife reports that he frequently forgets recent conversations and struggles to recognize familiar faces. He occasionally gets lost in familiar places and has trouble finding the right words during conversations. However, his motor coordination and movement remain normal. While he sometimes becomes frustrated with his memory, he does not show significant signs of depression or anxiety.

Case 2: A 68-year-old man mainly complains of difficulty initiating movement and feeling physically slowed. His wife mentions that he has become increasingly depressed and anxious over the past year. Although he struggles to recall information, he can recognize it when given cues. Additionally, he has noticed his handwriting becoming smaller and has difficulty with fine motor tasks such as buttoning his shirt.

Questions:

4. Based on the clinical presentation, identify the most likely type of dementia for each patient and justify your reasoning with key clinical features. (8 points)

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5. Describe three major ways in which these two types of dementia would impact daily functioning and independence differently. Provide specific examples. (8 points)
6. Considering the differences in cognitive and motor symptoms, discuss how the caregiving needs for these two patients might differ. (4 points)

III. A 36-year-old male has a long history of legal issues, including fraud, physical assault, and reckless disregard for others' safety. He is highly manipulative, often deceiving people for financial gain. Despite his repeated offenses, he shows no remorse and justifies his actions by blaming others. He has been described as superficially charming and intelligent, easily gaining others' trust before exploiting them. However, he has never maintained stable employment or relationships

Questions:

7. Based on DSM-5 criteria, does this individual meet the diagnosis for Antisocial Personality Disorder (ASPD)? Justify your reasoning by referencing key diagnostic features. (6 points)
8. Although psychopathy is not an official DSM diagnosis, some clinicians argue it represents a distinct subset of ASPD. How might psychopathy explain additional traits in this individual that are not fully captured by ASPD criteria? (6 points)
9. From a forensic psychology perspective, discuss one potential risk factor this individual poses to society and one challenge in rehabilitation or treatment. (6 points)

Part 2: Short Answer Question

I. Schizoid Personality Disorder and Schizophrenia share some overlapping characteristics but are distinct clinical conditions.

Questions:

10. Describe two key differences between Schizoid Personality Disorder and Schizophrenia in terms of symptoms, cognitive functioning, or social behavior. (8 points)
11. Explain why Schizoid Personality Disorder is classified as a personality disorder rather than a psychotic disorder. (4 points)
12. Discuss one clinical challenge in distinguishing Schizoid Personality Disorder from the prodromal phase of Schizophrenia. (3 points)

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II. According to DSM-5

Questions:

13. What are the diagnostic criteria for **Persistent Depressive Disorder (Dysthymia)**? (9 points)

Part 3: Multiple-Choice Question

1. Which of the following is a core diagnostic criterion for Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) according to DSM-5 (3points) ?
 - A. Sudden onset of motor and vocal tics in adolescence.
 - B. Delusions and auditory hallucinations.
 - C. Significant decline in memory and executive function.
 - D. Persistent deficits in social communication and social interaction.

2. Which of the following best describes the essential criteria for diagnosing a Manic Episode according to DSM-5 (3points) ?
 - A. A period of increased energy lasting at least one month, accompanied by psychotic features and requiring hospitalization.
 - B. A persistent elevated, expansive, or irritable mood lasting at least one week, accompanied by increased energy or activity, and at least three additional symptoms (four if the mood is only irritable).
 - C. A depressed mood alternating with episodes of impulsivity and mood swings lasting several days.
 - D. A mood disturbance caused by substance use, leading to increased energy, grandiosity, and reckless behavior.

3. Which of the following is required for an Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) diagnosis according to DSM-5 (3points) ?
 - A. Symptoms must be present in at least two settings.
 - B. Symptoms must begin after age 12.
 - C. Symptoms must be due to oppositional behavior or defiance.
 - D. Symptoms must occur exclusively during schizophrenia.

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4. Which of the following is a key criterion for Fetishistic Disorder in DSM-5 (3 points) ?
- A. Sexual arousal from wearing clothing of the opposite gender.
 - B. Recurrent sexual arousal from nonliving objects or specific non-genital body parts.
 - C. Sexual fantasies that do not cause distress or impairment.
 - D. A preference for tactile stimulation using specifically designed devices.
5. Which of the following best describes the essential criteria for defining a psychological disorder (3 points) ?
- A. The presence of genetic predisposition, environmental stressors, and social dysfunction.
 - B. Psychological dysfunction, distress or impairment, and an atypical response.
 - C. A combination of abnormal behavior, emotional instability, and cognitive deficits.
 - D. Neurological abnormalities, poor coping mechanisms, and lack of insight.
6. Which of the following is required for a DSM-5 diagnosis of Bulimia Nervosa (3 points) ?
- A. Recurrent binge eating episodes without compensatory behaviors.
 - B. Binge eating and compensatory behaviors occurring at least once a month for 6 months.
 - C. Self-evaluation excessively influenced by body shape and weight.
 - D. Binge eating episodes that occur exclusively during anorexia nervosa.

~End~