Print Test

1. Children or adolescents who are considered to have a difficult temperament are more likely to develop behavior problems.

   True
   False

2. Conduct disorder often coexists with other mental health disorders, including mood disorders, anxiety disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, substance abuse, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, and learning disorders, increasing the need for ear

   True
   False

3. There are _____ types of conduct disorder?

   2
   4
   6
   Not Here

4. Two possible developmental courses are thought to lead to conduct disorder. The first is known as the

   8
   10
   12
   15

5. About what percentage of children with oppositional defiant disorder will receive a later diagnosis of conduct disorder.

   10
   14
   25
6. The symptoms of conduct disorder does not resemble other medical conditions or behavioral problems.

True
False

7. Which is not a classification of a symptom of conduct disorder?

Mild
Moderate
Extreme
Severe

8. Which is not a symptom of conduct disorder?

Constantly blaming others
Good at manipulating
A record of deceiving others
Takes appropriate risks

9. Conduct disorder often coexists with other mental health disorders, including mood disorders.

True
False

10. Medication is considered effective in treating conduct disorder.

True
False

11. Peer group therapy is often focused on developing family interactions.

True
False

12. In diagnosing conduct disorders symptoms must be present for at least?

3 months
6 months
9 months
Not Listed

13. To be considered as a conduct disorder a run away must have run away for home overnight at least?
14. In Adolescent-onset type: Individuals show no symptom characteristic of conduct disorder prior to age 10 years.

True
False

15. Even though the client may present different issues during the assessment process is up to the clinician to discern the most significant problems on which to focus during treatment.

True
False

16. Insensitive to the needs of other people, or recklessness caused by poor judgment is a?

behavioral definitions
long term goal
short term goal
strategy

17. Display a greater sense of control over behavior and emotions is a?

short term goal
behavioral definitions
strategy
long term goal

18. Spot out family dynamics or stressors that cause and or trigger behavioral problems is a short term goal.

True
False

19. Firmly challenge the attitude and antisocial behaviors, point out possible consequences for each factor is a?

short term goal
long term goal
behavioral definition
not listed

20. What is F90.1?
Oppositional Defiant Disorder
Parent-Child Relational Problem
Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder  Predominantly hyperactive/impulsive
Intermittent Explosive Disorder

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