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## QUESTIONS ON THE PRESENTATION

## "Clozapine Case 4: Perphenazine" (1-02-16)

## Please select the single best choice.

| 1. If you want to correct the clozapine dose for the effect of an inducer, you need to:     |
|---|
| A. Increase the clozapine dose after adding an inducer.                                     |
| B. Decrease the clozapine dose after removing an inducer.                                   |
| C. Consider that phenytoin and phenobarbital are powerful inducers.                         |
| D. All of the above are correct.  |
| 2. Regarding the pharmacokinetic drug-drug interactions of clozapine:                       |
| A. Inducers tend to increase clozapine's blood concentration.                               |
| B. Inhibitors tend to decrease clozapine's blood concentration.                             |
| C. Inhibitors may increase clozapine's metabolism, and inducers may decrease its metabolism |
| D. Inhibitors may decrease clozapine's metabolism, and inducers may increase its metabolism |
| 3. Regarding clozapine metabolism:  |
| A. Nicotine is an inducer.  |
| B. Tobacco smoking can inhibit clozapine metabolism.  |
| C. Caffeine can be an inhibitor.  |
| D. Omeprazole is an inhibitor.  |
| 4. The main CYP for clozapine (and olanzapine) metabolism is:                               |
| A. CYP3A.   |
| B. CYP2D6.  |
| C. CYP2C9.  |
| D. CYP1A2.  |
| 5. Drugs with narrow therapeutic windows such as clozapine tend to be toxic:                |

A. True

B. False

|       |  | 2   |
|-------|--|-----|
| 6. Re | egarding clozapine inhibitors:   |     |
|       | A. Fluvoxamine is an inhibitor but so mild that it has no clinical relevance.                      |     |
|       | B. Ciprofloxacin may be an inhibitor.  |     |
|       | C. Tobacco smoking is an inhibitor.  |     |
|       | D. All of the above are correct.   |     |
| 7. A  | patient has knee buckling in clozapine. This is:   |     |
|       | A. Called myoclonus.   |     |
|       | B. Likely a sign of clozapine intoxication and of the need to decrease the clozapine dose.         |     |
|       | C. A prompt for the physician to consider the need to measure serum clozapine concentrations.      |     |
|       | D. All of the above are correct.   |     |
| 8. At | fter changing a clozapine dose you may need to wait up to a week to reach steady state:            |     |
|       | A. True  |     |
|       | B. False   |     |
| 9. Re | egarding clozapine inducers:   |     |
|       | A. Rifampin is a powerful inducer.   |     |
|       | B. Omeprazole may be a mild inducer.   |     |
|       | C. Cannabis smoking may be an inducer.   |     |
|       | D. All of the above are correct.   |     |
| 10. V | With 300 mg/day of clozapine, the steady state clozapine concentration is 600 ng/ml. The C/D ratio | is: |
|       | A. 1.  |     |
|       | B. 2.  |     |
|       | C. 0.5.  |     |

D. 10.