

QUESTIONS ON THE PRESENTATION (10-19-15)**“INTRODUCTION TO CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY”**

Please select the single best choice.

1. Drug response is influenced by the drug, the patient and the prescriber.
 - A. True
 - B. False
2. Personal, environmental and genetic factors influence how a patient responds to drugs.
 - A. True
 - B. False
3. Plasma drug concentration reflects pharmacodynamic factors.
 - A. True
 - B. False
4. Pharmacokinetics is what the body does to the drug.
 - A. True
 - B. False
5. If I want to review the pharmacodynamic effects of a psychiatric drug, only brain receptors are important.
 - A. True
 - B. False
6. Regarding drug efficacy and safety:
 - A. Adverse drug reactions are reflected in the concept of drug efficacy.
 - B. The pharmacological mechanisms behind drug efficacy of all psychiatric drugs are well-understood.
 - C. Adverse drug reactions are always dose-related and occur only in toxic doses.
 - D. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics influence drug safety.

7. If the blood concentration of a drug is too low, the drug may have no efficacy; therefore pharmacokinetic factors decreasing drug concentration may contribute to a lack of efficacy.
- A. True
 - B. False
8. Drugs with wide therapeutic windows tend to be toxic:
- A. True
 - B. False
9. Antipsychotic drug dosing has changed in the last 20 years and may vary from hospital to hospital and from prescriber to prescriber.
- A. True
 - B. False
10. Pharmacodynamic effects in the periphery may reflect pharmacodynamic effects at receptors in the brain and the periphery.
- A. True
 - B. False