

QUESTIONS ON THE PRESENTATION (03-11-16)

“Personalized Medicine in Psychiatry” Please select the single best choice.

1. One can personalize prescription by using:
 - A. Disease mechanisms
 - B. Drug mechanisms
 - C. Clinical subgroups
 - D. All of the above are correct

2. Biomarkers:
 - A. Are characteristics that can be objectively measured
 - B. Can be indicators of normal biological or pathogenic processes
 - C. Can be indicators of pharmacological response(s) to a therapeutic intervention
 - D. All of the above are correct

3. One of the problems of some psychiatric diseases, such as schizophrenia, is that we do not have a specific neuropathology or other method such as a specific molecular biology pattern to validate them.
 - A. True
 - B. False

4. Leonhard proposed:
 - A. A method to classify psychoses that is different from that of Kraepelin.
 - B. There are 3 types of psychoses (schizophrenia, cycloid psychoses and severe mood disorders).
 - C. Some forms of schizophrenia are genetic and others are not.
 - D. All of the above are correct.

5. Pharmacodynamics includes measuring drug levels in blood.
 - A. True
 - B. False

6. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics are both influenced by genetic, environmental and personal factors.

A. True

B. False

7. Safety is influenced by:

A. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics.

B. Genetic, environmental and personal factors.

C. The action of genetic, environmental and personal factors on pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic mechanisms.

D. All of the above are correct.

8. The dexamethasone suppression test was a biomarker that was used to classify drug response in depression but was not successful.

A. True

B. False

9. The problem with the mean results of randomized clinical trials is that not all patients may be well represented by the mean since not all patients have an average response.

A. True

B. False

10. Environmental factors may influence the genetics of drug response through epigenetic mechanisms.

A. True

B. False