QUESTIONS ON THE PRESENTATION

"Quetiapine Case 3: Akathisia" (1-29-16)

Please select the single best choice.

1. When you are studying quetiapine levels you are studying quetiapine pharmacodynamics.

    A. True

    B. False

2. When an adverse drug reaction is dose-related this indicates that the drug's pharmacokinetics may be important.

    A. True

    B. False

3. Regarding the pharmacokinetic drug-drug interactions of quetiapine:

    A. Inhibitors may increase quetiapine's metabolism, and inducers may decrease its metabolism.

    B. Removal of an inhibitor tends to increase quetiapine's blood concentration.

    C. Inducers tend to decrease quetiapine's blood concentration.

    D. Inhibitors may decrease quetiapine's levels, and inducers may increase its levels.

4. Frequently used treatments for akathisia include:

    A. Propranolol

    B. Benztropine

    C. Lorazepam

    D. All of the above are correct.

5. Akathisia can be caused by:

    A. Quetiapine.

    B. Metoclopramide.

    C. SSRIs.

    D. All of the above are correct.

6. Akathisia can be manifested by:

    A. Rocking from foot to foot.

    B. A desire to move the legs.

    C. Swinging of one leg, while sitting.

    D. All of the above are correct.

7. Drug prescribing information (or package inserts) can be found in a web page called DailyMed:

    A. True

    B. False

8. Psesudoakathisia should be diagnosed when a patent had the characteristic akathisia movements but reports no subjective inner restlessness.

    A. True

    B. False

9. Quetiapine is characterized by low affinity for D_2 receptors and loose binding.

    A. True

    B. False

10. A patient with strong compulsion to pace up and down most of the time, unable to sit or lie down and with intense distress may score as severe in the Global Clinical Assessment of the Barnes Akathisia Rating Scale.

    A. True

    B. False