QUESTIONS ON THE PRESENTATION

"Quetiapine Case 2: Therapeutic Drug Monitoring" (1-27-16)

Please select the single best choice.

1. Quetiapine has pharmacodynamic effects in the periphery.

    A. True

    B. False

2. Regarding the effects of phenytoin on quetiapine:

    A. Phenytoin tends to decrease quetiapine's metabolism.

    B. After 2-3 weeks of phenytoin discontinuation, quetiapine's metabolism may increase.

    C. Phenytoin discontinuation may increase quetiapine's serum concentration by a factor of five times.

    D. All of the above are correct.

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

    A. Inducers tend to increase quetiapine's blood concentration.

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

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

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

4. The three major antiepileptic drug inducers are

    A. Valproate, topiramate and levetiracetam.

    B. Valproate, phenytoin and phenobarbital.

    C. Carbamazepine, phenytoin and phenobarbital.

    D. Carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine and topiramate.

5. Some inducers and some inhibitors have major effects on CYP3A4 activity.

    A. True

    B. False

6. Regarding quetiapine concentration:

    A. Smoking cessation may increase quetiapine concentration.

    B. Adding ketoconazole may decrease quetiapine concentration.

    C. Discontinuing phenytoin may increase quetiapine concentration.

    D. All of the above are correct.

7. The main CYP for quetiapine (and lurasidone) metabolism is:

    A. CYP2D6.

    B. CYP2C9.

    C. CYP1A2.

    D. CYP3A.

8. The main CYP for clozapine (and olanzapine) metabolism is:

    A. CYP3A.

    B. CYP2D6.

    C. CYP2C9.

    D. CYP1A2.

9. It is difficult to use quetiapine levels in clinical practice due to quetiapine's short half-life.

    A. True

    B. False

10. The concentration-to-dose (C/D) ratio is calculated by dividing the serum concentration by the dose, and is an approximate measure of that drug's metabolism and how the drug is cleared from the body.

    A. True

    B. False