

## QUESTIONS ON THE PRESENTATION

### “Pharmacokinetics of Lithium” (4-24-16). Select the single best choice.

1. When you are studying the factors that influence lithium levels you are studying pharmacodynamics.
  - A. True
  - B. False
  
2. A mother of one of your underage patients who is taking lithium calls and during the conversation informs you that he is taking high quantities of beverages with high quantities of caffeine. You tell her:
  - A. Not to worry
  - B. To take the patient to the emergency room due to the risk of lithium intoxication
  - C. To discuss with the patient the need for an appointment in which you will measure lithium levels, explain that high caffeine intake can decrease lithium levels, and recommend slowly reducing caffeine intake until a reasonable caffeine intake mutually agreed upon is reached.
  - D. None of the above
  
3. Lithium dosing can be done without measuring lithium levels in young patients with no renal impairment.
  - A. True
  - B. False
  
4. NSAIDs can be used in patients taking lithium as long as they are not scheduled and are prescribed only as needed:
  - A. True
  - B. False
  
5. Some authors recommend using single daily dosing since this may be associated with less risk for renal impairment:
  - A. True
  - B. False

6. Regarding lithium elimination:
- A. All lithium is filtered at the renal glomerulus
  - B. Approximately 80% of the filtered lithium is reabsorbed in the proximal convoluted tubules competing with sodium
  - C. There reabsorption also in the distal part of the nephron that is blocked by amiloride
  - D. All of the above
7. Lithium intoxications can occur even without an acute overdose if the following happen:
- A. Changes in the patient's sodium and water status
  - B. Intercurrent infection
  - C. Addition of a drug that decreases lithium elimination, such as any NSAID
  - D. All of the above
8. One of your lithium patients tells you that he needs an anti-hypertensive drug; you should recommend that he call you after his general practitioner has selected the drug to be sure it is safe to use:
- A. True
  - B. False
9. From the first articles published in the 1950s, it was obvious that mania requires higher lithium levels; moreover, current review articles indicate higher levels for mania than for maintenance in bipolar disorder.
- A. True
  - B. False
10. You are educating a patient and his spouse about lithium emergencies. You emphasize that stable patients on lithium can easily become intoxicated by:
- A. Having protracted vomiting or diarrhea
  - B. Serious infection with fever
  - C. Losing access to fluids, including loss of consciousness
  - D. All of the above