

Psychiatry Drug Alerts 2019 Self-Assessment Module 2: Peer Comparison

You recently participated in an ABPN-approved Self-Assessment activity relevant to your specialty and/or subspecialty. This peer comparison report provides you with feedback on your performance, relative to your peers, on the test module. In order to recognize your current knowledge base and to identify specific topics where further study may be needed, please review your answers to the following questions and compare them with those of your peers.

1) Results of 5 phase III studies and a long-term safety study indicate that treatment with esketamine nasal spray, in addition to a newly initiated oral antidepressant, produced _____ improvement in adults with treatment-resistant depression.

Clinically relevant	0.00 %
Rapid	0.00 %
Sustained	0.00 %
All of the above	100.00 %

2) According to the FDA Psychopharmacologic Drug Advisory Committee and Drug Safety and Risk Management Advisory Committee, the risk–benefit profile of esketamine nasal spray _____ favorable in patients with treatment-resistant depression.

Is	100.00 %
Is not	0.00 %

3) According to the results of a meta-analysis, although the absolute risk is small, exposure to SSRIs or SNRIs during pregnancy is associated with a _____ increase in risk of persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn (PPHN).

15-fold	0.00 %
10-fold	0.00 %
5-fold	0.00 %
2-fold	100.00 %

4) Network meta-analysis indicates this is a class effect of SSRIs and that among the agents, _____ may be the safest option because it crosses the placenta in a lower percentage than other SSRIs.

Citalopram	0.00 %
Sertraline	100.00 %
Fluoxetine	0.00 %
Escitalopram	0.00 %

5) Results of a placebo-controlled trial suggest that olanzapine alone is a sufficient treatment for anorexia nervosa in adults.

True	0.00 %
False	100.00 %

6) In the study, olanzapine treatment produced significantly greater _____ than placebo.

Reductions in Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale scores	0.00 %
Improvements in global functioning	0.00 %
Weight gain	100.00 %
All of the above	0.00 %

7) Anxiety is present in >10% of patients with HIV, and severe anxiety is predictive of non-adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). According to a comprehensive review, when concomitant anxiolytic and ART are required, benzodiazepines that are not dependent on CYP metabolism, such as _____, are recommended.

Diazepam and clonazepam	0.00 %
Alprazolam and clobazam	0.00 %
Diazepam and alprazolam	0.00 %
Lorazepam and oxazepam	100.00 %

8) According to the same review, the prevalence of bipolar disorder is nearly 4-times higher in adults with HIV than in the general population, and patients with bipolar disorder are more likely to engage in behaviors that increase their risk of acquiring HIV. When a patient receiving ART requires a concomitant mood stabilizer, _____ may be the best option because its lack of cytochrome P450 effects makes it unlikely to cause hepatically-mediated interactions.

Lamotrigine	0.00 %
Lithium	100.00 %
Divalproex	0.00 %
Carbamazepine	0.00 %

9) In addition to pharmacokinetic interactions, there is the potential for ART regimens to augment expected adverse events of anxiolytics and mood stabilizers. In particular, benzodiazepines pose a concern for excessive sedation, and mood stabilizers for _____, constipation, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and somnolence.

Hypotension	100.00 %
Headache	0.00 %
Dry mouth	0.00 %
Confusion	0.00 %

10) In a small placebo-controlled trial, the investigational fatty acid amide hydroxylase (FAAH) inhibitor PF-04457845 reduced _____ in men seeking treatment for cannabis dependence.

Withdrawal symptoms	16.67 %
Cannabis use	8.33 %
Self-reported depression, anxiety, and irritability	8.33 %
All of the above	66.67 %

11) According to an analysis of data from a Swedish national medical registry, treatment with a statin, an L-type calcium channel antagonist, or metformin reduces rates of psychiatric hospitalization and _____ in adults with bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, or nonaffective psychosis.

Extrapyramidal symptoms	0.00 %
Self-harm	100.00 %
Treatment nonadherence	0.00 %
Cognitive dysfunction	0.00 %

12) However, the reductions resulted from an interaction between these drugs and antipsychotics.

True	0.00 %
False	100.00 %

13) Cariprazine has demonstrated acute and relapse-prevention effects in patients with schizophrenia. According to a post-hoc analysis of clinical trial data, nearly _____ of patients who achieve remission with the drug can be expected to sustain remission for at least 6 months with continued treatment.

Three-quarters	0.00 %
Two-thirds	75.00 %
Half	25.00 %
One-third	0.00 %