

Psychiatry Drug Alerts 2019 Self-Assessment Module 5: 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) Despite positive results from clinical trials, use of estrogens and selective estrogen receptor modulators as adjunctive treatment in patients with schizophrenia is uncommon. Estradiol, a major form of estrogen, is a neuroactive steroid that enters the brain and interacts with the _____ system(s), with possible neuroleptic effects similar to second-generation antipsychotics.

Dopaminergic	0.00 %
Serotonergic	0.00 %
Glutamatergic	0.00 %
All of the above	100.00 %

2) According to a literature review, with age- and gender-appropriate physical health monitoring, adjunctive estrogen can be considered for women from post-puberty to post-menopause. Adjunctive SERMs appear to be promising but require further research.

True	100.00 %
False	0.00 %

3) Results of a large cohort study suggest that women treated with antidepressants or anxiolytics in early pregnancy have a 3-fold increase in risk of preeclampsia. Risk appears to be _____ in women who discontinued the drugs before the 16th gestational week.

Intensified	0.00 %
Unchanged	0.00 %
Attenuated	100.00 %

4) The study also found preeclampsia risk _____ increased in women with unmedicated depression or anxiety.

Was	100.00 %
Was not	0.00 %

5) In a manufacturer-sponsored study of patients with depression that was well controlled with citalopram, paroxetine, or sertraline but who were experiencing treatment-emergent sexual dysfunction, switching to _____ improved sexual function without sacrificing antidepressant efficacy.

Agomelatine	0.00 %
Ketamine	0.00 %
Atomoxetine	0.00 %
Vortioxetine	100.00 %

6) The study results suggest the switch may be particularly effective in patients whose sexual dysfunction is associated with _____ treatment.

Paroxetine	0.00 %
Sertraline	90.91 %
Citalopram	0.00 %
Any of the above	9.09 %

7) Although further research is needed, a comprehensive review suggests that medication-related changes in cortical excitability and plasticity can influence outcomes of brain stimulation in patients with psychiatric disorders.

True	100.00 %
False	0.00 %

8) Following safety concerns raised by a postmarketing review, a population-wide case-control study was undertaken to clarify suicide risk associated with zolpidem (Ambien) use in combination with other agents. The study found patients receiving zolpidem with _____ were at increased risk, compared with those receiving zolpidem alone.

An antidepressant only	0.00 %
An opioid only	0.00 %
A benzodiazepine only	0.00 %
An antidepressant and a benzodiazepine	100.00 %

9) In the same patient sample, a case-crossover analysis, which assesses acute trigger effects in association with short-term exposure, found significantly increased risk with all drug combinations, relative to zolpidem monotherapy.

True	9.09 %
False	90.91 %

10) The serotonergic drug flibanserin (Addyi), approved to treat generalized hypoactive sexual desire disorder in premenopausal women, carries a boxed warning contraindicating its use with alcohol because of the possibility for severe _____. However, a safety review suggests alcohol need not be completely avoided by women taking the drug, provided temporal precautions are followed.

Agranulocytosis	0.00 %
Liver damage	0.00 %
Hypotension and syncope	100.00 %
None of the above	0.00 %

11) CYP2D6 metabolizer status (e.g., poor, intermediate, rapid) can affect drug pharmacokinetics. According to the results of a retrospective study, CYP2D6 genotyping prior to initiating treatment with aripiprazole or risperidone could:

Minimize titration time	0.00 %
Prevent inefficacy due to under dosing	0.00 %
Reduce the incidence of adverse effects	0.00 %
All of the above	100.00 %

12) If untreated, agitation in pregnancy can lead to adverse outcomes such as premature delivery, low birth weight, growth retardation, postnatal death, and spontaneous abortion. According to a review, which of the following could be an appropriate treatment for acute agitation in a pregnant woman?

Diphenhydramine	9.09 %
Haloperidol	0.00 %
Lorazepam	0.00 %
All of the above	90.91 %

13) Second-generation antipsychotics also appear to be safe for use in pregnancy, with no specific pattern of adverse outcomes.

True	100.00 %
False	0.00 %

14) However, when medication is required, response should be monitored closely because pregnancy-related changes in drug distribution, metabolism, and clearance may require:

Increased fetal monitoring	0.00 %
Dosing modifications	100.00 %
Inpatient treatment	0.00 %
None of the above	0.00 %