

Psychiatry Drug Alerts 2019 Self-Assessment Module 6: 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) Clinical interviews are of limited accuracy in predicting worsening suicidal ideation during antidepressant treatment. In a study of patients newly treated with duloxetine, a model that combined _____ and 2 RNA markers that can be easily measured in peripheral tissue was found to be accurately predictive.

Patient age	0.00 %
CYP genotype	0.00 %
Baseline depression severity	80.00 %
All of the above	20.00 %

2) In a placebo controlled trial of patients with moderate-to-severe treatment-resistant depression, twice weekly esketamine nasal spray plus a new oral antidepressant produced response in _____% of patients, compared with 52% of those who received an oral antidepressant plus placebo nasal spray.

12	0.00 %
38	0.00 %
69	100.00 %
84	0.00 %

3) Results of the study are encouraging and there was no clear evidence of withdrawal after discontinuation. However, concerns about the use of esketamine nasal spray, including _____, remain.

Potential suicide risk	10.00 %
Length of treatment	0.00 %
Rapid relapse after discontinuation	0.00 %
All of the above	90.00 %

4) In a placebo-controlled withdrawal trial, patients who had achieved stable response or remission with adjunctive esketamine nasal spray were randomly assigned to placebo or continued esketamine. Patients who continued using esketamine nasal spray weekly or every other week did not have a significantly lower risk of relapse than those switched to placebo.

True	0.00 %
False	100.00 %

5) Relapse following antidepressant discontinuation can sometimes be attributed to antidepressant withdrawal. However, that was unlikely in this study because the _____ of esketamine precludes steady-state levels with intermittent dosing.

Short half-life	100.00 %
Low bioavailability	0.00 %
Primary metabolism pathway	0.00 %
All of the above	0.00 %

6) An observational study of patients receiving monotherapy with lithium, valproate, olanzapine, quetiapine, or aripiprazole or a combination of the agents following a manic episode found those who received combination therapy had lower rates of all of the following except:

Treatment failure	10.00 %
Rehospitalization	80.00 %
Medication switches	0.00 %
Treatment discontinuation	10.00 %

7) In the study, the combination of _____ was associated with the lowest failure rate and was the only combination associated with lower rates of rehospitalization.

Olanzapine plus quetiapine	0.00 %
Lithium plus aripiprazole	0.00 %
Lithium plus valproate and olanzapine	10.00 %
Lithium plus valproate and quetiapine	90.00 %

8) Benzodiazepines readily cross the placenta and have been identified at high concentrations in fetal tissues. According to the results of a case-control study, their use in early pregnancy _____ associated with increased risk of spontaneous abortion.

Is	100.00 %
Is not	0.00 %

9) The study found risk was increased:

With benzodiazepines as a class	0.00 %
In a dose-dependent manner	0.00 %
With both long- and short-acting agents	0.00 %
All of the above	100.00 %

10) Among the individual agents, _____ was found to have the highest odds ratio for spontaneous abortion.

Clonazepam	0.00 %
Lorazepam	10.00 %
Alprazolam	90.00 %
Triazolam	0.00 %

11) Results of a retrospective study suggest that a combination of genomic markers and baseline symptom severity can accurately predict response to SSRI therapy in patients with depression. The predictive genomic markers were 2 single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) both of which are biomarkers for:

Plasma kynurenine	90.00 %
Oxidative stress	0.00 %
Immune and neuronal signaling	0.00 %
None of the above	10.00 %

12) An additional SNP, associated with plasma serotonin, was also found to be a significant predictor of SSRI response, but only in:

Men	100.00 %
Women	0.00 %