

QUESTIONS ON THE PRESENTATION

“Lamotrigine Case 1: Stevens-Johnson Syndrome” (2-2-16)

Please select the single best choice.

1. Lamotrigine pharmacodynamics includes studying its mechanism of action as a mood stabilizer:
 - A. True
 - B. False

2. Regarding the effects of carbamazepine on lamotrigine pharmacokinetics:
 - A. Discontinuing carbamazepine will have no influence on lamotrigine metabolism.
 - B. Adding carbamazepine may decrease serum lamotrigine concentration.
 - C. Discontinuing carbamazepine tends to increase lamotrigine metabolism.
 - D. All of the above are correct.

3. Regarding Stevens-Johnson Syndrome:
 - A. It is a potentially lethal adverse drug reaction.
 - B. It typically manifests as a skin rash and mucosal area ulcers.
 - C. It can be caused by lamotrigine; risk factors are co-prescription of valproate and rapid titration.
 - D. All of the above are correct.

4. Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis is essentially the same phenomenon as Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, but is diagnosed when there is a greater percentage of skin detachment:
 - A. True
 - B. False

5. Valproate can contribute to Stevens-Johnson Syndrome. Therefore you need to start with higher lamotrigine doses in patients taking valproate.
 - A. True
 - B. False

6. Two weeks ago you started a patient on lamotrigine and she phones you about a skin rash. It is important to ask her questions about:

- A. Fever or other symptoms of systemic involvement.
- B. Presence of ulcers in mouth, vagina or eyes.
- C. Blistering or skin detachment.
- D. All of the above are correct.

7. Lamotrigine treatment is usually associated with weight increases.

- A. True
- B. False

8. One positive aspect of lamotrigine safety when prescribing in an individual with intellectual disability is that it is associated with less risk for developing psychiatric symptoms than is levetiracetam.

- A. True
- B. False

9. The FDA requires that all anticonvulsant package inserts warn about suicide risk.

- A. True
- B. False

10. Regarding lamotrigine randomized clinical trials in bipolar disorder:

- A. Lamotrigine was not better than placebo in manic patients.
- B. Lamotrigine was associated with a significant increase in nausea and headaches when compared with placebo.
- C. They led to approval for the treatment of depressive phases and maintenance treatment.
- D. All of the above are correct.