

QUESTIONS ON THE PRESENTATION

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

1. Pharmacodynamics is what the body does to the drug.
 - A. True
 - B. False

2. Lithium causes these arrhythmias on rare occasions:
 - A. Severe bradycardia
 - B. Atrio-ventricular blockade
 - C. Sinus node dysfunction
 - D. All of the above

3. It is important to pay attention to complaints of cognitive impairment by the patient since they are associated with lithium non-compliance.
 - A. True
 - B. False

4. Baseline measurements before starting lithium should include:
 - A. Weight and comprehensive assessment of metabolic syndrome
 - B. TSH and renal tests
 - C. Serum calcium levels
 - D. All of the above

5. Factors associated with lithium response:
 - A. Classical presentation of bipolar disorder
 - B. Complete remission between episodes
 - C. Episodic course in patient and family members
 - D. All of the above

6. Lithium has FDA approval for bipolar depression:

A. True

B. False

7. It is a good idea before starting lithium to tell patients that polyuria is likely and he/she should avoid beverages with a high calorie count:

A. True

B. False

8. Antiepileptic drugs have demonstrated an anti-suicide profile in bipolar disorder which is as good as that of lithium:

A. True

B. False

9. On rare occasions lithium has been associated with clinical and EEG manifestations similar to Creutzfeldt-Jakob syndrome:

A. True

B. False

10. Regarding lithium and kidney damage:

A. It is not definitively proven that lithium can cause end-stage kidney disease.

B. Guidelines and experts recommend creatinine and other renal function tests with a frequency of at least annual monitoring, particularly in older patients taking lithium.

C. Polyuria may be the most frequent renal adverse drug reaction.

D. None of the above.