

Chapter 37. Schizophrenia, Self-Assessment Questions

1. Which of the following statements is *not true*?
 - A. If the patient has lack of response to two adequate antipsychotic trials, a trial of clozapine should be considered.
 - B. All antipsychotics, other than clozapine, have similar efficacy.
 - C. It is appropriate to choose an antipsychotic based on which side effects will be most tolerable to the patient.
 - D. All antipsychotics have equal risk of weight gain and metabolic disturbances.
 - E. The results of the CATIE trial showed some FGAs may be as well tolerated as SGAs.
2. Which of the following statements regarding the diagnosis of schizophrenia is *true*?
 - A. The presence of psychosis is diagnostic for schizophrenia.
 - B. The presence of disorganization is necessary for diagnosis.
 - C. Symptoms must be present for at least 1 week.
 - D. Symptoms must be documented by MRI changes.
 - E. Social and/or occupational dysfunction must be present.
3. Which of the following side effects of antipsychotic medications would have a delayed occurrence of onset that is usually months to years after initiation of the medication?
 - A. Sedation
 - B. Dry mouth
 - C. Tardive dyskinesia
 - D. Weight gain
 - E. All of the above

4. Which of the following schizophrenia symptoms is most likely to respond to antipsychotic treatment?

- A. Hallucinations
- B. Cognition
- C. Impaired judgment
- D. Disorganization
- E. Negative symptoms

5. Which of the following situations would be the most appropriate for the use of clozapine?

- A. A 19-year-old patient first presenting with psychotic symptoms
- B. A 65-year-old patient with schizophrenia and multiple myeloma
- C. A 43-year-old patient rehospitalized after nonadherence to olanzapine and risperidone.
- D. A 35-year-old patient rehospitalized after failing treatment with haloperidol
- E. A 33-year-old patient with a lack of response to separate trials of risperidone and aripiprazole

6. Which two antipsychotics are generally associated with the most weight gain in people with schizophrenia?

- A. Risperidone and quetiapine
- B. Aripiprazole and ziprasidone
- C. Clozapine and olanzapine
- D. Olanzapine and aripiprazole
- E. Risperidone and ziprasidone

7. Adolescents treated with antipsychotics compared with adults:

- A. May be more at risk for EPS

- B. Experience little to no weight gain
 - C. Should be started with higher doses
 - D. Should be titrated at a faster rate
 - E. All of the above
8. Which of the following antipsychotic medications *does not* come in a long-acting injectable formulation?
- A. Clozapine
 - B. Risperidone
 - C. Olanzapine
 - D. Aripirazole
 - E. Haloperidol
9. Which of the following statements regarding the treatment of schizophrenia is true?
- A. Antipsychotic treatment should continue for up to 4 weeks after remission of symptoms.
 - B. Neuroleptic malignant syndrome only occurs with FGA treatment.
 - C. Cognitive function is greatly improved by antipsychotic treatments.
 - D. Most antipsychotics require dose titration upon initiation for maximum efficacy.
 - E. Treatment for schizophrenia usually results in a return to baseline functioning.
10. When treating schizophrenia in the elderly, which is *true*?
- A. New onset psychosis late in life is most likely late-life schizophrenia.
 - B. The same side-effect risk is observed in the elderly compared to younger adults.
 - C. Some antipsychotic medications can worsen cognitive ability.
 - D. Orthostatic blood pressure changes are not a concern, as most patients are bedridden.
 - E. No dosage adjustments are needed when prescribing for the elderly.

11. In patients taking antipsychotics, routine monitoring for metabolic side effects should be performed, including which of the following laboratory and clinical measures?

- A. Lipid panel
- B. Fasting glucose
- C. Body weight
- D. Waist circumference
- E. All of the above

12. Which of the following is *not* a side effect related to dopamine antagonism?

- A. Prolactin elevation
- B. Tremor
- C. Dizziness
- D. Dystonia
- E. Akathisia

13. In general, an advantage of second-generation antipsychotics (SGAs) over first-generation antipsychotics (FGAs) is their

- A. No risk of tardive dyskinesia
- B. Lower incidence of EPS
- C. Lower cost
- D. Fewer interactions with other medications
- E. Indications for use in the elderly

14. All of the following are true of clozapine *except*:

- A. Is indicated after the patient has not responded to two adequate antipsychotic trials.
- B. Has no more risk of weight gain than other antipsychotic medications.

- C. Requires blood monitoring for as long as the patient takes the drug.
- D. Is the only antipsychotic with differential efficacy for positive symptoms.
- E. Can cause hypersalivation.

15. When considering the differential diagnosis of a patient presenting with new onset psychotic symptoms, which of the following would make a diagnosis of schizophrenia unlikely?

- A. A young man with psychosis while being treated with a course of steroids.
- B. An elderly person with psychosis in nursing home
- C. A person with severe depression who believes God is punishing him.
- D. A person with a long history of alcohol dependence presents with hallucinations
- E. All of the above

Answers

1. D

2. E

3. C

4. A

5. E

6. C

7. A

8. A

9. D

10. C

11. E

12. C

13. B

14. B

15. E