1) ALL sedative hypnotics cause __?__, some more so than others. Think alcohol intoxication.
   a) Steven Johnson’s Syndrome  
   b) Blindness  
   c) Renal failure  
   d) Bad breath  
   e) Drug-induced amnestic state

2) Antidepressants and anti epileptic drugs (AEDs) are associated with an increased risk of __?__.
   a) Antimuscarinic symptoms  
   b) EPS  
   c) Stroke  
   d) Early onset Parkinson’s disease  
   e) Suicide

3) Antipsychotics are associated with an increased risk of __?__.
   a) Bone cancer  
   b) Enhanced alertness  
   c) A withdrawal syndrome in neonates  
   d) Weight loss  
   e) Alopecia

4) Benzodiazepines, non-benzodiazepine sedative hypnotics and barbiturates all cause __?__.
   a) Tolerance  
   b) Dependence  
   c) Withdrawal Syndrome  
   d) Some degree of amnesia  
   e) All the above

5) Benzodiazepines, non-benzodiazepine sedative hypnotics and barbiturates all have __?__.
   a) Control schedule I listing  
   b) A risk of EPS  
   c) A Narrow therapeutic margin  
   d) A Withdrawal syndrome.  
   e) Antimuscarinic symptoms

6) Beta blockers have __?__.
   a) A Narrow therapeutic margin  
   b) Control schedule I listing  
   c) Antimuscarinic symptoms  
   d) A risk of EPS  
   e) A Withdrawal syndrome

7) Don’t take zolpidem __?__
   a) After bathing  
   b) At bedtime  
   c) With water  
   d) None of the answers listed is correct.  
   e) With food or immediately after a meal

8) Elderly patients with dementia-related psychosis are more likely to __?__ when given antipsychotics - hence the boxed warning on all antipsychotics.
   a) Have liver problems  
   b) Die  
   c) Have cardiovascular problems  
   d) Have kidney problems  
   e) Improve

9) Having the HLA-B 1502 allele (a variant of the HLA-B gene) predisposes patients on carbamazepine to __?__.
   a) Blood dyscrasias  
   b) Psychosis  
   c) Steven Johnson’s Syndrome  
   d) Heart disease  
   e) Epilepsy

10) Lithium causes goiter because it __?__.
    a) Has a Withdrawal syndrome.  
    b) Causes weight gain  
    c) Inhibits the release of thyroid hormone  
    d) Has a Narrow therapeutic margin  
    e) Has antimuscarinic symptoms

11) Lithium causes __?__.
    a) Tremor  
    b) Hair loss  
    c) Weight gain  
    d) Memory loss  
    e) All the above

12) Lithium has __?__.
    a) A lifetime maximum dose  
    b) Anticholinergic effects  
    c) A Control Schedule 1 listing  
    d) None of the listed answers is correct.  
    e) A Narrow therapeutic margin

13) MAOIs are associated with __?__.
    a) Dependence  
    b) Serotonin syndrome  
    c) Tolerance  
    d) Malignant hyperthermia  
    e) Neuroleptic malignant syndrome

14) Phenobarbital has a long t ½ and is often associated with __?__.
    a) Insomnia  
    b) Hang-over  
    c) Angina  
    d) Arrhythmias  
    e) Seizures
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<th>Question</th>
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| 15) Phenobarbital is a potent __?__ | a) SSRI  
  b) SNRI  
  c) P450 inducer  
  d) Benzodiazepine  
  e) TCA |
| 16) SSRIs have __?__ | a) A risk of EPS  
  b) A Withdrawal syndrome.  
  c) A Narrow therapeutic margin  
  d) Control schedule I listing  
  e) Analgesic effects |
| 17) TCAs are contraindicated with __?__ because the combination may cause hyperpyretic crises, convulsions and fatalities. | a) BZDs  
  b) Non-BZD hypnotics  
  c) Barbiturates  
  d) MAOIs  
  e) Antihistamines |
| 18) The most commonly prescribed antidepressants, including SNRIs and SSRIs, are associated with __?__ | a) Sexual dysfunction  
  b) Potential effects on clotting  
  c) All the above  
  d) Delayed onset (oftentimes weeks)  
  e) Weight gain |
| 19) The onset of action for Eszopiclone is so rapid, it must be taken immediately before __?__ | a) Getting up in the morning  
  b) Drinking water  
  c) Going to bed  
  d) Bathing  
  e) Eating |
| 20) Typical antipsychotics are associated with a greater risk of __?__ than atypicals. | a) Sedation  
  b) Anticholinergic effects  
  c) EPS  
  d) Sympathetic effects  
  e) All the above |
| 21) Which of the following is Desyrel, a 5HT antagonist and Reuptake Inhibitor (SARI) used PO to treat MDD? | a) Trazodone  
  b) Selegiline  
  c) Buspirone  
  d) Benzodiazepine  
  e) Bupropion |
| 22) When neonates have been exposed to antipsychotics during the 3rd trimester of pregnancy, they are at increased risk of __?__ | a) Hair loss  
  b) Weight gain  
  c) Goiter  
  d) A Withdrawal syndrome.  
  e) Cataracts |
| 23) Which of the following is a 1st generation antihistamine used as a sedative, hypnotic, and to treat all allergic reactions and motion sickness as well as Parkinson’s movement disorders and EPS. | a) Divalproex  
  b) Diphenhydramine  
  c) Lithium  
  d) Carbamazepine  
  e) Lamotrigine |
| 24) Which of the following is a 1st generation antihistamine with anti cholinergic effects indicated to treat all allergic reactions, as a sedative/hyptonic and to treat PD/EPS? | a) Benztropine  
  b) Benadryl  
  c) Buspirone  
  d) Bupropion  
  e) Artane |
| 25) Which of the following is a 5HT1a agonist and a D2 antagonist, non-sedating anxiolytic? | a) Zolpidem  
  b) Eszopiclone  
  c) Propranolol  
  d) Buspirone  
  e) Phenobarbital |
| 26) Which of the following is a Beta blocker and non-sedating anxiolytic indicated for HT, angina, performance anxiety, migraine, etc. | a) Propranolol  
  b) Doxepin  
  c) Lamotrigine  
  d) Carbamazepine  
  e) Lithium |
| 27) Which of the following is a C-III barbiturate sedative hypnotic? | a) Diphenhydramine  
  b) Buspirone  
  c) Thiopental (Pentothal)  
  d) Phenobarbital  
  e) Eszopiclone |
28) Which of the following is a Butyrophenone (typical) antipsychotic given PO and IM to treat schizophrenia and Tourette’s disorder. It may be used off label as an antiemetic.
   a) Clozapine
   b) Chlorpromazine
   c) Olanzapine
   d) Quetiapine
   e) Haloperidol

29) Which of the following is a C-IV barbiturate sedative, hypnotic, AED?
   a) Diphenhydramine
   b) Zolpidem
   c) Propranolol
   d) Phenobarbital
   e) Buspirone

30) Which of the following is a C-IV benzodiazepine (BZD) anxiolytic that is short-acting with active metabolites? Available PO only. T ½ varies from 6-24 hours, averaging about 12 hours.
   a) Lorazepam
   b) Diazepam
   c) Midazolam
   d) Carbamazepine
   e) Alprazolam

31) Which of the following is a C-IV BZD long-acting with active metabolites with many indications including acute alcohol withdrawal, epilepsy, tremors, attheros, sedative/hypnotic, and it is used as an anxiolytic. Available PO, PR, IV, IM and the t ½ ranges from 24-60 hours and up to 10 days!
   a) Alprazolam
   b) Diazepam
   c) Lorazepam
   d) Midazolam
   e) Carbamazepine

32) Which of the following is a C-IV BZD, it is short-acting with sedative, anxiolytic, amnesiac preanesthetic and status epilepticus control indications.
   a) Lorazepam
   b) Phenobarbital
   c) Alprazolam
   d) Diazepam
   e) Carbamazepine

33) Which of the following is a C-IV BZD? It is very short-acting without important active metabolites. Indications include sedation, anxiolysis and amnesia preanesthesia and induction of anesthesia. Available PO, IM, and IV with a t ½ of about 2.5 hours.
   a) Alprazolam
   b) Lorazepam
   c) Diazepam
   d) Midazolam
   e) Carbamazepine

34) Which of the following is a C-IV non-BZD sedative hypnotic indicated for short-term use to treat insomnia. Available PO only with a t ½ of 2-2.5 hours.
   a) Propranolol
   b) Phenobarbital
   c) Zolpidem
   d) Diazepam
   e) Buspirone

35) Which of the following is a C-IV non-BZD sedative hypnotic indicated for short-term use to treat insomnia. It has such a rapid onset of action, it must be taken immediately before bed, preferably on an empty stomach.
   a) Buspirone
   b) Eszopiclone
   c) Phenobarbital
   d) Propranolol
   e) Diphenhydramine

36) Which of the following is a Mood stabilizer for bipolar disorder (antimanic). VERY NARROW THERAPEUTIC MARGIN – therapeutic doses may be toxic.
   a) Doxepin
   b) Carbamazepine
   c) Propranolol
   d) Lamotrigine
   e) Lithium

37) Which of the following is a Phenothiazine (typical) antipsychotic given PO, IV or IM. Indications and uses include schizophrenia, nausea and vomiting control, anxiety, acute intermittent porphyria, adjunct to tetanus therapy, control of the manic phase of bipolar disorder, hiccups, severe behavior problems in kids marked by explosive and/or hyperactive behaviors and for the short-term treatment of ADHD kids with aggression, mood lability, etc.
   a) Clozapine
   b) Chlorpromazine
   c) Doxepin
   d) Risperidone
   e) Carbamazepine
38) Which of the following is a PO antiviral indicated to treat PD and Influenza A?
   a) Alprazolam
   b) Artane
   c) Ambien
   d) Amantadine
   e) Ativan

39) Which of the following is a synthetic antispasmodic indicated to treat PD and EPS. Given PO only.
   a) Amantadine
   b) Artane
   c) Ativan
   d) Ambien
   e) Alprazolam

40) Which of the following is a TCA given PO for MDD?
   a) Remeron
   b) Paxil
   c) Zoloft
   d) Cymbalta
   e) Pamelor

41) Which of the following is a TeCA given PO for MDD? It is used off label as an antiemetic much like Ondansetron.
   a) Duloxetine
   b) Bupropion
   c) Trazodone
   d) Selegiline
   e) Mirtazapine

42) Which of the following is a trade name for Bupropion?
   a) Alplenzin
   b) Wellbutrin
   c) Zyban
   d) Chantix
   e) A, B and C, not D

43) Which of the following is an AED indicated for epilepsy and bipolar disorder? PO only.
   a) Duloxetine
   b) Lamotrigine
   c) Amitriptyline
   d) Phenobarbital
   e) Diazepam

44) Which of the following is an AED indicated for epilepsy, migraine and mania? PO only. Other salts include valproic acid and valproate.
   a) Diphenhydramine
   b) Diazepam
   c) Divalproex
   d) Duloxetine
   e) Doxepin

45) Which of the following is an AED indicated for epilepsy, trigeminal neuralgia, acute manic & mixed episodes of bipolar disorder. Available PO only.
   a) Carbamazepine
   b) Midazolam
   c) Alprazolam
   d) Diazepam
   e) Lorazepam

46) Which of the following is an Anti-cholinergic (combination of atropine and diphenhydramine) indicated to treat PD and EPS? Available PO, IV and IM.
   a) Bupropion
   b) Artane
   c) Buspirone
   d) Benztropine
   e) Benadryl

47) Which of the following is an Atypical antipsychotic given IM or PO to treat schizophrenia and bipolar disorder? It is used off label as an antiemetic much as Ondansetron would be used.
   a) Risperidone
   b) Olanzapine
   c) Haloperidol
   d) Quetiapine
   e) Clozapine

48) Which of the following is an Atypical antipsychotic given PO (only) for treatment resistant schizophrenia and to decrease the risk of suicide?
   a) Quetiapine
   b) Chlorpromazine
   c) Haloperidol
   d) Clozapine
   e) Carbamazepine

49) Which of the following is an MAOI available in PO and TD formulations to treat PD and MDD?
   a) Emsam
   b) Eldepryl
   c) Selegiline
   d) All the above
   e) None of the above

50) Which of the following is an SNRI given PO and indicated to treat MDD, anxiety, fibromyalgia, and diabetic neuropathic pain?
   a) Sertraline
   b) Selegiline
   c) Trazodone
   d) Duloxetine
   e) Mirtazapine
51) Which of the following is an Atypical antipsychotic given PO to treat schizophrenia and bipolar disorder as well as irritability associated with autism? This atypical has a high risk of EPS compared to other atypicals and is associated with a withdrawal syndrome in neonates.
   a) Olanzapine  
   b) Haloperidol  
   c) Risperidone  
   d) Clozapine  
   e) Quetiapine

52) Which of the following is an SNRI given PO and indicated to treat MDD.
   a) Paroxetine  
   b) Venlafaxine  
   c) Haloperidol  
   d) Chlorpromazine  
   e) Trihexyphenidyl

53) Which of the following is the L isomer of citalopram (the biologically active form), an SSRI given PO for anxiety and MDD?
   a) Celexa  
   b) Valium  
   c) Lexapro  
   d) Ambien  
   e) Buspar

54) Which of the following is the SSRI “Celexa” given PO for MDD?
   a) Paroxetine  
   b) Citalopram  
   c) Sertraline  
   d) Fluoxetine  
   e) Escitalopram

55) Which of the following is the SSRI “Paxil” given PO for MDD and anxiety?
   a) Sertraline  
   b) Citalopram  
   c) Fluoxetine  
   d) Escitalopram  
   e) Paroxetine

56) Which of the following is the SSRI “Prozac” given PO for MDD, anxiety, and premenstrual dysphoric disorder?
   a) Fluoxetine  
   b) Sertraline  
   c) Paroxetine  
   d) Escitalopram  
   e) Citalopram

57) Which of the following is the SSRI “Zoloft” given PO for MDD, panic disorder, OCD?
   a) Fluoxetine  
   b) Paroxetine  
   c) Escitalopram  
   d) Sertraline  
   e) Citalopram

58) Which of the following is the TCA “Sinequan” given PO for MDD, anxiety, alcoholism or bipolar disorder?
   a) Diazepam  
   b) Doxepin  
   c) Duloxetine  
   d) Divalproex  
   e) Diphenhydramine

59) Which of the following is the TCA “Tofranil” given PO for MDD and childhood enuresis?
   a) Fluoxetine  
   b) Imipramine  
   c) Mirtazapine  
   d) Citalopram  
   e) Nortriptyline

60) Which of the following is the Typical antipsychotic Navane given PO or IM to control schizophrenic behavior? It sometimes turns the urine pink.
   a) Thiothixene  
   b) Thorazine  
   c) Thiopental  
   d) Tegretol  
   e) Topamax

61) Which of the following is “Seroquel,” an Atypical antipsychotic given PO to treat schizophrenia, MDD and bipolar disorder? Patients must be monitored for cataract development, a risk with this drug.
   a) Risperidone  
   b) Olanzapine  
   c) Haloperidol  
   d) Clozapine  
   e) Quetiapine

62) Which of the following was originally added to patent medicines in the 1800's to treat gout? Even 7-UP originally contained some of this "happy" making mineral.
   a) Doxepin  
   b) Lamotrigine  
   c) Lithium  
   d) Carbamazepine  
   e) Propranolol
63) Which of these is an “Other” antidepressant used PO to treat MDD and SAD. The trade names have different indications and one is only used for smoking cessation.
   a) Buspirone
   b) Alprazolam
   c) Bupropion
   d) Selegiline
   e) Trazodone

64) While all of the benzodiazepines are on the Beer’s List, __?__ is a BZD that is replacing diazepam to sedate elderly people due to the fact that it has no active metabolites and it is short acting.
   a) Olanzapine
   b) Haloperidol
   c) Citalopram
   d) Zolpidem
   e) Lorazepam

65) Women and the Elderly/debilitated patients/hepatic impaired, should be given __?__ the normal zolpidem or eszopiclone dose.
   a) ¼
   b) Half
   c) More than
   d) Twice
   e) Triple

66) Which of the following is the TCA “Elavil” given PO for MDD?
   a) Alprazolam
   b) Clozapine
   c) Amitriptyline
   d) Selegiline
   e) Duloxetine