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## INFORMATION TO PARTICIPANTS

**OBJECTIVES.** After evaluating a specific journal article published in the American Journal of Psychiatry, participants should be able to demonstrate an increase in their knowledge of clinical medicine. Participants should be able to understand the contents of a selected research or review article and to apply the new findings to their clinical practice.

**PARTICIPANTS.** This program is designed for all psychiatrists in clinical practice, residents in Graduate Medical Education programs, medical students interested in psychiatry, and other physicians who wish to advance their current knowledge of clinical medicine.

**EXPLANATION OF HOW PHYSICIANS CAN PARTICIPATE AND EARN CREDIT.** In order to earn CME credit, subscribers should read through

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**CREDITS.** The APA designates this educational activity for a maximum of 1 AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™. Physicians should only claim credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity. The American Psychiatric Association (APA) is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) to provide continuing medical education (CME) for physicians.

**Estimated Time to Complete: 1 Hour**

Begin date December 1, 2006 – End date November 30, 2008

## EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Select the single best answer for each question below.

### Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and Substance Use Disorders

Timothy E. Wilens

Am J Psychiatry 2006; 163:2059-2063

**QUESTION 1.** All of the following statements about ADHD and substance use disorders are true EXCEPT which one?

- A. Comorbidity in ADHD may account for some of the increased risk of substance use disorders.
- B. ADHD is associated with a higher risk of cigarette use and early initiation of smoking in adolescents.
- C. Dopamine dysfunction and alteration appears common to both ADHD and substance use disorders.
- D. Treating ADHD in youth results in higher risk for substance use disorders in adolescence.

**QUESTION 2.** Which of the following conclusions can be made regarding the treatment of persons with ADHD and substance abuse based on previous trials?

- A. Only bupropion has definitive treatment effects in improving both ADHD and substance use.
- B. Treatment with stimulants will reduce drug craving but will not improve ADHD symptoms.
- C. There is no effect of any medication on ADHD symptoms in persons with substance use disorders.
- D. ADHD medications may marginally improve the ADHD but have little effect on substance use.

**QUESTION 3.** Which of the following is true regarding the heritability of ADHD?

- A. There is no strong evidence for heritability in ADHD.
- B. Heritability is among the highest of psychiatric disorders, about 70%.
- C. ADHD had modest heritability that appears to be a single gene effect.
- D. Heritability of ADHD has not been shown to overlap with that of substance use disorders.

## EVALUATION QUESTIONS

This evaluation form is adapted from the MedBiquitous Journal-Based Continuing Education Guidelines 28 November 2005.

This evaluation will appear online at the end of each CME course. Participants must complete this evaluation in order to receive credit. Select the response which best indicates your reaction to the following statements about this activity.

**STATEMENT 1.** The activity achieved its stated objectives

- 1. Strongly agree
- 2. Agree
- 3. Neutral
- 4. Disagree
- 5. Strongly disagree

**STATEMENT 2.** The activity was relevant to my practice.

- 1. Strongly agree
- 2. Agree
- 3. Neutral
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**STATEMENT 3.** I plan to change my current practice based on what I learned in the activity.

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**STATEMENT 4.** The activity validated my current practice.

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- 4. Disagree
- 5. Strongly disagree

**STATEMENT 5.** The activity provided sufficient scientific evidence to support the content presented.

- 1. Strongly agree
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**STATEMENT 6.** The activity was free of commercial bias toward a particular product or company.

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## EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

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### Atypical Antipsychotics in the Treatment of Schizophrenia During Pregnancy and the Postpartum

Deborah Yaeger et al.

Am J Psychiatry 2006; 163:2064-2070

**QUESTION 1.** The peak in onset of schizophrenia in women occurs between age 25-29 years and again during which of the following age periods?

- A. 45-49 years
- B. 50-54 years
- C. 55-60 years
- D. 60-65 years

**QUESTION 2.** The clinical features observed in women with schizophrenia differ from features observed in men with schizophrenia in which of the following ways?

- A. Women with schizophrenia are hospitalized less frequently.
- B. Women with schizophrenia more commonly have a family history of affective illness.
- C. Women with schizophrenia generally require lower doses of antipsychotics.
- D. All of the above

**QUESTION 3.** Elevated pre-pregnancy body mass index (BMI) is a major risk factor for the following:

- A. Maternal hypertension
- B. Stillbirth or neonatal death
- C. Maternal diabetes mellitus
- D. All of the above

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## EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Select the single best answer for each question below.

### Randomized Comparison of Olanzapine Versus Risperidone for the Treatment of First-Episode Schizophrenia: 4-Month Outcomes

Delbert G. Robinson et al.

Am J Psychiatry 2006; 163:2096-2102

**QUESTION 1.** In this study with first-episode patients, which of the following statements is true?

- A. Response rates were higher with olanzapine than with risperidone.
- B. Negative symptom outcomes were better with olanzapine than with risperidone.
- C. Response rates were higher with risperidone than with olanzapine.
- D. Response rates and negative symptom outcomes were the same with olanzapine and risperidone.

**QUESTION 2.** All of the following statements regarding body mass index (BMI) among the patients in this study are true EXCEPT which one?

- A. The average BMI of patients at the beginning of treatment was in the normal range.
- B. Olanzapine treatment was associated with more weight gain than risperidone treatment.
- C. After 4 months, the mean BMI of olanzapine-treated subjects was in the overweight range.
- D. After 4 months, the mean BMI of risperidone-treated subjects was in the normal range.

**QUESTION 3.** In the secondary analyses of this study, adjuvant use of what medication was found to be associated with an increase in weight gain?

- A. Benztropine
- B. Sertraline
- C. Divalproex
- D. Lorazepam

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