CNS 709 Part II: Use Book and Notes 35 points

# NAME Student ID#

# MULTIPLE CHOICE (.5 points each)

1. In your drawing from part 1, a synaptic cleft is
2. **a physical gap across which neurotransmitters diffuse**
3. the transmitting element of a neuron
4. the receiving element of a neuron
5. a membrane-bound package of neurotransmitter molecules
6. A specialized chemical messenger that carries information from one neuron to another at the synapse is good definition of
7. monoamine oxidase
8. acetylcholinesterase
9. a receptor molecule
10. **a neurotransmitter molecule**
11. In your drawing in part I, the antidepressant sertraline would likely
12. Act as a 5-HT antagonist
13. Facilitate reuptake of NE
14. **Inhibit the extra-cellular transporter molecule**
15. Inhibit the extra-cellular enzyme
16. The key mechanism of action in all families of benzodiazepines is
17. GABA antagonism
18. NE agonism
19. **GABA agonism**
20. DA antagonism
21. The biggest problem with tyramine intolerance is
22. **NE release and its consequences**
23. GABA release and hypertensive crisis
24. Not being able to drink beer
25. 5-HT agonism and increased aggression
26. Which of the following is not a vegetative symptom of depression?
27. pronounced anhedonia
28. sleep disruption
29. decreased sex drive
30. **low self-esteem**
31. Which of the following is not a mechanism of action for psychotropic medications?
32. Effects on 2nd messengers
33. Effects on transporter molecules
34. Preventing the release of neurotransmitter
35. **Creating new functions in a cell**
36. When enzymes that are responsible for drug metabolism increase in response to the consistent presence of the drug, we call that
37. **metabolic tolerance**
38. cross-tolerance
39. cellular tolerance
40. antagonism
41. The Michigan Rag
42. The second messenger systems sequence of events moves in which order?
43. enzyme, receptor, first messenger, G-protein
44. G-protein, first messenger, receptor, enzyme
45. **First messenger, G-protein, enzyme**
46. First messenger, enzyme, receptor
47. A loading dose refers to

a. an initial dose that is lower than subsequent doses

b. **an initial dose that is higher than subsequent doses**

c. an initial dose that is quickly titrated up

d. an initial dose that is the same as the maintenance dose

1. The primary mechanism of therapeutic action for Abilify is
2. DA agonism, 5-HT antagonism
3. DA and 5-HT agonism
4. DA and NE antagonism
5. **We really don’t know**
6. Although Olanzapine is known as a new-generation anti-psychotic, it may also be used as
7. **An anti-manic agent**
8. An antiparkinsonian tx
9. An antidepressant
10. An antebellum drug

13. Of two families of benzodiazepine receptors

1. Both must be targeted for anxiolytic action
2. Both disrupt REM sleep when stimulated
3. **Only one needs to be targeted to create a hypnotic**
4. Both are operative in BuSpar

14. The efficacy of Buspirone for anxiety is

1. Exactly the same as antidepressant efficacy
2. **Approximately 55%**
3. Close to 90%
4. Better than alprazolam

15.Stimulating an autoreceptor will

1. result in seizure
2. **result in more neurotransmitter in the cleft**
3. result in less neurotransmitter in the cleft
4. result in DA inhibition only
5. result in a disruption of the Laffer curve

16. The best benzodiazepine for elderly patients would be one less reliant on the liver for metabolizing like

1. alprazolam
2. **oxazepam**
3. diazepam
4. chlordiazepoxide

17. The blood-brain barrier

a. is inconsequential where meds are concerned

b. was discovered by Bill Glazer in 1950

c. **is a lipophilicitious membrane psychotropic meds must pass through**

d. is a highly permeable membrane that medications pass through

18. Advocating for clients

a. is not within the ethical practice of either psychology or counseling

b**. is particularly important with children**

c. is usually done by psychiatrists

d. is the province of social workers and case managers.

19. An example of cross tolerance is the relationship between

a. SSRI and Tricyclic antidepressants

b. MAO Inhibitors and SSRIs

c. **Benzodiazepines and alcohol**

d. Stimulants and dopamine antagonists

20. The black box warning on SSRI antidepressants means

a. these medications should never be given to children

b. these medications are dangerous in vulnerable populations

c. **these medications should only be given under special circumstances**

d. these medications lack efficacy for the groups indicated.

21. The cellular/molecular theory of antidepressant action

a. **helps us make logical links between what meds do and lifestyle choices**

b. helps us make logical links between what meds do and etiology of depression

c. helps us advocate for clients because it implies a chemical imbalance.

d. reminds us that most theories build on their predecessors

22. For an older client (age 75) we would expect prescribers to

a. start with a loading dose

b. start with a maintenance dose

c. **start with a low dose to check response**

d. start with the minimum therapeutic dose.

23. the most successful non-barbiturate alternative seems to have been

a. Meprobamate

b. Ambien

**c. Benzodiazepines**

d. Lunestra