Use of anticonvulsants as prophylaxis for seizures in patients on clozapine

1. Which investigation is most useful in predicting the risk of seizures resulting from clozapine therapy?
   A. CYP1A2 enzyme levels
   B. Clozapine levels
   C. Neutrophil count
   D. Echocardiography
   E. Prolactin levels

2. Which of the following most closely represents the authors’ recommendations regarding which patients should be offered primary prophylaxis of seizures with anticonvulsants?
   A. Most patients with blood levels ≥ 600 ng/ml
   B. Most patients with blood levels ≥ 1300 ng/ml
   C. Most patients on doses ≥ 600mg /d who are also smokers
   D. Selected patients who have a prior history of seizures together with blood levels of clozapine ≥ 1300 ng/ml
   E. Selected patients on doses ≥ 600mg/d who are also smokers

3. Psychotropic medication and seizures.
   Options:
   A. Risperidone
   B. Fluvoxamine
   C. Sertraline
   D. Asenapine
   E. Clozapine
   F. Lamotrigine
   G. Fluoxetine
   H. Phenytoin
   I. Paroxetine
   J. Sodium valproate
   K. Carbamazepine

   For each of the following questions choose the most appropriate option.
   i). Which medication is associated with the highest risk of seizures?
   ii). You want to prescribe anti-obessional medication for a 29 year old male who has developed disabling checking compulsions whilst taking clozapine for treatment resistant schizophrenia. Considering the patient had a seizure two months ago, which medication is the best choice?
   iii). All things considered, which anticonvulsant is likely to be the safest choice for a patient taking clozapine?