

Use of anticonvulsants as prophylaxis for seizures in patients on clozapine

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- 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 $\geq 600 \text{ ng/ml}$
 - 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-obsessional 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?

Answers:

1. B)

2. D)

3. i) E)

ii) C)

iii) J)