



Continuing Education Questionnaire

Topic: Personalized Medicine: Pharmacogenomics Testing and Applications in
Psychiatric Clinical Practice

Date: November 20, 2020

Write Your Name: _____

Once this form is completed, please submit to institute@neurorestorative.com

1. How is Precision Medicine different than Personalized Medicine?
 - a. There is no difference, the terms are used interchangeably
 - b. Precision medicine is data-driven and takes in to account variability in genes, environment and lifestyle
 - c. Personalized medicine is all about personal choice
 - d. Precision medicine uses only a genetic profile to target prevention of disease

2. Which of the following is NOT a goal of pharmacogenomics testing?
 - a. Avoid adverse side effects
 - b. Maximize drug efficacy
 - c. Assure compliance with medication administration
 - d. Select responsive patients

3. When might a clinician consider ordering a pharmacogenomic test for a patient?
 - a. When considering starting a new medication.
 - b. When a patient has a history of unexplained sensitives or multiple medication trials with poor efficacy.
 - c. Only if the patient requests the testing.
 - d. Both a & b



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4. Pharmacogenomic testing can help improve pharmacotherapy by identifying patients
- a. At an increased risk of having no response when prescribed conventional drug therapy
 - b. At an increased risk of experiencing drug-induced toxicities when prescribed conventional drug therapy
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of the above
5. Which of the following is true regarding re-testing?
- a. It is a good idea to have genetic testing repeated, because your genetic tests can change as you age
 - b. Pharmacogenomic testing is a lifelong test, so if done correctly, it has implications throughout your lifetime and may only need to be performed once
 - c. We can use DNA from the father to predict all of the DNA variation in the child
 - d. We can use DNA from the mother to predict all of the DNA variation in the child
6. Which of the following resources is most useful for finding how a genetic variation affects response to a specific medication?
- a. National Institute of Health–National Human Genome Research Institute
 - b. PharmGKB or Clinical Pharmacogenetics Implementation Consortium (CPIC®)
 - c. FDA Table of Pharmacogenomic Biomarkers in Drug Labeling
 - d. Both b & c



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7. The FDA Table of Pharmacogenomic Biomarkers in Drug Labeling provides which of the following information?
- a. Recommendations for genotype based dosing
 - b. Genotype biomarker information that may not affect the drug listed
 - c. Information on potential drug interactions
 - d. All of the above
8. What is NOT a variable that may affect an individual's ability to tolerate or respond to a medication?
- a. IQ
 - b. Lifestyle
 - c. Genetics
 - d. Physiology
9. Pharmacogenomics may optimize drug therapy by:
- a. Confirming a patient's diagnosis is accurate
 - b. Identifying patients who may develop an addiction to pain medications
 - c. Identifying patients who may be at risk for increased toxicity for certain drugs
 - d. Assuring patients will never have side effects to prescribed medications
10. What may contribute to limitations of the usefulness of pharmacogenomics testing in clinical practice?
- a. Clinicians are generally not educated concerning available tests, associate drugs, and outcomes
 - b. Results vary over a person's lifetime
 - c. Ethical issues with genetic testing and data sharing
 - d. Both a & c