



## 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](mailto: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