



Continuing Education for Rehabilitation Professionals

NEURO
INSTITUTE

Continuing Education
Questionnaire

Psychopharmacologic Approach
To Affective Disorders And
Executive Dysfunction After Brain
Injury

Write your name:

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

1. First-line drugs for the treatment of depression include all of the following except

- Sertraline
- Escitalopram
- Vortioxetine
- Fluoxetine

2. Which of the following is not an SSRI?

- Sertraline
- Citalopram
- Fluoxetine
- Bupropion

3. Pathological laughing and crying (pseudobulbar affect) is

- Paroxysmal stereotyped laughing & crying with little or no provocation
- Displaying intense emotions in response to meaningful stimuli that ordinarily would induce more modest emotional responses.
- Laughing and crying without regard for another person's feelings
- Laughing and crying loudly in public

4. Emotional or affective lability is

- Paroxysmal stereotyped laughing & crying with little or no provocation.
- Displaying intense emotions in response to meaningful stimuli that ordinarily would induce more modest emotional responses.
- Laughing and crying without regard for another person's feelings
- Laughing and crying loudly in public

5. All of the following are treatments for Pathological laughing and crying (pseudobulbar affect) except

- Diazepam
- Dextromethorphan/quinidine
- Sertraline
- Lamotrigine

6. Which of the following can be used to treat anxiety?

- Buspirone
- Citalopram
- Venlafaxine
- All of the above

7. All of the following have at least some evidence for benefit to working memory except

- Quetiapine
- Lisdexamfetamine
- Methylphenidate
- Bromocriptine

8. The following are treatments for paranoid ideation except

- Aripiprazole
- Withdraw amantadine
- Quetiapine
- Methylphenidate

9. For which of the following drugs are there randomized controlled trials showing benefit in treating aggressive behavior after TBI?

- Beta Blockers
- Lithium
- Methylphenidate
- Aripiprazole

10. Which of the following types of aggression is most difficult to treat pharmacologically?

- Psychotic
- Impulsive
- Predatory
- Dysphoric