

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 ≥ 600 ng/ml
 - B. Most patients with blood levels ≥ 1300 ng/ml
 - C. Most patients on doses ≥ 600 mg/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 ≥ 600 mg/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?