

- 2 Which of the following is **not** a nicotine withdrawal symptom?
 a depression
 b anxiety
 c insomnia
 d poor concentration
 e nausea
- 3 How long after smoking cessation is it before most withdrawal symptoms return to pre-cessation levels?
 a 2 days
 b 1 week
 c 4 weeks
 d 3 months
 e 6 months
- 4 Which biochemical measure of smoke intake is most appropriate for routine clinical use?
 a saliva cotinine
 b blood nicotine
 c blood thiocyanate
 d blood carboxyhaemoglobin
 e expired carbon monoxide

- 5 Which of the following drugs is most effective in helping smokers to stop smoking?
 a haloperidol
 b clonidine
 c lobeline
 d diazepam
 e nicotine

MCQ answers		
1	2	3
a F	a F	a F
b F	b F	b F
c T	c F	c T
d F	d F	d F
4	5	
a F	a F	
b F	b F	
c F	c F	
d F	d F	
e T	e T	

Corrigendum

Advances in Psychiatric Treatment, Vol. 1, pp. 47-56. The footnote to Table 2 on page 53 should read as follows:

Starting levels: 1 = female, unilateral ECT
 2 = male, unilateral ECT
 2 = female, bilateral ECT
 3 = male, bilateral ECT

Start one level higher if patient over 65 years and/or if patient is taking the equivalent of 15mg/

day of diazepam or any anticonvulsant. Increase dose by one level if a stimulation fails to induce a generalised tonic-clonic seizure (maximum 3 stimulations).

Dose levels increase by approximately 50% increments: 25, 50, 75, 125, 200, 275, 400, 550, 700, 1000, 1200 (maximum output) milliCoulombs.

In the same article, the answer to the multiple choice question 4c (page 56) should have been False.