

Mindful Continuing Education

Analyzing Drugs of Abuse: Overview, Treatment, and Prevention

1. Substance use disorder consists of _____, behavioral, and psychological symptoms and that despite these symptoms and other substance-induced problems, they continue to use the substance(s).

- A. cognitive
 - B. social
 - C. tolerance
 - D. hazardous
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2. A person's need to increase the amount of the substance to achieve the desired effect.

- A. addiction
 - B. withdrawal
 - C. impairment
 - D. tolerance
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3. What is the most common substance use disorder in the United States?

- A. cannabis
 - B. cocaine
 - C. alcohol
 - D. opioids
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4. Which substance is associated with difficulties in memory formation, abstract thinking, problem solving, attention and concentration, and perception of emotions among chronic users?

- A. cannabis
 - B. cocaine
 - C. alcohol
 - D. opioids
-

5. Which substance was initially utilized in high altitudes to enhance alertness and endurance?

- A. MDMA**
 - B. cocaine**
 - C. peyote**
 - D. psilocybin**
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6. Which substance was originally employed as a treatment for asthma?

- A. amphetamine**
 - B. cocaine**
 - C. ephedrine**
 - D. buprenorphine**
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7. Which category of substances is associated with potential side effects such as undernourishment and increased risk of HIV and Hepatitis exposure?

- A. stimulants**
 - B. depressants**
 - C. opioids**
 - D. hallucinogens**
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8. Which category of substances poses a particularly high risk, as even a small margin for error in dosage can be life-threatening due to their potency?

- A. stimulants**
 - B. depressants**
 - C. opioids**
 - D. hallucinogens**
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9. Name the category of substances that can be found naturally in the poppy plant or produced in a laboratory.

- A. stimulants**
 - B. depressants**
 - C. opioids**
 - D. hallucinogens**
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10. Identify the category of substances that carry a high risk of drug overdoses but can frequently be reversed with naloxone.

- A. designer drugs**
 - B. stimulants**
 - C. depressants**
 - D. opioids**
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11. The following are all medications that treat opioid use disorder except

- A. methadone**
 - B. buprenorphine**
 - C. naltrexone**
 - D. benzodiazepine**
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12. Mild effects of this drug group includes feelings of detachment and an altered sense of space and time,

- A. stimulants**
 - B. depressants**
 - C. opioids**
 - D. hallucinogens**
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13. Addiction and physical dependence is rare in this drug group as they do not activate the brain's pleasure centers.

- A. cannabis**
 - B. depressants**
 - C. hallucinogens**
 - D. designer drugs**
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14. Long-term health effects include addiction, chronic bronchitis, and exacerbation of mood disorders.

- A. cannabis**
 - B. depressants**
 - C. hallucinogens**
 - D. alcohol**
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15. A group of drugs specifically created to imitate well-known illicit substances are referred to as ____

- A. psilocybin**
 - B. new psychoactive substances**
 - C. cannabinoids**
 - D. opioids**
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16. Medically managed treatments specifically designed to stabilize individuals and assist them in managing withdrawal symptoms are known as ____.

- A. emergency departments**

- B. detoxification treatment**
 - C. inpatient treatment**
 - D. outpatient treatment**
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17. The most commonly utilized treatment approach in substance use rehabilitation programs is ____

- A. medication management**
 - B. inpatient treatment**
 - C. behavioral therapy**
 - D. outpatient treatment**
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18. All the following are risk factors for substance use except ____

- A. abusive family home**
 - B. struggling academically or occupationally**
 - C. spending time around people who use**
 - D. strong religious beliefs**
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19. Protective factors against drug abuse include all except

- A. parental monitoring**
 - B. good grades**
 - C. positive relationships with others**
 - D. having a mental health disorder**
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20. Drug prevention programs should target

- A. transition times around major life changes**
 - B. middle schoolers**
 - C. children of divorced parents**
 - D. retirees**
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