

Mindful Continuing Education

Navigating the Fentanyl Crisis in America

1. Which of the following statements best explains the economic impact of the fentanyl crisis in the United States?

- A. The fentanyl crisis primarily affects local economies rather than the national economy.
- B. The fentanyl crisis has created significant economic challenges, costing the U.S. economy \$1.5 trillion in 2020.
- C. The economic impact of the fentanyl crisis is largely isolated to healthcare costs and does not influence other sectors.
- D. Economic effects from the fentanyl crisis have seen minimal changes since its introduction in the early 2000s.

2. How do racial and ethnic disparities influence opioid overdose death rates according to recent data?

- A. Overdose death rates in 2022 were highest among Asian people.
- B. Overdose death rates decreased across all racial and ethnic groups from 2021 to 2022.
- C. American Indian and Alaska Native people experienced the highest overdose death rate and the largest percent increase.
- D. Black Americans had a decrease in fatal opioid overdoses between 2021 and 2022.

3. Which harm reduction strategy involves the legality of using pre-obtained drugs under medical supervision to prevent overdoses?

- A. Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT)
- B. Naloxone Distribution
- C. Overdose Prevention Sites
- D. Fentanyl Test Strips

4. What is the main reason why fentanyl poses a significant risk compared to other opioids?

- A. Fentanyl has a higher legal prescription rate compared to other opioids.
- B. Fentanyl requires a specialized prescription process due to its minimal potency.
- C. Fentanyl is often mixed with other drugs, increasing the risk of unintentional overdose.
- D. Fentanyl is less expensive, making it the preferred choice for both medical and illegal use.

5. Which age group has seen the highest number of opioid overdose deaths in recent years, and what is the percentage of preventable deaths?

- A. 15-24 year-olds, with 92% of deaths being preventable.

- B. 25-34 year-olds, with 50% of deaths being preventable.
- C. 35-44 year-olds, with 71% of deaths being preventable.
- D. 45-54 year-olds, with 83% of deaths being preventable.

6. Which is a major benefit of Buprenorphine in treating opioid use disorder (OUD)?

- A. It completely blocks opioid receptors.
- B. It can be prescribed and dispensed by doctor's offices.
- C. It is taken monthly as an extended-release injection.
- D. It causes withdrawal symptoms when terminating use.

7. Which type of stigma includes stereotypes and negative attitudes experienced as prejudice and discrimination?

- A. Institutional stigma
- B. Self-stigma
- C. Public stigma
- D. Structural stigma

8. Which behavioral therapy focuses on questioning and exploring recurring thoughts to eliminate negative and unhealthy ones?

- A. Contingency Management
- B. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
- C. Motivational Interviewing
- D. 12-step facilitation

9. What is one of the primary goals of Good Samaritan Laws?

- A. To reduce the potential for opioid misuse
- B. To protect those who call for overdose emergency help from legal action
- C. To mandate treatment for all individuals with opioid use disorder
- D. To eliminate all penalties for drug possession

10. What is one of the goals of community engagement in addressing the fentanyl crisis?

- A. To create a legally regulated market for opioid sales
- B. To reduce stigmatization of only health professionals
- C. To use law enforcement to penalize all drug users
- D. To improve health outcomes by involving diverse stakeholders
