

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.
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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.
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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
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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.
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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.
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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.
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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
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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
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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
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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
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