

Chapter 1

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act categorizes drugs:
 - a. according to the latest scientific evidence
 - b. according to abuse potential and approved medical uses of the drug
 - c. based on drug classifications
 - d. based on the recommendations of the Drug Enforcement Agency
2. The danger of a drug is a function of:
 - a. the legality of the drug
 - b. the schedule classification of the drug in the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act
 - c. the number of deaths per year caused by use of the drug
 - d. the acute and chronic effects of the drug and the route of administration
3. Psychological dependence on alcohol or another drug indicates that:
 - a. a person needs the substance to think, feel, and function normally
 - b. a person demonstrates tolerance and withdrawal
 - c. the tissues of the body require the drug
 - d. when alcohol or other drug use is discontinued, the person exhibits mental disorders
4. In defining terms used in the AOD field:
 - a. there is consistent agreement among professionals regarding terms such as "addiction" and "dependence"
 - b. "chemical dependency" means addiction to narcotics
 - c. addiction refers to psychological and/or physical dependence on alcohol or other drugs
 - d. tolerance and withdrawal are necessary and sufficient conditions for "addiction"
5. The neurobiology that explains how most drugs are highly reinforcing involves:
 - a. direct action in the hippocampus area of the brain
 - b. the neurotransmitter dopamine
 - c. a larger reward center in the brain of addicts
 - d. increased blood flow to the brain when drugs are taken
6. The CNS depressants include:
 - a. barbiturates, minor tranquilizers, and certain over-the-counter drugs
 - b. alcohol, cannabis, and minor tranquilizers
 - c. alcohol, heroin, and barbiturates
 - d. minor tranquilizers, Quaalude, and cannabis
7. Overdose on CNS depressants:
 - a. occurs rarely but is quite dangerous
 - b. is due to the synergistic effect of alcohol and barbiturates
 - c. frequently occurs in the case of alcohol use

d. is a leading method of suicide with Valium

8. Which of the following is true with regard to tolerance and withdrawal for CNS depressants?

- a. tolerance rapidly occurs and withdrawal can be medically dangerous
- b. tolerance rapidly occurs and withdrawal is unpleasant but not dangerous
- c. reverse tolerance occurs between alcohol and Xanax
- d. tolerance occurs rapidly to alcohol but not to other CNS depressants

9. Compared to other drug classifications: CNS depressants

- a. cause fewer deaths than cocaine, methamphetamine, and heroin
- b. are less harmful than other drugs because there is little harm from low level alcohol use
- c. are extremely dangerous due to the overprescribing of minor tranquilizers such as Valium and Xanax
- d. cause more acute and chronic harm than most other psychoactive drugs

10. The CNS stimulants include:

- a. methamphetamine, crack, and nicotine
- b. Quaalude, cocaine, and caffeine
- c. amphetamine, nicotine, and peyote
- d. cocaine, methamphetamine, and Antabuse

11. The acute effects of CNS stimulants include:

- a. respiratory depression, rapid heart rate, and a feeling of confidence
- b. increased psychomotor activity, alertness, and reduction of fatigue
- c. euphoria, tachycardia, and enhanced sexual pleasure
- d. paranoia, agitation, and increased CNS activity

12. Which is true with regard to tolerance and withdrawal for CNS stimulants?

- a. tolerance develops rapidly and withdrawal is medically dangerous
- b. cross-tolerance develops and withdrawal must be medically supervised
- c. tolerance rapidly develops and withdrawal is unpleasant
- d. tolerance develops slowly and withdrawal requires psychotropic medications

13. The withdrawal from opioids:

- a. is medically dangerous
- b. is analogous to a severe case of the flu
- c. should be treated with benzodiazepines
- d. has been over exaggerated by the media

14. Which of the following is not an acute or chronic effect of opioids?

- a. insomnia
- b. euphoria
- c. respiratory depression
- d. death from overdose

15. Hallucinogens differ from many other classifications of psychoactive drugs in that:

- a. the duration of effect is considerably longer
- b. the overuse of hallucinogens can cause suicidal ideation
- c. these drugs are mainly abused by artistic individuals
- d. no physical dependence has been demonstrated

16. Which of the following is not true with regard to marijuana?

- a. use results in altered time sense and impaired immediate recall
- b. most reports of overdose are panic reactions
- c. neither tolerance nor withdrawal has been demonstrated
- d. there are probably medical uses for marijuana

17. Chronic use of marijuana:

- a. has an adverse effect on lung function, increases heart rate, suppresses the immune system, and decreases testosterone
- b. results in lung dysfunction, a motivational syndrome, sterility, and impaired reaction time
- c. can cause lung cancer in polydrug drug abusers
- d. impairs short and long term memory, reduces ambition, increases appetite, and impedes sexual potency

18. The major danger of inhalant use by young people is:

- a. it leads to use of more dangerous drugs
- b. the acute and chronic effects of these substances
- c. the synergistic effect with alcohol
- d. impaired cognitive functioning

19. Which of the following is usually not considered a Club Drug?

- a. Rohypnol
- b. Suboxone
- c. MDMA
- d. Ketamine

20. Anabolic steroids

- a. have no medically useful function
- b. can cause death or serious medical problems in high doses
- c. contrary to popular belief, do not increase body mass
- d. can result in a withdrawal syndrome but no tolerance has been demonstrated

21. The "second generation" anti-depressants are being prescribed frequently because:

- a. they have a more rapid onset of effect and fewer adverse side effects than other anti-depressants
- b. Prozac may cause homicidal or suicidal behavior
- c. MAO inhibitors can cause heart attacks
- d. they are more effective than tricyclics in controlling depression

22. Major tranquilizers are used to control the symptoms of psychotic disorders. Which of the following is not true about these drugs:
- a. they produce psychomotor slowing, emotional quieting, and an indifference to external stimuli
 - b. no tolerance or withdrawal occurs
 - c. disordered motor movements, slow motor movements, and under activity occurs
 - d. physical and psychological dependence occurs

Multiple Choice Answer Key:

- 1. ANSWER: b
- 2. ANSWER: d
- 3. ANSWER: a
- 4. ANSWER: c
- 5. ANSWER: b

- 6. ANSWER: a
- 7. ANSWER: c
- 8. ANSWER: a
- 9. ANSWER: d
- 10. ANSWER: a
- 11. ANSWER: b
- 12. ANSWER: c
- 13. ANSWER: b
- 14. ANSWER: a
- 15. ANSWER: d
- 16. ANSWER: c
- 17. ANSWER: a
- 18. ANSWER: b
- 19. ANSWER: b
- 20. ANSWER: d
- 21. ANSWER: a
- 22. ANSWER: d