Marijuana And Substance Use Disorder, Part 2: Screening and Treatment

1) When marijuana use disorder is suspected, the screening process of the patient
   a) will include observations for track marks.
   b) includes inquiry into the patient’s general, medical condition.
   c) begins when the patient admits marijuana use.
   d) does not consider genetic predisposition to use drugs.

2) Substance use disorder programs require random screens, particularly when
   a) medication is part of the addiction treatment.
   b) the patient is depressed.
   c) self-reporting data is not being used.
   d) the patient admits to drug use.

3) Hair testing for marijuana using hair samples
   a) is invalidated if patient used hair color products.
   b) is altered by hair gels and treatments.
   c) may detect the quantity of marijuana used.
   d) involves testing “oral fluids.”

4) Hair testing for marijuana measures
   a) $\delta$-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)
   b) cannabidiol (CBD)
   c) cannabinol (CBN)
   d) All of the above

5) According to many researchers, current tools made for the screening of adults
   a) are appropriate for youth
   b) are supported for use by DSM-V
   c) only deliver a late screening of youth-specific problems.
   d) are well developed and may be used for youth ages 10 and up.
6) Craving is thought to 
   a) be due to biological factors only. 
   b) not necessarily lead into drug use. 
   c) affect a person with great force enough that it cannot be 
      overcome. 
   d) is a DSM-V diagnosis and is the same as "addiction". 

7) In the abstinence stage, patients work to 
   a) rechallenge themselves to show they can overcome stressors. 
   b) make progress by avoiding an attitude of being a "recovered 
      addict". 
   c) avoid environmental triggers 
   d) realize they can’t avoid emotional and psychosocial stressors and 
      to embrace them because set-backs will happen. 

8) Teaching stimulus control refers to three primary activities of: 
   a) avoidance, escape, and delay. 
   b) coping, identification of stressor, sponsorship. 
   c) self validation, counseling, self-help groups. 
   d) psychoanalysis, medication, feedback by a sponsor. 

9) In the acute phase of recovery, the patient undergoes treatment of 
   a) a period of counseling and contemplation. 
   b) detoxification. 
   c) cognitive behavioral therapy. 
   d) family counseling. 

10) Counseling sessions in the abstinence phase of treatment will 
    involve 
    a) addressing issues and concerns surrounding substance use. 
    b) encouraging the patient to address any underlying issues 
       affecting relapse. 
    c) addressing issues that depend on the patient’s needs. 
    d) All of the above. 

11) Bridging, the third element of the structure of a cognitive 
    therapy involves 
    a) addressing unresolved issues in the last session. 
    b) bouncing quickly from one issue to the next 
    c) establishing continuity from one session to the next 
    d) both a and c above.
12) Screening addresses three red flags relative to having a substance use disorder that fall into the following categories of:
   a) physiological.
   b) Psychological.
   c) behavioral.
   d) All of the above.

13) A person can be tested for a comorbid mood disorder through the following screening tests, EXCEPT the:
   a) Beck Depression Inventory (BDI).
   b) CAGES questionnaire.
   c) Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI).
   d) Beck Hopelessness Scale (BHS).

14) Key components in the treatment program include all EXCEPT:
   a) exploring solutions for problems
   b) expanding the patients worldview
   c) projecting short-term goals
   d) using measurable objectives

15) Basic behavioral principles during treatment for a substance use disorder include:
   a) positive reinforcement and negative reinforcement.
   b) vouchers and restrictions (from activities of enjoyment).
   c) carrot and the stick
   d) psychotherapy and peer support

16) A Daily Thought Record helps the patient during treatment to:
   a) become aware of their automatic schemas and thoughts.
   b) see their dysfunctional patterns and how they contribute to substance use.
   c) be more aware of their negative thinking styles
   d) All of the above.

17) Motivational Enhancement Therapy consists of:
   a) two carefully planned and individualized treatment sessions
   b) four carefully planned and individualized treatment sessions.
   c) the therapist and the patient only.
   d) the patient clearly identifying a plan to change a pattern of substance use.
18) The transtheoretical model describes a series of six stages people experience in making changes, and include all EXCEPT:
   a) precontemplation.
   b) contemplation.
   c) feedback loop.
   d) action.

19) In Sustained Partial Remission if substance use the patient has
   a) met criteria for 12 months or longer and relapsed prior to year 2.
   b) not met any criteria for 12 months or longer.
   c) have not met criteria for a period of 12 months or longer, but
      one or more criteria have been met.
   d) Met criteria for 6 moths or longer.

20) Urine testing for the presence of marijuana can
   a) detect marijuana for 1-2 days
   b) detect only the psychoactive marijuana metabolite.
   c) Be used as a more sensitive test for marijuana screening
   d) Detect marijuana for days or weeks after use.