Heroin Addiction And The Opioid Pandemic

1) Under the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5), the inappropriate use of drugs is termed

   a) drug dependence.
   b) illicit drug disorder.
   c) substance use disorder.
   d) addiction.

2) The lack of interest to stop using substances or the inability to change behavior, despite the adverse consequences, exemplifies the ___________ aspect of this disease.

   a) addictive
   b) avolitional
   c) autonomic
   d) genetic

3) In adolescence and young adulthood the neurologic locus within the frontal cortex is not fully mature, making early exposure to substance use

   a) less likely to develop into addiction.
   b) more likely to develop into addiction.
   c) volitional, not addictive.
   d) non-addictive but avolitional.

4) Marijuana users are _________________ to abuse heroin.

   a) three times as likely
   b) less likely
   c) twice as likely
   d) not likely

5) Cognitive features of addiction include:

   a) Preoccupation with substance use.
   b) Increased anxiety.
   c) Increased sensitivity to stressors associated with the recruitment of brain stress systems.
   d) Difficulty in identifying feelings.
6) The _____________ person has difficulty identifying feelings, distinguishing between feelings and the bodily sensations of emotional arousal, and describing feelings to other people.

   a) avolitional  
   b) narcissistic  
   c) altruistic  
   d) alexithymic

7) Emotional features of addiction include:

   a) Preoccupation with substance use.  
   b) Altered evaluations of the relative benefits and detriments associated with drugs.  
   c) Increased sensitivity to stressors associated with the recruitment of brain stress systems.  
   d) An inaccurate belief that one’s problems are attributable to causes other than the addiction.

8) A person who pursues substance use or other rewards to relieve a negative emotional state is trying to deal with

   a) alexithymia.  
   b) neurochemical rebound.  
   c) euphoria.  
   d) dysphoria.

9) "Chasing the Dragon" is a phrase heroin users have coined that refers to

   a) neurochemical rebound.  
   b) “black tar” heroin.  
   c) getting high.  
   d) smoking heroin.

10) Heroin inhibits the effect of acetylcholine on the small intestine, which

    a) increases the natural rhythm and rate of propulsive waves in the colon.  
    b) causes diarrhea in users with ongoing use.  
    c) causes constipation in users with ongoing use.  
    d) increases in gastric motility.
11) Once heroin enters the brain, it is converted to ___________ and binds rapidly to opioid receptors.

a) narcan  
b) dopamine  
c) heroin acetate  
d) morphine

12) Repeated heroin use causes

a) long-term imbalances in neuronal and hormonal systems.  
b) deterioration of the brain’s white.  
c) profound degrees of physical dependence.  
d) All of the above

13) ______________ of people who used heroin were also addicted to prescription opioid analgesics.

a) Half  
b) One fourth  
c) Forty-five percent  
d) Twenty percent

14) Heroin use more than doubled among ________________, during the past decade.

a) young adults, aged 18-25 years  
b) teens 14-17 years old  
c) individuals over 40  
d) adults, aged 25-35 years

15) Medically supervised withdrawal from heroin use may be done using ________________ to reduce cravings and withdrawal symptoms non-opioid medications to ease withdrawal discomfort.

a) morphine  
b) methadone or buprenorphine  
c) only non-opioid medications  
d) marijuana