

Please complete all required information and fax to 203.284.9500

For questions or assistance with the program, please email Jeff at JQuamme@ctcertboard.org

S2S 2053 Recovery Oriented Methadone Maintenance White and Mojer-Torres Northeast ATTC/Great Lakes ATTC/DBHMRS, 2009

Module 4 Post Test

- 1. Stigma is the experience of being "deeply discredited" due to one's "undesired_____".
- a. affliction
- b. attitudes
- c. differentness
- d. status

2. ______ stigma is the direct experience of social ostracism and discrimination.

- a. Enacted
- b. Perceived
- c. Self
- d. Internalized

3. Addiction related social stigma extends to people who have achieved stable recovery from addiction.
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4. Many family member behaviors that have been historically defined as ______ are better understood as attempts to protect the family from the shame of social stigma.

a. co-dependency

- b. ignorance
- c. enabling
- d. both a and c

F

5. Research has shown that people with substance use disorders are less likely to be offered help by other citizens than people with mental illness.

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6. The attribution of "badness" (social stigma) has for most of the past century been most intense for those persons who ______.

- a. smoke crack cocaine
- b. smoke methamphetamine
- c. snort powder cocaine
- d. inject heroin

7. The negative view of illicit drug users held commonly by health care workers are shaped, for the most part, by their ______.

a. professional training

- b. past experimentation with drugs
- c. lack of past experimentation with drugs
- d. b and c only



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- 8. A study by Vigilant (2001) identified ______ types of stigma attached to methadone maintenance.
- a. 3
- b. 5
- c. 7
- d. 9

9. ______ is defined as using your personal strengths in another area to counter imposed stigma.

- a. Social withdrawal
- b. Secrecy/concealment
- c. Preventative disclosure
- d. Compensation

10. Recovery advocate Walter Ginter observed that "it is amazing that so many patients find their way into medication assisted recovery. When they do it is more likely to be ______ rather than because of [the treatment system].

- a. in spite of the system
- b. because of outside factors
- c. out of desperation
- d. none of the above

11. Historically, social reform campaigns that demonized certain classes of drugs shared what common conceptual theme?

- a. the survival of the culture is pictured as being dependent on the prohibition of the drug.
- b. the drug is associated with the corruption of young children
- c. policy options are presented only in terms of total prohibition or total access
- d. all of the above

12. The social stigma attached to methadone is rooted in a larger ______ within the history of addiction treatment.

- a. anti medication bias
- b. temperance movement
- c. Bureau of Narcotics campaign
- d. racist perspective

13. Local opposition to methadone as a treatment has been linked to ______.

- a. a perceived method of social control of communities of color
- b. tax increases for expanded police presence
- c. fear of racial tensions
- d. distrust of clinic staff and administration



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- 14. Siting conflicts regarding methadone clinics in a local community are best viewed as ______.
- a. unreasonable and selfish attitudes of the local populations
- b. a real reflection of concerns about health, safety, quality of life, etc.
- c. attempts to instill fear in the local populace
- d. anti medication bias in the community

15. "Methadone is a medication, a tool, even a pathway, but it is not recovery. Recovery is a way of living one's life. It doesn't come in a bottle." This quote is from methadone advocate ______.

a. Ed Senay

b. Marie Nyswander

- c. Walter Ginter
- d. Mark Parrino

16. The stigma linked belief ______ is challenged by the science that states the effect of methadone on the length of addiction careers is unknown.

a. methadone simply replaces one drug for another

b. methadone is a crutch

c. compulsive drug use is a choice, and the consequences should not be masked with disease rhetoric

d. methadone maintenance diminishes one's capacity to achieve long term abstinence

17. Methadone treatment has been portrayed as ineffective by the popular film _____

- a. Methadonia
- b. Trainspotting
- c. Drugstore Cowboy
- d. all of the above

18. Denial of housing and homelessness services is an effect of stigma reserved specifically for those persons whose treatment and recovery is supported by methadone.
T F

19. Patients on methadone are often denied medication for pain on the false assumption that

- a. they are simply drug seeking
- b. the pain is relieved by the existing dose of methadone
- c. the doctor can be sued for giving pain medication to those on methadone
- d. all of the above

20. _____ campaigns in the addictions arena historically have focused on a core set of ideas.

- a. Anti-methadone
- b. Anti-stigma
- c. Anti-patient
- d. none of the above



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22. Nearly ______ of all American families have direct experience with alcohol or drug addiction.

a. ¼

b. ½

c. 2/3

d. 3/4

23. Methadone maintenance combined with needed ______ medical, psychological and social services is the most effective method of treating heroin addiction.

a. additional

b. ancillary

c. optional

d. required

F

24. Methadone related deaths are related primarily to diversion of methadone are primarily related to methadone illegally diverted from methadone clinics/patients.

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