

Psychology and Physiology of Addictions
Winter 2021
Midterm Study Guide

1. Addiction potential:
 - A. How addiction is potential determined?
 - B. What is the addiction potential for stimulants, hallucinogens, sedative-hypnotics, opioids
Low, moderate, high)
2. Physical dependence:
 - A. Which drugs produce physical dependence?
 - B. What are typical signs of withdrawal from drugs that produce physical dependence?
 - C. Compare the severity of physical dependence symptoms between different drugs
3. Physical toxicity:
 - What is the 1) acute and 2) long-term toxicity potential for each class of drugs?
4. Psychiatric impairment:
 - What is the potential for psychiatric impairment, both acute and long-term for the different drug groups?
5. DSM-V: How many criteria (symptoms) are listed for substance use disorders? How may need to be satisfied in order for a mild case to be diagnosed? Moderate? Severe?
6. What are some of the names for sedative-hypnotics? Benzodiazepines? Opioids?
7. What are the symptoms of opiate withdrawal? How long does withdrawal take?
8. Definitions
 - Onset of action
 - Duration of action
 - LD₅₀
 - Tolerance
 - Psychosis
 - Delusion
 - Synergism (a/k/a potentiation)
 - Generic name
 - Brand name

- Intravenous
- Intranasal
- Ingest
- Controlled substance
- Schedule I, II, etc.
- What drugs are in schedule I, II, IV
- Neuron
- Synapse

10. What are the names of the neurotransmitters?

11. To what drugs are the neurotransmitters similar?

12. The space between nerve cells is called the _____.

13. Primary effects of the various drug categories

14. MAT

15. Hallucinogens