

The CCB Science 2 Service Distance Learning Program[©]

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 Course 2042 TIP 49 Incorporating Alcohol Pharmacotherapies into Medical Practice Module 1 POST-TEST

1. Which of the following is a barrier to receiving treatment for AUDs?
a) stigma
b) employment concerns
c) cost
d) all of the above
2. Annual economic costs of AUDs in the United States has been estimated at:
a) \$185 million
b) \$200 million
c) \$300 milion
d) \$1 billion
3 may reduce post acute withdrawal symptoms that may lead
to a return to drinking.
a) naltrexone
b) disulfiram
c) acamprosate
d) none of the above
4. Beneficial effects of medication assisted treatment for AUDs include:
a) preventing full blown relapses
b) supporting gains from psychosocial treatment
c) allowing brain cell to re adapt to a normal state
d) all of the above
5. The problems associated with AUDs are more widespread than many primary care providers have
realized.
a) True
b) False
6. The most common and persistent side effect of acamprosate is
a) sexual dysfunction
b)diarrhea
c) nausea
d) vomiting
7. Evidence suggests that acamprosate is most effective for patients who:
a) are motivated for complete abstinence
b) wish to reduce their drinking
c) who have already had a long period of sobriety
d) none of the above



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8. In patients 65 and older, acamprosate:a) has not been testedb) is safe and effective
c) is contraindicated
d) is best at a reduced dose
9. The length of time a patient takes acamprosate is determined by the:a) prescribing physician
b) patient
c) specialty treatment provider
d) all of the above
10. The disulfiram-alcohol reaction usually begins after alcohol is ingested. a) immediately
b) 10-30 minutes
c) 45 min to 1 hour
d) 1-1 1/2 hours
11) Alcohol ingestion may produce unpleasant symptoms for up to after the last dose of
disulfiram is taken.
a) 3 days b) 1 week
c) 10 days
d) 2 weeks
12. The capacity to arrange for ongoing supervision if disulfiram ingestion may be limited in a/an setting.
a) inpatient
b) intermediate care
c) primary care d) residential
13. An insert in the disulfiram package warns that it should never be administered to a patient who is in
a state of alcohol intoxication without
a) hospitalizing the patient
b) presence of trained medical personnel
c) the patient's full knowledge d) none of the above
a) none of the above
14. TIP 49 outlines important steps physicians should take prior to prescribing disulfiram. Which of the
following is NOT mentioned? a) obtain informed consent
b) wait until the BAL is .000
c) perform liver and kidney function tests
d) admit the patient to a specialty treatment program.



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 15. If a patient can drink alcohol without problems when compliant with his dose, the dose may be increased up to no more than per day. a) 250 mg b) 500 mg c) 275 mg d) 750 mg
16. TIP 49 states that disulfiram therapy is absolutely contraindicated in pregnant women.a) Trueb) False
 17. TIP 43 states that for patients who have successfully completed disulfiram therapy, it may be appropriate to restart the medication when a) recovery supports are not available b) they stop going to 12 step meetings c) facing anticipated high-risk relapse situations d) all of the above
18. Disulfiram appears to have clinical efficacy in maintaining abstinence in individuals with AUDs. a) modest b) well documented c) no d) statisitically significant