

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 2055 DETOXIFICATION Module 1 Post-Test

1. The three essential components of the detoxification process include: evaluation, stabilization and discharge planning.
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2. The least intense Adult Detoxification level, according to ASAM is identified as
a. Ambulatory Detoxification Without Extended Onsite Monitoring
b. Ambulatory Detoxification With Extended Onsite Monitoring
c. Clinically Managed Residential Detoxification
d. Clinically Monitored Residential Detoxification
3. The appropriate use of medication in the management of an individual in withdrawal is a difficult matter as
a. protocols have not been firmly established through scientific studies
b. most medications used in detoxification settings create physical dependency
c. use of medications reduces the time available for proper assessment of symptoms
d. use of medications is costly and often not reimbursable from insurance companies and other payers
4. The TIP reports that after 1985, public health officials increased investments in detoxification services and substance abuse treatment as a means of
a. inhibiting the spread of HIV
b. reducing the American prison population
<ul><li>c. limiting the stigma associated with substance use disorders</li><li>d. all of the above</li></ul>
5 includes the medical and psychological processes of assisting the patient through acute intoxication and withdrawal to the attainment of a medically stable, fully supported, substance free state.  a. Evaluation
b. Treatment planning
c. Stabilization
d. Assessment
6. Substance is defined by the DSM-IV-TR as "the development of a reversible substance
specific syndrome due to the recent ingestion (or exposure to) a substance."
a. abuse
b. dependence
c. intoxication d. withdrawal
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7. According to a study by SAMHSA (2002), only detoxification program from an emergency room receive a. 5% b. 15% c. 20% d. 35%	
8. Least Restrictive Care refers to patients' a. civil rights b. right to choice of care c. willingness to select any option regardless of medical d. both a and b	appropriateness or consideration
9. The ASAM Patient Placement Criteria, Second Edition, a. strict and inflexible clinical guidelines for admission b. the settings in which services take place c. the intensity of services patients may receive in certai d. both b and c	
<ul> <li>10. ASAM's Level I-D of detoxification is an organzized o a/an</li> <li>a. office setting</li> <li>b. patient's home</li> <li>c. healthcare or addiction treatment facility</li> <li>d. all of the above</li> </ul>	utpatient service which can be administered in
<ul><li>11. Physicians and nurses need to be present at all times detoxification.</li><li>T</li><li>F</li></ul>	s as they are essential to office based
12. In an interdisciplinary treatment team, the number of should be appropriate to the a. range and severity of the patient's problems b. overall staffing level of the facility c. requirements of third party payors, if applicable d. all of the above	of participants and disciplines of team members
<ul><li>13. Outpatient detoxification is becoming the standard f substance dependence in many locales.</li><li>T F</li></ul>	or treatment of symptoms of withdrawal from



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patient to enter treatment, and should begin  a. at intake, regardless if the patient is intoxicated  b. at intake only if the patient is not currently intoxicated  c. as the patient is being medically stabilized  d. after the patient is medically stabilized
15. Withdrawal itself can exacerbate or even cause problems. a. emotional b. psychological c. mental d. all of the above
16. Which of the following is NOT an example of a psychosocial domain as identified by the consensus panel?  a. past substance treatment b. financial situation c. dependent children d. legal status
17. Alcohol, cocaine, amphetamine and hallucinogen intoxication may be associated with increased risk of a. suicide b. stroke c. violence d. abdominal pain
18. The American Psychiatric Association (APA) and the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) recommend a period of of abstinence before attempting to diagnose a psychiatric disorder. a. one to two weeks b. two to four weeks c. three to five weeks d. four to six weeks
<ul> <li>19 is an appetite supressant and may interfere with the absorption of calcium and vitamin D.</li> <li>a. Alcohol</li> <li>b. Cocaine</li> <li>c. Marijuana</li> <li>d. Methamphetamine</li> </ul>



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<ul><li>20. While both men and women are victims of domestic violence, men's substance abuse is associated with increased risk of intimate partner violence.</li><li>T</li></ul>
21. Clinicians, groups and programs that rely on techniques have yielded poor outcomes.  a. medical model  b. person centered c. confrontational d. both a and c
<ul> <li>22 is a set of services managed to assist the client in accessing needed resources.</li> <li>a. Case Management</li> <li>b. Sponsorship</li> <li>c. Recovery Coaching</li> <li>d. Assessment</li> </ul>
23. Some psychiatric illnesses may affect drug craving in patients who are substance dependent. T F
24. Documentation of repetitive inappropriate use of voluntary detoxification services may help pave the way for to involuntary treatment.  a. conservatorship  b. power of attorney  c. forensic requirement  d. civil commitment