



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 2001 Introduction to Treatment Medications

Module 2 POST-TEST

1. Addiction has fluctuation in:
 - a) severity
 - b) rate of progression
 - c) symptom manifestation
 - d) all of the above

2. Both addiction and mental health are greatly influenced by:
 - a) genetic susceptibility
 - b) genogram analysis
 - c) genotype assay
 - d) all of the above

3. Both addiction and mental health are greatly influenced by:
 - a) environment
 - b) pharmacologic influences
 - c) a and b
 - d) none of the above

4. Both addiction and mental health are greatly influenced by several factors; some situations can evoke or help sustain these disorders which is known as _____ risk:
 - a) environmental
 - b) genetic
 - c) pharmacologic
 - d) incarceration

5. _____ pharmacologic effects include the indicated purposed and desired outcomes of taking prescribed medications.
 - a) Detrimental
 - b) Therapeutic
 - c) Risky
 - d) Environmental

6. A decrease in the frequency and severity of episodes of depression when one is on anti-depressants would be an example of _____ pharmacological effects.
 - a) therapeutic
 - b) generic
 - c) placebo
 - d) all of the above



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7. _____ pharmacologic effects include unwanted side effects.
- a) Detrimental
 - b) Therapeutic
 - c) Risky
 - d) Environmental
8. Dry mouth or constipation resulting from antidepressant use would be considered _____ pharmacologic effects.
- a) Detrimental
 - b) Generic
 - c) Placebo
 - d) All of the above
9. Detrimental pharmacological effects have no relationship to abuse and addiction potential.
- T F
10. Some medications may be _____ and may promote physical dependence and tolerance.
- a) stimulating
 - b) sedating
 - c) euphoric
 - d) all of the above
11. Prescribing medications involves striking a balance between therapeutic and detrimental pharmacologic effects.
- T F
12. The desired therapeutic effect of abstinence from alcohol is not balanced by the possibility of liver damage from prescribed disulfiram.
- T F
13. With regards to clients with co-occurring disorders, special attention should be given to detrimental effects, in terms of medication compliance and abuse and addiction potential only in clients whose primary disorder is a substance use disorder.
- T F
14. _____ describes the ability of some medications, drugs, and other substances to cause acute psychomotor effects and a relatively rapid change in mood or thought.
- a) Reinforcing
 - b) Reinventive
 - c) Psychoactive
 - d) Psychosociable
15. All psychiatric medications are psychoactive.
- T F



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16. All drugs of abuse are by definition psychoactive.

T F

17. Certain nonpsychoactive medications can, over time, normalize the abnormal mood and behavior of clients.

T F

18. _____ are medications whose effects take several days or weeks to occur, and do not involve acute mood alteration.

- a) Mood regulators
- b) Mood alterators
- c) all of the above
- d) none of the above

19. Reinforcement can occur by the:

- a) removal of negative symptoms or conditions
- b) amplification of positive symptoms or states
- c) delay or prevention of an unpleasant event
- d) all of the above

20. _____ reinforcement involves the possibility that a certain behavior will be repeated through reward and satisfaction.

- a) Promotion
- b) Prevention
- c) Positive
- d) a and b

21. The pleasure derived from moderate to high doses of opioids or stimulants is a classic example of _____ reinforcement.

- a) Promotion
- b) Prevention
- c) Positive
- d) a and b

22. As defined in TIP 42, high _____ clients include people with both psychiatric and substance use disorders, as well as clients with a psychiatric disorder and a family history of substance use disorders.

- a) maintenance
- b) cost
- c) risk
- d) energy



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23. Depending on the psychiatric disorders and personal variables, numerous nonpharmacologic approaches can help clients manage all or some aspects of their psychiatric disorders such as:

- a) acupuncture
- b) hypnotherapy
- c) support groups
- d) all of the above

24. An emphasis of _____ treatment is to encourage the idea that different treatment approaches should be viewed as complementary, not competitive.

- a) brief
- b) stepwise
- c) adjunct
- d) contingent

25. Encouraging nondrug treatment strategies for each emerging symptom before medications are prescribed is an emphasis of _____ treatment.

- a) emergent
- b) stepwise
- c) nonpharmacologic
- d) contingent

26. _____ release drugs act over a long period of time and do not need to be dosed as often.

- a) controlled
- b) extended
- c) sustained
- d) all of the above

27. Tardive dyskinesia is more often seen in:

- a) women
- b) men
- c) elderly
- d) b and c

28. _____ is noted for causing mood changes, primarily depression and anger in some people, and this may limit its use as a mood stabilizer.

- a) Suboxone
- b) Keppra
- c) Methadone
- d) Lithium



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29. Beta-blockers act on the _____ nervous system and are not considered addictive.

- a) asympathetic
- b) empathetic
- c) sympathetic
- d) none of the above

30. Studies have shown _____ to be effective for AD/HD, but it has not been approved by the FDA for this use.

- a) atomoxetine hydrochloride
- b) methamphetamine
- c) bupropion
- d) b and c