

Final Review

Directions: Choose the correct letter based on the given question.

1. An example of drug use:
 - a. taking an aspirin to treat a headache
 - b. taking a dose of cough syrup
 - c. smoking marijuana
 - d. all of the above

2. Of the five (5) pharmacological revolutions, _____ is the most recent.
 - a. oral contraception
 - b. antibiotics
 - c. anti-psychotics
 - d. vaccines
 - e. anesthetics

3. According to the Four Principles of Psychoactive Drugs:
 - a. Every drug has multiple effects, not just a single effect
 - b. Heroin has no medical uses whatsoever
 - c. Drug effects are not directly affected by the physiology or personal history of the person who takes them
 - d. Drugs, in any form, are bad

4. One of the significant drug-use related surveys conducted by the Federal government is:
 - a. the Drug Pricing Survey
 - b. the Student Drug Use Survey
 - c. the Core Drug Survey
 - d. The National Survey on Drug Use and Health

5. Through asking questions, one way a psychiatrist can determine why a person is using drugs is to:
 - a. look for consistency in behaviors
 - b. ask about their mother
 - c. use role-play
 - d. B and C

6. _____ is an example of a protective factor for drug use
 - a. Parents' attitude toward drug use
 - b. Multiple substance use
 - c. Parents are a source of social support
 - d. Parental monitoring

7. The U.S.'s attitudes toward drug regulation prior to the 20th century has been described as:
- laissez faire
 - claire d'lune
 - maillot jeune
 - effective
8. Why is physiological toxicity considered a "social problem"?
- Drugs are inherently bad
 - Rehabilitation centers use toxicity as a means to determine whether or not to accept patients
 - The impacts and costs associated with hospitals, productivity and emergency rooms mean that social systems are affected
 - The media has played it out to be the cause
9. DAWN is:
- a federal survey that monitor's drug use
 - an effort by the federal government to monitor drug toxicity
 - a treatment program
 - a federal program that monitors over the counter drugs
10. According to a recent survey of intravenous drug users in several US cities, HIV infection was found:
- at a rate as high as 30%, constituting a serious public health risk
 - lower than 3%
 - not to be a significant concern
 - well over 50%
11. Physical dependence is defined by:
- a change in appearance due to the use of drugs
 - the way a drug changes an individual's life
 - the presence of physical withdrawal
 - the amount of time an individual spends in drug-seeking behavior
12. Psychological dependence is defined by:
- a change in appearance due to the use of drugs
 - the way a drug changes an individual's life
 - the presence of physical withdrawal
 - the amount of time an individual spends in drug-seeking behavior
13. The reduced effect of a drug after repeated use is known as:
- toxicity
 - chronic
 - withdrawal
 - tolerance

14. A drug that is frequently cited as contributing to crimes is:
- heroin
 - marijuana
 - nicotine
 - alcohol
15. The number of arrests for drug-law violations currently stands at:
- 1.5 million
 - 3 million
 - 10 million
 - 11 million
16. Why are drug laws developed?
- To keep harmful drugs out of the hands of addicts
 - Because drugs are bad for you
 - Price control
 - Protect society as a whole from the dangers caused by some types of drug use
17. The two types of chemicals in the brain are:
- ionic and polar
 - neurons and axons
 - glia and sodium
 - neurotransmitters and hormones
18. Specialized structures that recognize neurotransmitter molecules and cause a change in the electrical activity in the neuron when activated are:
- glia
 - axons
 - receptors
 - neurotransmitters
19. The nervous system can be roughly divided into these three components:
- central nervous system, autonomic system, somatic system
 - brain, brain stem, CNS
 - neurons, axons, ganglia
 - dopamine, glutamate, GABA
20. Psychoactive drugs work by:
- chemical uptake in the digestive system
 - altering the availability of a neurotransmitter at the synapse
 - directly interacting with a neurotransmitter receptor
 - B and C

21. ____ is an example of homeostasis in the body
- Sweating
 - Hunger
 - Blinking
 - Nausea
22. The branch of the autonomic system that stimulates digestion, slows the heart and has other effects associated with a relaxed physiological state is:
- somatic
 - central nervous system
 - neurotransmitters
 - parasympathetic
23. Which of the following is not a neurotransmitter?
- dopamine
 - acetylcholine
 - norepinephrine
 - insulin
24. The basal ganglia's main function is:
- balance
 - maintaining muscle tone
 - chemical uptake
 - A and C
25. The main benefit of brain imaging techniques such as MRI or PET is:
- determining how large the human brain is
 - understanding brain chemistry, behavior and drug effects
 - tracking the cause of auditory hallucinations
 - to check for swelling

Directions: Choose the ***letter*** of the best word that completes or defines the statement. Each word may only be used once.

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|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) acetylcholine | f) Alcoholics Anonymous | k) central nervous system |
| b) endorphin | g) withdrawal syndrome | l) tolerance |
| c) psychopharmacology | h) dopamine | m) side effects |
| d) fetal alcohol syndrome | i) psychoactive | n) uptake |
| e) DAWN | j) physical dependence | o) homeostasis |

26. Facial and developmental abnormalities associated with the mother's alcohol use during pregnancy. _____
27. Brain and spinal cord, basal ganglia and subcortical brain structures controlling muscle tone. _____
28. Neurotransmitter found in the parasympathetic branch in the cerebral cortex. _____
29. The study of the behavioral effects of drugs. _____
30. A consistent set of symptoms that appears after discontinuing use of a drug. _____
31. Unintended effects that accompany therapeutic effects. _____
32. Drug dependence defined by the presence of a withdrawal syndrome, implying that the body has become adapted to the drug's presence. _____
33. Maintenance of an environment of body functions within a certain range. _____
34. Drug Abuse Warning Network, system for collecting data on drug-related deaths or emergency room visits. _____
35. A worldwide organization of self-help groups based on helping each other stop drinking. _____
36. Neurotransmitter found in the basal ganglia and other regions. _____
37. Having effects on thoughts, emotions or behaviors. _____
38. Energy –requiring mechanism by which selected molecules are taken into cells. _____

39. Reduced effect of a drug after repeated use. _____

40. Opiate like chemical that occurs naturally in the brain of humans and other animals. _____

Directions: Please write a short answer to each of the following vignettes:

Our perception of what constitutes drug use, drug misuse and drug abuse is related to a number of factors. Indicate whether the following examples reflect drug use, misuse or abuse and explain your reasoning.

- a. After working at the local fast food restaurant for the last 8 hours, your seventeen-year-old neighbor smokes marijuana on her patio to unwind.
- b. Your best friend's grandfather reads a newspaper article describing how aspirin prevents heart attacks. He takes two aspirin each morning and two aspirin before bedtime.
- c. Pat dislikes her boss and works only because she needs the money for next semester's tuition. To help her deal with her boss, Pat takes tranquilizers every day.
- d. Bob enjoys life. He feels that every moment is important. To not miss out, Bob parties throughout many evenings and takes amphetamines to stay alert.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

