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1.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) When there is a possibility that the *short-term* effects of a particular drug will trigger a toxic reaction, then this drug is identified as having what level of toxicity?
   A) emergency
   B) acute
   C) substantial
   D) deadly
   Answer: B
   Page Ref: 8
   Objective: The problems of drug toxicity.
   Level: Basic
2) Between 2000-2017, the drug involved in the greatest number of U.S. overdose deaths was:
   A) heroin
   B) synthetic opiates other than heroin or prescription opioid medications
   C) methamphetamine
   D) cocaine
   Answer: B
   Page Ref: 11
   Objective: Drug-related hospital emergencies and drug-related deaths.
   Level: Basic
3) When a drug is taken for a specific purpose other than getting "high," this is defined as:
   A) instrumental use
   B) proactive use
   C) self-medication
   D) recreational use
   Answer: A
   Page Ref: 4
   Objective: Definitions and distinctions regarding drugs and drug use.
   Level: Basic
4) The slang term for a drug generated by a subculture of drug users for a particular illicit drug or combination of illicit drugs is:
   A) brand names
   B) generic names
   C) street names
   D) natural product names
   Answer: C
   Page Ref: 5
   Objective: Definitions and distinctions regarding drugs and drug use.
   Level: Basic

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5) The term used to define when a drug is used in ways that produce some form of physical, mental or social impairment is:

A) drug misuse
B) drug dependence
C) drug experimentation
D) drug abuse

Answer: D
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Definitions and distinctions regarding drugs and drug use.
Level: Intermediate

6) According to the NSDUH, in 2016, what age group was most likely to engage in illicit drug use?

A) younger than age 12
B) 12 to 17
C) 18 to 25
D) 26 or older

Answer: C
Page Ref: 14
Objective: Prevalence rates of drug use in the United States.
Level: Intermediate

7) Among youth 12 and older, marijuana is far and away the most common drug used. What is the second most frequently used drug?

A) heroin
B) methamphetamine
C) cocaine
D) hallucinogens

Answer: C
Page Ref: 14
Objective: Prevalence rates of drug use in the United States.
Level: Intermediate

8) A comprehensive examination of the prevalence rates of illicit drug use among Americans across the life span was accomplished by what survey?

A) Federal Drug Crisis Domestic Survey
B) National Survey on Drug Use and Health
C) University of Michigan Drug Survey
D) Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Survey

Answer: B
Page Ref: 13
Objective: Prevalence rates of drug use in the United States.
Level: Basic

9) In the 1980s, this drug was viewed as causing the dominant drug-related problems in the United States.

A) cocaine
B) heroin

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C) alcohol
D) methamphetamines
Answer: A
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Prevalence rates of drug use in the United States.
Level: Basic

10) The organization that issues annual reports on the prevalence of drug use among secondary school students, college students, and young adults is:
A) Federal Drug Crisis Domestic Survey
B) National Survey on Drug Use and Health
C) Monitoring the Future program
D) Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Survey
Answer: C
Page Ref: 13
Objective: Prevalence rates of drug use in the United States.
Level: Basic

11) According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the leading cause of accidental death in the United States is:
A) drug overdose
B) motor vehicle accidents
C) household accidents
D) misuse of guns
Answer: A
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Drug-related hospital emergencies and drug-related deaths.
Level: Intermediate

12) What Federal agency regulates pharmaceutical company's drugs within the Unites States, including a drug's margin of safety?
A) U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
B) Drug Enforcement Agency
C) Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
D) Federal Health and Welfare Department
Answer: A
Page Ref: 10
Objective: The problems of drug toxicity.
Level: Intermediate

13) Since 1997, there has been a steady decline in illicit drug use among what grade levels?
A) eighth and tenth graders
B) fourth and sixth graders
C) sixth and seventh graders
D) eleventh and twelfth graders
Answer: A
Page Ref: 16

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Objective: Prevalence rates of drug use in the United States.
Level: Intermediate

14) According to the text, what substance accounts for the most drug-related ED visits?
A) heroin
B) alcohol
C) GHB
D) cocaine
Answer: B
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Drug related hospital emergencies and drug-related deaths.
Level: Intermediate

15) According to the text, what six drugs are typical examples of "club drugs" that are normally ingested at all night "raves," dance clubs, and parties?
A) alcohol, GHB, codeine, cocaine, Rohypnol, and LSD
B) MDMA (Ecstasy), GHB, ketamine, Rohypnol, methamphetamine, and LSD
C) marijuana, alcohol, methamphetamines, cocaine, codeine, and GHB
D) cocaine, alcohol, Rohypnol, Ecstasy, LSD, and GHB
Answer: B
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Definitions and distinctions regarding drugs and drug use.
Level: Difficult

16) The Monitoring the Future National survey is collected by which university?
A) University of Phoenix
B) Harvard University
C) University of Michigan
D) University of Nevada
Answer: C
Page Ref: 13
Objective: Problems associated with new drugs and new drug formulations.
Level: Basic

17) The age group least likely to use hallucinogens in 2016 was?
A) 12 to 17
B) 18 to 25
C) 26 or older
D) all used at an equal rate
Answer: C
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Prevalence rates of drug use in the United States.
Level: Intermediate

18) What is the name for the measure of a drug's relative safety for use, computed by the ratio of the lethal dose for 50 percent of the population over the effective dose?
A) ratio dose
B) therapeutic index

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C) toxicity index
D) lethal dose index
Answer: B
Page Ref: 9
Objective: The problems of drug toxicity.
Level: Intermediate

19) The Dark Web site that operated as an online Internet marketplace for drug sales, which was shut down in 2013 by the FBI/DEA was:
A) Outlaw Market
B) White Rabbit
C) Evolution
D) Silk Road
Answer: D
Page Ref: 17
Objective: Illicit drug accessibility through Internet websites known as the Dark Web.
Level: Basic

20) Dark Web transactions are often difficult to trace when the following currency is used.
A) bitcoins
B) cash
C) credit cards
D) oversees bank accounts
Answer: A
Page Ref: 17
Objective: Illicit drug accessibility through Internet websites known as the Dark Web.
Level: Intermediate

1.2 True/False Questions

1) A drug's harmful effects, which impact a person's normal functioning, are referred to as its toxicity.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 7
Objective: The problems of drug toxicity.
Level: Basic

2) Psychoactive drugs are those that affect our feelings and perceptions, but not our behaviors.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 3
Objective: Definitions and distinctions regarding drugs and drug use.
Level: Basic

3) An instrumental drug user takes a drug because s/he likes the feeling of being high.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 4
Objective: Definitions and distinctions regarding drugs and drug use.
Level: Intermediate

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4) There are more instances of heroin use in drug-related deaths than instances of cocaine use.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Drug related hospital emergencies and drug-related deaths.
Level: Basic

5) University of Michigan oversees the Monitoring the Future National survey.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 13
Objective: Prevalence rates of drug use in the United States.
Level: Basic

6) It is far more common for heroin to cause a drug-related death than synthetic opiates (like fentanyl) or prescription opioid medications.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Drug related hospital emergencies and drug-related deaths.
Level: Basic

7) The Federal agency that regulates pharmaceutical companies' drugs within the Unites States is the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 10
Objective: The problems of drug toxicity.
Level: Basic

8) From the late 1990s to early 2000s, the focus for drug-related emergencies was on methamphetamine abuse.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Drug-related hospital emergencies and drug-related deaths.
Level: Intermediate

9) The Monitoring the Future National asks students in eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades to participate in order to examine trends in drug-taking behavior.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 13
Objective: Prevalence rates of drug use in the United States.
Level: Intermediate

10) The name for the measure of a drug's relative safety for use, computed by the ratio of the lethal dose for 50 percent of the population over the effective dose is called toxicity index.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 9
Objective: The problems of drug toxicity.
Level: Basic

11) Acute toxicity is the physical or psychological harm a drug might present to the user immediately or soon after the drug enters the body.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 8

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Objective: The problems of drug toxicity.
Level: Basic

12) The Dark Web is a place where drug transactions can be made with increased anonymity.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 17
Objective: Illicit drug accessibility through Internet websites known as the Dark Web.
Level: Intermediate

13) The age group most likely to use illicit drugs are middle and high-school students, aged 12 to 17.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 14
Objective: Prevalence rates of drug use in the United States.
Level: Basic

14) Heroin and other opioids accounted for 84 percent of drug poisoning-related ED visits in 2016.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Drug related hospital emergencies and drug-related deaths.
Level: Intermediate

15) The term chronic toxicity is used to describe a person who has had more than one drug overdose.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 12
Objective: The problems of drug toxicity.
Level: Basic

16) According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, opioid overdose ED visits showed the greatest increase from 2016 to 2017 in the Midwest region.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Drug related hospital emergencies and drug-related deaths.
Level: Intermediate

17) In exploring the trends in drug use, the MTF survey is limited to examining drug use within the past 30 days.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Prevalence rates of drug use in the United States.
Level: Intermediate

18) Since 1997, there has been a steady decline in illicit drug use among eighth and tenth graders and young adults.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 16
Objective: Prevalence rates of drug use in the United States.
Level: Basic

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19) Roughly 50% of college students reported in 2017 that they had used marijuana at least once in their lifetime.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 16

Objective: Prevalence rates of drug use in the United States.

Level: Intermediate

1.3 Fill in the Blank Questions

1) Among eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders, it was _____ graders who showed the most stable pattern of drug use from 1997 to 2017.

Answer: twelfth

Page Ref: 16

Objective: Prevalence rates of drug use in the United States.

Level: Intermediate

2) When there is a possibility that the *short-term* effects of a particular drug will trigger a toxic reaction, then this drug is identified as having some level of _____ toxicity.

Answer: acute

Page Ref: 8

Objective: The nature of drug toxicity.

Level: Intermediate

3) The shadowy world of the Internet is known as the _____.

Answer: Dark Web

Page Ref: 17

Objective: Illicit drug accessibility through Internet websites known as the Dark Web.

Level: Basic

4) Drug-related opioid deaths are far more common when _____ is used.

Answer: fentanyl

Page Ref: 11

Objective: Drug related hospital emergencies and drug-related deaths.

Level: Intermediate

5) The Federal agency _____ regulates pharmaceutical company's drugs within the Unites States.

Answer: FDA

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Definitions and distinctions regarding drugs and drug use.

Level: Basic

6) _____ drugs are drugs whose manufacture, sale, or possession is illegal.

Answer: Illicit

Page Ref: 6

Objective: Definitions and distinctions regarding drugs and drug use.

Level: Basic

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7) The _____ index is the measure of a drug's relative safety for use, computed by the ratio of the lethal dose for 50 percent of the population.

Answer: therapeutic
Page Ref: 9
Objective: The problems of drug toxicity.
Level: Intermediate

8) The _____ of safety is the ratio of lethal dose for 1 percent of the population to the effective dose for 99 percent of the population.

Answer: margin
Page Ref: 10
Objective: The problems of drug toxicity.
Level: Intermediate

9) The physical or psychological harm that a drug might present to the user is referred to as its _____.

Answer: toxicity
Page Ref: 8
Objective: The problems of drug toxicity.
Level: Basic

10) The physical or psychological harm a drug might cause over a long period of time is called _____ toxicity.

Answer: chronic
Page Ref: 12
Objective: The problems of drug toxicity.
Level: Intermediate

11) Drug _____ is a condition in which an individual feels a compulsive need to continue taking a drug.

Answer: dependence
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Definitions and distinctions regarding drugs and drug use.
Level: Intermediate

12) Drug-taking behavior resulting in some form of physical, mental, or social impairment is called drug _____.

Answer: abuse
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Definitions and distinctions regarding drugs and drug use.
Level: Basic

13) The higher the margin of _____ ratio, the less toxic the drug.

Answer: safety
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Basic terminology concerning drugs and drug taking behavior.
Level: Basic

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1.4 Matching Questions

Match up the terminology in the left column to the definitions in the right column.

A) The physical or psychological harm a drug might present to the user immediately or soon after the drug is ingested into the body.

B) Examines many forms of drug use among Americans across the life span.

C) A measure of a drug's relative safety for use, computed by the ratio of the lethal dose for 50 percent of the population over the effective dose for 50 percent of the population.

D) The ratio of a lethal dose for 1 percent of the population to the effective dose for 99 percent.

E) The physical or psychological harm that a drug might present to the user.

F) An occasion on which a person visits an emergency department (ED) for a purpose that is related to recent drug use.

G) The minimal dose of a particular drug capable of producing death in a given percentage of the population.

H) The physical or psychological harm a drug might cause over a long period of use.

I) The minimal dose of a particular drug necessary to produce the intended drug effect in a given percentage of the population.

J) The quantity of drug that is taken into the body, typically measured in terms of milligrams or micrograms.

1) Margin of safety
   Page Ref: 8-13
   Objective: The problems of drug toxicity.
   Level: Intermediate

2) Therapeutic index
   Page Ref: 8-13
   Objective: The problems of drug toxicity.
   Level: Intermediate

3) Acute toxicity
   Page Ref: 8-13
   Objective: The problems of drug toxicity.
   Level: Intermediate

4) Effective dose (ED)
   Page Ref: 8-13
   Objective: The problems of drug toxicity.
   Level: Intermediate

5) Lethal dose (LD)
   Page Ref: 8-13
   Objective: The problems of drug toxicity.
   Level: Intermediate

6) National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)
   Page Ref: 8-13
   Objective: The problems of drug toxicity.
   Level: Intermediate

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7) Dose

Page Ref: 8-13

Objective: The problems of drug toxicity.

Level: Intermediate

8) Drug related ED visit

Page Ref: 8-13

Objective: The problems of drug toxicity.

Level: Intermediate

9) Chronic toxicity

Page Ref: 8-13

Objective: The problems of drug toxicity.

Level: Intermediate

10) Toxicity

Page Ref: 8-13

Objective: The problems of drug toxicity.

Level: Intermediate

Answers: 1) D 2) C 3) A 4) I 5) G 6) B 7) J 8) F 9) H 10) E

1.5 Essay Questions

1) Define the definition of toxicity and explain the relationship it has with acute toxicity, effective dose, and the dose-response curve.

Answer: Any substance, no matter how benign, has the potential for toxicity if the dose–the amount in which the substance is taken–is high enough. The question of a drug's safety, or its relative safety when compared to other drugs, centers on the possibility that it may be toxic at relatively low doses.

Toxicity is the physical or psychological harm that a drug might present to the user. When there is a possibility that the *short-term* effects of a particular drug will trigger a toxic reaction, then this drug is identified as having some level of acute toxicity. Acute toxicity is the physical or psychological harm a drug might present to the user immediately or soon after the drug is ingested into the body.

The dose-response curve is the increasing probability of a certain drug effect as the dose level rises. The effective dose is the minimal dose of a particular drug necessary to produce the intended drug effect in a given percentage of the population.

Page Ref: 8

Objective: The problems of drug toxicity.

Level: Intermediate

2) Explain how we know the prevalence rates of drug use in the United States. What are the limitations of this method? Be sure to include the two major data sources, one of which measures drug abuse across the lifespan, and the other that looks at drug use trends among young people. Include two facts related to drug use trends.

Answer: We know prevalence rates of drug use via self-report questionnaires or survey data. The limitation of this is there is no way to verify the truthfulness of the responses, as responses are confidential.

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The National Survey on Drug Use and Health reports the prevalence rates of many forms of drug use among Americans across the life span. Results from this survey are issued on an annual basis by the U.S Department of Health and Human Services. The second major report comes from the Monitoring the Future (MTF) program at the University of Michigan, which surveys drug use among secondary school students, beginning in eighth grade, as well as college students and young adults. This report is also issued on an annual basis. 18 to 25 year olds represent the greatest number of current drug users. Nearly nine percent of youth age 12 or older that were surveyed reported current marijuana use.

Page Ref: 13-15

Objective: Prevalence rates of drug use in the United States.

Level: Difficult

3) Distinguish between brand names, generic names, and street names of drugs.

Answer: Brand names are given once a pharmaceutical manufacturer receives official governmental approval to hold a patent on the new drug. Generic names are the chemical names of drugs. Street names refer to slang terms generated by a subculture of drug users for a particular illicit drug or combination.

Page Ref: 5

Objective: Definitions and distinctions regarding drugs and drug use.

Level: Basic

1.6 Critical Thinking Questions

1) Describe the current trends in drug-related deaths due to opiates. Discuss the various forms of opiates leading to emergency room visits, comparing and contrasting the different forms of opiates, and why some have caused such a significant increase in drug-related deaths in the past five years.

Answer: A serious concern in today's drug scene is overdoses from opiate toxicity. The dramatic rise of heroin deaths began around 2010. The introduction of the synthetic opiate, fentanyl, around 2013, however, is the most significant factor escalating the number of opiate deaths due to overdose. The rate of death from synthetic opiates other than heroin or prescription opioid medications was nearly double that of heroin alone.

Synthetic opioids are often combined with heroin and sold to opioid abusers. Fentanyl analogs are chemical variations of fentanyl; one example, called carfentanil, is estimated to be 5,000 times more potent than heroin. These additives, which may be unknown to the user, has led to the vast increase in overdoses. There are also prescription opioids that contribute to overdose numbers.

Page Ref: 11-12

Objective: Drug related hospital emergencies and drug-related deaths.

Level: Intermediate

2) The terms instrumental and recreational use, licit and illicit, and drug misuse and drug abuse are all intermingled, but it is important to understand what they mean individually and how they relate to each other. Define these terms and explain how they can relate to each other. Provide a mini case example of each. Conclude with a discussion of how these terms or concepts can sometimes overlap or change with societies opinions.

Answer: Recreational use refers to the motivation of a drug user who takes a drug to get "high" or achieve some pleasurable effect. Instrumental use refers to the motivation of a drug user who takes a drug for a specific purpose other than getting "high." Drug misuse is drug-taking behavior in which a prescription or nonprescription drug is used inappropriately. Drug

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abuse is drug-taking behavior resulting in some form of physical, mental, or social impairment. Illicit drugs are drugs that the manufacturing, sale, or possession of is illegal. Licit drugs are drugs that the manufacturing, sale, and possession of are legal.

Our society determines that a particular drug is licit, if that drug use is legitimate in serving a purpose, and at what point that drug becomes misused or abused. For example, drinking alcohol is licit if you are over 21 years old. Alcohol has a recreational purpose and if used inappropriately it can be misused or abused. Cocaine was once licit, used recreationally and instrumentally, and later deemed illicit and considered to be misuse or abuse if consumed. Examples for each type of relationship should vary. Figure 1.2 might prove helpful.

Page Ref: 4-7

Objective: Basic terminology concerning drugs and drug taking behavior.

Level: Intermediate

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