Drugs Behaviour and Society (Canadian) 3rd edition Hart Test Bank

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Chapter 02
Drug Use as a Social Problem

Multiple Choice Questions

1. In the early 1900s, the Canadian government had essentially NO laws regulating the sale and use of drugs. In general the government took a "hands-off" approach that has been referred to as which of the following?
A. Criminal
B. Laissez-faire
C. Variable
D. Irresponsible

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the Canadian government's regulatory approach before the early 1900s and now.
Topic: 02-01 Laissez-Faire

2. Between 1871 and 1908, how did the government of Canada view opium?
A. As international trade opportunity
B. A threat to the cultural values of a newly developing country
C. A threat to its citizens, especially women
D. As a Canadian economic opportunity

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the Canadian government's regulatory approach before the early 1900s and now.
Topic: 02-01 Laissez-Faire

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3. In what year did Canada enact its first drug law?
A. 1892
B. 1902
C. 1908
D. 1918

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the Canadian government's regulatory approach before the early 1900s and now.
Topic: 02-01 Laissez-Faire

4. The text lists three concerns that led to the adoption of the first laws regulating what we now call controlled substances. Which of these was NOT one of the three?
A. High profits for drug sellers
B. Toxicity
C. Dependence
D. Association of drug users with crime

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the Canadian government's regulatory approach before the early 1900s and now.
Topic: 02-02 Toxicity

5. Which term describes when the use of a substance makes normal activities such as driving result in harmful accidents?
A. Behavioural tolerance
B. Drug misuse
C. Behavioural toxicity
D. Laissez-faire

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between acute and chronic toxicity and between physiological and behavioural toxicity.
Topic: 02-03 Categories of Toxicity

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6. John finished his last college class of the day and went over to his friend's house, just two blocks from where he lives. Once he arrived and for the next 3 hours, John drinks 10 shots of tequila and 5 beers. He is about to get in his car and drive home. Based on this information,, which term would best describe his condition?
A. Chronic
B. Behavioural toxicity
C. Physiological toxicity
D. Acute

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the Canadian government's regulatory approach before the early 1900s and now.
Topic: 02-03 Categories of Toxicity

7. Data collected by the CIHI does not include:
A. Age
B. Gender
C. Hospital Substance Abuse Emergency Admissions
D. Residence

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between acute and chronic toxicity and between physiological and behavioural toxicity.
Topic: 02-04 Determining the Toxicity of Drugs of Abuse and Misuse

8. Who specially regulates the International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems system?
A. The Canadian Classification of Health Interventions
B. The American Psychological Association
C. The American Psychiatric Association i
D. World Health Organization

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between acute and chronic toxicity and between physiological and behavioural toxicity.
Topic: 02-04 Determining the Toxicity of Drugs of Abuse and Misuse

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9. Based on Canadian data published in a 2017 report, how many apparent opioid-related deaths occurred in 2016?
A. 1816
B. 2816
C. 3816
D. 4816

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between acute and chronic toxicity and between physiological and behavioural toxicity.
Topic: 02-04 Determining the Toxicity of Drugs of Abuse and Misuse

10. All of the following have universally determined the development of drug laws EXCEPT which one?
A. Crime
B. International trade
C. Dependence
D. Toxicity

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the Canadian government's regulatory approach before the early 1900s and now.
Topic: 02-01 Laissez-Faire

11. Which statement describes acute drug effects?
A. Are dangerous.
B. Are caused by the immediate presence of the drug in the body.
C. Are unrelated to dose.
D. Last more than a day.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between acute and chronic toxicity and between physiological and behavioural toxicity.
Topic: 02-04 Determining the Toxicity of Drugs of Abuse and Misuse

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12. Which is an example of chronic physiological toxicity?
A. Lung cancer from smoking
B. Motivational syndrome
C. Paranoia from methamphetamine use
D. Respiratory arrest from an alcohol overdose

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between acute and chronic toxicity and between physiological and behavioural toxicity.
Topic: 02-03 Categories of Toxicity

13. According to your textbook, concerns about DAWN's accuracy and misinterpretation of the data by drug policy officials led to what action?
A. It prompted researches to stop relying on its outcomes.
B. It prompted police departments to stop relying on its outcomes.
C. It prompted discontinuation of DAWN in 2011.
D. It prompted a revamping of DAWN's sampling procedures in 2011.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between acute and chronic toxicity and between physiological and behavioural toxicity.
Topic: 02-04 Determining the Toxicity of Drugs of Abuse and Misuse

14. What is the Drug Abuse Warning Network?
A. A system of free public-service announcements.
B. A voluntary organization for teachers and police officers.
C. It monitors drug-related medical emergencies.
D. It monitors arrest rates for various drug-law violations.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.
Topic: 02-04 Determining the Toxicity of Drugs of Abuse and Misuse

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15. According to the National Center for Health Statistics, the sharpest increase occurred among deaths related to what circumstance?
A. Driving under the influence of both alcohol and cannabis
B. Driving under the influence cannabis
C. Fentanyl and fentanyl analogues
D. Combined use of alcohol and ecstasy use among adolescent males

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.
Topic: 02-04 Determining the Toxicity of Drugs of Abuse and Misuse

16. In Canada, it is estimated that there are approximately how many intravenous drug users (IDUs)?
A. 50 000 intravenous drug users
B. 90 000 intravenous drug users
C. 120 000 intravenous drug users
D. 150 000 intravenous drug users

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.
Topic: 02-04 Determining the Toxicity of Drugs of Abuse and Misuse

17. Which of the following was NOT identified as a drug commonly used by IDUs?
A. GHB
B. Heroin
C. Pharmaceutical opioids
D. cocaine

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.
Topic: 02-04 Determining the Toxicity of Drugs of Abuse and Misuse

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18. In comparing the relative toxicity of marijuana and cocaine, what important fact should be taken into account?
A. The user's gender and weight.
B. Availability and price.
C. Urban vs. rural environment.
D. That many more people use marijuana than use cocaine.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.
Topic: 02-05 How Dangerous Is the Drug?

19. Intravenous drug users have higher than average rates of HIV infection, but even higher rates of which of the following?
A. Hepatitis C.
B. Herpes simplex.
C. Staphylococcus infection.
D. ADHD.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.
Topic: 02-06 Intravenous Drug Use and the Spread of Blood-Borne Diseases

20. In what year did the first official needle exchange program begin in Canada?
A. 1969
B. 1979
C. 1989
D. 1999

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.
Topic: 02-06 Intravenous Drug Use and the Spread of Blood-Borne Diseases

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21. In what city did the first official needle exchange program begin in Canada?
A. Toronto
B. Montreal
C. Winnipeg
D. Vancouver

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.
Topic: 02-06 Intravenous Drug Use and the Spread of Blood-Borne Diseases

22. According to your text how many injecting drug users have a HCV infection?
A. 100 000
B. 150 000
C. 200 000
D. 250 000

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.
Topic: 02-06 Intravenous Drug Use and the Spread of Blood-Borne Diseases

23. John has been using his drug of choice for many months. He informs his friend that he now required a larger dose to achieve the "buzz" he likes. What term describes what John is experiencing?
A. Acute toxicity
B. Dependence
C. Rebound effect
D. Tolerance

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 Define tolerance; physical dependence; and behavioural dependence.
Topic: 02-07 Substance Dependence: What Is It?

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24. Which term describes why the capacity of a drug dose has a diminished effect on the user as it is repeatedly taken?
A. Dependence
B. Rebound effect
C. Tolerance
D. Withdrawal

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 Define tolerance; physical dependence; and behavioural dependence.
Topic: 02-08 Three Basic Processes

25. Mary told her drug therapist that she has become psychological dependent. What fact will her therapist pursue to determine the accuracy of her statement?
A. Does she have cravings?
B. Does she have a heightened sense of well-being?
C. Does she experience a heightened sensitivity to pain?
D. Does she have physical withdrawal symptoms?

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 Define tolerance; physical dependence; and behavioural dependence.
Topic: 02-08 Three Basic Processes

26. After Rita returns from her first narcotics support group she learns that physical dependence requires the existence of which of the following?
A. A physical change in skin colour
B. A craving for the drug
C. A set of physical withdrawal symptoms
D. A physical response to the drug

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 Define tolerance; physical dependence; and behavioural dependence.
Topic: 02-08 Three Basic Processes

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27. What does the presence of withdrawal syndromes indicate?
A. Physical dependence
B. Chronic behavioural disorder
C. Tolerance
D. Craving

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 Define tolerance; physical dependence; and behavioural dependence.
Topic: 02-08 Three Basic Processes

28. The drugs to which people are most likely to develop psychological (behavioural) dependence are also generally found to have which of the following?
A. Stimulant effects
B. Pain-relieving effects
C. Sedative effects
D. Reinforcing effects in laboratory animals

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-05 Examine how the scientific perspective on substance dependence has changed in recent years.
Topic: 02-08 Three Basic Processes

29. The DSM-5 does not define addiction as such, but has diagnostic criteria for
A. Habituation.
B. Substance-related disorders.
C. Chronic intoxication.
D. Drug-associated bipolar disorder.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe criteria used in the diagnosis of substance-related and addictive disorders.
Topic: 02-09 Changing Views of Dependence

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30. Substance-related disorders, defined by the DSM-5, encompass how many separate classes of drugs?
A. 7
B. 5
C. 10
D. 15

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-05 Examine how the scientific perspective on substance dependence has changed in recent years.
Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe criteria used in the diagnosis of substance-related and addictive disorders.
Topic: 02-09 Changing Views of Dependence

31. As views of substance dependence have changed based on scientific research, what is now believed to be the real driving force behind repeated excessive drug use?
A. Psychological dependence, based on reinforcement.
B. Physical dependence, caused by tolerance.
C. An allergic reaction to the substance.
D. Unmet psychological needs in early childhood.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe criteria used in the diagnosis of substance-related and addictive disorders.
Topic: 02-09 Changing Views of Dependence

32. A series of experiments conducted in the 1960s used laboratory animals that were given intravenous catheters connected to motorized syringes and controlling equipment, so that when they pressed a lever they would produce a single brief injection of which drug?
A. Liquid cocaine
B. Morphine
C. Heroin
D. LSD

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe criteria used in the diagnosis of substance-related and addictive disorders.
Topic: 02-09 Changing Views of Dependence

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33. A series of experiments conducted in the 1960s used laboratory animals that were given intravenous catheters connected to motorized syringes and controlling equipment so that by pressing a lever would produce a single brief drug injection. Which describes the animal(s) that were used?
A. Rats
B. Monkeys and rats
C. Monkeys
D. Pigeons and mice

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe criteria used in the diagnosis of substance-related and addictive disorders.
Topic: 02-09 Changing Views of Dependence

34. Which of these substances is listed as having a "very high" dependence potential?
A. LSD
B. Marijuana
C. Alcohol
D. Crack cocaine

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-07 Debate the various theories on the cause of dependence.
Topic: 02-11 Broad Views of Substance Dependence

35. Because some believe it plays a large role in positive reinforcement, theorists have recently focused on which of the brain's neurotransmitters?
A. Epinephrine
B. Dopamine
C. Norepinephrine
D. Serotonin

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-07 Debate the various theories on the cause of dependence.
Topic: 02-12 Is Dependence Caused by the Substance?

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36. What can brain scan studies with drug users reveal?
A. They can show which people have developed dependence and which have not.
B. They can predict which people will later develop dependence.
C. So far, they can only show changes in response to drug administration.
D. They are very strong predictors of alcohol use, but not for other substances.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-07 Debate the various theories on the cause of dependence.
Topic: 02-13 Is Dependence Biological?

37. Which of the following describes the potential to become dependent upon a psychoactive drugs spectrum, beginning with the highest risk substance to the least likely?
A. Mescaline, Morphine, Caffeine
B. Morphine, Caffeine, Alcohol
C. Morphine, Diazepam, Marijuana
D. Alcohol, Mescaline, Marijuana

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-07 Debate the various theories on the cause of dependence.
Topic: 02-12 Is Dependence Caused by the Substance?

38. Those who have received a "personality disorder" diagnosis, such as antisocial personality disorder:
A. have an increased likelihood of also having a substance use disorder.
B. are neither more nor less likely to have a substance use disorder.
C. are actually less likely to be dependent on a substance.
D. are often given stimulant drugs as a treatment for the personality disorder.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-07 Debate the various theories on the cause of dependence.
Topic: 02-14 Is There an "Addictive Personality"?

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39. How do Alcoholics Anonymous members (AA) often describe alcohol?
A. Blissful
B. Cunning
C. Disempowering
D. Mysterious

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-07 Debate the various theories on the cause of dependence.
Topic: 02-12 Is Dependence Caused by the Substance?

40. According to the statistics provided in your textbook, alcohol causes serious dependence in _____
A. one in five drinkers.
B. one in ten drinkers.
C. one in fifteen drinkers.
D. one in twenty drinkers.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-07 Debate the various theories on the cause of dependence.
Topic: 02-12 Is Dependence Caused by the Substance?

41. Which of the following is a personality trait that has frequently been associated with greater risk for abuse of stimulants, such as amphetamine or cocaine?
A. Introversion
B. Pessimism
C. Sensation seeking
D. Shyness

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-07 Debate the various theories on the cause of dependence.
Topic: 02-13 Is Dependence Biological?

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42. Which of the following describes the psychoactive drug dependence potential from the highest to lowest ranking?
A. Injected Morphine, Heroin, Crack Cocaine, snorted Cocaine powder
B. Crack Cocaine, Heroin injected Morphine, snorted Cocaine powder
C. Heroin, Crack Cocaine, injected Morphine, snorted Cocaine powder
D. Injected Morphine, snorted Cocaine powder, Heroin, Crack Cocaine,,

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-07 Debate the various theories on the cause of dependence.
Topic: 02-12 Is Dependence Caused by the Substance?

43. In determining whether using a drug causes people to become criminals, what is important to acknowledge?
A. There is no statistical relationship between crime and illicit drug use.
B. Most illicit drugs cause damage to the areas of the brain responsible for understanding right from wrong.
C. Longitudinal studies find that indicators of criminal or antisocial behaviour usually occur before the first use of any illicit drug.
D. Consistent personality changes are likely with even a few exposures to heroin or cocaine.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-08 List four ways it has been proposed that drug use might cause an increase in crime.
Topic: 02-17 Crime and Violence: Does Drug Use Cause Crime?

44. Which drug is MOST recognized as contributing to crimes and violence?
A. Alcohol
B. Heroin
C. Marijuana
D. Cocaine

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-08 List four ways it has been proposed that drug use might cause an increase in crime.
Topic: 02-17 Crime and Violence: Does Drug Use Cause Crime?

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45. Among jail inmates in Canada who have been convicted of property crimes, which percentage of them reported that they had committed the crime to get money for drugs?
A. 95%
B. 75%
C. 50%
D. 25%

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-08 List four ways it has been proposed that drug use might cause an increase in crime.
Topic: 02-17 Crime and Violence: Does Drug Use Cause Crime?

46. What drug was being described with the famous quote "The Real Public Enemy Number One"?
A. Crack cocaine
B. Marijuana
C. Opium (smoked)
D. Cocaine powder (snorted)

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-08 List four ways it has been proposed that drug use might cause an increase in crime.
Topic: 02-17 Crime and Violence: Does Drug Use Cause Crime?

47. In an annual study done by the U.S. Justice Department, people arrested for various crimes are given urine tests to detect the presence of drugs. In 2003, what percentage of the adult male arrestees tested positive for at least one illicit drug?
A. 90
B. 67
C. 40
D. 25

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-08 List four ways it has been proposed that drug use might cause an increase in crime.
Topic: 02-17 Crime and Violence: Does Drug Use Cause Crime?

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48. In 2016, more than half (58%) of which drug was related to a crime?
A. Alcohol
B. Cannabis
C. Cocaine
D. Heroin

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-08 List four ways it has been proposed that drug use might cause an increase in crime.
Topic: 02-17 Crime and Violence: Does Drug Use Cause Crime?

49. According to your text, which statement describes drug regulations in Canada today?
A. Our current laws represent a rationally devised plan to counteract the most realistic of these concerns in the most effective manner.
B. Our current laws do not represent a rationally devised plan to counteract the most realistic of these concerns in the most effective manner.
C. Our current laws merge fluidly with the medical protocols in place in MOST communities across Canada.
D. Our law enforcement agencies are unable to keep up with the growing increase of new designer drugs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-09 Debate possible consequences of drug regulation.
Topic: 02-18 Why We Try To Regulate Drugs

True / False Questions

50. The term "laissez-faire" refers to the tendency of news media to sensationalize drug problems.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the Canadian government's regulatory approach before the early 1900s and now.
Topic: 02-01 Laissez-Faire

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51. Very early in the 20th century the Canadian government regulated, and made a profit from, the production of opium.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the Canadian government's regulatory approach before the early 1900s and now.
Topic: 02-02 Toxicity

52. Canada boasts having one of the most comprehensive and consistent health plans for providing descriptions of the incidence and causes of drug-related emergency room visits or deaths nationally.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between acute and chronic toxicity and between physiological and behavioural toxicity.
Topic: 02-03 Categories of Toxicity

53. Most opioid-related deaths in Canada occurred in males
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between acute and chronic toxicity and between physiological and behavioural toxicity.
Topic: 02-03 Categories of Toxicity

54. It is NOT possible to gain a true measure of the relative toxicities of drugs of abuse and misuse in Canada.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.
Topic: 02-04 Determining the Toxicity of Drugs of Abuse and Misuse

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55. Chronic drug effects refer to those that are due to prolonged exposure to the drug.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between acute and chronic toxicity and between physiological and behavioural toxicity.
Topic: 02-03 Categories of Toxicity

56. Data from Canadian population-specific surveillance systems suggest that approximately 15% of IDUs borrow needles that have been used by someone else.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.
Topic: 02-06 Intravenous Drug Use and the Spread of Blood-Borne Diseases

57. In Canada, it is estimated that there are between 75,000 and 125,000 intravenous drug users (IDUs).
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.
Topic: 02-06 Intravenous Drug Use and the Spread of Blood-Borne Diseases

58. Physical dependence is defined by the appearance of withdrawal symptoms when the drug is stopped.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 Define tolerance; physical dependence; and behavioural dependence.
Topic: 02-10 Which Is More Important: Physical Dependence or Psychological Dependence?

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59. The drugs that are most likely to lead to dependence are the ones that have reduced effects after repeated use.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 Define tolerance; physical dependence; and behavioural dependence.
Topic: 02-10 Which Is More Important: Physical Dependence or Psychological Dependence?

60. Up until the twentieth century, the most common view was probably that substance dependent individuals were weak willed, lazy, or immoral.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-05 Examine how the scientific perspective on substance dependence has changed in recent years.
Topic: 02-09 Changing Views of Dependence

61. Substance-related disorders, defined by the DSM-5, encompass 5 separate classes of drugs: alcohol.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe criteria used in the diagnosis of substance-related and addictive disorders.
Topic: 02-09 Changing Views of Dependence

62. No genetic, physiological, or biochemical marker has been found that definitively predicts drug dependence.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-07 Debate the various theories on the cause of dependence.
Topic: 02-13 Is Dependence Biological?

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63. The fact that drug users engage in robberies or that car thieves are likely to also use illicit drugs does not say anything about causality.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-07 Debate the various theories on the cause of dependence.
Topic: 02-17 Crime and Violence: Does Drug Use Cause Crime?

64. About 50% of those convicted of drug crimes reported that they had sold drugs to get money for their own drug use.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-08 List four ways it has been proposed that drug use might cause an increase in crime.
Topic: 02-17 Crime and Violence: Does Drug Use Cause Crime?

65. In a recent study investigating the cost of substance abuse in Canada, it was estimated that 10% of all criminal offences were attributable to alcohol.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-08 List four ways it has been proposed that drug use might cause an increase in crime.
Topic: 02-17 Crime and Violence: Does Drug Use Cause Crime?

66. Longitudinal studies find that indicators of criminal or antisocial behaviour usually occur earlier in life than the first use of an illicit drug.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-07 Debate the various theories on the cause of dependence.
Learning Objective: 02-08 List four ways it has been proposed that drug use might cause an increase in crime.
Topic: 02-17 Crime and Violence: Does Drug Use Cause Crime?

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67. Needle exchange programs began in Canada in 1989; however the programs were found to have little impact on the rate of HIV infection among intravenous drug users and were too expensive an initiative to continue.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-08 List four ways it has been proposed that drug use might cause an increase in crime.
Topic: 02-17 Crime and Violence: Does Drug Use Cause Crime?

68. The commission of crimes by drug users is due in large part to a pharmacological effect of the drug itself that causes the user to believe he/she is invincible.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-08 List four ways it has been proposed that drug use might cause an increase in crime.
Topic: 02-17 Crime and Violence: Does Drug Use Cause Crime?

69. Once a substance is regulated in any way, those regulations will be broken by some.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-09 Debate possible consequences of drug regulation.
Topic: 02-18 Why We Try To Regulate Drugs

Short Answer Questions

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70. What three different principal concerns throughout the twentieth century have universally driven the development of drug laws throughout the twentieth century?

The three are: toxicity, dependence, and crime.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Evaluate
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the Canadian government's regulatory approach before the early 1900s and now.
Topic: 02-03 Categories of Toxicity

71. What does the word toxic mean?

It means, "poisonous, deadly, or dangerous."

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Evaluate
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between acute and chronic toxicity and between physiological and behavioural toxicity.
Topic: 02-02 Toxicity

72. What do the letters DAWN stand for, when was it established and what did it do?

The Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), was established in 1972 and collects data on drug-related emergency room visits from hospital emergency departments in major metropolitan areas around the United States.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Evaluate
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.
Topic: 02-03 Categories of Toxicity

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73. Identify and describe the four types of drug-induced toxicity

The four types of drug-induced toxicity are:

1. Acute (Immediate) Behavioural: "Intoxication" from alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs that impair behaviour and increase danger to the individual.

2. Acute (Immediate) Physiological: Overdose of heroin or alcohol causing the user to stop breathing.

3. Chronic (Long-term) Behavioural: Personality changes reported to occur in alcoholics and suspected by some to occur in marijuana users (amotivational syndrome).

The long-term use of marijuana has been associated with increased risk of addiction, and harm to person's memory, concentration, intelligence, and decision-making ability.

4. Chronic (Long-term) Physiological: Heart disease, lung cancer, and other effects related to smoking; liver damage and multiple organ cancers resulting from chronic alcohol exposure. The long-term effects of smoking marijuana have been associated with risks for bronchitis and lung infections.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Evaluate
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.
Topic: 02-03 Categories of Toxicity

74. Until the twentieth century, what was the most common model regarding drug dependency, and how would you describe it?

Until the twentieth century, the most common model was the "moral model", and it viewed those who were dependent as individuals who were weak willed, lazy, or immoral.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Evaluate
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe criteria used in the diagnosis of substance-related and addictive disorders.
Topic: 02-09 Changing Views of Dependence

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75. Explain the difference between physical dependence on a drug and psychological dependence on a drug.

In physical dependence, when a person stops taking the drug a set of physiological symptoms will appear as the drug level in the system drops. Symptoms disappear when the drug is taken again. In psychological dependence, when a person takes a drug (behavioural act), they receive a consequence such as a good feeling, or they escape from pain or discomfort. When the drug is stopped, often the user will crave the drug. The behaviour is being reinforced by the consequence.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Evaluate
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-04 Define tolerance; physical dependence; and behavioural dependence.
Topic: 02-08 Three Basic Processes

76. Identify the top five psychoactive drugs

The top five psychoactive drugs are: Heroin, crack cocaine, morphine, opium, and cocaine powder.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-07 Debate the various theories on the cause of dependence.
Topic: 02-12 Is Dependence Caused by the Substance?

77. Describe the biopsychosocial perspective and give a short case example.

The biopsychosocial perspective describes dependency as it relates to dysfunctions of biology, personality, social interactions, or a combination of these factors. Such debate will undoubtedly continue for some time. However, debate should not be taken lightly and should be entered into only after a thorough review of relevant and current evidence.

Case examples will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Evaluate
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-07 Debate the various theories on the cause of dependence.
Topic: 02-17 Crime and Violence: Does Drug Use Cause Crime?

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78. Explain what is meant by a drug's "dependence potential."

Some drugs are more likely than others to lead to compulsive use. These tend to be the drugs that work as positive reinforcers in animal models. Bonus: However, blaming dependence entirely on the drug itself ignores many other important social and individual variables.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Evaluate
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-07 Debate the various theories on the cause of dependence.
Topic: 02-10 Which Is More Important: Physical Dependence or Psychological Dependence?
Topic: 02-12 Is Dependence Caused by the Substance?

79. Describe several ways in which people have thought that drug use might be a cause of criminal behaviour.

Drug use might change the individual's personality in a lasting way, making him or her into a criminal type (evidence does not support this). Drug use might cause criminal behaviour while the person is under the influence of the drug (evidence strongest for alcohol). Crimes may be carried out for the purpose of obtaining money to purchase illicit drugs (evidence supports this).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Evaluate
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-08 List four ways it has been proposed that drug use might cause an increase in crime.
Topic: 02-17 Crime and Violence: Does Drug Use Cause Crime?

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80. Although there is some question as to whether the direct influence of illicit drugs produces a person more likely to engage in criminal or violent behaviour, there has been less doubt about alcohol. Provide some recent statistics that support that statement.

Recent studies have indicated that 30% of all criminal offences were attributable to alcohol. In many assaults and sexual assaults, alcohol is present in both assailant and victim. Most homicides are among people who know each other—and alcohol use is associated with half or more of all murders. In two-thirds of cases of domestic violence alcohol was involved.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Evaluate
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-08 List four ways it has been proposed that drug use might cause an increase in crime.
Topic: 02-17 Crime and Violence: Does Drug Use Cause Crime?

81. What is meant by the term "starting a prairie fire"?

This is term is used in political circles to describe a lot of emotion-arousing rhetoric that borders on the irrational, and sometimes the results of the prairie fire and the ensuing legislation are unexpected and undesirable.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Evaluate
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 02-09 Debate possible consequences of drug regulation.
Topic: 02-18 Why We Try To Regulate Drugs

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