

***Substance Abuse Counseling 6th edition Lewis Test
Bank***

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1. Identify a true statement relating to threshold drug dosage.
 - a. The threshold dose often varies from drug to drug and the maximum effect of a drug is the same across all user physiologies.
 - b. The threshold dose is often the same across all drugs and the maximum effect of a drug is determined by the user's physiology.
 - c. The threshold dose often varies from drug to drug and the maximum effect of a drug is determined by the user's physiology.
 - d. The threshold dose is often the same across all drugs and the maximum effect of a drug is the same across all user physiologies.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Medium

REFERENCES: Factors That Affect a Drug's Effects

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: LEW_SAC_6_02_01 - Identify the four groups of variables that affect a drug's effect on behavior.

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - CACREP.5H - Counseling and helping relationships—Developmentally relevant counseling treatment or intervention plans

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2. Which of the following is a true statement?
 - a. If the lethal dose of a psychoactive drug is high, we cannot reliably compute the drug's effective dose.
 - b. If the lethal dose of a psychoactive drug is low, we cannot reliably compute the drug's therapeutic ratio.
 - c. If the effective dose of a psychoactive drug is not established, we cannot reliably compute the drug's lethal dose.
 - d. If the lethal dose of a psychoactive drug is not established, we cannot reliably compute the drug's therapeutic ratio.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Medium

REFERENCES: Factors That Affect a Drug's Effects

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: LEW_SAC_6_02_01 - Identify the four groups of variables that affect a drug's effect on behavior.

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - CACREP.7E - Assessment and testing—Use of assessments for diagnostic and intervention planning purposes

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3. If two drug preparations produce identical effects, what kind of equivalence do they exhibit?

- a. Only chemical equivalence
- b. Only clinical equivalence
- c. Both chemical and biological equivalence
- d. Both biological and clinical equivalence

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Medium

REFERENCES: Drug Equivalence

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: LEW_SAC_6_02_03 - Define the three ways of comparing two samples of street drugs.

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - CACREP.5H - Counseling and helping relationships—
Developmentally relevant counseling treatment or intervention plans

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4. Which of the following is true of route of administration?

- a. Injected drugs typically have quick onsets, very high peak effects, and relatively long durations of actions.
- b. Inhaled drugs typically have delayed onsets, very high peak effects, and relatively short durations of actions.
- c. Swallowed drugs produce a lower peak effect but typically have a longer duration of effect than either injected or inhaled drugs.
- d. Inhaled drugs typically have quick onsets, very low peak effects, and relatively short durations of actions.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Route of Administration

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: LEW_SAC_6_02_04 - Give an example of how different routes of administration affect a drug's effects.

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - CACREP.5H - Counseling and helping relationships—
Developmentally relevant counseling treatment or intervention plans

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5. Which of the following is true of drug interactions?

- a. Synergistic interactions occur when the various drugs combine to increase the intensity, number, or duration of the separate drug effects.
- b. Knowledge of the separate drug effects does not accurately predict the resultant synergistic interactions.
- c. Physiological antagonism in drug interactions can occur when separate drugs compete for the same receptor.
- d. Pharmacological antagonism in drug interactions can occur when separate drugs chemically combine to neutralize each other.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Drug Interactions

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: LEW_SAC_6_02_05 - Demonstrate an example of how combining two or more drugs may alter effects of the drugs.

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - CACREP.7M - Ethical and culturally relevant strategies for selecting, administering, and interpreting assessment

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6. In the context of pharmacokinetics, which of the following is true of the processes that occur within the human body after drug administration?

- a. Swallowed drugs are generally absorbed more readily in the stomach than in the intestines.
- b. The acidity and alkalinity of the stomach and intestines have negligible influence on the solubility of swallowed drugs.
- c. The transportation of drugs from the site of administration to the site of action is independent of the cardiovascular functioning of the user.
- d. The liver is capable of chemically altering the original substance to form a new and often inactive drug.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Physiological Functioning of the User

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: LEW_SAC_6_02_06 - Compare drug pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamics processes.

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - CACREP.3H - A general framework for understanding differing abilities and strategies for differentiated interventions

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7. Identify a process within the human body that affects the efficacy of swallowed drugs.
- a. Significant proportions of swallowed drugs are transported from the digestive system to the liver and metabolized before having any effect on the user's behavior.
 - b. Metabolic by-products are generally less active than the original substance, so the liver produces no active drug from inactive ones.
 - c. A small fraction of the drug may be metabolized outside the liver and that small amounts of most drugs are often remetabolized before excretion.
 - d. Cardiovascular functioning is important, because the slower the distribution of the drug to the liver, the higher the rate of metabolism will be.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Physiological Functioning of the User

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: LEW_SAC_6_02_06 - Compare drug pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamics processes.

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - CACREP. 3H - A general framework for understanding differing abilities and strategies for differentiated interventions

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8. Neurological impulses follow relatively predetermined pathways in the neurological system because _____.
a. each neuroterminal releases several neurotransmitters, but dendritic receptors are responsive to only one of those neurotransmitters
b. each neuroterminal releases only one neurotransmitter, and dendritic receptors are responsive to only one neurotransmitter
c. interconnections within the neural systems are accomplished when a neuron responds to one neurotransmitter but releases a different neurotransmitter
d. interconnections within the neural systems are accomplished when a neuron responds to one neurotransmitter by releasing the same neurotransmitter

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Medium

REFERENCES: Physiological Functioning of the User

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: LEW_SAC_6_02_06 - Compare drug pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamics processes.

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - CACREP.3E - Biological, neurological, and physiological factors that affect human development, functioning, and behavior

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9. From among the following, identify an example of reverse tolerance.
- a. A previous experience of using cocaine increases the user's tolerance to a second substance or class of drugs.
b. A previous experience of using sedative/hypnotic drugs decreases the user's tolerance to a second substance or class of drugs.
c. Experienced marijuana users find that it requires less to get high than when they began using the drug.
d. Intoxication is often more noticeable when the blood-alcohol level (BAL) is rising than when it is falling.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Medium

REFERENCES: Psychological Characteristics of the User

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: LEW_SAC_6_02_07 - Summarize how psychological characteristics of the user affect a drug's actions.

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - CACREP.3H - A general framework for understanding differing abilities and strategies for differentiated interventions

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10. On the basis of its pharmacological actions and behavioral effect, alcohol, as a drug, is generally classed as a _____.

- a. depressant
- b. opioid
- c. hallucinogen
- d. stimulant

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Psychological Characteristics of the User

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: LEW_SAC_6_02_09 - Summarize how psychological characteristics of the user affect a drug's actions.

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - CACREP.2F - Help-seeking behaviors of diverse clients

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11. Additive interactions of drugs administered in proximity to one another can be predicted if we know the separate drug effects.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Drug Interactions

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: LEW_SAC_6_02_05 - Demonstrate an example of how combining two or more drugs may alter effects of the drugs.

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - CACREP.3D - Theories and etiology of addictions and addictive behaviors

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12. Drug-induced changes in neural transmission can stimulate homeostatic changes in other neurological processes without altering tolerance to the effects of a drug.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Medium

REFERENCES: Physiological Functioning of the User

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: LEW_SAC_6_02_06 - Compare drug pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamics processes.

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - CACREP.3E - Biological, neurological, and physiological factors that affect human development, functioning, and behavior

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13. Water-soluble drugs can pass through the membrane walls of the digestive system and enter the bloodstream faster than fat-soluble drugs.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Drug Classification System

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: LEW_SAC_6_02_09 - Summarize how psychological characteristics of the user affect a drug's actions.

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - CACREP.7E - Assessment and testing—Use of assessments for diagnostic and intervention planning purposes

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14. A drug will result in very different behavior when used in a hospital or other medical setting than when used at a party.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Sociocultural Environment

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: LEW_SAC_6_02_08 - Give an example of how the environment can affect the drug user's behavior.

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - CACREP.7I - Use of assessment results to diagnose developmental, behavioral, and mental disorders

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15. Although symptom amelioration therapy is the least controversial of the pharmacotherapies, it remains unclear whether it improves treatment outcomes.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Sociocultural Environment

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: LEW_SAC_6_02_08 - Give an example of how the environment can affect the drug user's behavior.

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - CACREP.7K - Use of symptom checklists, and personality and psychological testing

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16. Discuss the several reasons why the age of the user is an important variable in determining drug dosages and effects.

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Medium

REFERENCES: Physiological Functioning of the User

QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: LEW_SAC_6_02_06 - Compare drug pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamics processes.

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - CACREP.8B - Identification of evidence-based counseling practices

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17. State Wilder's Law of initial value and explain its various implications.

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Medium

REFERENCES: Psychological Characteristics of the User

QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: LEW_SAC_6_02_07 - Summarize how psychological characteristics of the user affect a drug's actions.

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - CACREP.8A - Research and program evaluation—The importance of research in advancing the counseling profession, including how to critique research to inform counseling practice

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