

1) Describe the therapeutic index and margin of safety measures as a way of understanding drug toxicity. Include in your answer an explanation of the denominator and numerator that go into each ratio.

Answer:

Page Reference: 29–30

2) Picture yourself as an emergency room physician at a metropolitan hospital that participates in the DAWN reporting system. What questions would you ask an incoming patient who is displaying symptoms that might be drug related? What circumstances might prevent you from making an accurate record of the role drugs may have played in these symptoms?

Answer:

Page Reference: 31–34

3) Define behavioural tolerance and explain how this phenomenon might account for a drug-related overdose fatality, even though the dose might have fallen short of the lethal range.

Answer:

Page Reference: 34–36

4) Distinguish between the major *DSM-IV-TR* criteria for a diagnosis of substance dependence and a diagnosis of substance abuse and the new *DSM-5* criteria for substance use disorder, as defined by the American Psychiatric Association.

Answer:

Page Reference: 39–40

5) Distinguish between pharmacological, economically compulsive, and systemic types of drug-related violence. Give a specific example for each type.

Answer:

Page Reference: 44–46

6) Compare and contrast “physical dependence” and “psychological dependence.” Discuss physiological mechanisms underlying both.

Answer:

Physical dependence is a model of drug dependence based on the idea that the drug abuser continues the drug-taking behaviour to avoid the consequences of physical withdrawal symptoms.

Psychological dependence in contrast is a model of drug dependence based on the idea that the drug abuser is motivated by a craving for the pleasurable effects of the drug.

Both attempt to explain the phenomenon of drug dependence, however, and the motivations for continuing drug taking proposed by each are completely different. Physical dependence is mediated by tolerance effects where compensatory actions of the body give rise to the action/counteraction phenomena of withdrawal. Psychological dependence is mediated by the positive reinforcement effects of drugs of abuse especially as they act on dopamine reward systems in the brain.

Page Reference: 36–38

1) According to the text, each year in Canada, it is estimated that there is a social cost of approximately _____ due to substance abuse.

- a. \$9 billion
- b. \$19 billion
- c. \$29 billion
- d. \$39 billion

Answer: d

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 27

2) With regard to the social cost of substance abuse in Canada, alcohol and tobacco account for about _____ of the cost and illegal drugs account for about _____.

- a. 30%; 70%
- b. 80%; 20%
- c. 60%; 40%
- d. 50%; 50%

Answer: b

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 27

3) According to the text, which of the following account(s) for about 80% of the social cost of substance abuse?

- a. Alcohol
- b. Tobacco
- c. Illicit drugs
- d. Both A and B

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 27

4) An extreme case of intoxication can involve which of the following nondrug substances?

- a. Broccoli
- b. Chocolate
- c. Water
- d. Sushi

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 27

5) If a drug is dangerous, poisonous, or in some way interferes with a person's normal functioning, that drug is said to be _____.

- a. toxic
- b. addictive
- c. illicit
- d. acute

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 27

6) _____ is defined as the possibility that the short-term effects of a particular drug will trigger a toxic reaction.

- a. Acute toxicity
- b. Collateral toxicity
- c. Conditional toxicity
- d. Chronic toxicity

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 28

7) A drug slowing the rate of respiration to dangerously low levels immediately following its administration is an example of _____.

- a. acute toxicity
- b. collateral toxicity
- c. conditional toxicity
- d. chronic toxicity

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 28

8) A dose-response curve is generally shaped as a(n) _____.

- a. S
- b. U
- c. inverted U
- d. inverted V

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 28

9) An S-shaped graph (dose-response curve) helps explain _____.

- a. drug addiction
- b. drug elasticity
- c. drug toxicity
- d. none of the above

Answer: c

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 28

10) As dose level rises, it is likely that the effect produced by the drug _____.

- a. rises as well

- b. rises and then falls
- c. falls and then rises
- d. remains the same

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 28

11) An effective dose (ED) of a drug depends upon _____.

- a. what drug effect is being observed
- b. what percentage of the test population you have specified
- c. both A and B
- d. neither A nor B

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 28

12) When reporting the ED₅₀ of a drug, the “50” refers to _____.

- a. 50 milligrams of the drug
- b. 50% of the test population
- c. volunteers that are 50 years of age or older
- d. 50% of the maximal dose that is possible to administer

Answer: b

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 28

13) The LD-response curve for a particular drug will always be positioned _____ with respect to the ED-response curve.

- a. on top
- b. farther to the left
- c. farther to the right

d. at the bottom

Answer: c

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Reference: 28

14) Analogy: The ED-response curve is to the LD-response curve as _____.

- a. effective is to lethal
- b. emotional is to linguistic
- c. early is to late
- d. illicit is to licit

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 28–29

15) The therapeutic index is a way of comparing _____.

- a. the LD₅₀ against the LD₁
- b. the LD₁ against the ED₉₉
- c. the ED₉₉ against the ED₅₀
- d. the LD₅₀ against the ED₅₀

Answer: d

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Reference: 28–29

16) The ratio of the LD₅₀ over the ED₅₀ is called the _____.

- a. therapeutic index
- b. margin of safety
- c. effective dose for a particular drug effect
- d. lethal dose

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 29

17) The toxic dose is a measure that is commonly calculated in _____.

- a. animal studies
- b. children under 6 years of age
- c. clinical trials with humans
- d. people taking other medications

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 29

18) The toxic dose is calculated using _____.

- a. LD_{50}/ED_{50}
- b. LD_1/ED_{99}
- c. TD_{50}/ED_{50}
- d. TD_1/ED_{99}

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 29

19) The margin of safety is _____ than the therapeutic index.

- a. less accurate in gauging drug toxicity
- b. simpler to calculate
- c. more conservative in the direction of safety
- d. less meaningful in general

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 29

20) In terms of toxicity, a drug with a therapeutic index of two _____ a drug with a therapeutic index of 10.

- a. is roughly equivalent to
- b. is safer than
- c. is more dangerous than
- d. cannot be compared to

Answer: c

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Reference: 29

21) The margin of safety is a way of comparing _____.

- a. the LD₅₀ against the LD₁
- b. the LD₁ against the ED₉₉
- c. the ED₉₉ against the ED₅₀
- d. the LD₅₀ against the ED₅₀

Answer: b

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Reference: 28–29

22) The ratio of the LD₁ over the ED₉₉ is called the _____.

- a. therapeutic index
- b. margin of safety
- c. effective dose for a particular drug effect
- d. lethal dose

Answer: b

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 29

23) A dash of quinine is sometimes added to street “heroin” in order to _____.

- a. simulate the bitter taste of real heroin

- b. make the heroin more injectable
- c. strengthen the effect of the heroin
- d. weaken the effect of the heroin

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 29

- 24) The margin of safety regarding the response to illicit drugs _____.
- a. is carefully monitored by Health Canada
 - b. is totally unregulated
 - c. is increasingly monitored in several Canadian provinces
 - d. is only monitored by Health Canada for heroin

Answer: b

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 29

- 25) According to the text, drugs that are unauthorized copies of prescription medications are known as _____.
- a. customized drugs
 - b. copycat drugs
 - c. look-alike drugs
 - d. bootleg drugs

Answer: c

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 29

- 26) Drug-related deaths among celebrities _____.
- a. can give you a fairly accurate idea about the relative toxicities of psychoactive drugs
 - b. may not represent the drugs most frequently encountered by the rest of society
 - c. involve drugs that are relatively inexpensive

d. involve information that is largely unreported

Answer: b

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 30

27) In Canada, _____ routinely gathers data concerning drug-related medical emergencies and health care related to substance abuse.

- a. Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse
- b. Drug Abuse Warning Network
- c. Centre for Addictions Research
- d. Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 31

28) Which of the following statements is true?

- a. DAWN statistics come from analysis of data from all U.S. hospitals.
- b. DAWN statistics come from major U.S. metropolitan hospitals.
- c. DAWN statistics come from primarily rural hospitals in the United States.
- d. DAWN statistics only come from U.S. hospitals with minority populations.

Answer: b

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Reference: 31–32

29) DAWN stands for the _____.

- a. District Attorney Waitlist Number (for arrests)
- b. Distribution of Abuse in White Nonadults
- c. Drug Abuse Waitlist Number (for treatment)
- d. Drug Abuse Warning Network

Answer: d

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 30

30) Drug-related ED visits refer to occurrences resulting from _____.

- a. adverse reactions to medications
- b. the use of dietary supplements
- c. the use of illicit drugs
- d. all of the above

Answer: d

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 31

31) Which of the following drugs produces the highest number of acute care hospital days?

- a. tobacco
- b. alcohol
- c. opioids
- d. crack cocaine

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 31

32) Which of the following would be included as a drug-related ED visit?

- a. nonmedical use of a prescription or OTC drug
- b. suicide attempt
- c. malicious poisoning
- d. all of the above

Answer: d

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 31

33) DAWN statistics are sometimes examined in Canada because _____.

- a. they are more extensive than similar measures in Canada
- b. Canadian measures often contain errors
- c. American statistics are predictive of the future of drug use in Canada
- d. these drug use statistics are not collected in Canada

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 31–32

34) DAWN statistics from the United States provide another measure of _____.

- a. drug use
- b. drug prices
- c. drug toxicity
- d. drug crime

Answer: c

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Reference: 31

35) In nearly all metropolitan areas included in the DAWN statistics, which drug is most frequently reported to be involved in a drug-related death incident?

- a. Alcohol
- b. Methamphetamine
- c. Opioids
- d. Crack cocaine

Answer: c

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 32

36) In particular, _____ use as a cause of a drug-related death is largely underestimated in the DAWN statistics.

- a. methamphetamine
- b. anxiety and depression medications
- c. opioids
- d. cocaine

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 33

37) Which of the following would NOT be an example of polydrug use?

- a. alcohol combined with heroin
- b. alcohol combined with marijuana
- c. Motrin combined with Tylenol
- d. beer combined with tequila

Answer: d

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 31

38) According to DAWN statistics, very few drug-related deaths resulted from the use of _____ alone.

- a. marijuana
- b. methamphetamine
- c. cocaine
- d. opiates

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 32

39) Which of the following is an example of polydrug use?

- a. Snorting cocaine and injecting cocaine
- b. Drinking whiskey and drinking vodka

- c. Taking LSD and smoking cocaine
- d. Both A and C

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 31

40) If Drug A and Drug B have the same number of drug-related ED visits but Drug A is used by 10 times the number of individuals as Drug B, what are the relative toxicities of the two drugs?

- a. Drug A is more toxic than Drug B.
- b. Drug B is more toxic than Drug A.
- c. Drugs A and B have equivalent toxicities.
- d. Not enough information is present to judge the relative toxicities of Drugs A and B.

Answer: b

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Reference: 33

41) Drug A has ten times the number of drug-related ED visits as Drug B. Drug A is used by 10 times the number of individuals as Drug B. What are the relative toxicities of the two drugs?

- a. Drug A is more toxic than Drug B.
- b. Drug B is more toxic than Drug A.
- c. Drugs A and B have equivalent toxicities.
- d. Not enough information is present to judge the relative toxicities of Drugs A and B.

Answer: c

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Reference: 33

42) In recent years, DAWN statistics indicate _____.

- a. a decline in deaths involving cocaine
- b. a slow decline in the number of deaths in general

- c. an increase in deaths involving cocaine
- d. no essential change in deaths involving cocaine

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 33

43) The number of drug-related deaths recorded by DAWN leads to an _____ of the lethality of heroin and an _____ of the lethality of marijuana.

- a. underestimation; underestimation
- b. overestimation; overestimation
- c. underestimation; overestimation
- d. overestimation; underestimation

Answer: c

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Reference: 33

44) In recent years, DAWN statistics indicate _____.

- a. a decline in emergencies involving narcotic analgesics (prescription pain medication)
- b. a slow decline in the number of emergencies in general
- c. an increase in emergencies involving narcotic analgesics
- d. no essential change in emergencies involving narcotic analgesics

Answer: c

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 33

45) Heroin-related emergencies have tended to increase since the 1990s because _____.

- a. heroin can be injected safely
- b. heroin can be used without a needle injection
- c. heroin can be ingested by mouth
- d. all of the above

Answer: b

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 33

46) The DAWN reports mainly focus on emergency department cases caused by _____.

- a. acute toxicity
- b. chronic toxicity
- c. illicit drugs only
- d. licit drugs only

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 34

47) Analogy: Acute toxicity is to chronic toxicity as _____.

- a. short-term is to long-term
- b. licit is to illicit
- c. nonlethal is to lethal
- d. stimulants are to depressants

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 34

48) DAWN statistics provide information predominantly about _____.

- a. acute toxicity
- b. chronic toxicity
- c. drug dependence
- d. alcohol abuse

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: MC
Page Reference: 34

- 49) The greatest number of drug-related deaths each year results from _____.
- a. the drinking of alcohol and the smoking of tobacco
 - b. overdose of licit prescription and OTC medications
 - c. abuse of illicit drugs
 - d. heroin and cocaine abuse

Answer: a
Diff: 2

Type: MC
Page Reference: 34

- 50) The physical or psychological harm a drug such as tobacco or alcohol might cause over a long period of use is known as _____.
- a. secondary toxicity
 - b. acute toxicity
 - c. delayed toxicity
 - d. chronic toxicity

Answer: d
Diff: 1

Type: MC
Page Reference: 34

- 51) The first documented case of drug tolerance had to do with someone named _____.
- a. King Mithridates VI of Pontus
 - b. Lucretia Borgia
 - c. Timothy Leary
 - d. Socrates

Answer: a
Diff: 1

Type: MC
Page Reference: 34

52) The capacity of a drug dose to have a gradually diminished effect on the user as it is taken repeatedly is known as _____.

- a. drug interaction
- b. drug dependence
- c. drug tolerance
- d. the placebo effect

Answer: c

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 34

53) Todd started drinking caffeinated coffee every night to stay awake to study for finals. On Sunday evening, Todd was able to stay awake after drinking one cup of coffee. By Thursday evening, Todd found that he needed to drink two cups of coffee to get the same effect. Why is this so?

- a. Todd must have used caffeine in combination with a second drug on Sunday evening.
- b. One of the two cups on Thursday night must have been a placebo.
- c. Todd has developed a tolerance to low doses of caffeine.
- d. Todd has become dependent on caffeine.

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 34–35

54) Assume that an initial dose of 100 mg will produce a particular drug effect. After tolerance, which dose level would most likely produce an equivalent response?

- a. 50 mg
- b. 75 mg
- c. 100 mg
- d. 150 mg

Answer: d

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Reference: 34–35

55) Assume that an initial dose of 100 mg will produce a particular drug effect. After repeated administrations, a dose of _____ produces an equivalent response. Which alternative would be consistent with the greatest degree of tolerance?

- a. 50 mg
- b. 100 mg
- c. 150 mg
- d. 200 mg

Answer: d

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Reference: 34–35

56) The ingestion of increasingly large doses of a toxic drug will produce _____.

- a. a diminished response due to drug dependence
- b. an increased response due to drug sensitization
- c. a diminished response due to drug tolerance
- d. no measurable change in the response to the drug

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 34–35

57) If tolerance to a potentially toxic drug has occurred, a toxic response might occur only if the dose level is _____.

- a. relatively low
- b. relatively high
- c. virtually zero
- d. substituted by a placebo

Answer: b

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 34–35

58) In general, during repeated drug administrations, the strongest response will occur _____.

- a. during initial administration of the drug
- b. after at least two weeks of daily administrations
- c. after one year of weekly administrations
- d. during initial administration and then after several months of repeated administrations

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 34–35

59) It is possible that, through tolerance, individuals may have _____ after a period of regular administrations of a drug.

- a. a dramatically increased response
- b. an increasing response which then levels off
- c. no discernible response at all
- d. a newly acquired sense of brotherhood

Answer: c

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 34–35

60) Tolerance effects depend upon which of the following factors in drug-taking behaviour?

- a. Repetition
- b. Ingestion of an illicit substance
- c. Abuse potential of the drug
- d. Age range of the individual using the drug

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 34–35

61) Drug tolerance is to _____ as behavioural tolerance is to _____.

- a. setting; repetition
- b. setting; sensitivity
- c. repetition; sensitivity
- d. repetition; setting

Answer: d

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 35–36

62) Principles of Pavlovian conditioning have been used to explain which of the following drug-taking phenomena?

- a. the placebo effect
- b. behavioural tolerance
- c. forms of tolerance tied to purely physiological effects
- d. a large number of ER mentions in the DAWN reports

Answer: b

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 35–36

63) According to the text, behavioural tolerance is also referred to as _____.

- a. environmental tolerance
- b. conditioned tolerance
- c. analgesic tolerance
- d. administrative tolerance

Answer: b

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 35–36

64) According to the research of Shepard Siegel, environmental cues that are present while taking morphine (an analgesic drug) produce _____.

- a. a heightened analgesic effect
- b. a lessened analgesic effect

- c. a heightened sense of identification to the location where the drug is being used
- d. little or no effect on one's response to the drug

Answer: b

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Reference: 35

65) Behavioural or conditioned tolerance can be considered to be an important contributor to which drug-taking phenomenon?

- a. lethal overdoses
- b. improved responses to a drug
- c. the placebo effect
- d. increased sensitivity to a drug

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 35–36

66) Conditioning effects have been demonstrated with which of the following drugs?

- a. cocaine
- b. alcohol
- c. nicotine
- d. all of the above

Answer: d

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 35–36

67) Drug dependence can be _____.

- a. physical and psychological
- b. psychological but not physical
- c. neither psychological nor physical
- d. both A and B

Answer: d

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 36

68) Physical dependence requires the presence of _____.

- a. a craving for the drug
- b. a set of physical withdrawal symptoms
- c. a physical response to the drug
- d. none of the above

Answer: b

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 36–37

69) In the case of heroin and other abused drugs, withdrawal symptoms are typically _____.

- a. opposite to the effects of the drug
- b. surprisingly similar to the effects of the drug
- c. unrelated to the effects of the drug
- d. at first similar to but then totally opposite from the effects of the drug

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 37

70) If one of the effects of heroin is constipation, then withdrawal symptoms after chronic heroin abuse would include _____.

- a. increased constipation
- b. diarrhea
- c. a period of constipation followed by normal intestinal activity
- d. increased dizziness and headache pain

Answer: b

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 37

71) Physical dependence is an inadequate explanation for the abuse of a particular drug if _____.

- a. the drug is legally available
- b. the drug is relatively low in toxicity
- c. withdrawal from the drug produces no physical symptoms
- d. withdrawal from the drug produces specific physical symptoms

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 36–37

72) A key factor in psychological dependence is the presence of _____.

- a. craving
- b. physical withdrawal symptoms
- c. a heightened sense of well-being
- d. a decline in one's sensitivity to pain

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 37

73) A problem in proposing psychological dependence as an explanation for drug abuse is _____.

- a. the necessity to show withdrawal symptoms
- b. the requirement that illicit drugs be involved
- c. the presence of conditioned tolerance
- d. its inherent circularity

Answer: d

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 37–38

- 74) In studies of psychological dependence, a catheter refers to _____.
- a. a tube inserted orally to restrict feeding and drinking
 - b. measurement device for assessing drug tolerance
 - c. a tube inserted into a vein for the administration of a drug directly into the bloodstream
 - d. a tube inserted into a muscle for administration of a drug directly into muscle tissue

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 37–38

- 75) A strong tendency for an animal to self-administer a drug that ordinarily would NOT produce physical withdrawal symptoms yields evidence in favour of _____.
- a. physical dependence
 - b. psychological dependence
 - c. both physical and psychological dependence
 - d. neither physical nor psychological dependence

Answer: b

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 37–38

- 76) Studies of self-administration of drugs in animals indicate that there is little or no inclination for animals to self-administer _____.
- a. cocaine and other stimulants
 - b. hallucinogens
 - c. amphetamines
 - d. all of the above

Answer: b

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 37–38

77) LSD, antipsychotic drugs, and antidepressant drugs all share the common feature of _____.

- a. producing little or no self-administration in animals
- b. producing hallucinogenic effects
- c. producing effects similar to cocaine and amphetamine
- d. producing strong indications of psychological dependence

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 37–38

78) Drug abusers continue to use drugs due to _____.

- a. a strong compulsion to continue taking the drug
- b. the desire to avoid withdrawal symptoms
- c. cravings for the pleasurable effects of the drug
- d. all of the above

Answer: d

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 36–38

79) In studies of self-administration of drugs in animals, cocaine appears to have a _____ compared to heroin.

- a. greater potential for psychological dependence
- b. lesser potential for psychological dependence
- c. similar potential for psychological dependence
- d. lesser potential for drug toxicity

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 37–38

80) Which of the following is (are) used in research studies of psychological dependence in rats?

- a. Conditioned place preference
- b. Drug self-administration
- c. Defensive burying
- d. both A and B

Answer: d

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 37–38

81) According to the *DSM-5*, the newly established diagnosis for drug-taking behaviour is _____.

- a. substance dependence and substance use disorder
- b. substance use disorder and drug addiction disorder
- c. substance dependence and substance abuse
- d. substance use disorder

Answer: d

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 39

82) According to the *DSM-5*, there are now _____ criteria for the newly established diagnosis.

- a. four
- b. seven
- c. eleven
- d. twelve

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 39

83) According to the *DSM-5* definitions, substance use disorder implies that _____.

- a. the individual has already been dependent upon the substance for six months and meets two conditions over this period.

- b. there must be withdrawal symptoms
- c. there are tolerance issues
- d. both B and C

Answer: d

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 39–40

84) Which of the following is the time frame used for a *DSM-5* diagnosis of substance use disorder?

- a. Three or more criteria must have occurred within a 12-month period of time.
- b. Three or more criteria must have occurred within a 6-month period of time.
- c. Two or more criteria must have occurred within a 9-month period of time.
- d. Two or more criteria must have occurred within a 12-month period of time.

Answer: d

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 39–40

85) The *DSM-IV-TR* of the American Psychiatric Association previously defined two fundamental conditions related to drug-taking behaviour: _____.

- a. substance dependence and drug abuse
- b. substance dependence and drug dependence
- c. substance dependence and substance abuse
- d. drug dependence and drug abuse

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 39–40

86) Recurrent substance use resulting in a failure to fulfill major role obligations at work, school, or home is not sufficient to signify a diagnosis of _____.

- a. schizophrenia
- b. substance use disorder

- c. substance abuse
- d. depression

Answer: b

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Reference: 39–40

87) In the *DSM-5*, the American Psychiatric Association added this new criterion for substance use disorder.

- a. Recurrent legal difficulties
- b. Craving or a strong desire or urge to use the substance
- c. Recurring failure to meet major role obligations
- d. Unintentional use in excessive amounts

Answer: b

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 39–40

88) The “placental barrier” refers to a barrier between the _____.

- a. bloodstreams of the mother and the fetus
- b. placenta of the mother and bloodstream of the mother
- c. bloodstream of the mother and brain of the mother
- d. bloodstream and brain of both mother and fetus

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 40

89) The placental barrier is particularly effective in blocking the crossing of _____.

- a. all drugs
- b. alcohol and nicotine
- c. illicit drugs
- d. none of the above

Answer: d

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 40

90) Which types of effects are typically associated with a mother's use of drugs during the early weeks of her pregnancy?

- a. Low birth weight
- b. Physical malformations
- c. Growth retardation
- d. Premature birth

Answer: b

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 40–42

91) Which effect is typically associated with a mother's use of drugs after the eighth month of pregnancy?

- a. Low birth weight
- b. Physical malformations
- c. Risk of spontaneous abortions
- d. No effects are generally observed.

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 40–42

92) Generally speaking, growth retardation, premature birth, low birth weight, and neurological damage to the infant are events most associated with drug use during which time of pregnancy?

- a. Before the third month
- b. During the fourth to fifth month
- c. During the sixth to seventh month
- d. After the eighth month

Answer: d

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 40–42

93) The median time interval for those who are HIV infected to show symptoms of AIDS is usually approximately _____.

- a. 6 months
- b. 2 years
- c. 10 years
- d. 12 years

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 42

94) Needle exchange programs have been effective in reducing _____.

- a. the incidence of high-risk sexual behaviour
- b. the incidence of HIV infection among intravenous drug users
- c. the prevalence of spontaneous abortions
- d. the incidence of physical dependence

Answer: b

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 42

95) Needle exchange programs are _____.

- a. widely accepted in the United States, but not in Canada
- b. available at any hospital in Canada
- c. available in most major Canadian cities
- d. generally viewed as a failure

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 42

96) According to the text, what are the effects of using cocaine or crack during pregnancy?

- a. Constriction of blood vessels, reducing normal blood flow to the fetus
- b. High rates of spontaneous abortion
- c. Growth retardation such as lower birth rate and smaller head circumference
- d. all of the above

Answer: d

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Reference: 41

97) The prescription drug isotretinoin (brand name: Accutane) produces _____ when taken during pregnancy.

- a. extreme acne
- b. a deficiency in Vitamin A
- c. major birth defects
- d. substantial sedation

Answer: c

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Reference: 41

98) When taken during pregnancy, which substance produces fetal effects similar to the effects of cocaine, and shows newborn effects including growth retardation, lethargy, increased difficulty to arouse and, once aroused, increased autonomic reactivity?

- a. marijuana
- b. methamphetamine
- c. heroin
- d. alcohol

Answer: b

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Reference: 41

99) Withdrawal symptoms are frequently observed in the newborns of mothers who had used _____ during their pregnancy.

- a. heroin
- b. marijuana
- c. prescription drugs
- d. marijuana and tobacco

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 41

100) The effects observed among pregnant women with respect to the use of barbiturates are _____.

- a. the same as the effects due to marijuana use
- b. clinically insignificant
- c. substantially greater than the effects due to the use of illicit drugs
- d. similar to the effects due to the use of alcohol

Answer: d

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Reference: 41

101) Which psychoactive drugs have little or no effect on pregnant women or the newborn?

- a. alcohol
- b. marijuana
- c. prescription drugs
- d. none of the above

Answer: d

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 41

102) Drug-related violence due to the acute effects of the drug in an individual's system at the time of the violent act is referred to as _____.

- a. acute toxicity
- b. pharmacological violence
- c. systemic violence
- d. none of the above

Answer: b

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 44

103) Which province reported the highest rate of drug offences in 2007?

- a. B.C.
- b. Saskatchewan
- c. Quebec
- d. Ontario

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 44

104) The detection period in a standard urinalysis test for an illicit drug can _____.

- a. range from several hours to two days
- b. range from several days to two weeks
- c. depend on the drug for which an individual is being tested
- d. mean that urinalysis is an unreliable method for assessing the presence of an illicit drug

Answer: c

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 45

105) A drug least likely to produce pharmacological violence would be a drug that made an individual _____.

- a. agitated and annoyed
- b. irritable and obnoxious
- c. sleepy or passive
- d. euphoric and giddy

Answer: c

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 44–45

106) Which drug shows the least widely reported incidence of pharmacological violence?

- a. marijuana
- b. amphetamine
- c. PCP
- d. alcohol

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 44–45

107) A drug that produces an on-edge manner and social paranoia is _____.

- a. PCP
- b. heroin
- c. marijuana
- d. all of the above

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 45

108) Which of the following drugs does NOT produce agitation and paranoia?

- a. amphetamines

- b. cocaine
- c. PCP
- d. heroin

Answer: d

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 45

109) Which drug shows the most widely reported incidence of pharmacological violence?

- a. heroin
- b. marijuana
- c. antipsychotic medication
- d. alcohol

Answer: d

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 45

110) According to the text, a majority of homicides and sexually aggressive acts are committed by users of _____.

- a. crack-cocaine
- b. heroin
- c. alcohol
- d. nicotine

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 46

111) An increase in one's general inclination toward antisocial behaviour is characteristic of _____.

- a. the chronic use of most psychoactive drugs
- b. the chronic use of few if any psychoactive drugs
- c. the chronic use of many depressant drugs

d. the chronic use of hallucinogens

Answer: b

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 45

112) Economically compulsive violence stems from _____.

- a. the expense of drugs
- b. the economic status of the country
- c. the cost of overpowering prescription medication
- d. none of the above

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 45

113) Economically compulsive violence is commonly associated with which psychoactive drug?

- a. Alcohol
- b. Nicotine
- c. Heroin
- d. Several types of prescription medication

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 46

114) When heroin prices are high, the incidence of heroin-related property crimes _____.

- a. increases
- b. is not affected
- c. decreases
- d. increases or decreases, depending on the dose taken

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 46

115) Generally speaking, if the price of street drugs increases, communities should expect _____.

- a. an increase in crime
- b. fewer drug users in society
- c. an increase in licit drug use
- d. a decrease in emergency room visits due to drug overdose

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 46

116) Relying on robbery to support one's drug habit is an example of _____.

- a. pharmacological violence
- b. economically compulsive violence
- c. systemic violence
- d. passive aggression

Answer: b

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 46

117) Which individuals within a community are typically targets for economically compulsive violence?

- a. storekeepers
- b. children
- c. the elderly
- d. all of the above

Answer: d

Diff: 2

Type: MC
Page Reference: 46

118) When the price of street heroin goes up, property crime related to heroin abuse _____.

- a. increases
- b. decreases
- c. is unaffected
- d. is related to the price of cocaine

Answer: a
Diff: 1

Type: MC
Page Reference: 46

119) An increase in criminal behaviour as a result of a reduction in the supply of heroin is typically used as an indication of _____.

- a. pharmacological violence
- b. economically compulsive violence
- c. systemic violence
- d. psychological and physical dependence

Answer: b
Diff: 3

Type: MC
Page Reference: 46

120) Females are more likely than males to commit crimes that can be classified as _____.

- a. crimes against people
- b. crimes against property
- c. crimes against the public order
- d. When it comes to drug-related crime, no significant gender differences have been identified.

Answer: c
Diff: 2

Type: MC
Page Reference: 46

121) Three aspects of drugs and violence are pharmacological, economically compulsive, and _____.

- a. systemic
- b. dynamic
- c. symbiotic
- d. pandemic

Answer: a
Diff: 2

Type: MC
Page Reference: 46

122) Drug dealers are most directly affected by _____.

- a. pharmacological violence
- b. economically compulsive violence
- c. systemic violence
- d. passive aggression

Answer: c
Diff: 1

Type: MC
Page Reference: 46

123) "Messing up the money" refers to _____.

- a. selling inferior grades of illicit drugs
- b. territorial disputes among drug dealers
- c. fraudulent handling of drug sale money
- d. purchasing drugs with stolen money

Answer: c
Diff: 2

Type: MC
Page Reference: 46

124) Violence resulting from territorial disputes in drug dealing is an example of

- a. pharmacological violence
- b. economically compulsive violence
- c. systemic violence
- d. passive aggression

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 46

125) In contrast to outlaw motorcycle gangs, the largest proportion of street gangs involved in drug sales are comprised of individuals between _____ years of age.

- a. 10 and 11
- b. 12 and 13
- c. 15 and 16
- d. 16 and 18

Answer: c

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Reference: 47

126) Systemic violence has been substantially reduced since the late 1990s with respect to which of the following drugs?

- a. LSD
- b. Ecstasy
- c. Heroin
- d. Crack cocaine

Answer: d

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 49

127) In the 1990s, a decline in crack abuse was followed by _____.

- a. a decline in homicide rates

- b. a decline in violent crime
- c. an increase in heroin abuse
- d. both A and B

Answer: d

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 49

128) In the case of drug-related criminal behaviour, an example of a white-collar crime would be _____.

- a. armed robbery
- b. embezzlement
- c. mugging
- d. burglary

Answer: b

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 47

129) A laissez-faire policy regarding drugs would involve _____.

- a. little or no regulation
- b. extensive regulation
- c. well-reasoned procedures regarding regulation
- d. an emphasis upon controlling drugs coming in from the United States

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 47

130) Prior to 1900, opiate addicts who were caught _____.

- a. were fired from their jobs
- b. had their children taken from them and placed into foster care
- c. participated fully in the life of the community

d. were often divorced from their spouses

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 47

131) An active public policy toward drug regulation and control _____.

- a. has been prevalent throughout Canadian history
- b. once was prevalent early in Canadian history but no longer is the case today
- c. has been prevalent only in the twentieth century
- d. has declined substantially since 1950

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 47

132) Prior to the twentieth century, the only drug for which there was a social movement to control its consumption was _____.

- a. heroin
- b. morphine
- c. cocaine
- d. alcohol

Answer: d

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 47

133) Prior to the twentieth century, there was strong opposition to the smoking of _____.

- a. opium
- b. tobacco
- c. cocaine
- d. all of the above

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 47

134) The first North American law that made opiates illegal was called the _____ .

- a. *Opium Act*
- b. *Opium and Drug Act*
- c. *Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act*
- d. *Food and Drug Act*

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 47

135) The significance of the *Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act* of 1909 was that it _____ .

- a. was enacted to control narcotic drug trafficking
- b. was the first regulatory act to make some drugs illegal
- c. was the first regulatory act concerning legal drugs
- d. was repealed in 1920

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 48

136) The *Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act* of 1909 _____ .

- a. required manufacturers to list the amounts of alcohol or “habit-forming” drugs on product labels
- b. regulated sales of opiates to medical personnel only
- c. banned foods that contained opium
- d. made it illegal for opiate drugs to be used without a prescription

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: MC
Page Reference: 48

- 137) The *Food and Drug Act* of 1920 _____.
- a. made marijuana, cocaine, and morphine illegal
 - b. created a requirement for the licensing of drugs
 - c. was a more stringent version of the *Food and Drug Regulations Act*
 - d. enacted labelling laws, but not sales laws, for drugs

Answer: b
Diff: 2

Type: MC
Page Reference: 49

- 138) The *Narcotic Control Act* came into effect in
- a. 1908
 - b. 1920
 - c. 1947
 - d. 1961

Answer: d
Diff: 2

Type: MC
Page Reference: 49

- 139) As a result of the *Narcotic Control Act* of 1961, _____.
- a. growers, sellers, exporters, and buyers of marijuana were subject to criminal prosecution
 - b. sellers, exporters, and buyers of cocaine and heroin were subject to criminal prosecution
 - c. all manufactured drug products needed to obtain a license for sale
 - d. both A and B

Answer: d
Diff: 2

Type: MC
Page Reference: 49

140) The *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* replaced which two pieces of previous legislation?

- a. The *Narcotic Control Act* and the *Food and Drugs Act*
- b. The *Narcotic Control Act* and the *Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act*
- c. The *Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act* and the *Food and Drugs Act*
- d. The *Opium and Drug Act* and the *Narcotic Control Act*

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 49

141) The “killer-weed” stories in the 1930s led to _____.

- a. an extensive highway beautification program
- b. antipesticide legislation during the 1940s
- c. regulation of marijuana cultivation and use
- d. an increase in systemic violence in Canadian cities

Answer: c

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 49

142) The *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* was enacted in _____.

- a. 1947
- b. 1961
- c. 1997
- d. 2007

Answer: c

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Reference: 49

143) The current legislation in Canada that controls the possession, production, selling, or importation of drugs, their precursors, and other substances is called the _____.

- a. *Food and Drugs Act*
- b. *Narcotic Control Act*
- c. *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*
- d. *Opium and Drug Act*

Answer: c

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 49

144) Opium, cocaine, and amphetamine are examples of _____ drugs.

- a. Schedule I
- b. Schedule II
- c. Schedule V
- d. Schedule VII

Answer: a

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Reference: 49

145) Cannabis (under 30 g) is a _____ drug.

- a. Schedule I
- b. Schedule II
- c. Schedule V
- d. Schedule VII

Answer: d

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 50

146) Which schedule of drugs is most restricted in Canada?

- a. Schedule I
- b. Schedule II
- c. Schedule III

d. Schedule IV

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 49

147) Classifications of drugs under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* are called

- a. schedules
- b. levels
- c. narcotics
- d. analogues

Answer: b

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 49

148) A substance that has a similar chemical structure to a drug is called _____.

- a. an analogue
- b. a equivalent
- c. a parallel
- d. a schedule

Answer: a

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Reference: 49

1) Cocaine has been used as a local anaesthetic in Canada.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 27

2) Water has the potential for being a psychoactive substance.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 27

3) All substances have the potential for toxicity.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 27

4) The question of drug safety depends on whether a drug can be toxic at low doses.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 27–28

5) If a drug is ED_{50} , it means the drug will become toxic if 50 mg of the drug is taken.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 28

6) Each effect produced by a particular drug will have its own dose-response curves.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 28

7) Examining the properties of a drug's effect is the same as examining the properties of the drug itself.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 28

8) If an LD₁₀₀ dose were to be given to a group of 50 mice, all of them would die.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 29

9) The margin of safety measure of a particular drug is a more conservative (in the direction of safety) measure of drug toxicity than the therapeutic index for that drug.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 29

10) The higher the margin of safety ratio, the more toxic the drug.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 29

11) A problem with street drugs is that the user doesn't know the toxicity risks until the drug has been used.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 29

12) The DAWN reporting program includes all emergency department patients in the United States.

- a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 31

13) Illegal drugs cause the largest number of deaths per year.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 32

14) According to DAWN statistics, it is far more common for drug-related deaths to be a result of monodrug rather than a result of polydrug use.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 32

15) The Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse (CCSA) routinely gathers data concerning drug-related medical emergencies in Canada, but these data are not as extensive as the DAWN statistics in the United States.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 31

16) In British Columbia in 2008, men outnumbered women two-to-one in terms of deaths due to illicit drugs.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 31

17) A patient mentions drinking eight glasses of vodka and gin during a drug-related ED visit. This is an example of an alcohol-in-combination DAWN case.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 31

18) Polydrug use refers to the use of a drug at different dosage levels from administration to administration.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 31

19) Multiple substance use is another name for polydrug use.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 31

20) Injecting heroin followed by snorting heroin is an example of polydrug use.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 31

21) DAWN statistics show that many emergencies involve drugs being taken in combination with alcohol.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 31

22) According to recent DAWN statistics, there has been a greater number of drug-related ED visits for prescription of OTC medications than of illicit drugs alone. Narcotic analgesics are on the rise.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 33

23) There are more fatalities from chronic smoking of tobacco than from illicit drug use.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 32

24) If an individual experiences drug tolerance, an increasing dose must be taken over time in order to maintain the same level of drug effect.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 34

25) Drug abusers take drug doses, which are well beyond the LD-response curve amounts.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 35

26) In most cases, the dosage levels taken by drug abusers would be lethal if taken by a first-time user.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 35

27) Tolerance is maximized when the user always takes the drug in the same setting.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 34–35

28) Drug tolerance is to setting as behavioural tolerance is to repetition.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 34–35

29) Behavioural tolerance is based on Pavlovian conditioning.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 35

30) The concept of physical dependence originates from observations of heroin abusers.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 36

31) The existence of physical dependence in a particular drug hinges upon the presence of physical withdrawal symptoms should the individual stop taking the drug.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 36

32) Withdrawal symptoms are approximately the same for every psychoactive drug.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 36

33) Continuing drug-taking behaviour in order to avoid withdrawal is one indication of physical dependence.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 36

34) Withdrawal symptoms involve symptoms generally opposite to the original effect of the drug.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 36

35) Most addicts completing the withdrawal process in its entirety do not become re-addicted.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 37

36) In an experiment discussed in the text, laboratory animals would choose cocaine over food even if the animal was starving to death.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 37–38

37) Someone cannot be both physically and psychologically dependent on a drug.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 36

38) The placental barrier protects a fetus from toxic substances in the mother.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 40

39) The greater the extent of drug-taking behaviour during pregnancy, the more likely there will be adverse consequences during labour and delivery.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 42

40) A dirty needle carries the risk of HIV infection but not of hepatitis infection.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 42

41) The *DSM-5* includes three diagnosis categories for substance-related disorders.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 39

42) Needle-exchange programs are available in all Canadian cities.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 42

43) Needle-exchange programs increase the prevalence of illicit drug use.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 42

44) Prescription drugs have little effect on pregnant woman and the newborn.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 41

45) All psychoactive drugs have the same adverse effects on the fetus.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 41

46) Fetal effects of methamphetamine are unknown but likely to be similar to the effects of cocaine—reducing normal fetal blood flow.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 41

47) There is a statistical association between the use of illicit drugs and crime.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 42

48) Violence resulting directly from the physiological effects of an injected drug is referred to as systemic violence.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 44

49) Tendencies toward violence have been observed during times of crack withdrawal as well as crack intoxication.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 44

50) The high price of illicit drugs on the street contributes to the incidence of economically compulsive violence.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 45

51) Systemic violence might include robbing a shopkeeper in order to get money to buy drugs.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 46

52) Under a laissez-faire philosophy, the government would assert little or no regulatory control with respect to drugs.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 47

53) The *Opium Act* was the first North American law that made opiates illegal.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 47

54) The smoking of opium was opposed at least in part because of its association with Chinese immigrants.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 47

55) Drug-taking behaviour was not viewed negatively in Canada until the *Food and Drug Regulations Act* came into effect in 1947.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 49

56) Currently in Canada, a contract, called a drug licence, is required to fabricate, package, label, distribute, import, wholesale, or test a drug.

- a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 49

57) The current legislation that controls the possession, production, selling, or importation of drugs is the *Narcotic Control Act*.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 49

58) Canada uses five “schedules” to classify controlled substances.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 49

59) In Canada, different amounts of cannabis and cannabis products are classified by different “schedules.”

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 50

60) Cocaine is an example of a Schedule I drug.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 49–50

61) Movies produced and released in the 1930s contributed to marijuana being made illegal.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Page Reference: 49

62) An analogue is a substance with a different chemical structure, but same effects, as another drug.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 49

63) Pablo Escobar created the first modern-day cocaine trafficking alliance.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Page Reference: 48