Mindful Continuing Education

Harm Reduction in Substance Misuse

1. Which of the following best describes harm reduction	1.	Which of the	e following	best describes	harm reduction
---	----	--------------	-------------	----------------	----------------

- A. expects people to follow a "clean & sober" lifestyle.
- B. is an abstinence based program.
- C. has a clear set of rules and regulations.
- D. some ways of using drugs are safer than others.

- A. 932,000
- B. 103,550
- C. 92,000
- D. 53,550

3. Harm reduction requires that interventions and policies designed to serve people who use substances

- A. are specific to the individual and community needs.
- B. follow the stages of change.
- C. allow for continued substance use.
- D. are coordinated with law enforcement.

4. A person in pre-contemplative stage of their substance use

- A. is considering that their behavior may be problematic.
- B. is ready to make a change around their problematic substance use.
- C. may be unaware that their behavior is problematic.
- D. has returned to their old behaviors around substance use.

5. Injection drug use accounts for ____ of all adolescent and adult HIV/AIDS cases.

- A. 25%
- B. 33%
- C. 50%
- D. 66%

6. Which of the following does harm reduction NOT do?

- A. minimize or ignore the harm and danger of substance use.
 B. empower people who use drugs.
 C. provide treatment resources to people who use drugs.
 D. recognize peoples social inequalities that may impact drug use.
 - 7. Prescription drug monitoring programs is an example of which of the following?
 - A. primary level prevention
 - B. secondary level prevention
 - C. tertiary level prevention
 - D. quaternary level prevention
 - 8. In 2020, how many people over the age of 12 had a substance use disorder in the past year?
 - A. 92.2 million
 - B. 53.5 million
 - C. 40.3 million
 - D. 32.2 million
 - 9. What is one reason why people who use drug do not access medical care?
 - A. they don't want help.
 - B. they like using drugs.
 - C. they don't think they have a problem.
 - D. they do not trust healthcare providers to maintain their privacy from law enforcement.
 - 10. Which of the following can prevent withdrawal symptoms and reduce cravings in opioid-addicted individuals?
 - A. MAT
 - B. CBT
 - C. Narcan
 - D. Methadone
 - 11. All the following behavioral therapies have shown to be effective for substance use treatment except for:
 - A. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
 - B. Contingency Management
 - C. Motivational Interviewing
 - D. Exposure Therapy
 - 12. Naloxone can quickly reverse an opioid overdose is also known as:

A. Suboxone B. Methadone C. Narcan D. Buprenorphine
13. Medication-assisted treatment works best when:
A. it is voluntary.B. it is mandatory.C. it is provided as a stand alone treatment.D. it is limited in its availability.
14. Needle and syringe access programs help to do what?
A. To increase sharing of injection equipment.B. To reduce the spread of blood-borne infectionsC. To increase substance use.D. To increase needlestick injuries.
15. Overdose prevention sites globally experience on average overdose fatalities/year.
A. 0 B. 100 C. 1000 D. 10,000
16. What can current available drug test strips detect?
A. fentanyl B. fentanyl & morphine C. fentanyl & amphetamines D. amphetamines & xylazine
17. What is the Good Samaritan Laws main goal?
 A. allow overdose dropoffs at emergency departments. B. increase naloxone access C. protect bystanders from criminal charges D. increase calls for medical assistance during an overdose.
18. Which of the following is an educational strategy to market evidence-based practices to healthcare providers and community stakeholders? A. Housing First

- B. Academic Detailing
 C. Recovery Ready Workplace
 D. MAT
- 19. Decreased absenteeism, increased productivity, increased workplace safety, and lower long-term healthcare costs are all benefits of this program.
- A. Housing First
- B. Academic Detailing
- C. Recovery Ready Workplace
- D. MAT
- 20. Harm reduction focuses on ___ rather than the prevention of substance use.
- A. the prevention of harm
- B. community safety
- C. economic benefits
- D. education

Copyright © 2025 Mindful Continuing Education

Visit us at https://www.mindfulceus.com