

# Mindful Continuing Education

## Navigating the Fentanyl Crisis in America

**1. Which of the following statements best explains the economic impact of the fentanyl crisis in the United States?**

- A. The fentanyl crisis primarily affects local economies rather than the national economy.
  - B. The fentanyl crisis has created significant economic challenges, costing the U.S. economy \$1.5 trillion in 2020.
  - C. The economic impact of the fentanyl crisis is largely isolated to healthcare costs and does not influence other sectors.
  - D. Economic effects from the fentanyl crisis have seen minimal changes since its introduction in the early 2000s.
- 

**2. How do racial and ethnic disparities influence opioid overdose death rates according to recent data?**

- A. Overdose death rates in 2022 were highest among Asian people.
  - B. Overdose death rates decreased across all racial and ethnic groups from 2021 to 2022.
  - C. American Indian and Alaska Native people experienced the highest overdose death rate and the largest percent increase.
  - D. Black Americans had a decrease in fatal opioid overdoses between 2021 and 2022.
- 

**3. Which harm reduction strategy involves the legality of using pre-obtained drugs under medical supervision to prevent overdoses?**

- A. Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT)
  - B. Naloxone Distribution
  - C. Overdose Prevention Sites
  - D. Fentanyl Test Strips
- 

**4. What is the main reason why fentanyl poses a significant risk compared to other opioids?**

- A. Fentanyl has a higher legal prescription rate compared to other opioids.
  - B. Fentanyl requires a specialized prescription process due to its minimal potency.
  - C. Fentanyl is often mixed with other drugs, increasing the risk of unintentional overdose.
  - D. Fentanyl is less expensive, making it the preferred choice for both medical and illegal use.
- 

**5. Which age group has seen the highest number of opioid overdose deaths in recent years, and what is the percentage of preventable deaths?**

- A. 15-24 year-olds, with 92% of deaths being preventable.

- B. 25-34 year-olds, with 50% of deaths being preventable.
  - C. 35-44 year-olds, with 71% of deaths being preventable.
  - D. 45-54 year-olds, with 83% of deaths being preventable.
- 

**6. Which is a major benefit of Buprenorphine in treating opioid use disorder (OUD)?**

- A. It completely blocks opioid receptors.
  - B. It can be prescribed and dispensed by doctor's offices.
  - C. It is taken monthly as an extended-release injection.
  - D. It causes withdrawal symptoms when terminating use.
- 

**7. Which type of stigma includes stereotypes and negative attitudes experienced as prejudice and discrimination?**

- A. Institutional stigma
  - B. Self-stigma
  - C. Public stigma
  - D. Structural stigma
- 

**8. Which behavioral therapy focuses on questioning and exploring recurring thoughts to eliminate negative and unhealthy ones?**

- A. Contingency Management
  - B. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
  - C. Motivational Interviewing
  - D. 12-step facilitation
- 

**9. What is one of the primary goals of Good Samaritan Laws?**

- A. To reduce the potential for opioid misuse
  - B. To protect those who call for overdose emergency help from legal action
  - C. To mandate treatment for all individuals with opioid use disorder
  - D. To eliminate all penalties for drug possession
- 

**10. What is one of the goals of community engagement in addressing the fentanyl crisis?**

- A. To create a legally regulated market for opioid sales
  - B. To reduce stigmatization of only health professionals
  - C. To use law enforcement to penalize all drug users
  - D. To improve health outcomes by involving diverse stakeholders
-