

# Continuing Education

## Pain Management and Opioid Dependence

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**Universal Activity #: 0178-0000-16-103-H04-P | 1.25 contact hours (.125 CEUs)**

**Initial Release Date: July 20, 2016 | Expires: April 20, 2019**

1. Which opioids are naturally occurring?
    - a. Fentanyl and morphine
    - b. Codeine and oxycodone
    - c. Morphine and codeine
    - d. Hydrocodone and morphine
  
  2. Which common effect associated with opioids is minimally affected by tolerance?
    - a. Constipation
    - b. Sedation
    - c. Analgesia
    - d. Nausea/vomiting
  
  3. Which of the following statements is true regarding physical dependence of opioids?
    - a. Physical dependence of opioids is synonymous to addiction and is preventable
    - b. Physical dependence of opioids may lead to withdrawal symptoms when opioid therapy is discontinued
    - c. Patients who experience physical dependence are likely misusing opioids
    - d. Patients who experience physical dependence usually require higher doses of opioid medications to achieve the same analgesic effects
  
  4. Which of the following is not one of the “3 Cs” associated with opioid addiction?
    - a. Loss of Control
    - b. Craving
    - c. Use despite negative Consequences
    - d. Constipation
  
  5. Which of the following scenarios is an example of opioid misuse?
    - a. Katie fell and twisted her ankle yesterday and her mother has an old prescription for hydrocodone-acetaminophen in the medicine cabinet. Katie has taken hydrocodone products in the past and decided to take some of her mother’s to relieve her pain.
    - b. Suze has a prescription for hydrocodone with the directions to take 1 tablet by mouth every 4 hours as needed for back pain. Yesterday, Suze pulled a muscle in her leg and is now taking her hydrocodone prescription for her leg pain.
    - c. Tracy has a prescription for oxycodone with instructions to take 1 tablet every 12 hours for pain. Lately, Tracy’s pain has increased and she isn’t getting relief from just taking 1 tablet every 12 hours. Tracy is a nurse and knows that patients take oxycodone more than every 12 hours so she starts adding an extra tablet each day when she needs it.
    - d. All of these scenarios are examples of opioid misuse
  
  6. The combination of opioids and what other drug class is the most common cause of polysubstance overdose deaths in the United States?
    - a. Benzodiazepines
    - b. Anticonvulsants
    - c. Stimulants
    - d. Immunosuppressants
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**QUIZ – PAIN MANAGEMENT AND OPIOID DEPENDENCE | ACPE#: 0178-0000-16-103-H04-P**

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7. Which of the following is true regarding Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs)?
- PDMPs are required to be used by prescribers of opioids
  - The use of PDMPs has led to a decrease in the dispensing of opioids
  - PDMPs are universal and do not vary from state to state
  - All of the above are true regarding PDMPs
8. Which of the following is an opioid agonist used in the treatment of addiction?
- Morphine
  - Buprenorphine
  - Methadone
  - Naltrexone
9. Which of the following is *not* used as a category for pain intensity?
- mild
  - moderate
  - severe
  - ultimate
10. Opioids are widely feared compounds because:
- They decrease bone density
  - They are associated with abuse and addiction
  - They can potentially cause Red Man Syndrome if they are infused too quickly
  - They suppress the immune system
11. \_\_\_\_\_ has been an established antidote for opioid overdose for decades.
- Purging
  - Alcohol
  - Naloxone
  - Vitamin C
12. Which of the following is *not* a barrier that limits access to naloxone for outpatient distribution?
- Access to products
  - Funding and reimbursement
  - Legal barriers
  - Fear of outpatient employee abuse and misuse
13. What is the brand name of the first FDA approved hand-held naloxone auto-injector?
- Evzio
  - Eliquis
  - Evista
  - Effexor

## Participant Information:

AL License # \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

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How long did it take you to read the article and complete this test?

\_\_\_\_\_ hours \_\_\_\_\_ minutes

My signature certifies that I have independently taken this CE examination.

\_\_\_\_\_

## CE Assessment Answers

Please circle your answers (one answer per question)

1.	A	B	C	D
2.	A	B	C	D
3.	A	B	C	D
4.	A	B	C	D
5.	A	B	C	D
6.	A	B	C	D
7.	A	B	C	D
8.	A	B	C	D
9.	A	B	C	D
10.	A	B	C	D
11.	A	B	C	D
12.	A	B	C	D
13.	A	B	C	D

## Program Evaluation – Must be completed for credit.

Please rate the following items on a scale from 1 (poor) to 4 (excellent).

- |                                   |   |   |   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Overall quality of the article | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2. Relevance to pharmacy practice | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 3. Value of the content           | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

Please answer each question, marking whether you agree or disagree.

4. This course met the learning objectives.  Agree  Disagree
5. The article did not promote a particular product or company.  Yes  No

### Impact of the Activity

The information presented (check all that apply):

6.  Reinforced my current practice/treatment habits  Will improve my practice/patient outcomes  
 Provided new ideas or information I expect to use  Adds to my knowledge
7. Will the information presented cause you to make any changes in how you do your job?  Yes  No
8. How committed are you to making these changes?  
 (Not committed) 1 2 3 4 (Very committed).
9. Do you feel future activities on this subject matter are necessary and/or important?  Yes  No

### Follow-Up

As part of our ongoing quality-improvement effort, we would like to be able to contact you in the event we conduct a follow-up survey to assess the impact of our educational interventions on professional practice. Are you willing to participate in such a survey?

- Yes  No



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