

Cheap Nursing CEUs

Clinical Drug Testing in Primary Care

Chapter 1 - Introduction

1. Drug tests target only specific drugs or drug classes and can detect substances only when they are present above predetermined thresholds.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

2. When combined with a patient's history, collateral information from a spouse or other family member, questionnaires, biological markers, and clinical judgement, drug testing provides information that:

- A. Prevents dangerous medication interactions during surgery or other medical procedures.
 - B. Identifies women who are pregnant, or who want to become pregnant, and are using drugs or alcohol.
 - C. Identifies a relapse to substance use.
 - D. All of the above.
-

3. Substance dependence refers to a maladaptive pattern of substance use manifested by recurrent and significant adverse consequences related to the repeated use of substances.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

4. The Federal mandatory guidelines recommend that the initial screening test identify the presence of all of the following commonly abused drugs or their metabolites, except for:

- A. Amphetamines
 - B. MDMA
 - C. Cocaine metabolites
 - D. Marijuana metabolites
-

5. Drug testing in SUD treatment is:

- A. Part of the initial assessment of a patient being evaluated for a diagnosis of an SUD.
- B. A way to monitor the patient's use of illicit substances or adherence to pharmacotherapy treatment for SUDs.

- C. A way to assess the efficacy of the treatment plan.
 - D. All of the above.
-

Chapter 2 - Terminology and Essential Concepts in Drug Testing

6. Screening tests do all of the following, except:

- A. Indicate the presence or absence of a substance or its metabolite.
 - B. Indicate the presence of a cross-reacting, chemically similar substance.
 - C. Measure the quantity of the drug or alcohol or its metabolite present in the specimen.
 - D. Screening tests do all of the above.
-

7. Screening POCT immunoassay testing devices are available for all of the following, except:

- A. Urine.
 - B. Oral fluids.
 - C. Blood.
 - D. Screening POCT immunoassay testing devices are available for all of the above.
-

8. Confirmatory tests usually:

- A. Provide quantitative concentrations of specific substances or their metabolites in the specimen.
 - B. Have high specificity and sensitivity.
 - C. Can identify specific drugs within drug classes.
 - D. All of the above.
-

9. Even if the patient or a family member affirms that drug use occurred, a confirmation drug test is required.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

10. All of the following are the most common technologies used to perform the confirmatory tests, except for:

- A. Immunoassay testing
 - B. Gas chromatography / mass spectrometry
 - C. Liquid chromatography / mass spectrometry
 - D. Tandem mass spectrometry
-

11. If the test incorrectly detects the presence of the drug when none is present, it is known as a:

- A. True positive
 - B. False positive
 - C. True negative
 - D. False negative
-

12. The window of detection depends on:

- A. Chemical properties of the substances for which the test is being performed.
 - B. Individual metabolism rates and excretion routes.
 - C. The individual's health, diet, weight, gender, fluid intake, and pharmacogenomic profile.
 - D. All of the above.
-

13. Drug metabolites usually remain in the body longer than do the parent drugs.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

14. Which of the following is most likely to contain the drug's metabolites, rather than the parent drug?

- A. Blood
 - B. Oral fluid
 - C. Urine
 - D. All of the above
-

15. The Federal cutoff concentrations should also be used for clinical use.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

16. Substances other than the drug to be detected may also cross-react with the antibody and produce a false-positive result.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

17. The drug test panels are designed to:

- A. Monitor adherence to pain treatment plans.
 - B. Detect use of nonprescribed pain medications.
 - C. Screen for use of illicit drugs.
 - D. All of the above.
-

18. It is just as important to know what a urine drug screen will not detect as it is to know what it will detect.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

19. Which of the following is the most widely used test matrix?

- A. Urine
 - B. Blood
 - C. Oral fluid
 - D. Hair
-

20. No one adulterant, with the exception of strong acids, bases, oxidizers, and reducing agents, can mask the presence of all drugs.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

21. Specimen adulteration should be suspected if the pH level of urine is:

- A. Less than 4.5 or greater than 11.0.
 - B. Less than 3.0 or greater than 11.0.
 - C. Less than 4.5 or greater than 9.0.
 - D. Less than 3.0 or greater than 9.0.
-

Chapter 3 - Preparing for Drug Testing

22. Which matrix has the longest window of detection?

- A. Meconium
 - B. Hair
 - C. Sweat
 - D. Blood
-

23. Drugs may be incorporated into hair from external sources, such as mechanical contact between the hair and the drug.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

24. Use of commercial adulterants or mouthwashes do not interfere with the immunoassay of oral fluid specimens if the products are used more than _____ before specimen collection.

- A. 2 hours
 - B. 60 minutes
 - C. 30 minutes
 - D. 5 minutes
-

25. Drug testing of oral fluids detects drug use during the previous _____, regardless of the route of administration.

- A. 4 - 12 hours
 - B. 12 - 24 hours
 - C. 24 - 48 hours
 - D. 12 - 48 hours
-

26. The sweat patch should be worn for at least _____, but no longer than 7 days.

- A. 12 hours
 - B. 48 hours
 - C. 3 days
 - D. 5 days
-

27. Which of the following is not proper procedure for applying the sweat patch?

- A. The skin should be thoroughly cleaned with soap and water.
 - B. The skin should be swabbed well with alcohol.
 - C. The patch should be applied to the skin by the patient.
 - D. All of the above are proper procedures for applying the patch.
-

28. In general, blood has a longer detection period than urine.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

29. Drug metabolites can be detected in the hair shaft approximately _____ days after drug ingestion.

- A. 2 - 3
 - B. 7 - 10
 - C. 10 - 14
 - D. 14 - 21
-

30. Hair testing appears to be most reliable for detecting:

- A. Prior frequent, heavy use of cocaine, opioids, amphetamine, PCP, and Ecstasy.
 - B. Very recent use of cocaine, opioids, amphetamine, PCP, and Ecstasy.
 - C. Occasional use of cocaine, opioids, amphetamine, PCP, and Ecstasy.
 - D. All of the above.
-

31. Hair analysis can often distinguish between heroin and morphine use.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

32. Hair testing for alcohol is inappropriate, as alcohol does not incorporate into hair.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

33. Studies have shown that concentrations of drugs in hair can be affected by variations in:

- A. Melanin content
 - B. Hygiene
 - C. Cosmetic hair treatments
 - D. All of the above
-

34. Alcohol will be detectable in breath as long as it is present in blood.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

35. Research shows that meconium provides a record of neonate exposure and maternal substance use during which trimester of gestation?

- A. The third trimester
 - B. The second trimester
 - C. The first trimester
 - D. The entire gestational period
-

36. Collection of a meconium specimen must be made before the neonate passes the first formed stool, which generally occurs within 7 days for full-term babies.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

37. Which of the following is not an advantage of laboratory tests over POCTs?

- A. Laboratory tests generally have a higher degree of precision.
 - B. Laboratory tests have faster turnaround time.
 - C. Laboratory tests can provide information on specific drugs used.
 - D. Laboratory tests may offer quantitation of drugs and/or metabolites.
-

38. The FDA has approved POCT devices for testing all of the following, except:

- A. Blood
 - B. Urine
 - C. Breath
 - D. Oral fluid
-

39. The principle advantage of POCTs is that the results are available in approximately 60 minutes.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

40. Most studies suggest that POCTs are a reliable method to screen for drugs of abuse and that the results are comparable to those from automated immunoassays and GC/MS.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

41. POCT devices provide presumptive results only and a sample needs to be sent for confirmatory testing at a laboratory.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

Chapter 4 - Drug Testing in Primary Care

42. Current clinical guidelines recommend the use of drug tests for pain management with opioids to help:

- A. Guide decisions about prescribing scheduled medications.
 - B. Revise treatment regimens.
 - C. Decide when to initiate or refer for substance abuse treatment.
 - D. All of the above.
-

43. Patients may not disclose which of the following?

- A. All the medications prescribed by other providers or over-the-counter medications and herbal products.
 - B. That they take medications prescribed for other people.
 - C. If they have stopped taking their medications.
 - D. All of the above.
-

44. SUD screening and assessment of a pregnant woman can identify an SUD early enough for intervention and for preventing, minimizing, or at the very least preparing for serious problems for the fetus or neonate.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

45. Women have the right to refuse drug testing, however, if drug abuse is suspected that is contributing to child abuse, report to child protective services is necessary.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

46. Which of the following may suggest current or past alcohol misuse or dependence?

- A. Liver enzyme abnormalities
 - B. Hepatitis B antibodies
 - C. Hepatitis C antibodies
 - D. All of the above
-

47. Prior to testing, which of the following should be explained to the patient?

- A. The reason for performing drug testing.
 - B. Use of the test results.
 - C. The drug tests and the results will become part of the patient's record.
 - D. All of the above.
-

48. Explicit consent from the patient for drug testing is required in primary care settings.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

49. Product inserts should be the basis for written protocols and used as directions when collecting and testing specimens and reporting results.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

50. A drug test result can reveal:

- A. That a specimen is negative, positive, adulterated, substituted, or dilute.
 - B. The amount of drug ingested by the patient, and whether a therapeutic level has been achieved.
 - C. The patient's level of intoxication, impairment, or severity of abuse.
 - D. A diagnosis of an SUD.
-

51. If the second specimen using the same or a different matrix is negative, it refutes the scientific validity of the first test.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

52. An invalid laboratory test result for urine can be caused by which of the following factors?

- A. A physiological inconsistency between the patient's urine creatinine and specific gravity.
 - B. The possible presence of chromium (VI).
 - C. The possible presence of surfactant.
 - D. All of the above.
-

53. An invalid test result is definitive proof of specimen tampering.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

54. For patients receiving medications, particularly opioids, with abuse potential, drug tests can be done:

- A. Randomly.
 - B. Before providing prescription refills.
 - C. If the patient exhibits aberrant behavior.
 - D. Any of the above.
-

Chapter 5 - Urine Drug Testing for Specific Substances

55. All of the following methods of drug use are detectable in urine samples almost immediately, except for:

- A. When smoked.

- B. When taken orally.
 - C. When injected.
 - D. All of the above are immediately detectable in urine samples.
-

56. Most substances of abuse are detectable in urine for approximately:

- A. 24 hours
 - B. 2 - 4 days
 - C. 3 - 5 days
 - D. 7 - 10 days
-

57. The urine specimen temperature should be recorded within _____ of collection and the temperature should be between 90 degrees Fahrenheit and 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

- A. 10 minutes
 - B. 8 minutes
 - C. 4 minutes
 - D. 1 minute
-

58. Pyridinium chlorochromate (PCC) is an oxidizing agent that can affect test results for:

- A. Morphine
 - B. Cocaine metabolites
 - C. Amphetamine
 - D. All of the above
-

59. Which of the following may be a reason for a diluted urine sample other than tampering?

- A. If the patient is taking a diuretic.
 - B. If the patient is eating a strict vegetarian diet.
 - C. If the patient is maintaining a high state of hydration.
 - D. All of the above.
-

60. Urine drug tests for alcohol indicate recent ingestion and can identify long-term abuse.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

61. Adderall is an amphetamine and will result in a positive test for amphetamine.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

62. The approximate window of detection for a single use of marijuana is:

- A. Up to 3 days
 - B. Up to 4 days
 - C. Up to 10 days
 - D. 30 - 36 days
-

63. THC metabolites have been detected in urine specimens after a person has ingested which of the following legal food products?

- A. Hemp seed oil
 - B. Hemp seed flour
 - C. Hemp seed liquor
 - D. All of the above
-

64. The original employment-related and clinical cutoff concentration for morphine and codeine was increased from 300 ng/mL to 2,000 ng/mL to avoid positive test results from poppy seed consumption, often cited as the "poppy seed defense."

- A. True
 - B. False
-

65. Collection of a specimen for inhalants requires that the specimen be appropriately and rapidly sealed to ensure that the volatile inhalants are not lost.

- A. True
 - B. False
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