Cheap Nursing CEUs

Prescription Opioid Medications and Abuse

1. The nurse is providing a class to nursing students about pain. How would the nurse define pain to the students?

A. An unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage.
B. An objective experience that is defined by a pain rating scale.
C. An unpleasant sensation that can only be treated with medications.
D. An unpleasant sensation for a short duration and in a specific location.

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2. The nurse is providing a class to nursing students on chronic pain management. Which example describes chronic pain?

A. A patient admitted to the hospital for a broken arm
B. A patient experiencing joint pain from arthritis
C. A patient who burned their hand while cooking
D. A patient in active labor

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3. What objective data can indicate a patient is experiencing pain?

A. Rating pain using a pain scale
B. Describing their pain
C. Grimacing and guarding
D. Decreased heart rate

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4. A patient diagnosed with liver failure is pleasantly eating dinner while watching their favorite TV show. When asked to rate their pain on a scale of 0 to 10, the patient rates their pain as a "9". The nurse concludes that the patient's pain rating is:

A. Not accurate due to the patient's lack of nonverbal pain behaviors
B. What the patient says it is
C. In anticipation of future pain
D. Not accurate due to the lack of understand of the pain scale

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5. A patient states they have been taking a NSAID medication frequently for the past several days to reduce their headache. What side effect would the nurse be concerned about?

A. Tolerance
B. Respiratory depression
C. Constipation

D. Gastrointestinal bleeding

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6. Which of the following is a non-opioid analgesic?

A. Acetaminophen
B. Morphine
C. Fentanyl
D. Oxycodone

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7. The nurse is caring for a patient experiencing chronic pain related to their cancer diagnosis. The nurse knows that which factor can contribute to the way the patient perceives and expresses their pain?

A. History of smoking
B. Patient reports no new injuries
C. Family history of cancer
D. Patient reports feelings of increased anxiety

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8. The nurse is caring for a patient admitted after a car accident. What symptoms indicate the patient is experiencing acute pain?

A. Fear of reinjury
B. Decreased mobility and activities of daily living
C. Sleep disturbances and restlessness
D. Depression and anxiety

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9. The nurse is assessing a patient who is recovering after back surgery. The patient is receiving morphine regularly for postoperative pain management. The nurse knows to look out for what serious side effect when administering morphine?

A. Respiratory depression
B. Nausea and vomiting
C. Constipation
D. Itching

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10. The CDC advises which of the following recommendations for using opioids as pain management?

A. Opioids should always be used for chronic pain
B. Avoid opioids in patients younger than 18 years old
C. Patients should immediately stop opioids to prevent dependence
D. Opioids can be used for any type of pain

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11. A nurse is teaching a course to nursing students on opioid use disorder. The nurse explains that signs of opioid use disorder can include which of the following?

A. Increased libido
B. Weight gain
C. Specific food cravings
D. Isolation from friends and family

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12. A new nurse is working in the emergency department. The nurse knows that patients admitted for opioid withdrawal can experience what symptoms?

A. Constipation
B. Drowsiness
C. Diaphoresis
D. Bradycardia

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13. A nurse is caring for a patient admitted for opioid withdrawal symptoms. The patient expresses a desire to seek treatment for opioid use disorder. What education can the nurse provide regarding medications used for opioid use disorder treatment?

A. Any healthcare provider can prescribe methadone for opioid use disorder
B. Buprenorphine has the potential for adverse reactions with benzodiazepines
C. Methadone and buprenorphine can only be used for short-term treatment
D. Medications are the only option for opioid use disorder treatment

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14. A charge nurse is teaching a course on opioid diversion prevention to their staff. The nurse explains that which part of the medication distribution and administration process is the most common time for diversion to occur?

A. When wasting controlled medications
B. When administering medications to patients
C. When accessing the medication dispensing unit
D. When reconstituting controlled medications

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15. A nurse suspects opioid diversion is occurring on their unit. What behavior would indicate that a colleague may be diverting controlled medications?

A. Increased interest in social work activities
B. Taking responsibility for medication errors
C. Asking colleagues to witness wasted medications
D. Failure to document wasted medications

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16. According to the CDC, what was the first wave of the opioid epidemic in the United States?

A. Opioid overdoses and deaths involving synthetic opioid use
B. Opioid overdoses and deaths involving the misuse of prescription opioids
C. Opioid overdose and deaths involving heroin use
D. Opioid overdose and deaths involving natural opioid use

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17. A nurse is interested in getting involved in their local community's efforts to fight the opioid epidemic. When researching initiatives to decrease opioid use disorder rates, the nurse advocates for which recommendation?

A. Promoting the use of opioids with benzodiazepines to treat pain
B. Providing naloxone access to only healthcare professionals
C. Promoting education on opioid use disorder and treatment options
D. Prescribing methadone to all patients who suffer from opioid use disorder

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18. The nurse knows that distraction can be especially helpful in which patient population when used as a non-pharmacological pain management strategy?

A. Pediatric patients
B. Elderly patients
C. Nonverbal patients
D. Postoperative patients

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19. The nurse is caring for a patient who is complaining of chronic hip pain for several years. The patient expresses frustration that their pain medications are not relieving the pain and asks the nurse if physical therapy could help improve their pain. The nurse provides what education about physical therapy as a non-pharmacological pain intervention?

A. "Physical therapy is most effective when used with pain medications."
B. "Physical therapy can be done on your own in any environment."
C. "Physical therapy is best used to treat acute pain."
D. "Physical therapy can improve your strength and flexibility."

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20. The nurse is teaching a patient with chronic pain how to use guided imagery as a non-pharmacological pain intervention. Which statement by the patient expresses their understanding of guided imagery?

A. "I should choose a quiet place without distractions."
B. "I should only practice guided imagery at home before bed."
C. "The goal of guided imagery is to eliminate my pain."
D. "I should practice guided imagery for one hour each day."

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