Pre/Post-Assessment Form (29 October 2007)

Treatnet Training Volume C, Module 2:
Opioids: Basics of Addiction; Opiate Agonist, Partial Agonist, and Antagonist Therapies

Please complete the following pre/post-assessment form. Your responses are completely confidential. The goal of these assessments is to evaluate the effectiveness of the capacity building program and the training activities, not to evaluate you personally. Your responses are very important to us. Please do not hesitate to ask the trainer if you have any questions.

Name:_____

Name of your Centre:_____

Volume C, Module 2: Opioids: Basics of Addiction; Opiate Agonist, Partial Agonist, and Antagonist Therapies

1. Which of the following drugs are full Mu opioid agonists:

    a. ☐ Heroin

    b. ☐ Methadone

    c. ☐ Buprenorphine

    d. ☐ Nalterexone

    e. ☐ A and B

2. Which of the following statements is most accurate:

    a. ☐ Almost 100% of people who try heroin become addicted

    b. ☐ Heroin is only addictive if injected

    c. ☐ Approximately 25%-35% of regular heroin users become addicted

    d. ☐ Untreated heroin withdrawal symptoms are frequently fatal

3. For someone with a severe level of opiate dependency, the most effective medication to reduce withdrawal symptoms is:

    a. ☐ Methadone

b. ☐ Buprenorphine

    c. ☐ Lofexidine

    d. ☐ Naltrexone

4. An initial dose of methadone for an opiate-dependent individual is generally:

    a. ☐ 1-3 mg

    b. ☐ 100-150 mg

    c. ☐ 20-30 mg

    d. ☐ Should be determined using an algorithm involving age, body weight, and years of opiate use.

5. One of the reasons that buprenorphine has a better safety profile than methadone is that buprenorphine:

    a. ☐ Decreases body temperature

    b. ☐ Does not suppress respiration

    c. ☐ Does not produce seizures

    d. ☐ Is safer for pregnant women