

Heroin Update Post Test  
Text: Heroin By: Humberto Fernandez  
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A. THE DISCOVERY OF OPIUM AND THE CHINA TRADE

01. The earliest written history of humanity's romance with the opium poppy is found in the writings of the:
  - a. Chinese.
  - b. Sumerians,
  - c. Peruvians.
  - d. Indians (India).
02. The first opium overdose was recorded by:
  - a. Discorides.
  - b. Galen.
  - c. Mathew.
  - d. none of the above
03. The addictive fruit of the poppy reached China in approximately the \_\_\_\_\_ century AD.
  - a. fifth
  - b. sixth
  - c. seventh
  - d. none of the above
04. The Chinese government ban on opium smoking in 1796, making opium smoking a capital offense:
  - a. eliminated opium smoking during this century.
  - b. did little to curb the spread of the drug throughout the country.
  - c. resulted in an increase in opium smoking.
  - d. none of the above
05. The legalization of opium importation by China occurred in:
  - a. 1796.
  - b. 1858.
  - c. 1900.
  - d. 1906.
06. Morphine, derived from processed opium, was discovered by:
  - a. Merck.
  - b. Seturner.
  - c. Rosengarten.
  - d. Wright.
07. In Europe and the United States the preferred way of using opium was:
  - a. smoking.
  - b. powder.
  - c. liquid.
  - d. none of the above

B. THE HISTORY OF HEROIN: HEROIN IN AMERICA AND THE WORLD TRADE

08. The use of laudanum and patent remedies enabled Europeans and Americans to become legally addicted to products they could purchase:
- over the counter.
  - by mail order.
  - both a. and b. above
  - none of the above
09. Surveys between 1878 and 1885 indicated that the rate of addiction was \_\_\_\_\_ addicts per 1,000.
- 0.56
  - 2.04
  - 4.59
  - none of the above
10. The 1874 discovery of heroin was by:
- Merck.
  - Seturner.
  - Rosengarten.
  - Wright.
11. By the turn of the century (1900) the estimated number of addicts in the United States was:
- 100,000.
  - 200,000.
  - 250,000.
  - 500,000.
12. The Foster Bill was the direct predecessor to the Harrison Act and was designed to:
- make the record keeping so cumbersome that it might discourage the importation of drugs.
  - provide criminal prosecution for addicts.
  - both a. and b. above
  - none of the above
13. The case of the United States v. Dorneus:
- ended the importation of morphine.
  - controlled the use of morphine for the treatment of addiction.
  - restricted the use of morphine without prescription.
  - none of the above
14. The result of Anslinger's Federal Bureau of Narcotics domestic enforcement effort was a reduction in the U.S. addict population to \_\_\_\_\_ by 1945.
- 10,000
  - 20,000
  - 50,000
  - 100,000

#### C. THE PHARMACOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF HEROIN USE

15. In the manufacture of heroin, the chemist first heats raw opium in a large oil drum filled with water, stirring with a wooden stick or paddle until it dissolves, then adds:
- ordinary lime fertilizer.
  - ordinary lye.
  - concentrated ammonia.
  - none of the above
16. In the fourth stage of its manufacture, heroin is placed in a large flask and dissolved in alcohol. As \_\_\_\_\_ is added to the solution, tiny white flakes begin to form.
- ether

- b. hydrochloric acid
- c. both a. and b. above
- d. none of the above

17. In Manhattan during 1995, the DEA made undercover purchases of \$10 bags that were \_\_\_\_\_ percent heroin.

- a. 4
- b. 71
- c. 79
- d. 94

18. In 1974, \_\_\_\_\_ and Candice Pert discovered that there were opiate receptors located in the brain.

- a. Johns Hopkins
- b. Avram Goldstein
- c. Solomon Snyder
- d. none of the above

19. The body's endogenous morphines:

- a. are not addictive.
- b. have unknown addiction potential.
- c. are addictive.
- d. none of the above

20. A secondary phase of protracted (withdrawal) symptoms can last for:

- a. several days.
- b. several weeks.
- c. several months.
- d. several years.

21. Overdosage is treated with:

- a. stimulants.
- b. chilling the body.
- c. narcotic antagonists
- d. all of the above

#### D. THE PSYCHOLOGY AND CULTURE OF THE HEROIN ADDICT

22. Dr. Lawrence Kolb wrote in the 1920's that the origin of addiction is:

- a. thrill seeking.
- b. lack of breast feeding.
- c. learned pain avoidance.
- d. stemming from the first year of life.

23. The traditionalists, and Dr. Roy Spungin believed that the origin of addiction is:

- a. thrill seeking.
- b. lack of breast feeding.
- c. learned pain avoidance.
- d. stemming from the first year of life.

24. Babies from the 1950's and 1960's may have developed \_\_\_\_\_ as a result of not being breast fed.

- a. addiction
- b. workaholism.

- c. both a. and b. above
- d. none of the above

25. In predominately white cultures, heroin use can be seen as a:

- a. form of rebellion.
- b. right of passage.
- c. both a. and b. above
- d. none of the above

26. For people of color born into inner-city culture, heroin use can be seen as a:

- a. form of rebellion.
- b. right of passage.
- c. both a. and b. above
- d. none of the above

27. Heroin can be seen as a social lubricant.

- a. True
- b. False

28. The methadone clinic offers the addict an opportunity to:

- a. establish relationships with fellow addicts
- b. establish relationships based on drug-seeking behaviors.
- c. both a. and b. above
- d. none of the above

#### E. CASE HISTORIES: HEROIN ADDICTION

29. Frank attended:

- a. public school.
- b. private school.
- c. parochial school.
- d. none of the above

30. Frank began \_\_\_\_\_ when he was about 12 – 13 years.

- a. smoking cigarettes
- b. drinking
- c. smoking marijuana
- d. using heroin

31. In response to a May, 1971 Time magazine article, Frank traveled to:

- a. New York.
- b. Greenwich Village.
- c. Chicago.
- d. California.

32. While signed on with a program in Millburn, New Jersey between 1972 and 1977, Frank learned he preferred \_\_\_\_\_ to other drugs.

- a. cocaine
- b. benzodiazepines
- c. methadone
- d. alcohol

33. To obtain heroin, Frank began:

- a. robbing convenience stores.
- b. breaking into houses.

- c. selling drugs.
- d. none of the above

34. Frank's family planned an intervention and shipped him off to a:

- a. mental hospital.
- b. therapeutic community.
- c. Minnesota model program.
- d. none of the above

35. Frank's relapse after ten years of sobriety began with:

- a. Nicotine.
- b. Caffeine.
- c. wine.
- d. cocaine.

36. In 1989 Frank entered a:

- a. mental hospital.
- b. therapeutic community.
- c. Minnesota model program.
- d. none of the above

37. By 1991, Frank started seeing the woman to whom he is now married, during a period of:

- a. abstinence.
- b. relapse.

38. Most methadone programs prefer the addict to be free of all secondary drug use for at least \_\_\_\_\_ before they will consider him or her for reentry into a total-abstinence recovery process.

- a. 90 days
- b. 6 months
- c. 1 year
- d. 2 years

39. Frank's last and final treatment was at:

- a. Dismas House.
- b. Arm's Acres.
- c. the Millburn, New Jersey methadone clinic.
- d. Beth Israel's Stuyvesant Square treatment facility.

#### F. TREATMENT FOR HEROIN ADDICTION: THE BEHAVIORAL MODEL

40. The majority of patients in the Public Health Service Narcotic Hospital in Lexington, Kentucky were:

- a. federal prisoners incarcerated under the sentencing guidelines of the Harrison Narcotic Act of 1914.
- b. voluntary patients who underwent a recommended six-month treatment program.
- c. none of the above

41. The mark of the advent of Alcoholics Anonymous is:

- a. the founding of Charles B. Towns Hospital in New York.
- b. the founding of Hazelden.
- c. Dr. Bob's last drink.
- d. Bill Wilson's last drink.

42. The Hazelden Foundation was initially envisioned as a treatment center for:

- a. Catholic priests.
- b. Protestant clergymen.

- c. both a. and b. above
- d. none of the above

43. The Minnesota Model began at:

- a. Johnson Institute
- b. Willmar State Hospital.
- c. Hazelden.
- d. none of the above

44. Although Hazelden's reputation was built on treating alcoholics, since the late 1980's the center has become known for its treatment of patients addicted to heroin.

- a. True
- b. False

45. The heroin addict who enters treatment at Haight Ashbury is usually in some state of withdrawal and is treated with:

- a. drug free detoxification.
- b. clonidine.
- c. both a. and b. above
- d. none of the above

46. Haight Ashbury uses urine tests:

- a. to police or discharge patients.
- b. as a diagnostic to see where the patient is in his or her recovery program.
- c. both a. and b. above
- d. none of the above

47. Treatment is worth the money due to:

- a. cost benefits.
- b. impact on society.
- c. both a. and b. above
- d. none of the above

#### G. THE POLITICS OF METHADONE MAINTENANCE

48. Methadone is a(n):

- a. morphine metabolite.
- b. synthetic opioid compound.
- c. heroin derivative.
- d. none of the above

49. There are currently \_\_\_\_\_ Americans who use heroin regularly.

- a. 120,000 to 250,000
- b. 250,000 to 500,000
- c. 500,000 to 750,000
- d. 750,000 to one million

50. Approximately \_\_\_\_\_ heroin users are treated in some form of methadone maintenance program.

- a. 12,000
- b. 50,000
- c. 100,000
- d. 120,000

51. Methadone was first synthesized:

- a. by accident.

- b. as a treatment for opiate addiction.
- c. during World War II when supplies of morphine started running low.
- d. all of the above

52. The concept of maintaining heroin addicts with a daily supply of opiates began in:

- a. 1912.
- b. 1913.
- c. 1919.
- d. 1960.

53. In a study conducted over a five year period in the San Francisco Bay Area, it was found that the leading cause of addicts being unable to access treatment was:

- a. inability to pay.
- b. fear of being reported to police.
- c. both a. and b. above
- d. none of the above

54. Methadone patients:

- a. do not want to be hassled with counseling efforts.
- b. just want to drink their methadone and go.
- c. both a. and b. above
- d. none of the above

#### H. CASE HISTORIES: METHADONE MAINTENANCE

55. At the age of fourteen, Allison tried \_\_\_\_\_ in order to feel part of the crowd.

- a. marijuana
- b. methamphetamine
- c. heroin
- d. cocaine

56. Mitchell estimates that he has spent about \_\_\_\_\_ in prison.

- a. 2 months
- b. 25 months
- c. 25 years
- d. none of the above

#### I. PHARMACOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO HEROIN ADDICTION TREATMENT

57. Since the early 1980's, the worldwide production of cocaine and heroin has:

- a. declined.
- b. remained the same.
- c. more than doubled.
- d. none of the above

58. Researchers concluded, "Buprenorphine was as effective as methadone \_\_\_\_\_ mg/day and both were superior to methadone 20 mg/day in reducing illicit opiate use and maintaining patients in treatment for 25 weeks.

- a. 20
- b. 40
- c. 60
- d. 80

59. Buprenorphine reportedly causes \_\_\_\_\_ euphoria than methadone.

- a. less
- b. the same amount

- c. more
- d. none of the above

60. LAAM's effects are longer lasting, usually:

- a. twenty-four hours.
- b. forty-eight to seventy-two hours.
- c. seventy-two to ninety-six hours.
- d. none of the above

#### J. HEROIN AND THE AIDS EPIDEMIC

61. Injection drug use is the \_\_\_\_\_ frequently reported risk behavior among AIDS patients.

- a. most
- b. second most
- c. third most
- d. none of the above

62. In 1995 the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta reported that \_\_\_\_\_ percent of all AIDS cases were IDU's (intravenous drug users), their heterosexual partners, and children whose mothers were IDU's or sex partners of IDU's.

- a. 24
- b. 36
- c. 54
- d. 76

63. \_\_\_\_\_ leads the nation in needle exchange prosecutions.

- a. Boston
- b. New Jersey
- c. Alameda County
- d. none of the above

64. Since the law was changed in Connecticut, the sharing of needles has decreased \_\_\_\_\_ percent.

- a. 26
- b. 39
- c. 43
- d. 47

#### K. ORGANIZED CRIME, HEROIN DISTRIBUTION AND THE WAR ON DRUGS

65. The Interdepartmental Committee on Narcotics found that the majority of addicts live in all the following cities EXCEPT:

- a. New York.
- b. Los Angeles.
- c. San Diego.
- d. Chicago.

66. At the end of WWII, America's heroin addict population was estimated to be:

- a. 20,000.
- b. 60,000.
- c. 150,000.
- d. 500,000.

67. By 1965, America's heroin population of heroin addicts was estimated to be:

- a. 20,000.
- b. 60,000.



- c. 150,000.
  - d. 500,000.
68. By 1970, America's heroin population of heroin addicts was estimated to be:
- a. 20,000.
  - b. 60,000.
  - c. 150,000.
  - d. 500,000.
69. Dr. David Smith, founder of the Haight Ashbury Free Clinics told Newsweek in the mid sixties:
- a. the use of marijuana leads to more dangerous drugs.
  - b. the lack of marijuana leads to more dangerous drugs.
  - c. both a. and b. above
  - d. none of the above
70. The spread of heroin use by soldiers in Vietnam was due to:
- a. arrests for marijuana use.
  - b. urine drug screening.
  - c. involuntary treatment for marijuana abuse.
  - d. none of the above
71. The Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act:
- a. eliminated mandatory sentences for first-time offenders.
  - b. reduced simple possession of a controlled substance from a felony to a misdemeanor.
  - c. both a. and b. above
  - d. none of the above
72. In the spring of 1978, the Mexican government sprayed \_\_\_\_\_ fields with the herbicide paraquat:
- a. marijuana
  - b. opium
  - c. both a. and b. above
  - d. none of the above
73. The 1978 figures on teen drug use showed an increase in the numbers of young:
- a. marijuana smokers.
  - b. heroin users.
  - c. cocaine users.
  - d. methamphetamine users.
74. In June of \_\_\_\_\_ President Reagan gave a speech in the Rose Garden in which he officially declared a "war on drugs."
- a. 1980
  - b. 1982
  - c. 1984
  - d. 1986
75. Drug czar, Carleton Turner felt that the drug prevention and enforcement focus should be on:
- a. marijuana.
  - b. heroin.
  - c. both a. and b. above
  - d. none of the above
76. The drug strategy for 1996 included all of the following goals EXCEPT:
- a. Motivate America's youth to reject illegal drugs and substance abuse.

- b. Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.
  - c. Reduce health, welfare, and crime costs resulting from illegal drug use.
  - d. Prohibit the immigration of drug addicts.
77. A kilogram of heroin (which costs about \$85,000) can yield up to \$\_\_\_\_\_ net profit.
- a. 10,000
  - b. 35,000
  - c. 85,000
  - d. 250,000
78. The sale of a kilogram of cocaine can yield up to \$\_\_\_\_\_ net profit.
- a. 10,000
  - b. 35,000
  - c. 85,000
  - d. 250,000
79. A report released by the Department of Health and Human Services reveals that marijuana use by teenagers \_\_\_\_\_ in 1996.
- a. increased slightly
  - b. increased dramatically
  - c. declined slightly
  - d. declined dramatically
80. A Department of Health and Human Services report shows an estimated increase of \_\_\_\_\_ new heroin users in 1995, mostly under age twenty-six.
- a. 1,000
  - b. 14,000
  - c. 140,000
  - d. 141,000

#### L. HEROIN AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN AMERICA

81. In June, 1970 convicted drug offenders represented \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the total inmate population.
- a. 11.8
  - b. 16.3
  - c. 37.4
  - d. 60.1
82. In May, 1997 convicted drug offenders represented \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the total inmate population.
- a. 11.8
  - b. 16.3
  - c. 37.4
  - d. 60.1
83. A Rand study of young African-Americans arrested for drug offenses found that \_\_\_\_\_ were employed at the time of their arrest.
- a. ten percent
  - b. one-quarter
  - c. one-half
  - d. two-thirds
84. In New York City, since 1994, the number of arrests for the sale of marijuana has:
- a. Increased.
  - b. Decreased.

- c. remained the same .
  - d. none of the above
85. New York City is home to almost \_\_\_\_\_ of America's heroin addicts.
- a. ten percent
  - b. one-quarter
  - c. one-half
  - d. two-thirds
86. In the state prisons an average of one in \_\_\_\_\_ inmates tested positive for heroin use.
- a. 50
  - b. 75
  - c. 150
  - d. 250
87. On the federal level one in \_\_\_\_\_ inmates tested "dirty" positive for heroin.
- a. 50
  - b. 75
  - c. 150
  - d. 250
88. One in \_\_\_\_\_ state inmates tested positive for marijuana.
- a. sixteen
  - b. twenty-eight
  - c. thirty-eight
  - d. fifty
  - e.
89. One in \_\_\_\_\_ state inmates tested positive for cocaine.
- a. sixteen
  - b. twenty-eight
  - c. thirty-eight
  - d. fifty
90. One in \_\_\_\_\_ state inmates tested positive for methamphetamine.
- a. sixteen
  - b. twenty-eight
  - c. thirty-eight
  - d. fifty
91. In 1979, \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the total inmate population was in substance abuse programs.
- a. 4
  - b. 20 – 25
  - c. 50
  - d. 68
92. In 1997, researchers estimated that \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the prison population was being treated for drug abuse.
- a. 4
  - b. 20 – 25
  - c. 50
  - d. 68
93. A study conducted in the late 1980's showed that untreated parolees with histories of heroin use return to drug use within \_\_\_\_\_ after release.
- a. three weeks.
  - b. three months

- c. six weeks
- d. six months

94. The Amity program in California claims a success rate of \_\_\_\_\_ percent rehabilitation.

- a. 24
- b. 48
- c. 76
- d. 84

95. Six months after completing the Key-Crest program, \_\_\_\_\_ percent were drug free.

- a. 72
- b. 75
- c. 92
- d. 94

96. Eighteen months after completing the Key-Crest program, \_\_\_\_\_ percent had not been rearrested.

- a. 72
- b. 74
- c. 92
- d. 94

#### M. HEROIN, POPULAR CULTURE, AND THE MEDIA

97. National Families in Action called for a boycott of \_\_\_\_\_ products.

- a. Ford Motor Corporation
- b. Calvin Klein
- c. Nabisco
- d. none of the above

98. Antiheroin TV spots were sponsored by:

- a. National Families in Action.
- b. Partnership for a Drug Free America.
- c. Mothers Against Drunk Driving.
- d. none of the above

#### M. HEROIN ADDICTS: BEYOND REDEMPTION?

99. It is estimated that as few as \_\_\_\_\_ percent of those who could benefit from treatment in prison receive it.

- a. 10
- b. 15
- c. 20
- d. 25

100. In New York State, there are only \_\_\_\_\_ treatment slots available for an estimated 600,000 heavy drug users.

- a. 24,000
- b. 39,000
- c. 46,000
- d. 54,000

## HEROIN UPDATE - 20 HOURS

Text: Heroin by Humberto Fernandez (Hazelden) NEW

**DESCRIPTON:** This advanced course provides an update on the topic of heroin addiction. Includes history of heroin abuse, the psychology of heroin addiction, pharmacology and physiology of heroin addiction, current opiate treatments. Also reviewed are sociological and criminal justice implications and the past and present effects of organized crime on heroin addiction. Includes case studies.

**OBJECTIVES:** Upon completion of this course, the participant will be able to; 1) recall the history of heroin addiction, 2) discuss the pharmacology and physiology of heroin addiction, 3) identify the psychology and culture of heroin addiction, 4) describe the treatment of heroin addiction, 5) explain the criminal justice implications of heroin use, 6) state the effect of organized crime on heroin use.

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