

## Naloxone Quiz

- 1) Opioid overdose only occurs in low socio-economic groups? T/F
  
- 2) Which of the following is not a risk factor for Opioid Overdose?
  - a. History of opioid addiction
  - b. Daily opioid doses less than 100mg of morphine equivalents
  - c. Comorbid mental illness
  - d. Concurrent use of Benzodiazepines or alcohol
  
- 3) Which of the following is not a clinical presentation with an Opioid overdose?
  - a. Slow breathing or respiratory arrest
  - b. Blue fingernails and lips
  - c. Dilated pupils
  - d. Vomiting or making gurgling noises
  
- 4) Naloxone is expensive and hard to administer? T/F
  
- 5) Naloxone should be used when
  - a. Breathing status is Normal or Fast
  - b. Breathing status is Slow
  - c. Not breathing or Gasping
  - d. B and C
  
- 6) Naloxone is an opioid receptor antagonist at the mu, kappa and sigma receptors? T/F
  
- 7) Which of the following is true when using Intranasal Naloxone?
  - a. Person needs to be breathing to use
  - b. Does not need to be assembled
  - c. Need to tilt person's head backwards to prevent the medication from running out of the nose
  - d. Painful
  
- 8) Which of the following is true when using Intramuscular Naloxone?
  - a. Can be administered into thigh or another large muscle
  - b. Can administer a second dose after 2-5 minutes
  - c. A & B
  - d. None of the above

- 9) After receiving Naloxone, the patient never requires medical attention? T/F
- 10) Naloxone has duration of action of 30-90 minutes; therefore, the person can go back into overdose if long acting opioids were ingested? T/F
- 11) A pharmacist who is licensed and registered in the State of Connecticut, and who has been trained and certified regarding the proper prescribing of Naloxone, may prescribe an opioid antagonist to which of the following people:
- The drug addicted patient.
  - The drug addict's mother or father.
  - A friend of the drug addicted person.
  - Any person who is concerned about the drug addicted person.
  - All of the above answers are correct.
- 12) When prescribing an opioid antagonist, the pharmacist:
- May delegate a pharmacy technician to provide training regarding the administration of the opioid antagonist to the person to whom the opioid antagonist is dispensed as long as the pharmacy technician is under the direct supervision of the pharmacist and has been properly trained by the pharmacist.
  - Must show a video depicting the proper administration of the medication to the person to whom the opioid antagonist is dispensed and obtain a signature of the person to whom the opioid antagonist is dispensed to.
  - Must personally provide appropriate training regarding the administration of the opioid antagonist to the person to whom the medication is dispensed and maintain a record of such dispensing.
  - Is under no obligation to provide training regarding the administration of an opioid antagonist to the person to whom it is being dispensed although it is recommended that the pharmacist provide such training to avoid potential law suits.
  - Must first obtain permission from the patient's doctor or practitioner prior to prescribing an opioid antagonist.
- 13) A pharmacist may only prescribe an opioid antagonist if the pharmacist has been trained and certified by a program approved by the Connecticut Medical Society and Department of Public Health.

True

False

