

Abnormal Psychology Quiz 4, Chapter 11, JFKU

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. The American Psychiatric Association defines substance abuse in terms of:
- how drunk or intoxicated a person gets after ingesting a psychoactive substance
 - whether or not the substance interferes with the person's life
 - the type and intensity of the substance abuser's biological reaction
 - which drug is used and whether it is legal or illegal
- _____ 2. Nicolai has been an alcoholic for many years. He has also experienced major depression and manic episodes. According to Compton, et al., (2003), about _____ of alcoholics also have an additional psychiatric disorder.
- 25%
 - 50%
 - 75%
 - 99%
- _____ 3. What explains the apparent stimulation, feeling of well being, and outgoing behavior that occur as the initial effects of alcohol ingestion?
- depression of the inhibitory centers in the brain
 - activation of the inhibitory centers in the brain
 - depression of the autonomic nervous system
 - stimulation of the autonomic nervous system
- _____ 4. The correct pairing of the names, causes, and symptoms of two types of organic brain syndromes that may result from chronic, long-term alcohol abuse are:
- dementia - loss of intellectual abilities caused by a deficiency of the vitamin called thiamine
 - Wernicke's disease - confusion, loss of muscle coordination, and unintelligible speech caused by a deficiency of the vitamin called thiamine
 - dementia - confusion, loss of muscle coordination, and unintelligible speech caused by the toxic effects of alcohol on the brain
 - Wernicke's disease - loss of intellectual abilities caused by the toxic effects of alcohol on the brain
- _____ 5. Which of the following is an accurate statement about amphetamines and/or amphetamine use disorders?
- Amphetamines cause a period of depression and fatigue (called "crashing"), which is followed by feelings of elation and euphoria.
 - Amphetamines cause an increase in appetite and a decrease in fatigue.
 - Amphetamines decrease the availability of dopamine and norepinephrine in the nervous system.
 - Amphetamine overdose can cause hallucinations, panic, agitation, and paranoid delusions.

Name: _____

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- _____ 6. The most common of the psychoactive substances, used by 90% of Americans, is:
- nicotine
 - caffeine
 - marijuana
 - opium
- _____ 7. Which of the following is an accurate statement about opiate (narcotic) addiction?
- Discontinuing narcotic use brings on withdrawal symptoms in 1-2 hours.
 - Since opiates (narcotics) are usually injected, users are at increased risk for HIV/AIDS.
 - The withdrawal process for narcotic addiction takes about 1 to 3 weeks.
 - Most addicts die before the age of 50 from a drug overdose.
- _____ 8. Health-wise, marijuana:
- wards off nausea
 - eases glaucoma symptoms
 - contains as many carcinogens as tobacco smoke
 - all of the above
- _____ 9. The common factor among psychoactive drugs may be:
- their ability to activate the "pleasure pathways" of the brain
 - the ease of obtaining them and the relatively inexpensive cost
 - the similar way in which they are metabolized in the body
 - their identical effect on neurotransmitters at the synapse
- _____ 10. In trying to understand why some people continue to use drugs until they become dependent on them and others are able to stop before this happens, it is important to consider:
- how sensitive a person is to both the negative effects of alcohol when it is first ingested and to the negative effects of alcohol after a few hours
 - how sensitive a person is to the positive effects of alcohol when it is first ingested and to the negative effects after a few hours
 - how sensitive a person is to the negative effects of alcohol when it is first ingested and to the positive effects a few hours later
 - how sensitive a person is to the positive effects of alcohol when it is first ingested and to the positive effects a few hours later