1. Which of the following drugs is effective in the treatment of opioid use disorder?
   a. Prednisolone
   b. Heroin
   c. Methadone
   d. Fentanyl

2. Reports from national, state and local entities suggest _________ in opioid- and other drug-related mortality during the COVID-19 pandemic.
   a. an increase
   b. a decrease
   c. no change

3. The term ______________ refers to stimulation of nerves that convey information to the brain about possible tissue damage.
   a. Nociception
   b. Perception
   c. Nocardia
   d. Psychosomatic

4. Regarding pain, all the following descriptors are applicable except _______.
   a. always subjective
   b. always associated with actual tissue damage
   c. a sensory and emotional experience
   d. a primary reason patients seek medical attention

5. When evaluating a 70-year-old woman who has just had cataract surgery, the most important characteristic to consider when assessing her immediate postoperative pain would be:
   a. history of past surgeries
   b. the time elapsed since the patient was in surgery
   c. pain severity
   d. the amount of time spent in surgery
6. The following drug would be preferred when treating acute, mild headache pain in a 30-year-old man with no significant medical history and on no medications:

a. Cocaine  
b. Morphine  
c. Codeine with acetaminophen  
d. Ibuprofen

7. The best prevention of opioid-induced constipation is:

a. proper intake of fluids and fiber  
b. concomitant use of acetaminophen  
c. concomitant use of aspirin  
d. concomitant use of prednisone

8. Which statement indicates the development of opioid tolerance?

a. Larger doses of opioids are needed, as compared to earlier in the treatment.  
b. Stimulants are needed to counteract the sedating effects of the opioid.  
c. The patient becomes anxious about knowing the exact time of the next dose of opioid.  
d. The patient no longer experiences constipation from the usual dose of opioid.

9. Pain is more than simply a response to unpleasant external stimuli. What other factors contribute to the experience of pain?

a. Biological factors  
b. Psychological factors  
c. Social factors  
d. All of the above

10. Which type of pain is most appropriately relieved by opioid analgesics?

a. Acute, severe, constant pain  
b. Chronic, moderate, intermittent pain  
c. Acute, mild, constant pain  
d. Chronic, mild, intermittent pain

11. Which of the following is a weak opioid receptor-binding agent, making it less susceptible to addiction than other opioids?

a. Tramadol  
b. Cocaine  
c. Heroin  
d. Morphine
12. The “pleasure center” of the brain is known as the:
   a. Nucleus accumbens
   b. Caudate nucleus
   c. Medulla
   d. Putamen

13. Which of the following is a Schedule 2 drug?
   a. Tramadol
   b. Heroin
   c. Hydrocodone
   d. Naproxen

14. A distinguishing feature of cluster headache is that it occurs:
   a. bilaterally
   b. globally
   c. occipitally
   d. unilaterally

15. Which is the correct statement?
   a. Nociceptive pain is chronic
   b. Nociceptive pain is acute
   c. Nociceptive pain occurs in mild dry eye disease
   d. Neuropathic pain is acute