



**Instructions:** Read each question and write the letter of the correct choice on the Attestation & Answer sheet. A score of 80% or higher is required to receive credit for this training (8 correct answers).

1. People with substance use disorders may avoid seeking treatment because:
  - a) they fear negative attitudes, bias and/or mistreatment
  - b) stigma
  - c) shame
  - e) all of the above
  - f) none of the above
2. We can eliminate stigma by:
  - a) Taking every opportunity to educate people about substance use disorders and the effects of stigma
  - b) Speaking out against stigmatizing words and actions of others
  - c) Treating all people with dignity and respect
  - d) Avoiding hurtful labels
  - e) All of the above
3. Nearly all people with a substance use disorder who didn't get treatment say:
  - a) They didn't think they needed treatment
  - b) They didn't know how to find treatment
  - c) They didn't have time to get treatment
4. St. Clair County Community Mental Health offers outpatient substance use disorder treatment services, medication assisted treatment, and naloxone distribution.
  - a) True
  - b) False
5. There are five different types of overdoses.
  - a) True
  - b) False
6. Fentanyl is:
  - a) A synthetic opioid
  - b) 50 to 100 times more potent than morphine
  - c) undetectable to the naked eye
  - d) is used as a cutting agent for other drugs
  - e) All of the above
  - f) None of the above
  - g) A,B and C only
7. What is a sign that a person is experiencing an overdose?
  - a) Sleepy
  - b) Slurred speech
  - c) vomiting
  - d) unresponsive
8. Narcan, or Naloxone, is a life-saving medication that is used to revive someone during an overdose from many prescription pain medications or street drugs such as opioids, heroin and fentanyl.
  - a) True
  - b) False
9. What law prevents drug possession charges against those that seek medical assistance for an overdose?
  - a) Good Samaritan Law
  - b) Volunteer Protection Act
  - c) Maritime Rescue Law
  - d) None of the above

10. The 3 A's of overdose response are:
- a) Assess, Administer, Aftercare
  - b) Affirm, Administer, Assess
  - c) Acknowledge, Act, Advise
  - d) Analyze, Apply, Advise