

## **“The Experiences and Perceptions of Advanced Practice Registered Nurses (APRNs) Caring for Patients with Coexisting Substance Use Disorder (SUD) and Chronic Pain.”**

**Presented by:**

**Barbara J. St. Marie, PhD, ANP, GNP, ACHPN**

on June 24, 2015

### **Webcast Post-test Answers**

*(Answers are in **bold**)*

Objective: Participants will gain an understanding of the prescribing and responsibilities of the APRN and how they overcome barriers to practice to take care of their patients.

Questions:

1. The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) stated that increases in opioid abuse were related to
  - a. **Changes in medication prescribing**
  - b. Irresponsible prescribing by APRNs
  - c. Patient's in pain
  - d. B and C
  
2. Coroners are required to report drug OD to State Medical Boards
  - a. **True**
  - b. False
  
3. The top prescribing specialties for immediate-release opioids in 2009 are
  - a. Dentists
  - b. Physician Assistants
  - c. Advanced Registered Nurses
  - d. **General Practitioners/Family Medicine**
  
4. Challenges for healthcare providers in caring for those with Substance Use Disorder and coexisting pain conditions include
  - a. Ambiguity of care
  - b. Lack of interest
  - c. Limited insurance coverage for non-medicine ways to manage pain
  - d. **All the above**

5. Patients with lifetime history of Substance Use Disorder, who are treated for pain in primary care are
  - a. More likely to report borrowing pain medications from friends
  - b. Underreport prescription misuse
  - c. More likely to misuse
  - d. **All the above**
  
6. Pain duration, severity, and disability are not associated with prescription medication misuse.
  - a. **True**
  - b. False
  
7. A study shows that patients receiving opioids for pain from primary care providers
  - a. Are more likely to abuse opioids
  - b. **Are fearful of losing access to opioids**
  - c. Report consistent positive healthcare experiences
  - d. Attempt to deceive their healthcare providers to receive opioids
  
8. APRNs who care for those with coexisting substance abuse disorder and pain
  - a. Receive referrals from primary care practice and pain clinic
  - b. Are expected to manage these complex patients
  - c. Are patient education focused for lifestyle changes
  - d. **All of the above**
  
9. The role of the APRN in managing pain includes
  - a. Educating patients
  - b. Screening for risks
  - c. Promote safety in opioid use
  - d. **All the above**
  
10. A recommendation by the participants of the presented study is
  - a. If the patient says they have pain, the healthcare provider should always prescribe opioids for their pain
  - b. Screening patients for risk for substance use disorder interferes with the therapeutic relationship with healthcare provider
  - c. **Patients who misuse opioids should not be fired from healthcare providers practice**
  - d. Healthcare providers should refuse to see the patient who is abusing opioids