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

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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