

## Opioid Overdose Response Awareness (Full Course) Quiz

1. What is an example of an opioid reversal agent?
  - 1) heroin
  - 2) naloxone
  - 3) hydrocodone
  - 4) morphine
  
2. Which of the following is true about fentanyl and carfentanil?
  - 1) They are opioid antagonists.
  - 2) They are used to treat severe cough.
  - 3) They are highly potent and often illegally-used opioid formulations
  - 4) none of these
  
3. During an overdose, breathing begins to slow down or stop. The person may become unconscious or fall into a coma. And eventually the brain is starved of oxygen. How soon will brain damage occur without oxygen and/or medical intervention?
  - 1) one to two hours
  - 2) three to five minutes
  - 3) 15-30 minutes
  - 4) none of these
  
4. Naloxone and other opioid overdose reversal agents act as a sufficient substitute for emergency medical care.
  - 1) True
  - 2) False
  
5. What are the most common side effects of opioid use?
  - 1) slowed or shallow breathing
  - 2) weak pulse
  - 3) low blood pressure
  - 4) all of these
  
6. In opioid overdose recovery kits, naloxone typically comes in which forms?
  - 1) injection and nasal spray
  - 2) oral and topical
  - 3) skin patch and capsule
  - 4) all of these
  
7. Opioid withdrawal symptoms should not be a reason to avoid the administration of naloxone for a life-threatening opioid overdose.
  - 1) True
  - 2) False

8. Which of the following is an example of an after-event procedure?
- 1) debriefing plans
  - 2) documentation of the event and actions
  - 3) working closely with community agencies that offer recovery services
  - 4) all of these