



Continuing Education Questionnaire

Write Your Name:

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“Medical Management for Substance Use Disorders after TBI”

1. Which frontal lobe impairment contributes most to addiction issues:?

- A. Personality changes
- B. Executive functions impairment
- C. Impaired Impulse control
- D. Emotional lability
- E. Memory Impairment

2. When addressing addiction to substances, MAT includes:

- A. Medication only
- B. Medication and counseling
- C. Medication, counseling, and behavioral therapies

3. An opioid addicted chronic pain patient is pregnant. She can safely be treated for her chronic pain with :

- A. OxyContin 100mg /day
- B. Methadone 15mg tid
- C. Methadone 15-30mg tid with counseling and behavioral therapies

4. To minimize the risk of opioid overdose in chronic pain management, the new CDC guidelines (2016) recommend:

- A. >100mg opioid/day plus benzodiazepines
- B. <50mg opioid/day , no benzodiazepines
- C. 75mg opioid/day no benzodiazepines
- D. Benzodiazepines only

5. Butrans:

- A. Is a transdermal form of buprenorphine
- B. Does not have naloxone in it
- C. Treats chronic pain
- D. Can be used with up to 30mg/day of short acting opioid for breakthrough pain
- E. All of the above



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6. Buprenorphine:

- A. Is a medication to transition to from opioids for chronic pain
- B. Is a medication similar but new than methadone
- C. Should always be given with counseling and support
- D. All of the above

7. Recovery from addiction is easier for patients with TBI because their ability to control impulses, reason, and plan are better than the non brain injured population.

- True
- False

8. Suboxone is:

- A. A medication that contains naloxone plus valium
- B. A medication that contains naloxone plus buprenorphine
- C. A medication that contains morphine and naloxone
- D. None of the above

9. Participating in a 12-step program is difficult for a brain injured patient because of impairments in attention, concentration, executive functions and planning.

- True
- False

10. Vivitrol is:

- A. A short-acting medication to decrease cravings for opioids
- B. A long-acting medication to decrease cravings for opioids
- C. Used by itself with 100% success of the patient maintaining abstinence
- D. Given by injection at the doctor's office only in conjunction with a counseling and behavioral management program
- E. Both B and C