

- Here is some information about your test/exam :
- Webinar Name : IMPLEMENTING TOBACCO CESSATION TREATMENT FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS.
- Percentage of questions you need to answer correctly to pass: 75%.
- You can take this test as many times as you wish.

1. Tobacco use can interfere with psychiatric treatment, in part because

- A: Some components of tobacco smoke deaccelerate the metabolism of most antipsychotic medications; as a result, therapeutic levels of drugs established in smoke-free hospitals become sub-therapeutic when clients resume smoking on discharge.
- B: Some components of tobacco smoke lower the metabolism of most antipsychotic medications; as a result, therapeutic levels of drugs established in smoke-free hospitals become sub-therapeutic when clients resume smoking on discharge.
- C: Some components of tobacco smoke accelerate the metabolism of most antipsychotic medications; as a result, therapeutic levels of drugs established in smoke-free hospitals become sub-therapeutic when clients resume smoking on discharge.
- D: Some components of tobacco smoke maintain the metabolism of most antipsychotic medications; as a result, therapeutic levels of drugs established in smoke-free hospitals become sub-therapeutic when clients resume smoking on discharge.

2. The prevalence of smoking among individuals with SMI is

- A: Some is nearly four times that of the general U.S. population -- 35.5 percent vs. 18.6 percent
- B: Some is nearly three times that of the general U.S. population -- 35.5 percent vs. 18.6 percent
- C: nearly twice that of the general U.S. population -- 35.5 percent vs. 18.6 percent
- D: nearly half that of the general U.S. population -- 35.5 percent vs. 18.6 percent

3. _____ percent of deaths among individuals with SMI are due to cardiovascular conditions, cancers, and respiratory diseases, conditions that can be caused and/or worsened by smoking

- A: 85
- B: 25
- C: 75
- D: 50

4. In 2017,

- A: only one-half of mental health treatment facilities had smoke-free policies both inside and outside their facilities
- B: only about 25 percent of these facilities offered nicotine replacement therapy and/or other tobacco cessation medications.
- C: only 39 percent of mental health treatment facilities in the United States provided cessation counseling.
- D: All of the above

5. Quitting (Tobacco) has the following immediate and long-term benefits of quitting smoking:

- A: Only A and C.
- B: Within 15 years, the risk of coronary heart disease is the same as those who never smoked
- C: Within 30 years, lung cancer risk is half that of a smoker,
- D: Within 2 weeks to 3 months of quitting, the chance of having a heart attack begins to drop. Lung function begins to improve.

6. Tobacco cessation treatment includes five key steps.

- A: None of the above
- B: Train all members of the healthcare team in the 5A's model (Ask, Advise, Assess, Assist, and Arrange) for treating tobacco use and dependence
- C: Train all members of the healthcare team in the 5A's model (Assume, Advise, Assess, Assist, and Arrange) for treating tobacco use and dependence
- D: Train all members of the healthcare team in the 4A's model (Ask, Advise, Assess, and Assist) for treating tobacco use and dependence

7. The 5A's model for tobacco cessation treatment includes the following steps:

7. The following are FDA-approved nicotine-replacement therapies for smoking cessations:

- A: Nicotine patch (over the counter), Nicotine gum (over the counter), Nicotine lozenge (over the counter), Nicotine nasal spray (prescription), and Nicotine laxative (prescription).
- B: Nicotine patch (over the counter), Nicotine gum (over the counter), Nicotine lozenge (over the counter), Nicotine infusion (prescription), and Nicotine inhaler (prescription).
- C: Nicotine patch (over the counter), Nicotine injection (prescription), Nicotine lozenge (over the counter), Nicotine nasal spray (prescription), and Nicotine inhaler (prescription).
- D: Nicotine patch (over the counter), Nicotine gum (over the counter), Nicotine lozenge (over the counter), Nicotine nasal spray (prescription), and Nicotine inhaler (prescription).

8. The following are FDA-approved non-nicotine medications for smoking cessations:

- A: Bupropion
- B: Lipito
- C: Nardil
- D: Varenicline
- E: C and D