

“Implementing Pain Management Services in Pharmacy Practice”
Student Quiz

1. Chronic pain is:

- a. Seriously undertreated.
- b. Adequately treated by most primary care physicians.
- c. A rare condition.
- d. Affects 10 million Americans every year.

2. The primary reason that people go to the doctor is:

- a. The common cold.
- b. Pain.
- c. Physical examinations.
- d. Allergies.

3. Unrelieved pain can:

- a. Cause weight gain.
- b. Decrease heart rate.
- c. Alter neurotransmission signals.
- d. Cause excessive drowsiness.

4. Factors contributing to undertreatment of pain include:

- a. Fear of regulatory oversight.
- b. Patients' exaggeration of their pain.
- c. Lack of effective medications.
- d. Lack of accreditation requirements for pain management.

5. Physical dependence on an opioid:

- a. Is a chronic neurobiologic condition.
- b. Is a state in which withdrawal symptoms will occur if the drug is stopped.
- c. Is a warning sign that addiction is developing.
- d. Occurs when patients are undertreated for their pain.

6. Studies have shown that pharmaceutical care programs:

- a. Help patients with high blood pressure to meet their goals.
- b. Save money for hospitals when pharmacists review charts and make rounds.
- c. Reduce adverse reactions to prescribed medications.
- d. All of the above.

7. One of the goals of a pharmacy-based pain management service is to:

- a. Identify and resolve drug-related problems.
- b. Reduce the cost of prescription drugs.
- c. Prevent addiction to opiates.
- d. Reduce the use of dietary supplements for pain relief.

8. Pharmacists practicing in states that do not allow them prescriptive authority:

- a. Cannot operate a pain management service.
- b. May not consult with physicians about a prescribed medication.
- c. Have many opportunities for providing pharmaceutical care for pain management.
- d. Can only manage pain medications in a hospital or hospice.

9. Factors to consider when planning a pharmacy pain management service include:

- a. How closely local law enforcement monitors prescription of controlled substances.
- b. Whether the community hospital(s) meets JCAHO standards for pain management.
- c. How many patients/customers would benefit from such a service.
- d. The success of a colleague's pain management service.

10. The rewards from operating a successful pharmacy-based pain management service include:

- a. Excessive profits.
- b. Entrée into pharmacy benefits management companies.
- c. Gratitude of patients.
- d. Recognition by local medical associations.