

Posttest for Opioid Informed Consent

Last Name _____ First Name _____

Circle the correct answer for each statement below.

1. The only important positive outcome of treatment with opioids is improved pain control.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. Opioids can cure the injury or illness that has caused your pain.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. Side effects rarely happen with opioids when used to treat pain.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. Opioids are likely to damage liver, kidney, and other internal organs.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. Constipation is a common side effect of using opioid medications for pain.
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. Stopping opioids abruptly can cause chills, goose bumps, sweating, increased pain, irritability, anxiety, agitation, diarrhea.
 - a. True
 - b. False

7. Most people who take opioids to treat their pain will become addicted.
 - a. True
 - b. False

8. Addicts with pain should not be treated with opioids.
 - a. True
 - b. False

9. Sharing opioid medications with anyone else is illegal, unless that person is your spouse.
- a. True
 - b. False
10. Driving, while taking opioids prescribed by your physician, is always safe.
- a. True
 - b. False
11. When your doctor prescribes opioids to treat your pain, do not take more pills than prescribed, without discussing this first with your physician.
- a. True
 - b. False
12. Do not take opioids in any way other than prescribed, such as chewing or cutting a pill in half.
- a. True
 - b. False
13. The prescribing doctor can discuss your care with other physicians, emergency room personnel, or pharmacists.
- a. True
 - b. False
14. Early refills of opioids must be discussed with the prescribing physician and may not be refilled if the prescribing physician feels that this is inappropriate.
- a. True
 - b. False
15. If you do not follow the rules for taking these medications properly, your doctor may decide to discontinue treatment with opioids.
- a. True
 - b. False

Date _____

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