Update on abuse and dependence: crack

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1. Which of the following is true regarding the symptoms of crack dependence and abstinence?
   a. They are usually less intense in the first seven days.
   b. They are more intense when the patient is in a protected environment.
   c. Depressive symptoms are common.
   d. Anxiety symptoms are rare.

2. Which of the following is true regarding the start of treatment of these patients?
   a. Topiramate is not beneficial.
   b. Disulfiram is not beneficial.
   c. Modafinil is not beneficial.
   d. The dose of modafinil is 200-400 mg/day.

3. Which of the following is not true about the effects of crack use during pregnancy and on the newborn?
   a. Increased risk of premature birth.
   b. Low birth weight.
   c. Behavioral alterations beyond school age.
   d. Children born to mothers who are crack users have autonomic instability.

4. Which of the following is true regarding the diagnosis of crack dependence?
   a. Hair analysis can help in the monitoring of abstinence.
   b. Neuroimaging is useful in the diagnosis of dependence.
   c. The measurement of cocaine metabolites in urine identifies use within the last ten days.
   d. The diagnosis of use within the last six months can be performed through body fluids.

5. Which of the following is not a risk factor for crack use?
   a. Alcohol.
   b. Cigarettes.
   c. Belonging to marginalized groups.
   d. Religiousness.

RESPONSES TO CLINICAL SCENARIO:

UPDATE ON GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE (GERD): NON-PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT

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1. Elevating the head of the bed at night reduces esophageal acid exposure (Alternative A).

2. Hiatal hernia > 2 cm and fixed (Alternative B).

3. Surgical treatment in patients refractory to acid suppression (Alternative D).


5. Fruit and fiber consumption is a protective factor (Alternative D).