

**POSTAGE  
REQUIRED**

**CME ADMINISTRATOR  
NYC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & MENTAL HYGIENE  
2 LAFAYETTE STREET, CN-65  
NEW YORK, NY 10007**

## **CONTINUING EDUCATION ACTIVITY**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Read bulletin for the correct answers to questions. To receive continuing education credit you must answer 3 of the first 4 questions correctly.

### **TO SUBMIT BY MAIL**

1. Complete all information on the response card, including your name, degree, mailing address, telephone number, and e-mail address. Please Print Legibly
2. Select your answers to the questions and check the corresponding boxes on the response card.
3. Return the response card (or a photocopy) taped and postmarked no later than June 7, 2010.

Mail to:

CME Administrator, NYC Dept of Health and Mental Hygiene  
2 Lafayette Street , CN-65 , New York , NY 10007

### **SPONSORED BY**

The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH)

### **OBJECTIVES**

At the conclusion of this activity, participants should be able to:

1. Discuss the history and philosophy of harm reduction
2. Develop a strategy to advise patients who inject drugs on how to obtain sterile injection equipment
3. Advise patients at risk of opioid overdose, as well as their family members, of how to avoid, recognize and respond to overdoses

## CME ACCREDITATION STATEMENT

The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene is accredited by the Medical Society of the State of New York to sponsor continuing medical education for physicians. The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene designates this continuing medical education activity for a maximum of 1 AMA PRA Category 1 credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

Participants are required to submit name, address, and professional degree. This information will be maintained in the Department's CME program database. If you request, the CME Program will verify your participation and whether you passed the exam. We will not share information with other organizations without your permission, except in certain emergencies when communication with health care providers is deemed by the public health agencies to be essential announcements from the Department about future CME activities as well as other public health information.

Participants must submit the accompanying exam by June 7, 2010.

## CME FACULTY:

Sharon Stancliff, MD

Narelle Ellendon, RN, Syringe Access Expansion Coordinator

*Sharon Stancliff is the Medical Director of the Harm Reduction Coalition. Harm Reduction Coalition is a recipient of honorariums from Reckitt Benckiser and Schering-Plough*

## CONTINUING EDUCATION ACTIVITY HEALTH BULLETIN WORKING WITH ACTIVE DRUG USERS

### 1. Risk of an Opioid Overdose fatality is most common when:

- A. There is a combination of other depressants such as alcohol, benzodiazepines, and tricyclic depressants or stimulants such as cocaine.
- B. The person has experienced an opioid overdose in the past.
- C. After a period of abstinence, such as coming out of drug rehabilitation treatment, detoxification or a period of incarceration.
- D. All of the above.

### 2. Access to sterile syringes from a syringe exchange program, ESAP pharmacy, or prescribed by healthcare provider for injecting drug use:

- A. Has been proven to dramatically decrease the prevalence of HIV.
- B. Increases drug-using behavior.
- C. Provides an opportunity to discuss other safer-injecting behaviors.
- D. Is illegal in NYS.
- E. Answers A & C.

### 3. Clinicians can create a positive environment for patients to disclose and discuss their current and past alcohol and drug use by:

- A. Providing information and strategies to address their drug use issues, beyond abstinence-based options.
- B. Offering a non-judgmental initial screening and periodic

reassessment of drug and alcohol use.

- C. Displaying posters and brochures in patient waiting areas, which promote health within the context of drug use.
- D. All of the above.

### 4. Naloxone is a safe and effective opioid antagonist that reverses the effects of opioid overdoses, such as respiratory depression, which places an individual at risk of death or brain injury:

- A. True
- B. False

### 5. How well did this continuing education activity achieve its educational objectives?

- Very Well
- Adequately
- Poorly

## PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY.

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