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PLATINUM
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1001 MCQs to Master Addiction Medicine

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Foreword
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CHAPTER 6

Hallucinogens, Phencyclidine, and Methylenedioxymethamphetamine

Arpit Parmar, Amit Singh, Arghya Pal

1. "Yellow Sunshine" and "Blotter Acid" are the street names of which of the following substances?
   a. Phencyclidine [phenylcyclohexyl piperidine (PCP)]
   b. Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)
   c. Dimethyltryptamine (DMT)
   d. Psilocybin
2. The magic mushrooms often consumed for hallucinogenic effects are indigenous to which region?
   a. Latin and Central America
   b. Asia
   c. Africa
   d. Oceania
3. The deliriant group of hallucinogens acts through which receptors?
   a. Serotonergic receptors
   b. Cannabinoid receptors
   c. Cholinergic receptors
   d. Dopaminergic receptors
4. The effects of the dissociative anesthetist are mediated through which receptors?
   a. Serotonergic receptors
   b. Cannabinoid receptors
   c. N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors
   d. Dopaminergic receptors
5. "Angel Dust" and "Peace Pill" are the street names of which of the following substances?
   a. Phencyclidine
   b. LSD
   c. DMT (LSD)
   d. Psilocybin
6. Which of the following statements can be considered false for hallucinogens?
   a. Research has shown that using hallucinogens as the primary substance is relatively rare
   b. Hallucinogen use can lead to a higher predisposition to develop psychotic disorders
   c. Lifetime use of hallucinogens was related to a lower occurrence of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
   d. Lifetime use of hallucinogens was associated with significantly higher co-occurrence of alcohol use disorder

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7. Which of the following conditions is the most common reason for clinical contact following hallucinogen use?
   a. Hallucinogen use disorder
   b. Hallucinogen intoxication
   c. Hallucinogen withdrawal
   d. Hallucinogen-persisting perception disorder (HPPD)
8. Which of the following types of hallucinogen potentially has the longest duration of psychotropic effects?
   a. Phencyclidine
   b. LSD
   c. DMT
   d. Psilocybin
9. Which of the following is uncommon when using LSD?
   a. Marcus Gunn pupil
   b. Mydriasis
   c. Anisocoria
   d. Hippus
10. Which of the following statements regarding HPPD type I is untrue?
    a. It has a chronic and protracted course
    b. It is usually benign
    c. It is associated with minimal dysfunction
    d. Patients appreciate it as free trips as they enable them to relive the intoxicating effects of the hallucinogens
11. Which of the following entities is not a recognized diagnosis according to DSM 5 (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th edition)?
    a. Hallucinogen use disorder
    b. Hallucinogen intoxication
    c. Hallucinogen withdrawal
    d. HPPD
12. The diagnostic criteria for which of the following substances has 10 items to be diagnosed as "use disorder" as opposed to the traditional 11 items according to DSM 5?
    a. Alcohol
    b. Opioid
    c. Tobacco
    d. Phencyclidine (PCP)
13. Which of the following hallucinogens is considered to have a very low abuse potential and thus rarely causes the development of tolerance?
    a. Mescaline
    b. DMT
    c. LSD
    d. Phencyclidine
14. Which of the following hallucinogens is most used through the parenteral route?
    a. Ketamine
    b. LSD
    c. DMT
    d. NBOMe

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15. Who is credited with the discovery of LSD?
    a. Albert Hofmann
    b. Timothy Leary
    c. Maria Sabina
    d. Alexander Shulgin

16. The works of Maria Sabina, a Mexican Poet, were deemed to be heavily influenced by the effects of which hallucinogen?
    a. Mescaline
    b. Psilocybin
    c. LSD
    d. Phencyclidine

17. Which of the following has NOT been tried as a therapeutic effect of LSD?
    a. Alcohol dependence
    b. Police interrogation
    c. Spiritual practices
    d. Panic disorder

18. LSD was derived initially from which fungus?
    a. Psilocybin
    b. Ergot
    c. Cordyceps
    d. Agaricus

19. Which of the following hallucinogens is classified as a deliriant?
    a. Datura
    b. Ibogaine
    c. Mescaline
    d. Cannabis

20. Which of the following is not a recognized sign of hallucinogen intoxication?
    a. Tremors
    b. Bradycardia
    c. Sweating
    d. Blurring of vision

21. Which of the following agents is also considered a stimulant and a hallucinogen?
    a. Atropine
    b. 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)
    c. Mescaline
    d. Phencyclidine (PCP)

22. Which of the following is not traditionally considered a subtype of hallucinogen?
    a. Stimulants
    b. Deliriants
    c. Entactogens
    d. Psychedelics

23. Which of the following is not a tool to study mystical experiences?
    a. Hood's Mysticism Scale
    b. Spiritual Transcendence Scale
    c. Mystical Experience Questionnaire
    d. Centrality of Religiosity Scale

24. Which of the following methods is not a common mode of using hallucinogens?
    a. Brewing as a tea
    b. Consuming pills

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c. Swallowing as soaked objects
d. Huffing

25. Which of the following is not a common co-occurring disorder with hallucinogen use disorder?
    a. Major depressive disorder
    b. Functional neurological symptom disorder
    c. Alcohol use disorder
    d. PTSD

26. A 23-year-old female presents to the emergency department with a history of ingesting LSD at a party. Her friends brought her after she started laughing uncontrollably and started perspiring. In the emergency department, a provisional diagnosis of LSD intoxication was made. Which of the following is not a usual sign of LSD intoxication?
    a. Hypothermia
    b. Tachycardia
    c. Coma
    d. QT prolongation

27. A 22-year-old male is brought to the emergency department after he presented with irrelevant speech, hallucinatory behavior, and anxiety symptoms. His friends report that they brought him because they had witnessed at least two similar presentations during which he became unmanageable and violent and for which the patient required admission. Which of the following measures is least expected to be needed for this patient when the patient is being worked up in emergency?
    a. Access to injectable benzodiazepines
    b. Room heater
    c. Alert security staff
    d. Access to restraints

28. Which of the following statements regarding HPPD type II is untrue?
    a. Stressful situations precipitate it
    b. It has a chronic course
    c. It is associated with significant dysfunction
    d. Patients appreciate it as free trips as they enable them to relive the intoxicating effects of the hallucinogens

29. Special K is a street name for which of the following compounds?
    a. Esketamine
    b. Khat
    c. Ketamine
    d. Krokodil

30. Which of the following hallucinogens is classified as an entactogen?
    a. 3,4-MDMA
    b. DMT
    c. LSD
    d. Ibogaine

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31. As per the recent national drug survey of India (2019), what is the prevalence of hallucinogen use in the past 12 months in India?
    a. 0.85%
    b. 1.5%
    c. 0.12%
    d. 3.1%

32. Which of the following states has the highest number of hallucinogen users in India?
    a. Maharashtra
    b. Telangana
    c. Goa
    d. Kerala

33. As per the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropics Substances Act, 1985, what is the commercial quantity of MDMA (Ecstasy)?
    a. 5 g
    b. 0.5 g
    c. 20 g
    d. 10 g

34. Acute LSD intoxication may last for up to ...
    a. 12 hours
    b. 24 hours
    c. 36 hours
    d. 4 hours

35. Mr. A consumed a pill orally for the first time. After about 1 hour, he reports experiencing feeling closeness to others, increased empathy, and increased sociability. Which of the following drugs he might have consumed?
    a. MDMA (3,4-methylenedioxy-N-methylamphetamine)
    b. Ketamine
    c. LSD
    d. Phencyclidine (PCP)

36. All of the following drugs' intoxication may cause piloerection, *except*:
    a. Opioids
    b. LSD
    c. 3,4-MDMA
    d. Phencyclidine (PCP)

37. In contrast to other drugs, one of the following hallucinogenic drugs is associated with dysphoria, sadness, and depression.
    a. LSD
    b. Ibogaine
    c. Mescaline
    d. Salvinorin A

38. Which receptor is considered the primary target for all serotonergic hallucinogens (such as LSD, psilocybin, and mescaline)?
    a. 5-HT2$_A$
    b. 5-HT2$_B$
    c. 5-HT2$_C$
    d. 5-HT2$_D$

39. What is the proportion of people who develop hallucinogen use disorder following hallucinogen use ever?
    a. 10.5%
    b. 0.65%
    c. 3.4%
    d. 15%

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40. All of the following factors contribute to the low-addiction liability of hallucinogens, *except*:
    a. Hallucinogens are not consistently reinforcing in terms of positive reinforcement
    b. Rapid tolerance to the rewarding effects
    c. Absence of withdrawal symptoms
    d. Absence of intoxication

41. Which of the following statements about LSD is incorrect?
    a. LSD can be administered only by oral route
    b. LSD has psychoactive effects at a dose as low as 20 μg
    c. Levels of LSD peak at around 1.5 hours after the administration
    d. LSD may induce mydriasis, tachycardia, nausea, and vomiting

42. All of the following statements about the subjective and psychological effects of LSD are true, *except*:
    a. The effects last for up to 10 hours
    b. LSD may cause depersonalization and derealization
    c. Insight is usually absent
    d. It does not cause persistent cognitive impairment

43. All of the following drugs are indoleamides, *except*:
    a. LSD
    b. Psilocybin
    c. Ibogaine
    d. Mescaline

44. Which of the following substances is known to enhance music-evoked emotion?
    a. Cannabis
    b. Opioids
    c. LSD
    d. Amphetamine

45. In 2020, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved the following drug for the management of treatment-resistant depression:
    a. Oral ketamine
    b. Intravenous (IV) ketamine
    c. Oral ketamine
    d. Intranasal esketamine

46. Ayahuasca contains all of the following, *except*:
    a. DMT
    b. Harmine
    c. Harmaline
    d. Phencyclidine

47. Tolerance does not develop rapidly in humans for one of the following hallucinogens:
    a. LSD
    b. Psilocybin
    c. Mescaline
    d. DMT

48. The somatic effects of 3,4-MDMA include all of the following, *except*:
    a. Increased appetite
    b. Diaphoresis
    c. Mydriasis
    d. Bruxism

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49. Which of the following statements about the pharmacology of 3,4-MDMA is correct?
    a. It increases blood pressure in a dose-dependent manner
    b. The effects last for 24 hours
    c. MDMA is a potent 5-HT2A agonist
    d. Acute MDMA use does not alter cortisol and prolactin levels

50. All of the following features characterize hallucinogen-associated psychosis, *except*:
    a. All kinds of hallucinations may occur
    b. "Talking down" the patient is the most common way to ease the anxiety
    c. The psychiatric diagnosis most commonly associated with post-LSD psychosis is a form of schizoaffective disorder
    d. Most common hallucinations are auditory

51. Which of the following molecules is also known as the "businessman's LSD"?
    a. Psilocybin
    b. Mescaline
    c. DMT
    d. 3,4-MDMA

52. What is not true for the tolerance of hallucinogens?
    a. A high degree of tolerance develops for the effects of LSD after repeated administration
    b. Tolerance is lost rapidly after one ceases using LSD for several days
    c. Cross-tolerance develops between LSD and other drugs such as phencyclidine, marihuana, and 3,4-MDMA
    d. Little tolerance develops to the autonomic effects of hallucinogens

53. Which of the following is not reported as an acute complication of LSD use?
    a. Posterior reversible encephalopathy
    b. Seizures
    c. Serotonin syndrome
    d. Psychosis

54. Which drugs are approved for treating flashbacks associated with using LSD?
    a. Risperidone
    b. Tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs)
    c. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs)
    d. None of the above

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55. Which of the following drugs is commonly referred to as a "designer drug"?
    a. LSD
    b. PCP
    c. Mescaline
    d. DMT

56. Which of the following drugs is commonly used as an adulterant with other illicit substances?
    a. PCP
    b. Cocaine
    c. Ketamine
    d. LSD

57. Features of 3,4-MDMA toxicity include all the following, *except*:
    a. Rhabdomyolysis
    b. Acute hyperthermia
    c. Hypernatremia
    d. Cerebral edema

58. The act of smoking crack cocaine with phencyclidine (PCP) is known as:
    a. Speedballing
    b. Primos
    c. Space basing
    d. Brompton cocktail

59. Which symptoms are not included in the DSM-5 diagnostic criteria of phencyclidine (PCP) intoxication?
    a. Nystagmus
    b. Hyperacusis
    c. Bradycardia
    d. Numbness

60. Which of the following pairs about drugs and their street names must be corrected?
    a. 3,4-MDMA—Ecstasy
    b. 3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA)—Love pill
    c. 3,4-Methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (MDEA)—Eve
    d. DMT—Acid

61. Peyote is a cactus found in the Southwestern USA and Mexico. Native people used this plant to produce visions. What is the name of the psychoactive alkaloid that is derived from this plant?
    a. Mescaline
    b. Psilocybin
    c. Psilocin
    d. Ibogaine

62. Mescaline, 3,4-MDMA, LSD, and psilocybin are included in which schedule of the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971?
    a. Schedule 1
    b. Schedule 2
    c. Schedule 3
    d. Schedule 4

63. Which of the following drugs was granted the "Breakthrough Therapy" designation by the US FDA for the treatment of PTSD in 2017?
    a. LSD
    b. 3,4-MDMA
    c. DMT
    d. 5-MeO-DMT

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64. Which drug has been approved recently for prescription by psychiatrists in resistant mental illnesses such as depression in Australia?
    a. LSD
    b. DMT
    c. Psilocybin
    d. Khat

65. As per the World Drug Report 2023, what is the past-year prevalence of 3,4-MDMA use globally?
    a. 1%
    b. 0.4%
    c. 1.7%
    d. 0.02%

66. Which of the following statements regarding flashbacks associated with hallucinogens is false?
    a. It can be precipitated by sexual intercourse, exercise, or pregnancy
    b. Up to 60% of LSD users experience flashbacks
    c. The frequency of flashbacks increases with time
    d. The most common flashback phenomena are visual

67. Mark the correct statement about managing hallucinogen use disorder treatment.
    a. No specific drugs have been approved to treat this disorder
    b. "Bad trip" generally required admission in the inpatient setup
    c. The best choice of drug in acute cases is atypical antipsychotics
    d. "Bad trip" is associated with permanent cognitive damage

68. Psilocybin is converted in the body into _____, a pharmacologically active compound.
    a. Psilocin
    b. PMA (paramethoxyamphetamine)
    c. LSD
    d. MBDB (N-methyl-1-(1, 3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-aminobutanamine)

69. All of the following statements about dextromethorphan (DXM) are true, *except*:
    a. It is commonly used as a cough suppressant
    b. It is used as an adjunct to morphine in pain treatment
    c. Naloxone can be used as a specific antidote in case of toxicity
    d. It acts by NMDA glutamate receptor antagonism

70. Choose the correct statement about salvinorin A.
    a. It is one of the most potent naturally occurring hallucinogens
    b. It acts as a selective kappa opioid receptor antagonist
    c. It is a potent D2 partial agonist
    d. The action lasts for around 30 minutes

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71. Which of the following is not a mechanism of action of ibogaine?
    a. 5-HT2A receptor agonist
    b. NMDA antagonist
    c. Opioid kappa receptor agonist
    d. Opioid μ-receptor partial agonist

72. All of the following are plant-based hallucinogens, *except*:
    a. Ibogaine
    b. Psilocybin
    c. Mescaline
    d. Phencyclidine (PCP)

73. The Indian Police arrested an individual with 1 g of LSD. What would be the punishment for this crime under the NDPS Act, 1985?
    a. Up to 1 year
    b. 1–10 years
    c. 10–20 years
    d. 5–10 years

74. All of the following are classic hallucinogens, *except*:
    a. LSD
    b. DMT
    c. Salvinorin A
    d. Mescaline

75. Which of the following statements about psychedelic therapy is false?
    a. High doses of LSD are used
    b. The goal is one to three "overwhelming experiences"
    c. Adaption to reality is the main purpose
    d. It is potentially useful in alcoholism and terminal cancer patients

76. Which of the following therapy aims to provide direct satisfaction for physical affection by providing close physical contact during sessions?
    a. Anaclitic therapy
    b. Psycholytic therapy
    c. Psychedelic therapy
    d. Hypnodelic therapy

77. Who coined the term *psychedelic*?
    a. Aldous Huxley
    b. Humphry Osmond
    c. Albert Hoffman
    d. Sigmund Freud

78. Which of the following hallucinogens is associated with QT prolongation?
    a. LSD
    b. Phencyclidine (PCP)
    c. Mescaline
    d. Ibogaine

79. Which of the following statements about the "bad trip" of LSD is untrue?
    a. It is characterized by paranoia, anxiety, dysphoria, panic, agitation, and fear of losing one's mind
    b. It is more common among those with a trauma or mental illness history
    c. Users retain insight during such episodes
    d. It generally does not occur in recreational settings

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80. All of the following are potential risk factors for HPPD, *except*:
    a. Recent onset of hallucinogen use
    b. Comorbid cannabis use
    c. Comorbid alcohol use
    d. Comorbid panic disorder

81. Mark the false statement about mescaline.
    a. Mescaline effects last for 6–8 hours
    b. Mescaline easily passes the blood–brain barrier
    c. Arthur Heffer isolated mescaline from peyote cactus for the first time
    d. It works primarily on 5-$HT2_A$

82. Which of the following classic psychedelics regarding chemical structure differs from the other three?
    a. LSD
    b. Psilocybin
    c. DMT
    d. Mescaline

83. Which hallucinogens are used for acute withdrawal management in opioid use disorder?
    a. LSD
    b. 3,4-MDMA
    c. Ibogaine
    d. Phencyclidine (PCP)

84. Ecstacy is a street name for which hallucinogen?
    a. LSD
    b. Phencyclidine (PCP)
    c. 3,4-MDMA
    d. Ibogaine

85. Zombie-like ataxic gait or "zombie walk" has been reported with an overdose of which drugs?
    a. DXM
    b. LSD
    c. Phencyclidine (PCP)
    d. Mescaline

86. Which of the following statements is incorrect for 3,4-MDMA detection in body fluids?
    a. MDMA concentrations in the oral fluid are affected by pH
    b. MDMA can be detected in sweat for 2–12 hours after ingestion
    c. There is no relation between administered dose and concentration in oral fluid
    d. MDA, the metabolite of MDMA, has a role in the neurotoxicity of MDMA

87. Which of the following hallucinogens has not been included under the psychotropics list of the NDPS Act, 1985?
    a. LSD
    b. Salvinorin A
    c. Mescaline
    d. Phencyclidine

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88. "Going pharming" or "robodosing" are terms used for the recreational use of which of the following substances?
    a. LSD
    b. Ketamine
    c. DXM
    d. Phencyclidine (PCP)

89. Which of the following statements about DXM use is incorrect?
    a. It is a D-isomer of codeine synthetic analog
    b. DXM may cause complete dissociation with unresponsiveness at a dose of 2.5–7.5 mg/kg
    c. DXM may cause serotonin syndrome, especially when co-ingested with SSRIs
    d. Hallucinations are caused by the effect of dextrorphan, an active metabolite that inhibits NMDA receptors

90. Mark the incorrect statement about salvinorin A.
    a. Plant Salvia divinorum is endemic to southern Mexico
    b. Traditionally, the leaves of the plants are used as an aqueous infusion or as a chewed quid
    c. Salvinorin A has high selectivity and efficacy for kappa opioid receptors
    d. Inhaled salvinorin A has a long duration of action

91. "Bicycle day" is associated with which psychoactive substance?
    a. Cannabis
    b. Opioids
    c. LSD
    d. Amphetamine

92. "Good Friday experiment" involved the use of which of the following substance?
    a. Psilocybin
    b. Cannabis
    c. LSD
    d. Amphetamine

93. Which of the following has no anesthetic properties?
    a. *S. divinorum*
    b. Phencyclidine (PCP)
    c. Ketamine
    d. Gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB)

94. The bioavailability of oral ketamine is:
    a. 17%
    b. 42%
    c. 73%
    d. 94%

95. DXM does not act on the following receptor:
    a. NMDA
    b. μ opioid receptor
    c. σ opioid receptor
    d. H1 receptor

96. What percentage of LSD users develop persistent psychosis?
    a. 0.08–4.6%
    b. 6.2–8.5%
    c. 10%
    d. 15–17%

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97. K-hole is a phenomenon associated with the psychological effects of one of the following drugs:
    a. Khat
    b. Krokodil
    c. Ketamine
    d. Kratom

98. Which of the following is the most common symptom of HPPD?
    a. Paranoid ideations
    b. Tactile hallucinations
    c. Slow motion phenomenon
    d. Color confusion and geometric hallucinations

99. Mark the wrong statement about mescaline.
    a. It can be taken orally or injected
    b. Psychological symptoms appear first, usually
    c. The entire experience of effects lasts for around 12 hours
    d. Tolerance to its effects develops rapidly

100. Which drug is a selective kappa opioid receptor agonist?
    a. Buprenorphine
    b. Ibogaine
    c. Pentazocine
    d. Salvinorin A

ANSWER KEY

1. b	2. a	3. c	4. c	5. a	6. c	7. b	8. a
9. a	10. a	11. c	12. d	13. b	14. a	15. a	16. b
17. d	18. b	19. a	20. b	21. b	22. a	23. d	24. d
25. b	26. a	27. b	28. d	29. c	30. a	31. c	32. a
33. d	34. a	35. a	36. a	37. d	38. a	39. b	40. d
41. a	42. c	43. d	44. c	45. d	46. d	47. d	48. a
49. a	50. d	51. c	52. c	53. c	54. d	55. b	56. a
57. c	58. c	59. c	60. d	61. a	62. a	63. b	64. c
65. b	66. c	67. a	68. a	69. c	70. b	71. d	72. d
73. c	74. c	75. c	76. a	77. b	78. d	79. d	80. a
81. b	82. d	83. c	84. c	85. a	86. d	87. b	88. c
89. b	90. d	91. c	92. a	93. a	94. a	95. d	96. a
97. c	98. d	99. b	100. d				

FURTHER READING

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1001 MCQs to Master
Addiction Medicine

Addictions are an escalating public health concern in India. Mental health professionals and other healthcare workers must keep themselves updated about the developments in the field. The nosology has recently changed, the related laws have been amended, more and more substances and behaviors are being reported to be addictive, a steady stream of new insights are emerging about genetics and neurobiology, and new, effective pharmacological and psychosocial interventions are available or in development. This book of MCQs, authored by some of the leading addiction experts in the country, is a valuable resource for interns and psychiatry postgraduate students preparing for various examinations. The book would benefit clinicians, too, especially as many questions are based on real-life case scenarios.



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