

# 2021 Rhode Island Regional Coalitions Drug & Alcohol IQ Challenge

**DAY 1** – *Post Introduction image. Cut and paste text below*



How much do you know about alcohol and other drugs? Here's a chance to test your knowledge on some little-known facts about underage drinking, vaping and prescription drugs.

The Rhode Island Regional Coalitions joins its community partners to bring you a series of questions over five days, intended to raise awareness and possibly debunk some misperceptions around alcohol, vaping and drugs.

***So, take the challenge and give your brain a little exercise!***

**DAY 1** – *Post Question #1 image. Optional text post below*

**What's Your Drug & Alcohol IQ?** And the answer is...

Scientists have discovered that vaping nicotine exposes people to which of these chemicals?

- A. Formaldehyde
- B. Acrylamide
- C. Crotonaldehyde
- D. All of the above

**D. All of the above**  
Formaldehyde is a gas that has been linked to cancer.  
Acrylamide is a chemical used to treat wastewater. It is toxic.  
Crotonaldehyde is a poisonous and highly flammable liquid with a suffocating odor.

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**D. All of the above.** Scientists have also identified other compounds in e-cigarettes, such as propylene oxide (a liquid that can irritate the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract, and depress the central nervous system) and acrylonitrile (which is used to make plastics and adhesives). Read more about e- cigarettes and vaping: <https://teens.drugabuse.gov/blog/category/e-cigarettes-vaping-tobacco?page=0>.

**DAY 2** – *Post Question #2 image. Optional text post below*

**What's Your Drug & Alcohol IQ?** And the answer is...

Which drug do adolescents use the most?

- A. Alcohol
- B. Marijuana
- C. Nicotine (vaping)
- D. None of the above

**A. Alcohol**  
In 2011, more than 52 percent of high school seniors reported using alcohol in the past year, compared to 33.7 percent using marijuana and 25.3 percent vaping nicotine during the same timeframe.

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**A. Alcohol.** For more information, refer to the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism’s “Underage Drinking” fact sheet: [https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/sites/default/files/publications/NIAAA\\_Underage\\_Drinking\\_0.pdf](https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/sites/default/files/publications/NIAAA_Underage_Drinking_0.pdf)

**DAY 3** – *Post Question #3 image. Optional text post below*



**D. All of the above.** For example, a person who has depression, anxiety, or other mental health issues might use drugs to try to feel better. Someone who uses drugs when they're young has a greater chance of becoming addicted when they're older than someone who doesn't use drugs when they're young. Read more about the factors that increase the risk of having a problem with drugs: <https://teens.drugabuse.gov/blog/post/what-increases-risk-having-drug-problem-part-1> and <https://archives.drugabuse.gov/blog/post/what-increases-risk-having-drug-problem-part-2>

**DAY 4** – *Post Question #4 image. Optional text post below*



**C. Heroin.** Read more about heroin: <https://teens.drugabuse.gov/blog/category/opioids-and-prescription-drugs>.

**DAY 5** – *Post Question #5 image. Optional text post below*


**What's Your Drug & Alcohol IQ?** And the answer is...


Which medicine, if given right away, can reverse the effects of a heroin or opioid overdose and prevent death?

- A. Methadone
- B. Oxycodone
- C. Naloxone
- D. Hydrocodone

**C. Naloxone**

Naloxone is an opioid antagonist, meaning that it attaches to opioid receptors and reverses and blocks the effects of other opioids. If a person's breathing has slowed or stopped because of an opioid overdose, naloxone can quickly restore normal breathing.

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**C. Naloxone.** Read more about naloxone: <https://teens.drugabuse.gov/blog/post/say-what-naloxone>.