

Test Review for Unit 8-Drugs

Name: _____ # _____

Date: _____ Block: _____

Match the test to its description.

Drug Testing

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. ___ Dillie-Koppanyi | a. this reagent turns purple in the presence of <u>heroin and morphine</u> |
| 2. ___ Van Urk | b. this is a valuable screening test for <u>barbiturates</u> , in whose presence the reagent turns violet-blue in color. |
| 3. ___ Scott Test | c. this is a valuable color test for <u>marijuana</u> , performed by adding solutions A, B, and C, respectively, to the suspect vegetation. A positive result is shown by a purple color in the chloroform layer. |
| 4. ___ Marquis | d. this reagent turns blue-purple in the presence of <u>LSD</u> . |
| 5. ___ Duquenois-Levine | e. this is a color test for <u>cocaine</u> . A powder containing cocaine will turn solution A blue. Upon addition of B, the blue color is transformed to a clear pink color. Upon addition of C, if cocaine is present, the blue color reappears in the chloroform layer. |
| 6. ___ Mass Spectrometry | f. techniques of thin-layer and gas are especially well suited to the needs of the drug analyst, because they separate drugs from their diluents while providing for their tentative identification |
| 7. ___ Spectrophotometry | g. the selective absorption of light by drugs in the UV and IR regions of the electromagnetic spectrum |
| 8. ___ Microcrystalline Test | h. can readily separate a drug from other substances which may be present in the drug preparation, however, it suffers from the drawback of not being able to provide the analyst with a specific identification of the material under investigation |
| 9. ___ Chromatography | i. a drop of a chemical reagent is added to a small quantity of the drug on a microscopic slide. After a short time, a chemical reaction ensues, producing a crystalline precipitate. |

10. The Controlled Substances Act is a federal law that establishes five schedules of classification for controlled dangerous substances. What are the three criteria utilized in the classification of drugs on these schedules?

11. Who has the authority to add, delete, or reschedule a drug as more information becomes available?

12. Define psychological and physical abuse (addiction). Explain the difference between the two.

13. What are withdraw symptoms, and how do they re-late to physical and psychological addition?

14. Briefly describe the type of drugs found on each schedule and give at least one example.

Schedule I:

for example: _____

Schedule II:

for example: _____

Schedule III:

for example: _____

Schedule IV:

for example: _____

Schedule V:

for example: _____

15. What does it mean for a drug to be a derivative? Give an example.

16. Define each of the following classifications:

Narcotics

Hallucinogens

Depressants

Stimulants

Barbituates

17. For each of the list at least two examples. Street Name and Chemical Name.

Narcotics

Hallucinogens

Chemical name:

Chemical name:

Street name:

Street name:

Depressants

Stimulants

Chemical name:

Chemical name:

Street name:

Street name:

18. Choose any two drugs presented in class and explain the toxicology of each.

Drug:

Drug:

Toxicology:

Toxicology: