

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Eye on the Field, Volume 9, Issue 3, March 2008

### “Adolescents at Risk of Developing a Substance-Use Disorder have Deficits in Frontal Brain Activation”

1. Describe how low levels of executive cognitive function (ECF) effect a child’s impulsivity and how does this relate to their risk of developing a SUD?  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Results of this study show that children with high amount of neurobehavioral disinhibition (ND) have less ability to manage their impulsive responses.  

TRUE                  FALSE
3. One of the key implications of this study is that
  - a. Children can not control their reactions and therefore are not responsible for outbursts
  - b. Children’s behaviors and actions are directly related to brain functioning
  - c. A child with low levels of ECF should undergo reparative surgery before starting school
  - d. None of the above

### “Drinking and Aggression among University Students Often Depends on the Context”

4. Results of this study show that aggression is more likely to occur when students drink at a fraternity or sorority and when they drink at three or more locations on the same occasion.  

TRUE                  FALSE
5. What are some areas which policy and prevention programs should focus to address alcohol-related violence on campuses?  
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### “Children of Alcoholics: Different Brain Regions Influence Who May or May Not Develop Alcohol Problems”

6. Although children of alcoholics (COAs) have a greater risk of developing alcohol-use disorders, it is important to note that this does not mean all COAs will develop an alcohol-use disorder.  

TRUE                  FALSE
7. What are the two main factors which combine to increase a COAs risk of developing an alcohol-use disorder?
  - a. Number and age of siblings
  - b. Environment
  - c. Genetics
  - d. Both b and c
8. What are some of the factors that differentiate *resilient COAs* from *vulnerable COAs*?  
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### “Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Can Lead to a More Severe Course and Worse Outcomes for a SUD”

9. Results of this study indicate the prevalence of PTSD was greater among individuals with alcohol rather than drug dependence.  

TRUE                  FALSE
10. What are the implications of this study for clinicians and their assessment and treatment of patients with SUDs?  
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