

Your name: _____

Recreational Drugs and Neurotransmitters Quiz

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I. Name at least one example from each drug class:

1. Benzodiazepine
2. Barbiturate
3. A different kind of sedative
4. Stimulant
5. A different kind of stimulant
6. Opioid
7. Psychedelic
8. A different kind of psychedelic
9. Dissociative anesthetic (NMDA antagonist)
10. Deliriant (muscarinic ACh antagonist)
11. Inhalant
12. A different kind of inhalant
13. A drug I called "other"

II. Name a drug that causes:

1. Insomnia
2. Reduced appetite
3. Drowsiness
4. Heart attack
5. Brain damage
6. Psychosis
7. Psychosis (via a different mechanism)
8. Psychosis (via yet another mechanism)
9. Withdrawal

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10. Addiction
11. Vasoconstriction
12. Vasodilation
13. Reduced anxiety
14. Dilated/Constricted pupils (circle one)

III. Match the drug or class of drugs with its mechanism of action:

1. Salvia (salvinorin A)	A	Opens BK potassium channels, closes SK channels in the reward pathway of the brain, GABA _A agonist, many other effects
2. Caffeine	B	Nonselective full agonist of opioid receptors, especially μ subtype receptor
3. Nicotine	C	5-HT _{2A} and 5-HT _{2C} partial agonist, plus other effects on receptors and transporters (mostly for DA, NE, and other 5-HT receptors)
4. PCP, ketamine, dextromethorphan	D	NMDA (glutamate receptor) antagonist
5. Cocaine	E	Agonist at a special binding site on the GABA _A receptor
6. Psychedelics (LSD, psilocybin)	F	Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor agonist
7. Heroin	G	Muscarinic acetylcholine receptor antagonist
8. Alcohol	H	DA, NE, and 5-HT reuptake inhibitor (Extra credit: what is the other, non-psychotropic mechanism?)
9. Benzodiazepines	I	Selective κ -opioid agonist
10. Atropa belladonna, atropine, scopolamine, Benadryl, jimson weed	J	Adenosine antagonist, PDE inhibitor.

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