Ch. 10 Drugs

Lesson 1: Drug Use and Abuse Words to Know

- drug- Def. 1 a substance other than food that changes the structure or function of the body or mind
 Def. 2: Is an illegal substance that alters the structure or function of the body or mind.
- over-the-counter drug (OTC)- found on the shelves of local pharmacy or grocery stores, you do not need a Dr.'s permission to use
- prescription medicine- a medicine that can be obtained legally only with a Dr.'s permission
 - **drug misuse-** taking or using medicine in a way that is not intended
- drug abuse- intentionally using drugs in a way that is unhealthy or illegal (to get High)

Types of medicine

- 1. over-the-counter: used to treat symptoms, rarely cures
- 2. prescription: powerful medicine used to relieve pain or cure

Drug/Medicine Use

- 1. always follow Dr's directions
 - 2. never take more or less than prescribed
 - 3. never share or take another's medicine
- 4. read the directions for safe use
- 5. when in doubt ask questions

Drug Misuse

- 1. taking too much or too little
- 2. stopping too soon or continuing after prescribed time
- 3. sharing medicine
 - 4. etc...

Drug Abuse

- 1. using a drug to get high

 5. drug addiction
- 2. is illegal
- 3. dangerous
- 4. overdose

- 6. damage to organs
 - 7. mental/emotional problems
- 8. allergic reactions
- 9. loss friends and trust

Lesson 2: Types of Drugs and Their Effects Words to know

tolerance- the body's need for larger and larger amounts of the drug to produce the same effect

- overdose- taking more of a drug than the body can tolerate stimulant- a drug that speeds up the body's functions amphetamines- strong stimulant drugs that speed up the CNS depressants- drugs that slow down the body's functions & reactions, including heart rate, and breathing rates club drugs/designer drugs- illegal drugs that are found mostly in nightclubs or at all-night dance parties called raves
- narcotics- drugs that get rid of pain and dull the senses
- hallucinogens- drugs that distort moods, thoughts, and senses inhalants- the vapors of chemicals that are sniffed or inhaled to get "high"
- side effects- are effects other than that for which the drug was taken

Classification of Drugs

A. Stimulants

B. **Depressants**

C. Narcotic Depressants D. Club/Designer

1. Amphetamines

1. Barbiturates

1. Ecstasy (mdma)

2. Cocaine

2. Tranquilizers 3. Alcohol

2. Morphine 2. ketamme

3. Caffeine

4.GHB

3. Heroin/heroine

4. Ritalin 5. Nicotine

5. Rohypnol

4. Codeine

1. Opium

6. Methamphetamines

E. <u>Hallucinogens</u>

F. Inhalants 1. Glue

G. Cannabis 1. Marijuana

1. Oral

1. L.S.D. 2. P.C.P.

2. Gas

2. Hashish 3. Hash oil 2 . Injectable

H. Steroids

3. Mescaline

3. Paint 4. Nail polish a. oil based

4. Peyote

5. Markers

5. Magic mushrooms

6. White out

b. water based

Methods of introducing drugs:

- A. Injection
 - 1. Intravenous: "into the vein" used in emergency situations
 - 2. Intramuscular: "into the muscle"
 - 3. Subcutaneous: "under the skin" –bypasses the stomach
- B. Orally: Most convenient
- C. Inhalation: very quick
- D. Transdermal: Absorbed through the skin

Types of drugs abused

A. Stimulants: are types of drugs used that speed up the body's functions

Medical uses: Treatment of narcolepsy (sleeping disorder), diet pills, Attention deficit disorder, w/ or w/o hyperactivity.

Dangers: Cardiac arrest, circulatory collapse, HIV/AIDS, mental illness, uneven heart beat, stroke, brain damage, physical collapse, death

B. Depressants: are drugs that slow down the body's functions and reactions, including heart and breathing rates.

Medical uses: pain relief, induces sleep, cause relaxation, controls epilepsy, etc...

Dangers: mood swings, depression, addiction, coma, death, mixing with alcohol can cause death

C. Narcotic depressants: are drugs that relieve pain and dull the senses

Medical uses and dangers: same as depressant

D. Hallucinogens: are drugs that distort the moods, thoughts, and senses.

Medical uses: used experimentally to treat mental illness Dangers: accidental death, violent behavior, mental illness, suicide

E. Inhalants: are substances whose fumes are breathed in to produce mind-altering sensation (effects are short 1-2 mins. Similar to alcohol intoxication)

#1 drug used by 11-17 year olds

Medical uses: none

Dangers: nausea, vomiting, dizziness, mental confusion, loss of motor skills, brain damage, coma, death

F. Cannabis (marijuana): is a mood altering drug made from the leaves stems, and flowers of the hemp plant.

Medical uses: controls glaucoma, and nausea associated with chemotherapy

Dangers: Habituation, apathy

G. Designer drugs

Medical uses: none

Dangers: water intoxication, mental illness, etc...

Lesson 3: Drug Risks and Teens

Words to Know

drug-free zone- a 1,000 yrd. distance around a school where anyone caught with drugs can be arrested.

drug possession- when a person has or keeps illegal drugs probation- a set period of time during which a person who has been arrested must check in regularly with a court officer Why Do Some Teens Use Drugs

- 1. boredom
- 2. curiosity
- 3. peer pressure
 4. media
- 5. addiction
- 6. role models
- 7. parents use
- 8. to fit in

9. etc...

Why are Drugs Harmful to Teens?

PHYSICALLY

Females <u>Males</u>

Can negatively effect

- -height
 - -weight
 - -male hormone levels
 - -testicle size/functions
 - -muscle mass/development
- deepness of voice
 - -when facial/body hair appears

Can negatively effect

- -height
- -weight
 - -onset of 1st period
 - -regularity of periods
- breast development -function of ovaries
- -pregnancy
 - -the health of embryo/fetus

MENTAL/EMOTIONALLY

- -changes thoughts
- -changes moods
 - -difficulty concentrating
- -poor judgment
 - -poor reasoning
- -affects goals

SOCIALLY

- ·illegal
 - -loss of friends
- -loss of trust
 - -removal from sports
 - -expelled from school
 - -etc..

Lesson 4: Staying Drug Free

Words to Know

alternative- another way of thinking or acting assertive- willing to stand up for yourself in a firm but positive v