

EFFECTS OF OTHER DRUGS

TEACHER FACT SHEET: OTHER ILLICIT DRUGS

The Controlled Substances Act (CSA) was enacted into law by the United States Congress as Title II of the 1970 Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act. The CSA is the federal U.S. drug policy that regulates the manufacture, importation, possession, use and distribution of certain substances in the U.S. A total of five schedules (classifications) were defined, each with varying qualifications for a substance to be included. The Drug Enforcement Administration and the Food and Drug Administration determine which substances are added to or removed from the various schedules. Classification decisions are made on criteria including potential for abuse (an undefined term), currently accepted medical use for treatment in the United States, and international treaties.

Schedule I – a category of drugs that are not considered legitimate for medical use; examples include heroin, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) and marijuana.

Schedule II – a category of drugs that have a strong potential for abuse and/or addiction but also have legitimate medical uses; examples include opium, morphine and cocaine.

Schedule III – a group of drugs that have less potential for addiction or abuse than Schedule I or II drugs and have a useful medical purpose; examples include short-acting barbiturates and amphetamines.

Schedule IV – a medically useful category of drugs that have less potential for addiction or abuse than those included in schedules I, II and III; examples are diazepam and chloral hydrate.

Schedule V – a medically useful category of drugs with less potential for addiction or abuse than those in Schedules I – IV; examples include anti-diarrheals and anti-tussives with opiod derivatives

REFERENCES:

<http://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/schedule>

<http://www.answers.com/topic/controlled-substances-act>

Cocaine/Crack

- ◆ Street names include: Big C, Blow, Coke, Flake, Freebase, Lady, Nose Candy, Rock, Snow, Snowbirds
- ◆ Extracted from the leaves of the coca plant
- ◆ Stimulant
- ◆ Two main forms include:
 - 1) Cocaine hydrochloride - a white crystalline powder
 - Can be snorted or dissolved in water and injected
 - 2) “Crack” - cocaine hydrochloride that has been processed with ammonia or sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) and water into a free-base cocaine
 - Almost always smoked
- ◆ Typically causes euphoric effects including: perceptions of increased energy, reduced fatigue, and mental clarity
- ◆ The faster the absorption, the more intense the high



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Cocaine/Crack (continued)

- ◆ The faster the absorption, the shorter the high lasts
- ◆ Once the drug leaves the brain, the user experiences a “coke crash” that can include depression, irritability and fatigue
- ◆ May cause paranoia, aggressiveness and depression
- ◆ Schedule II drug

http://www.drugfree.org/Portal/drug_guide/Cocainecrack

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/cocaine.html#overviews>

<http://www.nhtsa.gov/people/injury/research/job185drugs/cocain.htm>



Crystal Meth

- ◆ Street name: Ice
- ◆ A very pure, smokeable form of methamphetamine
- ◆ Stimulant
- ◆ Looks like clear crystal chunks, similar to ice
- ◆ Usually smoked, can be snorted or injected
- ◆ Effects are similar to cocaine; usually longer lasting
- ◆ Can cause erratic violent behavior
- ◆ Suppresses appetite, causes changes in sleeping patterns, mood swings and unpredictability, tremors, convulsions, increased blood pressure, and irregular heartbeat
- ◆ Schedule II drug

http://www.drugfree.org/Portal/drug_guide/Crystal_Meth



Ecstasy

- ◆ Street names: Adam, E, Roll, X, XTC
- ◆ A synthetic drug with amphetamine-like and hallucinogenic properties
- ◆ Stimulant
- ◆ Comes in a tablet form; often branded with pirated product logos (i.e., Playboy, Nike swoosh)
- ◆ Produces pleasurable feelings, energy, confidence
- ◆ Effects include peacefulness, acceptance and empathy
- ◆ Can cause a loss of inhibitions, transfexion on sights and sounds, blurred vision, increased heart rate and blood pressure
- ◆ After effects may include sleep problems, anxiety and depression
- ◆ Schedule I drug

http://www.drugfree.org/Portal/drug_guide/Ecstasy

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/clubdrugs.html>



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Heroin

- ◆ Street names: Big H, Black tar, Brown sugar, Dope, Horse, Junk, Mud, Skag, Smack
 - ◆ A highly addictive drug derived from morphine, which is taken from the opium poppy plant
 - ◆ Affects the brain's pleasure centers and affects the ability to perceive pain
 - ◆ Depressant
 - ◆ Can be used in a variety of ways:
 - Injection into vein or muscle
 - Smoked in a water or standard pipe; alone or can be mixed with tobacco or marijuana
 - Inhaled as a smoke through a straw
 - Snorted as a powder via nose
 - ◆ Short term effects include surge of euphoria, warm flushing of skin, alternates between being wakeful and drowsiness; clouded mental functioning, slowed speech and gait
 - ◆ Long-term effects can include: collapsed or clogged veins, infections within major organs
 - ◆ Physical dependence and addiction often occur with increases in dosage over time
 - ◆ Severe withdrawal symptoms possible: muscle and bone pain, insomnia, vomiting, diarrhea, goose bumps, kicking leg movements, restlessness
 - ◆ Schedule I drug
- http://www.drugfree.org/Portal/drug_guide/Heroin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/heroin.html>
<http://www.nhtsa.gov/people/injury/research/job185drugs/morphine.htm>



Inhalants

- ◆ Typically consist of ordinary household products that are inhaled or sniffed to get high; often used by youth due to ease of availability
 - ◆ Examples include: model glue, nail polish remover, cleaning products, hairspray, gasoline, spray paint, cooking spray, correction fluid, felt-tip markers (sharpies) the propellant in aerosol whipped cream, etc.
 - ◆ Products are sniffed, snorted, bagged (fumes inhaled from a plastic bag), or huffed (inhalant-soaked rag, sock, or roll of toilet paper in the mouth)
 - ◆ Produces intoxication within seconds of inhalation; similar to the effects produced by alcohol
 - ◆ Excessive use can lead to weight loss, muscle weakness, disorientation, inattentiveness, coordination problems, irritability, depression, loss of consciousness, and possibly death
 - ◆ Although not very common, addiction can occur with repeated abuse
 - ◆ Schedule I drug
- http://www.drugfree.org/Portal/drug_guide/Inhalants
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/inhalants.html>



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LSD

- ◆ Street names: Acid, doses, hits, microdot, sugar cubes, tabs, trips
- ◆ The most common hallucinogen; potent mood-changing chemical
- ◆ Manufactured from lysergic acid found in ergot, a fungus that grows on rye and other grains
- ◆ Generally taken orally; gelatin and liquid can be put in the eyes
- ◆ Effects of LSD are unpredictable; depend on the amount taken, the user's personality, mood, expectations and surrounding
- ◆ Physical effects: dilated pupils, increased body temperature, heart rate and blood pressure, sweating, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, dry mouth and tremors
- ◆ Sensations and feelings change much more dramatically than physical signs; users may experience different emotions at the same time, have mood swings
- ◆ With large doses one may experience delusions and visual hallucinations; "cross-overs" may occur where the user feels they are hearing colors and seeing sounds
- ◆ Flashbacks are possible and may occur suddenly and without warning; can occur within a few days of use up to over a year after use
- ◆ According to the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA), LSD is not considered an addictive drug since it does not produce compulsive drug-seeking behavior
- ◆ Schedule I drug

http://www.drugfree.org/Portal/drug_guide/LSD

<http://www.nhtsa.gov/people/injury/research/job185drugs/lysergic.htm>



Marijuana

- ◆ Street names: Aunt Mary, Dope, Gangster, Ganja, Grass, Hash, Herb, Kif, Mary Jane, Pot, Reefer, Sinsemilla, Skunk, Weed
- ◆ The most often used illegal drug in the United States
- ◆ A product of the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*
- ◆ Short-term effects include: problems with memory, learning, distorted perception, problems with thinking and problem solving, loss of motor control, anxiety, dry mouth and throat
- ◆ Studies show that someone who smokes five joints per week may be taking in as many cancer causing chemicals as someone who smokes a full pack of cigarettes every day
- ◆ Long-term marijuana abuse can lead to addiction. Estimates from research suggest that approximately 9% of users become addicted; this number increases among those who start young (up to approx. 17%) and among daily users (25-50%)
- ◆ Schedule I drug

http://www.drugfree.org/Portal/drug_guide/Marijuana#

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/marijuana.html>

<http://www.drugabuse.gov/infofacts/marijuana.html>



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Methamphetamine (Meth)

- ◆ Street names: Chalk, Crank, Croak, Crypto, Crystal, Fire, Glass, Meth, Tweek, White Cross
- ◆ Meth is a crystal-like powder substance that sometimes comes in large rock-like chunks
- ◆ Can be taken orally, injected, snorted or smoked
- ◆ Users immediately experience an intense sensation (rush, flash) that lasts for a few minutes and is described as extremely pleasurable
- ◆ After the initial rush, there is typically a state of high agitation that can result in violent behavior
- ◆ Other possible effects include: insomnia, decreased appetite, irritability, anxiety, nervousness, convulsions, and heart attack
- ◆ Meth is addictive; users can develop a tolerance quickly
- ◆ Chronic use can lead to paranoia, hallucinations, repetitive behaviors, and delusions
- ◆ Long-term use, high dosages or both can bring on full blown psychosis
- ◆ Schedule II drug



http://www.drugfree.org/Portal/drug_guide/Methamphetamine#
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/amphetamines.html>

Mushrooms

- ◆ Street names: Caps, magic mushrooms, shrooms, psilocybin and psilocyn
- ◆ Psilocybin and psilocin are the hallucinogenic compounds found in certain mushrooms generally grown in Mexico and Central America
- ◆ Can be eaten, brewed and consumed as tea
- ◆ Once ingested, feelings of nausea usually occur followed by mental effects
- ◆ Short-term effects include altered feelings, distorted perceptions of touch, sight, sound and taste
- ◆ Other effects can include nervousness and paranoia
- ◆ Effects differ depending on potency of mushroom, amount ingested, user expectation, mood surroundings and frame of mind; “trip” can be enjoyable or disturbing in nature
- ◆ Some users experience flashbacks
- ◆ Users typically do not become physically addicted and there are no withdrawal symptoms
- ◆ Schedule I drug



http://www.drugfree.org/Portal/drug_guide/Mushrooms#
http://www.narconon.ca/magic_mushrooms.htm

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Opium

- ◆ Street names: Big O, black stuff, and block
- ◆ An opioid or narcotic, made from the white liquid in the poppy plant
- ◆ It is a black or brown block of tar-like substance
- ◆ Opium is smoked
- ◆ Use can cause euphoria, followed by a sense of well-being and a calm drowsiness or sedation
- ◆ Slows breathing, can cause nausea, confusion and constipation
- ◆ Long-term use can lead to drug tolerance
- ◆ Can also lead to physical dependence and addiction
- ◆ Withdrawal symptoms can occur if long-term use is reduced or stopped
- ◆ Schedule II drug

http://www.drugfree.org/Portal/drug_guide/Opium



OxyContin

- ◆ Street names: Killers, OC, OXY, oxycotton
- ◆ Oxycontin (oxycodone HCl controlled-release) is the brand name for an opioid analgesic - - a narcotic
- ◆ Available by prescription only and is used to treat moderate to severe pain when an around-the-clock analgesic is needed for an extended period of time
- ◆ The most serious risk associated with opioids is respiratory depression
- ◆ Common side effects include: constipation, nausea, sedation, dizziness, vomiting, headache, dry mouth, sweating and weakness
- ◆ Chronic use can result in tolerance
- ◆ Long-term use can also lead to physical dependence and addiction
- ◆ Taken exactly as prescribed, opioids can be used to manage pain effectively
- ◆ Schedule II drug

http://www.drugfree.org/Portal/drug_guide/OxyContin



PCP

- ◆ Street names: Angel dust, embalming fluid, killer weed, rocket fuel, supergrass
- ◆ PCP, or phencyclidine, is a dissociate anesthetic that was developed in the 1950's as a surgical anesthetic.
- ◆ Short-term effects include a sedative, trance-like state; sometimes produces an agitated, delusional and irrational response during



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PCP (continued)

- ◆ recovery from its effects
- ◆ PCP is a white crystalline powder that is readily soluble in water or alcohol
- ◆ It is normally eaten, snorted or smoked by applying to a leafy material such as mint, parsley, oregano or tobacco
- ◆ Low doses often cause changes in body awareness similar to alcohol intoxication; other effects include: shallow breathing, flushing, sweating, numbness of extremities, and poor muscle coordination
- ◆ Use among adolescents can interfere with hormones related to normal growth and development as well as with the learning process
- ◆ Higher doses can cause hallucinations, seizures, nausea, vomiting, blurred vision, drooling, dizziness, coma and death
- ◆ Long-term effects include: psychological dependence, craving and addiction; may also result in memory loss, difficulties with speech and thinking, weight loss and depression.
- ◆ Schedule II drug

http://www.drugfree.org/Portal/drug_guide/PCP#

<http://www.nhtsa.gov/people/injury/research/job185drugs/phencyclidine.htm>



Ritalin

- ◆ Street names: Kibbles and bits, pineapple
- ◆ Ritalin, the trade name for methylphenidate, is a medication prescribed for children with an abnormally high-level of activity or with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
- ◆ When taken as prescribed, Ritalin is a valuable medicine
- ◆ Abuse can occur when crushed and snorted like cocaine, or injected like heroin
- ◆ Short-term effects can include: nervousness and insomnia, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting, dizziness, palpitations, headaches, change in heart rate and blood pressure, skin rashes, etc.
- ◆ High doses can lead to: appetite loss, tremors, muscle twitching, fevers, convulsions, headaches, anxiety, restlessness, paranoia, hallucinations, and delusions
- ◆ Research conducted to date suggests that individuals with ADHD do not become addicted to drugs like Ritalin when they are taken in the form and dosage prescribed by their doctor
- ◆ Additional studies find that stimulant therapy in childhood does not increase the risk for subsequent drug and alcohol abuse disorders later in life
- ◆ Stimulant
- ◆ Schedule II drug

http://www.drugfree.org/Portal/drug_guide/Ritalin

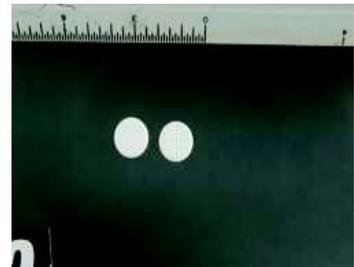
<http://www.drugabuse.gov/infofacts/ADHD.html>



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Rohypnol

- ◆ Street names: Date rape drug, La roche, R2, rib, roach, roofenol, roofies, rope, rophies, ruffies, the forget pill
 - ◆ Rohypnol is the brand name for a drug called flunitrazepam, which is a powerful sedative that depresses the central nervous system. Rohypnol is not legally available for prescription in the U.S., but is legal in 60 countries worldwide for the treatment of insomnia
 - ◆ Comes in the form of a small white tablet, has no taste or odor when dissolved in a drink
 - ◆ Rohypnol is swallowed as a pill, dissolved in a drink, or snorted
 - ◆ This drug creates a sleepy, relaxed and drunk feeling that lasts 2 to 8 hours
 - ◆ Other effects may include: blackouts, with a complete loss of memory, dizziness and disorientation, nausea, difficulty with speech and motor control
 - ◆ Can produce physical and psychological dependence
 - ◆ Schedule I drug
- http://www.drugfree.org/Portal/drug_guide/Rohypnol#



Steroids

- ◆ Street names: Juice, rhoids.
 - ◆ Anabolic steroids are a group of powerful compounds closely related to the male sex hormone testosterone
 - ◆ Legitimate medical uses include treatment of certain kinds of anemia
 - ◆ Body builders, long-distance runners, cyclists and other athletes claim that steroids give them a competitive advantage and/or improve their physical appearance; they use these drugs illegally
 - ◆ Come in liquid or tablet form; users either inject or take steroids orally
 - ◆ Reports indicate that steroids help produce increases in lean muscle mass, strength and the ability to train longer and harder
 - ◆ Short-term effects include liver tumors, jaundice, fluid retention, and high blood pressure
 - ◆ Men may experience effects such as shrinking of testicles, reduced sperm count, infertility, baldness and breast development
 - ◆ Women may experience facial hair growth, change in and/or cessation of menstrual cycle
 - ◆ Adolescents may experience growth halted prematurely through premature skeletal maturation and accelerated puberty changes
 - ◆ Users may suffer from paranoid jealousy, irritability, delusions and impaired judgment stemming from feelings of invincibility. Steroid abuse can lead to extreme mood swings, irritability, depression and problems with learning and memory
- http://www.drugfree.org/Portal/drug_guide/Steroids#
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/anabolicsteroids.html>
http://teens.drugabuse.gov/facts/facts_ster1.php

