#### DRUG CATEGORY PROFILES

NARCOTICS					
Drug Dependence Physical/Psychological		How Used	<b>Duration</b> (hours)		
Opium Morphine	High/High High/High	Oral, smoked Oral, smoked, injected	3-6 3-6		
Codeine Heroin	Mod./Mod. High/High	Oral, injected Smoked, injected sniffed	3-6 3-6		
Hydromorphone Meperidine Methadone	High/High High/High High/High	Oral, injected Oral, injected Oral, injected	3-6 3-6 12-24		
What are Narcotics?		Drugs used medicinally to relieve pain High potential for abuse Cause relaxation with an immediate "rush" Initial unpleasant effects - restlessness, nausea			
Possible Effects		Euphoria Drowsiness, respiratory depression Constricted (pin-point) pupils			
Symptoms of Overdose		Slow, shallow breathing, clammy skin Convulsions, coma, possible death			
Withdrawal Syndrome		Watery eyes, runny nose, yawning, cramps Loss of appetite, irritability, nausea Tremors, panic, chills, sweating			
Indications of Possible M	lisuse	Scars (tracks) caused by injections Constricted (pin-point) pupils Loss of appetite Sniffles, watery eyes, cough, nausea Lethargy, drowsiness, nodding Syringes, ben spoons, needles, etc.			

DEPRESSANTS					
Drug Dependence Physical/Psychological		How used	Duration (hours)		
Barbiturates	High/mod.	Oral	1-16		
Methaqualone	High/High	Oral	4-8		
Tranquilizers	Low/Low	Oral	4-8		
Chloral Hydrate	Mod./Mod.	Oral	5-8		
Glutethimide	High/Mod.	Oral	4-8		
What are Depressants?		Drugs used medicinally to relieve anxiety, irritability, tension High potential for abuse, development of tolerance Produce state of intoxication similar to that of alcohol Combined with alcohol, increase effects, multiply risks			
Possible Effects		Sensory alteration, anxiety reduction, intoxication Small amounts cause calmness, relaxed muscles Larger amounts cause slurred speech, impaired judgment, loss of motor coordination Very large doses may cause respiratory depression, coma, death Newborn babies of abusers may show dependence, withdrawal symptoms, behavioral problems, birth defects			
Symptoms of	Overdose	Shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils Weak and rapid pulse, coma, death			
Withdrawal Syndrome		Anxiety, insomnia, muscle tremors, loss of appetite Abrupt cessation or reduced high dose may cause convulsions, delirium, death			
Indications of Possible Misuse		Behavior similar to alcohol intoxication (without odor of alcohol on breath) Staggering, stumbling, lack of coordination, slurred speech Falling asleep while at work, difficulty concentrating Dilated pupils			

STIMULANTS					
Drug	<b>Dependence</b> Physical/Psychological				<b>Duration</b> (hours)
Cocaine*	Possible/High		Sniffed, sm injected		1-2
Amphetamines	Possible/High		Oral, injec	ted	2-4
Methamphetamine	Possible/High		Oral, injec	eted	2-4
Phenmetrazine	Possible/High		Oral, injec	eted	2-4
Methylphenidate	Possible/Mod.		Oral, injec	eted	2-4
Other Stimulants	Possible/High		Oral, injec	ted	2-4
Ice	High /High		Smoked, c injec., inha		4-14
What are Stimulants?			Drugs used to incr fatigue, feel strong for euphoric effect "down" feeling of	ger and more as or to count	decisive; u eract the
Possible Effects	Increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils and decreased appetite; high doses may cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, loss of coordination, collapse; may cause perspiration, blurred vision, dizziness, a feeling of restlessness, anxiety, delusions				
Symptoms of Overdose			Agitation, increase in body temperature, hallucinations, convulsions, possible death		
Withdrawal Syndrome	Apathy, long periods of sleep, imitability, depression, disorientation				
Indications of Possible Misuso	Indications of Possible Excessive activity, talkativeness, irritability, argumentativeness Misuse or nervousness Increased blood pressure or pulse rate, dilated pupils Long periods without sleeping or eating Euphoria				
* Cocaine, while classified und	er the Controlled Substances Act (CSA)	) as a narcotic, is also discusse	ed as a stimulant.		
HALLUCINOGENS					
Drug	Dependence		cal How used	<b>Duration</b> (hours)	
PCP Angel Dust Loveboat			Smoked, oral	Up to days injected	
LSD Acid Green/Red Dragon	None/Unknown			8-12 hrs.	
Mescaline, Peyote		None/Unknown	Oral, injected	8-12 hrs.	
Psilocybin None/Unknown			Oral, injected smoked,	Variable	

	sniffed	
ner Drugs* y - PCE	None/Unknown Oral, injected, Variable smoked	
What are Hallucinogens?	Drugs that produce behavioral changes that are often multiple and dramatic No known medical use, but s block sensation to pain and use may result in self- inflicted injuries "Designer Drugs", made to imitate certain illegal drugs, are often many times stronger drugs they imitate	
Possible Effects Rapidly changing feelings, immediately use Chronic use may cause persistent prodepression, violent behavior, anxiety, disperception of time Large doses may cause coma, heart/lung failure, ruptured blood brain May cause hallucinations, illusions confusion, suspicion, anxiety, loss of coneffects "flashbacks" may occur long after drugs - one use may cause irreversible b		
Symptoms of Overdose   Longer, more intense "trip" episodes, ps     death   death		
Withdrawal Syndrome	No known withdrawal syndrome	
Indications of Possible Misuse	Extreme changes in behavior and mood; person ma or recline in a trance-like state; person may appear fearful Chills, irregular breathing, sweating, trembl hands Changes in sense of light, hearing, touch, sm and time Increase in blood pressure, heart rate and blood sugar	

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CANNABIS					
Drug	<b>Dependence</b> Physical/Psychological	How used	Duration (hours)		
Marijuana	Unknown/Moderate	Smoked, oral pot, grass	2-4		
Tetrahydro- cannabinol	Unknown/Moderate	Smoked, oral	2-4		
Hashish	Unknown/Moderate	Smoked, oral	2-4		
hashish Oil	Unknown/Moderate	Smoked, oral	2-4		
What are Cannabis?		Hemp plant from which marijuana and hashish are produced; Hashish consists of resinous secretions of the cannabis plant; Marijuana is a tobacco-like substance			
Possible Effects		Possible Effects Euphoria followed by relaxation; loss of appetite; impaired memory, concentration, knowledge retention; loss of coordination more vivid sense of taste, sight, smell, hearing; stronger doses cause fluctuating emotions, fragmentary thoughts, disoriented behavior, psychosis; may cause irritation to lungs, respiratory system, may cause cancer			
Symptoms of Overdose		Fatigue, lack of coordinatio	Fatigue, lack of coordination, paranoia, possible psychosis		
Withdrawal Syndrome		Insomnia, hyperactivity, sor	Insomnia, hyperactivity, sometimes decreased appetite		

Indications of Possible Misuse

Animated behavior, loud talking, followed by sleepiness Dilated pupils, bloodshot eyes Distortions in perception; hallucinations Distortions in depth and time perception; loss of coordination

ALCOH	OL						
Drug	Dependence Physical/Psycholog	<b>Dependence</b> Physical/Psychological			<b>Duration</b> (hours)		
Ethyl Alcol	ol Possible/Possible		Oral		1-4		
Ethanol	Possible/Possible	Possible/Possible			1-4		
What is Al	cohol?			Liquid distilled product of fermented fruits, grains and vegetables Used as solvent, antiseptic and sedative Moderate potential for abuse			
Possible Ef	fects		Intoxication Sensory alt	eration Anxie	ety reduction		
Symptoms	of Overdose		Staggering Odor of alcohol on breath Loss of coordination Slurred speech, dilated pupils Fetal alcohol syndrome (in babies) Nerve and liver damage				
Withdrawa	al Syndrome		Sweating Tremors Alter hallucinations	ed perceptior	n Psychosis, fear, auditory		
Indications of Possible Misuse			Confusion, disorientation, loss of motor nerve control Misuse Convulsions, shock, shallow respiration Involuntary defecation, drowsiness Respiratory depression and possible death				
STEROID	S						
Drug	Drug Dependence Physical/Psychological		How used	ow used Duration (hours)			
				()			
Dianabol	Possible/Possible		Oral	days- wks			
	Possible/Possible		Oral	days - wks			
What are steroids? Synthe related		related	tic compounds available legally and illegally Drugs that are closely to the male sex hormone, testosterone Moderate potential for abuse, larly among young males				
Possible Effects Increas Increas Enhanc		e in body weight e in muscle strength ce athletic performance e physical endurance					
Extrem Severe Impoter		weight and muscle gains mely aggressive behavior or "Reid rage" e skin rashes ence, withered testicles nales, development of irreversible masculine traits					
Depress		oral changes					
Jaundice Purple o Persister		ed combativeness and aggressiveness e or red spots on body; unexplained darkness of skin nt unpleasant breath odor g of feet or lower legs					

#### DRUG CATEGORIES for SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE

To assist you in locating substances in this document, the following cross reference by category is provided.

NARCOTICS	Alfentanil Cocaine* Codeine Crack Cocaine* Fentanyl Heroin Hydromorphone Ice Meperidine Methadone Morphine Nalorphine Opium Oxycodone Propoxyphene	STIMULANTS	Amphetamine Benzedrine Benzphetamine Butyl Nitrite Dextroamphetamine Methamphetamine Methylphenidate Phenmetrazine Bufotenine LSD MDA MDEA MDMA Mescaline MMDA Phencyclidine Psilocybin
DEPRESSANTS	Amobarbital Benzodiazepine Chloral Hydrate Chlordiazepoxide Diazepam Glutethimide Meprobamate Methaqualone Nitrous Oxide Pentobarbital Phenobarbital Secobarbital	CANNABIS ALCOHOL STEROIDS	Lorazepam Marijuana Tetrahydrocannabinol Ethyl Alcohol Dianabol Nandrolone

\* Cocaine, while classified under the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) as a narcotic, is also discussed as a stimulant

#### **SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE - BRIEF PROFILES**

In this segment of the training, information is presented as Brief Profiles for eight substances of abuse. The information in these profiles may help you as you proceed through the Interactive Group Discussions. They will tell you some of the actions and side effects of the drugs that were chosen for the scenarios. Keep in mind that the information presented in the Brief Profiles does not represent all of the hazards of these drugs. Nor have we presented all the drugs that may be used and abused in the workplace. Rather, the Brief Profiles are intended to be thought provoking and enlightening.

# ALCOHOL

Also known as: Booze, Juice, Brew, Vino, Sauce

You probably know why alcohol is abused –

- Relaxation
- Sociability
- Cheap High



- Alcohol is a depressant that decreases the response of the central nervous system.
- Excessive drinking can cause liver damage and psychotic behavior.
- As little as two beers or drinks can impair coordination and thinking.
- Alcohol is often used by substance abusers to enhance the effects of other drugs.
- Alcohol continues to be the most frequently abused substance among young adults.

## MARIJUANA

Also known as: Pot, Grass, Joints, Roaches, Reefer, Weed, Mary Jane

You probably know why marijuana is abused - -

- Relaxation
- Euphoria



- Marijuana may cause impaired short-term memory, a shortened attention span and delayed reflexes.
- During pregnancy, marijuana may cause birth defects.
- Marijuana may cause a fast heart rate and pulse.
- Repeated use of marijuana may cause brething problems.
- Possession of marijuana is illegal in all fifty states.
- Marijuana may cause relaxed inhibitions, disoriented behavior.

## **INHALANTS**

Some of the substances that are abused: Butyl nitrite, Amyl nitrite, Gas in aerosol cans Gasoline and Toluene vapors, Correction fluid, glue, marking pens

You probably know why inhalants are abused -

- Cheap High
- Quick buzz
- Fun



But did you know that inhalants may cause -

- Loss of muscle control
- Slurred speech
- Drowsiness or loss of consciousness
- Excessive secretions from the nose and watery eyes
- Brain damage and damage to lung cells

# **STEROIDS**

Three types of steroids: Anabolic (male hormone) - steroids most frequently abused Cortical Estrogenic (female hormone)

You probably know why steroids are abused

- Increase strength
- Increase muscle size
- Help muscles recover



But did you know that abuse of steroids may cause -

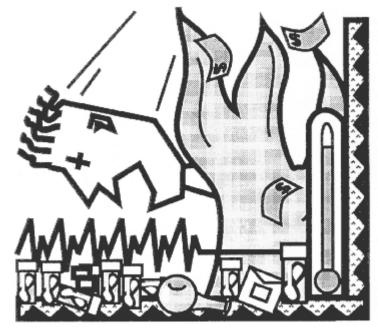
- Severe acne, rashes, stunted growth
- Sexual function problems
- Women to take on masculine traits, develop hairiness
- Behavioral changes, aggressiveness ("roid rages")
- Long-term effects, such as cholesterol increases, heart disease, liver tumors, cancer, cataracts and death

# CRACK

Also known as Crack, "Crack cocaine", Freebase rocks, Rock

You probably know why crack is abused -

- Quick high
- Power
- Euphoria



- Crack is almost instantly addictive.
- One use could cause a fatal heart attack.
- Repeated use may cause insomnia, hallucinations, seizures, paranoia.
- The euphoric effects of crack last only a few minutes.
- Crack possession and use are illegal in all fifty states.
- There are more hospitalizations per year resulting from crack and cocaine use than any other illicit substance.

## COCAINE

Also known as: Coke, Dust, Snow, Flake, Blow, Girl

You probably know why cocaine is abused

- Carefree Feeling
- Euphoria
- Relaxation
- In control



- A cocaine "high" lasts only about 5 to 20 minutes.
- Cocaine use may cause severe "mood swings" and irritability.
- Cocaine increases your blood pressure and heart rate particularly dangerous if you have a heart condition.
- One use can cause death!
- Possession and use are illegal and can result in fines and arrest.

# ICE

Also known as: Meth, Crystal, Crank, Methamphetamine

You probably know why ice is abused -

- Temporary mood elevation
- Exhilaration (high)
- Increased mental alertness
- Upper-increase wakefulness



- Ice is extremely addictive sometimes with just one use!
- Ice can cause convulsions, heart irregularities, high blood pressure, depression, restlessness, tremors, severe fatigue.
- An overdose can cause coma and death.
- When you stop using ice you may experience a deep depression.
- Ice causes a very jittery high, along with anxiety, insomnia, sometimes paranoia.

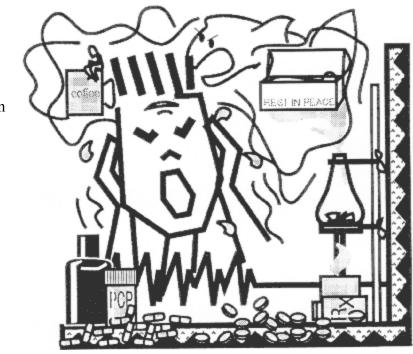
## HALLUCINOGENS

Some types of hallucinogens -

LSD (Acid, Red/Green Dragon), Ecstacy (designer drug), PCP (Angel Dust, Loveboat) PCP & Cocaine (Beam me up Scottie), Mescaline, Psilocybin

You probably know why hallucinogens are abused –

- Fun
- Stimulation or depression
- Behavorial changes



- One use of LSD or PCPP can cause multiple and dramatic behavioral changes.
- Large doses of hallucinogens may cause convulsions, ruptured blood vessels in the brain and irreversible brain damage.
- Many hallucinogens cause unpleasant and potentially dangerous "flashbacks," long after the drug was used.
- Most hallucinogens cause "hallucinations," i.e., changes in perception of time, smell, touch, etc.