PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

- **Opioids:** medications that relieve pain.(ex: Percocet and Oxycotin)
- **Depressants:** Drugs that decrease alertness by slowing down the activity of the central nervous system(ex: heroin and alcohol).
- **Stimulants:** Drugs that increase the body's state arousal by increasing the activity of the brain. (ex: caffeine, nicotine and amphetamines).

OPIOIDS

- They reduce the intensity of pain signals reaching the brain and affect those brain areas controlling emotion, which diminishes the effects of a painful stimulus.Medications that fall within this class include hydrocodone (e.g., Vicodin), oxycodone (e.g., OxyContin, Percocet), morphine (e.g., Kadian, Avinza), codeine, and related drugs.

- Hydrocodone products are the most commonly prescribed for a variety of painful conditions, including dental and injury-related pain. Morphine is often used before and after surgical procedure s to alleviate severe pain. Codeine, on the other hand, is often prescribed for mild pain. In addition to their pain relieving properties, some of these drugs—codeine and diphenoxylate (Lomotil) for example—can be used to relieve coughs and severe diarrhea.

Prescription Drugs-Hydrocodone.mp4

OPIATES


OxyContin 20 mg
OC
20
OxyContin 80 mg
OC
80
OxyContin 160 mg
OC
160
Percocet 5 mg
PERCOCET
DuPont
Percodan 4.5 mg
PERCODAN
DuPont

HOW DO OPIOIDS AFFECT THE BRAIN AND BODY?

Opioids act by attaching to specific proteins called opioid receptors, which are found in the brain, spinal cord, gastrointestinal tract, and other organs in the body.

When these drugs attach to their receptors, they reduce the perception of pain. Opioids can also produce drowsiness, mental confusion, nausea, constipation, and, depending upon the amount of drug taken, can depress respiration. Some people experience a euphoric response to opioid medications, since these drugs also affect the brain regions involved in reward.

Those who abuse opioids may seek to intensify their experience by taking the drug in ways other than those prescribed. For example, OxyContin is an oral medication used to treat moderate to severe pain through a slow, steady release of the opioid. People who abuse OxyContin may snort or inject it, thereby increasing their risk for serious medical complications, including overdose.

POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF OPIOID USE AND ABUSE

- Taken as prescribed, opioids can be used to manage pain safely and effectively. However, when abused, even a single large dose can cause severe respiratory depression and death.
- Properly managed, short-term medical use of opioid rarely causes addiction. Regular (e.g., several times a day, for several weeks or more) or longer term use or abuse of opioids can lead to physical dependence and, in some cases, addiction.
- Withdrawal symptoms may occur if drug use is suddenly reduced or stopped. These symptoms can include restlessness, muscle and bone pain, insomnia, diarrhea, vomiting, cold flashes with goose bumps ("cold turkey"), and involuntary leg movements.

DEPRESSANTS

- People use depressants to induce sleep, relieve stress, and relieve anxiety. While alcohol is one of the oldest and most universal agents used for these purposes, hundreds of substances have been developed that produce central nervous system depression.
- These drugs have been referred to as downers, sedatives, hypnotics, tranquilizers, and anti-anxiety medications. Unlike most other classes of drugs of abuse, depressants are rarely produced in clandestine* laboratories.
- Generally, legitimate pharmaceutical products are diverted to the illicit market.

DEPRESSANTS (CON'T)

- Sometimes called "downers," these drugs come in multicolored tablets and capsules or in liquid form.
- Some drugs in this category, such as Zyprexa, Seroquel and Haldol, are known as "major tranquilizers" or "antipsychotics," as they are supposed to reduce the symptoms of mental illness.
- Depressants such as Xanax, Klonopin, Halcion and Librium are often referred to as "benzos" (short for benzodiazepines)

- Other depressants, such as Amytal, Numbutal and Seconal, are classed as barbiturates—drugs that are used as sedatives and sleeping pills.

MULTICOLORED TABLETS AND CAPSULES

WELL-KNOWN BRAND & STREET NAMES

Brand names:	Street names:
Xanax,	Candy
Valium,	Downers
Halcion,	Sleeping pills
Librium,	Tranks
Ativan,	
Klonopin	
Amytal	Barbs
Nembutal	Reds
Seconal	Red Birds
Phenobarbital	Phennies
	Tooies
	Yellows
	Yellow Jackets

SHORT-TERM EFFECTS

- Slow brain function
- Slowed pulse and breathing
- Lowered blood pressure
- Poor concentration
- Confusion
- Fatigue
- Dizziness
- Slurred speech
- Fever
- Sluggishness
- Visual disturbances
- Dilated pupils
- Disorientation, lack of coordination
- Depression
- Difficulty or inability to urinate •
- Addiction

LONG-TERM EFFECTS

- Long-term use of **depressants** can produce depression, chronic fatigue, breathing difficulties, sexual problems and sleep problems. As a dependency on the drug increases, cravings, anxiety or panic are common if the user is unable to get more.

- Withdrawal symptoms include insomnia, weakness and nausea. For continual and high-dose users, agitation, high body temperature, delirium, hallucinations and convulsions can occur.

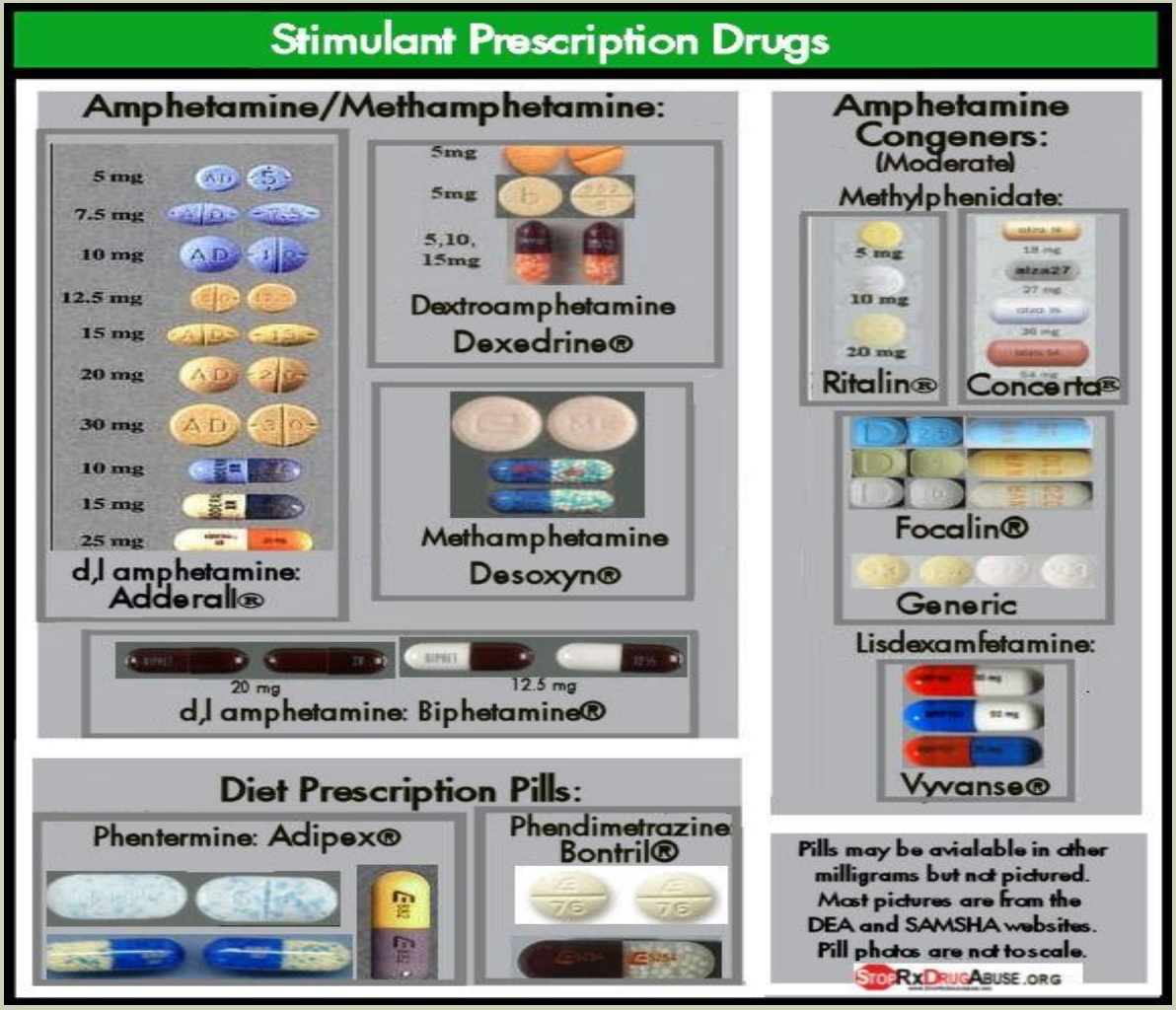
- Unlike withdrawal from most drugs, withdrawal from depressants can be life-threatening. These drugs can also increase the risk of high blood sugar, diabetes, and weight gain (instances of up to 100 pounds have been reported).

STIMULANTS

- Stimulants, sometimes called “uppers,” temporarily increase alertness and energy. The most commonly used street drugs that fall into this category are cocaine and amphetamines.

- Prescription stimulants come in tablets or capsules. When abused, they are swallowed, injected in liquid form or crushed and snorted.

STIMULANTS


Stimulant Prescription Drugs
Amphetamine/Methamphetamine:
5 mg
7.5 mg
10 mg
12.5 mg
15 mg
20 mg
30 mg
10 mg
15 mg
25 mg
d,l amphetamine: Adderall®
5mg
5mg
5,10, 15mg
Dextroamphetamine Dexedrine®
Methamphetamine Desoxyn®
20 mg
12.5 mg
d,l amphetamine: Biphetamine®
Amphetamine Congeners: (Moderate)
Methylphenidate:
5 mg
10 mg
20 mg
Ritalin®
Concerta®
Focalin®
Generic
Lisdexamfetamine:
Vyvanse®
Diet Prescription Pills:
Phentermine: Adipex®
Phendimetrazine Bontril®
Pills may be avialable in other milligrams but not pictured. Most pictures are from the DEA and SAMSHA websites. Pill photos are not to scale.
StopRxDrugAbuse.org

WELL-KNOWN BRANDS AND & STREET NAMES

Brand names: **Street names:**

- Ritalin---------- R-ball
- Concerta---------- Skippy
  The smart drug
  Vitamin R
  JIF
  Kibbles and bits

BRAND AND & STREET NAMES (CON'T)

Brand names:

- Biphetamine----------Speed
- Dexedrine----------Truck drivers

Street names:

Bennies
Black beauties
Crosses
Hearts
LA turnaround
Uppers

SHORT & LONG-TERM EFFECTS

- The short-term effects of stimulants include exhaustion, apathy and depression—the “down” that follows the “up.” It is this immediate and lasting exhaustion that quickly leads the stimulant user to want the drug again. Soon he is not trying to get “high,” he is only trying to get “well”—to feel any energy at all.

- Long-Term effects of Stimulants can be addictive. Repeated high doses of some stimulants over a short period can lead to feelings of hostility or paranoia. Such doses may also result in dangerously high body temperatures and an irregular heartbeat.

ALCOHOL

alcohol.mp4

SHORT-TERM EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL

- Depending on how much is taken and the physical condition of the individual, alcohol can cause:
- Slurred speech
- Drowsiness
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Upset stomach
- Headaches
- Breathing difficulties
- Distorted vision and hearing
- Impaired judgment
- Decreased perception and coordination
- Unconsciousness
- Anemia (loss of red blood cells)
- Coma
- Blackouts (memory lapses, where the drinker cannot remember events that occurred while under the influence)

LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL

- Binge drinking and continued alcohol use in large amounts are associated with many health problems, including:
- Unintentional injuries such as car crash, falls, burns, drowning
- Intentional injuries such as firearm injuries, sexual assault, domestic violence
- Increased on-the-job injuries and loss of productivity
- Increased family problems, broken relationships
- Alcohol poisoning
- High blood pressure, stroke, and other heart-related diseases
- Liver disease
- Nerve damage
- Sexual problems
- Permanent damage to the brain
- Vitamin B_1 deficiency, which can lead to a disorder characterized by amnesia, apathy and disorientation
- Ulcers
- Gastritis (inflammation of stomach walls)
- Malnutrition
- Cancer of the mouth and throat

EFFECTS OF: FETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDER (FASD)

Effects

- FAS Facial Characteristics
- Small eye openings
- Smooth philtrum
- Thin upper lip

Baby with FASD

EFFECTS OF: FETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDER (FASD)