Downers/Depressants (pages 40-50)

Read pages 49-54, 59-60, and 78-79 of the booklet, Street Drugs. Pages 40-50 of the text.

Narcotics: Prescription

- Origin: Southeast Asia, Southwest Asia, and in the Western Hemisphere
- Risk tolerance and dependence is high
- Crosses the blood brain barrier
- Acts at the neural synapse causing the release of neurotransmitters
- Common Names: Morphine, Codeine, Darvon, Loratab, OxyContin, Dilaudid, Vicodin, Percocet, Darvocet
- Withdrawal: Severe bone and joint pain, muscle cramps, nausea, yawning, sweating, severe muscle pain, anxiety, high blood pressure, insomnia, diarrhea, chills, flu-like symptoms
- Medical uses – pain relief, cough suppressant and methadone is one of two opioids that are approved for treatment of heroin dependence.

1. Narcotics are known as narcotic analgesics or ______________________.

2. Prescription narcotics attach to specific proteins called ________________
______________________________, which are found in the brain, spinal cord, and gastrointestinal tract.

3. Long-term use of prescription narcotics can lead to ________________
________________________.
4. Those taking narcotics should be supervised when stopping use in order to reduce symptoms; therefore, detoxification is required under medical supervision.

5. Describe the signs of oxycodone use.

6. True or False: Oxycodone may be snorted or injected.

7. Hydrocodone is a legal opiate prescribed for ________________.

8. List at least three prescription brand names for hydrocodone.

9. Morphine is the principal constituent of ________________.

10. ________________ is one of the most effective drugs known for the relief of severe pain.
11. __________________ has an analgesic potency about 80 times that of morphine.

12. True or False: _____ The biological effects of Fentanyl are indistinguishable from those of heroin.

13. Used illegally, Fentanyl _______________ patches are boiled to make a narcotic tea.

Heroin: (pg. 51-54, Street Drugs)

- Origin: Southeast Asia, Southwest Asia, and in the Western Hemisphere
- Risk tolerance and dependence is high and rapid
- Crosses the blood brain barrier
- Causes rapid changes in the dopamine neurons and actually acts as a neurotransmitter, blocking re-uptake sites
- Common Names: White China, Mexican Tar
- Withdrawal: Severe bone and joint pain, muscle cramps, nausea, yawning, sweating, severe muscle pain, anxiety, depressed heart rate, itching, constricted pupils

14. __________________ is the most powerful of the opiates, and is an illegal narcotic.

15. Heroin is derived from ________________.

16. ________________ accounts for about three-fourths of the opium produced in the world.

17. _____________ and _____________ have often been added to heroin, increasing unpredictability and risk associated with heroin use.
18. How may heroin be ingested?

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________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

19. What are the effects of heroin use on the body?

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________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

20. What is the secondary risk associated with heroin and why?

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22. In regular users, how long before withdrawal symptoms appear?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
23. __________________ remain the principal cause of death associated with illegal drug use in Europe.

**Alcohol:** (pg 77-78 Street Drugs, pg 40-44 of text)

- Origin: Prehistoric use with grapes fermented in a basket
- Risk tolerance and dependence is moderate
- Crosses the blood brain barrier
- Affects the cerebral cortex causing a lessening of inhibitions and activates the endorphin reward system in the brain
- Common Names: Beer, Wine, Coolers, Distilled Spirits
- Withdrawal: Delirium tremens, sweating, shakes, anxiety, nausea, diarrhea, transitional hallucinations

24. What is the name of the type of alcohol used to make alcoholic beverages?

__________________________________________

25. ________ percent of adults in the United States have consumed alcohol at some time.

26. Alcohol is metabolized in the__________.

27. What are the effects of alcohol on the body?

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________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________


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________________________________________________________________________
29. What is Blood Alcohol Concentration or Blood Alcohol Percentage?

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________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

30. The gender differences are what, regarding alcohol consumption?

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________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

31. Fetal Alcohol Syndrome results when what happens?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

32. Ethanol is a _____________ ____________, producing defects in utero.

33. What is alcoholic hepatitis?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

Barbiturates:

- Origin: United States
- Risk tolerance and dependence is moderate
- Crosses the blood brain barrier
- Depresses the central nervous system and inhibits neural activity
- Common Names: Amytal, Nembutol, Seconal, Phenobarbital
- Withdrawal: Anxiety, insomnia, nausea, vomiting, seizures and delirium
- Medical Uses: Treatment of insomnia and anxiety
34. From 1950 to 1970, Barbiturates were second in abuse only to _________________.

35. Barbiturates are ________________ compounds, which allow them to pass the blood brain barrier.

36. Like all sedative-hypnotics, barbiturates can create tolerance in _________________.

37. Discuss how barbiturates affect the body.

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________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

38. Describe the withdrawal from barbiturates.

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________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

**Benzodiazepines:** (pg. 19, Street Drugs, pg 46-47 text)

- Origin: From early Greek Culture
- Risk tolerance and dependence is low with supervision
- Crosses the blood brain barrier
- Makes the GABA receptors in the brain more sensitive to the neurotransmitter
- Common Names: Xanie-Bars, Valium, Vallies, Roofies, Rohypnol
- Withdrawal: Rebound anxiety, sleep disturbance, mood instability, seizures, depression, hallucinations
- Medical uses: treatment of anxiety or panic attacks
39. The text lists four reasons for overuse of benzodiazepines. List them here.

__________________________
__________________________
__________________________
__________________________

40. Benzodiazepines are rarely used alone and are often used to enhance the effects of ___________________, ___________________, or ___________________.

41. Describe the effects on the body.

__________________________
__________________________
__________________________
__________________________

42. Discuss the withdrawal from benzodiazepines.

__________________________
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43. Discuss the effects of benzodiazepines on REM sleep.

__________________________
__________________________
__________________________
__________________________

44. ____________________ is a powerful benzodiazepine sedative reportedly to be 10 times stronger than Valium.
45. **Benzodiazepines** are considered to be the third most prescribed ________________.

46. Rohypnol is known as the_______________ ________________.

47. Signs of Rohypnol use include:

48. A dye has been added to the pills for what purpose?

49. GHB is typically sold as a clear_____________ or a ________________

50. GHB is usually sold in kits on the _________________.

**Other Depressants: Club Drugs - GHB (Street Drugs, pg 59, 60)**

- Origin: United States
- Risk tolerance and dependence is moderate
- Crosses the blood brain barrier
- Makes the GABA receptors in the brain more sensitive to the neurotransmitter
- Common Names: Goop, G-liquid, Sodas, Salty Water, Gator Aid
- Withdrawal: Tremors, insomnia, tachycardia, delirium, agitation
51. GHB leaves the body relatively quickly and is therefore difficult to detect in routine________________ or ______________________screens.

52. GHB is often sold by the ______________ in plastic containers.

53. Describe the effects of GHB on the body.

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