

Types of Drugs and their Effect

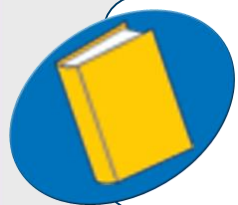
Chapter 10

Lesson 2

Types of Drugs and Their Effects

Drug Use and the Body

When a person uses a **drug over time**, he or she can develop a tolerance to the drug.



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

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Drug Use and the Body

People can overdose on a drug.



overdose Taking more of a drug than the body can handle.

Types of Drugs and Their Effects

Types of Drugs

**All types of drugs
can be harmful to
your physical,
mental/emotional,
and social health.**

Stimulants

Depressants

Club Drugs

Narcotics

Inhalants

Hallucinogens

Steroids

Types of Drugs and Their Effects

Stimulants

When a stimulant wears off, the user often feels **exhausted** and **irritable**.



stimulant A drug that speeds up the body's functions.
"Caffeine, Amphetamines"

Stimulants affect a person's mental/emotional health by giving a **false sense of energy**, well-being, **confidence**, and **power**.

Types of Drugs and Their Effects

Stimulants

Amphetamines are also called **speed**.



amphetamines Strong stimulant drugs that speed up the nervous system.

Amphetamines are sometimes prescribed to treat certain **medical conditions**, such as attention deficit disorder (AAD) or attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

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Stimulants

Examples of amphetamines include:

- Methamphetamine
- Cocaine
- Crack

“Crystal meth”

The street term for methamphetamine. It is an **extremely addictive** drug that can cause a person's heart to suddenly stop working.

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Cocaine

An illegal stimulant made from the cocoa plant.

Cocaine is **inhaled** through the nose, **smoked**, or **injected** into the veins. It is also known as “blow,” “snow,” or “coke.”

Crack

A concentrated form of cocaine that is **smoked**. After smoking it, a user may feel more alert and even energetic. As with cocaine, the stimulant effect of crack soon **wears off**.

A person can become addicted to a drug like cocaine or crack after **using it just a few times**. Once addicted, the person can no longer function without the drug.

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Depressants

Depressants do the **opposite** of **stimulants**. When the effects of a depressant wears off, the user may experience **mood swings** and **depression**.



depressants Drugs that slow down the body's functions and reactions, including heart and breathing rates.

Depressants can affect a person mentally and emotionally by giving a **false sense of well-being** through reduced **anxiety** and **relaxation**.

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Depressants

Examples of depressants include **tranquilizers**, **barbiturates**, and **alcohol**.

Most depressants come in **tablet** form.

Barbiturates and tranquilizers produce **similar effects** of being **intoxicated**.

Misuse and abuse of depressants can lead to **coma** or even **death**.

Doctors sometimes **prescribe** barbiturates to treat people who suffer from **anxiety**.

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Effects of Stimulants and Depressants

Effects/Possibility of Addiction	Stimulants	Depressants
Physical effects	Speeds up body functions, such as heart rate, breathing rate, and blood pressure	Slow down body functions, such as coordination
Mental/emotional effects	False sense of energy, well-being, confidence, and power	False sense of well-being through reduced anxiety and relaxation
Effects when the drugs wear off	Exhaustion and mental imbalance	Depression , mood swings
Addictive?	Yes	Yes

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Marijuana

Marijuana is also known as “**pot**” or “**weed**.”

Marijuana is a drug made from the **dried leaves** and flowers of the **hemp plant**.

For some people, marijuana is a **stimulant**. For others, it is a **depressant**.

Marijuana is usually **smoked**.

Users may feel **relaxed** or **talkative**. Their eyes may become bloodshot, and they may feel **confused**, **shaky**, or **fearful**.

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Marijuana

Long-term effects of marijuana use include:

- Lung damage
- Low testosterone levels in males
- Sperm reduction in males
- Irregular periods in females

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Club Drugs

Club drugs are often made in **home laboratories** and mixed with other harmful chemicals.



club drugs Illegal drugs that are found mostly in nightclubs or at all-night dances parties called raves.

The person who uses club drugs never really **knows** exactly **what is in them**.

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Club Drugs

Ecstasy

- Also known as “X”
- Increase heart rate and body temperature
- Can damage organs
- Can make a person feel anxious and paranoid

Rohypnol

- Also known as the date-rape drug or “roofies”
- Causes a drop in blood pressure
- Causes blackouts
- Causes memory loss

Ketamine

- Also known as “special K”
- Is an anesthetic
- Causes hallucinations
- Causes memory loss
- An overdose can cause a person to stop breathing
- Causes death in many teens who use it

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Narcotics

Narcotics are **highly addictive** drugs.



narcotics Drugs that get rid of pain and dull the senses.

Morphine, codeine, and heroin are examples.

Usually **injected**.

Users experience **nausea**, stomach cramps, and **vomiting** after the effects wear off.

Gives users and instant “**high**.”

Many users die of **overdose**.

Users **need more** and more to feel the effects.

Getting **HIV**, the virus that causes aids, is a risk because many **heroin** users share **needles**.

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Narcotics

Hallucinogens cause people to become **disoriented**, **confused**, or less sensitive to pain.



hallucinogens Drugs that distort moods, thoughts, and senses.

Hallucinogens may create **imaginary** images in the user's **mind**.

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Inhalants

Inhalants cause extreme **permanent damage** to the brain.



inhalants The vapors of chemicals that are sniffed or inhaled to get a “high”.

When the drug is inhaled, the **poisons** go **straight** to the **brain**.

Some **preteens** and younger teens use inhalants.

Huffing — Inhaling fumes or vapors of a substance.

Sniffing — Ingesting substances directly through the nose.

Bagging — Substances are sprayed or deposited into a plastic or paper bag and the vapors are inhaled.

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Most inhalants come from **household products** that are not meant to be taken into the body.

Most common inhalants are:

computer cleaner	glue
air conditioning coolant	paint
gasoline	air freshener
felt tip markers	cooking spray
butane	

Breathing inhalants can cause **nausea**, **dizziness**, **mental confusion**, and **loss** of motor skills.

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How prevalent is Inhalant Abuse in the United States?

- Over **2.6 million** children, aged 12 – 17, use an Inhalant each year to get high.
- **1 in 4** students in America has intentionally abused a common household product to get high by the time they reach the **eighth grade**.
- Inhalants tend to be the drug that is **tried first** by children.
- “Sniffing” and “huffing” can begin at **age 10 or younger**.
- **59%** of children are aware of friends huffing at **age 12**.
- Inhalants are the **fourth most-abused** substance after alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana.
- The number of lives claimed by Inhalant abuse each year is unknown because these **deaths** often are **attributed** to **other causes**.

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What can happen to children who abuse Inhalants?

- Children can **die** anytime they abuse an Inhalant — including the first time — through **Sudden Sniffing Death Syndrome** (*causes the heart to beat rapidly and erratically, resulting in cardiac arrest*), **suffocation**, **choking**, or a **fatal injury**.
- Inhalant abuse can **damage** the **brain** and other vital organs, such as the **heart**, **kidneys** and **liver**, causing brain damage or other severe physical impairments.
- Inhalants can be **addictive** and children may progress to **illegal drugs** or **alcohol abuse**.

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Steroids

Steroids are drugs that are either **human hormones** or similar to hormones found in the human body.

The steroids naturally found in the body help it **grow** and **develop**.

The steroids that people take usually contain **artificial male hormones**. This makes muscles grow faster and longer.

People who use steroids may have problems controlling their **anger**. “**Roid rage**” is the term for steroid users who have **difficulty controlling** their anger.

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The effects of steroid use include:

- **Shrunk**en testicles in males.
- Deeper **voices**, excess facial **hair**, and a **masculine**-looking body for females.
- **Increased** risk of **heart disease**, high blood pressure, stroke, **cancer**, **sterility**, hair loss, severe **acne**, liver damage, kidney damage, and **depression**.

Types of Drugs and Their Effects

The Effects of Drugs on Unborn Babies

Pregnant females who use drugs, alcohol, or tobacco often give birth to low-weight babies and babies with brain problems.

A pregnant female who shares needles with other heroin users risks infecting herself and her baby with HIV.