



DRUG AND ALCOHOL PREVENTION PROGRAMS ANNUAL NOTIFICATION

STATEMENT ON DRUG-FREE CAMPUSES

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (Act), Texas Southern University (TSU) is distributing this notification to all students and employees to inform them of the university's comprehensive program to prevent the use of illicit drugs and alcohol abuse. This notification summarizes TSU's programs, resources, policies, and standards of conduct, discusses health risks, highlights treatment options, and provides an overview of sanctions imposed for violations of TSU's drug and alcohol policy.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

TSU's goal and policy is to provide a drug-free environment for all university students and employees. To achieve this goal and to comply with federal law, TSU prohibits the unlawful sale, distribution, dispensation, possession, and use of controlled substances on TSU property or as part of any of its programs and/or activities. Students, faculty, staff, and visitors of any TSU campus are advised to become familiar with federal, state, and local laws regarding alcohol and other drugs. Students, faculty, staff, and visitors on any TSU campus must:

1. abide by TSU policies regarding alcohol abuse and illicit drugs;
2. abide by local, state, and federal laws regarding alcohol, drugs, and controlled substances; and
3. act to reduce the risks associated with the use and abuse of these substances.

TSU students and employees are subject to all applicable drug and alcohol policies including, but not limited to:

The Texas Southern University's Student Code of Conduct Section II states:

Alcoholic Beverage Policy

The possession of alcoholic beverages on the campus of Texas Southern University or at university-sponsored activities is prohibited, except as described in the following University policies designed to provide for specific interpretations and implementation of this regulation, including, but not limited to the following:

1. No student below the chronological age of 21 will be served alcoholic beverages of any kind while on the University campus or at University-sponsored activities.

2. The Office of the Vice President for Student Services must approve in advance the sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages dispensed on the campus of TSU or on properties or at events sanctioned by Texas Southern University.

3. Alcoholic beverages have been approved for distribution and consumption only through the Office of the Vice President for Student Services in the Sterling Student Life Center (for approved activities and special events) and in other areas designated by the appropriate University authorities.

4. Permission to serve or consume alcoholic beverages is restricted to approved University departments and approved non-university organizations that meet the conditions associated with renting an approved University facility and/or engaging the services of the University's approved vendor for the distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages.

5. No organization, even though otherwise qualified, may serve alcohol. The University's approved vendor will supply staff to monitor, distribute, and secure all alcoholic beverages. The event host must bring all alcoholic beverages to the University's approved vendor at a time and place arranged prior to the event.

Drug Policy

The use, possession, acquisition, or distribution of any illicit drug or controlled substance on the University campus, at University-sponsored activities, or on buses or other conveyances engaged by the University to transport students to and from a University event is expressly prohibited.

Students found violating this policy will be subject to strict enforcement of sanctions as outlined in Section IV and possible criminal charges. Illicit drugs include, but are not limited to, PCP, marijuana, cocaine, heroin, crack, amphetamines, LSD, sedatives, hypnotics, and inhalants.

Possession or consumption of alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drugs on the TSU campus is prohibited. Pursuant to federal law, cannabis (marijuana) use, possession, sale, and distribution is prohibited on TSU property.

The TSU Public Safety Department actively enforces laws pertaining to underage drinking, public consumption of alcohol, the furnishing of alcohol to underage individuals, and other alcohol laws. TSU Police also enforces drug laws. For more information about the TSU DAAPP content, contact the TSU Department of Public Safety at <https://police.tsu.edu/> or Chief Bobbie Brown at bobby.abrown@tsu.edu.

OVERVIEW OF STATE LAWS AND LEGAL SANCTIONS

An overview of alcohol and drug offenses in Texas is provided herein. Sanctions under federal, state, and local laws for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol are serious; they can range from civil sanctions to criminal convictions, including fines and imprisonment.

Federal Law and Legal Sanctions

It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to possess a controlled substance unless it was obtained directly or pursuant to a valid prescription or order from a practitioner. Federal penalties include but are not limited to:

For a first conviction of simple possession, up to one year of imprisonment, a fine of \$1000, or both. Length of imprisonment and fines increase with further convictions. 21 U.S.C. §844.

- Forfeiture of property. 21 U.S.C. §853.
- Discretionary denial of federal benefits, including student loans or professional license. 21 U.S.C. §862.

Additional offenses and penalties can be reviewed at <https://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/21cfr/21usc>.

According to 21 U.S.C. §1091I, a student who is convicted of any offense under federal or state law involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance for conduct that occurred during a period of enrollment for which the student was receiving any federal grant, loan, or work assistance will not be eligible to receive any grant, loan, or work assistance from the date of conviction for the period of time specified:

| Conviction for Possession of a Controlled Substance | Period of Ineligibility |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 st Offense | 1 year |
| 2 nd Offense | 2 years |
| 3 rd Offense | Indefinitely |
| Conviction for Sale of a Controlled Substance | Period of Ineligibility |
| 1 st Offense | 2 years |
| 2 nd Offense | Indefinitely |

See [21 U.S.C. § 802\(6\)](#) for the definition of “controlled substance.”

State Penalties

The Texas Controlled Substances Act classifies the range of punishment for the possession of a controlled substance into different penalty groups. The punishments are determined on the amount and type of substance found in an individual’s possession. An individual can be charged if they knowingly or intentionally possess any of the substances (drugs, chemicals, narcotics,

stimulants, prescription pills, medications, synthetic substances, and natural substances) in Penalty Groups 1 – 4 without a valid prescription from a doctor (Texas Health and Safety Code 481.115 – 481.118).

Texas State Possession Penalties for Possession of Controlled Substance
 (Source: Texas Constitution and Statutes, Health and Safety Code, Chapter 481. Texas Controlled Substances Act)

| Penalty Group | Penalties |
|--|--|
| <p>Group 1: Substances that have a high potential for abuse and have no known or accepted medical use</p> <p>Opioids (painkillers – codeine, hydrocodone and oxycodone), heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, LSD, other similar hallucinogens</p> | <p>State jail felony: Less than 1 gram; jail sentence of up to 2 yrs. And not less than 180 days and fine up to \$10,000</p> <p>3rd degree felony: More than 1 gram but less than 4 grams; prison sentence of 2 yrs. To 10 yrs. And/or a fine up to \$10,000</p> <p>2nd degree felony: More than 4 grams but less than 200 grams; prison sentence of 2 yrs. To 20 yrs. And/or a fine up to \$10,000</p> <p>1st degree felony: More than 200 grams but less than 400 grams; prison sentence of 5 yrs. To 99 yrs. And/or a fine up to \$10,000</p> <p>Amount more than 400 grams; prison sentence of 10 yrs. To 99 yrs. And/or a fine up to \$100,000</p> |
| <p>Group 2: Substances that have a high potential for abuse and have been found to have medical purposes</p> <p>Ecstasy, PCP, mushrooms, hashish, hashish oil, other cannabinols derived from cannabis</p> | <p>State jail felony: Less than 1 gram; jail sentence of up to 2 yrs. And/or a fine up to \$10,000</p> <p>3rd degree felony: More than 1 gram but less than 4 grams; prison sentence of 2 yrs. To 10 yrs. And/or a fine up to \$10,000</p> <p>2nd degree felony: More than 4 grams but less than 400 grams; prison sentence of 2 yrs. To 20 yrs. And/or a fine up to \$10,000</p> <p>Amount more than 400 grams; prison sentence of life in prison or 5 yrs. To 99 yrs. And/or a fine up to \$50,000</p> |
| <p>Group 3: Substances that have a lower potential for abuse than Group 1 or Group 2 substances and they have common medical purposes</p> <p>Anabolic steroids, Xanax, Lorazepam, Valium, Ritalin, Hydrocodone</p> | <p>Class A misdemeanor: Less than 28 grams; jail sentence up to 1 yr. and/or a fine up to \$4,000</p> <p>3rd degree felony: More than 28 grams but less than 200 grams; prison sentence of 2 yrs. To 10 yrs. And/or a fine up to \$10,000</p> <p>2nd degree felony: More than 200 grams but less than 400 grams; prison sentence of 2 yrs. To 20 yrs. And/or a fine up to \$10,000</p> <p>Amount more than 400 grams; prison sentence of life in prison or 5 yrs. To 99 yrs. And/or a fine up to \$50,000</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| Group 4: Substances that have the lowest potential for abuse and have common medical purposes | Class B misdemeanor: Less than 28 grams; jail sentence up to 180 days and/or a fine up to \$2,000 |
| Compounds and mixtures with small amounts of codeine | 3 rd degree felony: More than 28 grams but less than 200 grams; prison sentence of 2 yrs. To 10 yrs. And/or a fine up to \$10,000 |
| Compounds and mixtures with small amounts of opium | 2 nd degree felony: More than 200 grams but less than 400 grams; prison sentence of 2 yrs. To 20 yrs. And/or a fine up to \$10,000 |
| | Amount more than 400 grams; prison sentence of life in prison or 5 yrs. To 99 yrs. And/or a fine up to \$50,000 |

Texas Laws and Penalties for Alcohol-Related Offenses

In 1985, Texas amended its definition of “minor” to mean a person under the age of twenty-one (21). Minors are prohibited from purchasing alcoholic beverages by section 106.02(a) of the alcoholic beverage code. Further, section 106.03(a) makes it unlawful for a person to sell alcoholic beverages to a minor. Section 106.06(a) prohibits anyone from purchasing alcoholic beverages for a minor. The only exception to 106.06(a) is for adult parents, guardians, spouses, or other adults to whom the courts have given custody of the minor.

Effective September 1, 2011, SB1331 amends the alcoholic beverage code to state that in the event of possible alcohol poisoning, a person under 21 calling for help for himself or another will not be cited for possessing or consuming alcohol. The immunity for minors is limited to the first person who calls for assistance only if he or she stays on the scene and cooperates with law enforcement and medical personnel. SB 1331 does not protect a person from being cited for any other violation of the law.

Texas Penal Code 49.02

Offense of Public Intoxication

A person commits an offense if the person appears in a public place while intoxicated to the degree that the person may endanger the person or another. This offense is punishable as a Class C misdemeanor with a jail sentence for a term not to exceed 180 days and/or a fine not less than

\$250 and no more than \$2,000, community service of 8 to 40 hours, suspension of Texas Driver’s License or permit for 30 to 180 days and attendance at an alcohol awareness program. If the person is younger than 21 years old, it is punishable in the same manner as if the minor committed an offense to which Section 106.071, Alcoholic Beverage Code, applies.

Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code

Section 106.02, 106.071, 106.115 - Purchase of Alcohol by a Minor.

A person commits an offense if the person is a minor who purchases, attempts to purchase, possess, or consume alcoholic beverages, as well as a minor who is in a public

place while intoxicated. This offense is punishable as a Class C misdemeanor with a fine up to \$500, 8 to 40 hours of community service, 30 to 180 days loss or denial of driver's license, and attendance at an alcohol awareness class. If the minor has a previous alcohol-related conviction, the offense is punishable with a suspension of a driver's license for one year if the minor fails to attend an alcohol awareness class. If the minor is seventeen years old or older and the violation is the third offense, the offense is punishable by a fine of \$250 up to \$2,000 and/or a jail sentence for up to 180 days and an automatic driver's license suspension.

Section 106.06 – Providing Alcohol to a Minor.

A person commits an offense if the person is an adult or minor who gives alcohol to a minor. This offense is punishable as a Class A misdemeanor with a jail sentence for up to 1 year and/or a fine of up to \$4,000 and suspension of their driver's license for 180 days after conviction. A person 21 or older who is not the parent or guardian of a minor under 18 years of age can be held liable for damages caused by an intoxicated minor if the adult knowingly provided alcohol to the minor.

A person commits an offense if the person knowingly sells alcohol to a minor. This offense is punishable as a Class A misdemeanor with a jail sentence of up to 1 year and/or a fine of up to \$4,000.

DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS, EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTIONS, AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

Students

The Texas Southern University's Student Code of Conduct Section II states:

The Board of Regents and the President of Texas Southern University have delegated primary responsibility for student discipline to the Vice President for Student Services/Dean of Students. The Vice President for Student Services/Dean of Students is assigned direct operational responsibility for the administration of the Student Code of Conduct within the University. Consistent with this responsibility, certain disciplinary sanctions may be imposed on students found in violation of the Student Code of Conduct. These sanctions for violations of disciplinary rules and regulations may consist of, but are not limited to, the following:

1. **Expulsion**: Permanent involuntary separation from the University, prohibits a student from ever attending the University, enrolling in any University courses and/or being present on university premises (i.e. property owned, leased, controlled, used, or occupied by the University, including property physically removed from the main campus), without the prior written permission of the Vice President for Student Services/Dean of Students. Expulsion will be noted on the student's permanent record.
2. **Suspension**: Involuntary separation or withdrawal from the University for a specified period of time, which prohibits the student from being on the University premises without the prior written permission of the Vice President for Student Services/Dean of Students. It also involves the loss of the privilege of

registration for any University courses. A suspended student must petition the Vice President for Student Services/Dean of Students for readmission. Suspension will be noted on the student's permanent record.

3. **Status of Students Suspended for Disciplinary Reasons:** Students under disciplinary suspension are required to disassociate themselves from the University except for appointments that have been made to conduct official university business approved in advance by the Office of the Vice President for Student Services/Dean of Students.
4. **Disciplinary Probation:** Conditions imposed for a definite period of time, with or without a loss of privileges. During this time, the student's behavior is monitored and critically examined. Any misconduct while on disciplinary probation may result in a more serious sanction or expulsion. Probation will be noted on the student's permanent record during the period of probation.
5. **Disciplinary Warning:** An official written notice of unacceptable behavior emphasizing the fact that further misconduct may result in the more serious disciplinary sanction of probation, suspension, or expulsion.
6. **Disciplinary Reprimand:** An official written criticism for the first violation of the Student Code of Conduct when misconduct is less serious.
7. **Revocation of Admission and/or Degree:** revocation of admission and/or degree may be imposed for fraud, misrepresentation, or other violations of university rules/policies in obtaining admission or a degree, or for other serious violations committed by an applicant or by a student prior to the awarding of the degree.
8. **Other Sanctions:** Any enforcement/sanctions needed to administer a fair standard of discipline, including but not limited to
 - a. Restitution.
 - b. Counseling referral.
 - c. Assignment of a special project.
 - d. Assignment of community service.
 - e. Restriction from membership, participation, or holding office in student organizations or other elective offices during the probationary period.
 - f. Restriction to the campus and to those activities required of all students by the University.
 - g. Restrictions from participating in university-sponsored activities, other extracurricular activities, residence hall activities, and/or athletics.
 - h. Expulsion/suspension from the residence halls or a disciplinary room change.
 - i. Revocation of the right to represent Texas Southern University in any honorary position: "Miss TSU," student delegate, etc.
 - j. Restriction from using an automobile on the campus for a designated period of time.
 - k. Restriction from voting, campaigning for another student, or attending organizational meetings during the probationary period.

Federal Student Aid

Drug convictions might affect your ability to receive federal student aid and could result in repayment of aid received. For more information, go to www.studentaid.ed.gov/sa/

Employees

Texas Southern University's Employee Handbook and Drug-Free Campus policy states:

It is the Policy of the University to comply with the Drug-Free School and Communities Act of 1989, which requires the University to show that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by faculty, staff, and students. This policy also sets forth the University's standards to provide a community setting that is safe, healthy, and productive for all faculty, staff, and students of Texas Southern University. The unlawful possession, use, manufacturing, distribution, or sale of alcohol or other drugs by any faculty, staff, or student is prohibited on university property or as any part of university activities. Any faculty or staff member found to be in violation of this policy will be subject to severe disciplinary action, up to and including immediate termination.

Further information concerning employee penalties is available from the Department of Human Resources; employees can contact HR at (713) 313-7521.

While this policy covers drug and alcohol policy at Texas Southern University, please be aware that a student or employee who violates the policy is subject to both the institution's sanctions and criminal sanctions as provided by federal, state, and local law.

Health Risks

Alcohol

Alcohol consumption causes several marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses can cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effect just described.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.

Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental

retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other people of becoming alcoholics. For more information, see <https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/alcohols-effects-health/alcohols-effects-body>.

Illicit Drugs

The use of illicit drugs can lead to a variety of health risks, depending on the drug or combination of drugs used. A description of common drugs of abuse, their uses, and their effects are provided in Appendix A.

Rehabilitation programs are available for students through TSU community partnerships and for employees through the Employee Assistance Program. Prevention and Education.

TSU uses a comprehensive approach to alcohol and other drug abuse prevention that:

1. Addresses multiple factors that influence student alcohol and other drug use, including individual, peer, institutional, and community factors.
2. Provides a continuum of programs and services ranging from prevention to treatment.
3. Establishes goals, specific outcomes, and relevant strategies grounded in campus-specific data.
4. Implements evidence-based strategies and best practices.
5. Incorporates education, environmental management, early intervention, and enforcement strategies. • Integrates proactive prevention and intervention strategies.
6. Develop collaborations and coalitions and form partnerships with academic and student affairs, management, students, parents, and the surrounding community.
7. Incorporates evaluation as a meaningful tool for planning and program improvement.

EMPLOYEE AND STUDENT RESOURCES

Texas Southern University offers the following information for drug and alcohol abuse counseling, assistance, and services:

Consultation and Referrals

Currently enrolled students are eligible to consult with the University Counseling Center's professional staff regarding information and referrals for alcohol and substance use treatment and recovery. In addition, students are also able to consult with health center staff regarding medical concerns attributed to substance and/or alcohol abuse.

University faculty and staff are encouraged to consult with the Employee Assistance Program for information pertaining to referrals and/or treatment options.

Individual Counseling

Currently, enrolled students can receive individual counseling and/or crisis intervention to address issues and concerns stemming from alcohol and substance use

problems. Referrals to outside resources are also given to students to address long-term substance use and detox.

Students may schedule an appointment with the University Counseling Center by contacting (713) 313-7804.

Psycho-Educational Workshops by Requests: we are available to consult with faculty, staff, parents, or students concerned about a student. Assistance in crisis management and guidelines for referral are available. Persons who are concerned about a student are urged to contact the University Counseling Center for consultation as quickly as possible.

TSU Student Health Services

Currently enrolled students can visit the TSU Health Center to get information for questions regarding drug or alcohol usage from medical professionals. In addition to clinic services, Student Health Services provides health education and promotion to the TSU community and can be reached at (713) 313-7173.

The Council on Recovery

ULifeline

ULifeline is an online, anonymous, and confidential resource that students can utilize to access information on alcohol, drugs, and emotional health. Texas Southern University students can access ULifeline here: <http://www.ulifeline.org/tsu/>.

Narcotics Anonymous

Narcotics Anonymous (NA) is a non-profit community-based organization that provides a supportive network for individuals who want to abstain from narcotics usage. There are various locations and groups in which individuals can attend. More information on Narcotics Anonymous can be found at <https://na.org/>.

Alcoholics Anonymous

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) is an international fellowship program that offers a supportive network for individuals who want to manage and/or end their addiction to alcohol. There are various locations for groups in which individuals can attend meetings to receive support.

More information on Alcoholics Anonymous can be found at https://www.aa.org/pages/en_US.

Employee Assistance Program

The Employee Assistance Program provides free, convenient, and confidential counseling and consultative services to employees of Texas Southern University. Employees will be linked to licensed mental health professionals who can address all types of life concerns, such as stress/anxiety, alcohol and drug issues, family concerns, work conflict, and much more. Employees can contact Human Resources at (713) 313-7521 to learn more.

APPENDIX A

| DRUG CATEGORY | What is it? | Street Name | How is it used? | How does it affect the body? |
|----------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Cannabis (Marijuana) | <p>Marijuana –</p> <p>Mind-altering psychoactive drug. Dry, shredded, green/brown mix of flowers, stems, seeds, and leaves from the cannabis sativa plant. THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) is the main ingredient that produces the psychoactive effect. Addictive.</p> | <p>Marijuana –</p> <p>Aunt Mary, BC Bud, Chronic, Dope, Gangster, Ganja, Grass, Hash, Herb, Joint, Mary Jane, Mota, Pot, Reefer, Sinsemilla, Skunk, Smoke, Weed, Yerba</p> | <p>Smoked as a cigarette or in a pipe or bong</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoked in blunts (cigars emptied of tobacco and filled with marijuana, and sometimes mixed with additional drugs) • Mixed with food (edibles) • Brewed as a tea | <p>Relaxation, disinhibition, increased appetite, sedation, increased sociability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects <p>memory and learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in thinking and problem solving • Hallucinations • Impaired judgment, reduced coordination • Distorted perception • Decreased blood pressure, increased heart rate, dizziness, nausea, tachycardia • Confusion, anxiety, paranoia, drowsiness • Respiratory Ailments |

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| <p>Depressants include Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, GHB-Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid, Rohypnol</p> | <p>Barbiturates – Depressant drugs are used to help sleep, relieve anxiety and muscle spasms, and prevent seizures. Prescribed names: Fiorina®, Pentothal®, Seconal®, or Nembutal®</p> | <p>Barbiturates – Barbs, Block Busters, Christmas Trees, Goof Balls, Pinks, Red Devils, Reds & Blues, Yellow Jackets</p> | <p>Barbiturates • Swallowing a pill or injecting a liquid</p> | <p>Barbiturates • Lack of inhibition, relief of anxiety, sleepiness; impairment of memory, judgment, and coordination; irritability •Paranoia and suicidal thought •Tolerance is easily developed, requiring larger doses each time •Overdose can occur easily and can be fatal. Signs: Shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma</p> |
| <p>Depressants include Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, GHB-Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid, Rohypnol</p> | <p>Benzodiazepines – Depressants that produce sedation, induce sleep, relieve anxiety, and prevent seizures. Available in prescription pills, syrup, and injectable preparation. Prescribed as Valium®, Xanax®, Restoril®, Ativan®, Klonopin®</p> | <p>Benzodiazepines Benzos, Downers, Nerve Pills, Tranks</p> | <p>Benzodiazepines • Orally or crushed and snorted</p> | <p>Benzodiazepines • Calming, euphoria • Vivid or disturbing dreams •Amnesia, hostility, irritability •Overdose may be fatal. Signs: shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma</p> |

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| <p>Depressants include Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, GHB-Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid, Rohypnol</p> | <p>GHB – Gamma – Hydroxybutyric Acid Prescribed as Xyrem, it is also known as the “date rape drug.” It comes in liquid or as a white powder dissolved in water, juice, or alcohol. In liquid form, GHB is clear and colorless and slightly salty in taste.</p> | <p>GHB – Gamma – Hydroxybutyric Acid – G, Georgia Home Boy, Goop, Grievous Bodily Harm, Liquid X, Scoop, Liquid Ecstasy</p> | <p>GHB – Gamma – Hydroxybutyric Acid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually a liquid, mixed in a beverage • White powder normally dissolved in a liquid | <p>GHB – Gamma – Hydroxybutyric Acid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hallucinations • Euphoria, drowsiness, decreased anxiety, excited and aggressive behavior • Overdose symptoms: unconsciousness, seizures, slowed heart rate, greatly slowed breathing, lower body temperature, vomiting, nausea, coma, death • Addictive. Withdrawal symptoms: insomnia, anxiety, tremors, increased heart rate and blood pressure, psychotic thoughts |
| <p>Depressants include Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, GHB-Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid, Rohypnol</p> | <p>Rohypnol – Depressant and benzodiazepine with generic name Flunitrazepam. It is not approved for medical use in the United States. Used by cocaine abusers to relieve side effects and also used as a “date rape” drug.</p> | <p>Rohypnol – Circles, Forget Me Pill, La Rocha, Lunch Money Drug, Mexican Valium, Pingus, R2, Roach 2, Ruffles, Rophies, Wolfies</p> | <p>Rohypnol</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oblong olive-green tablet, swallowed, crushed, and snorted • Can be dissolved in liquids When placed in a light-colored drink, will dye it blue | <p>Rohypnol</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muscle relaxant, decreased anxiety • Drowsiness, amnesia, sleep • Slurred speech, loss of coordination • Impaired mental function, confusion Addictive |

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| <p>Designer Drugs include Bath Salts, Flakka (alpha-PVP), Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana, U-47700</p> | <p>Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana – A synthetic version of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the psychoactive ingredient in marijuana, K2/Spice is a mixture of plant and material sprayed with synthetic psychoactive chemicals. Often looks like potpourri and is typically labeled “not for human consumption.”</p> <p>Dangerous to purchase from the Internet because its origins and chemical amounts are unknown. The ingredients and strength of products containing synthetic cannabinoids are almost impossible for the user to know.</p> | <p>Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana – Bliss, Black Mamba, Blaze, Bombay Blue, Fake Weed, Legal Weed, Genie, Zohai, Red X, Dawn Scooby Skunk, Snax</p> | <p>Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoked using “joints,” pipes, E-cigarettes, as a tea | <p>Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paranoia, anxiety, panic attacks, hallucinations, and giddiness • Addictive • Increase in heart rate and blood pressure • Convulsion, organ damage, or death |
| <p>Designer Drugs include Bath Salts, Flakka (alpha-PVP), Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana, U-47700</p> | <p>Bath Salts – Synthetic stimulants sold online, convenience stores and “head shops” under various brand names. Resemble Epsom salts and label them “Not for human consumption.” Erroneously sold as bath salts, plant food, and research chemicals.</p> | <p>Bath Salts – Bliss, Blue Silk, Cloud Nine, Drone, Energy-1, Ivory Wave, Lunar Wave, Meow Meow, Meph, Ocean Burst, Pure Ivory, Purple Wave, Red Dove, Snow Leopard, Stardust, Vanilla Sky, White Dove, White Knight, White Lightning</p> | <p>Bath Salts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sniffing/snorting, orally, smoke, or put into a solution and injected. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insomnia, irritability, dizziness • Feelings of empathy, stimulation, alertness, euphoria, and sensory awareness • Paranoia, hallucinations, delusions, suicidal thoughts, seizures • Rapid heart rate that may lead to stroke or heart attack • Sweating, nausea, and vomiting • Prolonged panic attacks • Death |

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| <p>Designer Drugs</p> <p>include Bath Salts, Flakka (alpha-PVP), Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana, U-47700</p> | <p>Flakka (alpha-PVP) – is a dangerous drug that is similar to the street drug commonly known as bath salts. Flakka is typically white or pink in color and is found in crystal form.</p> | <p>Flakka (alpha-PVP) – Gravel</p> | <p>Flakka (alpha-PVP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drug may be eaten, snorted, injected, or vaporized in e-cigarettes. | <p>Flakka (alpha-PVP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paranoia and hallucinations that may lead to violent aggression and self-injury. • Overdose and death have been linked to use of this drug. |
| <p>Designer Drugs</p> <p>include Bath Salts, Flakka (alpha-PVP), Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana, U-47700</p> | <p>U-47700 - nicknamed “U4,” “pink,” or “pinkie,” is a highly potent synthetic opioid that looks like a white or light pink powder. A lot of times, it is often either sold in baggies or pressed into pills to look like legal painkillers. Abuse of this drug is similar to heroin and prescription and designer opioids.</p> | <p>U-47700 – Pinkie, Pink or U4</p> | <p>U-47700 This drug is usually snorted, swallowed or injected.</p> | <p>U-47700 This drug poses the same risks as heroin and many other designer opioids. The drug’s effects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbness • Sedation • Cold and clammy skin • Coma • Respiratory failure leading to death This drug is 7-8 times more potent than morphine, according to the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA). Not to mention, buyers can’t be certain exactly what they are getting when they purchase the drug online. |

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| <p>Drugs of Concern include DXM (Dextromethorphan), Kratom, Salvia Divinorum</p> | <p>DXM (Dextromethorphan) is a Cough suppressor found in many over-the-counter medications, such as cough syrup, tablets, capsules, or powder. Popular over-the-counter brands: Robitussin, Coricidin NBP</p> | <p>DXM (Dextromethorphan) – CCC, DXM, Poor Man’s PCP, Robo, Skittles, Triple C</p> | <p>DXM (Dextromethorphan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DXM is taken by drinking cough syrup or swallowing tablets, capsules, or powder. Extensive “how to” abuse information on various websites. Preferred by teenagers and younger for its easy accessibility. Tablets are easy to conceal, and students will take them to school. | <p>DXM (Dextromethorphan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in perceptual awareness, altered time perception • Hallucinations, confusion • Addictive • Loss of coordination, slurred speech, sweating, lethargy • High doses of DXM with alcohol or other drugs, including antidepressants, can cause death. |
| <p>Drugs of Concern include DXM (Dextromethorphan), Kratom, Salvia Divinorum</p> | <p>Kratom – Leaves from the tropical tree Kratom in Southeast Asia, which causes stimulant and sedative effects in different doses. More commonly abused in the Asia Pacific region than in the United States.</p> | <p>Kratom – Thang, kakuam, thom, ketum, and biak</p> | <p>Kratom</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swallowed as a pill, crushed and smoked, brewed as a tea, chewed raw leaves | <p>Kratom</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At low doses, increased alertness, physical energy, and talkativeness • At high doses, sedation • Addictive: causes hallucinations, delusion, and confusion • Nausea, itching, sweating, dry mouth, constipation, increased urination, and loss of appetite • Long-term use can cause anorexia, weight |

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| | | | | loss, and insomnia |
| Drugs of Concern include DXM (Dextromethorphan), Kratom, Salvia Divinorum | Salvia Divinorum – Psychoactive plant from the mint family, abused for its hallucinogenic effect. | Salvia Divinorum – Maria Pastora, SallyD, Salvia | Salvia Divinorum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chewing fresh leaves, drinking extracted juices, smoking or inhaling vapors | Salvia Divinorum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceptions of bright lights, vivid colors and shapes • Body or object distortions • Uncontrollable laughter, fear, panic • Loss of coordination, dizziness, slurred speech • Hallucinations |
| Hallucinogens include ecstasy or MDMA (also known as Molly), Ketamine, LSD, PCP (Phencyclidine), Peyote and Mescaline, Psilocybin | Ecstasy or MDMA – Known as a party drug, ecstasy comes in pill or powder form; the pill has a variety of logos and colors. | Ecstasy or MDMA – Adam, Beans, Biscuit, Clarity, Disco Biscuit, E, Eve, Go, Hug Drug, Lover’s Speed, MDMA, Peace, STP, X, XTC | Ecstasy or MDMA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swallowing gel capsules (Molly), pills, tablets • Powder, Crystal, liquid • Crushed or snorted • Occasionally smoked | Ecstasy or MDMA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased motor activity, alertness, heart rate, blood pressure • Muscle tension, tremors, teeth clenching, nausea, sweating • Euphoria, empathy, reduced inhibition • Chills, blurred vision • Confusion, anxiety, depression, paranoia, severe dehydration • Sharp increase in body temperature (hyperthermia), which can lead to liver, kidney and |

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| | | | | cardiovascular failure and death |
| Hallucinogens include Ecstasy or MDMA (also known as Molly), Ketamine, LSD, PCP (Phencyclidine), Peyote and Mescaline, Psilocybin | Ketamine – General, short-acting anesthetic with hallucinogenic effects. Sometimes used to facilitate sexual assault crimes. | Ketamine – Special K, Cat Valium, Kit Kat, K, Super Acid, Super K, Purple, Special La Coke, Jet, Vitamin K | Ketamine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injected • Liquid mixed with liquids • Powder that is snorted, mixed in drinks, or smoked | Ketamine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hallucinatory effects last 30-60 minutes • Distorts sights and sounds • Induces feelings of calmness and relaxation, relief from pain • Immobility and amnesia • Body feels out of control • Agitation, depression, unconsciousness • Hallucinations |
| Hallucinogens include Ecstasy or MDMA (also known as Molly), Ketamine, LSD, PCP (Phencyclidine), Peyote and Mescaline, Psilocybin | LSD – A very strong hallucinogen sold on streets that is odorless and colorless with a high potential for abuse. | LSD – Acid, Blotter Acid, Dots, Mellow Yellow, Window Pane | LSD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added to absorbent paper such as blotter paper divided into square dosage units • Tablets or capsules • Occasionally in liquid form | LSD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hallucinations • Distorted perception of shape and size of objects, colors, and sounds • Acute anxiety and depression • Flashbacks days and even months after • Elevated heart rate, higher body temperature, increased blood pressure, dilated pupils • Overdose symptoms: longer, more intense episodes, psychosis, and death |

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| <p>Hallucinogens include Ecstasy or MDMA (also known as Molly), Ketamine, LSD, PCP (Phencyclidine), Peyote and Mescaline, Psilocybin</p> | <p>PCP (Phencyclidine) – Synthetically produced hallucinogen</p> | <p>PCP (Phencyclidine) Angel Dust, Boat, Crystal, Embalming Fluid, Hog, Ozone, Rocket Fuel, Shermans, Supergrass, Tic Tac, Wack, Zoom</p> | <p>PCP (Phencyclidine)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tablets, capsules are swallowed • In powder form, snorted • Leafy material sprayed or dipped in liquid and smoked | <p>PCP (Phencyclidine)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissociative drug that induces distortion of sight and sound and produces feelings of detachment • Disorientation, delirium • Sedation, immobility, amnesia • Numbness, slurred speech, loss of coordination • Feeling of strength, power, and invulnerability • Increased blood pressure, rapid and shallow breathing, elevated heart rate and temperature • Addictive |
| <p>Hallucinogens include Ecstasy or MDMA (also known as Molly), Ketamine, LSD, PCP (Phencyclidine), Peyote and Mescaline, Psilocybin</p> | <p>Peyote and Mescaline – Small, spineless cactus with active ingredient mescaline, a hallucinogen. Has disc-shaped “buttons” that are cut off and used.</p> | <p>Peyote and Mescaline Buttons, Cactus, Mesc, Peyote</p> | <p>Peyote and Mescaline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fresh or dried buttons are chewed • Buttons soaked in water to produce intoxicating liquid • Ground into powder for capsules and swallowed • Smoked with marijuana and tobacco | <p>Peyote and Mescaline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hallucinations • Altered perceptions of space and time • Nausea and vomiting, increased heart rate • Rise in body temperature • Impaired motor coordination |

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| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Euphoria, anxiety |
| <p>Hallucinogens include Ecstasy or MDMA (also known as Molly), Ketamine, LSD, PCP (Phencyclidine), Peyote and Mescaline, Psilocybin</p> | <p>Psilocybin – Hallucinogenic chemical obtained from certain types of fresh and dried mushrooms. Has slender stems topped by caps with dark gills on the underside.</p> | <p>Psilocybin – Magic mushrooms, Shrooms, Mushrooms</p> | <p>Psilocybin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ingested orally • Brewed as tea • Added to foods to mask bitter flavor | <p>Psilocybin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hallucinations • Large amounts can cause panic attacks and psychosis • Nausea and vomiting • Muscle weakness, lack of coordination • Overdose may result in psychosis or death |
| <p>Inhalants</p> | <p>Inhalants – invisible, volatile substances found in common household products, e.g., felt tip markers, spray paint, air freshener, typewriter correction fluid, butane, computer cleaners, and glue. Includes more than 1,000 products that are harmful when inhaled.</p> | <p>Inhalants – Huff, Rush, Whippets, Gluey</p> | <p>Inhalants • Inhaled through nose or mouth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huffing inhalant-soaked rag stuffed in mouth • Inhaling from balloon with nitrous oxide • Sniffing or snorting the substance from a container or dispenser • Inhaling fumes from substances in a bag | <p>Inhalants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slight stimulation, feeling less inhibition, loss of consciousness • Damages sections of brain controlling thinking, moving, and seeing • Slurred speech, loss of coordination, euphoria, dizziness • Long-term use may cause damage to nervous system and organs • Sudden sniffing death may occur from suffocation or asphyxiation |

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| <p>Narcotics (Opioids) include Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone</p> | <p>Fentanyl – Fentanyl is a synthetic opioid that is 80-100 times stronger than morphine.</p> <p>Pharmaceutical fentanyl was developed for the pain management treatment of cancer patients and applied in a patch on the skin. Because of its powerful opioid properties, Fentanyl is also diverted for abuse. Fentanyl is added to heroin to increase its potency or be disguised as highly potent heroin. Many users believe that they are purchasing heroin and actually don't know that they are purchasing fentanyl – which often results in overdose deaths.</p> <p>Clandestinely-produced fentanyl is primarily manufactured in Mexico.</p> | <p>Fentanyl – Apace, China Girl, China Town, China White, Dance Fever, Goodfellas, Great Bear, He-Man, Poison and Tango & Cash</p> | <p>Fentanyl</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clandestine fentanyl is typically injected or inhaled like heroin | <p>Fentanyl</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intense, short-term high • Temporary feelings of euphoria • Slowed respiration and reduced blood pressure • Nausea • Fainting • Seizures • Death |
| <p>Narcotics (Opioids) include Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone</p> | <p>Heroin – An opiate (narcotic) drug processed from morphine and extracted from certain poppy plants. Heroin comes in white or brownish powder or a black sticky substance known as “black tar heroin.” Often “cut” with other drugs or substances such as sugar or powdered milk. Users are unaware of how much actual heroin is being used, creating a likelihood of overdose.</p> | <p>Heroin – Big H, Black Tar, Chiva, Hell Dust, Horse, Negra, Smack, Thunder</p> | <p>Heroin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injected, smoked, or sniffed/snorted. High-purity heroin is usually snorted or smoked. | <p>Heroin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly addictive. • Initial surge of euphoria or “rush,” followed by a twilight state of sleep and wakefulness • Physical symptoms of use include drowsiness, respiratory depression, constricted pupils, nausea, a warm flushing of the skin, dry mouth, and heavy extremities. • Overdose symptoms: slow and shallow breathing, blue lips and fingernails, clammy skin, convulsions, |

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| | | | | comma, and possible death. |
| Narcotics (Opioids) include Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone | <p>Hydromorphone – Prescribed as Dilaudid®, it is used as a pain reliever.</p> <p>Hydromorphone is 2-8x more potent than morphine but has a shorter duration and greater sedation. Available in tablets, rectal suppositories, oral solutions, and injectable formulations.</p> | Hydromorphone – D, Dillies, Dust, Footballs, Juice, Smack | Hydromorphone <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orally or by injecting tablets dissolved in solution. | Hydromorphone <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Euphoria, relaxation, sedation, and reduced anxiety. It may also cause mental clouding, changes in mood, nervousness, and restlessness Constipation, nausea, vomiting, impaired coordination, loss of appetite, rash, slow or rapid heartbeat, and changes in blood pressure. Overdose symptoms: severe respiratory depression, stupor or coma, lack of skeletal muscle tone, cold and clammy skin, constricted pupils, and reduced blood pressure and heart rate. |
| Narcotics (Opioids) include Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone | Methadone – Synthetic opioid prescribed as Methadose® and Dolphine®. Tablet, capsule, or any liquid is used for detoxification and maintenance of opioid addiction and as a pain reliever for moderate to severe pain. | Methadone – Amidone, Chocolate Chip Cookies, Fizzies, Maria, Pastora, Salvia, Street Methadone, Water | Methadone <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swallowed as a pill or liquid or injected. | Methadone <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sweating, itchy skin, or sleepiness Addictive Overdose effects include shallow breathing, stomach spasms, clammy skin, convulsions, weak pulse, |

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| | | | | comma, and death. |
| Narcotics (Opioids) include Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone | Morphine – Non-synthetic narcotic (opioid) made from opium, prescribed as Kadian®, MSContin®, Oramorph®, MSIR®, RMS®, and Roxanol®. Very effective for pain relief, high potential for abuse. | Morphine – Dreamer, Emsel, First Line, God's Drug, Hows, MS, Mister Blue, Morpho, Unkie | Morphine • Injected • Oral Solutions • Tablets, capsules, suppositories | Morphine • Euphoria and relief of pain • Addictive • Overdose signs: cold and clammy skin, sleepiness, lowered blood pressure and slow pulse rate, comma and possible death |
| Narcotics (Opioids) include Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone | Opium – Non-synthetic narcotic extracted from the poppy plant, made into a liquid, powder, or solid. The opium poppy is a key source of many narcotics. | Opium – Aunti, Aunti Emma, Big O, Black pill, Chandu, Chinese Molasses, Dopium, Dream Gun, Fi-donie, Gee, Guma, Midnight Oil, Zero | Opium • Can be smoked or injected intravenously • Taken in pill form • Used in combination with other drugs, such as marijuana and/or methamphetamine | Opium • Euphoric rush, relaxation and relief of physical pain • Slow breathing, seizures, loss of consciousness • Addictive • Coma or death |
| Narcotics (Opioids) include Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone | Oxycodone – Semi-synthetic opioid drugs prescribed for pain such as Tylox®, Percodan®, and OxyContin®. | Oxycodone – Hillbilly Heroin, Kicker, OC, OX, Roxy, Perc, Oxy | Oxycodone • Pills and tablets chewed or swallowed • Inhaling vapors by heating tablet on foil • Crushed and sniffed or dissolved in water and injected | Oxycodone • Feelings of relaxation, euphoria, pain relief • Addictive • Chronic use of oxycodone with acetaminophen may cause severe liver damage • Overdose may lead to coma and possible death |
| Steroids | Steroids – Synthetically produced versions of testosterone, the male hormone that promotes muscle growth, enhances | Steroids – Arnolds, Gear, Gym Candy, Juice, Pumpers, | Steroids • Injected intramuscularly | Steroids • Many effects depending on age, sex, the |

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| | athletic performance, and improves physical appearance. | Roids, Stackers, Weight Gainers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gels, creams, transdermal patches • Tablets, sublingual tablets and capsules | <p>type, and length of time used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In males: stunts growth, acne, shrink testicles, enlarges breasts • In women, deepens the voice, increases facial and body hair, acne, menstrual irregularities • Dramatic mood swings, impaired judgement, increased levels of aggression and hostility <p>Increased risk of heart disease, liver damage</p> <p>Addiction</p> |
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| Stimulants include Amphetamines, Cocaine, Khat, Methamphetamine | Amphetamines – Prescription stimulants used to treat Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Used as a study aid to stay awake and suppress appetites. Prescribed as Adderall®, Concerta®, Dexedrine®, Focalin®, Metadate®, Methylin®, Ritalin® | Amphetamines – Bennies, Black Beauties, Crank, Ice, Speed, Uppers | Amphetamines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orally or injected. “Ice” or crystallized methamphetamine hydrochloride is smoked | Amphetamines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar to cocaine, but the slower onset and longer duration • Increased body temperature, blood pressure, and pulse rates, insomnia, loss of appetite, and physical exhaustion • Chronic abuse produces a psychosis that resembles schizophrenia: paranoia, hallucinations, violent and erratic behavior • Overdose can be fatal |
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| <p>Stimulants include Amphetamines, Cocaine, Khat, Methamphetamine</p> | <p>Cocaine – White, crystalline powder derived from coca leaves. The cocaine base (crack) looks like small, irregularly shaped white rocks.</p> | <p>Cocaine - Coca, Coke, Crack, Crank, Flake, Rock, Snow, Soda Cot</p> | <p>Cocaine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Snorted • Dissolved in water and injected • Crack cocaine is smoked • Cocaine users usually binge on the drug until they are exhausted or run out of cocaine | <p>Cocaine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking or injection creates an intense euphoric “rush” • Tolerance builds quickly, easy to overdose • Cardiac arrhythmias • Increased blood pressure and heart rate • Restlessness, irritability, anxiety, paranoia • Insomnia, loss of appetite • Stroke or death • Sudden cardiac arrest • Convulsion • The crash that follows a high is mental and physical exhaustion, sleep, and depression lasting several days. Following the crash, users crave cocaine again. |
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| <p>Stimulants include Amphetamines, Cocaine, Khat, Methamphetamine</p> | <p>Khat – A stimulant drug made from the leaves and twigs of evergreen shrubs. Active ingredients are cathine and cathinone.</p> | <p>Khat – Abyssinian Tea, African Salad, Catha, Chat, Kat, Miraa, Oat, Qat, Quaadka</p> | <p>Khat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chewed • Dried Khat is used as a tea or chewable paste • Smoked, sprinkled on food | <p>Khat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manic behavior with grandiose delusions • Chronic use can cause depression and suicide • Hallucinations, paranoia, nightmares • Euphoria, increased alertness and energy, hyperactivity • Increase in blood pressure and heart rate • Cardiac complications • Insomnia, gastric disorders |
| <p>Stimulants include Amphetamines, Cocaine, Khat, Methamphetamine</p> | <p>Methamphetamine – Stimulant that speeds up the body's system and comes as a pill or powder. Available in prescription as Desoxyn® to treat obesity and ADHD. Crystal meth resembles glass fragments and is an illegally altered version of the prescription drug that is cooked with over-the-counter drugs in meth labs</p> | <p>Methamphetamine – Meth, Speed, Ice, Shards, Bikers Coffee, Stove Top, Tweak, Yaba, Trash, Chalk, Crystal, Crank, Shabu</p> | <p>Methamphetamine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powder, pill • Smoked, snorted, injected • To intensify the effects, users may take higher doses of the drug, take it more frequently, or change their method of intake | <p>Methamphetamine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly addictive • Agitation, increased heart rate, and blood pressure • Increased respiration and body temperature • Anxiety, paranoia • High doses can cause convulsions, cardiovascular collapse, stroke or death |