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* Chapter 12 Drug use and abuse
  + Drug use
    - The taking of a drug for its medically intended purpose, and in the appropriate amount, frequency, and manner.
  + Drug abuse
    - The deliberate taking of a drug for anything other than medical purpose.
  + Drug Misuse
    - The taking of a drug for its medically intended purpose, but not in the appropriate amount, frequency, strength or manner.
  + Recreational drug use
    - A term made up to describe their drug use, by people who claim their drug taking procedures have no harmful social of health effects.
  + Euphoria
    - A sense of great well-being and pleasure brought on by some drugs.
  + Drug addiction
    - A physical and psychological need for higher, and higher doses of drugs
  + Endorphins
    - Chemicals in the brain that produce feelings of pleasure in response to a variety of activities.
  + Dysphoria
    - The unpleasant feelings that occur when endorphins are lacking
  + Physical Addiction
    - A change in the body’s chemistry so that without the presence of a substance (drug), normal functioning begins to fail.
  + Withdrawal
    - Physical symptoms that occur when an addictive drug is cleared from the body tissues
  + Psychological Addiction
    - Mental Dependence on a drug, habit, or behavior.
  + Hallucinations
    - False perceptions, such as imagined sights, sounds, smells, or other feelings sometimes brought on by drug abuse, sometimes by mental or physical illness.
  + Amotivational Syndrome
    - A loss of ambition and drive characteristic of long-term abusers of marijuana.
  + Amphetamines
    - Powerful, addictive stimulant drugs.
  + Methamphetamine
    - A stronger form of amphetamine that is highly addictive, also called speed.
  + Sedatives
    - Depressants that slow down the body systems
  + Barbiturates
    - Depressants drugs that slow the activity of the central nervous system.
  + Opiates
    - Substances derived from the opium poppy
  + Narcotics
    - habit-forming drugs that relieve pain and produce sleep when taken in moderate doses.
  + Codeine
    - A narcotic drug that is commonly used for suppressing coughs
  + Morphine
    - a narcotic drug that physicians prescribe as a painkiller
  + Heroin
    - Narcotic drug derived from morphine
  + Oxycodone
    - Narcotic drug in the strong, time-released painkiller
  + Hallucinogens
    - Drugs that cause visions and other sensory illusions
  + LSD
    - powerful hallucinogenic drug
  + PCP
    - An animal tranquilizer, abused by humans as a hallucinogen
  + Peyote
    - Cactus that produced the hallucinogen mescaline
  + Look Alikes
    - combinations of OTC drugs and other chemicals packaged to look like prescription medication or illegal drugs.
  + Club Drugs
    - Include a wide variety of drugs abused by young people at dance clubs and all night dance parties
  + Alcohol
    - class of chemical
  + moderation
    - amount of alcohol that causes no harm to health
  + alcoholism
    - disease characterized by loss of control over drinking and dependence on alcohol both of which harm health, family, relations.