

Chapter 17

At a Glance



TEENS Talk

The Risks of Drug Abuse What did you learn from the video about the risks of drug abuse?

Section 1 Legal and Illegal Drugs

Ideas

- ✓ Drug abuse occurs when people intentionally use any kind of drugs for nonmedical purposes.
- ✓ Many psychoactive drugs trigger activity along a pathway of neurons in the brain called the "reward pathway."
- ✓ When drugs are misused or abused, many serious health effects can result.



Drug abusers risk facing serious legal penalties, damaging their relationships with family and friends, and causing significant costs to society.

Vocabulary

- medicine (426) • over-the-counter drug (426)
- prescription drug (427) • illegal drug (427)
- drug misuse (427) • drug abuse (427)
- psychoactive drug (428) • side effect (429)
- drug antagonism (430) • drug synergism (430)

Section 2 Factors Affecting Drug Abuse

Key Ideas

- ✓ A number of factors make it either more or less likely that a teen will abuse drugs. They include family factors, social factors, and personal factors.



Having strong protective factors in your life will help you stay drug free.

Vocabulary

- protective factor (436)



Section 3 Commonly Abused Drugs

Key Ideas

- ✓ Depressants slow body functions by decreasing heart and breathing rates and lowering blood pressure.
- ✓ Stimulants increase heart rate, blood pressure, breathing rate, and alertness.
- ✓ Hallucinogens overload the brain with sensory information, causing a distorted sense of reality.
- ✓ Marijuana is one of the most frequently abused psychoactive drugs.



Three classes of drugs that are of growing concern in recent years are club drugs, inhalants, and anabolic steroids.

Vocabulary

- depressant (440) • barbiturate (440) • opiate (441)
- heroin (441) • stimulant (442) • amphetamines (442)
- methamphetamine (442) • cocaine (443)
- hallucinogen (444) • marijuana (445)
- club drugs (446) • inhalant (447)

Section 4 Choosing to Be Drug Free

Key Ideas

- ✓ Treatment options for drug abusers include detoxification, therapeutic communities, and supervised medication.



Practicing refusal skills, seeking help when you need it, and getting involved in drug-free activities can help you stay away from drugs.

Vocabulary

- therapeutic community (450)

Preventing Drug Abuse 453

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The Risks of Drug Abuse Ask for volunteers to share their answers. Use examples from the video to review risks of drug abuse.

Key Ideas Review

L2 Have students rewrite the bold-faced sentences in their own words on separate slips of paper. Ask them to shuffle and exchange their slips of paper with those of a partner. Students should try to match their partner's reworded sentences with the original sentences in the text. Partners can work together to revise any sentences that are not factual.

L3 Turn each key idea on this page into a question, and call on students at random to answer the questions. Call on additional students as needed until each question has been answered correctly.

Vocabulary Review

L1 Ask students to find all the bold-faced terms in the chapter and copy each term on the front of an index card and its definition on the back. Have pairs of students use their cards to quiz each other on the terms.

L2 Have small groups of students play a quiz game in which one student acts as the moderator and reads definitions of chapter vocabulary terms and the other students try to identify the terms. Ask students to take turns being the moderator so all students in the group have a chance to identify terms.



Students can go online to take a self test on Chapter 17.

Reviewing Key Ideas

Section 1

- c
- Drug addiction changes the structure and chemistry of the brain.
- Drug antagonism occurs when each drug's effect is canceled out or reduced by the other. Drug synergism occurs when drugs interact to produce effects greater than those that each drug would produce alone.
- The drugs cross the placenta, the membrane separating the baby's blood from the mother's blood.
- It is a crime to produce, possess, transport, or sell illegal drugs, such as methamphetamine or marijuana. In addition, many drug abusers commit other crimes, such as shoplifting and robbery, to support their drug habit.

Section 2

- c
- Sample answer:** Examples of social risk factors are associating with peers who use drugs, having role models that use drugs, and feeling competitive pressure to use drugs. Examples of social protective factors are having strong bonds to school and other community institutions, associating with peers who are drug free, and having friends who are supportive and accepting.
- They are healthy alternatives for dealing with stress, and stress is a risk factor for drug use.

Section 3

- a
- A flashback is an unexpected reoccurrence of a bad trip. It occurs with hallucinogenic drugs.
- Immediate effects include distorted perceptions, difficulties with thinking and problem solving, loss of motor coordination, increased heart rate, feelings of anxiety or paranoia, and drowsiness. Long-term effects include

Reviewing Key Ideas

Section 1

- Unwanted physical and mental effects caused by a drug are called
 - psychoactive effects.
 - withdrawal symptoms.
 - side effects.
 - tolerance.
- How does drug addiction affect the brain?
- Contrast two kinds of drug interactions.
- How do drugs taken by a pregnant woman reach the fetus?
- Critical Thinking** In what ways are drug abuse and crime linked? Give at least three examples.

Section 2

- Something that reduces a person's potential for harmful behavior is called a
 - risk factor.
 - social factor.
 - protective factor.
 - personal belief.
- Give three examples of social risk factors and three examples of social protective factors for drug use.
- Critical Thinking** Explain why you think good stress management skills are a protective factor against drug use.

Section 3

- Drugs that slow body functions are called
 - depressants.
 - stimulants.
 - hallucinogens.
 - club drugs.
- What is a flashback and with which category of drugs does it occur?
- What are the immediate and long-term effects of smoking marijuana?
- Critical Thinking** Is a drug dangerous only if it is addictive? Explain your position. **WRITING**

Section 4

- The objective of supervised medication in treating drug addicts is to
 - provide a safe "high."
 - prevent withdrawal symptoms and cravings.
 - produce a controlled form of addiction.
 - increase side effects.
- Where can drug treatment programs be found for little or no cost?
- Why does detoxification require close medical supervision?
- List three alternative activities to doing drugs.
- Critical Thinking** Analyze the risks and benefits of a drug replacement such as methadone. When would the benefits outweigh the risks? **WRITING**



Building Health Skills

- Analyzing Influences** Studies show that students who regularly abuse drugs tend to get lower grades in school and are more likely to lie or steal. Why do you think this is true?
- Making Decisions** If you were an editor of a teen magazine, would you print a story about a movie star who overdoses on illegal drugs? Explain your answer. **WRITING**
- Communicating** How might you tell a friend that you suspect he or she is abusing drugs?
- Setting Goals** Pick an area of your life in which you feel you could add a protective factor for drug abuse. Write a goal to work on—for example, "Always let mom know where I'm going." Monitor your progress over the course of the school year.

Health and Community

Club Drugs Warning Write a public service announcement that warns people of the dangers of Ecstasy and other club drugs. Consider the audience you want to address. Choose words and images that best reach that audience. **WRITING**

permanent changes in the brain, damage to short-term memory, loss of motivation, and increased risk of certain cancers.

- Sample answer:** No; most drugs have the potential to cause dangerous side effects, drug interactions, or other risks if misused or abused.

Section 4

- b
- community hospitals, school and government programs

- because withdrawal symptoms may be painful or dangerous

- Sample answer:** participating in a sport, becoming involved in a school club, or going to the movies

- Sample answer:** Risks: dependency and liver damage; Benefits: preventing withdrawal symptoms and craving for heroin. Benefits would outweigh the risks when fear of withdrawal symptoms prevents heroin addicts from giving up heroin.