

Al-Mustaqbal University College



Pharmacy Ethics 3rd stage

Prevention of Drug Abuse

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Drug abuse

- Also called substance abuse.
- Compulsive, excessive, and self-damaging use of habit forming drugs or substances, leading to addiction or dependence, serious physiological injury (such as damage to kidneys, liver, heart) or psychological harm (such as dysfunctional behaviour patterns, hallucinations, memory loss), or death.

Drug Dependence

- Is the situation or condition that a person finds himself in which, Taking a drug becomes a compulsion , a necessary habit.
- **Physical Dependence:** A change in the body chemistry when taken frequently in large doses over a long period of time. The human body becomes used to the presence of the drug.
- **Psychological Dependence:** The abuser is taking drugs because he is convinced in his mind that he needs the drug and it is more mental or emotional need.

Phases of Drug Dependence

- **Experimentation phase:** A new user tries to use drug once and often produces a negative result which makes the user not to try again.



- **Occasional use:** The user only uses drugs when he is with his friends so he won't be out of place.



- **Regular use:** In this stage, the user is actively seeks the drug of abuse of his choice.
- He always craves for drugs.
- He uses drugs often time.
- Obviously, can't live without using drug.



Signs & Symptoms of a drug abuser

A drug abuser is..

- Secretive
- Wants to be alone
- Change in dress and appearance
- Change in interests and activities
- Losing or gaining of weight
- Physically hurting people
- Rebellious or offensive behaviour
- Absent-minded
- Avoiding the issue of drug abuse when asked about it.

A drug abuser is..

- Possession of illegal drugs in his room
- Needle marks on his arms
- Spending time with known drug users
- Defending teen use of drugs
- Suicide attempt
- Repeatedly having bloodshot eyes
- Puffy or droopy eyelids



Primary Causes & Factors to Drug Abuse

Family

- ❖ To escape from strict parents.
- ❖ Parents lack of communication with children.
- ❖ Overprotective parents.
- ❖ Neglected children.
- ❖ Parents has no time for their children.
- ❖ Children prefer to be with their peer group for they feel nobody wants them.



School

- ❖ Lack of basic education about illegal drugs.
- ❖ Teachers are oftentimes concerned only with the academic achievements of the child while their personality growth is neglected.
- ❖ Teachers are not aware of personal conflicts of their student.
- ❖ Teachers are not sensitive to the needs of their students.



Community

- ❖ Drugs are easily available in the community.
- ❖ Increasing number of pushers.



Media : Oversensationalization of news stories on illegal drugs and drug abuse by media.



Biological Factors



- ❖ Some individuals health conditions are usually relieved with the use of drugs.
- ❖ With the use of a certain drug. The body energizes and works actively.

Psychological Factors

- ❖ Low self-esteem and poor self-image.
- ❖ Need for acceptance or belonging.
- ❖ Feeling for more freedom and autonomy.
- ❖ Escape from reality
- ❖ Attention seeker



Classification of drugs

Marijuana

- **Pot**
- **Grass**
- **Weed**
- **Refer**
- **Dope**



Inhalants

- **Nitrous Oxide** – laughing gas, Whippets
- **Amyl Nitrite** – Poppers, Snappers
- **Butyl Nitrite** – Bolt, Locker room, bullet
- **Chlorohydrocarbon** – Kerosol spray
- **Hydrocarbon** - solvents



Stimulants

- **Cocaine** – cokes, flake, white blow, nose candy
- **Amphetamine** – speed, uppers, ups black pep pills, co-pilot
- **Methamphetamine** – Crack crystal math, Methedrine, speed



Depressants

- **Barbiturates** – downers, barbs, blue drills
- **Methaqualone** – qualudes, soppers
- **Tranquilizers** – valium, librium, equanil



Hallucinogens

- **Phencyclidine**
 - PCP, Angel dust, loveboat
- **Lysergic Acid Diethylamide**
 - LSD, acid, green or red dragon
- **Mescaline and Peyote**
 - mesc, buttons, cactus
- **Psilocybin**
 - magic mushroom, mushroom



Narcotics

- **Heroin** – smoke, horse, brown sugar, junk, mud, Big H
- **Methadone** – dolly, dolophine, methadose, amidone
- **Codeine** – empirin compound with codeine
- **Meperidine** – pethidine, demerol, marpergan
- **Opium** – paregoric, dakers powder, parapectolin
- **Other narcotics** – percocet, parcodon, tussiunex, fentanyl



Effect of Drug Abuse

Effect of Drug Abuse

Effects to the user

- Medical and Physical Deterioration
- Personality Deterioration
- Mental Deterioration

Effects to the Family

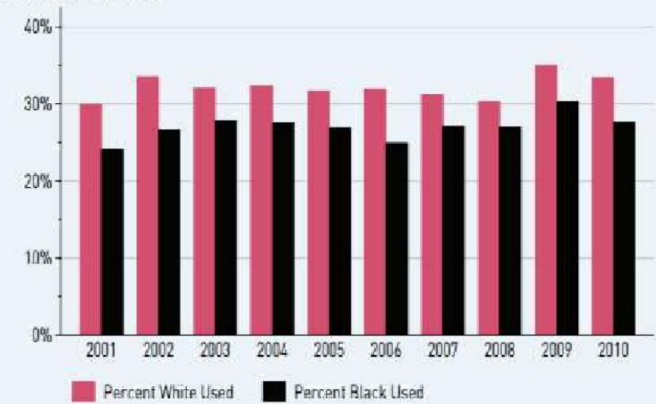
- Intense feeling of humiliation and guilt are felt by family members.
- Self-esteem is generally low among the members of the family.
- The spirit of togetherness or unity is broken.
- Occurrence of domestic violence
- Loss of money or valuables

Effects to the Community

- Increase of petty crimes in the community (physical injuries, rape, robbery etc.)
- Increase of drug dependent and drug pusher.
- Fear of community residents to a drug dependent.
- Neighbourhood association becomes inactive

FIGURE 22

Marijuana Use Among 18- to 25-Year-Olds by Race: Used Marijuana in Past 12 Months (2001-2010)



Source: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse and Health, 2001-2010

Effects to Society

- Increase of heinous or anticrimes.
- Increase of immorality and loss of moral fiber of the society.
- Downfall of social values of the country.
- Limited movement of people, specially at night.

Effects to Law Enforcement

- Corruption if some law enforcement personnel.
- Ineffective application and implementation of narcotic law.
- Produces bad image and credibility to the police agency.
- Loss of trust, confidence and integrity among some police personnel.
- Coddling of the drug dependent by the police personnel.

Effects to Economy

- Sabotage to the economy.
- Draining of huge amount of money from our country.
- Aggravating the problem of poverty in a country.
- Economic growth is slow.
- Massive corruption of public and private officials.

Effects to Judiciary

- Corruption of the court the one-sided criminal justice system
- Corruption of some judicial personnel.
- Maladministration in the dispensation of narcotic cases.
- Plea bargaining and delay of instituting justice regarding drug abuse.
- Recidivism on drug abuse increases.
- Loss of trust, confidence and integrity of our judicial system by the general public.

Weapons to Combat Drug Menace

Responsible parents

- Being a good parent can prevent a child from bad habits like using drugs and many more. A parent must know her limitations in using drugs. He should not let his child see him using drugs otherwise, child will also do it.

“In the eye of a child, what parents do good or bad is always good.”

Drug Abuse Awareness and Education

- Prevention programs provide a basis for teaching young people to develop healthy behavioural patterns that do not include drug taking.
- Drug abuse education should be fully integrated into public and private, religious or secular, school curricula, with emphasis on the destructive effects of drug use.

Mass Media

- An integral part of any success effort aimed at reducing the demand, supply, production and trafficking in illicit drugs must include an intensive public information campaign targeting people of all ages and backgrounds. Television, radio, and print media, as well as educational institutions and community groups, have joined the campaigns to promote a “drug-free” world.

Treatment Programs

- Treatment programs like social counselling can help individual user to live without dugs.

References:

- Robert J. Pharmaceutical Care Practice: The Clinician's Guide, 2nd Edition.
- Internet search.

