

West Liberty University

2014 Biennial Review

EDGAR Part 86 (Education Department General Administrative Regulations)

West Liberty University (WLU) Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) education, intervention, and prevention programs continue to be developed, implemented and coordinated through the efforts of the Campus Police, Judicial Affairs, Housing, Residential Life, Health Promotions Committee (HPC), Athletics and Counseling Service. The Health Promotions Committee is made up of a group of faculty, staff, and students with a common goal: educating and encouraging healthy living for students, faculty, and staff. AOD efforts continue to focus on the following strategies:

- 1. Education-**The HPC, Housing Office, and Athletics disseminates AOD information to students through the use of presentations, online education, and awareness events. Students are taught to recognize personal risk factors with alcohol abuse and dependence. Target populations continue to include freshmen, Greeks, on-campus residents, and athletes. All WLU students are required to take a two or three hour Health Class, which provides students with knowledge about alcohol and other drugs. The students are taught behavioral change strategies, alcohol and drugs facts, and issues associated with substance abuse. The First Year Experience course (COLL 101) instructs students on the risks associated with alcohol and drug use, safety and decision making.
- Intervention-**The Office of Student Affairs and Counseling Services provides intervention to students that are arrested, cited by the WLU Campus Police, and/or sanctioned by the office of Judicial Affairs. The Student Affairs office uses Alcohol 101 Plus which is designed to help students make responsible decisions about alcohol and to see the negative consequences that can result from irresponsible decisions about alcohol use. The Counseling office utilizes The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) as a screening tool to identify students who are at risk of developing alcohol problems. The AUDIT focuses on identifying the preliminary signs of hazardous drinking and mild dependence. It is one of the most accurate alcohol screening tests available, rated 92 percent effective in detecting hazardous or harmful drinking. The NIDA Modified Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST) assesses frequency of use and abuse of substances (e.g., alcohol, tobacco, prescription and illegal drugs, and controlled medications) to determine if an intervention is necessary. ASSIST has been shown to have excellent accuracy and high capacity to discriminate between substance use, abuse and dependence (Newcombe et al. 2005). The Counseling Office also uses two prevention programs titled ‘Choices About Alcohol: A Brief Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program’ and ‘Choices about Marijuana: A Brief Marijuana Use Prevention Program.’
- 2. Prevention-** WLU office uses environmental management strategies, as recommended by the US Department of Education’s Higher Education Center for Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention.

Promote alcohol-free social, recreational, and public service options

The Campus Activities Board (CAB) works with the Office of Housing & Student Life to provide events and activities for the West Liberty University community. CAB sponsors a wide variety of events, activities, and programs including wellness programs, craft nights, holiday parties, open mic nights, WLU idol, novelties, bus trips, family weekend, national entertainment acts, and much more. HPC provide free activities and event such as orientation week Blast from the Past, Stress Relief Events, Health Fair, and awareness events.

The Campus Ministry and Kappa Phi provides alcohol free social events and coordinates volunteer service opportunities for students on campus and in the surrounding community. In addition, many academic departments sponsor events that provide students a variety of AOD free social events, education and awareness events.

Create a health-promoting normative environment

WLU promotes health promotion campaigns to encourage students, faculty, and staff to lead healthy lifestyles. Drug Free Clubs of America have been operating for about four years in the Wheeling area. WLU offered the organization \$500 scholarships to students from Wheeling Central and Wheeling Park high schools that complete four years in the program.

<http://westliberty.edu/news/news/wlu-offers-drug-free-scholarship-as-incentive-to-high-school-students/>

Staff and faculty participate in PEIA's pathways to wellness programs. WLU is also a Tobacco Free Campus effective January 1, 2012.

Partnership with Local and State Coalitions

WLU participates in the West Virginia Collegiate Initiative Against High Risk Alcohol Use (WVCIA) and the local Ohio County Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition(OCSAPC). These coalitions focus on environmental approaches (such as more vigorous enforcement of zero tolerance laws, other drinking and driving laws, and strategies to reduce the availability of alcohol) as well as approaches that target the individual drinker (such as wider implementation of alcohol screening, counseling, and treatment programs.

Limit alcohol availability

There is no alcohol served to students on campus and there are consequences to students for drinking on campus or coming to campus intoxicated. Alcohol possession and/or use are not permitted in the residence halls with the exception of Beta Hall first floor. Students who live in that building must be 21 and must adhere to strict guidelines.

Restrict the marketing and promotion of alcoholic beverages both on and off campus:

WLU expects the university newspaper, The Trumpet, TV station, WLTV 14 and radio station, WGLZ to act at the highest levels of responsibility, and especially in regard to no alcohol advertising. Bar owners are not permitted to advertise drink specials on campus.

Increase the development and enforcement of campus policies, state and local laws:

Campus Police have continued to team with city and county police to increase the visibility and persistence of alcohol related law enforcement. They arrest and/or cite any person evidencing underage alcohol use or intoxication. Through funding from the Governors Highway Safety office the Ohio County Sheriff's Office conducts safety check points on RT 88. Residence

Assistants also help in the enforcement of the no alcohol, no drug policy by reporting any use of alcohol or drugs in the dorms to WLU Campus Police.

The university has a zero tolerance policy for alcohol and other drugs. WLU distributes information regarding alcohol and drug use policy by having it listed on-line throughout each academic year. Students are notified annually via email to visit WLU website. AOD policies are printed in the student handbook and discussed at each orientation session with incoming students and parents.

The university's policy also provides for the enforcement of local, state, and federal laws. In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Compliance Act (DFSCA), the policy and AOD information is easily accessible on line via the student handbook and Board of Governors Link

Student Handbook Policy and Regulations for alcohol and drug use <http://www.westliberty.edu/residence-life/files/2013/07/Student-Handbook-2014-151.pdf>

BOG #33 <http://www.westliberty.edu/bog/files/2010/01/Policy-33-Drug-Free-Workplace.pdf>

BOG # 7 <http://www.westliberty.edu/bog/files/2010/01/Policy-7-Alcoholic-Beverages-on-Campus.pdf>

WEST LIBERTY UNIVERSITY ANNUAL NOTIFICATION

Standards of conduct

1. The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of illicit drugs and alcohol on West Liberty University property or as a part of any University function is prohibited.
2. Reporting to work, class, or any University function under the influence of alcohol or illicit drug is prohibited.

Disciplinary Sanctions

The University will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees consistent with local, State, and Federal laws for violation of the standards of conduct outlined above. All persons should be aware that violations could result in expulsion from school, termination of employment or referral for prosecution.

Federal Trafficking Penalties include substantial fines and imprisonment up to life.

West Virginia Sanctions depend on the classification of the controlled substance, the particular activity involved (possession or trafficking), and whether multiple convictions are involved. Under WV Law, the most severe penalties for drug violations are for possession with intent to sell. On a first offense conviction, one may receive a fine of up to \$25,000.00 and/or imprisonment for 15 years.

Sanctions for violations of state alcohol laws vary according to the severity of the offense, with the minimum vehicular violation calling for imprisonment in the county jail for 24 hour and a \$500.00 fine.

University Sanctions will be imposed consistent with procedures used in other disciplinary actions. Violations of drug and alcohol standards are the most serious type, and may result in sanctions up to expulsion from the University

Drug and Alcohol Education, Counseling, Treatment, and Referral

Help is available on campus at the Learning and Student Development Center. Counseling Services are free and confidential. Appointment can be made by:

1. Calling 304-336-8215
2. Sign into your Wins account,
 - a) click Student Services,
 - b) click Learning and Student Development Center,
 - c) Click schedule a Counseling Session
 - d) Submit
3. Email - lwitzberger@westliberty.edu
4. Referral box beside office door
5. Walk – In (first floor of Main Hall (East Wing) Rm 138 & 139)

Assessment

During 2010, 2012, and 2014 the American College Health Association/National College Health Assessment II (ACHA/NCHA II) was administered to WLU students. ACHA-NCHA II supports the health of the campus community by fulfilling the academic mission, supporting short and long term healthy behaviors and gaining a current profile of health trends within the campus, state, and national college communities. The NCHA also provides data to assess effectiveness of WLU education, intervention, and prevention programs. Several West Virginia Colleges and Universities that belong to the WVCIA participated in the assessment to collect campus, statewide, and national data. WLU survey was given on-line. Data from the core survey can be found at http://www.powershow.com/view/3db01-YWI30/West_Virginia_Collegiate_Initiative_to_Address_High_Risk_Alcohol_Use_powerpoint_ppt_presentati on

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS

1. To assure that each new student member of the campus community receives the annual notification, in the future, notification will be sent fall and spring semester. Further, attempts will be made to include an acknowledgement of receipt.
2. The university's AOD prevention programs will develop a social norms marketing plan to reduce high risk drinking.
3. Strengthening relationships with local substance abuse prevention coalition (OCSAPC). Research shows that several carefully conducted community initiatives aimed at reducing alcohol problems among college-age youth have been effective, leading to reductions in underage drinking, alcohol-related assaults, emergency department visits, and alcohol-related crashes (1).
4. AOD Awareness and Education Brochures for students and parents (brochures include campus resources).
5. Develop an AOD committee and collaboratively review AOD education, intervention, prevention, standards of conduct and sanctions.

CONCLUSION

WLU recognizes the ongoing need nationwide to address AOD issues. A strength of the AOD prevention program is the cooperation that comes from a supportive Administration, Student Affairs, Residence Life, Campus Police, Academic Departments, and Athletics. WLU will continue involvement in the WVCIA and the local OCSAPC. Both of these coalitions work with WV Colleges and Universities, the Highway Safety office, the ABCA and various other WV prevention agencies. Both coalitions work toward AOD prevention networking, training, resources, and strategic prevention planning to address college AOD issues.

Health Risks

Tobacco			
Category & Name	Examples of Commercial & Street Names	DEA Schedule	How Administered*
Nicotine	Found in cigarettes, cigars, bidis, and smokeless tobacco (snuff, spit tobacco, chew)	Not scheduled	Smoked, snorted, chewed

Acute Effects - Increased blood pressure and heart rate

Health Risks - Chronic lung disease; cardiovascular disease; stroke; cancers of the mouth, pharynx, larynx, esophagus, stomach, pancreas, cervix, kidney, bladder, and acute myeloid leukemia; adverse pregnancy outcomes; addiction

Alcohol			
Category & Name	Examples of Commercial & Street Names	DEA Schedule	How Administered*
Alcohol (ethyl alcohol)	Found in liquor, beer, and wine	Not scheduled	Swallowed

Acute Effects - In low doses, euphoria, mild stimulation, relaxation, lowered inhibitions; in higher doses, drowsiness, slurred speech, nausea, emotional volatility, loss of coordination, visual distortions, impaired memory, sexual dysfunction, loss of consciousness

Health Risks - Increased risk of injuries, violence, fetal damage (in pregnant women); depression; neurologic deficits; hypertension; liver and heart disease; addiction; fatal overdose

Cannabinoids			
Category & Name	Examples of Commercial & Street Names	DEA Schedule	How Administered*
Marijuana	Blunt, dope, ganja, grass, herb, joint, bud, Mary Jane, pot, reefer, green, trees, smoke, sinsemilla, skunk, weed	Schedule I drugs have a high potential for abuse. They require greater storage security and have a quota on manufacturing, among other restrictions. Schedule I drugs are available for research only and have no approved medical use.	Smoked, swallowed
Hashish	Boom, gangster, hash, hash oil, hemp	Schedule I drugs have a high potential for abuse. They require greater storage security and have a quota on manufacturing, among other restrictions. Schedule I drugs are available for research only and have no approved	Smoked, swallowed

Cannabinoids

Category & Name	Examples of Commercial & Street Names	DEA Schedule	How Administered*
		medical use.	

Acute Effects - Euphoria; relaxation; slowed reaction time; distorted sensory perception; impaired balance and coordination; increased heart rate and appetite; impaired learning, memory; anxiety; panic attacks; psychosis

Health Risks - Cough, frequent respiratory infections; possible mental health decline; addiction

Opioids

Category & Name	Examples of Commercial & Street Names	DEA Schedule	How Administered*
Heroin	<i>Diacetylmorphine</i> : smack, horse, brown sugar, dope, H, junk, skag, skunk, white horse, China white; cheese (with OTC cold medicine and antihistamine)	Schedule I drugs have a high potential for abuse. They require greater storage security and have a quota on manufacturing, among other restrictions. Schedule I drugs are available for research only and have no approved medical use.	Injected, smoked, snorted
Opium	<i>Laudanum, paregoric</i> : big O, black stuff, block, gum, hop	Schedule II drugs have a high potential for abuse. They require greater storage security and have a quota on manufacturing, among other restrictions. Schedule II drugs are available only by prescription (unrefillable) and require a form for ordering. Schedule III drugs are available by prescription, may have five refills in 6 months, and may be ordered orally. Some Schedule V drugs are available over the counter.	Swallowed, smoked

Acute Effects - Euphoria; drowsiness; impaired coordination; dizziness; confusion; nausea; sedation; feeling of heaviness in the body; slowed or arrested breathing

Health Risks - Constipation; endocarditis; hepatitis; HIV; addiction; fatal overdose

Stimulants

Category & Name	Examples of Commercial & Street Names	DEA Schedule	How Administered*
Cocaine	<i>Cocaine hydrochloride</i> : blow, bump, C, candy, Charlie, coke, crack, flake, rock, snow, toot	Schedule II drugs have a high potential for abuse. They require greater storage security and have a quota on manufacturing, among other restrictions. Schedule II drugs are available only by prescription (unrefillable) and require a form for ordering.	snorted, smoked, injected
Amphetamine	<i>Biphetamine, Dexedrine</i> : bennies, black beauties, crosses, hearts, LA turnaround, speed, truck drivers, uppers	Schedule II drugs have a high potential for abuse. They require greater storage security and have a quota on manufacturing, among other restrictions. Schedule II drugs are available only by prescription (unrefillable) and require a form for ordering.	swallowed, snorted, smoked, injected
Methamphetamine	<i>Desoxyn</i> : meth, ice, crank, chalk, crystal, fire, glass, go fast, speed	Schedule II drugs have a high potential for abuse. They require greater storage security and have a quota on manufacturing, among other restrictions. Schedule II drugs are available only by prescription (unrefillable) and	swallowed, snorted, smoked, injected

Stimulants

Category & Name	Examples of Commercial & Street Names	DEA Schedule	How Administered*
		require a form for ordering.	

Acute Effects - Increased heart rate, blood pressure, body temperature, metabolism; feelings of exhilaration; increased energy, mental alertness; tremors; reduced appetite; irritability; anxiety; panic; paranoia; violent behavior; psychosis

Health Risks - Weight loss, insomnia; cardiac or cardiovascular complications; stroke; seizures; addiction

Also, for cocaine – Nasal damage from snorting

Also, for methamphetamine – Severe dental problems

Club Drugs

Category & Name	Examples of Commercial & Street Names	DEA Schedule	How Administered*
MDMA (methylenedioxy-methamphetamine)	Ecstasy, Adam, clarity, Eve, lover's speed, peace, uppers	Schedule I drugs have a high potential for abuse. They require greater storage security and have a quota on manufacturing, among other restrictions. Schedule I drugs are available for research only and have no approved medical use.	swallowed, snorted, injected
Flunitrazepam**	<i>Rohypnol</i> : forget-me pill, Mexican Valium, R2, roach, Roche, roofies, roofinol, rope, rophies	Schedule IV drugs are available by prescription, may have five refills in 6 months, and may be ordered orally.	swallowed, snorted
GHB**	<i>Gamma-hydroxybutyrate</i> : G, Georgia home boy, grievous bodily harm, liquid ecstasy, soap, scoop, goop, liquid X	Schedule I drugs have a high potential for abuse. They require greater storage security and have a quota on manufacturing, among other restrictions. Schedule I drugs are available for research only and have no approved medical use.	swallowed

Acute Effects, for MDMA - Mild hallucinogenic effects; increased tactile sensitivity; empathic feelings; lowered inhibition; anxiety; chills; sweating; teeth clenching; muscle cramping

Also, for Flunitrazepam - Sedation; muscle relaxation; confusion; memory loss; dizziness; impaired coordination

Also, for GHB - Drowsiness; nausea; headache; disorientation; loss of coordination; memory loss

Health Risks, for MDMA - Sleep disturbances; depression; impaired memory; hyperthermia; addiction

Also, for Flunitrazepam - Addiction

Also, for GHB - Unconsciousness; seizures; coma

Dissociative Drugs

Category & Name	Examples of Commercial & Street Names	DEA Schedule	How Administered*
Ketamine	<i>Ketalar SV</i> : cat Valium, K, Special K, vitamin K	Schedule III drugs are available by prescription, may have five refills in 6 months, and may be ordered orally.	injected, snorted, smoked

Dissociative Drugs

Category & Name	Examples of Commercial & Street Names	DEA Schedule	How Administered*
PCP and analogs	<i>Phencyclidine</i> : angel dust, boat, hog, love boat, peace pill	Schedule I & II drugs have a high potential for abuse. They require greater storage security & have a quota on manufacturing. Schedule I drugs are available for research only & have no approved medical use; Schedule II drugs are only by prescription.	swallowed, smoked, injected
Salvia divinorum	Salvia, Shepherdess's Herb, Maria Pastora, magic mint, Sally-D	Not Scheduled	chewed, swallowed, smoked
Dextromethorphan (DXM)	Found in some cough and cold medications: Robotripping, Robo, Triple C	Not Scheduled	swallowed

Acute Effects - Feelings of being separate from one's body and environment; impaired motor function

Also, for ketamine - Analgesia; impaired memory; delirium; respiratory depression and arrest; death

Also, for PCP and analogs - Analgesia; psychosis; aggression; violence; slurred speech; loss of coordination; hallucinations

Also, for DXM - Euphoria; slurred speech; confusion; dizziness; distorted visual perceptions

Health Risks - Anxiety; tremors; numbness; memory loss; nausea

Hallucinogens

Category & Name	Examples of Commercial & Street Names	DEA Schedule	How Administered*
LSD	<i>Lysergic acid diethylamide</i> : acid, blotter, cubes, microdot yellow sunshine, blue heaven	Schedule I drugs have a high potential for abuse. They require greater storage security and have a quota on manufacturing, among other restrictions. Schedule I drugs are available for research only and have no approved medical use.	swallowed, absorbed through mouth tissues
Mescaline	Buttons, cactus, mesc, peyote	Schedule I drugs have a high potential for abuse. They require greater storage security and have a quota on manufacturing, among other restrictions. Schedule I drugs are available for research only and have no approved medical use.	swallowed, smoked
Psilocybin	Magic mushrooms, purple passion, shrooms, little smoke	Schedule I drugs have a high potential for abuse. They require greater storage security and have a quota on manufacturing, among other restrictions. Schedule I drugs are available for research only and have no approved medical use.	swallowed

Acute Effects - Altered states of perception and feeling; hallucinations; nausea

Also, for LSD - Increased body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure; loss of appetite; sweating; sleeplessness; numbness, dizziness, weakness, tremors; impulsive behavior; rapid shifts in emotion

Also, for Mescaline - Increased body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure; loss of appetite; sweating; sleeplessness; numbness, dizziness, weakness, tremors; impulsive behavior; rapid shifts in emotion

Also, for Psilocybin - Nervousness; paranoia; panic

Other Compounds

Category & Name	Examples of Commercial & Street Names	DEA Schedule	How Administered*
Anabolic steroids	<i>Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Depo-Testosterone, Equipoise</i> ; roids, juice, gym candy, pumpers	Schedule III drugs are available by prescription, may have five refills in 6 months, and may be ordered orally.	Injected, swallowed, applied to skin
Inhalants	<i>Solvents (paint thinners, gasoline, glues); gases (butane, propane, aerosol propellants, nitrous oxide); nitrites (isoamyl, isobutyl, cyclohexyl)</i> ; laughing gas, poppers, snappers, whippets	Not scheduled	Inhaled through nose or mouth

Acute Effects, for Anabolic steroids - No intoxication effects

Also, for Inhalants (varies by chemical) - Stimulation; loss of inhibition; headache; nausea or vomiting; slurred speech; loss of motor coordination; wheezing

Health Risks, for Anabolic steroids - Hypertension; blood clotting and cholesterol changes; liver cysts; hostility and aggression; acne; in adolescents—premature stoppage of growth; in males—prostate cancer, reduced sperm production, shrunken testicles, breast enlargement; in females—menstrual irregularities, development of beard and other masculine characteristics

Also, for Inhalants - Cramps; muscle weakness; depression; memory impairment; damage to cardiovascular and nervous systems; unconsciousness; sudden death

Prescription Medications

Depressants

Name	Examples of Commercial & Street Names	DEA Schedule	How Administered*
Barbiturates	<i>Amytal, Nembutal, Seconal, Phenobarbital</i> ; barbs, rebs, red birds, pennies, tooies, yellows, yellow jackets	Schedule II drugs have a high potential for abuse. They require greater storage security and have a quota on manufacturing, among other restrictions. Schedule II drugs are available only by prescription (unrefillable) and require a form for ordering. Schedule III drugs are available by prescription, may have five refills in 6 months, and may be ordered orally. Some Schedule V drugs are available over the counter.	injected, swallowed
Benzodiazepines	<i>Ativan, Halcion, Librium, Valium, Xanax</i> ; candy, downers, sleeping pills, tranks	Schedule IV drugs are available by prescription, may have five refills in 6 months, and may be ordered orally.	swallowed
Sleep Medications	<i>Ambien (zolpidem), Sonata (zaleplon), Lunesta (eszopiclone)</i> ; forget-me pill, Mexican Valium, R2, Roche, rooies, roofinol, rope, rophies	Schedule IV drugs are available by prescription, may have five refills in 6 months, and may be ordered orally.	swallowed, snorted

Intoxication Effects - Sedation/drowsiness, reduced anxiety, feelings of well-being, lowered inhibitions, slurred speech, poor concentration, confusion, dizziness, impaired coordination and memory

Potential Health Consequences - lowered blood pressure, slowed breathing, tolerance, withdrawal, addiction; increased risk of respiratory distress and death when combined with alcohol

Also, for barbiturates - euphoria, unusual excitement, fever, irritability/life-threatening withdrawal in chronic users

Opioids and Morphine Derivatives**

Name	Examples of <i>Commercial & Street Names</i>	DEA Schedule	How Administered*
Codeine	<i>Empirin with Codeine, Fiorinal with Codeine, Robitussin A-C, Tylenol with Codeine; Captain Cody, Cody, schoolboy; (with glutethimide: doors & fours, loads, pancakes and syrup)</i>	Schedule II drugs have a high potential for abuse. They require greater storage security and have a quota on manufacturing, among other restrictions. Schedule II drugs are available only by prescription (unrefillable) and require a form for ordering. Schedule III drugs are available by prescription, may have five refills in 6 months, and may be ordered orally. Some Schedule V drugs are available over the counter.	injected, swallowed
Morphine	<i>Roxanol, Duramorph; M, Miss Emma, monkey, white stuff</i>	Schedule II drugs have a high potential for abuse. They require greater storage security and have a quota on manufacturing, among other restrictions. Schedule II drugs are available only by prescription (unrefillable) and require a form for ordering. Schedule III drugs are available by prescription, may have five refills in 6 months, and may be ordered orally.	injected, swallowed, smoked
Methadone	<i>Methadose, Dolophine; fizzies, amidone, (with MDMA: chocolate chip cookies)</i>	Schedule II drugs have a high potential for abuse. They require greater storage security and have a quota on manufacturing, among other restrictions. Schedule II drugs are available only by prescription (unrefillable) and require a form for ordering.	swallowed, injected
Fentanyl & analogs	<i>Actiq, Duragesic, Sublimaze; Apache, China girl, China white, dance fever, friend, goodfella, jackpot, murder 8, TNT, Tango and Cash</i>	Schedule II drugs have a high potential for abuse. They require greater storage security and have a quota on manufacturing, among other restrictions. Schedule II drugs are available only by prescription (unrefillable) and require a form for ordering.	injected, smoked, snorted
Other opioid pain relievers: Oxycodone HCl, Hydrocodone Bitartrate Hydromorphone, Oxymorphone, Meperidine, Propoxyphene	<i>Tylox, Oxycotin, Percodan, Percocet; Oxy, O.C., oxycotton, oxycet, hillbilly heroin, perc Vicodin, Lortab, Lorcet; Vike, Watson-387 Dilaudid; juice, smack, D, footballs, dillies Opana, Numporphan, Numorphone; biscuits, blue heaven, blues, Mrs. O, octagons, stop signs, O bomb Demerol, meperidine hydrochloride; demmies, pain killer Darvon, Darvocet</i>	Schedule II drugs have a high potential for abuse. They require greater storage security and have a quota on manufacturing, among other restrictions. Schedule II drugs are available only by prescription (unrefillable) and require a form for ordering. Schedule III drugs are available by prescription, may have five refills in 6 months, and may be ordered orally. Some Schedule V drugs are available over the counter.	chewed, swallowed, snorted, injected, suppositories

Intoxication Effects - Pain relief, euphoria, drowsiness, sedation, weakness, dizziness, nausea, impaired coordination, confusion, dry mouth, itching, sweating, clammy skin, constipation

Potential Health Consequences - slowed or arrested breathing, lowered pulse and blood pressure, tolerance, addiction, unconsciousness, coma, death; risk of death increased when combined with alcohol or other CNS depressants

Also for fentanyl - 80-100 times more potent analgesic than morphine

Also for oxycodone - muscle relaxation/twice as potent analgesic as morphine; high abuse potential

Also for codeine - less analgesia, sedation, and respiratory depression than morphine

Also for methadone - used to treat opioid addiction and pain; significant overdose risk when used improperly

**** Taking drugs by injection can increase the risk of infection through needle contamination with staphylococci, HIV, hepatitis, and other organisms. Injection is a more common practice for opioids, but risks apply to any medication taken by injection..**

Stimulants			
Name	Examples of <i>Commercial & Street Names</i>	DEA Schedule	How Administered*
Amphetamines	<i>Biphetamine, Dexedrine, Adderall</i> ; bennies, black beauties, crosses, hearts, LA turnaround, speed, truck drivers, uppers	Schedule II drugs have a high potential for abuse. They require greater storage security and have a quota on manufacturing, among other restrictions. Schedule II drugs are available only by prescription (unrefillable) and require a form for ordering.	injected, swallowed, smoked, snorted
Methylphenidate	<i>Concerta, Ritalin</i> ; JIF, MPH, R-ball, Skippy, the smart drug, vitamin R	Schedule II drugs have a high potential for abuse. They require greater storage security and have a quota on manufacturing, among other restrictions. Schedule II drugs are available only by prescription (unrefillable) and require a form for ordering.	injected, swallowed, snorted

Intoxication Effects - Feelings of exhilaration, increased energy, mental alertness

Potential Health Consequences - increased heart rate, blood pressure, and metabolism, reduced appetite, weight loss, nervousness, insomnia, seizures, heart attack, stroke

Also, for amphetamines - rapid breathing, tremor, loss of coordination, irritability, anxiousness, restlessness/delirium, panic, paranoia, hallucinations, impulsive behavior, aggressiveness, tolerance, addiction

Also, for methylphenidate - increase or decrease in blood pressure, digestive problems, loss of appetite, weight loss

Other Compounds			
Name	Examples of <i>Commercial & Street Names</i>	DEA Schedule	How Administered*
Dextromethorphan (DXM)	<i>Found in some cough and cold medicines; Robotripping, Robo, Triple C</i>	Not scheduled	swallowed

Intoxication Effects - Euphoria, slurred speech

Potential Health Consequences - increased heart rate and blood pressure, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, paranoia, distorted visual perceptions, impaired motor function

Notes Some of the health risks are directly related to the route of drug administration. For example, injection drug use can increase the risk of infection through needle contamination with staphylococci, HIV, hepatitis, and other organisms.

**** Associated with sexual assaults.**