



Prescription Drugs and Your Teenager

Department of Education

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Prescription drugs

Prescription drugs are medicines prescribed by doctors to treat a variety of health problems.

Even though they are prescribed by a doctor, prescription drugs can be very dangerous.

Because some of these drugs can alter the mind, they can be misused.

Some commonly misused prescription medications include painkillers, ADHD drugs, and anti-anxiety drugs.

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Prescription drug misuse

Prescription Drug Misuse is defined as taking prescription drugs in ways not intended by a doctor. Some examples of prescription drug misuse are:

Taking a drug that has been prescribed for somebody else

Taking more of the drug than was prescribed to you
 Taking a drug for a reason other than the reason it was prescribed to you





Opioid pain relievers

- Are used to treat pain caused by accidents, surgeries, cancer and other diseases.
- These drugs are in the same class as heroin.
- Some examples of opioid pain relievers are oxycodone, codeine, morphine, methadone and fentanyl.
- Opioid pain relievers are often called by their brand names, such as *Percocet®*, *OxyContin®*, and *Vicodin®*, or they can be called by nicknames like *Percs or Roxies*.
- Opioid pain relievers can be snorted, sniffed or injected but usually swallowed as pills.

Risks of misusing Opioid painkillers

- Opioid painkillers can cause drowsiness, confusion, nausea and vomiting, chronic dry mouth and skin irritation.
- People can become addicted to opioid painkillers.
 Opioid painkillers can cause accidental overdose especially when taken with alcohol or other drugs.
 A person can overdose after taking as few as 2 or 3 pills.
- An opioid overdose may cause a person to stop breathing.

Central Nervous System depressants (CNS)

- Can be used to treat anxiety, panic attacks and sleep disorders.
- They include barbiturates, benzodiazepines and sedative-hypnotics.
- Some examples of benzodiazepines are Valium[®], Xanax[®].
- Some examples of sedative-hypnotics are Ambien[®] and Lunesta[®].
- CNS depressants can be called downers, downs, barbs, benzos, reds, xannies, or sticks.
- CNS depressants are usually swallowed as pills or syrups.



The risks of misusing CNS depressants, such as Xanax[®] or Valium[®]

CNS depressants slow down brain activity and can cause sleepiness, loss of coordination, headache, nausea, vomiting and low blood pressure.

Using large amounts of CNS depressants or using them with alcohol or other drugs can slow down a person's heart rate and breathing, causing death.





Stimulants

- Stimulants are mostly used to treat attentiondeficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), narcolepsy and sometimes depression.
- People who misuse stimulants often take them to increase activity, reduce their appetite, stay awake or to get high.
- Some examples of stimulants are Adderall[®], Ritalin[®] and Dexedrine[®].
- Stimulants can be called uppers, bennies, or Vitamin R.
- Stimulants are usually swallowed as pills or capsules.

The risks of misusing stimulants?

Taking large amounts of a stimulant can cause stroke, heart attacks, hallucinations, seizures, abnormal body movements and irrational

behavior.



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- Prescription drugs are the second most commonly used substance among youth in New York City, after marijuana.
- In 2011, 7% of NYC youth reported misusing opioid painkillers and almost 5% reported misusing other prescription medications in the past year.
- The use of opioid painkillers is highest among people who are 18 to 35 years old, compared to New Yorkers of other ages.



Prescription drugs in NYC

- In 2010 opioid painkillers were involved in 171 unintentional overdose deaths in NYC.
- The number of **opioid painkiller**-involved deaths is on the rise: it has increased by 20% since 2005.
- In 2010, benzodiazepines (such as Xanax® and Valium®) were involved in 44% of unintentional overdose deaths in NYC.



Over the counter Medications

Medication that may be sold directly to a consumer *without* a prescription from a healthcare professional

- Does not require a doctor's prescription
- Can be purchased at any store
- Includes cough medicine and aspirin
- For certain medications, I.D. is required. (such as Nyquil[®], Sudafed[®])





WHAT CAN PARENTS DO?



Prescription medications at home

Teenagers often get prescription medications from a friend or family member – or from the home medicine cabinet.

- Find a secure place for your prescription medications.
- Dispose of your unused opioid medications by flushing them down the toilet. Don't keep old medications lying around.



Parents

- Know what your child is doing and who their friends are.
- Spend time with them. Talk regularly about their activities and their goals for the future.
- > Monitor your kids' online activities.
- > Be aware of packages your kids receive.
- Encourage kids to be active. Children who stay busy with school, sports, hobbies, and community activities are much less likely to drink or use drugs.
- Set a good example. Children often do what their parents do. If you misuse medications, your kids may think it's OK if they do too.

Criminality Associated With Prescription Drugs

 <u>Criminal Diversion</u> is when a person knowingly transfers or delivers, in exchange for anything of pecuniary value, a prescription medication or device with knowledge or reasonable grounds to know that the recipient has no medical need for it

 Illegal sale of prescription drugs can range from a Misdemeanor to Felony = 30 days to 1 year or more





<u>Citywide Standards of</u> <u>Intervention and Discipline</u> <u>Measures in school</u>

(GRADE 6-12) Infraction B50

Using controlled substances or prescription medication without appropriate authorization, or using illegal drugs, synthetic hallucinogens, and/or alcohol

Range of Possible Disciplinary Responses to be used in addition to Guidance Interventions (Range from Parent Conference to Expulsion)

(GRADE 6-12) Infraction B58

Selling or distributing illegal drugs or controlled substances and/ or alcohol

Range of Possible Disciplinary Responses to be used in addition to Guidance Interventions (Range from Superintendent suspension to Expulsion)

If you suspect a problem

- Talk with your teenager and share your concern.
- Try not to let your emotions take over, even if you're angry. Think before you talk.
- Ask direct questions about alcohol and drugs. If you have evidence, say so.
- For advice, speak with your health care provider or call 1-800-LIFENET.

GETTING HELP

LIFENET is a 24-hour hotline for help with substance use and mental health problems.

Call: 1-800 LIFENET (800) 543-3638 En Espanol: call 1-877-AYUDESE (877) 298-3373 Mandarin, Cantonese and Korean: (877) 990-8585



Resources to help if needed

To learn more about drug misuse, call 311 and ask for the following Health Bulletins from the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene:

- "Prescription Painkillers: The Dangers of Misuse"
 "Marijuana: Is it Holding you Back?"
- "Cocaine: Do you have a Problem?"
- "Excessive Drinking is Dangerous"

Read more online/Internet

Visit NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene's website on alcohol and drug use: <u>http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/basas/aaabuse.shtml</u>

Different types of prescription drugs:

- http://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/prescription-overcounter-medications
- http://www.justice.gov/dea/pubs/abuse/drug_data_sheets/Narcotics.pdf
- http://www.justice.gov/dea/pubs/abuse/drug_data_sheets/Depressants.p
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- http://www.justice.gov/dea/pubs/abuse/drug_data_sheets/Stimulants.pd
- http://www.oasas.state.ny.us
- http://www.drugfree.org
- Emotional Drugs: Denial -

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bcArBnWjqxA

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