

Drugs & Toxicology Review

1. List the five types of controlled substances and examples of each.
2. Describe the effects of the five types of controlled substances.

Types	Examples	Effects
Narcotics	morphine, heroin, codeine, methadone	-lower blood pressure, pulse, & breathing rate -eliminate pain
Hallucinogens	marijuana, LSD, mescaline, PCP, MDMA	-changes in mood, attitude, thoughts, & perception -increase hunger (marijuana)
Depressants	alcohol, barbiturates, tranquilizers, inhalants	-depress central nervous system -calm irritability & anxiety -induce sleep
Stimulants	amphetamines, methamphetamine, ice, crack, cocaine	-increase alertness & activity -suppresses hunger, fatigue, & boredom
Anabolic Steroids		-promotes muscle growth -incubates secondary male characteristics -infertility (women)
Club Drugs	MDMA, GHB, Rohypnol	euphoria, reduces inhibition, relaxes

3. List the three ways people can be exposed to drugs.

Intentionally

Accidentally

Deliberately

4. Describe at least three other substances that can be considered to be a toxin or poison.

BPA (in plastics), pollution, household cleaners

5. What are analgesics (non-narcotic)?

over the counter pain relievers (aspirin, Tylenol, Motrin, Advil, Aleve, etc.)

6. What is the controlled substances act and describe each schedule?

US Federal law that classifies substances by physical & psychological dependence & medical value.

Schedule

I

very dependent
+ medical value

II

very dependent
+ known medical value

III

some dependence
+ known medical value

IV

little chance of dependence
+ known medical value

V

no/little dependence
+ known medical value

7. What is Blood Alcohol Content and what factors affect it?

% of alcohol in someone's blood

Factors include: body weight, gender, alcohol content,
beverages consumed, time since consumption

8. What is the current legal limit for blood alcohol concentration? .08

9. What organ in the body metabolizes most of the alcohol consumed?

liver

10. What percentage of traffic deaths are alcohol related? 40%

11. Field Sobriety Tests include what three activities?

1. horizontal gaze nystagmus - jerking of the eye (involuntary)
2. walk and turn > divided attention tasks
3. one-leg stand

12. How does a breath test work?

measures the amount of alcohol in the lungs through a deep alveoli breath. The ratio of alcohol on breath to blood is 2100 to 1.

MC answers

Ch 4

1 D	11 D	21 A	31 D	41 C	51 G	61 E
2 A	12 D	22 E	32 A	42 E	52 E	
3 D	13 B	23 A	33 D	43 D	53 B	
4 E	14 D	24 B	34 E	44 D	54 A	
5 A	15 A	25 A	35 A	45 D	55 A	
6 E	16 B	26 A	36 C	46 E	56 C	
7 D	17 C	27 E	37 C	47 D	57 E	
8 D	18 E	28 A	38 E	48 B	58 D	
9 D	19 E	29 A	39 C	49 B	59 E	
10 A	20 E	30 E	40 E	50 B	60 D	

Ch 7

1 B	11 A	21 E	31 A
2 O	12 C	22 D	32 D
3 A	13 C	23 D	33 B
4 A	14 E	24 E	34 B
5 A	15 E	25 C	35 D
6 A	16 D	26 C	36 C
7 D	17 A	27 C	
8 B	18 C	28 D	
9 C	19 B	29 E	
10 D	20 A	30 D	