

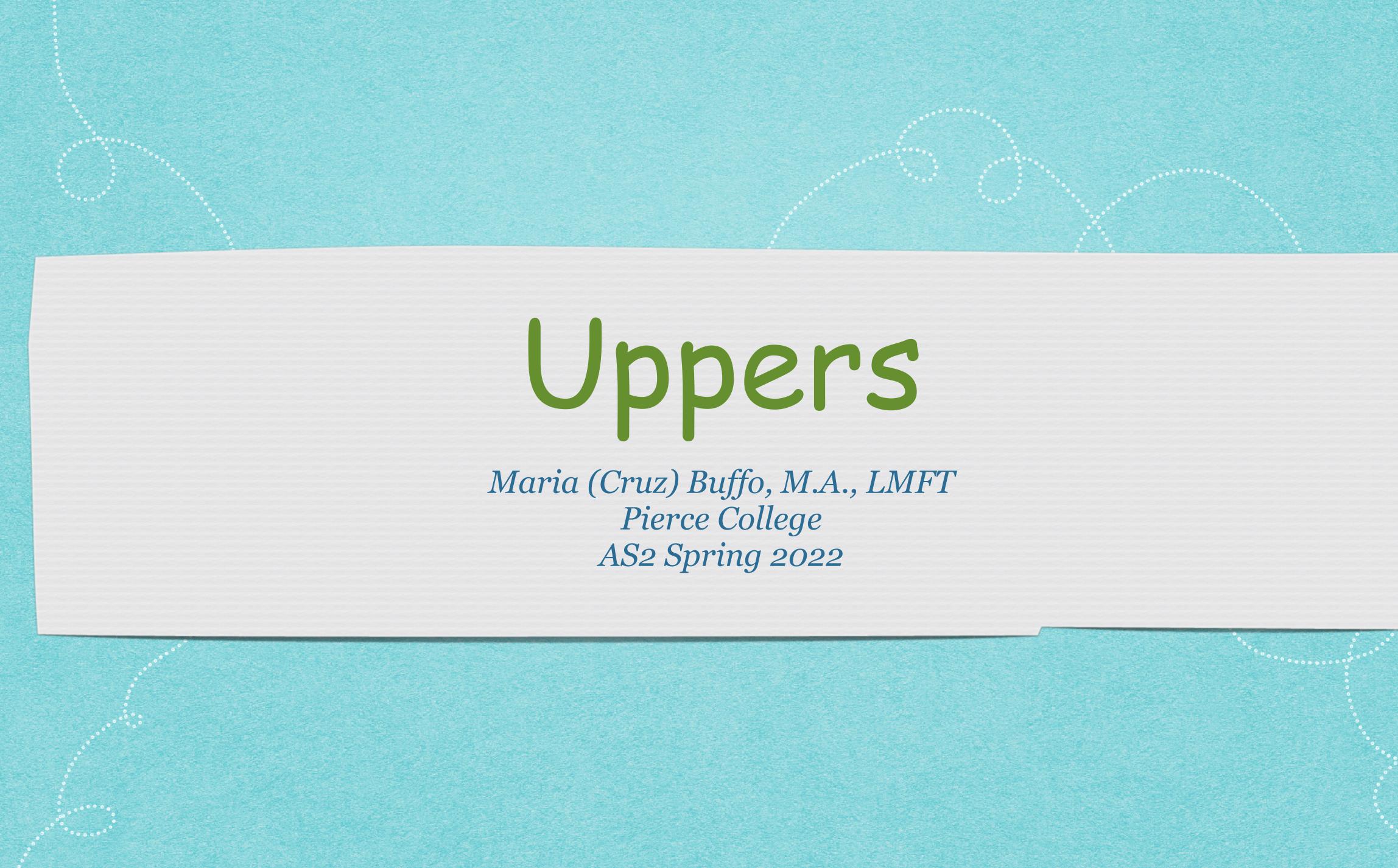
AS 2 Zoom meeting will not start until 5:00 p.m. This is the time to work on your article discussion. If you have any questions please place them in the chat box.

- 3:30 -4:45 p.m. Article and discussion board Zoom will be open for questions only 4:45 - 5:00 p.m. BREAK

- 5:00 6:40 p.m. Lecture/PowerPoint









Natural Energy is produced when the body needs it.
Epinephrine- physical energy
Norepinephrine- confidence, motivation, well-being
Forced Energy- before the body needs it
Energy is maintained because of stimulants (cocaine/amphetamines) block the reabsorption of domaine

Energy

<u>Stimulant</u>	Schedule	Trade/Other name	Medical Vse
Cocaine/Freebase	I	Coke, snow, blow, Crack	Local Anesthesia
Amphetamine/Meth	I	Crystal, Meth, speed	APHD, Narcolepsy, Weight loss
Methylphenidate	I	Ritaln, Concentra	ADHD
Other Stimulants	III,IV	Progvil, Meridia	Varies

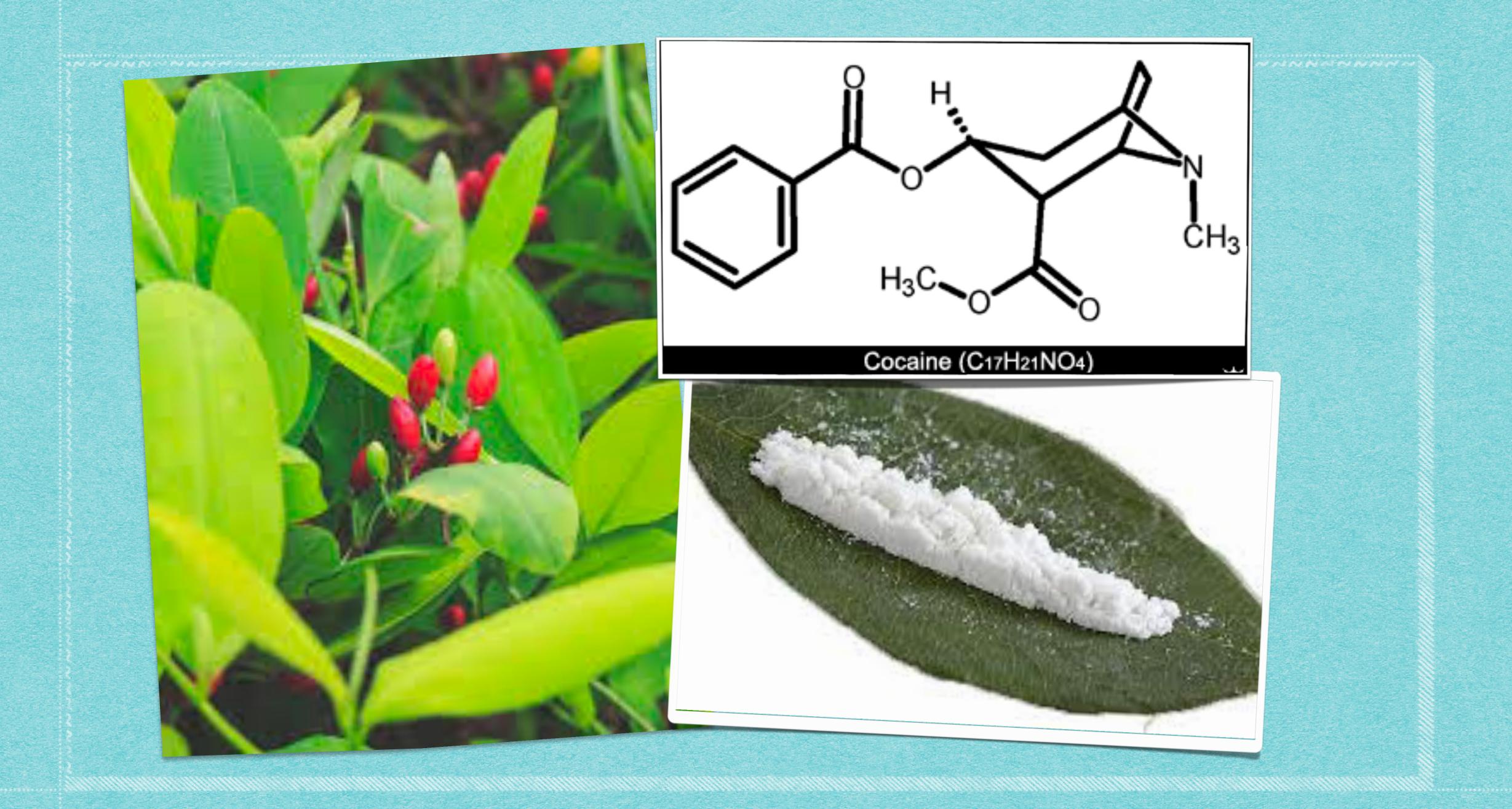


Medical Uses Narcolepsy Obesity ADHD

Stimulant Uses

Non-Medical Use

- Euphoria
- Alertness
- Energized
- Weight loss



1859 Albert Niemann separated chemicals 1879 Karl Koller disc-Anesthetic properties 1880-1890 medicines laced with cocaine 1900's- Snorting powder 1914-First attempt at smoking cocaine 1970's- Freebase cocaine was smokable 1980- Crack

History of Cocaine



Transmitting neuron

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Cocaine -

Receiving-

Dopamine transporter blocked by cocaine

-Dopamine

Dopamine receptor

Intensity of effect

Short Term Effects

Extreme happiness and energy Mental alertness Hypersensitivity to sight, sound, and touch Irritability Paranoia Extreme and unreasonable distrust of others

Brain: -

- Increased risk of strokes
- Reduced attention
- Insatiable hunger
- Insomnia/Hypersomnia
- Lethargy

Throat:

- Soreness
- Hoarse voice

Lungs: -

- Hemoptysis
- Bronchospasm
- Dyspnea
- Infiltrates
- Eosinophilia
- Chest pain
- Asthma

Systemic:

- Fever
- Eosinophilia

Nose:

- Rhinorrhea (discharge)

Teeth:

- Bruxism (abrasion)

Heart:

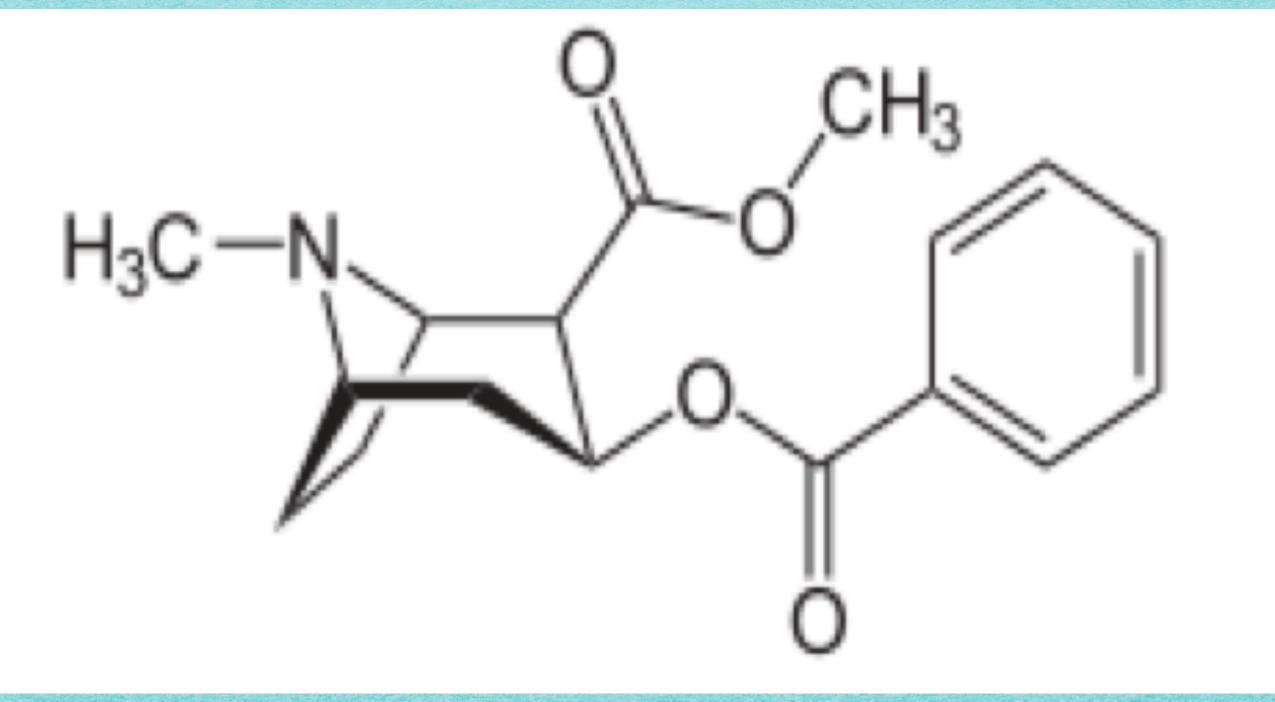
- Increased risk of infarction

- Skin: - Pruritus

Psychological Effects

Aggression, Violence Inhibitory function are suppressed Emotional triggers are over stimulated Flight Center is hyperactive





Cocaine (smokable)

Systemic: - Increased temperature

- Vertigo

Blood vessels:

- Constriction
- Increased blood pressure

Heart:

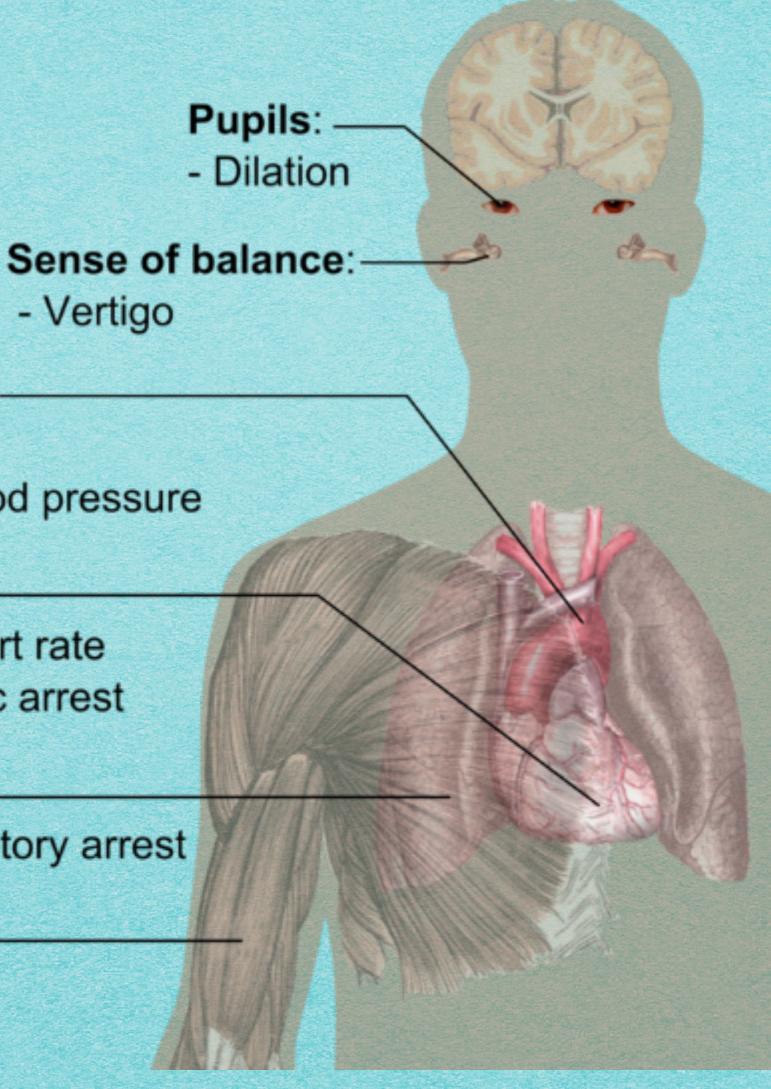
- Increased heart rate
- Risk of cardiac arrest

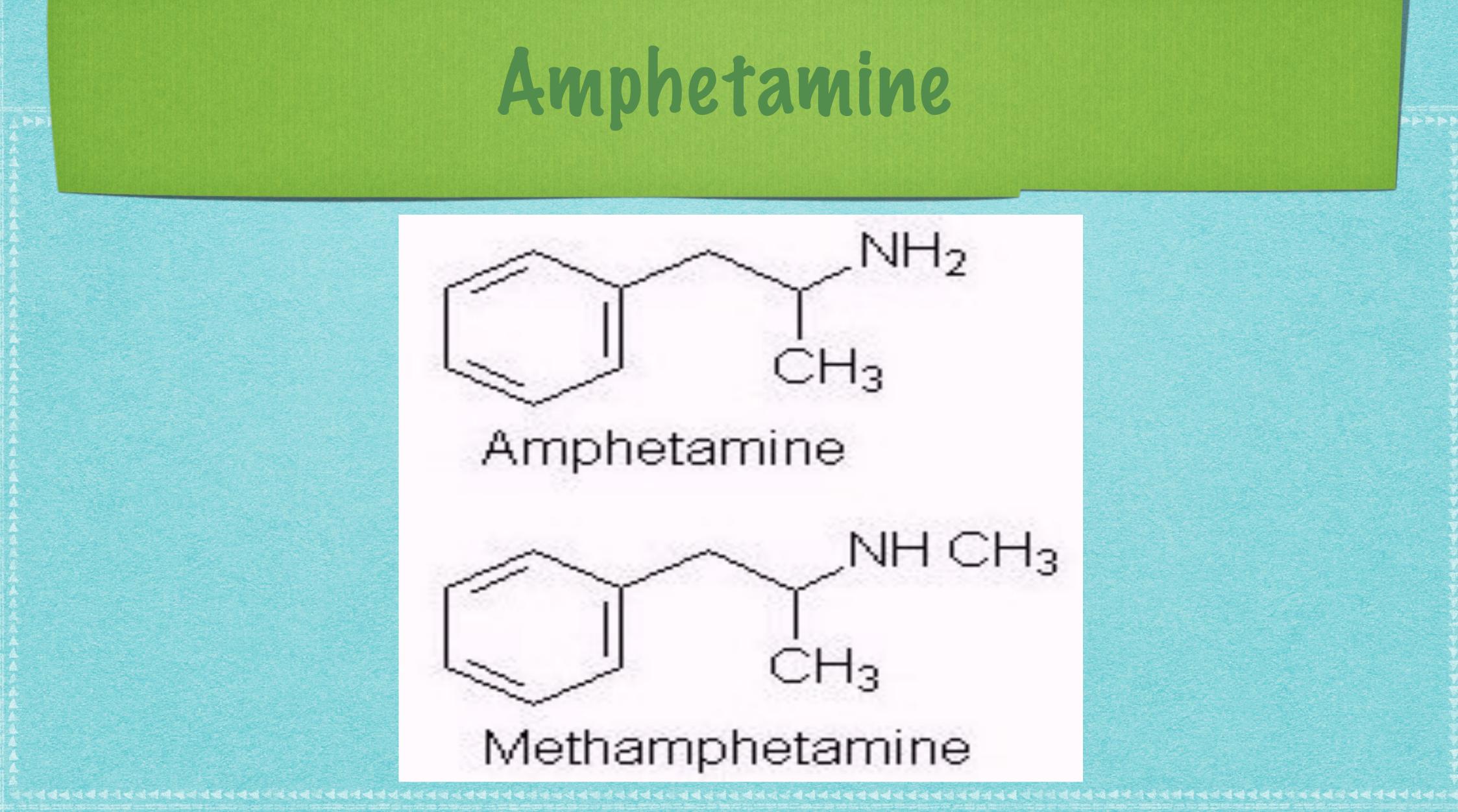
Lungs:

- Risk of respiratory arrest

Muscles:

- Tremor
- Twitches







1919 methamphetamine was synthesized in Japan 1930 amphetamines were used for medical applications Medical use founded that it: Energized Counter low blood pressure Reduced need for sleep Suppress appetite

History

- Romanian chemist Lazar Edeleanu first synthesized amphetamine in 1887

Cycle of heavy use

WWII- pilot alertness
Soldiers alertness and
aggressiveness
Germans first used
methamphetamine to energize
troops
Legal Benzedrine to US soldiers

1950/1960's Amphetamine-based diet pills

1970 6-8% of US pop., used amphetamines for weight loss

Hippie Experience included amphetamines

Sympathomimetic agent
Powerful synthetic stimulants
Smoked, snorted, injected, oral ingestion
Effects last 4-6 hours (can be up to 24 hrs)

Effects

Congeners

Stimulants drugs that are chem related to

Amphetamines and produce ma strong.
Ritalin
Concerta
Adderall
Dexedrine

Stimulants drugs that are chemically dissimilar but pharmacologically

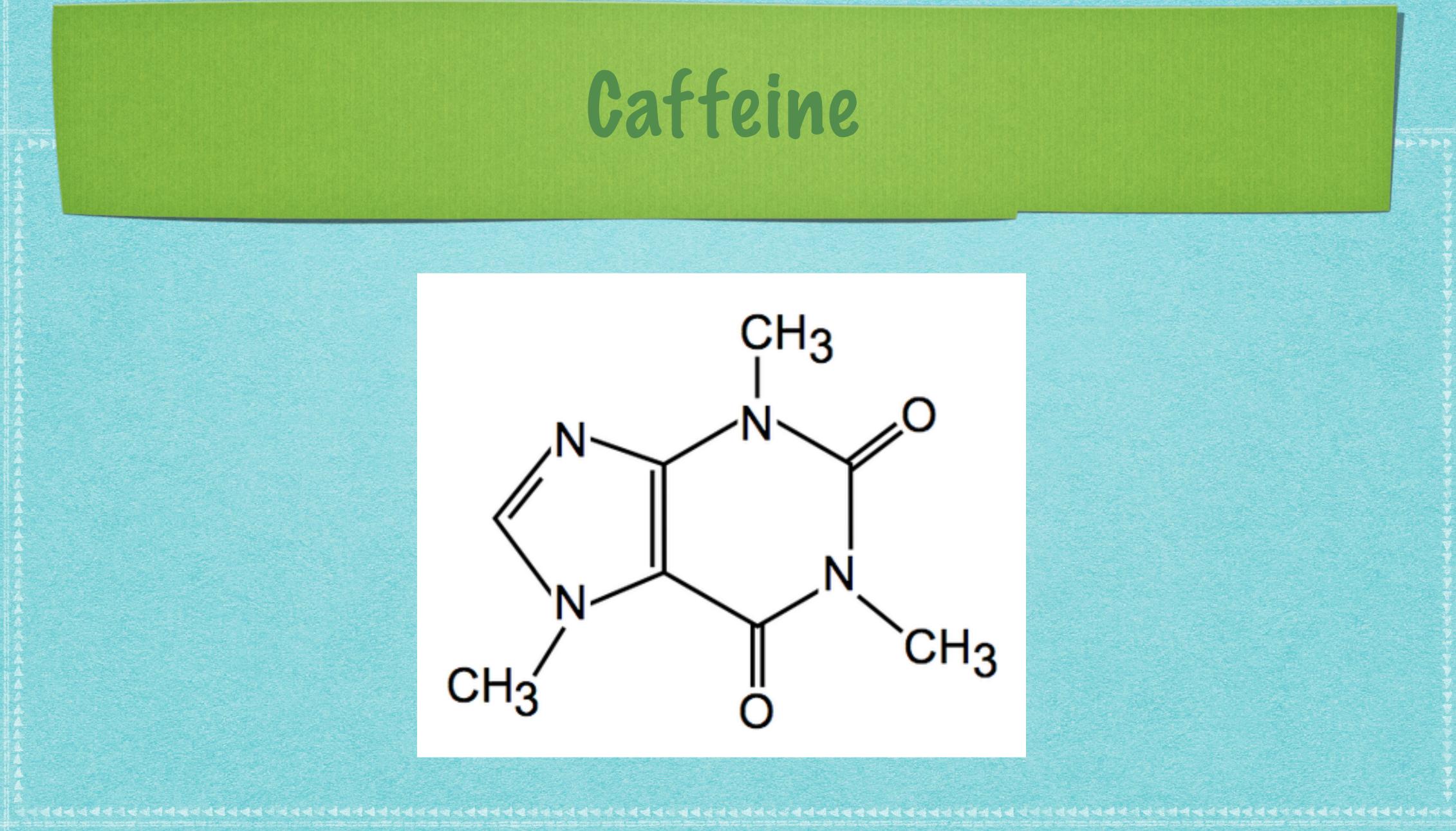
Amphetamines and produce many of the same effect but are not as

Plants (stimulants)

Coca shrubs (Cocaine) Tobacco (Nicotine) Khat bush (Cathinone) Ephedra bush (Ephedrine) Betel Nut (Arecoline) Coffee (caffeine)

EPHEDRA BUSH







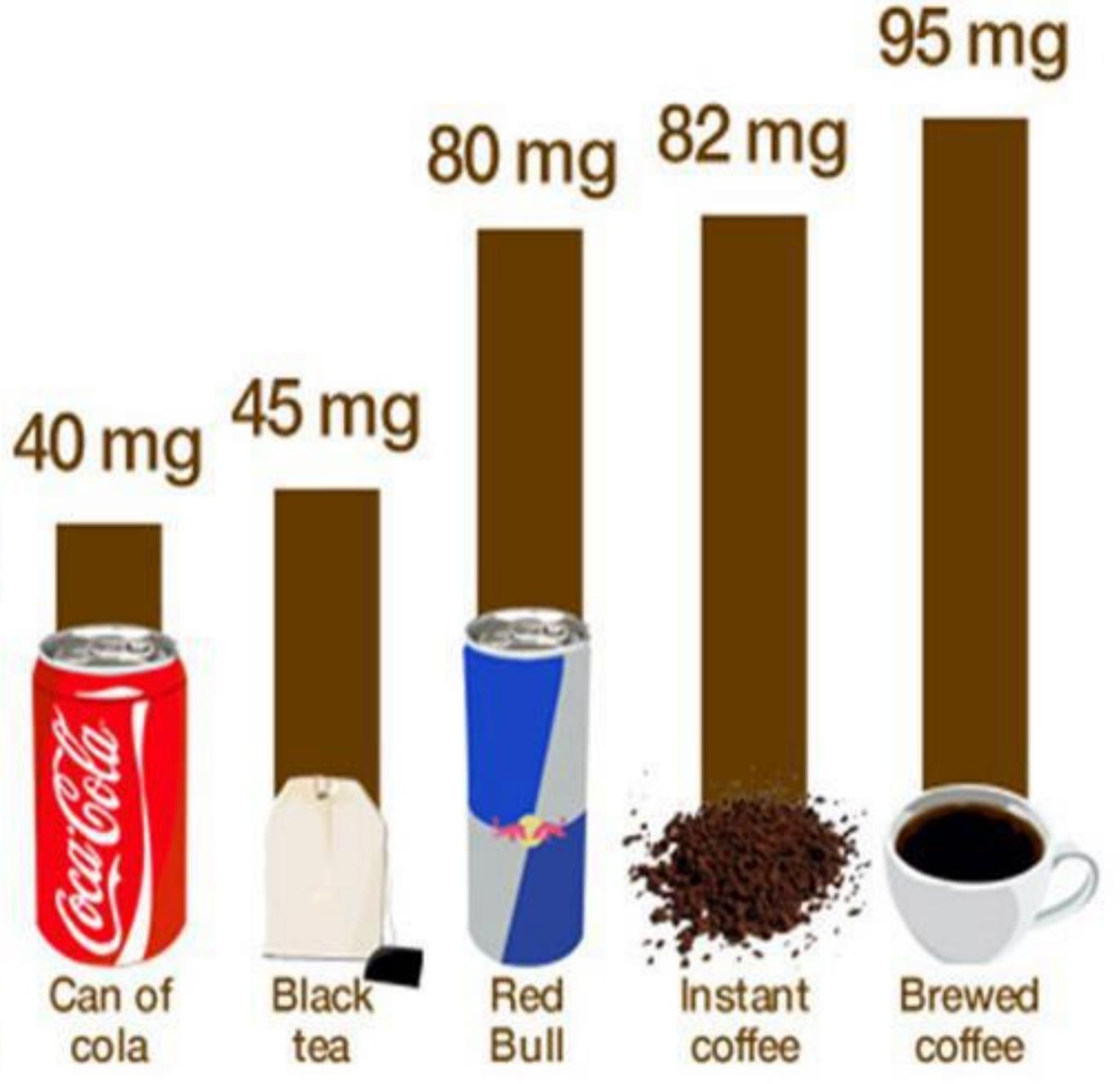
> #1 Stimulant used Most popular mood-altering and habit forming drug

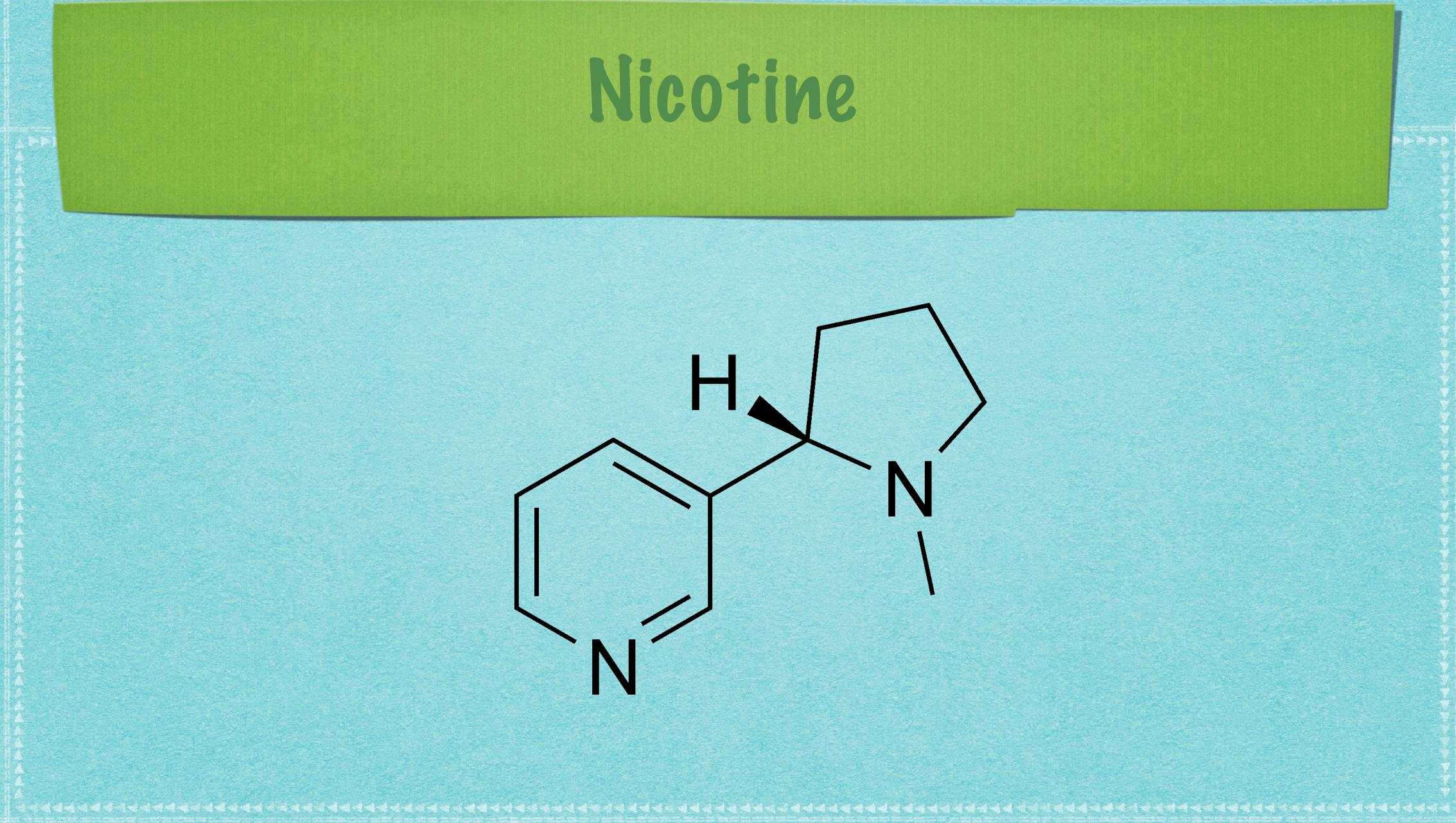
Caffeine



Amount of caffeine per cup:

27 mg 19 mg 20 mg 3 mg Decaf Hot Shot of Green coffee chocolate tea espresso





Nicotine



2nd most popular stimulant **DEADLIST**

Nicotine



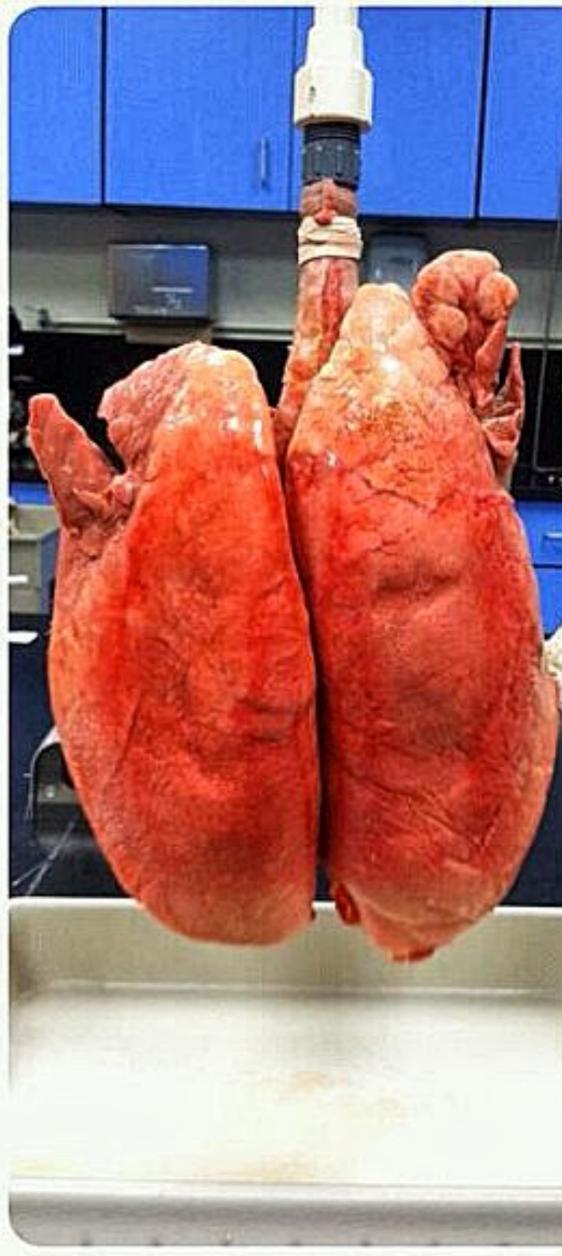
Nicotine

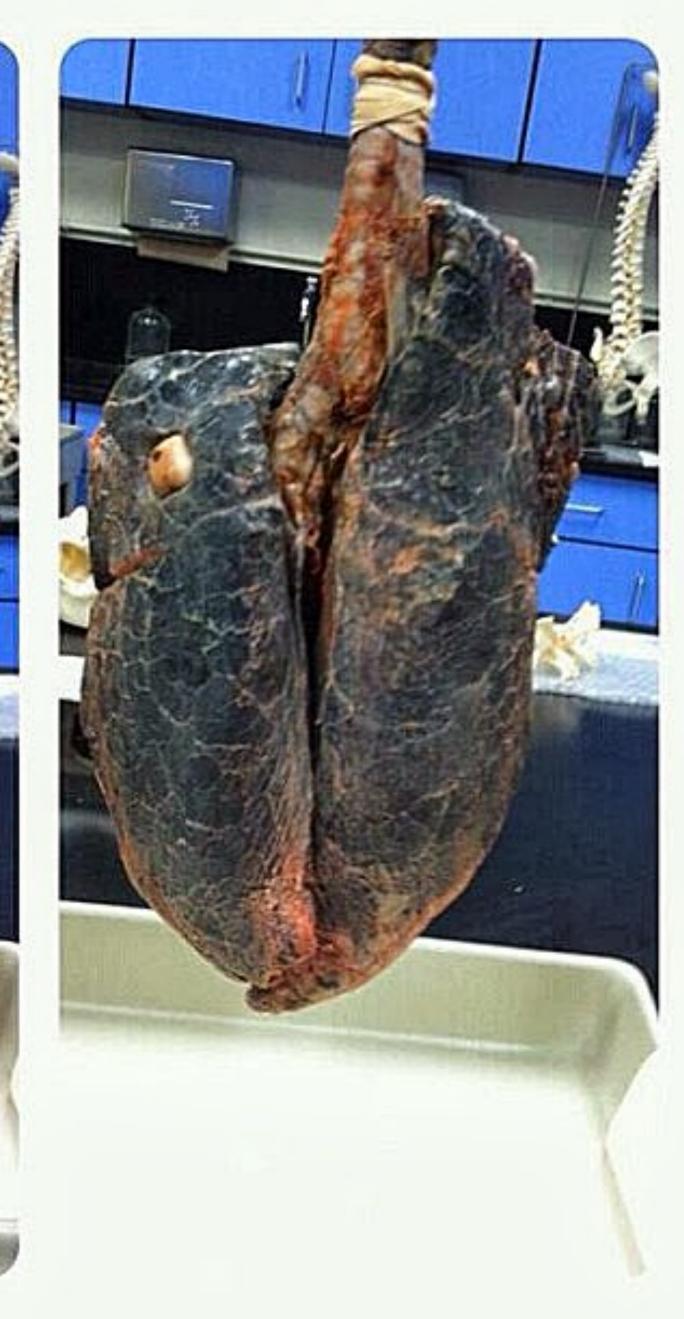
Nicotine's mood-altering effects are different both a stimulant and a relaxant. First causing a release of glucose from the liver and epinephrine (adrenaline) from the adrenal medulla, it causes stimulation. Users report feelings of relaxation, sharpness, calmness, and alertness.

Tolerance, Withdrawal and Addiction

Tolerance begins with the initial use of nicotine Smokers do not need to increase the use for the same affect Severity of withdrawal cause receptors to crave nicotine Withdrawals last longer than with other drugs Age of first use determines use as an adult 80% of smokers want to quit









Downers

Chapter 4

Monday March 21

Discussion

What do you think was the most important things to remember about stimulants?
As a counselor, how will you proceed with client's child/adolescents taking prescribed Adderall, Ritalin?
What about coffee or nicotine? How do you treat recovering addicts how still drink coffee or smoke cigarettes? Chew tobacco? Vape?