Louisiana School Nurses Organization: Louisiana School Nurses: Resilient Through the Storms

March 29-31, 2017

Presenters Today

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- Louisiana State Police
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Goal Of This Presentation

To enable education professionals to identify chemically impaired individuals & the different types of drugs currently trending in the educational system for the purpose of ensuring a safe learning environment
Program Objectives
Describe the involvement of drugs in schools.
Name the seven drug categories & current trending drugs within those categories.

What is a Drug?
Any substance that alters perception or behavior, reducing that individual’s ability to function appropriately in the academic environment.

Drugs in the Halls
Overall Statistics on Drug Use Within Middle School

In the past year, the most commonly used drugs among 8th graders are:

- Marijuana (11.7%)
- Inhalants (5.3%)
- Synthetic marijuana (3.3%)
- Cough medicine (2%)
- Tranquilizers (1.7%)
- Adderall (1.3%) as a “study drug”
- Hallucinogens (1.3%)
- OxyContin (1%)
- Vicodin (1%)
- Cocaine (1%)
- Ecstasy or MDMA (0.9%)
- Ritalin (0.9%)

Teen Alcohol Abuse Facts

Research shows that most teens try alcohol before any other addictive substance like tobacco or drugs. Teen alcohol abuse statistics are staggering. Every month, more than 35% of high schoolers drink some amount of alcohol. Among 8th graders, 28% say it’s easy to get alcohol when they want it. The number jumps to 52% by the time they’re in the 10th grade and to 63% when they’re high school seniors.

Top Drugs Among the Youth

Top Drugs among 8th and 12th Graders, Past Year Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8th Graders</th>
<th>Most used</th>
<th>Pharmaceutical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana/Hashish</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalants</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthetic marijuana</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough Medicine</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tranquilizers</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adderall</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallucinogens</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalants</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana/Hashish</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vicodin</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine (crack)</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy or MDMA</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ritalin</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12th Graders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most used</th>
<th>Pharmaceutical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana/Hashish</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalants</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthetic marijuana</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough Medicine</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tranquilizers</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adderall</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallucinogens</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalants</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
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<td>Marijuana/Hashish</td>
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<td>Vicodin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecstasy or MDMA</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ritalin</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Only 12th graders surveyed about inhalants use

Source: University of Michigan, 2014 Monitoring the Future Study
Drug use Perception

This year’s Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey showed:

• A general decline in perceived risk of harm and disapproval of using a number of substances.

• For example, fewer 8th graders think that taking Ecstasy (MDMA) or synthetic cathinones (“bath salts”) occasionally is harmful, and fewer report disapproval of taking Ecstasy or inhalants regularly.

• Among 10th graders, there was a decrease in the percentage of students who perceive a risk of harm from the following:
   
   - trying inhalants or synthetic cathinones once or twice
   - taking Crack, Vicodin®, or synthetic cathinones occasionally using inhalants regularly.

Within this definition of a drug there are seven categories of drugs

Each category consists of substances that impair a person’s mental & physical ability.

The categories differ from one another in terms of how they impair ability & the type of impairment they produce.

Because the categories produce different types of impairment, they generate different signs & symptoms.

With training & practice, you will be able to recognize signals & symptoms of drug influence & determine what category is causing the impairment you observe.

What are the 7 Drug Categories?

- CNS Depressants
- CNS Stimulants
- Hallucinogens
- Dissociative Anesthetics
- Narcotic Analgesics
- Inhalants
- Cannabis
Current Drug Category Trends

Current Trending CNS Depressants in School System:
- Alcohol Tampons
- Eyeball Shots
- Hand Sanitizer (Off-Label Use)
- Boozy Bears

Hand Sanitizer
Boozy Bears

CNS Stimulants
Subcategories

- Cocaine
- Amphetamines
- Others

Current Trending CNS Stimulants in School System....

- “Flakka” (Alpha PVP)
- Caffeine Powder
- Khat (Cathinone)
- Piperazine Derivative
FLAKKA

- Synthetic Drug

- Flakka is a designer drug that can be snorted, smoked, injected or swallowed. It may also be combined with other, softer drugs such as marijuana.

FLAKKA Continued>

- Flakka is most typically made from the chemical alpha-PVP, which is a synthetic version of the amphetamine-like stimulant cathinone.

- Cathinones are chemicals derived from the khat plant grown in the Middle East and Somalia, where the leaves are frequently chewed for a euphoric buzz.

- The immediate and long-term effects of cathinones can rival some of the strongest crystal meth and cocaine.

Caffeine Powder
**Khat**
- Originates in Africa
- Stimulant effects
- Schedule I drug in the US
- Psychoactive chemicals
- Cathine & Cathinone

**Methcathinone**
- First synthesized in the US in 1928
- Drug of abuse in Russia for some time
- Closely related to Cathinone & Cathine
- Closely related to Amphetamine & Meth
- Effects last four to six hours
- Schedule I in the United States

**FLAKKA**
Piperazine Derivative

Piperazines

- *TRMPH:
  - Dose = 20-100 mg (even abolish hallucinations) **Dose: 80 mg, Hallucinations, Antisocial
- *PHMP:
  - Dose = 200 mg, Dose: 5-7 mg, Hallucinations, Glibberous, Euphoric, Risperidone
- *MDHP:
  - Dose = 200 mg, Hallucinations, Euphoric, Most frequently hallucinogen
- *RZP:
  - Dose = 100-125 mg, Dose: 50 mg. SPECIES EFFECT
  - mRZP:
    - Higher dose into auscultation, less round to hallucination

Hallucinogens

Current Trending Hallucinogens in School System....

- Nutmeg
- N-bomb
- Devil’s Breath

25I-NBOMe
Hallucinogens

Hallucinogens are drugs that affect a person’s perceptions, sensations, thinking, self awareness and emotions. Hallucinogens usually cause hallucinations, but not always.

Nutmeg

Derived from the seed of the Myristica evergreen tree Indigenous to Indonesia’s “Spice Islands”
Psychoactive effects in large doses
Effects & after-effects can last up to several days
It’s not a pleasant trip

Nutmeg High

Louisiana School Nurses: Resilient Through the Storms
N-Bomb

Devil’s Breath (Hyoscine, also known as scopolamin)

Questions
Dissociative Anesthetics

The smaller the patient, the greater the risk with the anesthetic
PCP was developed as a surgical anesthetic alternative
Pulse & respiration are stronger during surgery than before the surgery
You feel no pain
Patients said the PCP was “disquieting”

Dissociative Anesthetics

Slow down the thought process like CNS Depressants
Speed up vital signs like CNS Stimulants
Cause hallucinations like Hallucinogens

Liquid PCP & Packaged In foil
PCP Video

Questions

Narcotic Analgesics
Narcotic Analgesics

Natural Alkaloids: occur naturally in Opium

Synthetics: chemically produced

Narcotic Analgesics with no relations to opium but produce similar effects

Current Trending Narcotic Analgesics in School System:

- Loperamide
- Kratom
- U-47700 ("Pink")
- Carfentanil

Loperamide
Imodium Video

Kratom

Sold at various smoke shops.

U-47700
Carfentanil

Generalized Effects

Euphoria
Relief from pain
Relief from the symptoms of withdrawal

Tolerance
The same dose of the drug will produce diminishing effects

Kurt Cobain
Narcan (naloxone hydrochloride)

- NARCAN (naloxone) is indicated for the complete or partial reversal of opioid depression, including respiratory depression, induced by natural and synthetic opioids, including propoxyphene, methadone and certain mixed agonist-antagonist analgesics:

- NARCAN (naloxone) may be useful as an adjunctive agent to increase blood pressure in the management of septic shock

- Naloxone is given by shot or nasal spray.

Early Signs & Symptoms of Withdrawal (8-12 hours)

Chills
Aches of the muscle or joints
Nausea
Sweating
Goose bumps
Yawning
Tearing of the eyes
Runny nose
Vomiting
Questions

Inhalants

Volatile Solvents (Gasoline)
Aerosols (Hair Spray)
Anesthetic Gases (Ether)
Rubber Cement Thinner

Volatile Solvents include a large number of readily available substances. None of them are intended to be used as drugs. They evaporate easily to produce fumes. The poster child for volatile solvents is model airplane glue.

Spray Paint

Aerosols are chemicals discharged from a pressurized container by the propellant force of a compressed gas. Abused aerosols contain hydrocarbon gases that produce drug effects.

Correction Fluid

Liquid correction fluid is a volatile solvent.
Cooking Spray

Cooking sprays use a propellant such as:
- Food-Grade Alcohol
- Nitrous Oxide
- Carbon Dioxide
- Propane

Whipped Cream Can

Anesthetic Gases have been used as drugs for some time now.
Anesthetic Gases from a whipped cream can taste better than Hydrocarbon Gases from a paint can

“Whippets”

Anesthetic Gases
“Whippits” & “Cracker”

Anesthetic Gases

Are we having fun yet?
Current Trending Cannabis in School System….

- Marijuana Food Products
- Shatter
- Dabs

New Forms of Marijuana

A new craze called "dabbing," because a little dab'll do ya—is giving an intense high miles beyond the mellow effects of a joint.

- Hash oil concentrate isn't new, but the current version is. The recent incarnation appeared on the scene only about four years ago, according to marijuana.com.
- Concentrate is an extremely potent form of THC, the psychoactive element in marijuana. According to Brian Ruden, owner of Starbuds, a marijuana dispensary in Denver, while regular marijuana might contain 15 or 18 percent THC, hash oil concentrate gets closer to 80 or even 90 percent. (By Celia Watson Seupel, CNBC)
The high that a user gets from concentrates is far from natural, and the method by which hash oil is made sounds anything but healthy. Marijuana trim (or sometimes bud) is infused with a hydrocarbon, usually butane gas. The butane strips the THC and some other cannabinoids out of the plant when the mix is put under intense pressure. In addition to marijuana concentrate, the goopy stuff that emerges is laced with butane. This has to be cooked down to remove the residual chemical. The result (if the cook doesn't blow up; butane is explosive) is a glassy substance called "shatter" or "wax."
Questions

Resources


http://www.cdc.gov/dhfs/fact-sheets/underage-drinking.html


Resources Cont.


http://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/high-school-youth-trends


http://www.drugfacts.org/d介紹/DrugFueledCommonSense.html


http://reclaimingfutures.org/substance-abuse-among-teen-offenders


http://www.drugfree.org/research/drug-testing-of-middle-school-students-may-help-prevent-substance-abuse-study/