

# Adelphi University Policies, Rules and Standards Regarding Illicit Drugs and Alcohol

Adelphi University—in its mission to provide a quality education for students and to prepare them for a productive and civilized life—realizes the importance of a drug-free campus and is therefore strongly committed to the prevention of substance abuse.

To maintain an atmosphere conducive to this mission, the following policies, rules and standards have been implemented. They apply to all

students, employees and their organizations, and are in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local laws.

A biennial review of this program will be conducted to determine its effectiveness and to suggest the implementation of changes to the program, if deemed necessary. This review will also ensure that the sanctions developed by the University are consistently enforced.

## General Policies

1. The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or improper use of either illicit or prescription drugs, or alcohol, is prohibited.
2. Students and others who have demonstrated a repeated abuse of alcohol will be referred to appropriate counseling services.
3. Disruptive behavior, inappropriate behavior or intoxication caused by drugs or alcohol use will not be tolerated. Violators are subject to removal from campus and disciplinary action.
4. All members of the Adelphi community must abide by the terms of this policy.
5. Violations of the policies, rules and standards adopted by the University concerning substance abuse should be reported to the Office of Human Resources when the violation involves an employee. The associate vice president for human resources and labor relations or a designated representative will be assigned to process reports (as defined in the Drug-Free Workplace Act) regarding convictions of employees. Student-related reports should be made to the Office of the Dean of Student Affairs. Convictions of anyone employed on a federal grant program must be reported to the Office of the Provost so that a report can be made to the federal government within 10 days after conviction.
6. Any member of the Adelphi community found to be in violation of this policy will be subject to disciplinary action, which may range from referral for counseling, disciplinary probation, loss of University housing, suspension or dismissal from the University or employment, based on the merits of the case.
7. Any student or employee convicted under federal, state or local law applicable to the policy stated above (No. 1) must report said conviction within five days. Students report to the Office of the Dean, Division of Student Affairs; employees report to the Office of Human Resources.

## Rules Governing the Use of Alcohol

1. Alcoholic beverages will not be permitted under any circumstances anywhere in the residence halls, including student rooms. Students who bring alcoholic beverages into the residence halls or rooms will be subject to strict disciplinary action.
2. Alcoholic beverages may be provided only through the University in licensed premises, including the Ruth S. Harley University Center and Alumni House. No other alcoholic beverages may be brought onto campus or served.
  - a. Licensed premises must operate within the rules, regulations and statutory requirements of federal, state and local governments.
  - b. Drinking contests of any kind are strictly prohibited.
  - c. When alcoholic beverages are provided on campus, food and nonalcoholic beverages must also be made available.
  - d. Advertisements for student events should be commensurate with the educational mission of the University. Emphasis on alcohol terminology will not be permitted in advertisements.
3. The possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages outdoors is restricted by Village of Garden City ordinance.
4. Solicitation and publication of alcohol-related advertisements in University publications and media is prohibited.

## Sanctions for Violation of These Policies, Rules and Standards

Students charged with violations of this policy shall be referred to the Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards (or, in some cases, to the student's residence hall director, if the student is a resident) for adjudication under provisions of the *Code of Conduct*. Outcomes of disciplinary proceedings may result in the following determinations:

1. Dismissal of charges, student found not responsible
2. Student found responsible and sanctions imposed

Depending on the merits of the case, possible sanctions may include:

1. Referral for substance abuse assessment, counseling and/or treatment
2. Community service and/or educational sanction (which may include the mandatory completion of an educational program for which a fee is charged to the student)
3. Restitution
4. Probation
5. Loss of privilege(s)
6. Loss of University housing
7. Suspension from the University
8. Expulsion from the University

In addition to University sanctions, the president of the University or a designated representative may refer the student to appropriate governmental authorities when the student's activity is in clear violation of federal, state or local laws.

Employees suspected of violating these policies, rules and standards, or convicted under a federal, state or local drug or alcohol statute, shall be subject to review in accordance with human resources policies and

in compliance with all federal, state and local laws. Such a review may result in the following findings:

1. Dismissal of charges
2. Official warning or other appropriate discipline/action
3. Institution of proceedings in accordance with the applicable University human resources policies, which may lead to suspension and/or termination of employment

For findings 2 and 3, the employee may be required to seek rehabilitation through a counseling, rehabilitation, treatment or reentry program approved by the assistant vice president for human resources and labor relations or a designated representative.

Failure to cooperate with the review process may result in expulsion from the campus and will result in the immediate institution of termination proceedings under the appropriate human resources policies.

In addition to University sanctions, the assistant vice president for human resources and labor relations or a designated representative may refer the employee to appropriate governmental authorities when the employee's activity is in clear violation of federal, state or local laws.

## Federal Trafficking Penalties

DRUG/SCHEDULE	QUANTITY	PENALTIES	QUANTITY	PENALTIES
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500–4999 gms mixture	<b>First offense:</b> Not less than five years, and not more than 40 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual.  <b>Second offense:</b> Not less than 10 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.	5 kgs or more mixture	<b>First offense:</b> Not less than 10 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.  <b>Second offense:</b> Not less than 20 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.  <b>Two or more prior offenses:</b> Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	28–279 gms mixture		280 gms or more mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40–399 gms mixture		400 gms or more mixture	
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10–99 gms mixture		100 gms or more mixture	
Heroin (Schedule I)	100–999 gms mixture		1 kg or more mixture	
LSD (Schedule I)	1–9 gms mixture		10 gms or more mixture	
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5–49 gms pure or 50–499 gms mixture		50 gms or more pure or 500 gms or more mixture	
PCP (Schedule II)	10–99 gms pure or 100–999 gms mixture		100 gms or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture	
DRUG/SCHEDULE	QUANTITY	PENALTIES		
Other Schedule I and II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)	Any amount	<b>First offense:</b> Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual. <b>Second offense:</b> Not more than 30 years. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	1 gm or more	<b>First offense:</b> Not more than 10 years. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual. <b>Second offense:</b> Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 years. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.		
Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount	<b>First offense:</b> Not more than five years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual. <b>Second offense:</b> Not more than 10 years. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if not an individual.		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	30–999 mgs	<b>First offense:</b> Not more than one year. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual. <b>Second offense:</b> Not more than four years. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.		
All other Schedule IV drugs	Any amount			
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Less than 30 mgs			
All Schedule V drugs	Any amount			

## Federal Trafficking Penalties—Marijuana

DRUG	QUANTITY	FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OFFENSE
Marijuana	1,000 kgs or more mixture; or 1,000 or more plants	<input type="checkbox"/> Not less than 10 years, not more than life <input type="checkbox"/> If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life <input type="checkbox"/> Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual	<input type="checkbox"/> Not less than 20 years, not more than life <input type="checkbox"/> If death or serious injury, life imprisonment <input type="checkbox"/> Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual
Marijuana	100 kgs to 999 kgs mixture; or 100 to 999 plants	<input type="checkbox"/> Not less than five years, not more than 40 years <input type="checkbox"/> If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life <input type="checkbox"/> Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual	<input type="checkbox"/> Not less than 10 years, not more than life <input type="checkbox"/> If death or serious injury, life imprisonment <input type="checkbox"/> Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual
Marijuana	More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kgs mixture more than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 plants	<input type="checkbox"/> Not more than 20 years <input type="checkbox"/> If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life <input type="checkbox"/> Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual	<input type="checkbox"/> Not more than 30 years <input type="checkbox"/> If death or serious injury, life imprisonment <input type="checkbox"/> Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual
Marijuana	1 to 49 plants; less than 50 kgs mixture	<input type="checkbox"/> Not more than five years <input type="checkbox"/> Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if other than an individual	<input type="checkbox"/> Not more than 10 years <input type="checkbox"/> Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual
Hashish	10 kgs or less		
Hashish Oil	1 kg or less		

Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance
21 U.S.C. § 844 (a) First conviction: Up to one year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000 but not more than \$100,000, or both After one prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed two years and fined at least \$2,500 but not more than \$250,000, or both After two or more prior drug convictions: At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed three years and fined at least \$5,000 but not more than \$250,000, or both Special sentencing provision for possession of crack cocaine: Mandatory at least five years in prison, not to exceed 20 years and fined up to \$250,000, or both, if: (a) First conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams (b) Second crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams (c) Third or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 1 gram 21 U.S.C. §§ 853 (a)(2) and 881(a)(7) Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than one year imprisonment (See special sentencing provisions re crack.) 21 U.S.C. § 881(a)(4) Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance 21 U.S.C. § 844a Civil fine of up to \$10,000 21 U.S.C. § 862 Denial of federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts and professional and commercial licenses, up to one year for first offense, up to five years for second and subsequent offenses 18 U.S.C. § 922(g) Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm Miscellaneous Revocation of certain federal licenses and benefits, e.g., pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual federal agencies.

Note: These are only federal penalties and sanctions. Additional state penalties and sanctions may apply.

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Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spousal and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening. Long-term consumption of large

quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.

Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics.

## Counseling, Treatment and Education Programs

The Student Counseling Center, **516.877.3646**, a unit of the Division of Student Affairs, has been designated as the coordinating office for all matters regarding referrals for substance abuse counseling and/or treatment programs for students. The Center for Psychological Services, **516.877.4820**, has been designated as the coordinating office for employees, who may be referred to the center by the Office of Human Resources. For on-campus counseling, information about, or referrals to, off-campus detoxification, inpatient and outpatient treatment programs, please contact the above offices.

During each semester, a program for new students that includes a seminar concerning the use and abuse of illicit drugs and alcohol is provided. In addition, the University's policies, rules and standards for maintaining a campus free of substance abuse, as well as available counseling, treatment and educational programs, are reviewed.

The University participates in National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week. This week features a variety of programs and activities geared to educating the campus community and reducing substance abuse.

Literature and educational materials on relevant topics regarding substance use and abuse are readily available in the Student Counseling Center, the Health Services Center and the Office of Human Resources.

The Student Counseling Center provides ongoing seminars, workshops, educational programs and outreach activities regarding substance abuse. Programs can be geared to any particular campus group or department upon request.

## Legal Sanctions for Unlawful Possession and Distribution of Illicit Drugs and Alcohol

It is not possible to exhaustively list all the applicable laws pertaining to controlled substances and alcohol. The following summary is provided as a guide. Adelphi University assumes no responsibility for changes to, or errors in, interpreting local, state or federal laws.

### Federal

Please see tables inside for federal penalties and sanctions. In addition, students convicted of possession or sale of a controlled substance face a period of one year or more of ineligibility for federal grants, loans or work assistance. Second and subsequent convictions result in ineligibility for five years.

### State

New York State law has a variety of sanctions for the criminal possession or sale of controlled substances, as well as for criminal possession of a hypodermic instrument, criminal injection of a narcotic drug, criminally using drug paraphernalia, criminal possession of precursors of controlled substances and criminal sale of a prescription for a controlled substance. These offenses range from a Class A misdemeanor to a Class A felony, with penalties ranging from a fine to life imprisonment.

New York State law also deals with possession and sale of marijuana. Unlawful possession of marijuana (less than 25 grams) is a violation punishable by a fine (first or second offense) or a fine and/or 15 days imprisonment (third offense). Criminal possession or sale of marijuana offenses range from a Class B misdemeanor to a Class C felony, with penalties ranging from a fine to 15 years imprisonment.

New York State regulates the use of alcohol. It is against the law for a person under 21 to possess alcohol with the intent to consume and is punishable by a fine and/or completion of an alcohol awareness program and/or community service. A person under 21 who uses a fraudulent proof of age may be fined and ordered to perform community service. If a driver's license is so used, the license may be suspended and reinstated with restricted use. Procuring for, or giving or selling alcoholic beverages to, persons under 21 is an offense punishable by a fine and/or imprisonment. Operating a motor vehicle while impaired by alcohol or drugs is a crime punishable by fine and/or imprisonment.

New York State's Zero Tolerance Law applies to a person under 21 who operates a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of .02 percent or more, but not more than .07 percent. Procedures include an administrative hearing punishable by a license suspension for six months and a civil penalty of \$125. If you have any prior alcohol-related traffic offenses on your record, your license will be revoked for one year or until you reach the age of 21, whichever is longer.

### Local

It is a violation of local ordinance to possess or consume alcoholic beverages in public and is punishable by a fine and/or imprisonment. Also, Nassau County enacted a Social Host Law that makes it unlawful for any person over the age of 18 who owns, rents or otherwise controls a private residence, to knowingly allow the consumption of alcoholic beverages by a minor on such premises.

Substances: Category and Name	Examples of <i>Commercial</i> and Street Names	DEA Schedule*/ How Administered**	Acute Effects/Health Risks
<b>Tobacco</b>			
Nicotine	Found in cigarettes, cigars, bidis, and smokeless tobacco (snuff, spit tobacco, chew)	Not scheduled/smoked, snorted, chewed	<i>Increased blood pressure and heart rate</i> /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
<b>Alcohol</b>			
Alcohol (ethyl alcohol)	Found in liquor, beer, and wine	Not scheduled/swallowed	<i>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</i> /increased risk of injuries, violence, fetal damage (in pregnant women); depression; neurologic deficits; hypertension; liver and heart disease; addiction; fatal overdose
<b>Cannabinoids</b>			
Marijuana	Blunt, dope, ganja, grass, herb, joint, bud, Mary Jane, pot, reefer, green, trees, smoke, sinsemilla, skunk, weed	I/smoked, swallowed	<i>Euphoria; relaxation; slowed reaction time; distorted sensory perception; impaired balance and coordination; increased heart rate and appetite; impaired learning, memory; anxiety; panic attacks; psychosis</i> /cough; frequent respiratory infections; possible mental health decline; addiction
Hashish	Boom, gangster, hash, hash oil, hemp	I/smoked, swallowed	
<b>Opioids</b>			
Heroin	<i>Diacetylmorphine</i> : smack, horse, brown sugar, dope, H, junk, skag, skunk, white horse, China white; cheese (with OTC cold medicine and antihistamine)	VI/injected, smoked, snorted	<i>Euphoria; drowsiness; impaired coordination; dizziness; confusion; nausea; sedation; feeling of heaviness in the body; slowed or arrested breathing</i> /constipation; endocarditis; hepatitis; HIV; addiction; fatal overdose
Opium	<i>Laudanum, paregoric</i> : big O, black stuff, block, gum, hop	II, III, V/swallowed, smoked	
<b>Stimulants</b>			
Cocaine	<i>Cocaine hydrochloride</i> : blow, bump, C, candy, Charlie, coke, crack, flake, rock, snow, tool	II/snorted, smoked, injected	<i>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</i> /weight loss; insomnia; cardiac or cardiovascular complications; stroke; seizures; addiction <b>Also, for cocaine</b> —nasal damage from snorting
Amphetamine	<i>Biphetamine, Dexedrine</i> : bennies, black beauties, crosses, hearts, LA turnaround, speed, truck drivers, uppers	II/swallowed, snorted, smoked, injected	<b>Also, for methamphetamine</b> —severe dental problems
Methamphetamine	<i>Desoxyn</i> : meth, ice, crank, chalk, crystal, fire, glass, go fast, speed	II/swallowed, snorted, smoked, injected	
<b>Club Drugs</b>			
MDMA (methylenedioxymethamphetamine)	Ecstasy, Adam, clarity, Eve, lover's speed, peace, uppers	I/swallowed, snorted, injected	<b>MDMA</b> — <i>mild hallucinogenic effects; increased tactile sensitivity, empathic feelings; lowered inhibition; anxiety; chills; sweating; teeth clenching; muscle cramping</i> /sleep disturbances; depression; impaired memory; hyperthermia; addiction
Flunitrazepam***	<i>Rohypnol</i> : forget-me pill, Mexican Valium, R2, roach, Roche, roofies, roofinol, rope, rophies	IV/swallowed, snorted	<b>Flunitrazepam</b> — <i>sedation; muscle relaxation; confusion; memory loss; dizziness; impaired coordination</i> /addiction
GHB***	<i>Gamma-hydroxybutyrate</i> : G, Georgia home boy, grievous bodily harm, liquid ecstasy, soap, scoop, goop, liquid X	I/swallowed	<b>GHB</b> — <i>drowsiness; nausea; headache; disorientation; loss of coordination; memory loss</i> /unconsciousness; seizures; coma
<b>Dissociative Drugs</b>			
Ketamine	<i>Ketalar SV</i> : cat Valium, K, Special K, vitamin K	III/injected, snorted, smoked	<i>Feelings of being separate from one's body and environment; impaired motor function</i> /anxiety; tremors; numbness; memory loss; nausea
PCP and analogs	<i>Phencyclidine</i> : angel dust, boat, hog, love boat, peace pill	I, II/swallowed, smoked, injected	<b>Also, for ketamine</b> — <i>analgesia; impaired memory; delirium; respiratory depression and arrest; death</i>
Salvia divinorum	Salvia, Shepherdess's Herb, Maria Pastora, magic mint, Sally-D	Not scheduled/chewed, swallowed, smoked	<b>Also, for PCP and analogs</b> — <i>analgesia; psychosis; aggression; violence; slurred speech; loss of coordination; hallucinations</i>
Dextromethorphan (DXM)	Found in some cough and cold medications: Robotripping, Robo, Triple C	Not scheduled/swallowed	<b>Also, for DXM</b> — <i>euphoria; slurred speech; confusion; dizziness; distorted visual perceptions</i>
<b>Hallucinogens</b>			
LSD	<i>Lysergic acid diethylamide</i> : acid, blotter, cubes, microdot, yellow sunshine, blue heaven	I/swallowed, absorbed through mouth tissues	<i>Altered states of perception and feeling; hallucinations; nausea</i>
Mescaline	Buttons, cactus, mesc, peyote	I/swallowed, smoked	<b>Also, for LSD and mescaline</b> — <i>increased body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure; loss of appetite; sweating; sleeplessness; numbness; dizziness; weakness; tremors; impulsive behavior; rapid shifts in emotion</i>
Psilocybin	Magic mushrooms, purple passion, shrooms, little smoke	I/swallowed	<b>Also, for LSD</b> —Flashbacks, Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder <b>Also, for psilocybin</b> — <i>nervousness; paranoia; panic</i>
<b>Other Compounds</b>			
Anabolic steroids	<i>Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Depo-Testosterone, Equipoise</i> : roids, juice, gym candy, pumpers	III/injected, swallowed, applied to skin	<b>Steroids</b> — <i>no intoxication effects</i> /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
Inhalants	<i>Solvents (paint thinners, gasoline, glues); gases (butane, propane, aerosol propellants, nitrous oxide); nitrites (isoamyl, isobutyl, cyclohexyl)</i> : laughing gas, poppers, snappers, whippels	Not scheduled/inhaled through nose or mouth	<b>Inhalants (varies by chemical)</b> — <i>stimulation; loss of inhibition; headache; nausea or vomiting; slurred speech; loss of motor coordination; wheezing</i> /cramps; muscle weakness; depression; memory impairment; damage to cardiovascular and nervous systems; unconsciousness; sudden death

Substances: Category and Name	Examples of Commercial and Street Names	DEA Schedule*/How Administered	Intoxication Effects/Health Risks
<b>Depressants</b>			
Barbiturates	<i>Amytal, Nembutal, Seconal, Phenobarbital</i> : barbs, reds, red birds, phennies, tooies, yellows, yellow jackets	II, III, IV/injected, swallowed	<i>Sedation/drowsiness, reduced anxiety, feelings of well-being, lowered inhibitions, slurred speech, poor concentration, confusion, dizziness, impaired coordination and memory</i> ; slowed pulse, lowered blood pressure, slowed breathing, tolerance, withdrawal, addiction; increased risk of respiratory distress and death when combined with alcohol
Benzodiazepines	<i>Ativan, Halcion, Librium, Valium, Xanax, Klonopin</i> : candy, downers, sleeping pills, tranks	IV/swallowed	
Sleep Medications	<i>Ambien (zolpidem), Sonata (zaleplon), Lunesta (eszopiclone)</i>	IV/swallowed	
<b>Opioids and Morphine Derivatives**</b>			
Codeine	<i>Empirin with Codeine, Fiorinal with Codeine, Robitussin A-C, Tylenol with Codeine</i> : Captain Cody, Cody, schoolboy; (with glutethimide: doors & fours, loads, pancakes and syrup)	II, III, IV/injected, swallowed	<i>Pain relief, euphoria, drowsiness, sedation, weakness, dizziness, nausea, impaired coordination, confusion, dry mouth, itching, sweating, clammy skin, constipation/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</i>  <i>for fentanyl</i> —80–100 times more potent analgesic than morphine  <i>for oxycodone</i> —muscle relaxation/twice as potent analgesic as morphine; high abuse potential  <i>for codeine</i> —less analgesia, sedation, and respiratory depression than morphine  <i>for methadone</i> —used to treat opioid addiction and pain; significant overdose risk when used improperly
Morphine	<i>Roxanol, Duramorph</i> : M, Miss Emma, monkey, white stuff	II, III/injected, swallowed, smoked	
Methadone	<i>Methadose, Dolophine</i> : fizzies, amidone, (with MDMA: chocolate chip cookies)	II/swallowed, injected	
Fentanyl and analogs	<i>Actiq, Duragesic, Sublimaze</i> : Apache, China girl, dance fever, friend, goodfella, jackpot, murder 8, TNT, Tango and Cash	II/injected, smoked, snorted	
Other Opioid Pain Relievers: Oxycodone HCL Hydrocodone Bitartrate Hydromorphone Oxymorphone Meperidine Propoxyphene	<i>Tylox, Oxycotin, Percodan, Percocet</i> : Oxy, O.C., oxycotton, oxycet, hillbilly heroin, percs <i>Vicodin, Lortab, Lorcet</i> : vike, Watson-387 <i>Dilaudid</i> : juice, smack, D, footballs, dillies <i>Opana, Numorphan, Numorphone</i> : biscuits, blue heaven, blues, Mrs. O, octagons, stop signs, O Bomb <i>Demerol, meperidine hydrochloride</i> : demmies, pain killer <i>Darvon, Darvocet</i>	II, III, IV/chewed, swallowed, snorted, injected, suppositories	
<b>Stimulants</b>			
Amphetamines	<i>Biphetamine, Dexedrine, Adderall</i> : bennies, black beauties, crosses, hearts, LA turnaround, speed, truck drivers, uppers	II/injected, swallowed, smoked, snorted	<i>Feelings of exhilaration, increased energy, mental alertness/increased heart rate, blood pressure, and metabolism, reduced appetite, weight loss, nervousness, insomnia, seizures, heart attack, stroke</i>  <i>for amphetamines</i> —rapid breathing, tremor, loss of coordination, irritability, anxiousness, restlessness/delirium, panic, paranoia, hallucinations, impulsive behavior, aggressiveness, tolerance, addiction  <i>for methylphenidate</i> —increase or decrease in blood pressure, digestive problems, loss of appetite, weight loss
Methylphenidate	<i>Concerta, Ritalin</i> : JF, MPH, R-ball, Skippy, the smart drug, vitamin R	II/injected, swallowed, snorted	
<b>Other Compounds</b>			
Dextromethorphan (DXM)	<i>Found in some cough and cold medications</i> : Robotripping, Robo, Triple C	not scheduled/swallowed	<i>Euphoria, slurred speech/increased heart rate and blood pressure, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, paranoia, distorted visual perceptions, impaired motor function</i>

\* Schedule I and II 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. Schedule II drugs are available only by prescription and require a new prescription for each refill. Schedule III and IV drugs are available by prescription, may have five refills in 6 months, and may be ordered orally. Most Schedule V drugs are available over the counter.

\*\* 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.

# Facts About Prescription Drug Abuse

Medications can be effective when they are used properly, but some can be addictive and dangerous when abused. This chart provides a brief look at some prescribed medications that—when used in ways or by people other than prescribed—have the potential for adverse medical consequences, including addiction.

In 2010, approximately 16 million Americans reported using a prescription drug for nonmedical reasons in the past year; 7 million in the past month.

## What types of prescription drugs are abused?

Three types of drugs are abused most often:

- Opioids—prescribed for pain relief
- CNS depressants—barbiturates and benzodiazepines prescribed for anxiety or sleep problems (often referred to as sedatives or tranquilizers)
- Stimulants—prescribed for attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), the sleep disorder narcolepsy, or obesity.

## How can you help prevent prescription drug abuse?

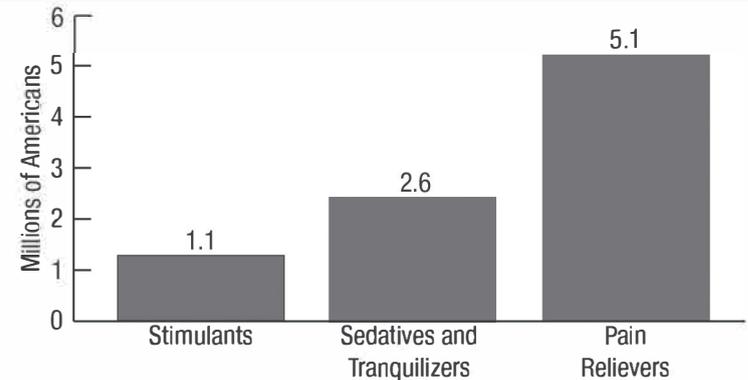
- Ask your doctor or pharmacist about your medication, especially if you are unsure about its effects.
- Keep your doctor informed about all medications you are taking, including over-the-counter medications.
- Read the information your pharmacist provides before starting to take medications.
- Take your medication(s) as prescribed.
- Keep all prescription medications secured at all times and properly dispose of any unused medications.



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1-877-643-2644 or 1-240-645-0228 (TTY/TDD)

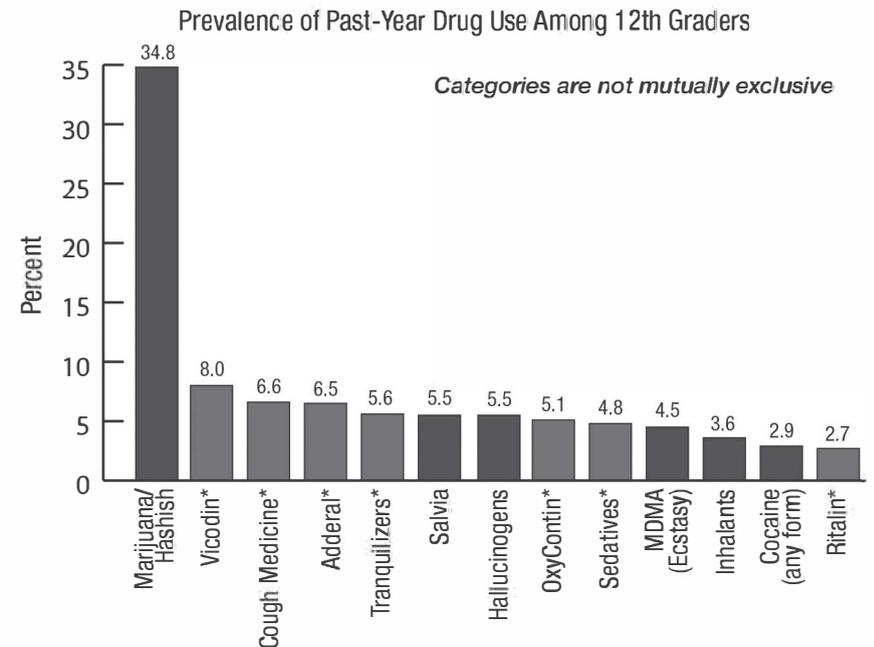
This chart may be reprinted. Citation of the source is appreciated.

## ~7.0 Million Americans Reported Past-Month Use of Rx Drugs for Nonmedical Purposes in 2010



Source: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010

## After Marijuana, Prescription and Over-the-Counter Medications\* Account for Most of the Commonly Abused Drugs



\*Nonmedical Use

Source: University of Michigan, 2010 Monitoring the Future Study