

LESSON 13.4 Prevention, Treatment, and Being Drug-Free Note-Taking Guide

Substance Use Disorder

- 1. A substance use disorder is a _____ in which there is an _____ use of a substance despite the harmful _____ from its use.
- 2. Use Figure 13.8 to complete the following sentences.

Hazardous use: using substances even when it puts you in _____.

Social and _____ problems related to using.

Not managing to do what you should at work, _____, or _____.

Development of _____ symptoms.

Needing more of the _____ to get the effect you want.

Using _____ amounts or for _____.

Repeated attempts to _____ use or _____.

Spending a lot of time _____, using, or _____ from using.

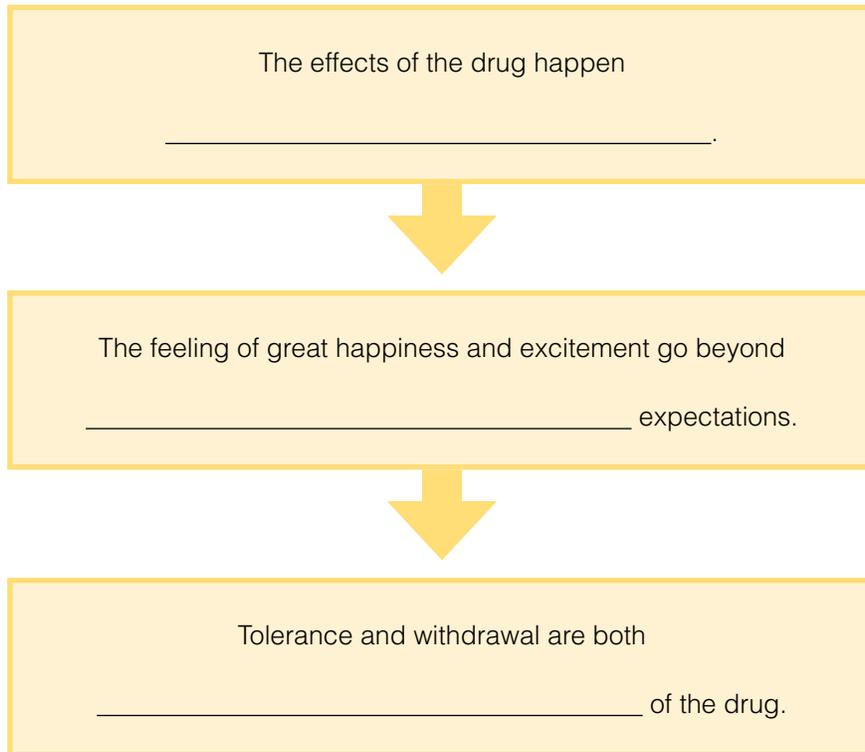
_____ or _____ problems related to using.

Giving up _____, occupational, or _____ activities to use.

Cravings and _____ to use the substance.

Addictive Potential of Drugs

3. A drug's addictive potential is determined by the drug's ability to provide the following aspects.



4. Define the following words.

Tolerance:	
-------------------	--

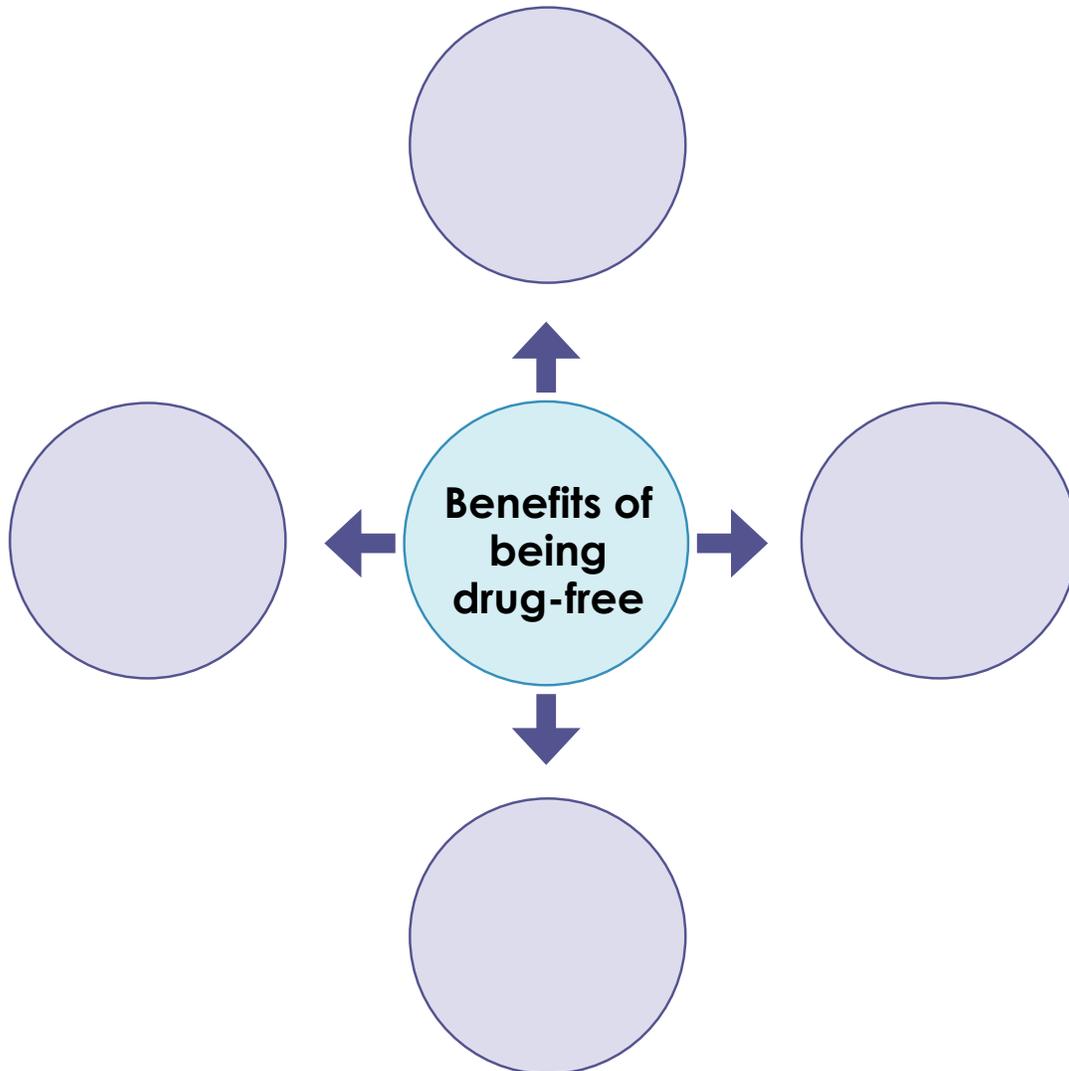
Withdrawal:	
--------------------	--

Effects of Drugs on the Brain

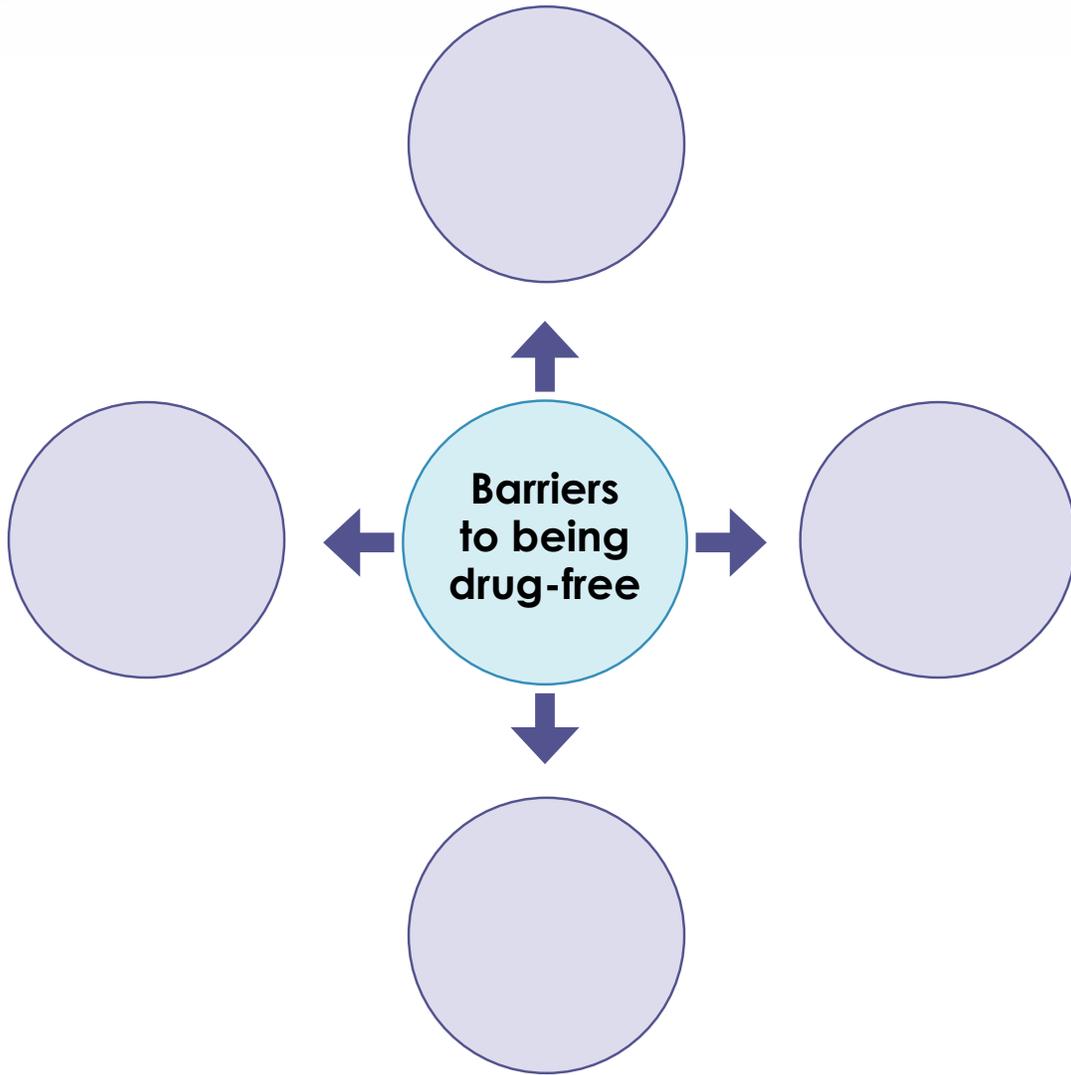
5. Drugs that have an addictive potential flood the brain with _____ the chemical responsible for feelings of excitement, relaxation, and stress relief.
6. When drugs are used, the effects of the increased amounts of dopamine tell the person's brain that it needs more of the _____, which becomes more important than food, sleep, or friendship.

Being Drug-Free

7. Research has shown that if a person delays the first time they use a drug until after the age of _____, their _____ potential chances drop significantly.
8. What are four benefits of being drug-free?



9. What are four barriers to being drug-free?



Getting Help for a Substance Use Disorder

10. List two examples of when you should get help for a substance use disorder.

Treating Substance Use Disorders

11. _____ therapy may be used to help people with withdrawal symptoms along with medication when appropriate.
12. List the treatment classifications for a substance use disorder.

School Policies

13. All _____ have specific policies related to the _____, possession, and _____ of drugs on school grounds and at school functions on or off school grounds.

Community Laws

14. The _____ justice process is different from the _____ justice process for adults.
15. Juvenile courts tend to focus on _____ juveniles, rather than sending them away to jail or prison.
16. Juvenile court judges may use _____ sentencing options if they determine that a juveniles meets certain requirements.

Drug-Impaired Driving

17. It is _____ for anyone in the United States to drive under the influence of any potentially impairing drug, no matter if is _____ or over the counter or is _____ or illegal.