

The different drugs, the different consumptions (legal or not)



Legal



Tobacco

- **Tobacco** is a plant which contains some nicotine. The smoke which is released by tobacco contains approximately **3 in 4 000 very active and dangerous substances for the health**: it is a fact acquired and verified scientifically. The consequences of smoking are catastrophic with even today **60 000 deaths** a year in France.
- The **tobacco** consumption is responsible according to the World Health Organization for 6 million deaths a year in the world, approximately **10 % of total**. The tobacco consumption can cause:
 - - Cardiovascular diseases, cancers of the respiratory organs , diseases of pregnancy and early childhood , digestive diseases and varied diseases: worsening of the age-related diseases

Amphetamine

- The **symptoms** of poisoning in **amphetamines** are often very similar to those which characterize the consumer of cocaine. The young people consume the tonics of type amphetaminic in the form of tablets, thus orally. The effects can take some time before appearing; if the drug is injected or smoked, the results are faster and more intense. Amphetamines can lead to a strong dependence.
- - **Effects** : The consumption of amphetamines has the effect of increasing the energy, of increasing the capacity to do simple tasks normally affected by fatigue, to give an impression of bigger physical strength and intellectual acuteness and to cause a certain euphoria.
- **Symptoms** : The people under amphetamines will present dilated pupils and dry mouth, will sometimes have tremors and their breath can be faster.
- **Consequences** A steady consumption of amphetamines will often cause a loss of weight, although we observed that a tolerance in the appetite-suppressing effect can settle down quickly. Finally, the consumers of this type of substances have risks of experimenting a toxic psychosis, a state characterized by hallucinations, delusions of grandeur or persecution and hostile, even violent behavior. If the psychotic episode does not last generally more than a few days, it happens that it goes on, mainly with people suffering from psychiatric disorders.

Illegals



Cannabis

- The **cannabis**: - produce almost immediate effects on the brain.
- **Symptoms**
- The person poisoned in the cannabis can present diverse symptoms:
 - - *Redness of eyes,*
 - - *Spontaneous roars of laughter,*
 - - *Light driving difficulties and response times superior to the normal.*
- The user feels an intense hunger after some time, because the cannabis can cause the hypoglycemia.
- It sometimes happens that more disturbing side effects made their appearance: paranoia, anxiety, hallucinations or disorientation matter among those.
- Dependence
- The cannabis can cause a dependence moderate with casual consumers:
 - - *Long-term consumption, unwanted effects. His interests and his(her,its) ambition will decrease and its school or professional yield(efficiency) will be affected(allocated).*
- **Consequences** a prolonged use: - risk of causing deficits of attention, concentration or memory lapses, - flashback: that is they will see reappearing from symptoms of poisoning of days, even from weeks after the stop of the consumption. Certain consumers will experiment a marked decrease with their libido.
- **In the long term**: cardiovascular problems

Cocaine

- **cocaine** is a major stimulant of the central nervous system. It entails strong risks of dependence, risks which will be increased if the consumer injects the drug or smokes it in the form of crack or of free base.

- **Effects**

- Cocaine causes an intense euphoria at the consumer, mainly because of its action on the dopaminergic neurons, which are responsible for sensations of pleasure. This drug also allows the consumer to stay in in good condition of awakening, in particular by causing a fast increase of the rate of noradrénaline.

Symptoms

- - *A dilation of wards, an increase of the heart rhythm and, sometimes, the nervous tricks.*
- *Regular consumption:*
- - *Risk to present a significant loss of weight because of the appetite-suppressing effect of the substance. The user often sinks into a depressive state and can present a big anxiety and sleeping disorders.*

- **Consequences**

- In the long term, the steady consumption of cocaine can cause an exhaustion of the reserve in neurotransmitters of the user; this one risks to have some difficulty feeling some pleasure, because his brain does not produce any more enough a dopamine. It is one of reasons why it can be difficult to give up the cocaine.
- - *The use of cocaine: higher risk of contracting infections sexually transmitted.*
- - *Overdose in the cocaine: cardiac disorders, respiratory depression and convulsions.*
- The cocaine is the drug which causes most death by overdose.

Heroin

- The **heroin** is a by-product of the morphine and one of the drugs extracted from the poppy.

Effects: to shoot **heroin** causes a fast rise of excitement followed by a feeling of peace and musing. We feel in warm, relaxed and calmed. Pain, aggression and the libido are reduced.

Side effects: the side effects of the heroine and the other opiates include constipation and a respiratory weakening. However, most of the dangers of the heroin are associated to the risks of overdose and the injection of the drug.

Risks: **Heroin** which is sold in the street is often cut by the other substances, as some sugar, some flour, talc or other drugs. These substances seem harmless, but, injected, they can cause grave problems, in particular clots, abscess and gangrene; we can contract the HIV, the hepatitis B and C by the sharing of syringes. The regular use of the **heroin** often causes an addiction, especially by injection.

We use the methadone as drug substitute to handle the dependence to **heroin**. Methadone is distributed in the form of a green liquid which we drink once a day, to calm the desires for heroin. The gravest risk of the methadone is the death by overdose.

Ecstasy

The Opiates are thus going to substitute themselves for endorphins in the receivers, entailing a euphoria, an analgesia and anxiolytic effects.

- The repeated use by the diacétylmorphine succeeds in a number of physiological changes, including a decrease of the available opiate receivers.
- 4 at 12 hours later the last grip of diacétylmorphine the receivers are always occupied by opiates, but the effects of the substance lose in intensity. The receivers are then more available to bind endorphins, what pulls grave consequences and inverse effects of those looked for. It is this process which is responsible for the addiction and for the physical dependence, where the body having reduced its production of endorphins presents physical symptoms of lack of this substance, called the syndrome of weaning to opiates. This syndrome causes extremely uncomfortable symptoms, as pain, anxiety, insomnia and muscular cramps.
- Because of its strong analgesic character, it can mask the pains due to the infections.

LSD

- The **LSD**: quite small tablets.
- **Effects:** - hallucinogenic drug,
 - - *Trip*, environment seems different, colors, sounds and objects seem unreal or Abnormal. During a "trip", we can have visions and hear voices and the time seems to slow down or to accelerate. The effects last approximately 12 hours.
- Side effects: it is difficult to predict the type of trip that we can have. During a bad trip:
 - - *Being terrorized, think of having lost control, crazy future or of dying.*
- It is more likely to do a bad trip if we are already depressed before the taking of drug.
- **Risks:** a bad trip can trigger a mental illness in some people. Trips can also be dangerous, for example, if we believe we can fly or walk on the water. We can also have a flashback, or we feel as if we are returning in a trip during a short moment, during the weeks or the months which follow upon the trip. These flashbacks can be disturbing.

Hallucinogenic Mushroom

- The overdose is relatively common and can threaten life.
- There are several types of mushrooms ., there are risks of poisoning.
- **For the consumption**, they can be transformed for infusions, or can be incorporated into the food. The dry mushrooms are less effective than fresh. The dry mushrooms can contain harmful insects which can attack the liver.
- Usually, consumed in the natural state, the effects are the same as some LSD, but they arise more quickly and do not last so for a long time.
- The effects are similar to those produced by LSD and the feeling of relaxation similar to that of Cannabis; - euphoria, agitation; - cause hallucinations, laughter and tears alternate;
- - *sensation of relaxation or fatigue;*
- - *detachment from reality:*
- - *sensation of heaviness, or lightness;*
- - *confusion;*
- - *Colors are stressed;*
- - *hallucinations.*

Alcohol

- **Alcohol** is a psychoactive product, that is it acts on the functioning of the brain: It modifies the consciousness and the perception, hence feelings and behavior. The immediate effects depend especially on the alcohol level.
- Consumed in small doses, the alcohol gets a sensation of relaxation, euphoria, even excitement. It disinhibits and helps to free oneself from shyness. It frees your speech and contributes to letting go. The reflexes begin to decrease.

Consumed in stronger doses, the alcohol causes drunkenness. It is translated by a bad coordination of the movements, a disturbed speech, a decrease of the reflexes and vigilance, a state of slumber, etc. The alcohol consumption can also entail memory losses going up to the black hole. In very strong doses, the slumber can go as far as ethylic coma. It constitutes a medical emergency. For lack of care, it can cause death.

- Beyond its immediate effects, consumed frequently, alcohol has consequences on the long-term health.

The different drugs, the different consumptions.

The results are pupils' answers of our high school who are between 16 and 18 years, in February-March.

The results are organized in 3 categories :

- Alcohol
- Tobacco
- Drugs



Alcohol

This diagram represents the frequency of consumption



exceptionally

regularly

This diagram represents the reasons of the consumption (vital, addictive /for an other image of oneself/ desinhibition /pleasure, relaxing

Tobacco

This graphic shows frequency of consumption



exceptionally
regularly

This graph represents the reasons of the consumption

Drugs

This table represents frequency of consumption

This table means the reasons of the consumption

Février/Mars 2017, 1ST2S lycée Aimé Césaire

Part 1 : Mathieu Léa, Pellé Romanne and Michel Maëliss

Part 2 : Bonamy Flavie et Gaboriau Elodie

How the French state deals with the issue of addictions ?

dangerous
comportements coma
accidents

alcohol, cannabis, hard drug,
cocaïne

cancer or tumor

price not high
enough



towns
Intervention

give ideas

associations

CJC



taking
risks
new
experiences

campaign

month
without
tobacco
prevention
against the
PLS party (ie
ending in a
coma)



in LSP



Ad against binge drinking in party

Sources :

Road safety and risk behavior among young people in France



Introduction

We are pupils in the social and health. This year we are working in the project Erasmus + on the subject high-risk behaviour. We are working partnership with pupils in economics and social.

The topic is « Road safety and risk behavior among young people in France ». This slide show will deal with this topic.

The speeding

- In France, since 2014 , 3,5% increase of the highway mortality.
- Between 18 and 24 years old increase of 7% to the highway mortality.



Drinking and driving



23 teenagers die on the road every week.

This is the first cause of mortality between 15-24 years.

Sometimes the most occasionally drinkers.

Alcohol is consequence on 30% of accidents.





16-year-olds
old say
they
have
already
driven
after
consumi
ng
drugs.

The drugs

For this
age group
of it is
more
common
to drive
after
taking
cannabis
than
alcohol
(19,6%)

This
mostly
concerns
males
and



The results

- To begin, we have carried out a survey among the people who have a driving licence in school. We have observed that a more than a majority of drivers when they were on the road pay more attention to others than to them.

The prevention

The one who drives is
the one who doesn't drink



And I choose MY solution to go
home alive

- Laurine Le roch
- Hélène Pichot
- Emma Perrocheau
- Léonie Terrien
- Lola Baudouin
- Léa Fortunato Dos anjos
- 1ère ST2S, au Lycée Aimé Césaire Clisson

Prevention in France



Prevention

Prevention is the **act of stopping** something from **happening** or of stopping someone from doing something

ALCOHOL

The short term impact of alcohol is :

- vomiting
- diarrhea
- headache
- anemia
- coma...

The long term impact is :

- nervous issues
- heart disease
- liver disease
- car accident...



Prevention places :

- hospital (C.H.U*)
 - private practice and associations (Le CSAPA des Apsyades**)
 - schools
- They can be written or oral **rules**

Prevention organism :

- Anonymous Alcoholics (AA)
- INPES
- AAPFR (Association Addictions Préventions Formation Recherche)
- ANPAA (Association Nationale de Prévention en Acologie et Addictologie)...

* Centre Hospitalier Universitaire

** Centres de Soins, d'Accompagnement et de Prévention en Addictologie en Loire atlantique

DRUGS

Drugs impact are :

- stimulating
- nervous issues
- hallucinogenic
- troublemaker
(violence)

Differents expectations:

- conviviality
- relaxation
- facilitate empathy
- « take care » of your depression



Differents ways of prevention :

- TV set
- news paper
- **legislation** (it's forbidden to consume any drugs)

Differents organism of prevention :

- Drogues Info Service (0 800 23 13 13)
- ADAJE (Association Drogue et Jeunesse)
- ANPAA (Association Nationale de Prévention en Alcoologie et Addictologie)
- SOS addiction (Association)

TOBACCO

Tobacco impacts are :

- diseases (cancers)
- physical appearance (teeth, hands, smell...)
- risks for others
- psychic...



Different motivations:

- by pleasure
- by desire
- by habit

Different ways of prevention :

- TV set
- Internet
- prevention campaign
- pictures on the cigarette packs
- **the law** (not before 18 years old and forbidden in public place : the Evin law of 10 January 1991, led to the decrease in the consumption...)

Different organisms of prevention :

- Tabac info service
- CNCT (Comité National contre le Tabagisme)
- Alliance contre le Tabac
- INPES (Institut National de Prévention et d'Éducation pour la Santé)

Addictive and risky behaviour



*Lolita, Andariane, Mélina, Mathys, Eva, Léa
1ST2S , lycée Aimé Césaire à Clisson*

*Février et Mars
2017*

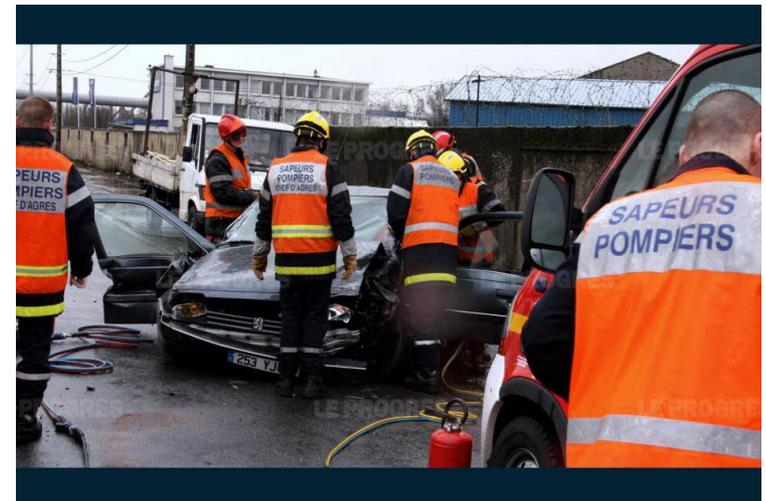
We have carried out **a survey** about addictive behaviour in our school. We have asked 152 students include **98 men and 47 women**. Our survey included **22 questions** about the dangers of addictive behaviour.



Our results :

Do you smoke ?

According to our survey, 24% smoke in our high school.

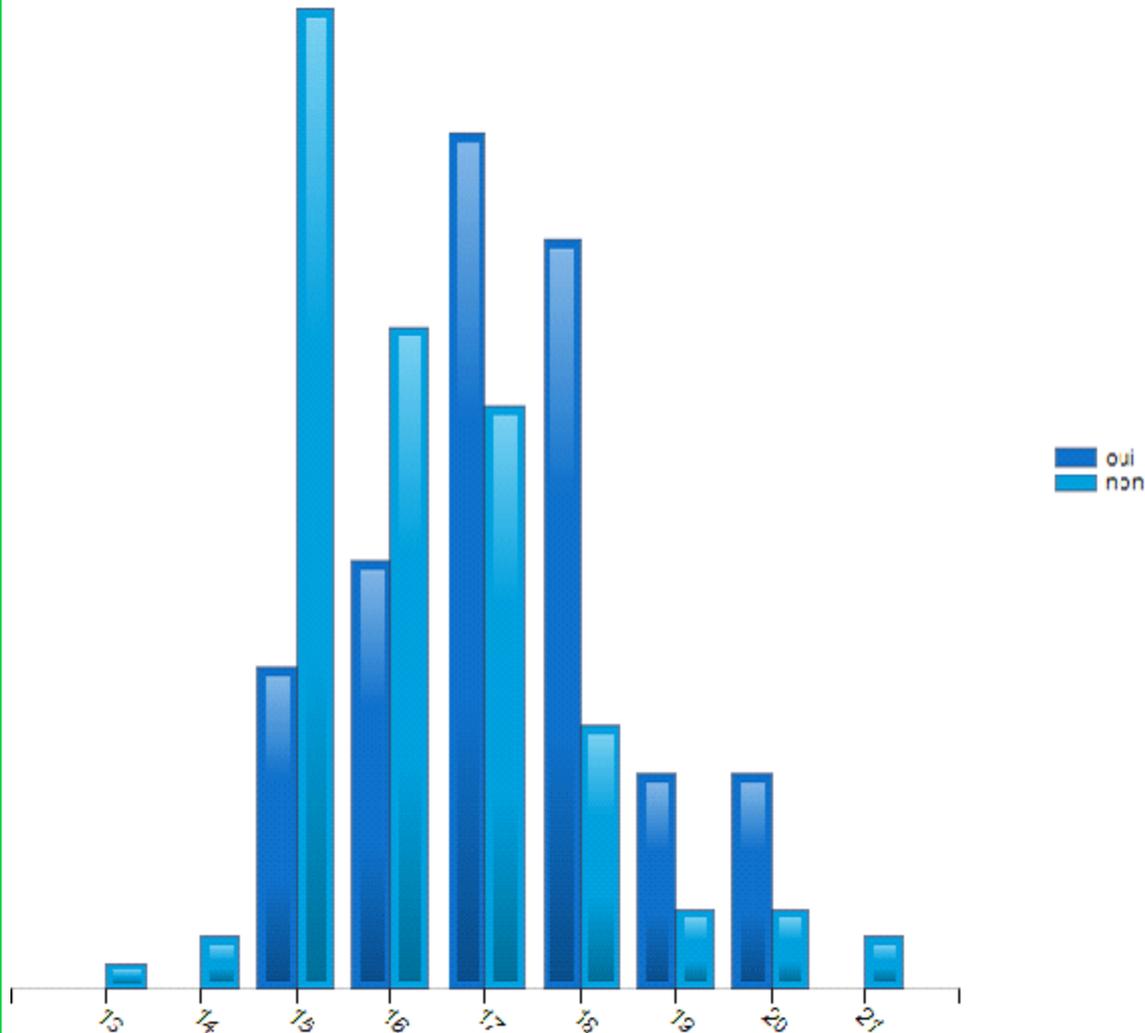


Under our survey, the students who have already tried drugs are a lot but for 55,4% they don't have repercussions.

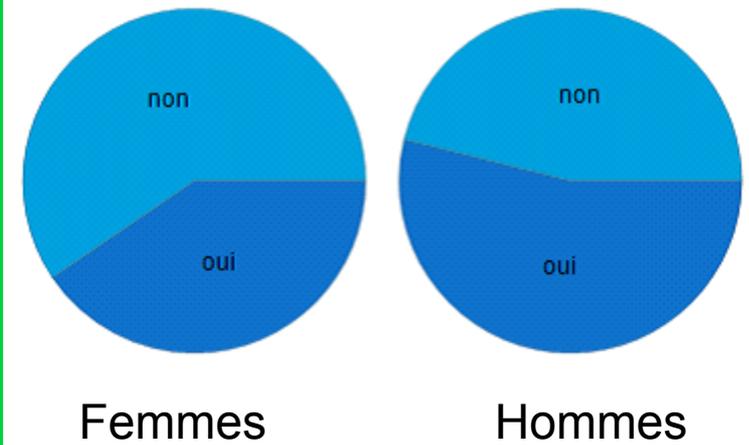
Do you know people who tried drugs ?

Do you know people who had to face the consequences of this experience ?

Smokers according to years :



Smokers according to gender :



Woman :

- Yes : 23,5%
- No : 35,5%

Man:

- Yes : 76,5%
- No : 65,5%

When you drink alcohol you drink :

dri
nk

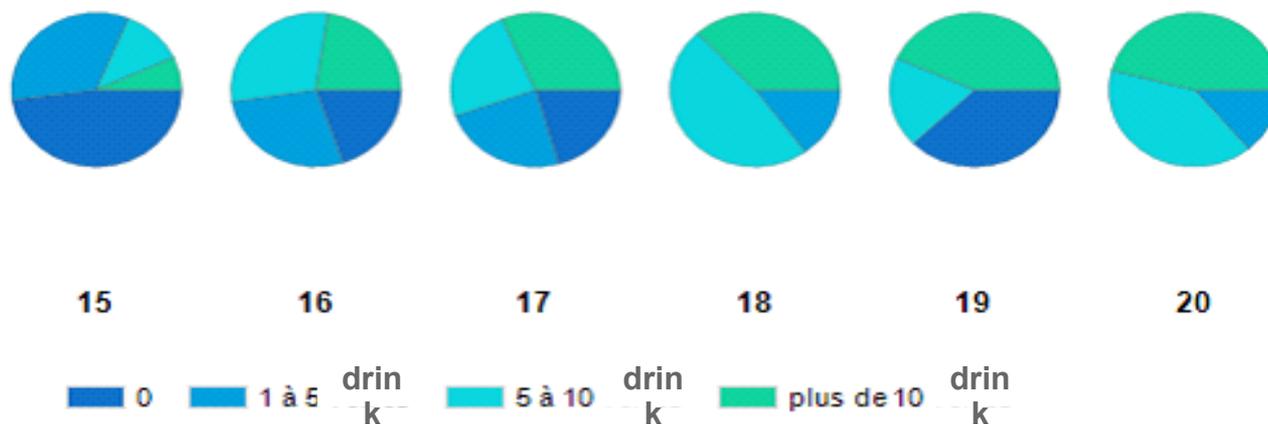
dri
nk

dri
nk



We can see more and more glass across the ages .

Number of drink according to years :





DRINK DRIVING



Do you think it is possible to solve this conducts ?

Do you think adertising campaign can solve this problem ?

Road safety and risk behavior among young people in France



**FUMER DU CANNABIS EST ILLÉGAL.
SUR LA ROUTE, ÇA PEUT ÊTRE FATAL.**
www.securite-routiere.gouv.fr



Summary

- Introduction
- The speeding
- Drinking and driving
- The drugs
- The results
- The prevention

Introduction

We are pupils in social science and health. This year we are working in the project Erasmus + on the subject high-risk behaviour. We are working partnership with pupils in economics and social.

The topic is « Road safety and risk behavior among young people in France ». This slide show will deal with this topic.

Speeding

- In France, since 2014 , 3,5% increase of the highway mortality.
- Between 18 and 24 years old 7 % increase of road mortality.



Drinking and driving



23 teenagers die on the road every week.

This is the first cause of mortality between 15-24 years.

Sometimes the most occasionally drinkers.

Alcohol is a cause in 30% of accidents.





The drugs

20,6% of teenagers between 16 and 19 years old say they have already driven after consuming drugs.

For this age group it is more common to drive after taking cannabis than alcohol (19,6%)

This mostly concerns males and occurs at night.



The results

- To begin, we have carried out a survey among students at school with a driving licence. We can notice that just over half of the drivers pay more attention to others than to themselves on the road .

The prevention

The one who drives is the one who doesn't drink



And I choose my solution to go home alive

- Laurine Leroch
- Hélène Pichot
- Emma Perrocheau
- Léonie Terrien
- Lola Baudouin
- Léa Fortunato Dos anjos
- 1ère ST2S, au Lycée Aimé Césair Clisson



Risk taking AMONG young people



*Léa D, Théo, Manon, Morgane
1st2s, Lycée Aimé Césaire*

Summary

1- Definition

2- Some numbers

- a) French situation for alcohol
- b) French situation for tobacco
- c) French situation for drugs

3) The fireman's opinion

Alcohol



Regular use

drunkenness important

Source: Inserm (Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale)
2011

* 2011, at the end of adolescence, experimenting with alcohol for boys and girls → 91%

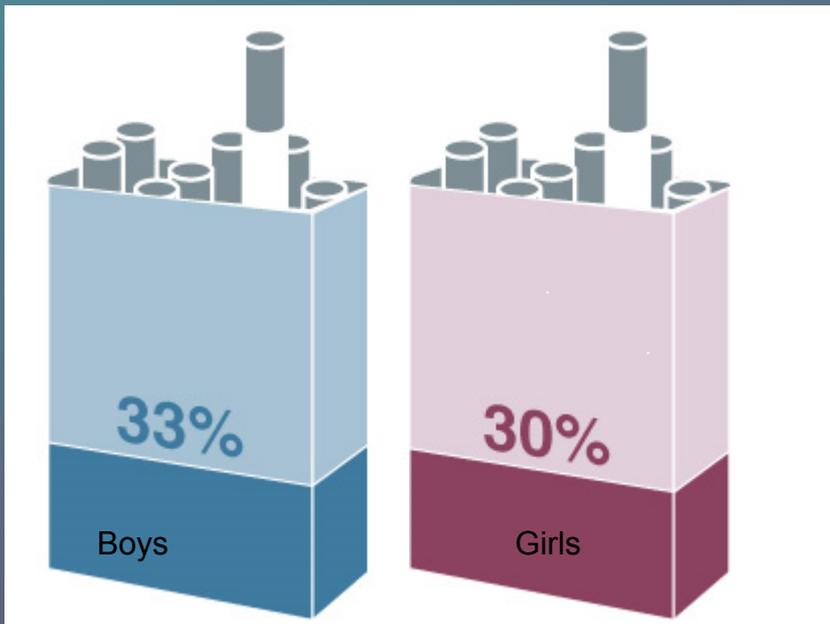
* 2010, students aged 11 years old → 58% and students at the end of MIDDLE SCHOOL (15), 10 times in the month → 7%

* 2011, regular use is 15% of boys and 6% of girls who ARE 17 years

* 2011, France is above average for regular consumption

Tobacco:

Adolescents of 17 years daily smoke

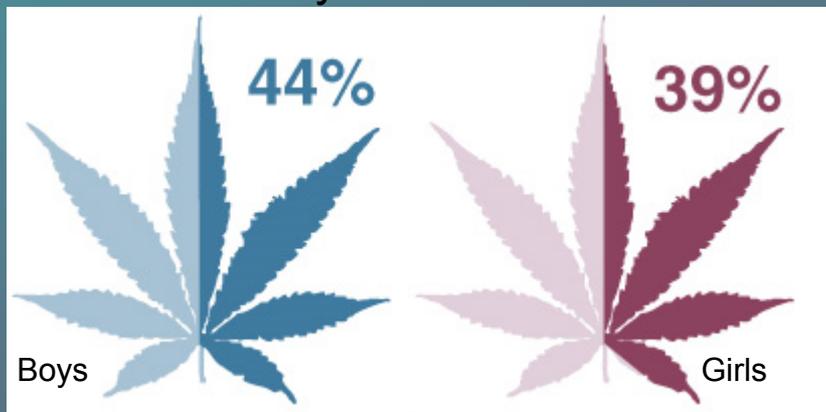


- 2 out of 3 young people aged 17 TRIED tobacco (68%)
- France in 2011 HAS the highest smoking prevalence among 16-year olds
- Long-term health consequences

Source: Inserm (Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale) 2011

Drugs:(canabis)

Adolescents of 17 years who have already smoked once



- In 2011, 42% of adolescents
- The boys consume more while the girls consume later
- French teenagers in 2011 were one of the biggest consumers with Canada, Tcheque Republic, Swiss , USA and Spain

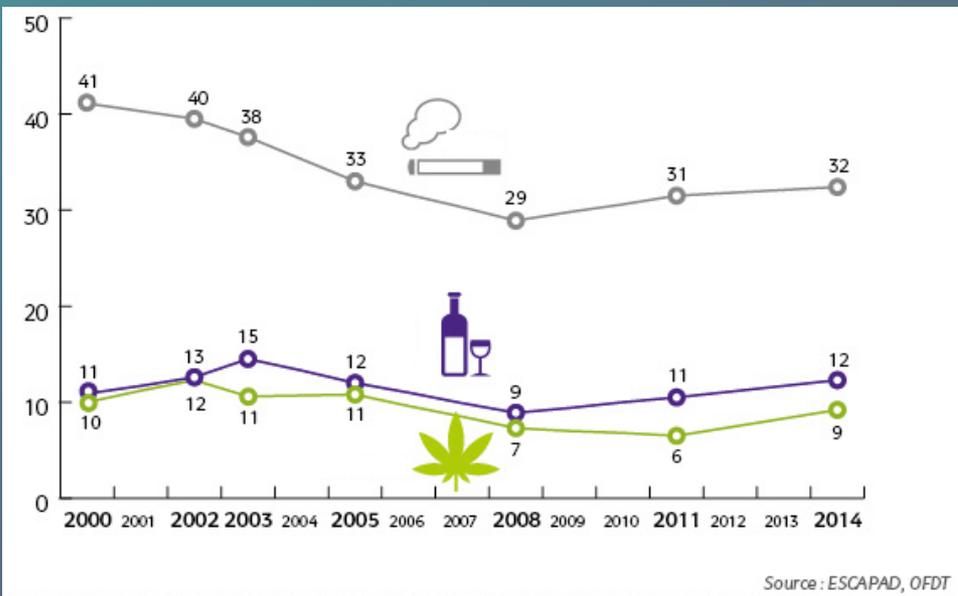
Dependent use



Effect on attention, reaction time, working memory, academic achievement and interpersonal relationships

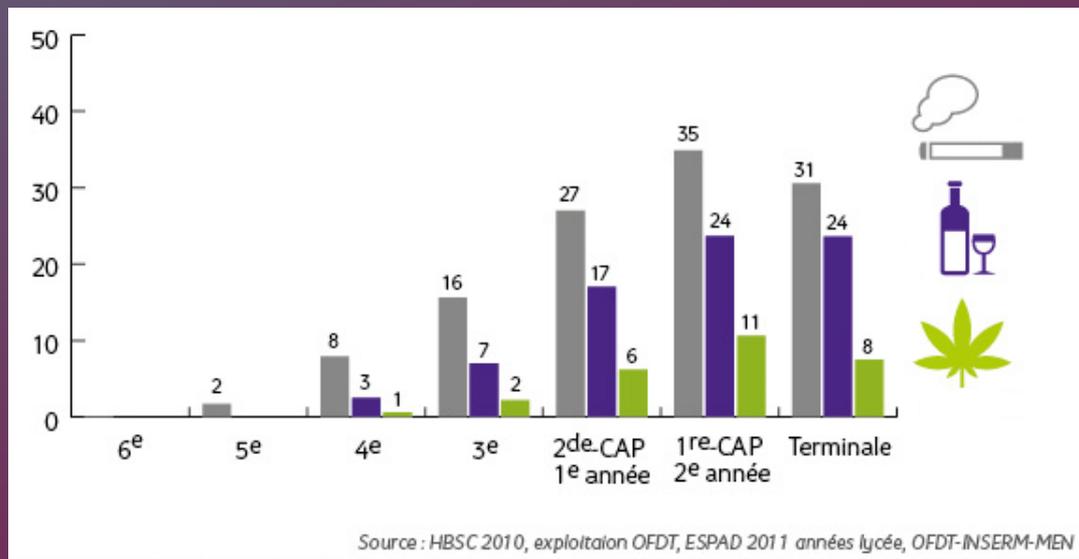
Occurrence of psychiatric disorder

Statistics of drugs, alcohol and tobacco:



Regular use of the main active products among schoolchildren in 2010 and high school students in 2011 according to the school level in metropolitan France (%)

Changes between 2000 and 2014 in the level of regular use of the main active products at 17 years in metropolitan France (%)



Results of our interview with the fireman:

We have interviewed a fireman in the fire brigade of Clisson, at the beginning of March.

- Many teenagers take risks in the north of France and Brittany (west) for alcohol
 - Generalization of drug on French territory
 - Alcohol more difficult to have
- The teenagers forget that there is a lapse of time before the level of alcohol decreases



Source : blog.univ-angers.fr