

## Controlled Substances & Indicators

**Schedule I:** Substances include: heroin, LSD, marijuana, and methaqualone, MDMA (ecstasy), GHB, and Nexus.

**Schedule II:** Substances include: morphine, PCP, cocaine, methadone, and methamphetamine.

**Schedule III:** Substances include: anabolic steroids, rohypnol, ketamine, codeine and hydrocodone with aspirin or Tylenol®, and some barbiturates.

**Schedule IV:** Substances include: Darvon®, Talwin®, Equanil®, Valium® and Xanax®.

**Schedule V:** Substances include: Penicillin, and over-the-counter cough medicines with codeine.

**OTC (not controlled):** Including: Tylenol®, Ibuprofen, etc.

## Cannabis

Marijuana and other Cannabis products impair the attention process. Ability to perform divided-attention tasks diminishes under the influence of Cannabis.

**Examples:** Marijuana; Hashish; Hash Oil.

**Indicators:** Very bloodshot eyes; body tremors; eyelid tremors; odor of marijuana; marijuana debris in mouth; increased appetite; disoriented; relaxed inhibitions; difficulty in dividing attention.

**Eye Indicators:** No nystagmus present; pupil size will be near normal or slightly dilated. **Method of Administration:** Smoked; oral. **Overdose Signs:** Fatigue; paranoia.

## Central Nervous System Depressants

CNS Depressants slow down the operations of the brain. They depress heartbeat, blood pressure, and respiration.

**Examples:** Alcohol; barbiturates; anti-anxiety tranquilizers (e.g., Valium®, Librium®); many others.

**Indicators:** “Drunken” behavior; sluggish; uncoordinated; disoriented; drowsy; thick, slurred speech; gait ataxia; droopy eyes.

**Eye Indicators:** HGN usually present; vertical nystagmus possible; pupil size usually normal (except methaqualone - dilated).

**Method of Administration:** Oral; injected.

**Overdose Signs:** Shallow breathing; cold, clammy skin; dilated pupils; rapid, weak pulse; coma.

With methaqualone, Quaalude®, and alcohol, pulse may elevate. Soma® and Quaalude dilate pupils.

## Central Nervous System Stimulants

CNS Stimulants accelerate the heart and respiratory rate, elevate blood pressure, and “speed up” the body.

**Examples:** Cocaine; amphetamines (e.g., methamphetamine, dextroamphetamine, amphetamine sulfate, etc.).

**Indicators:** Restlessness; talkative; excitation; euphoria; exaggerated reflexes; grinding teeth (bruxism); redness to nasal area (if “snorting”); runny nose; body tremors; loss of appetite; dry mouth, irritability.

**Eye Indicators:** No nystagmus present; pupils dilated.

**Method of Administration:** Insufflation (snorting); smoked; injected.

**Overdose Signs:** Agitation; increased body temperature.

## Hallucinogens

Hallucinogens cause hallucinations, i.e., they cause the user to perceive things differently from the way they really are.

**Examples:** Peyote (derives from cactus); psilocybin (derives from mushrooms); LSD; MDA; many others.

**Indicators:** Hallucinations; dazed appearance; body tremors; uncoordinated; perspiring; disorientation; paranoia; difficulty in speech; nausea; perspiring; memory loss; flashbacks.

**Eye Indicators:** No nystagmus present; pupils dilated.

**Method of Administration:** Oral; insufflation; smoked; injected; transdermal (skin);

**Overdose Signs:** Long intense “trip”.

## Inhalants

Some inhalants include psycho-active chemicals that produce a variety of effects. Others exert their major effect by blocking the passage of oxygen to the brain.

**Examples:** Volatile substances (glue, paint, gasoline); Aerosols (hair spray, insecticides); anesthetics (nitrous oxide, ether, chloroform).

**Indicators:** Disorientation; confusion; slurred speech; nausea; residue on face, hands, clothing; odor of substance; bloodshot, watery eyes; lack of muscle control; flushed face; intense headache; non-communicative.

**Eye Indicators:** HGN usually present; vertical nystagmus possible; pupil size usually normal.

**Method of Administration:** Insufflation (snorting).

**Overdose Signs:** Coma

## Narcotic Analgesics

Narcotic analgesics are highly addictive pain control medications which will produce withdrawal signs and symptoms when the drug is stopped after chronic administration.

**Examples:** Morphine; heroin; codeine; demerol; methadone; many other opium derivatives and synthetic opiates.

**Indicators:** “On the nod”; droopy eyelids (ptosis); depressed reflexes; dry mouth; facial itching; low, raspy speech; fresh puncture marks; euphoria; track marks.

**Eye Indicators:** No nystagmus present; pupils severely constricted.

**Method of Administration:** Injected; oral; smoked; insufflation (snorting).

**Overdose Signs:** Slow shallow breathing; cool, clammy skin; coma; convulsions.

## PCP

PCP is a powerful anesthetic. However, it also causes bizarre and often violent behavior.

**Examples:** PCP; Angel Dust.

**Indicators:** Perspiration; repetitive speech; confusion; possibly violent and combative; blank stare; incomplete verbal responses; muscle rigidity; warm to the touch; increased pain threshold; cyclic behavior; chemical odor; “moon walking”.

**Eye Indicators:** HGN present with very early onset and very distinct jerking; vertical nystagmus present; resting nystagmus possible; pupil size is usually normal.

**Method of Administration:** Smoked; oral; insufflation (snorting) injected; eye drops.

**Overdose Signs:** Long, intense “trip”.



## Party Drugs

**MDMA** (3, 4-methylenedioxyamphetamine)

*Street Names:* Ecstasy, XTC, E, X, and Adam

**Ketamine**

*Street Names:* K, Special K, and Cat Valium

**GHB**

*Street Names:* Liquid Ecstasy, Soap, Easy Lay, Boy, Grievous Bodily Harm, Liquid X, and Goop

**Rohypnol** (Flunitrazepam)

*Street Names:* Roofies, Rophies, Roche, Forget-me Pill, Circles, Mexican Valium, Rib, Roach-2, Ropies, Rope, Ropies, Ruffies, and Roaches

**Nexus** (2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-ethylamine)

*Street Names:* Venus, Bromo, Nexus, 2CB, Spectrum, BDMPEA, Toonies, and MFT