



Inner City Youth Golfers' Incorporated

“Drug Terminology”

A drug is a chemical substance, such as a narcotic or hallucinogen that affects the central nervous system, causing changes in behavior and often addiction.

A drug is a chemical substance that affects the processes of the mind or body; any chemical compound used in the diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of disease or other abnormal condition; a substance used recreationally for its effects on the central nervous system, such as a narcotic.

A drug is a substance used in the diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of a disease or as a component of a medication, such a substance as recognized or defined by the US Food and Drug Administration.

A designer drug is a new drug of abuse similar in action to an older abused drug and usually created by making a small chemical modification in the older one.

A mind-altering drug is one that produces an altered state of consciousness.

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) is any of a large, chemically heterogeneous group of drugs that inhibit the enzyme [cyclooxygenase](#), resulting in decreased synthesis of [prostaglandin](#) and [thromboxane](#) precursors; they have [analgesic](#), [antipyretic](#), and [antiinflammatory](#) actions.

An orphan drug is one that has limited commercial appeal because of the rarity of the condition it is used to treat.

A psychoactive drug , psychotropic drug can be found by clicking onto [substance](#).

Controlled drug - availability and use of the drug is controlled by law. The control is at various levels of severity depending on the degree of danger associated with the uncontrolled use of each drug.

Drug abuse - an excessive or improper use of drugs, especially through self-administration for nonmedical purposes. This term has increased significance because of the enactment of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, which replaces the Harrison Narcotic Act.

Drug dependence - a physical or psychologic state in which a person displays withdrawal symptoms if drug use is halted suddenly; can lead to addiction.

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) - the federal agency charged with monitoring use and abuse of narcotics. It provides the drug schedules used to determine the addiction potential of dental drugs.

Drug tolerance - the body's ability to increasingly withstand the effects of the substance being used, thereby requiring larger quantities of said substance in order to bring about the desired result.

Drugs, nonofficial - the drugs that are not listed in the United States Pharmacopeia (U.S.P.) or the National Formulary (N.F.).

Drugs, official - the drugs listed in the U.S.P. or N.F.

Drugs, over-the-counter (OTC) - the drugs that may be purchased without a prescription. Sometimes called nonlegend drugs because the label does not bear the prescription legend required on all drugs that may be dispensed only on prescription.

Drugs, proprietary - the drugs that are patented or controlled by a private organization or manufacturer.

Drugs, psychoactive - the drugs or other agents that have the capacity to become habit forming because of their influence on mood, behavior, or conscious thought; may be therapeutic or recreational.

Additional Alcohol And Drug Abuse Terminology

Downers: Barbiturates, tranquilizers, alcohol and depressants.

Drug Misuse: Use of any drug (legal or illegal) for a medical or recreational purpose when other alternatives are available, practical or warranted, or when drug use endangers either the user or others with whom he or she may interact.

Drug Tolerance: A state of progressively decreased responsiveness to a drug.

Dual-Diagnosis: Generally used to describe the condition of mental patients who are also addicted to a mind altering drug.

DUI: Driving Under the Influence of alcohol or an illicit substance - any substance, licit or illicit, if it impairs the driving function

DWI: Driving While Intoxicated.

Hallucination: Perception of objects or experience of sensations with no real external cause. Can be auditory, visual, etc.

Hallucinogen: Chemical substance which can distort perceptions to induce delusions or hallucinations.

Inhalant: Volatile substance that is introduced into the body through the lungs.

Illicit Drugs: Drugs whose use, possession, or sale is illegal.

Intoxication: Literally, a state of being poisoned or drugged; a condition produced by use (abuse) of toxic drugs, alcohol, barbiturates, and so forth.

Metabolism (of drugs): All the chemical and physical reactions that the body carries out to prepare a drug for excretion.

Morphine: Major sedative and pain-relieving drug found in opium, being approximately 10% of the crude opium exudate.

Methadone: A synthetically produced, long-acting opiate (trademark Dolophine).

Narcotic: A drug having the power to produce a state of sleep or drowsiness and to relieve pain with the potential of being dependence producing.

Nicotine: The main active ingredient of tobacco. Extremely toxic and causing irritation of lung tissues, constriction of blood vessels, increased blood pressure and heart rate, and, in general, central nervous system stimulation.

Opiate: Any substance, natural or synthetic, that is related in action to morphine and binds to the same, or some of the same, receptors. Some writers use it just to mean opium, morphine, codeine, and heroin - the natural ingredients of the poppy and their derivatives, excluding the synthetic narcotic analgesics.

Over-the-Counter Drugs: Drugs legally sold without a prescription.

Pep pills: amphetamines.

Pharmacology: The branch of science that deals with the study of drugs and their action on living systems.

Prescription Drugs: A controlled drug available only by the order of a licensed physician, P.A. or nurse Practitioners' prescription.

Psychedelic: Mind-manifesting group of drugs producing a mental state of great calm and intensely pleasurable perception.

Psychoactive Drug: Any chemical substance that alters mood or behavior as a result of alterations in the functioning of the brain.

Psychotropic Drug: Drug that acts on psychic mood behavior or experience.

Psychological Dependence: A compulsion to use a drug for its pleasurable effects. Such dependence may lead to a compulsion to misuse a drug. A craving and compulsion to use a drug that is psychologically rather than physiologically based, e.g., compulsive gambling is a purely psychological dependence: a similar effect may come from drug use.

Psychopharmacology: The study of the effects of drugs on mood, sensation, consciousness, or other psychological or behavioral functions.

Recidivism: Return or relapse to a type of behavior, such as drug taking.

Rehabilitate: To restore to effectiveness or normal life by training etc., esp. after imprisonment or illness; to restore to former privileges or reputation or a proper condition. Derivative (rehabilitative adj.; rehabilitation n.[medieval Latin: rehabilitare (as re-, habilitate)])

Relapse: Referring to alcoholism, a recurrence of symptoms of the disease after a period of sobriety.

Relapse Prevention: A therapeutic process for interrupting behaviors, beliefs and self talk that lead to life style dysfunction.

Reversed Tolerance: State produced by a particular drug, process, or individual, such that lower dosages of the same drug produce the same amount and quality of the desired or observed effect that previously was observed only with higher dosages.

Steroids: Any of a group of compounds (e.g., sex hormones) having the carbon atom ring structure of the steroids. A steroid is any of a group of solid, cyclic unsaturated alcohols, such as cholesterol, found in plant and animal tissue.

Stimulant: Any of several drugs that act on the central nervous system to produce excitation, alertness and wakefulness. Medical uses include the treatment of hyperkinesis and narcolepsy.

Straight: Not using drugs; not intoxicated with drugs or under their influence.

Substance Abuse: Refers to overeating, cigarette smoking, alcohol abuse, or drug abuse.

Synergism: Effect of a combination of drugs taken simultaneously, which is greater than the sum of the effects of the same drugs when taken separately.

Tolerance: Condition in which a person must keep increasing the dosage of a drug to maintain the same effect. Tolerance develops with the barbiturates, amphetamines and related compounds, and opiates.

Toxicity: Degree of poisonous ness: any substance in excessive amounts can act as a poison or toxin. With drugs, the margin between the dosage that produces beneficial effects and the dosage that produces toxic or poisonous effects varies with the drug and the person receiving it.

Tranquilizers: (major) Drugs used to relieve symptoms of severe psychosis (for example, Thorazine); (minor) Psychoactive drugs with sedative and antianxiety effect; also used as anticonvulsants and muscle relaxants (an example is Valium).

Ups or Uppers: Stimulants; amphetamines.

Values: Assumptions, convictions, or beliefs about the manner in which people should behave and the principles that should govern behavior.

Withdrawal Syndrome: The group of reactions or behavior that follows abrupt cessation of the use of a drug upon which the body has become dependent. May include anxiety, insomnia, DTs, perspiration, hot flashes, nausea, dehydration, tremors, weakness, dizziness, convulsions, and psychotic behavior. If untreated in some individuals can be cause of death.

References: 1998 Medical Dictionary, Oxford University Press, © Market House Books Ltd 1998; Oxford Paperback Encyclopedia, © Oxford University Press 1998; The Oxford English Reference Dictionary, © Oxford University Press 1996; Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV™), © American Psychiatric Association 1994; Wilson, Dick, Guidelines for Alcohol/Drug Studies Programs Within Higher Education; Prepared for the California State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs; Revised March, 1995. AODA: Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse. Rehabilitation: The act of restoring to effectiveness or normal life by training etc.; to restore to former reputation or a proper condition. Finder: One that finds.