

Drugs

WORKBOOK

Name

Class

POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS

THROUGH THEIR EYES

What are the different types of drugs?

A prescription drug: is a pharmaceutical drug that legally requires a medical prescription to be dispensed. The prescription must be made out by a registered doctor, naming the person for whom it is intended, and the dose and frequency that the drug should be taken. Examples such as: sleeping tablets, anti-depressants, steroid creams, injected drugs and insulin.

Over the counter drugs: these are medicines that are sold directly to a consumer without the requirement of a prescription. They are safe and effective when you follow the directions on the label. Examples such as: painkillers, cough mixture, anti-histamine tablets.

Legal highs: are substances designed to produce similar effects to illegal drugs, but have been created so that their chemical structure is different, to avoid them being classified as illegal.

Illegal drugs: are known as 'controlled' drugs. Illegal drugs cannot be manufactured and they cannot be bought or sold by anyone. Examples such as: cocaine, ketamine, amphetamines.

Drug Use What drugs do people use for non-medical purposes?

LEGAL: alcohol and nicotine (in cigarettes and vapes) You have to be 18 years old to buy either of these. If you are 16 or 17 years/accompanied by an adult, you can drink with a meal, but not buy beer, wine or cider.

CONTROLLED: diazepam, methylphenidate, dexamphetamine These are drugs that are prescribed by doctors for medical purposes. It is illegal to have or use these drugs if they were not prescribed for you. It is also illegal to give or sell these drugs to anyone else.

ILLEGAL: cocaine, heroin, marijuana It is against the law to make, have, use, or provide/sell these drugs to other people.

Alcohol and nicotine are drugs,
how might they lead some people to go on to try other drugs?

THROUGH THEIR EYES

There are a number of offences in law with regard to controlled/illegal drugs:

- Unlawful production is committed when a suspect has some identifiable participation in the process of producing an illegal drug, by making it, growing it or any other method. If it can be proved that the production of the drugs is for onward distribution, then the additional charge of intent to supply may be made.
- Intent to supply means that an individual is suspected of possessing a controlled/illegal drug, with the intention of giving the drug to another person. The charge covers the intent to give drugs to a friend for free and or to sell drugs for a profit.
- Unlawful supply is simply the act of passing a controlled/illegal drug from one person to another
- Unlawful possession means being caught with drugs, even if the drugs do not belong to the person caught or the person caught claims they did not know what they had was a controlled/illegal drug. The police have the power to stop, detain, and search people, on a 'reasonable suspicion' that they are in the possession of a controlled/illegal drug
- Import and export: importing refers to buying drugs from foreign sources and bringing them into the UK. Exporting refers to selling drugs which were obtained/made in the UK in foreign countries. Importing or exporting drugs is illegal.

Which offence is the most serious in your opinion?

Which offence is the most serious, in your opinion?

THROUGH THEIR EYES

The effects of alcohol and drugs a person's mental health

This will depend on a number of factors.

How can these factors make a person's mental health worse?

The alcohol or drugs taken: There will never be a guarantee about the strength or ingredients of the alcohol and drugs. It may be that the actual ingredients of the alcohol or drugs are stronger than the person thought. It could be that they contain harmful ingredients, which could be dangerous.

The amount that is taken: The harms from alcohol and drugs increase with the amount taken. Once a person has taken even a small amount, it is likely that their judgement about how much more they can safely manage, is affected. They may become reckless, lose control, and want to increase the effects.

How frequently alcohol and drugs has been taken: If a person is taking alcohol or drugs frequently, they may become used to the impact and want to take more to heighten that impact. They may assume that what they consumed didn't make them ill previously, so more alcohol or drugs will be the same. There is no guaranteed quality in alcohol and drugs.

How the person was feeling at the time: If someone has mental health problems and these are troubling them, they may hope the alcohol or drugs will make them feel better. It could well make them feel worse in unpredictable ways. This might cause them to have suicidal thoughts.

Who was present with the person and what they were doing: If the person is amongst other people who are drinking alcohol or taking drugs, they may be more likely to copy what others are doing. It will be less likely that the other people would be in a position to help them, if they become sick and need medical attention.

The environment in which the alcohol and drugs were taken: Alcohol and drug consumption amongst young people is likely to take happen in places away from public view, where there might be members of the public to help in an emergency.

Short-term effects include: happy, excitable, energetic, relaxed, sociable, tired, sad, anxious, impulsive, paranoid, out of control.

Long-term effects include: feeling you can't manage without the alcohol or drugs; it may make anxiety or depression feel worse when it's effects wear off; it may make the person feel physically ill.

From what Connor has said, do you think that his mental health is at risk? Say why.

THROUGH THEIR EYES

Safeguarding children and Child Protection

All organisations that work with or come into contact with children and young people (under 18 years) should have Safeguarding policies and procedures, to ensure that every child, regardless of their age, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex, or sexual orientation, has a right to equal protection from harm.

Setting up and following good Safeguarding policies and procedures means children are safe from adults and other children, who might pose a risk. This includes voluntary and community organisations, faith groups, private sector providers, as well as schools, hospitals and sports clubs.

What is Safeguarding?

Safeguarding is action taken to promote the welfare of children/protect them from harm.

- protecting children from abuse and maltreatment
- preventing harm to children's health or development
- ensuring children grow up with the provision of safe and effective care
- taking action to enable all children and young people to have the best outcomes.

Child Protection is part of the Safeguarding process. It focuses on protecting any individual children who are identified as suffering or likely to suffer significant harm. This includes Child Protection procedures which detail how to respond to concerns about a child.

What is the role of a Safeguarding Lead?

The Designated Safeguarding Lead is the point of contact for anyone in an organisation, a person who is concerned about a child. The role is also responsible for leading on:

- Safeguarding policies and procedures
- Training and development of staff
- Receiving concerns about a child and reporting these
- Storing and retaining child protection records following the organisation's policies and procedures.

What is the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)?

This is a service which provides a link between schools, GPs, the Police, Ambulance service, and Social Care. This makes it possible to share information between services so that risks to children and young people can be identified at an early stage. They assess risks and make decisions on what to do to protect a child that has been referred to them. Their assessment is based on information from children, families and voluntary and professional services.

Who is responsible for Safeguarding?

Everyone in society. Does this include you? Give an example.

THROUGH THEIR EYES

What is a caution?

"You do not have to say anything. But it may harm your defence if you do not mention when questioned something which you later rely on in court. Anything you do say may be given in evidence."

If the police have enough evidence to convict you, and you admit to the crime, they may offer you a caution.

If you accept it, then you are agreeing that you are guilty. You also won't get the chance to defend yourself in court.

If you are offered a caution, you do have the right to refuse it. In that case, the police may decide to pass it to the CPS (Crown Prosecution service) instead, and you may be taken to court. This is a more stressful and time-consuming process, but it does give you the opportunity to defend yourself in court.

A caution is not a conviction, but comes with similar consequences. It does go on your criminal record. Cautions may result in fines or other rules for you to follow.

A caution is a warning, which is subject to disclosure for two years if you are a child, and for six years if you're an adult. Disclosure means that if you are asked if you have broken the law, you have to say so if you are asked within the disclosure period of time.

Cautions always remain on a person's record.

You may be asked to say on job applications whether you have been cautioned or have a criminal conviction.

Employers carry out regular criminal record checks, which contain cautions.

If you travel abroad, there may be some countries you are not allowed to visit. If you need to have a visa to go to a country of your choice, you will need to disclose if you have a criminal record. The disclosure period doesn't apply to visas.

What can Connor do now, to turn his life around?



choices

www.nhs.uk



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FRANK