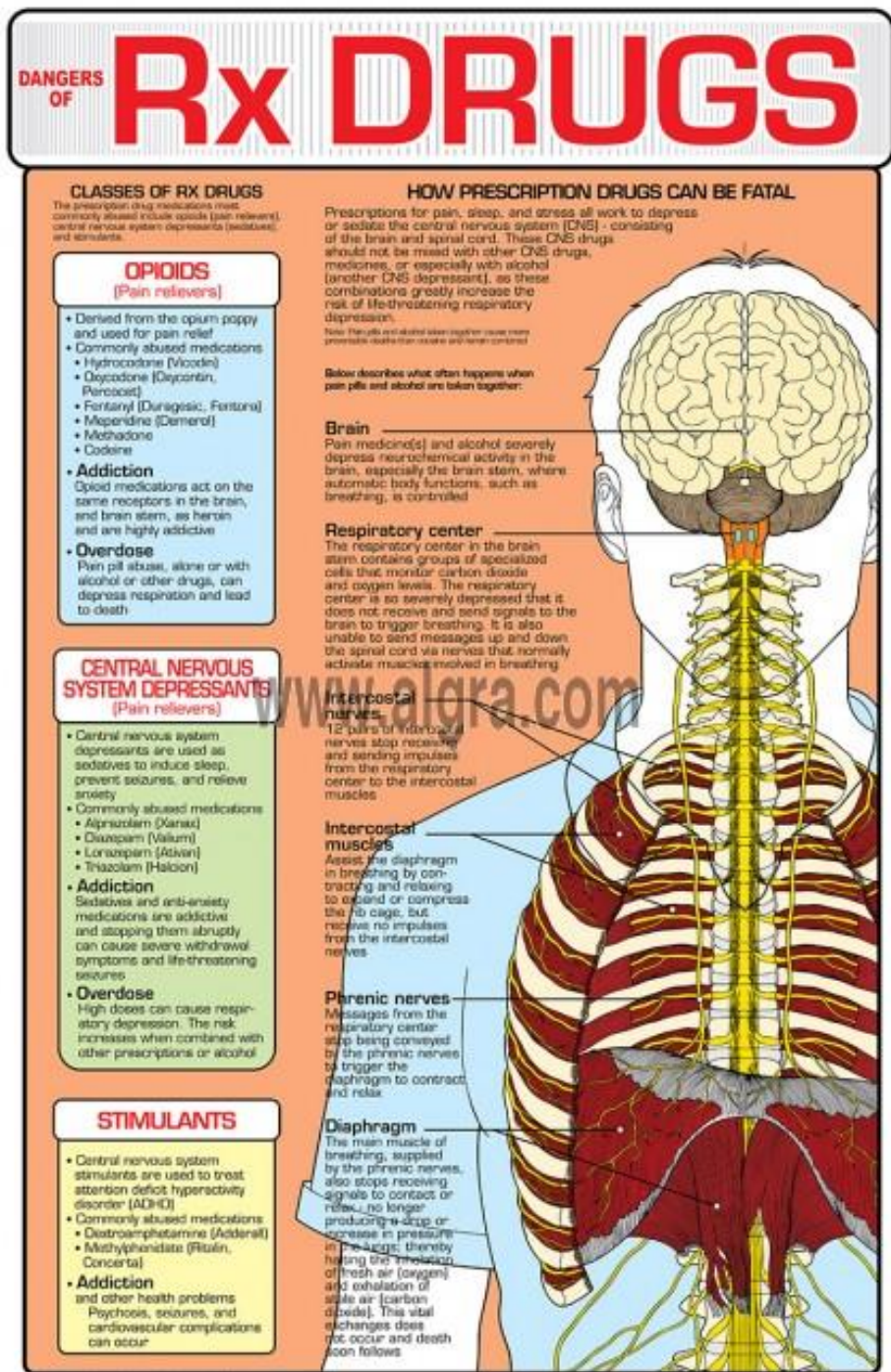


## Dangers of Prescription Drugs Chart– BA038

<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>◆ The Dangers of Prescription Drugs Poster displays 3 different classifications of prescription drugs and their harmful side effects when abused. The poster includes a detailed illustration of the effects of abusing drugs on the brain, spinal cord, nerves, lungs, and diaphragm. This poster is a great way for nurses and teachers to reference the harmful effects of abusing prescription drugs.</p>
<p><b>Details</b></p>	<p>1. Dimension: 24" x 36" 2. Material: gloss paper laminated with clear polyester both sides</p>
<p><b>Image</b></p>	 <p>The poster is titled "DANGERS OF Rx DRUGS" in large red letters. It is divided into three main sections: "CLASSES OF RX DRUGS", "HOW PRESCRIPTION DRUGS CAN BE FATAL", and a central anatomical diagram.</p> <p><b>CLASSES OF RX DRUGS</b> The prescription drug medications most commonly abused include opioids (pain relievers), central nervous system depressants (sedatives), and stimulants.</p> <p><b>OPIOIDS (Pain relievers)</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Derived from the opium poppy and used for pain relief</li> <li>Commonly abused medications: Hydrocodone (Vicodin), Oxycodone (Oxycontin, Percocet), Fentanyl (Duragesic, Fentora), Meperidine (Demerol), Methadone, Codeine</li> <li><b>Addiction:</b> Opioid medications act on the same receptors in the brain, and brain stem, as heroin and are highly addictive</li> <li><b>Overdose:</b> Pain pill abuse, alone or with alcohol or other drugs, can depress respiration and lead to death</li> </ul> </p> <p><b>CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSANTS (Pain relievers)</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central nervous system depressants are used as sedatives to induce sleep, prevent seizures, and relieve anxiety</li> <li>Commonly abused medications: Alprazolam (Xanax), Clonazepam (Klonopin), Lorazepam (Ativan), Triazolam (Halcion)</li> <li><b>Addiction:</b> Sedatives and anti-anxiety medications are addictive and stopping them abruptly can cause severe withdrawal symptoms and life-threatening seizures</li> <li><b>Overdose:</b> High doses can cause respiratory depression. The risk increases when combined with other prescriptions or alcohol</li> </ul> </p> <p><b>STIMULANTS</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central nervous system stimulants are used to treat attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)</li> <li>Commonly abused medications: Dextroamphetamine (Adderall), Methylphenidate (Ritalin, Concerta)</li> <li><b>Addiction:</b> and other health problems: Psychosis, seizures, and cardiovascular complications can occur</li> </ul> </p> <p><b>HOW PRESCRIPTION DRUGS CAN BE FATAL</b> Prescriptions for pain, sleep, and stress all work to depress or sedate the central nervous system (CNS) - consisting of the brain and spinal cord. These CNS drugs should not be mixed with other CNS drugs, medicines, or especially with alcohol (another CNS depressant), so these combinations greatly increase the risk of life-threatening respiratory depression. <i>Note: Pain pills and alcohol when taken together cause more pronounced effects than either used alone.</i></p> <p><i>Below describes what often happens when pain pills and alcohol are taken together:</i></p> <p><b>Brain</b> Pain medicine(s) and alcohol severely depress neurochemical activity in the brain, especially the brain stem, where automatic body functions, such as breathing, is controlled.</p> <p><b>Respiratory center</b> The respiratory center in the brain stem contains groups of specialized cells that monitor carbon dioxide and oxygen levels. The respiratory center is so severely depressed that it does not receive and send signals to the brain to trigger breathing. It is also unable to send messages up and down the spinal cord via nerves that normally activate muscles involved in breathing.</p> <p><b>Intercostal nerves</b> 12 pairs of intercostal nerves stop receiving and sending impulses from the respiratory center to the intercostal muscles.</p> <p><b>Intercostal muscles</b> As the diaphragm is breathing by contracting and relaxing to expand or compress the rib cage, but receive no impulses from the intercostal nerves.</p> <p><b>Phrenic nerves</b> Messages from the respiratory center stop being conveyed by the phrenic nerves to trigger the diaphragm to contract and relax.</p> <p><b>Diaphragm</b> The main muscle of breathing, supplied by the phrenic nerves, also stops receiving signals to contract or relax, no longer producing a drop or increase in pressure in the lungs; thereby halting the intakes of fresh air (oxygen) and exhalation of stale air (carbon dioxide). This vital exchanges does not occur and death soon follows.</p>