

Complete the following as you watch the Slides Presentation, "Brain and Drugs - Part 1"

1. Name six things the frontal lobe controls:
 - a. .
 - b. .
 - c. .
 - d. .
 - e. .
 - f. .
2. During what time period in a person's life is the development of the frontal lobe the greatest?
3. What part of the brain is the survival part of the brain ("fight or flight")?
 - a. .
4. What is the name of the specialized cells that receive sensory input from the external world and transform and relay electrical signals to the brain?
 - a. .
5. What is the name of the chemical messengers that cross the synapse to pass the signal to the next neuron?
 - a. .
6. Write the name of the neurotransmitter that corresponds to the function:
 - a. Fight or flight -
 - b. Pleasure -
 - c. Mood -
 - d. Calming -
 - e. Memory -
 - f. Euphoria -
7. Name two things our brains love.
8. Name one thing our brains hate.
9. What type of drugs excite neural activity in the brain and speed up body functions?
10. Name six stimulants.
11. Stimulants target the brain's reward center by flooding the circuit with which neurotransmitter?
12. When a user has to take more and more of a drug to produce the dopamine high, the effect is known as what?
13. Meth can cause paranoid, bizarre, and violent behaviors. Name one bizarre behavior.
14. Ecstasy can cause hyperthermia which is...

15. True or false: stimulants kill brain cells responsible for emotions; therefore, users can lose the ability to feel emotions and desires permanently.

16. Depressants

- a. Drugs that lower neurotransmission levels; depress or reduce arousal or stimulation; slow down body's central nervous system
- b. Examples
 - i. Ecstasy (2nd phase)
 - ii. Alcohol
 - iii. Xanax
 - iv. Sedatives
 - v. Rohypnol

17. Hallucinogens

- a. Interfere with and distort senses
- b. Examples
- c. Serotonin (mood, behavior, perception)

18. Marijuana

- a. Depressant / Hallucinogen
- b. Addictive
- c. Gateway drug
- d. Amotivational Syndrome

19. Narcotics

- a. Some relieve pain, some depressants, some antidepressants
- b. Oxycodone (oxycontin), hydrocodone (vicodin), heroin, morphine, xanax
- c. Highly addictive

20. Ritalin and Adderall - used for ADHD; can be dangerous if abused

21. Heroin

- a. Processed from morphine, a natural derivative of the poppy
- b. Sudden surge of pleasure followed by slow down (drowsy) and disorientation
- c. High doesn't last very long; highly addictive - addiction develops rapidly
- d. Danger - addition of fentanyl (50x stronger than heroin, can kill instantaneously)

22. Biological Risk Factors

- a. Born with disability
- b. Exposure to drugs in utero
- c. Head injury or trauma

23. Individual / Peer Risk Factors

- a. Aggressive behavior
- b. Antisocial
- c. Poor grades

24. Family Risk Factors

- a. Don't get along with family
- b. Real emotions/issues aren't talked about
- c. Around violence (verbal or physical)

25. Community Risk Factors

- a. Around gangs or drug dealing
- b. Drugs easily accessible
- c. Unemployment
- d. Poverty

26. Protective Factors

- a. Positive self talk
- b. Positive self esteem
- c. Anger management skills
- d. Can think clearly about problems and come up with solutions
- e. Care about education
- f. Choose friends who don't use/abuse
- g. Recognize consequences of choices

27. Mr. Salzer (Guest speaker, audiologist)

- a. Outer ear, middle ear, inner ear
- b. Ear structures convert mechanical (movement) energy into electrical impulses that are sent to brain
- c. Stapes - smallest bone in human body
- d. Cochlea - fluid-filled structure; drugs can negatively affect this
- e. Don't use Q-tips!