

**Unit 3 Part 1: Substance Abuse Worksheet**  
**Online Assignment (1H)**  
**Due 6/12/2023 by 0800**

Mira Sweat

**Directions:** Use Chapter 14 in the textbook to fill in the spaces provided with the most common examples and symptoms of substance-related disorders of which the nurse should be aware. Place your completed assignment in the “Unit 3 Part 1: Substance Abuse Worksheet” Dropbox by **0800 on 6/12/2023.**

*In order to receive full credit (1-hour class time) for this assignment, it must be completed in its entirety by the due date/time assigned. Any assignment not completed in its entirety will result in missed class time.*

Drug	Symptoms of Use	Symptoms of Intoxication	Symptoms of Withdrawal
<b>CNS Depressants</b>	Relaxation, loss of inhibitions, lack of concentration, drowsiness, slurred speech, sleep	Aggressiveness, impaired judgement, impaired attention, irritability, euphoria, depression, emotional lability, slurred speech, incoordination, unsteady gait, nystagmus, flushed face	Tremors, n/v, malaise, weakness, tachycardia, sweating, elevated BP, anxiety, depressed mood, irritability, hallucinations, headache, insomnia, seizures
<b>CNS Stimulants</b>	Hyperactivity, agitation, euphoria, insomnia, loss of appetite, restlessness, increased pulse, talkative, decreased ability to think clearly, chest pain	Euphoria, fighting, grandiosity, hypervigilance, psychomotor agitation, impaired judgement, tachycardia, elevated BP, pupillary dilation, perspiration or chills, n/v, hallucinations, delirium	Depression, anxiety, irritability, fatigue, insomnia or hypersomnia, psychomotor agitation, paranoid or SI, apathy, social withdrawal
<b>Opioids</b>	Euphoria, lethargy, drowsiness, lack of motivation, constricted pupils	Clinically significant problematic behavioral or psychological changes that develop shortly after opioid use. Symptoms include initial euphoria followed by apathy, dysphoria, psychomotor agitation or retardation, and impaired judgement.	Syndrome of symptoms that develops after cessation of or reduction in heavy and prolonged use of an opiate or related substance. Symptoms include dysphoric mood, n/v, muscle aches, lacrimation or rhinnea, pupillary dilation, piloerection, sweating, diarrhea, yawning, fever, and insomnia. With drugs like heroin, these can set in 6-8 hrs after last dose

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		<p>Physical symptoms include pupillary constriction (dilation w/overdose), drowsiness, slurred speech, and impairment in attention or memory.</p> <p>Severe opioid intoxication can lead to respiratory depression, coma, and death</p>	<p>and subside in 5-10 days, longer acting drugs are 1-3 days after last dose, peak in 4-6 days, and subside in 14-21 days, ultra-short acting begin in 8-12 hours and subside in 4-5 days.</p>
<b>Hallucinogens</b>	<p>Visual hallucinations, disorientation, confusion, paranoid delusions, euphoria, anxiety, panic, increased pulse</p>	<p>Symptoms develop during or shortly after use. Maladaptive behavioral or psychological changes included marked anxiety or depression, ideas of reference, fear of losing one's mind, paranoid ideation, and impaired judgement.</p> <p>Perceptual changes occur when the individual is fully awake and alert and include intensification of perceptions, hallucinations, and synesthesia.</p> <p>Tachycardia, hypertension, sweating, blurred vision, papillary dilation, and tremors can also occur</p>	<p>None</p>
<b>Cannabinols</b>	<p>Relaxation, talkative, lowered inhibitions, euphoria, mood swings</p>	<p>Presence of clinically significant behavioral or psychological changes that develop during or shortly after cannabis use.</p> <p>Symptoms include impaired motor coordination, euphoria, anxiety, a sensation of</p>	<p>Syndrome of symptoms that occurs upon cessation of cannabis use that has been heavy and prolonged.</p> <p>Symptoms occur within a week following cessation of use and may include irritability, anger, aggression, nervousness, restlessness, anxiety, sleep difficulty, decreased appetite or</p>

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		<p>slowed time, impaired judgement and memory, and social withdrawal. Physical symptoms include conjunctival injection (red eyes), increased appetite, dry mouth, and tachycardia. Cannabis intoxication delirium is marked by significant cognitive impairment and difficulty performing tasks. Higher doses also impair LOC</p>	<p>weight loss, depressed mood, physical symptoms such as abdominal pain, tremors, sweating, fever, chills, or headache.</p>
<b>Inhalants</b>	<p>Reach CNS rapidly, rapid excitation followed by drowsiness, incoordination, disinhibition</p>	<p>Like alcohol intoxication, symptoms include dizziness, ataxia, euphoria, excitation, disinhibition, nystagmus, blurred vision, double vision, slurred speech, hypoactive reflexes, psychomotor retardation, lethargy, generalized muscle weakness, stupor or coma (higher doses)</p>	<p>Mild withdrawal symptoms may occur with chronic, long-term use. Symptoms include restlessness, n/v, runny nose and watery eyes, poor attention and concentration, and mood changes</p>