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

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
CNS Depressants	General depressant effect, Effects sleep and dreaming, decrease the amount of time sleeping that is spent dreaming. Respiratory depression. Cardiovascular effects, hypotension. Renal function, by reducing the amount of urine output. Hepatic effects, additional liver damage, as well as increase in liver enzyme inhibiting the metabolism of other drugs. Body temp., decrease in body temp in large doses. Sexual function, at first an increase in libido, then followed by a decrease.	Inappropriate sexual or aggressive behavior, mood lability, impaired judgement, or impaired social or occupational functioning. Slurred speech, incoordination, unsteady gait, nystagmus, impairment in attention or memory, and stupor or coma.	Autonomic hyperactivity such as sweating or pulse rate greater than 100. Increased hand tremor, insomnia, nausea or vomiting, hallucinations, illusions, depersonalization, psychomotor agitation, anxiety, grand mal seizures, and delirium.
CNS Stimulants	Excite the entire nervous system. CNS effects are tremor, restlessness, anorexia, insomnia, agitation, and increased motor activity. Increase systolic and diastolic blood pressure, increased heart rate, cardiac arrhythmias. Constipation, anorexia, increase in sexual urges.	Produces maladaptive behavioral and psychological changes during or shortly after use of these drugs. Hypervigilance, interpersonal sensitivity, anxiety, tension, or anger. Pupillary dilation, elevated or lower blood	Often referred to as "crashing". Symptoms include fatigue, cramps, depression, headaches, and nightmares. Flu-like symptoms, weight gain, dysphoric mood, irritability, difficulty concentrating.

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		pressure, perspiration or chills, nausea, and vomiting.	
Opioids	Euphoria, mood changes, mental clouding, drowsiness, pain reduction, pupillary constriction, nausea, vomiting, stomach, and intestinal tone are increased, hypotension, cardiac dysrhythmias, and death, decrease in sexual function, diminished libido, erectile dysfunction, delayed ejaculation, impotence, and orgasm failure.	Initial euphoria followed by apathy, dysphoria, psychomotor agitation or retardation, and impaired judgement. Physical symptoms include pupillary constriction, or dilation due to anoxia from severe overdose, drowsiness, slurred speech, and impairment in attention or memory.	Dysphoric mood, nausea or vomiting, muscle aches, lacrimation or rhinorrhea, pupillary dilation, piloerection, sweating, diarrhea, yawning, fever, and insomnia.
Hallucinogens	Nausea, vomiting, chills, pupil dilation, increased pulse, blood pressure, temperature, mild dizziness, trembling, loss of appetite, insomnia, sweating, slowing of respirations, elevation in blood sugar, heightened response to color, texture, sounds, and body awareness. Distortion of vision, sense of slowing of time, all feeling magnified, fear of losing control, paranoia, panic, euphoria, bliss.	Marked anxiety or depression, ideas of reference, fear of losing one's mind, paranoid ideation, and impaired judgement, "Panic reactions" -bad trip. Paranoia and acute psychosis may be evident. "flashback" – transient and spontaneous repetition of previous LSD induced experience that occurs without taking the substance.	Does not lead to physical addiction or withdrawal however tolerance for these drugs build up over time and can have serious effects on the body.
Cannabinols	Tachycardia, orthostatic hypotension, elevate blood pressure, Laryngitis, bronchitis, cough, and hoarseness, decrease sperm	Impaired motor coordination, euphoria, anxiety, a sensation of slowed time, impaired judgement and memory, and social withdrawal. Physical	Irritability, anger, aggression, nervousness, restlessness, anxiety, sleep difficulty, decreased appetite or weight loss, depressed mood, physical

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	count, motility, suppression of ovulation, disruption in menstrual cycles, euphoria, relaxed inhibitions, disorientation, depersonalization, and relaxation, tremors, muscle rigidity, and conjunctival redness.	symptoms include red eyes, increased appetite, dry mouth, and tachycardia. Panic reactions such as acute psychosis.	symptoms, such as abdominal pain, tremors, sweating, fever, chills, or headache.
Inhalants	Initially create a rapid excitation followed by drowsiness, incoordination, and disinhibition. Ataxia, ototoxicity, encephalopathy, parkinsonism, severe mental illnesses, anxiety, and psychotic disorders.	Dizziness, ataxia, euphoria, excitation, disinhibition, nystagmus, blurred vision, double vision, slurred speech, hypoactive reflexes, psychomotor retardation, lethargy, generalized muscle weakness, stupor, coma.	Restlessness, nausea, vomiting, runny nose, watery eyes, poor attention and concentration, and mood changes.