

The Facts About Methamphetamine "Meth"

No matter how far you've gone down the wrong road, you can always turn back.

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Methamphetamine

"Meth"

1. Laboratory man-made stimulus drug
2. It is a white, bitter-tasting powder.
3. Sometimes it's made into a white pill or a shiny, white or clear rock called **Crystal**.
4. **Meth is addictive**



Methamphetamine is classified as a Schedule II drug

High potential for abuse

Considered dangerous

Against the Law

Methamphetamine Short-Term Effects

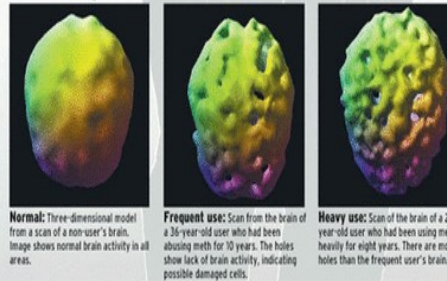
- lack of appetite
- fast heart rate and irregular heartbeat
- higher blood pressure
- higher body temperature
- euphoria, or a "high" feeling



(NIDA)

Holes in the brain show lack of brain activity, indicating possible damaged brain cells.

Brain damage from meth use



Normal: Three-dimensional model from a scan of a non-user's brain. Image shows normal brain activity in all areas.

Frequent use: Scan from the brain of a 36-year-old user who had been abusing meth for 10 years. The holes show lack of brain activity, indicating possible damaged cells.

Heavy use: Scan of the brain of a 28-year-old user who had been using meth heavily for eight years. There are more holes than the frequent user's brain.

Methamphetamine Long-Term Effects

- Addiction
- Extreme weight loss
- Anxiety and confusion
- Problems sleeping
- Mood swings
- Severe dental problems, known as "meth mouth"
- Violent behavior
- Psychosis (hearing, seeing, or feeling things that are not there)
- Skin sores caused by scratching
- Problems with thinking, emotion, and memory
- Paranoia—unreasonable distrust of others



(NIDA)

1 is Too Many and Preventable



144 people in Circuit One in 2019 died from or with Methamphetamine in their body.

Resources or Information

For More Information:

CDAC 850-434-2724

www.cdac.info

www.drugabuse.gov

CDAC is sponsored in part by Northwest Florida Health Network and the Florida Department of Children and Families and is a United Way Partner



"METH" Pregnancy & Baby

Available research indicates:

1. Increased rates of premature delivery
2. Placental abruption
3. Small size head
4. Lethargy
5. Heart and brain abnormalities
6. Poor quality of movement
7. Delayed motor development
8. Attention impairments
9. Cognitive & behavioral issues
10. Difficulties with self-control & executive function

