TO Methamphetamine first achieved notoriety in the 1960's and 70's. Methamphetamines are the souped-up the last three years, the death count making it potentially much more deadly n the 1980's drug traffickers brought ICE, the most potent free-base form

Nothing ruins your chances in life quite like...

If you or someone you know uses METH... get help. Quitting meth is a slow and difficult process. The addict needs the assistance of a drug treatment facility. Have the addict call or visit a treatment center nearby, or if they refuse, call one for them. Every day with a meth addiction takes a person further from a cure and closer to death.

...a damaged mind and body.



For more information contact the
Public Information Office
IGCN - 100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2259
www.state.in.us/isp
ISP Methamphetamine Hotline
1-800-453-4756

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methamphetamine

Where does Methamphetamine come from?

Methamphetamine is produced in makeshift underground laboratories. The people making the drug usually have no scientific background and manufacture it dangerously. There is no way to know how strong the meth is on the street, or even what is actually in it. Doctors have reported cases of people whose throats were severely burned by meth that was cut with Drano.

What is Methamphetamine and how does it affect the body?

adrenaline, but with deadly side effects. Once in the body, meth quickly affects A more potent form of amphetamine, METH can be either smoked, eaten, snorted or injected. Meth's effect on the body is similar to that of the natural chemical the central nervous system, speeding up the heart and increasing blood pressure uncontrollably. While the high from one hit of crack lasts about ICE, can produce a high for up to 24 hours. And users on a "run" or a 15-20 minutes, a meth high can last for hours. Smoking the rock form, "marathon" without eating or sleeping. , taking meth hits every few hours, go for days on end

functioning. After a while, meth's presence in the brain forces neurons to release an enzyme that destroys the extra dopamine, as well as the brain's ability to produce dopamine. the brain's natural chemistry. Translation: brain damage. Prolonged use of meth results in a permanent altering of natural chemical that makes you feel good and is vital to normal brain Meth is highly addictive. Meth causes the brain to release dopamine, a

it doesn't seem loud. drug each time to reach the same high. It's like mine. This means that a user will need more of the The body also builds up a tolerance for methamphetato high volume music after a while

Some may sleep for As the effects of the drug wear off, users experience a severe "crash".

time, but most long periods of "tweaking" or experience

"methamphet-

amine psychosis[†], a condition similar to schizophrenia. They turn paranoid, delusional and strike out aggressively at those around them and themselves. They may also have fevers of up to 108°, which can also cause permanent brain damage. With continued use, the "crashes" get worse and worse.

beds, if they're not already dead Eventually, chronic users wind up lying like vegetables in hospital

 $\mathsf{Myth}^{\mathsf{Using}}$ meth will give you lots

Fact

Meth dangerously increases your heart rate and blood pressure. The extra energy leads to convulsions and tremors, stroke heart attack, coma or death.

Meth is safer than heroin and cocaine.

Meth is more harmful than cocaine and heroin. It is highly accessible and cheaper to produce, with side effects that are just as deadly.

Myth Meth will help you lose weight

term side effects? are the shor

- A false sense of well-being
- Convulsions, twitching and je
- Aggressive behavior Increased heart rate
- Increased muscle ten
- grinding of teeth
- Stimulation of · Constriction o the adrenal gla
- Rise in blood blood vessels
- pressure
- Impaired spe
- · Dry, itchy sl
- ·Loss of ap
- Hallucina Acne, e
- Paran e inso

long-term effe What are the

- Mainutrition
- Liver damage
- Brain damage
- · Severe weight loss
- Fatal kidney and lung

disorders

- Permanent psychologic · Insomnia
- problems
- Lowered resistance
- · Stroke to illness
- · Coma

· Death