

## Drug dangers

### The dangers of drugs and of mis-reporting

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##### Dangers of mis-reporting.

The aim of this media tool is to assist journalists in accurate reporting, not to censure and certainly not to down play the harm that drugs can do (see below). Being factual and evidence based is not to understate the dangers, rather it is central to ensuring we can tackle the problem properly.

Hyperbolic stories do not scare young people away from trying drugs as many may think, in fact evidence suggests that it may even achieve the opposite result. Research has also suggested that the prominence given to ecstasy related harm in the media, has, rather than encouraging young people not to experiment, simply switched their drug of choice from ecstasy to cocaine, a drug generally recognised as much more harmful. Scare stories may also cause parents to react in an inappropriate way to drug use, which can alienate young people and drive them further away from help.

Flawed reporting will also impact on whether people trust the media. If an individual's experience does not tally with the media portrayal, they will not only disregard that information, but will distrust all the information they are given. For example the amount of coverage given to ecstasy related deaths, coverage which does not tally with many young peoples' experiences, may mean young people are less willing to accept the media reporting on the longer term health implications of ecstasy.

Finally, mis-leading reporting may mean that individuals are not prepared for or knowledgeable about the real dangers of drugs and where these may come from. Young people may be quite ready to turn down the offer of drugs from the 'evil dealer at the school gates' but are they as prepared to resist initiation by close friends and members of their own family? Heroin users may feel safe if they know their dealer wouldn't cut heroin with ground glass, but this is not the real source of the problem, overdose or unsafe injecting being the main problems. Ecstasy users may test their pill and find it isn't cut with anything so worry less about following harm reduction information. But ecstasy contamination is not the source of most problems.

To summarise, misleading information, far from alleviating the problem may be making it worse and unnecessarily costing lives. Accurate reporting has the potential to make a positive difference.

##### Danger of Drugs

The dangers of drug use depend on drug, set and setting factors.

The drug aspect is everything connected with the drug and how it is used. The set aspect is everything connected with the person who is using the drugs. The setting aspect is about what the person is doing at the time, where they are, the environment they live in etc.

The basic principal is that drug dangers are the result of interactions between drug, set and setting.

##### The drug bit

Drugs are not all the same. Different drugs have different dangers associated with them.

Some drugs (such as alcohol, heroin and tranquillisers) have a sedative effect which slow down the way the body and brain function. They can have a numbing effect that produces drowsiness if a lot is taken. Other drugs (such as amphetamine, cocaine, crack and ecstasy) have a stimulant effect giving a rush of energy and making people more alert. A third group of drugs (such as LSD and magic mushrooms and to a lesser extent cannabis and ecstasy) have a hallucinogenic effect. This means they tend to alter the way the user feels, sees, hears, tastes or smells.

**Sedative** drugs like alcohol and heroin can lead to fatal overdose if a lot is taken. They can also affect co-ordination making accidents more likely. Use of sedatives can also lead to physical dependence and withdrawal symptoms, whereas others drugs, like cannabis, cannot.

**Stimulant** drugs can produce anxiety or panic attacks particularly if taken in large quantities. They can also be particularly dangerous for people who have heart or blood pressure problems.

**Hallucinogenic** drugs sometimes produce very disturbing experiences and may lead to erratic or dangerous behaviour by the user, especially if they are already unstable.

And of course some drugs are legal to use and others are not. Being arrested and getting a conviction can lead to all sorts of problems.

The dangers of drug use will also depend on:

- **How much is taken** The more that is taken the greater the danger. Taking too much of a sedative drug can lead to a fatal overdose. Taking a large dose of a stimulant drug can lead to panic attacks or even in extreme cases, psychotic behaviour (where all sense of reality is lost). Taking a large dose of a hallucinogenic drug may lead to disturbing experiences. Taking a high dose of many drugs can lead to a lack of co-ordination and increase the likelihood of accidents.
- **How often the drug is taken** The more often a drug is taken, the greater the risks to your health, particularly if the body hasn't had time to recover. With some drugs a tolerance can develop and more needs to be taken in order to keep getting an effect. If heavy, frequent use is followed by a period of non-use tolerance levels drop. Taking the same amount of drug needed with high tolerance levels can bring on an overdose, especially with drugs like heroin. Not all drugs produce tolerance. LSD has its own safeguard against tolerance. If it taken too frequently it just stops working. No matter how much is taken there will be no effect at all.
- **Drug mixtures** Combining drugs can produce unpredictable and sometimes dangerous effects. In particular, mixtures of sedative drugs can be very dangerous. Many reported drug overdoses involve mixtures of alcohol and tranquillisers or opiates.

## How a drug is taken

The method of use will influence the effect the drug has and its possible dangers. Injecting drugs has a very quick and intense effect. Snorting or inhaling drugs can also have a quick but slightly less intensive effect. Smoking drugs produces a slower, more subtle effect sometimes. The slowest effect of all is eating or drinking a drug.

Drug dangers also vary with the method used to take them:

- Injecting is particularly risky because it is difficult to know how much is being taken. Injection also carries the risk of infection by blood borne diseases if any injecting equipment is shared. Highest profile recently has been given to HIV, the virus that leads to AIDS, but there are also risks from Hepatitis B and C, another very serious blood borne disease.
- Eating or drinking a drug can be risky if people take a lot in one go. The effects tend to be slow but once they come on it is too late to do anything about it. Examples are drinking too much alcohol in a short space of time or eating a lump of cannabis. In such cases people can suddenly feel very drunk or stoned and become very disorientated.
- Snorting drugs like amphetamine or cocaine powder up the nose on a regular basis can lead to damage to the nasal membranes although this risk has sometimes been exaggerated. There are more or less dangerous ways of inhaling solvents such as glues, gases and aerosols. Squirting solvents into a large plastic bag and then placing the bag over the head has led to death by suffocation. Squirting aerosols or butane straight down the throat has led to deaths through freezing of the airways. Squirting onto a rag or small bag then inhaling is not as dangerous.
- Smoking a drug is a relatively less dangerous method of use although regular smoking can damage the respiratory system especially if the drug is smoked with tobacco, as is often the case with cannabis.

## The set

The effects and dangers of drugs are influenced by many things. Personal factors involving the person who is using the drugs can be just as important as the drugs being used.

The drug experience and the expectations of the user are important. Many young people experimenting with drugs for the first time will be unsure about what to do or what to expect. This ignorance and lack of experience can itself be dangerous.

The mental or psychological state of the drug user is very important. The mood people are in when they take drugs influences the effects and dangers of drug use. If they are anxious, depressed or unstable they are more likely to have disturbing experiences when using drugs. They can become more anxious and disorientated, possibly aggressive, 'freak out' and do crazy things or take too much etc. As a general rule someone who is happy and stable is more likely to use more carefully and not be so badly affected.

Other things about the person which may effect drug dangers include:

- If they have physical health problems like heart disease, high blood pressure, epilepsy, diabetes, asthma or liver problems, drug use could be more dangerous and possibly make their health problem worse.
- The drug users energy levels at the time of consuming drugs can also be important. If they are tired at the time of use then it may have a different or more extreme effect than if they are fresh and full of energy.

- If the user has a low body weight the same amount of drugs may effect them more than heavier people. Also people who have eating disorders like anorexia or bulimia can find that drug use makes their eating difficulties even worse.
- Males and females can experience drugs in different ways. This is both because of their different physical make up and the different way people view male and female drug use. On average women are of smaller body weight than men, have smaller livers as a proportion of body weight and a greater proportion of body fat. This means that, generally speaking, the same amount of drugs will have a greater effect on a woman than on a man. Obviously this will not apply with a much larger than average woman or a much smaller than average man. The effects and risks of drug use are also influenced by attitudes towards men and women taking drugs. Women are often seen as doubly bad if they take drugs. Male drug use is often seen as more acceptable than that of women and mothers, in particular, come in for a lot of criticism if they use drugs. Male drug users who are parents are not usually seen in the same sort of way. Sexism can also affect the experience of drug use and drug risks.

## The setting

The place where drugs are used and what people are doing at the time can influence how dangerous it is. For example, some young people take drugs in out-of-the-way places that are particularly dangerous like canal banks, near motorways, in derelict buildings etc. Accidents are much more likely in these places, especially if the user is intoxicated. Also if anything does go wrong, it is unlikely help will be at hand or that an ambulance could easily be called.

Even if the setting is not in itself inherently dangerous, there may be other types of risks associated with the place of use. Using or taking drugs into school has led to substantial numbers of young people being expelled from school with drastic effects on their future careers.

Driving a car or bicycle or operating machinery while on drugs, will greatly increase the risks of accidents.

Drug use can lower inhibitions, increasing the likelihood of sexual encounters. Safer sex - eg by using condoms - will be much more difficult if the person concerned is intoxicated. The risks of unwanted pregnancy, HIV (the virus that leads to AIDS) and other sexually transmitted infections could be increased if people have sex while high on alcohol or drugs. Surveys have found that many young people have sexual encounters while under the influence of drugs, particularly alcohol and/or cannabis.

Another setting danger is that of people over-exerting themselves when using ecstasy. Ecstasy gives a buzz of energy and is often used in clubs while dancing non-stop for long periods. In some situations people have danced for hours without a break in hot, crowded environments. They run the risk of becoming dehydrated and getting heat exhaustion. In some cases this can be very dangerous and it has led to a number of deaths.

"Chillin out" - having a break from dancing, cooling off and sipping or drinking water or fruit juice at regular intervals (not alcohol as it further dehydrates the user) - reduces these risks.

## In conclusion

There are many possible risks and dangers involved when using drugs. To fully understand potential risks and dangers drug, set and setting all need to be considered.

In addition people may experience problems with drug use because of other people's perceptions and responses to them. Examples include conflict in family and other personal relationships, getting thrown out of school/ college or work, getting a criminal record, getting into debt to pay for drugs, violence associated with drug dealing etc

## Related Links:



[What are the dangers from using drugs?](#) Some people think everyone who takes drugs will end up dead. Others seem to think that drug use is not dangerous at all. The truth is somewhere in between...



[DrugSearch - Set](#) The effects and dangers of drugs are influenced by more than the drugs themselves



[DrugSearch - Setting](#) Where people are and what they are doing when taking drugs

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