



Royal Bahamas Police Force

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Drug Awareness: A Parents Reference Guide

Drug awareness provides a reality check and resource for parents to understand the issues their children are experiencing. Children are bombarded with opportunities, from egging to shoplifting. Experimenting, using and abusing drugs is every parent's nightmare. Recognizing the signs and behavior of drug use and working with your child is better than going through drug rehabilitative treatment later. A parent's biggest asset is communication and setting high family values.

Where Do I Start?

Drug awareness education for your child should begin and continue at home, be enhanced through classroom education and be promoted by law enforcement. Make sure you are open and honest with children - let them know experimenting and using drugs are not accepted practices at your home.

What Is Out There?

Hallucinogens: Block the brain's pain receptors. Time and movement seem to slow. Speech is difficult to understand and users hallucinate. Physical effects include loss of appetite, dilated pupils, increased heart rate and sleeplessness. Common names: PCP, Angel Dust, Magic Mushrooms, White Lightening.

Stimulants: Make the heart beat faster which result in elevated blood pressure, blurred vision, dizziness, and anxiety or sleep deprivation. Stimulants may cause stroke or heart failure. Taken orally, injected or inhaled. Common names: Speed, Crystal Meth

Depressants: Same effects as alcohol - slurred speech and altered perception of reality. Many are in colorful pill form. Large doses often result in convulsions or death.

Narcotics: Addictive drugs that reduce pain, alters the mood and behavior, may induce sleep. Excessive amounts suppress the ability to breathe and can cause coma or convulsions.

What Do I Look For?

Sight: Look at your child - are their eyes and cheeks flushed red? Are the pupils overly constricted or dilated? Are there strange burns on the mouth or fingers? Do long sleeves hide marks?

Smell: Most drugs leave telltale smells. If you notice smells on the breath or clothing - be concerned! Be cognitive of overused breath fresheners or heavy perfumes to mask smells.

Sound: Listen to what your child says (or doesn't say) and laughs at. Silence should be a clue! If grades start slipping, be aware of possible drug abuse.

Other indicators include skipping school quitting extracurricular activities and loosing motivation. Often recollection of events isn't logical and social circles begin changing. Observe and interact with your child to note changes in behavior, appearance, personal habits, health and school work over time.

Police Emergency
911

National Crime Prevention Office
302-8430/1
www.royalbahamaspolice.org

Crime Stoppers
328-TIPS (8477)
Family Islands
(242) 300-8476

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