

DRUG INFORMATION GUIDE



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BATH SALTS

Though the name may sound harmless, bath salts are a dangerous synthetic stimulant that carry the risk of easy overdose, hallucinations and even death.



AKA

Brand names include Blizzard, Blue Silk, Charge+, Ivory Snow, Ivory Wave, Ocean Burst, Pure Ivory, Purple Wave, Snow Leopard, Stardust, Vanilla Sky, White Dove, White Knight and White Lightning

WHAT IS IT?

A synthetic, stimulant powder product that contains amphetamine-like chemicals, including mephedrone, which may have a high risk for overdose. Because the drug is new and some of the contents unknown, using it in any way is highly dangerous. Right now, bath salts are illegal in a growing number of U.S. states, as well as foreign countries like Canada, Australia and Great Britain.

THE RISKS

Between January and February 2011, there were over 250 calls to U.S. poison centers related to bath salts. This is well over the 236 calls received for all of 2010. Bath salts are a dangerous drug whose full risks and effects are still unknown. What doctors at poison centers have reported is that bath salts can cause rapid heartbeat, high blood pressure, chest pains, agitation, hallucinations, extreme paranoia and delusions.

LONG-TERM EFFECTS

Bath salts are a relatively new drug, so it's hard to know the full long-term effects, but they seem to have many similarities to methamphetamine (meth). Taking a lot of it for a long time can lead to emotional and physical "crash-like" feelings of depression, anxiety and intense cravings for more of the drug.

COCAINE

Cocaine is a highly addictive drug that can be risky even the first time you use it. Common side effects include increased heart rate and blood pressure, but seizures, cardiac arrest and even death are a real risk with this drug.



AKA

Blow, bump, C, candy, Charlie, coke, snow, crack

WHAT IS IT?

Powder cocaine is a hydrochloride salt derived from the processed leaves of the coca plant. "Crack" is a type of processed cocaine that is formed into a rock-like crystal.

THE RISKS

You may hear that it will keep you wired and ready to party all night. What you may not hear is that even the first time you snort it or smoke it, your blood vessels constrict immediately. This increases your heart rate, blood pressure and body temperature. At first, this may make you sweaty and shaky, but seizures, cardiac arrest and even death are the real gamble you take when you use this drug.

LONG-TERM EFFECTS

Because it's so highly addictive, it's easy to get hooked, and the long-term effects can get really ugly. Prolonged cocaine snorting can cause scabs to form on your mucus membranes, damage your nasal septum (the thin wall that separates your left and right nostrils) and eventually make your nose collapse. Smoking cocaine or crack lets the drug reach your brain quickly, and the risk of addiction appears to be higher the faster the drug reaches the brain. Smoke a lot of crack, and you can quickly become a new person—one who's aggressive, paranoid and anxious.

ECSTASY

Ecstasy has a rep for being a party drug. But side effects like tremors, teeth clenching and nausea, not to mention anxiety, depression and possible brain damage, will suck all the life out of any party, fast.



AKA

XTC, X, E, Adam, Eve, clarity, hug, beans, love drug, lovers' speed, peace, uppers, Molly, MDMA, Bombs

WHAT IS IT?

Ecstasy's medical name is MDMA (methylenedioxy-methamphetamine). It is a synthetic, mind-altering drug that acts both as a stimulant and a hallucinogenic. Research shows that many Ecstasy tablets contain a number of other drugs that can be dangerous when combined, including methamphetamine, ketamine, cocaine, DXM and the diet drug ephedrine.

THE RISKS

Shortly after taking Ecstasy, you may feel confusion, depression and severe anxiety—but these effects can also show up days or weeks after taking the drug. Like any other stimulant, it will increase your heart rate and blood pressure. Physical effects of Ecstasy include tremors, teeth clenching, muscle cramps, nausea, faintness, chills, sweating and blurred vision.

LONG-TERM EFFECTS

Ecstasy directly affects the brain chemical serotonin, and how your brain cells communicate with each other. Clinical studies show that Ecstasy can be harmful to your brain and can increase the risk of permanent problems with memory and learning. Also, taking too much Ecstasy can interfere with the body's ability to regulate its temperature. This can cause hyperthermia and can lead to liver, kidney and cardiovascular failure.

HALLUCINOGENS

Hallucinogens disrupt the normal functioning of your brain, making it hard to think, communicate and focus on reality. Psychosis, panic attacks and dangerous accidents are all possible risks of taking that one "trip."



WHAT IS IT?

Hallucinogens are drugs that distort the way you perceive reality. They can cause you to see, feel and hear things that don't exist, making it hard to communicate or think clearly. They can also cause rapid, intense emotional mood swings.

LSD (AKA: Acid, blotter, cubes, microdot, yellow sunshine, blue heaven, Cid) — an odorless, colorless chemical that comes from ergot, a fungus that grows on grains.

Mushrooms (Psilocybin) (AKA: Simple Simon, shrooms, silly putty, sherms, musk, boomers) — psilocybin is the hallucinogenic chemical found in approximately 190 species of edible mushrooms.

Mescaline (AKA: Cactus, cactus buttons, cactus joint, mesc, mescal, mese, mezc, moon, musk, topi) — occurs naturally in certain types of cactus plants, including the peyote cactus.

THE RISKS

Taking any hallucinogens can cause you to experience anxiety, fear and paranoia, sometimes verging on psychosis (a complete loss of contact with reality). In this state of mind, it can be very easy to have a dangerous, or even fatal, accident.

LONG-TERM EFFECTS

Though more common with LSD, all hallucinogens can cause flashbacks—feelings and thoughts that replay the effects of being on the drug weeks or even years after taking them. Since all hallucinogens disturb the normal functioning of the brain, they put you at risk of developing long-lasting psychoses or mental disorders.

HEROIN

Heroin can get you high fast and get you hooked fast. And each time you use, it's a lethal game of Russian roulette: infection, overdose and death are just some of the possible outcomes.



AKA

Smack, horse, brown sugar, dope, H, junk, skag, skunk, white horse, China white, Mexican black tar, Big H, D

WHAT IS IT?

Heroin is an opiate and a highly addictive drug. It's produced from morphine, a naturally occurring substance that comes from the seedpod of the Asian poppy plant. People abuse heroin by injecting, snorting or smoking it. All three ways can cause the same level of addiction, as well as serious health problems.

THE RISKS

Heroin enters the brain very quickly. This effect makes it very addictive. And each time you use heroin, the more you need to get high. One of the greatest risks with this drug is how extremely easy it is to become dependent. It's estimated that almost one-fourth of the people who try heroin become addicted.

It's nearly impossible to know the actual strength or purity of heroin because it's often combined with toxic ingredients. This is one of the reasons why using heroin always carries the risk of infection, overdose and death. Also, heroin often has additives that will not dissolve in the bloodstream. This can easily cause a blood clot to form and travel to the lungs, liver, heart or brain, which is instantly fatal.

LONG-TERM EFFECTS

In a short amount of time, regular heroin use destroys the body. Common conditions that plague heroin users include infection of the heart lining and valves, liver disease, lung disease, hepatitis and HIV/AIDS, from needle use.

INHALANTS

Inhalants are simply toxic chemical vapors. Sniff, huff or inhale these chemicals and you can easily damage your brain — or shut it down forever.



AKA

Laughing gas, poppers, snappers, whippets

WHAT IS IT?

Inhalants are highly toxic substances that produce dangerous chemical vapors. When inhaled, these chemicals can cause damaging, mind-altering effects and sudden death. The three main types of inhalants are: solvents, gases and nitrates. Inhalants can be found in a range of products, like paint thinners, glues, cleaning products, gases, lighter fluids and aerosol sprays.

THE RISKS

Since the "high" feeling of inhalants lasts only a few minutes, people often use them over and over, which is extremely dangerous. "Sudden sniffing death" can happen to a completely healthy young person from a single session of inhalant use.

Inhalants produce effects similar to those of anesthesia. They slow the body down, produce a numbing feeling and can cause unconsciousness. Inhaling concentrated amounts of these chemicals can cause heart failure, suffocation, convulsions, seizures and coma.

LONG-TERM EFFECTS

Inhalants go through the lungs and into the bloodstream, and are quickly distributed to the brain and other organs in the body. Ongoing exposure to inhalants can lead to brain or nerve damage that produces results similar to that of multiple sclerosis. Inhalants can also do damage to the heart, lungs, liver and kidneys. Prolonged abuse can permanently affect thinking, movement, vision and hearing.

KETAMINE

Ketamine is an animal tranquilizer that can knock you out and leave you unconscious. This can make any activity a deadly experience.



AKA

K, special K, vitamin K, cat valium

WHAT IS IT?

Ketamine hydrochloride, or "K," is a powerful anesthetic used as an animal tranquilizer by veterinarians. This drug is medically designed for use during operations and medical procedures.

THE RISKS

Ketamine produces a range of effects, from intoxication to delirium. It can also make you unable to move and feel pain. Since it's an anesthetic, you can easily black out and forget what happened while under the drug's influence. When combined with simple activities like driving, this drug can become deadly.

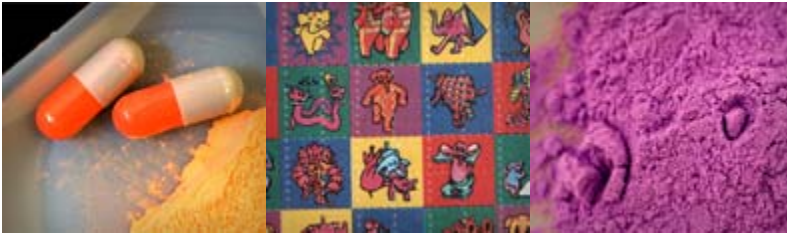
Ketamine users describe a side effect of the drug that is a terrifying experience called a "K-hole." In this state, there's a sense of complete detachment from your body, combined with an inability to move. The result is something that feels like a near-death experience.

LONG-TERM EFFECTS

Using ketamine can cause profound physical and mental problems, including impaired learning ability and memory, amnesia and potentially fatal respiratory problems.

LSD

LSD is one of the strongest hallucinogenic drugs. It can disrupt the normal functioning of your brain, possibly for the short term, or possibly for life.



AKA

Acid, blotter, cubes, microdot, yellow sunshine, blue heaven, Cid

WHAT IS IT?

LSD (or its full name: lysergic acid diethylamide) is a potent hallucinogen that dramatically alters your thoughts and your perception of reality. It was discovered in 1938 in a fungus that grows on rye and other grains. LSD has a high potential for abuse.

THE RISKS

LSD disrupts how your nerve cells and the neurotransmitter serotonin interact throughout the brain and spinal cord. By disturbing the normal functioning of the brain, LSD distorts visual judgment, sensations, moods and feelings. And these changes can quickly become frightening. Some users experience terrifying thoughts, feelings of despair, fear of losing control, fear of insanity or even death. When you're completely unable to get a grip on reality, it becomes very easy for an unexpected, fatal accident to happen.

LONG-TERM EFFECTS

Flashbacks are a strange but relatively common experience of LSD use. Suddenly and without warning, a few days or even a year later, the brain can produce feelings and thoughts that replay the effects of being on the drug. In some people, these flashbacks can occur over and over, causing a debilitating condition known as Hallucinogen-Induced Persisting Perceptual Disorder (HPPD). Flashbacks or not, LSD users can also experience long-lasting psychoses (a complete loss of contact with reality) or severe depression.

MARIJUANA

It's a plant, so it's natural, and natural is always good-right? Think again, because both natural and synthetic versions of marijuana can cause a long-lasting, negative impact on your developing brain.



AKA

Blunt, dope, ganja, grass, herb, joint, bud, Mary Jane, pot, reefer, green, trees, smoke, sinsemilla, skunk, weed, hash, tea, chronic, 420

WHAT IS IT?

A green and brown mix of dried flowers, stems, seeds and leaves from the hemp plant *Cannabis sativa*. The main active chemical is THC (tetrahydrocannabinol), which moves quickly through the bloodstream to the brain and other organs throughout the body. Marijuana is a mild hallucinogen that can also act as a depressant or a stimulant.

THE RISKS

You may hear people ask, "If it's dangerous, why do so many people have medical marijuana cards?" It's true that scientists have determined that the cannabis plant has the potential for addressing a range of medical conditions. But it's also true that when you're young and your body is still growing, marijuana actually has the potential of inflicting a long-lasting, negative impact on your developing brain.

Using marijuana at a young age can result in structural and functional deficits of the brain. This could cause you to develop weakened verbal and communication skills, lowered learning capabilities and a shortened attention span.

LONG-TERM EFFECTS

In addition to the possible effects on your brain, smoking marijuana may also be hazardous to your developing lungs. Marijuana smoke contains 50% to 70% more carcinogenic hydrocarbons than tobacco smoke.

You may have heard people argue that marijuana is a "gateway drug" to harder drug use. Some say this is a myth, others insist it is a fact. The truth is that there is a link. Research shows that the earlier you start using marijuana, the more likely you are to become dependent on it or other types of drugs later in life.

METH

Highly addictive and toxic to the brain, meth will give you a high that can damage your body and brain for life.



AKA

Meth, ice, crank, chalk, crystal, fire, glass, go fast, speed, Tina, T

WHAT IS IT?

Meth, or methamphetamine, is a powerfully addictive stimulant that is both long-lasting and toxic to the brain. Its chemistry is similar to speed (amphetamine), but meth has far more dangerous effects on the body's central nervous system.

Meth has a high potential for abuse and may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence.

THE RISKS

Like cocaine and speed, even small amounts of meth can produce a rapid heart rate, irregular heartbeat, increased blood pressure and elevated body temperatures. These symptoms, especially when meth is taken at high doses, can cause death from stroke, heart attack or organ failure due to overheating.

Meth works by severely changing the way the brain functions. First, it increases the release of the brain chemical dopamine. At the same time, it blocks the brain from absorbing the dopamine released. Studies show that alterations in the dopamine system in the brain are associated with reduced motor skills and impaired verbal skills.

LONG-TERM EFFECTS

Because it's such a highly addictive drug, using meth a few times can lead to getting hooked — and the long-term effects of this drug are ugly and scary. It can make you lose weight, lose your teeth and develop scabs and open sores on your skin and face. Chronic meth abusers can become anxious and violent. Meth users often display a range of psychotic behaviors, including paranoia, hallucinations and delusions. One of the most common meth delusions is the feeling of insects crawling under the skin.

MUSHROOMS

Some people think that because they're natural, that means they're okay to ingest. But the truth is that hallucinogenic mushrooms are a natural poison that can harm your body and mind.



AKA

Magic mushrooms, shrooms, caps, boomers

WHAT IS IT?

The active chemical in hallucinogenic mushrooms is called psilocybin. This chemical is found in approximately 190 species of edible mushrooms. Hallucinogenic mushrooms have a high potential for abuse.

THE RISKS

Mushrooms work by disrupting how your nerve cells and the neurotransmitter serotonin interact throughout the brain and spinal cord. By changing the normal functioning of serotonin in the brain, mushrooms distort the way you process information and can make you hallucinate.

When you hallucinate, it becomes difficult to tell the difference between fantasy and reality. You may see, feel and hear things that don't exist. You can also have rapid and intense emotional mood swings. This shift in perception can be frightening. It can cause panic attacks and psychosis (a complete loss of contact with reality). As you can imagine, in this state of mind, it can be very easy to have a dangerous, or even fatal, accident.

LONG-TERM EFFECTS

Suddenly and without warning, a few days or even a year later, the brain can produce flashbacks: feelings and thoughts that replay the effects of being on the drug. And because mushrooms disturb the normal functioning of the brain, it's important to note that some long-term effects like psychiatric illness and impaired memory have been reported.

PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

When recommended by a doctor, prescription drugs can be beneficial. But when abused, they can be very dangerous and addictive. At too high a dose, or when combined with alcohol, they can easily become deadly.

Prescription drugs are medicines that are legitimately prescribed by doctors to treat a variety of health conditions. When taken under a doctor's supervision, these drugs can have great benefits. But some people believe that since these drugs are legal and prescribed by doctors, they must be safe. The truth is that it's easy to abuse or misuse prescription drugs, and the results can be dangerous, and even deadly.



PAINKILLERS

AKA

Captain Cody, Cody, schoolboy, doors & fours, loads, pancakes & syrup, oxy, oxycotton, oxycet, hillbilly heroin, percs

WHAT IS IT?

Prescription painkillers often contain opioids that are either naturally derived from poppy flowers, or a lab-made, semi-synthetic substitute. These drugs attach to particular sites in the brain called opioid receptors, which carry messages to the brain. When you take prescription painkillers, the message the brain receives is changed, so that pain is no longer perceived as painful.

Under a doctor's direction, painkillers can be vital in treating severe pain due to physical damage, cancer and other diseases. Unfortunately, abusing painkillers has become a serious problem among teens. The most commonly abused brand-name painkillers include Vicodin, Oxycodone, OxyContin and Percocet.

THE RISK

Prescription painkillers are powerful drugs that can be dangerous, or even deadly, especially when taken at high doses or combined with alcohol. A single large dose

can cause breathing difficulty that can lead to death. The short-term effects of painkiller abuse can include lack of energy, inability to concentrate, nausea and vomiting.

LONG-TERM EFFECTS

Because of their effect on the brain, prescription painkillers can be highly addictive when misused. Even patients who are prescribed painkillers for a long time can develop a "physical dependence," meaning that the body becomes accustomed to having the drug. Stopping the drug abruptly can cause severe withdrawal symptoms, and any changes when using these medications must be carefully monitored by a doctor.

DEPRESSANTS

AKA

Downers, downs, barbs, benzos, reds, red birds, phennies, tooies, yellows, yellow jackets, candy, sleeping pills, tranks, xanies

WHAT IS IT?

Doctors prescribe depressants to treat a variety of health conditions, like anxiety, panic attacks and sleep disorders. Depressants can be divided into three groups, based on their chemistry and the treatment they address. These groups include barbiturates, which are often prescribed to promote sleep; benzodiazepines, like Valium and Xanax, which are prescribed to relieve anxiety; and new sleep medications, like Ambien and Lunesta, commonly used to treat sleep disorders.

THE RISK

In teens, depressants can cause depression, confusion, exhaustion and irritability. And because they work by slowing the brain's activity, they can dangerously diminish heartbeat and respiration. This is especially true when depressants are combined with alcohol or OTC medications. It's a combination that can even lead to death.

LONG-TERM EFFECTS

Depressants are highly addictive drugs, and when chronic users or abusers stop taking them, they can experience severe withdrawal symptoms, including anxiety, insomnia and muscle tremors. In fact, going "cold turkey" off of some depressants can have life-threatening consequences, like seizures, convulsions and, in rare instances, death.

STIMULANTS

AKA

Uppers, bennies, black beauties, crosses, hearts, truck drivers, JIF, MPH, R-ball, Skippy, the smart drug, vitamin R

WHAT IS IT?

Prescription stimulants affect the brain through a slow and steady release of two neurotransmitters—dopamine and norepinephrine. When prescribed and taken correctly, under medical supervision, these drugs can help treat a few health conditions, including attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), narcolepsy and, occasionally, depression.

In treating ADHD, prescription stimulants can help regulate and normalize the dopamine and norepinephrine function in the brain, so a patient with this condition can focus better and pay more attention. Common brand-name prescription stimulants include Adderall, Ritalin, Dexedrine, and Benzedrine.

THE RISK

Abusing drugs that are prescribed to treat specific medical conditions is never a good idea. And without a doctor's supervision or monitoring, side effects can become harmful, or even dangerous. Excessive vomiting, tremors, sweating and anxiety are just some of the risks of abusing stimulants.

When taken at high doses, with alcohol or with over-the-counter (OTC) medicines, stimulants can cause irregular heartbeat, dangerously high body temperatures and the potential for seizures or heart failure.

LONG-TERM EFFECTS

Stimulants can be addictive. Then, it's just a matter of time before something seriously dangerous can occur. When stimulants are taken over a long period of time, stimulant abusers run the risk of suicidal and homicidal tendencies, paranoia and cardiovascular collapse.

ROHYPNOL

Dangerous when taken on its own, and fatally dangerous when combined with alcohol, Rohypnol is horrifyingly infamous for being the "date-rape drug"



AKA

Forget-me pill, Mexican valium, R2, roche, roofies, roach, rope, wolfies

WHAT IS IT?

Rohypnol is a central nervous system (CNS) depressant medication that is not approved or available for medical use in the United States. In this country, it is illegally abused for sedative and muscle-relaxant effects. Because of these effects, it has been associated with sexual assaults and is known as the "date-rape drug."

THE RISKS

Rohypnol slows down the central nervous system, causing a range of effects, including exhaustion, sedation, confusion, impaired coordination, impaired judgment and memory loss. Use it, and you can be physically and psychologically incapacitated, meaning you're unable to move or think—or you're knocked out. This is why it has been used in targeting people for sexual assault. In the past, it was easy to slip the drug into a drink, because it was colorless and tasteless. In 1997, the drug was reformulated so that when dissolved in light-colored drinks, it will dye the liquid blue. Still, be forewarned: generic versions of Rohypnol may not contain this blue dye.

LONG-TERM EFFECTS

Rohypnol is lethal when combined with alcohol or other drugs. It can slow the pulse and breathing, leading to unconsciousness, slowed heart rate, suppressed breathing and, ultimately, death.

SALVIA

Salvia divinorum can cause you to hallucinate. Unable to tell the difference between fantasy and reality, it's a state of mind that always leaves you vulnerable to serious situations or fatal accidents.



AKA

Salvia, shepherdess's herb, diviner's sage, seer's sage, Maria pastora, magic mint, Sally-D

WHAT IS IT?

There are many types of salvia plant, but salvia divinorum is the particular breed that, when ingested or smoked, can cause hallucinogenic effects. Hallucinogens like salvia divinorum make it nearly impossible to tell the difference between fantasy and reality. It can cause you to see, feel and hear things that don't exist.

Although it is not federally classified as an illegal drug nationwide, salvia divinorum is illegal in a growing number of U.S. states, as well as many nations around the world.

THE RISKS

People who abuse salvia generally experience hallucinations or episodes that mimic psychosis, meaning a complete loss of contact with reality. In this state of mind, you may lose all normal coordination, feel anxious and experience tremors, numbness, memory loss and nausea.

LONG-TERM EFFECTS

The long-term effects of salvia have not been studied, but experiencing a hallucination or a psychotic episode can make simple activities, like driving or swimming, fatally dangerous.

SPICE (SYNTHETIC MARIJUANA)

Synthetic marijuana can be just as brain altering as real marijuana, and may cause health problems.



AKA

K2, fake marijuana, Blaze, Yucatan Fire, Skunk, Moon Rocks

WHAT IS IT?

Spice is a mildly hallucinogenic herbal mix of dried plant material and synthetic cannabinoids that affect your body and brain much like THC, the active ingredient in marijuana.

THE RISKS

You really don't know what exactly is in the mix if you're purchasing spice—many different ingredients have been found including five or more different synthetic cannabinoids that have a high potential for abuse. You may hear that spice makes you mellow and euphoric just like marijuana does, but it can be even more powerful and unpredictable. People taken to emergency rooms or Poison Control Centers have symptoms that include rapid heart rate, vomiting, agitation, confusion and hallucinations.

LONG-TERM EFFECTS

Filling your body with unknown substances can have severe consequences. It's not exactly known how the synthetic cannabinoids in Spice may affect you down the line. Some users report signs of withdrawal and addiction.

DRUG-SLANG DICTIONARY

BATH SALTS: Brand names include Blizzard, Blue Silk, Charge+, Ivory Snow, Ivory Wave, Ocean Burst, Pure Ivory, Purple Wave, Snow Leopard, Stardust, Vanilla Sky, White Dove, White Knight and White Lightning

COCAINE: Blow, bump, C, candy, Charlie, coke, snow, crack

ECSTASY: XTC, X, E, Adam, Eve, clarity, hug, beans, love drug, lovers' speed, peace, uppers, Molly, MDMA, Bombs

HALLUCINOGENS:

LSD: Acid, blotter, cubes, microdot, yellow sunshine, blue heaven, Cid

Mushrooms: Simple Simon, shrooms, silly putty, sherms, musk, boomers)

Mescaline: Cactus, cactus buttons, cactus joint, mesc, mescal, mese, mezc, moon, musk, topi

HEROIN: Smack, horse, brown sugar, dope, H, junk, skag, skunk, white horse, China white, Mexican black tar, Big H, D

INHALANTS: Laughing gas, poppers, snappers, whippets

KETAMINE: K, special K, vitamin K, cat valium

LSD: Acid, blotter, cubes, microdot, yellow sunshine, blue heaven, Cid

MARIJUANA: Blunt, ganja, grass, herb, joint, bud, Mary Jane, pot, reefer, green, trees, smoke, nubs, skunk, weed, hash, tea, chronic, 420, fire

METH: Meth, ice, crank, chalk, crystal, fire, glass, go fast, speed, Tina, T

MUSHROOMS: Magic mushrooms, shrooms, caps, boomers

PRESCRIPTION DRUGS:

Painkillers: Captain Cody, Cody, schoolboy, loads, oxy, oxycotton, oxycet, hillbilly heroin, percs, blues, smurfs, roxi's

Depressants: Downers, downs, barbs, benzos, reds, red birds, phennies, tooies, yellows, yellow jackets, candy, sleeping pills, tranks, xanies

Stimulants: Uppers, bennies, black beauties, crosses, hearts, truck drivers, JIF, MPH, R-ball, Skippy, the smart drug, vitamin R

ROHYPNOL: Forget-me pill, Mexican valium, R2, roche, roofies, roach, rope, wolfies

SALVIA: Salvia, shepherdess's herb, diviner's sage, seer's sage, Maria pastora, magic mint, Sally-D

SPICE (SYNTHETIC MARIJUANA): K2, fake marijuana, Blaze, Yucatan Fire, Skunk, Moon Rocks