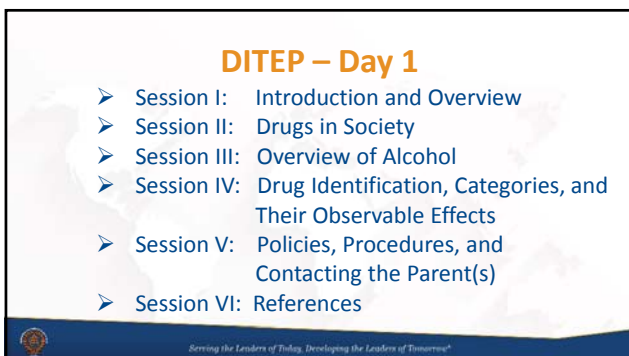


- *Names*
- *Agencies*
- *Background information*



- DITEP – Day 1**
- Session I: Introduction and Overview
 - Session II: Drugs in Society
 - Session III: Overview of Alcohol
 - Session IV: Drug Identification, Categories, and Their Observable Effects
 - Session V: Policies, Procedures, and Contacting the Parent(s)
 - Session VI: References

DITEP – Day 2

- Session VII: Eye Examinations
- Session VIII: Vital Signs
- Session IX: Divided Attention Testing
- Session X: Drug Combinations
- Session XI: Assessments
- Session XII: Conclusion



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SESSION I

Introductions and Overview



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Goal of this Training

To enable education professionals to identify chemically impaired individuals and types of drugs for the purpose of ensuring a safe learning environment.



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Secondary Goal

To assist in preventing an impaired student from driving to and from the school campus



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What this training is NOT...

- ✓ Not intended to qualify participants as drug recognition experts (DREs)
- ✓ Not designed as an enforcement tool. The information and procedures provided are for administrative purposes only



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Objectives

- ✓ Understand the goals of DITEP training
- ✓ Understand how DITEP can assist in identifying drug-impaired students
- ✓ Properly recognize and describe drug impairment indicators



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Other Objectives

- ✓ Understand the involvement of drugs in schools and society
- ✓ Discuss the seven drug categories and their signs and indicators of impairment



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Other Objectives

- ✓ Identify the key factors to be considered when discussing substance abuse with a parent
- ✓ Properly interpret and document the results of your observations
- ✓ Understand how to make referrals to the appropriate resources



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What is a Drug?

Any substance that alters perception or behavior, reducing that individual's ability to function appropriately in the academic environment.



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- ✓ All terminology and information is based on medical and scientific facts and research, and is field tested
- ✓ Signs, symptoms and indicators presented have been validated in both laboratory and field studies




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Systematic and Standardized

- ✓ The goal is to identify those who may be impaired by a drug or drugs:
 - To improve the learning environment,
 - Provide early intervention and diversion, and
 - Assess the need for medical treatment
- ✓ Based on the totality of the information

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Test Your Knowledge Time



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National Statistics

- 52 million Americans aged 12 and older reported past-month use of a prescription drug outside of its intended purpose
- The United States holds 5% of the world's population, but consumes 75% of the world's prescription drugs

(Source: National Institute of Drug Abuse)



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National Statistics

According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) 2014 *National Survey on Drug Use and Health*, 27 million people aged 12 or older used an illicit drug within the past 30 days of the survey.



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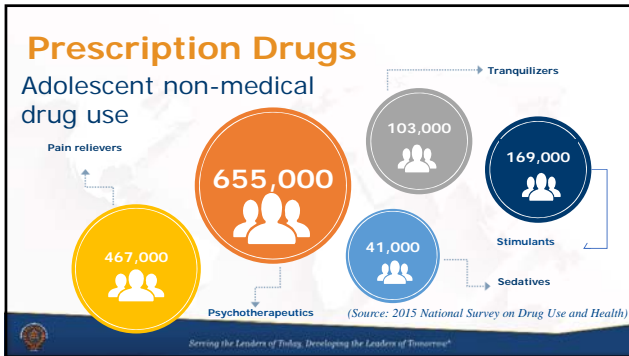
National Statistics

- 38.6% of high school seniors reported using illicit drugs
- 30.0% reported using marijuana at least once in their lives
- 9.1% used amphetamines, 0.7% used heroin, and 4.0% used hallucinogens in their lifetime

(Source: 2015 Monitoring the Future Study)



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Prescription Drug Abuse/Misuse

Three classes of prescription drugs commonly abused:

- Opioids, or Narcotic Analgesics, which are most often prescribed to treat pain (Oxycodone, Hydrocodone, Morphine, etc.)
- Central Nervous System (CNS) depressants: Used to treat anxiety and sleep disorders (Xanax, Ambien, Prozac, Valium, etc.)
- CNS Stimulants: prescribed to treat the sleep disorder narcolepsy and attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)

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National Statistics

Illicit Drugs

- In 2014, 1.5 million Americans reported being current cocaine users, with 354,000 using “crack” cocaine
- An estimated 435,000 people reported using heroin in 2014, a 184% increase from 2007

(Source: 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health)

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National Statistics

- In 2014, an estimated 136,000 were current users of hallucinogens
- Two most commonly abused: LSD and Ecstasy



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National Statistics



- In 2014, 12.4% of high school seniors drove after using marijuana, 8.7% drove after using alcohol, and 2.4% drove after taking other illicit drugs
- In 2013, an estimated 9.9 million people admitted to driving under the influence of an illicit drug



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Causes of Death for Teens

- ✓ #1 - Motor vehicle crashes for 16-19 year-olds
- ✓ Every day, six teens in the 16-19 year-old age group die from motor vehicle crashes
- ✓ Per mile driven, teens are nearly 3 times more likely than drivers over 20 to be in a fatal crash

(Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)



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Magnitude of Teen Driving

- ✓ 2,715 teenagers died in motor vehicle crashes in 2015, a 3% increase from 2014
- ✓ Approximately 2 of every 3 teenagers killed in crashes in 2015 were males
- ✓ Teenagers accounted for 7% of motor vehicle crash deaths in 2015

(Source: Insurance Institute for Highway Safety)



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NHTSA Roadside Survey

- ✓ Proportion of drug-positive nighttime weekend drivers increased from 16.3% to 20.0% in 2014
- ✓ Number of THC positive drivers increased 47% from 2007 to 2014
- ✓ Alcohol use declined from 2007 to 2014

(Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration)



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State and Local Statistics



- *Drug usage trends*
- *Common drugs of abuse*
- *New drugs of abuse*



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“Generational Forgetting”

Many drugs make a comeback years after they fell from popularity, often times because young people's knowledge of their adverse consequences faded as generational replacement took place.




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DITEP Program Development

- In 1996, President Clinton pledged support to programs to reduce drug-impaired teen driving
- Arizona, Kansas, and New York began training school personnel to identify impaired students
- IACP worked with these states to further develop and expand the training program



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