Across
3. cocaine mixed with baking soda and water, then heated
5. derived from opium or morphine, but does have the same physiological effects on
the body as do opium narcotics.
10. injected intravenously, cause an initial “rush,” followed by an intense feeling of
pleasure.
14. is often synthesized in clandestine laboratories and is often smoked, ingested, sniffed
19. as a natural or synthetic substance that is used to produce physiological or
psychological effects in humans or other higher order animals
20. drugs have less potential for abuse and a currently accepted medical use such
as all barbiturate prescriptions not covered under Schedule II, such as codeine and
anabolic steroids.
21. readily extracted from opium and is used to synthesize heroin.
23. synthesized from lysergic acid, and can cause hallucinations that can last for 12
hours.
24. drugs have a high potential for abuse and have medical use with severe
restrictions such as cocaine, PCP, and most amphetamine and barbiturate
prescriptions
25. produces a “high” that is accompanied by drowsiness and a sense of well-being
that generally last for three to four hours.
26. substances taken to increase alertness or activity, followed by a decrease in
fatigue and a loss of appetite.
27. often abused by individuals who are interested in accelerating muscle growth
29. cause marked changes in normal thought processes, perceptions, and moods.
30. the most controversial drug in this class because its long-term effects on health
are still largely unknown

Down
1. appears to eliminate the addict’s desire for heroin while producing minimal side
effects
2. extracted from the leaves of Erythroxylina coca, causes increased alertness and
vigor, accompanied by the suppression of hunger, fatigue, and boredom
4. is usually prepared synthetically from morphone.
6. central nervous system depressants that are often connected with drug-facilitated
sexual assault, rape, and robbery.
7. normally taken orally and create a feeling of well-being, relax the body, and
produce sleep.
8. analgesics, meaning they relieve pain by a depressing action on the central
nervous system.
9. produce a relaxing tranquility without impairment of high-thinking faculties or
inducing sleep.
11. primarily used as a veterinary animal anesthetic that in humans causes euphoria
and hallucinations.
12. drugs have a low potential for abuse and have a current medical use such as
darvon, phenobarbital, and some tranquilizers such as diazepam (valium) and
chloridiazepoxide (librum).
13. drugs must show low abuse potential and have medical use such as opiate drug
mixtures that contain nonnarcotic medicinal ingredients.
15. drugs have a high potential for abuse and have no currently accepted medical
use such as heroin, marijuana, methaqualone, and LSD.
16. substances used to depress the functions of the central nervous system.
17. often mixed with other drugs, such as LSD, or amphetamine, and is sold as a powder
18. enters the body’s bloodstream and quickly travels to the brain, where it acts to
suppress the brain’s control of thought processes and muscle coordination.
22. The chemical substance largely responsible for the hallucinogenic properties of
marijuana is known as
28. enhances self-awareness and decreases inhibitions, however, seizures, muscle
breakdown, stroke, kidney failure, and cardiovascular system failure often
accompany chronic abuse