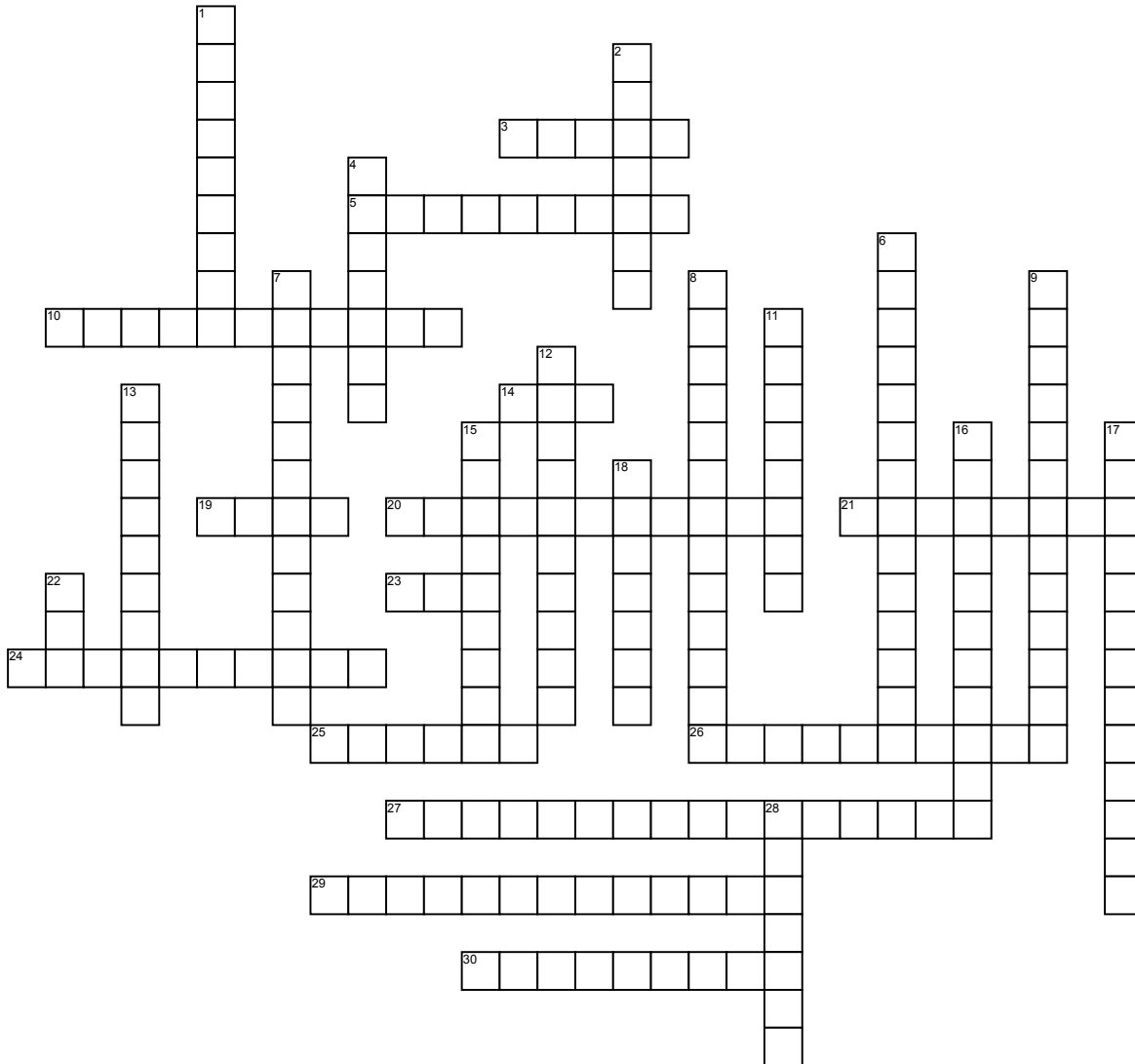


# Forensic Science- DRUGS



## 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 Erythroxilin coca, causes increased alertness and vigor, accompanied by the suppression of hunger, fatigue, and boredom

4. is usually prepared synthetically from morphine.

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 chlorthalidopoxide (librium).

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