

Name: _____

Grade & Track: _____

8th Grade ATOD Notes

8.ATOD.1.1 - Analyze policies and laws related to the sale and use of tobacco products in terms of their purposes and benefits.

I. Pre-Test

- A. Do you think that policies and laws related to the sale and use of tobacco products have an effect on use and abuse?

II. Notes

- A. What are some risks to people's health due to smoking?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | e) _____ |
| 2. _____ | f) _____ |
| 3. _____ | g) _____ |
| 4. _____ | |

- B. What are risks to spit tobacco users?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | c) _____ |
| 2. _____ | d) _____ |

- C. What are the risks of secondhand smoke for nonsmokers?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | d) _____ |
| 2. _____ | e) _____ |
| 3. _____ | |

- D. What are the intent of laws and policies against smoking?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

8.ATOD.1.2 - Predict the potential effect of anti-tobacco messages on the use of tobacco by youth and adults.

A. Notes

- a. What are counter ads?

- i. _____

8.ATOD.2.1 - Explain the impact of alcohol and other drug use on vehicle crashes, injuries, violence, and risky sexual behavior.

A. Pre-Test

- a. Does alcohol and other drug use impact vehicle crashes? Explain your answer. Use facts and/or statistics to support your answer?
- b. Does alcohol and other drug use impact injuries? What facts do you have to support your reasons?
- c. Does alcohol and other drug use impact violence? What facts do you have to support your reasons?
- d. Does alcohol and other drug use impact risky sexual behavior? What facts do you have to support your reasons?

B. Notes

- a. _____ kills more teenagers than all other drugs combined.

- b. Alcohol is a factor in the three leading causes of death among 15- to 24-year-olds:
- i. _____ b) _____ c) _____
- c. Impact of Alcohol on Motor Vehicle Crashes
- i. Every day, almost _____ in the United States die in motor vehicle crashes that involve an alcohol-impaired driver.
 - ii. This amounts to one death every _____ minutes. (CDC)
 - iii. More than _____ people are arrested annually for driving while intoxicated, which is the _____ most commonly reported crime in the United States.
 - iv. Drinking and drugged driving is the number _____ cause of death, injury and disability of young people under the age of 21.
 - v. Nearly _____ of all traffic fatalities are alcohol related.
 - vi. Every day _____ die and approximately _____ are injured in motor vehicle crashes that involve an alcohol-impaired driver.
 - vii. Drugs other than alcohol (e.g., marijuana and cocaine) are involved in about _____ of motor vehicle driver deaths, often in combination with alcohol.
 - viii. There are _____ drunk driving arrests in the US every year.
 - ix. In NC between 2003–2012, _____ people were killed in crashes involving a drunk driver
 - x. In 2013, _____ tragic deaths and more than _____ injuries across the state of North Carolina
 - xi. One in _____ people will be involved in an alcohol-related crash in their lifetime.
 - xii. Every minute, _____ person is injured from an alcohol-related crash.
- d. Impact of Alcohol on Injuries
- i. _____ persons die each year from alcohol-related causes: drinking and driving crashes, other accidents, falls, fires, alcohol-related homicides and suicides. (NCAAD)
 - ii. _____ college students between the ages of 18 and 24 die from alcohol-related unintentional injuries, including motor-vehicle crashes. (<http://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/>)
 - iii. Based on data from 2006–2010, CDC estimates that alcohol is a factor in alcohol poisoning, _____, _____, and _____, 245 people were affected
 - iv. In 2011 alone, about _____ people under age 21 visited an emergency room for alcohol-related injuries. (<http://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/>)
 - v. _____ of all suicide victims are alcoholic.
 - vi. _____ of all adult drownings are tied to alcohol use.
 - vii. _____ of all boating deaths are alcohol-related.
 - viii. _____ of industrial job fatalities and 47% of injuries can be linked to alcohol.
- e. Impact of Alcohol on Violence
- i. A US Department of Justice study found that as many as _____% of violent crimes occur under the influence of alcohol.
 - ii. _____ increases aggression and, as a result, can increase the risk of physically assaulting another person. (CDC)
 - iii. _____ students between the ages of 18 and 24 are assaulted by another student who has been drinking. (<http://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/>)
 - iv. Alcohol and drugs are implicated in an estimated _____% of offenses leading to incarceration in the United States such as domestic violence, driving while intoxicated, property offenses, drug offenses, and public-order offenses.
 - v. About _____ violent crimes occur each year in which victims perceive the offender to have been drinking
 - vi. About _____ of all homicides and assaults are committed when the offender, victim, or both have been drinking.
 - vii. About _____ or 15% of all robberies each year involve alcohol.

- viii. In 2012, underage drinking led to
 - 1. _____ murders
 - 2. _____ violent crimes such as rape, robbery and assault
 - 3. _____ property crimes including burglary and car theft
- ix. Those with a drug use dependency are more likely to be arrested for acquisitive crimes such as burglary or shop theft, or for robbery and handling stolen goods -- crimes often related to “feeding the habit.”
- x. 2004, _____% of state prisoners and _____% of federal inmates said they committed their current offense to obtain money for drugs.
- xi. _____ children and teen arrestees in state juvenile justice systems are under the influence of alcohol or drugs while committing their crimes, test positive for drugs, are arrested for committing an alcohol or drug offense, admit having substance abuse and addiction problems, or share some combination of these characteristics.
- xii. _____ 1.9 million of _____ million juvenile arrests had substance abuse and addiction involvement, while only _____ juveniles received substance abuse treatment.
- xiii. Each year, more than _____ students between the ages of 18 and 24 are assaulted by another student who has been drinking.
- xiv. _____% of all violent crime on college campuses involves the use of alcohol by the assailant, victim or both.
- xv. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, _____ of victims suffering violence by a current or former spouse or partner report that the perpetrator had been drinking
- xvi. Among spouse victims, _____ incidents reportedly involved an offender who had been drinking.
- xvii. _____ or _____% of aggravated assaults (assault in which bodily injury is caused or threats that are made with a weapon) involve alcohol.
- xviii. _____ or _____% of all assaults (attempted or carried out) are alcohol-related.
- f. Impact of Alcohol on Risky Sexual Behaviors
 - i. _____% of acquaintance rape and sexual assault on college campuses involves the use of alcohol by the assailant, victim or both.
 - ii. Women who _____ are more likely to have unprotected sex and multiple sex partners. These activities increase the risks of unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. (CDC)
 - iii. _____ students between the ages of 18 and 24 report experiencing alcohol-related sexual assault or date rape. (<http://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/>)
 - iv. Excessive alcohol use is commonly involved in _____. (CDC)
 - v. _____ by men increases the chances of engaging in risky sexual activity including unprotected sex, sex with multiple partners, or sex with a partner at risk for sexually transmitted diseases. (CDC)
 - vi. _____ of all rapes and sexual assaults involve alcohol use by the offender.
 - vii. “Alcohol remains the number _____ in our area and the vast majority of physical and sexual assaults on college campuses across the country involve cases where the defendant, victim, or both were impaired at the time of the offense.” -Benjamin R. David, District Attorney, New Hanover and Pender Counties
- g. Effects of Alcohol on the Teen Brain
 - i. Alcohol affects a teen’s still-developing brain very differently than an adult’s — and it can harm brain development.
 - ii. Alcohol slows down _____
 - 1. the negative effect of alcohol lasts far longer in a teen’s brain than in an adult’s —

- iii. If a teen uses alcohol before his or her brain is fully developed, it can keep the _____ part of the brain from properly developing.
- iv. Alcohol can also damage the _____ of the brain.
- v. The brains of teenage drinkers aren't as _____ as the brains of non drinkers — even when sober.
- vi. The human brain continues to develop well into a person's _____s.
- vii. Underage drinking can hinder how a teen's brain develops
 - 1. damaging the _____ of the brain, and harming the _____ parts of the brain.
- viii. The _____ is responsible for good judgment, planning, decision-making and impulse control.
 - 1. It undergoes the most change during adolescence.
 - 2. Adolescent drinking can cause severe changes in this area, which plays an important role in forming adult personality and behavior.
 - 3. Damage from alcohol at this time can be _____.
- ix. The _____ is involved in learning and memory.
 - 1. This area suffers from the _____ in teens.
 - 2. Those who had been drinking more, and for longer periods, had significantly _____ hippocampi (10 percent).
 - 3. Short-term or moderate drinking impairs _____ far more in youth than adults.
- x. Someone who waits until the legal age of 21 to start drinking has only a _____ percent chance of becoming an alcoholic.
- xi. Kids who begin drinking before age 15 have a _____ percent chance of becoming alcohol-dependent.
- xii. Frequent drinkers may never be able to catch up in adulthood, since alcohol inhibits systems crucial for _____ information.

8.ATOD.2.2 Evaluate the magnitude and likelihood of the risks associated with the use of performance-enhancing drugs.

I. Pre-Test

A. What are the risks associated with performance enhancing drugs?

II. Notes

A. What are performance enhancing drugs?

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

B. Synthetic Steroids can come in the form of:

- 1. _____ c) _____
- 2. _____ d) _____

C. Performance Enhancing Drugs

1. Creatine

a) What is it?

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

(6) _____

b) Side Effects

(1) _____ e) _____

(2) _____ f) _____

(3) _____ g) _____

(4) _____

2. DHEA (Andro): aka *Steroidal Supplements*

a) What is it?

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

b) Male Side Effects of DHEA/Andro

(1) _____ d) _____

(2) _____ e) _____

(3) _____

c) Female Side Effects of DHEA/Andro

(1) _____ c) _____

(2) _____ d) _____

3. Ephedra

a) What is it?

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

b) Side Effects of Ephedra

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

4. HGH (Human Growth Hormone)

a) What is it?

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

b) Side Effects of HGH

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

(6) _____

(7) _____

(8) _____

(9) _____

5. Anabolic Steroids

- a) What is it?
 - (1) _____
 - (2) _____
 - (3) _____
 - b) Side Effects
 - (1) _____
 - (2) _____
 - (3) _____
 - (4) _____
 - (5) _____
 - (6) _____
 - (7) _____
 - (8) _____
-

8.ATOD.3.1 - Use strategies to avoid riding in a car with someone impaired by alcohol or drugs

A. Notes

- a. If your intended driver is impaired, you should...
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
 - b. What kind of drug is alcohol? _____
 - c. What can alcohol depress in the body?
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
-

8.ATOD.3.2 Identify positive alternatives to the use of alcohol and drugs

A. Notes

- a. What are some common reasons that people use drugs?
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
 - v. _____
 - vi. _____
 - b. What is your anti-drugs?

-

8.ATOD.3.3 Use advocacy skills to promote the avoidance of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs by others.