

AMPHETAMINE®

Amphetamines are stimulants that speed up the body's system. Amphetamines can come in the form of pills or powder. Many amphetamines are legally prescribed and used to treat attention deficient hyperactivity disorder. Common prescription amphetamines include methylphenidate (Ritalin® or Ritalin SR®), amphetamine and dextroamphetamine (Adderall®), and dextroamphetamine (Dexedrine®).



and dextroamphetamine (Dexedrine®).

Street Names

Bennies, Black Beauties, Crank, Ice, Speed, Uppers, Addy, Beans, and Pep Pills.

EFFECTS

The effects of amphetamines, like other stimulants, increases blood pressure, heart rate, alertness, attention, and energy. In addition, it increases blood glucose levels, opens the pathway of the respiratory system, and constricts blood vessels. Amphetamines produce increased wakefulness and focus in association with decreased fatigue and appetite. A sense of euphoria is often associated with the use of stimulants. Abuse of amphetamines can lead to dependence on the drug. In addition, high doses of the drug can result in dangerously high body temperature, irregular heart beat, cardiovascular failure, and lethal seizures.



SCHOOL OF HEALTH, PHYSICAL
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INDIANA UNIVERSITY
Bloomington



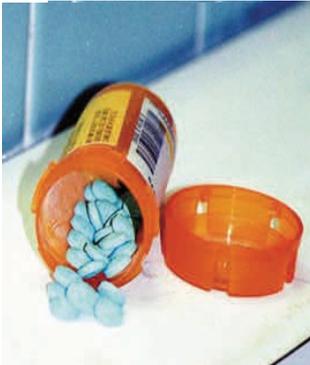
DEPARTMENT OF
APPLIED HEALTH SCIENCE

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation
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The Indiana Prevention Resource Center is operated by the Department of Applied Health Science, School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation at Indiana University. Funded, in part, by a contract with the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, financially supported through Health and Human Services/Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant.

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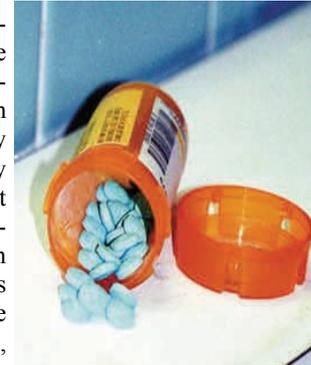
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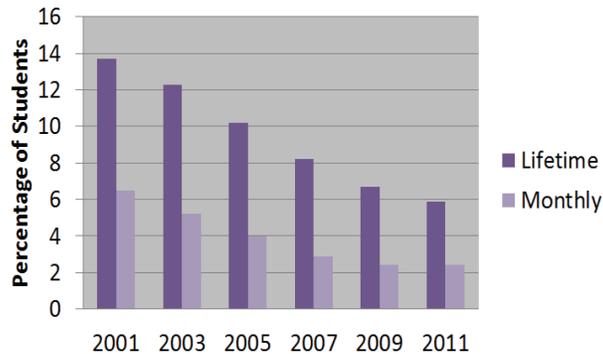
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INCIDENCE & PREVALENCE

According to the World Drug Report 2010, though amphetamine-groups substance use remain high in North America, a recent survey showed a decline in the use of amphetamines. Among the population aged 12 years and older, the annual prevalence of all stimulants use was reported as 1.5% in 2006, 1.2% in 2007, and 1.1% in 2008. Amongst 10th graders in Indiana there has been a gradual decrease in amphetamine use.

Prevalence of Amphetamines Among Indiana 10th Graders, 2001-2011



Source: IPRC 2011 ATOD Use By Children & Adolescents Survey*

LAW & CRIMINAL JUSTICE

According to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, amphetamines are classified as Schedule II stimulants, which means they have a high potential for abuse and limited medical uses. Pharmaceutical products are available only through a prescription that cannot be refilled.

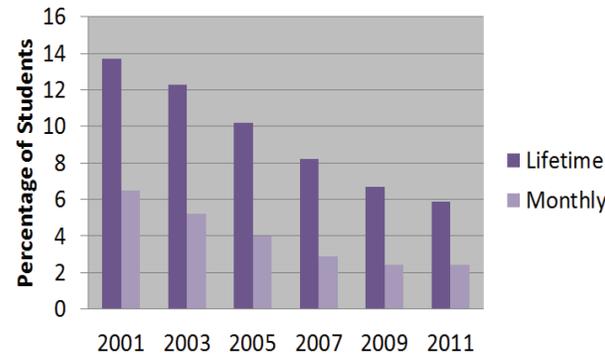
Indiana Prevention Resource Center

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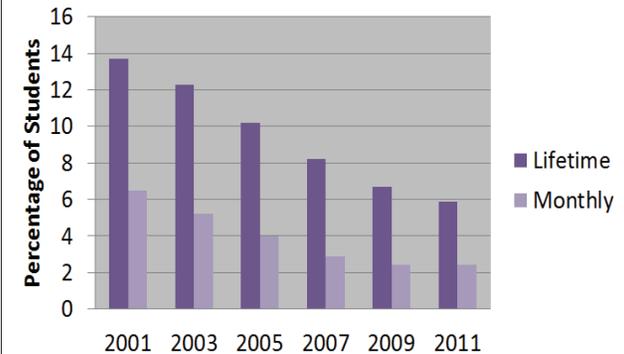
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