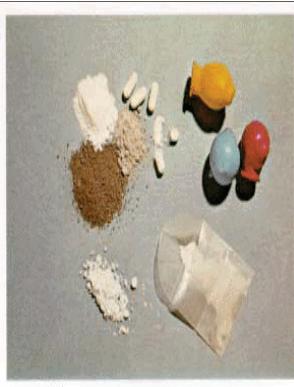


HEROIN

Heroin is an opiate drug that is synthesized from morphine, a naturally occurring substance extracted from the seed pod of the Asian opium poppy plant. Often appearing as a white or brown powder or a dark, black tar like substance, heroin is a highly addictive central nervous system depressant drug. Heroin can be used in several ways, including intravenous and intramuscular injection, smoking, or inhaling. Heroin is the most rapidly acting of the opiates.



Street Names

Black Tar, Chiva, Hell Dust, Horse, Negra, Smack, Thunder, Big H, Junk, Brown Sugar, Dope and H.

EFFECTS

The short-term effects of heroin use include euphoric rush, depressed respiration, nausea, vomiting, and clouded mental functioning. As higher doses of the drug are used over time, physical dependence and addiction to the drug develop. Long term effects include addiction, collapsed veins, infection of heart lining and valves, liver disease, and increased risk for infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis B & C.



SCHOOL OF HEALTH, PHYSICAL
EDUCATION, AND RECREATION

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
Bloomington



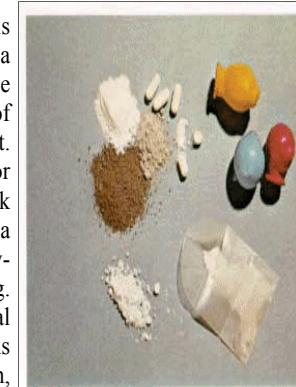
DEPARTMENT OF
APPLIED HEALTH SCIENCE

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation
Bloomington

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.

HEROIN

Heroin is an opiate drug that is synthesized from morphine, a naturally occurring substance extracted from the seed pod of the Asian opium poppy plant. Often appearing as a white or brown powder or a dark, black tar like substance, heroin is a highly addictive central nervous system depressant drug. Heroin can be used in several ways, including intravenous and intramuscular injection, smoking, or inhaling. Heroin is the most rapidly acting of the opiates.



Street Names

Black Tar, Chiva, Hell Dust, Horse, Negra, Smack, Thunder, Big H, Junk, Brown Sugar, Dope and H.

EFFECTS

The short-term effects of heroin use include euphoric rush, depressed respiration, nausea, vomiting, and clouded mental functioning. As higher doses of the drug are used over time, physical dependence and addiction to the drug develop. Long term effects include addiction, collapsed veins, infection of heart lining and valves, liver disease, and increased risk for infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis B & C.



SCHOOL OF HEALTH, PHYSICAL
EDUCATION, AND RECREATION

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
Bloomington



DEPARTMENT OF
APPLIED HEALTH SCIENCE

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation
Bloomington

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.

HEROIN

Heroin is an opiate drug that is synthesized from morphine, a naturally occurring substance extracted from the seed pod of the Asian opium poppy plant. Often appearing as a white or brown powder or a dark, black tar like substance, heroin is a highly addictive central nervous system depressant drug. Heroin can be used in several ways, including intravenous and intramuscular injection, smoking, or inhaling. Heroin is the most rapidly acting of the opiates.



Street Names

Black Tar, Chiva, Hell Dust, Horse, Negra, Smack, Thunder, Big H, Junk, Brown Sugar, Dope and H.

EFFECTS

The short-term effects of heroin use include euphoric rush, depressed respiration, nausea, vomiting, and clouded mental functioning. As higher doses of the drug are used over time, physical dependence and addiction to the drug develop. Long term effects include addiction, collapsed veins, infection of heart lining and valves, liver disease, and increased risk for infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis B & C.



SCHOOL OF HEALTH, PHYSICAL
EDUCATION, AND RECREATION

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
Bloomington



DEPARTMENT OF
APPLIED HEALTH SCIENCE

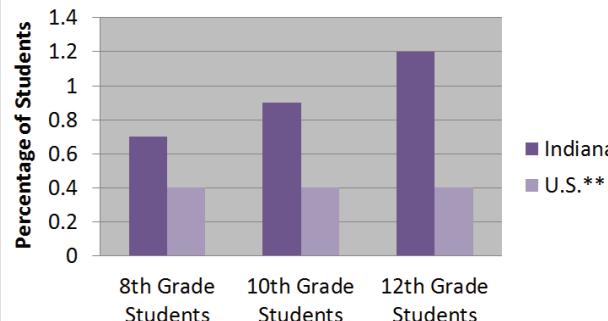
INDIANA UNIVERSITY
School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation
Bloomington

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.

INCIDENCE & PREVALENCE

According to SAMHSA's Drug Abuse Warning Network 2009 estimates, heroin was involved in 213,118, drug abuse related emergency department visits for that year. According to the IPRC 2011 Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use By Indiana Children and Adolescents Survey, the monthly prevalence of injection drug use for 10th and 12th graders was at an all-time high. The most common drug that was injected was heroin.

**Monthly Prevalence-Use of Heroin, 2011
Indiana vs. National Figures**



Source: IPRC 2011 ATOD Use By Children & Adolescents Survey*
Monitoring the Future Study, Univ. of Michigan 2011**

LAW & CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration has classified heroin as a Schedule I controlled substance. This means that heroin has a high potential for abuse and currently has no accepted medical uses. In the American prison system, the rates of heroin use are astounding, with over 23% of all state prisoners and 17% of all Federal prisoners admitting current heroin use.

Indiana Prevention Resource Center

501 N. Morton St. Suite 110

Bloomington, IN 47404

Indiana Toll Free: 800-346-3077

Telephone: 812-855-1237

Fax: 812-855-4940

drugprc@indiana.edu

<http://www.drugs.indiana.edu>

INCIDENCE & PREVALENCE

According to SAMHSA's Drug Abuse Warning Network 2009 estimates, heroin was involved in 213,118, drug abuse related emergency department visits for that year. According to the IPRC 2011 Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use By Indiana Children and Adolescents Survey, the monthly prevalence of injection drug use for 10th and 12th graders was at an all-time high. The most common drug that was injected was heroin.

**Monthly Prevalence-Use of Heroin, 2011
Indiana vs. National Figures**



Source: IPRC 2011 ATOD Use By Children & Adolescents Survey*
Monitoring the Future Study, Univ. of Michigan 2011**

LAW & CRIMINAL JUSTICE

LAW & CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration has classified heroin as a Schedule I controlled substance. This means that heroin has a high potential for abuse and currently has no accepted medical uses. In the American prison system, the rates of heroin use are astounding, with over 23% of all state prisoners and 17% of all Federal prisoners admitting current heroin use.

Indiana Prevention Resource Center

Indiana Prevention Resource Center

501 N. Morton St. Suite 110

Bloomington, IN 47404

Indiana Toll Free: 800-346-3077

Telephone: 812-855-1237

Fax: 812-855-4940

drugprc@indiana.edu

<http://www.drugs.indiana.edu>

INCIDENCE & PREVALENCE

According to SAMHSA's Drug Abuse Warning Network 2009 estimates, heroin was involved in 213,118, drug abuse related emergency department visits for that year. According to the IPRC 2011 Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use By Indiana Children and Adolescents Surveys, the monthly prevalence of injection drug use for 10th and 12th graders was at an all-time high. The most common drug that was injected was heroin.

**Monthly Prevalence-Use of Heroin, 2011
Indiana vs. National Figures**



Source: IPRC 2011 ATOD Use By Children & Adolescents Survey*
Monitoring the Future Study, Univ. of Michigan 2011**

LAW & CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration has classified heroin as a Schedule I controlled substance. This means that heroin has a high potential for abuse and currently has no accepted medical uses. In the American prison system, the rates of heroin use are astounding, with over 23% of all state prisoners and 17% of all Federal prisoners admitting current heroin use.

Indiana Prevention Resource Center

501 N. Morton St. Suite 110

Bloomington, IN 47404

Indiana Toll Free: 800-346-3077

Telephone: 812-855-1237

Fax: 812-855-4940

drugprc@indiana.edu

<http://www.drugs.indiana.edu>