

Student Substance Abuse Policy

Student Services

Abcott Institute has a student Services department to advocate on behalf of the student. This department exists to help the student be successful throughout their tenure at the school. As issues arise the Student Services department will assist students in overcoming obstacles that interfere with their progress. Referral and agencies and or support groups and a wide variety of social services are available.

Advising Assistance

Students are encouraged to discuss problems, grades, attendance or any questions they may have with their instructors or with other Student Services department

Student Advising is available upon request, during school hours to help you with academic or related problems. Tutorial assistance in various courses is also made available through scheduled sessions held by your instructor. The faculty and staff conduct periodic seminars on topics such as stress management, infectious disease, career guidance, time management and money management. Drug and alcohol counseling services are available. Information, resources, and referrals are available for those seeking help.

Substance Abuse Statement

In keeping with US Public Law 101-226, Section 22: Drug Free Schools and Campuses it is Abcott's obligation to inform you of health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs, and alcohol. Any substance used through needle-sharing increases the risk of AIDS and Hepatitis B.

Type of Drug and Possible Health Risks

Stimulants - Speed up the action of the central nervous system. (A)
Amphetamines (i.e speed, crank, uppers) – heart problems, paranoia, death. Affects fetus. (B) Cocaine (i.e. coke, crack) – confusion, physical tolerance, dependency, damage to lungs and nasal membranes, heart problems, paranoia, convulsions, death. Affects fetus.

Depressants – Relaxes the central nervous system. (A) Barbituates (i.e. downers) (B) Tranquilizers (i.e. valium, Librium) (C) Methadone (i.e. ludes) – confusion, loss of coordination, tolerance, dependency, seizures, coma, death. Especially dangerous when combined with Alcohol.

Canabis – Alters the perception and mood. (A) Marijuana (i.e. grass, pot) (B) Hashish – lung damage, dependence, tolerance, confusion, loss of coordination, decreased sex drive.

Hallucinogens – Distort reality (A) Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (i.e. LSD, acid) Mescaline, MDA, MDMA, DMT, STP, Psilocybin – hallucinations, panic, tolerance, flashbacks, possible birth defects in user's children. (B) Phencyclidine (i.e. PCP, Angel Dust) – Depression, irrational behavior, confusion, convulsions, hallucinations, coma, death.

Narcotics – Lower pain reception. (A) Heroin. (B) Morphine. (C) Codeine. (D) Opium – lethargy, apathy, loss of judgment and self-control, tolerance, dependence, convulsions, coma, death.

Deliriant – Mental confusion. (A) Aerosol products. (B) Lighter Fluid (C) Paint Thinner and other Inhalants – damage to brain, lungs, convulsions, death.

Alcohol – A sedative drug – tolerance, dependence, depression, coma, death. Alcohol abuse is linked to cancer, heart and liver damage, and fetal alcohol syndrome.

Where to Get Help

Student's who are experiencing alcohol or drug related problems may seek assistance in the Student Services Department where referral and counseling information is available.