

Substance Use Disorder

Recurrent use of substances that causes clinically and functionally significant impairment and failure to meet major responsibilities

Non-Substance Disorder

Behavioral addictions that lead to significant psychosocial and functional impairments

SUBSTANCES USED BY YOUTH

			Impact on Health
ALCOHOL	Type of drug:	Depressant	Impaired brain functioning; increased risk of cancer; weakened immune system; decreased heart health and functioning; damage to the liver and other organs; and increased risky behaviors
	Physical form:	Liquid	
	Consumption:	In beverages	
COCAINE	Type of drug:	Stimulant	Impaired brain functioning; decreased appetite; damage to nose, intestines, and bowels; increased alertness, insomnia, anxiety, and erratic behavior; increased risk for heart issues; and increased risk of infectious diseases
	Physical form:	Fine, white powder	
	Consumption:	Snorted, smoked, or injected	
MARIJUANA*	Type of drug:	Psychoactive	Decreased coordination and reaction time; hallucinations, anxiety, panic attacks and psychosis; problems with mental health, learning, and memory; and damage to the respiratory system
	Physical form:	Greenish, gray mixture of dried, shredded leaves, stems, seeds, or flowers; or resin	
	Consumption:	Smoked or eaten	
OPIOIDS	Type of drug:	Pain relievers, depressants, and stimulants	Drowsiness, nausea, constipation, and confusion; slowed breathing and death; and increased risk of infectious diseases
	Physical form:	Tablet, capsule, or liquid	
	Consumption:	Swallowed or injected	
TOBACCO	Type of drug:	Stimulant	Increased blood pressure, breathing, and heart rate; greatly increased risk for cancer; and increased risk for chronic bronchitis, emphysema, heart disease, cataracts, and pneumonia
	Physical form:	Cigarettes, cigars, bidis, hookahs, snuff, or chew	
	Consumption:	Smoked, shorted, chewed, or vaporized	

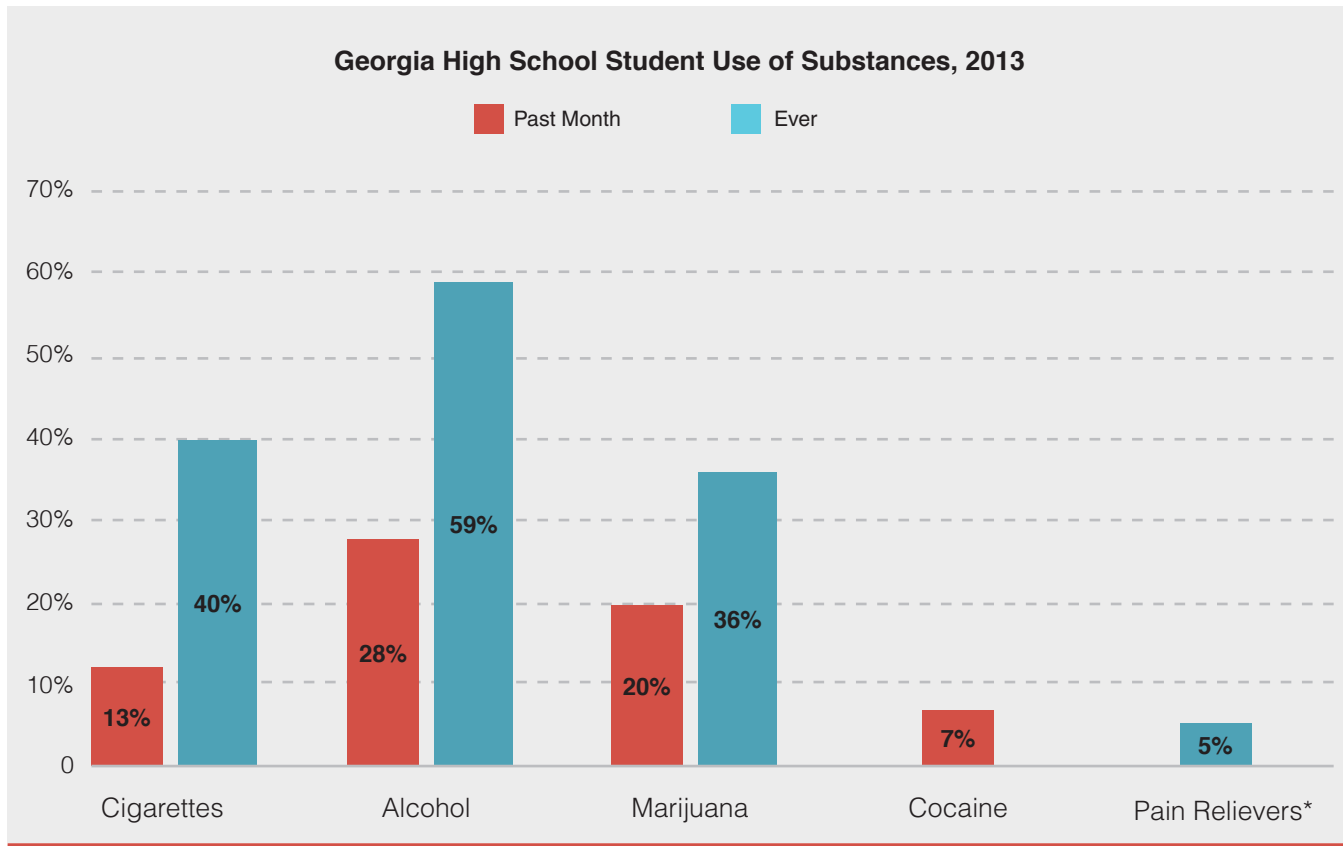
* Legislation passed in 2017 that expanded the conditions for which cannabis oil can be prescribed to include Tourette's syndrome, Autism Spectrum Disorder, Epidermolysis bullosa, Alzheimer's disease, Human immunodeficiency syndrome, Autoimmune disease and Peripheral neuropathy.

NON-SUBSTANCE DISORDERS

	Description	Impact on Health
Pathological Gambling	Addiction to regulated and non-regulated gambling and betting that causes significant problems in a child's life. Pathological gambling is formally recognized and can be clinically treated.	Loss of means to protect well-being (e.g., money, school materials, food, etc.); stress and guilt associated with loss and debt; damaged relationships; and increased risk for mental health disorders, crime, substance use, and risky behaviors
Problematic Internet Use	Encompasses gambling, internet enabled sexual behavior, online gaming, and excessive internet use that causes youth to neglect other areas of life important to healthy development and functioning.	Pain and numbness in hands and wrists; dry eyes or strained vision; back aches and neck aches; severe headaches and sleep disturbances; and pronounced weight gain or weight loss

PREVALENCE OF USE IN GEORGIA

Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration



* Represents past year use of non-medical pain relievers. DFCS reports an 81% increase in children entering the foster care system due to substance abuse between FY13 and FY17. Further, juvenile courts that operate a family treatment court report a 31% increase in the number of caregivers with opioid use disorder between FY14 and FY16.

Note: Data not available for past month use of cocaine or lifetime use of non-medical pain relievers