



Policy Name:	Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education/Prevention Program
Policy Number:	1.191
Effective Date:	January 8, 1990
Date of Last Revision:	July 24, 2019
Functional Area:	Academic Affairs

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education/ Prevention Program

DRUG FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT

The **Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendment of 1989** (Public Law 101-226) requires the College to certify to the Department of Education that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees.

This program must include the following:

1. Standards of conduct concerning the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of drugs, and the illegal use of alcohol by students and employees on college property or at any college activity.
2. Description of legal sanctions.
3. Clear statement of the College's sanctions for violations.
4. Description of any drug and alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation services.
5. Description of the health risks associated with use of illicit drugs and abuse of alcohol.

The information below is in compliance with the requirements of the Act.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

In an effort to assure compliance with Public Law 101-226, all facilities of NLTCC are designated as Drug Free Zones. It is unlawful to possess, use, or distribute illicit drugs on NLTCC property or at any College-sponsored event. Alcohol and drug use is a major issue in the community and on college campuses. Alcohol and drugs can seriously damage physical and mental health, as well as jeopardize personal and public safety. In addition, excessive alcohol consumption may lead to physical abuse, date rape, auto accidents, violence, and other behaviors which lead to self-destruction.

The College abides by all state, federal, and local laws pertaining to alcohol and will enforce underage drinking laws. NLTCC policy prohibits the consumption, possession, or distribution of alcoholic beverages or other drugs in or on any College property or while participating in any College-sponsored trip or activity. All state, local, and federal laws are enforced and may result in disciplinary action by the College as well as criminal prosecution. Violation of the underage drinking laws will be enforced.

COLLEGE POLICY, SANCTIONS, AND HEARING PROCEDURES

Policy, sanctions, and hearing procedures are described in the Student/Handbook.

PROGRAMS WITH A CLINICAL COMPONENT

Upon acceptance into a program with a clinical component, each student will be required to sign an Authority to Release Drug and/or Alcohol Testing Records release form and is assessed a non-refundable drug screen fee. Drug testing can be

performed randomly, selectively or as a group. Refusal of the program student to submit to a drug test or a positive drug screen indicating alcohol or drug use will result in the student's immediate dismissal from the program,

A student who has been dismissed from a program for a positive drug screen indicating alcohol or drug use may reapply to the program from which he/she was dismissed or to another clinical program after a period of one year with the understanding that the positive drug screen will remain on his/her record. Should a student have another positive drug screen, the student will be dismissed from the program immediately and shall not be permitted to apply to any NLTCC allied health program.

Programs with a clinical component also abide by regulations set forth by accreditation agencies, state and federal regulatory boards/agencies, and state and federal law. Program specific management of positive drug/alcohol screen results may vary due to these external requirements. Program specific management is outlined in the program handbook.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG 101

What kind of substance is alcohol?

Alcohol is classified as a depressant because it slows down the central nervous system, causing a decrease in motor coordination, reaction time and intellectual performance. At high doses, the respiratory system slows down drastically and can cause a coma or DEATH.

How does alcohol move through the body?

Once swallowed, a drink enters the stomach and small intestine, where small blood vessels carry it to the bloodstream. Approximately 20% of alcohol is absorbed through the stomach and most of the remaining 80% is absorbed through the small intestine. Alcohol is metabolized by the liver, where enzymes break down the alcohol. In general, the liver can process one ounce of liquor (or one standard drink) in one hour. If you consume more than this, your system becomes saturated, and the additional alcohol will accumulate in the blood and body tissues until it can be metabolized. This is why pounding shots or playing drinking games can result in high blood alcohol concentrations that last for several hours.

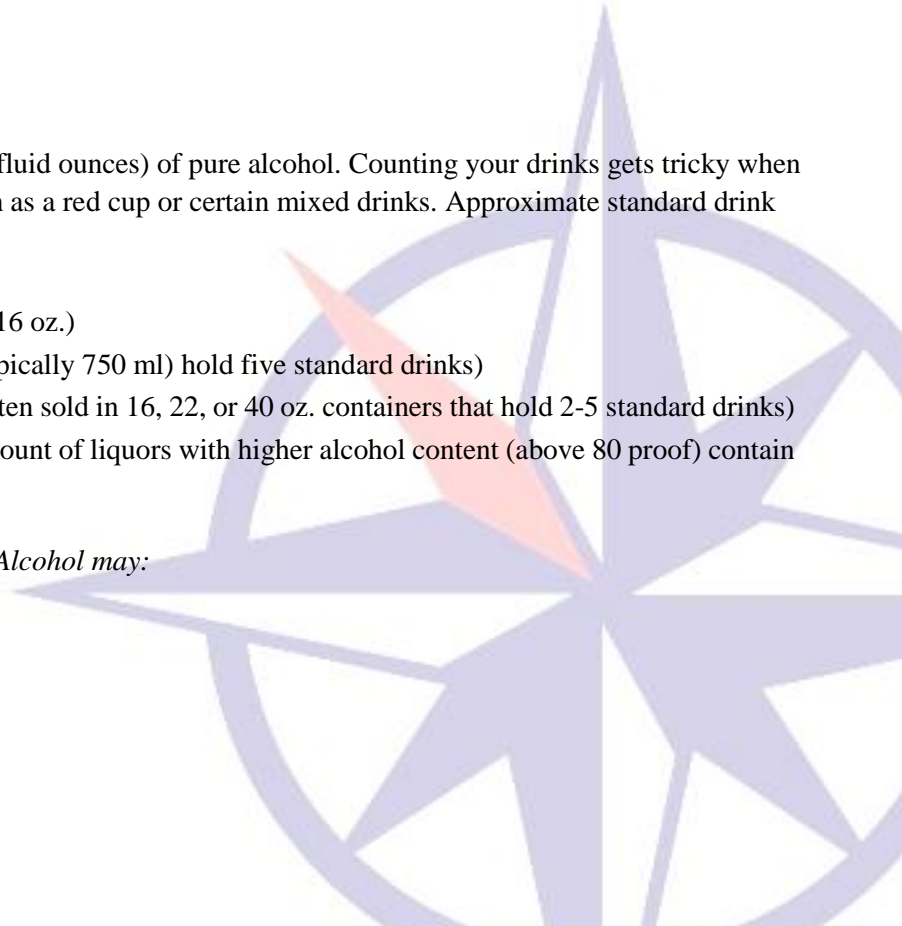
How much is "one" drink?

A standard drink contains about 14 grams (about 0.6 fluid ounces) of pure alcohol. Counting your drinks gets tricky when a drink container holds multiple standard drinks, such as a red cup or certain mixed drinks. Approximate standard drink equals to:

- 12 oz. of beer (Note: a red SOLO cup holds 16 oz.)
- 5 oz. table wine (Note: table wine bottles (typically 750 ml) hold five standard drinks)
- 8-9 oz. of malt liquor (Note: malt liquor is often sold in 16, 22, or 40 oz. containers that hold 2-5 standard drinks)
- 1.5 oz. of 80 proof liquor (Note: the same amount of liquors with higher alcohol content (above 80 proof) contain more than one standard drink)

What are some common effects of drinking alcohol? Alcohol may:

- Cause mood swings.
- Make you less patient,
- Give you a false sense of confidence.
- Make you more aggressive.



- Impede your ability to make responsible decisions.
- Make you less cautious.

Alcohol may impair:

- Memory
- Muscle coordination
- Balance
- Sense of touch
- Hearing
- Sense of Control
- Your ability to react and form judgments
- Vision by decreasing peripheral (side) vision
- Frontal vision and focusing
- Ability to recover from glare
- Number and speed of scans
- Depth perception
- Color sensitivity

These effects increase substantially when alcohol is combined with other drugs.

What are the short-term risks of drinking?

Number of Drinks		BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT (BAC) Table for Male (M) / Female (F)							Driving Condition	
		Body Weight in Pounds								
		100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	
0	M	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	Only Safe Driving Limit
	F	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
1	M	.06	.05	.04	.04	.03	.03	.03	.02	Driving Skills Impaired
	F	.07	.06	.05	.04	.04	.03	.03	.03	
2	M	.12	.10	.09	.07	.07	.06	.05	.05	
	F	.13	.11	.09	.08	.07	.07	.06	.06	
3	M	.18	.15	.13	.11	.10	.09	.08	.07	
	F	.20	.17	.14	.12	.11	.10	.09	.08	
4	M	.24	.20	.17	.15	.13	.12	.11	.10	Legally Intoxicated
	F	.26	.22	.19	.17	.15	.13	.12	.11	
5	M	.30	.25	.21	.19	.17	.15	.14	.12	
	F	.33	.28	.24	.21	.18	.17	.15	.14	

Subtract .01% for each 40 minutes that lapse between drinks.
 1 drink = 1.5 oz. 80 proof liquor, 12 oz. 5% beer, or 5 oz. 12% wine.
Fewer than 5 persons out of 100 will exceed these values.

When you're drinking, one of the first things to go is your judgment. So, celebrating or having fun with friends can quickly turn into embarrassing yourself, getting hurt, throwing up or nursing a hangover.

These statistics show the very real risks of drinking in college:

- 70% of college students admit to engaging in unplanned sexual activity primarily as a result of drinking or to having sex they wouldn't have had if they had been sober.
- At least 1 out of 5 college students abandon safer sex practices when they're drunk, even if they do protect themselves when they're sober.
- Heavy drinkers consistently have lower grades.
- One night of heavy drinking can impair your ability to think abstractly and grasp difficult concepts for as long as a month.

Content adapted from information found at [Foundation for a DrugFreeworld.org](http://FoundationforaDrugFreeworld.org)

Alcohol poisoning

What is Alcohol Poisoning?

Alcohol Poisoning occurs when someone has consumed more alcohol than their body can safely metabolize.

Warning Signs Include:

- Won't wake up.
- Vomiting while passed out.
- Slow/irregular breathing
- Extreme Confusion
- Pale Skin

What do you do?

- **Call 911 immediately.**
- **Do not let them "sleep it off".** Even though the person may have stopped drinking, alcohol continues to be released into the bloodstream and alcohol levels continue to rise. If left alone, the person's symptoms could get worse.
- **Do not try to make the person vomit.** Someone who is very drunk has an impaired gag reflex and may choke on their vomit or accidentally inhale vomit into their lungs.
- **Turn the person on their side** to prevent choking while vomiting.
- **Stay calm.**

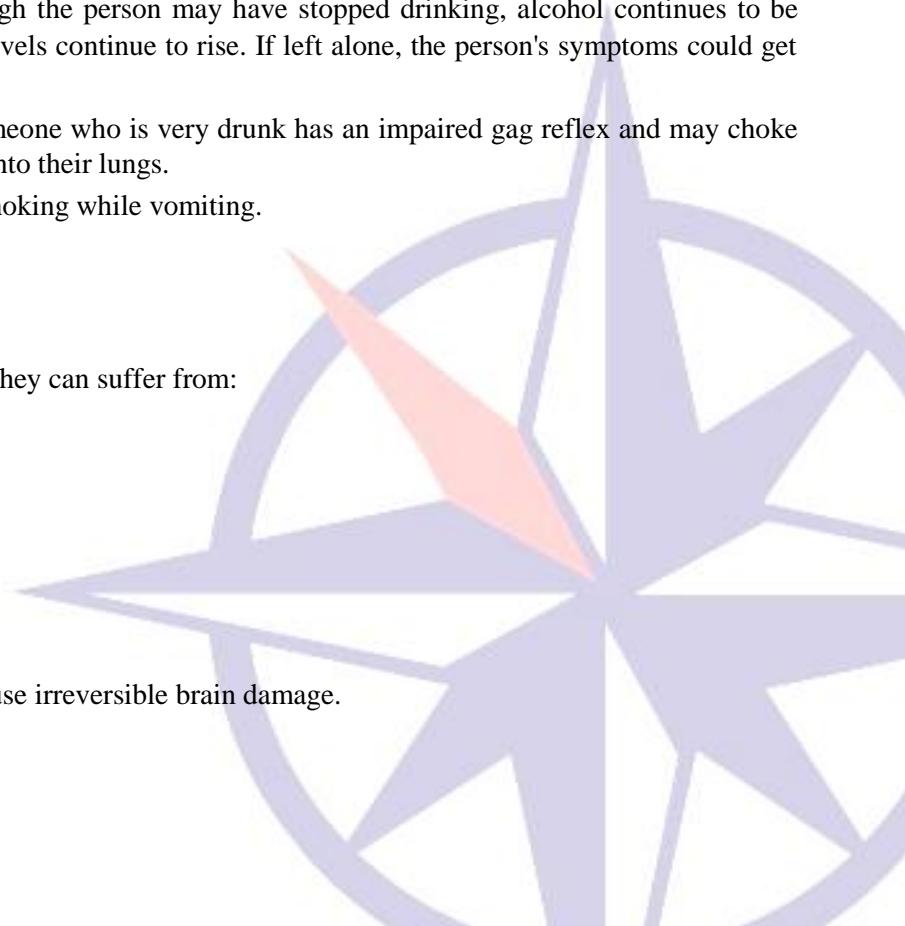
What Happens If I Don't Do Anything?

If someone with alcohol poisoning is left untreated, they can suffer from:

- Hypothermia (severe low body temperature)
- Heart beats become irregular or stop
- Breathing slows, becomes irregular or stops
- Severe dehydration
- Death

Even if the person lives, an alcohol overdose can cause irreversible brain damage.

Not Sure? Call 911.



- Not sure if you should call? **Just Call 911.** Let the medical professionals make the educated decision.
- **Serious medical repercussions** or **death** are obviously worse than a hospital bill.

Blackouts

A *blackout* is caused by the intake of any substance that disrupts the creation of long-term memory.

Alcohol also affects the functioning of the hippocampus, which affects emotion, memory, and learning capabilities.

Blackouts ("alcoholic or drug related amnesia") occur when people lose or have no memory of what happened while intoxicated. These periods may last from a few hours to several days. During a blackout, someone may appear fine to others; however, cannot remember parts of the night and what they did.

The cause may involve the brain's diminished ability to store short term memory, deep seizures, or in some cases, psychological depression. Blackouts shouldn't be confused with "passing out," which happens when people lose consciousness from drinking excessive amounts of alcohol. Anyone who loses consciousness has reached a very dangerous level of intoxication and could slip into a coma.

Information adapted from [Wikipedia "Blackouts \(drug related amnesia\)"](#)

How can I prevent a blackout?

- Blackouts tend to occur after rapid consumption of alcohol, especially on an empty stomach.
- It's not how much you drink, but how fast you drink.
- Avoid chugging or gulping alcoholic beverages.
- Eat a meal before you begin drinking.

Types of Blackouts

True blackout:

- No details are remembered.
- People tend to fall asleep before it's over.
- Conversations and behaviors are only stored for 2 minutes or less.
- Memory is intact for 2 minutes or less.

Partial blackouts (brown-out):

- More common than full blackouts
- Partial blockade of memory function
- Missing information but some memory recall

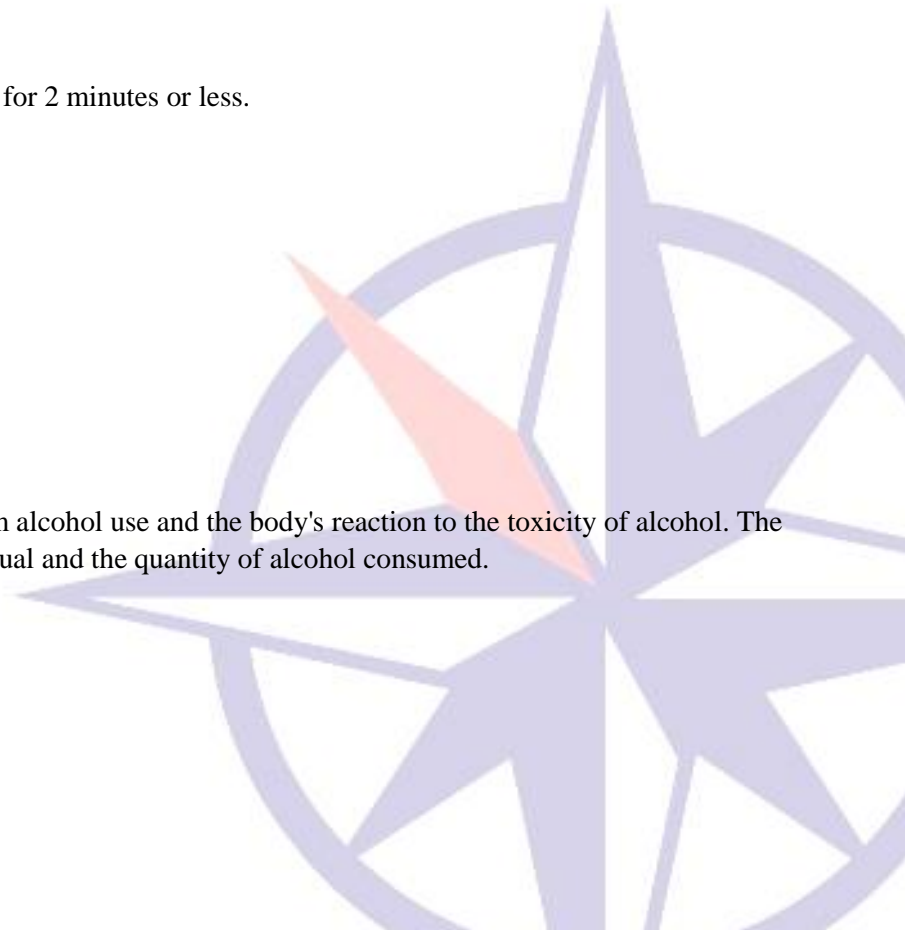
Hangovers

What is a hangover, and can I prevent it?

Hangovers are the body's withdrawal symptoms from alcohol use and the body's reaction to the toxicity of alcohol. The severity of symptoms varies according to the individual and the quantity of alcohol consumed.

Symptoms may include:

- Fatigue
- Depression
- Headache



- Thirst
- Nausea
- Vomiting

There are many myths about how to prevent or alleviate hangovers, and many different approaches to relieve the effects of "the morning after, but the only safe way to prevent a hangover is to drink in moderation:

- Eat a good dinner and continue to snack throughout the night.
- Alternate one alcoholic drink with one non-alcoholic drink. (Water is a GREAT choice)
- Avoid drinking games or shots. Drinking a large amount of alcohol in a short amount of time is the most likely way to become dangerously intoxicated.

Here are some of the things that WON'T help a hangover:

- Drinking a little more alcohol the next day. This simply puts more alcohol in your body and prolongs the effects of alcohol intoxication.
- Having caffeine while drinking will not counteract the intoxication of alcohol; you simply get a more alert drunk person. Excessive caffeine will continue to lower your blood sugar and dehydrate you even more than alcohol alone,
- Cold Showers will only make you cleaner not sober or help with a hangover.
- Giving water to someone who is throwing up. Once the stomach is irritated enough to cause vomiting, it doesn't matter what you put into it• it's going to come back up. Any liquid will cause a spasm reaction and more vomiting.
- Tylenol (Acetaminophen) may help with a headache, but the liver is in overdrive getting rid of the alcohol. Acetaminophen will only make it work harder and may become lethal.

Here are some things that MIGHT help a hangover:

- Hydrate, Hydrate, HYDRATE!! Drink plenty of water and juice.
- Eat a healthy meal. Processing alcohol causes a drop in blood sugar and can contribute to headaches.
- An over-the-counter antacid (Tums, Pepto Bismol or Maalox) may relieve some of the symptoms of an upset stomach.
- Simple sugars from soft drinks and candy get used up quickly. Eat complex carbohydrates like bread, cereals, or pasta.

Mixing Drugs/Alcohol

Alcohol and Energy Drinks/Caffeine:

When using Red Bull or Monster as a mixer or drinking pre-mixed drinks like Four Loko or Sparks, you are tricking your body into thinking it's not tired. Your body is more intoxicated than you may feel, which can lead to alcohol poisoning. Energy drinks also increase dehydration which leads to hangovers the next day. Those who consumed both alcohol and caffeine were at least two times as likely compared to those drinking alcohol without caffeine to be hurt, need medical attention, take sexual advantage of another, or accept a ride with someone who was inebriated.

Alcohol and Adderall:

Adderall causes one to feel like they are not as drunk as they really are. This can lead to making very dangerous decisions since you are unaware of your level of intoxication. Because alcohol is a depressant and Adderall is a stimulant, drinking alcohol while taking Adderall can cause cardiac arrhythmias, and paranoid or psychotic reactions, on top of the risks of vomiting, dizziness, muscle twitching and headaches that are more likely to increase when mixed with alcohol.

When prescribed Adderall, patients are advised not to drink alcohol. The side-effects could be much more dangerous for students using Adderall without a prescription.

Alcohol and Painkillers:

Includes: Vicodin, Xanax, Oxycontin, Percocet, Demerol, Norco, etc.

Mixing painkillers with alcohol is dangerous. The mixture of these two substances can lead to intensified sedative effects and respiratory depression. Painkillers can lead to liver problems and disease when used recreationally, the mixture of this drug with alcohol can intensify these side-effects,

Alcohol and Marijuana:

Mixing these two substances can cause heavy vomiting, spins, very strong paranoia, decreased motor control and decreased mental concentration. Also, because marijuana suppresses the gag reflex, you may not be able to throw up alcohol when your body needs to.

Alcohol and Cocaine:

These two substances are commonly mixed with the thought that they cancel each other out; this is NOT TRUE. Combining cocaine and alcohol produces a high amount of a third unique substance, called cocaethylene. A high amount of cocaethylene in the body increases the already harmful risk of cardiovascular toxicity to a much higher extent than any other drug. Cardiovascular toxicity causes pressure and stress on the heart.

Alcohol and Heroin:

Each of these substances alone causes depression of the central nervous system, so the mixture of the two is extremely dangerous and has been proven to be fatal.

Alcohol and Ecstasy:

It is very well known that one should never mix ecstasy with any other drug substance, especially alcohol. It is known that most ecstasy related deaths have been due to the mixture of alcohol with the drug. When the two are mixed the alcohol reduces the feeling of the ecstasy's high and puts a much greater strain on the kidneys. Also, dehydration caused by drinking alcohol occurs more rapidly when on ecstasy.

Alcohol and LSD/Acid:

Alcohol is mixed with LSD to take down or slow down the effects and relax. However, alcohol can make the comedown of the drug much worse with extreme nausea and vomiting.

Alcohol and Amphetamines:

Amphetamines alone are very risky because of the strain on the heart and the increase in blood pressure. When mixing alcohol with amphetamines side-effects can become much more serious, Consuming alcohol while taking amphetamines can make someone act very aggressive and irresponsible; it is extremely harmful to the kidneys and intensifies hangover effects.

Alcohol and Antibiotics:

It is important to always read the labels on prescription medications and adhere to the warnings about alcohol intake. Drinking alcohol while on antibiotics can cause nausea, dizziness, vomiting, fatigue and in some cases convulsions,

immense headache, flushing, rapid heart rate and shortness of breath. Since antibiotics and alcohol are both broken down through the liver the combination of these substances can result in liver damage, this combination also diminishes the effects of the antibiotics you are taking. Try to focus on getting healthy again. You'll probably enjoy drinking more once you're healthy anyway.

Alcohol and Antidepressants:

Combining alcohol with antidepressants (Zoloft, Prozac, etc.) can cause an increased response to alcohol - For example, having one drink might feel like two, Also, the combination might create unexpected emotions and inhibit the antidepressant from doing what it's supposed to do. If it is a new prescription, try it out without drinking alcohol so you are familiar with your body's reaction first and ask your doctor if you have problems.

Alcohol and Antihistamines:

Drinking alcohol while taking antihistamines can cause a less effective outcome of the medication. Your body will choose to metabolize the alcohol before the antihistamines. Labels typically suggest you stay away from alcohol all together when on antihistamines, so it is very important to always check any label on the drug.

Alcohol and Birth Control Pills:

Birth control pills take three full hours to get into your blood stream and be effective. If you vomit due to drinking or any other causes before that three-hour window, the effectiveness of birth control pills is diminished. Mixing alcohol and birth control can make some people feel nauseous, which can cause vomiting.

Information adapted from National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and University of Rochester Health Service.

Sobering Up

Question: What's the best way to sober up?

1. Take a cold shower
2. Drink black coffee
3. Exercise
4. Eat bread
5. Make yourself throw up

Answer: None of the above!

The amount of alcohol in your blood is controlled by the metabolic rate of the liver. The only effective thing that will sober someone up is time.

F.Y.I.- It takes as many hours to sober up as the number of drinks ingested. Even after a night's sleep, someone can still wake up with a BAC over .08, which is legally drunk in Louisiana.

Louisiana DUI laws/Penalties for D.U.I. or D.W.I.

First conviction

- Offender shall be fined \$300-\$1,000

- Imprisoned for 10 days to 6 months.
- Probation with a minimum condition of two days in jail and a court-approved substance abuse program and participation in a court-approved driver improvement program.
- May be ordered to variety of community service projects.

Second Conviction

- Offender shall be fined \$750-\$1,000.
- Imprisoned for 30 to 6 months.
- 48 mandatory jail time without parole or suspension of sentence • May be ordered to variety of community service projects.
- Probation includes 15-day jail stay and substance abuse training.

Third Conviction

- The offender shall be fined \$2,000.
- Imprisoned for 1-5 years.
- 30 eight-hour days of community service
- Psychological evaluation
- Must participate in an appointed treatment program.

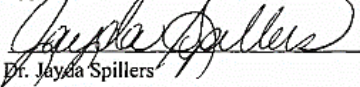
Penalties for Drunk Driving Vehicular Homicide

Vehicular Homicide: Not less than 5 years (3 years mandatory) or more than 30 years and not less than \$2,000 or more than \$15,000. LAR.S. § 14:32.1 (B).

Source: Louisiana State Legislature

Policy Reference: LCTCS Policy # 6:030 Drug Free Workplace

Approved:



Dr. Jayda Spillers
Chancellor

