Preventing and controlling drug abuse / edited by M. Gossop and M. Grant

Other Titles
Prevención y control del abuso de drogas
L' abus des drogues : prévention et lutte

Abstract
Elaborates a number of concepts, models, and approaches for understanding the complexities of drug abuse, establishing realistic goals for prevention and control, and adopting strategies having the greatest chance of success. Drawing upon research findings as well as experiences in several different countries, the book cautions against universal explanations and solutions, arguing that effective strategies must be based on an informed sense of the diversity of both drug abuse and drug misusers who stand in need of help. To this end, the book opens with explanations of the distinctive properties and risks of different drugs, the characteristics of different drug consumers, and the influence of different sociocultural settings on drug-taking behaviour. The most extensive sections of the book offer guidelines for devising appropriate preventive measures. Information ranges from an alert to the obstacles facing attempts at abolition to a scenario of what may happen when a drug is legalized, from policy options for dealing with resilient drug problems to the moral and practical problems raised when chemicals are used for crop eradication. The second half of the book presents similarly detailed information on treatment and case-finding, requirements for information and personnel, and guidelines for the planning and implementation of drug control strategies. The book is the culmination of several years of work on the part of the World Health Organization, Chapters also incorporate many of the discussions that took place during the Conference of Ministers of Health on Narcotic and Psychotropic Drug Misuse, organized jointly by WHO and the Government of the United Kingdom

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subsequent modifications, requires the pharmaceutical industry to maintain physical security and strict record keeping for certain types of drugs. Controlled substances are divided into five schedules (or classes) on the basis of their potential for abuse, accepted medical use, and accepted safety under medical supervision. Substances in History books, newspapers, and other sources use the popular name to refer to these laws. Why can't these popular names easily be found in the US Code? How the US Code is built. The United States Code is meant to be an organized, logical compilation of the laws passed by Congress. At its top level, it divides the world of legislation into fifty topically-organized Titles, and each Title is further subdivided into any number of logical subtopics. In theory, any law -- or individual provisions within any law -- passed by Congress should be classifiable into one or more slots in the framework. Schedule II drugs. These drugs have a high potential for abuse and are also considered dangerous. Examples include cocaine, meth, methadone, Demerol, OxyContin, Adderall, and Ritalin. Schedule III Drugs. These drugs have a moderate to low potential for physical and psychological dependence. This schedule includes Vicodin, Tylenol with codeine, ketamine, anabolic steroids, and testosterone. Schedule IV Drugs. The less referenced part of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act is Title III, which changed the law and penalties regarding importation and exportation of controlled substances and criminal forfeiture. Forfeiture is when the government confiscates property involved with the crime, including drug crimes.