

Index

- abstinence
 importance of early intervention 247
 treatment to attain 252
 versus controlled drinking 116
 versus maintenance on opiates 191–92
- abstinence syndromes
 neonatal 225–26
 opiates 77–78, 180–81, 236
 sedative hypnotics 84, 218
see also detoxification; withdrawal syndromes/states
- acamprosate, alcohol dependence 116–17
- accelerated detoxification, opiates 184–85
- accident and emergency (A & E) departments
 management of drug-dependent patients 235–37
 source of epidemiological data 58–59, 237–38
- acupuncture treatment 185–86
- acute intoxication
 ICD-10 diagnostic criteria 149–50
 treatment of 113
- acutely disturbed patients
 compulsory treatment 218–19
 dealing with 214–16
- adolescents
 causes of drug abuse in 14–15
 life skills training 261
 tobacco use 125–26
 young people in custody 241
- Advisory Council on Misuse of Drugs 281–82
- aetiology of drug addiction 10–11
 comorbidity models 232–33
 dopamine and the reward pathway 12
 drug availability and form 11
 genetic contribution 16
 personality theories 13–16
 properties of psychoactive drugs 11–12
 psychological dependence 12–13
 society 16–18
- Afghanistan, opium production 42
- Africa, drug problems 32–33
- aggressive behaviour, inpatients 178–79
- AIDS *see* HIV and AIDS
- alcohol 106
 adverse effects of misuse 111
 alcohol use disorder (AUD)
 diagnosis and screening 110–11
 extent and nature of problem 107–09
 management of 113–15
 policies controlling 117–19
 relapse prevention 115–17
 combined with drugs 103–05
 definitions 106–07
 dependence syndrome 107
 genetics of use and dependence 109
 metabolism of 109–10
- Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) 174–75
- alternative medicine 186
- the Americas
 drug policy, United States 73–74
 drug problems
 Central America 33–34
 North America 37–39
 South America 39–41
- amnesic syndrome, ICD-10 criteria 152–53
- amotivational syndrome, cannabis use 98
- amphetamines 86–87
 effects of 87, 88
 historical use of 63–64
 increasing use of in Europe 36–37
 physical and psychological dependence 87
 psychiatric complications 216–17
 tolerance and 'reverse tolerance' 87
see also stimulant drugs
- amphetamine-type stimulants 88
 methamphetamine 88
 methylphenidate 88–89
 pemoline 89
- anabolic steroids 102–03
- analgesic abuse and dependence 9–10
- antiretroviral drugs, HIV/AIDS treatment 208–09
- arrest referral schemes, UK 70–71, 241
- Asia, drug problems
 East and Southeast Asia 34
 South Asia 41–42
 West Asia 42–44
- assessment 131, 147–48
 diagnostic classification
 DSM-III-R system 154–55
 DSM-IV system 155–57
 ICD-10 system 148–53
- drug history 131–32
 drug screening programmes 146–47
 family assessments 135–36
 laboratory investigations
 interpretation of results 145–46
 methods 144–45
 tests 140–44
 life history 132–33
 mental state examination 139–40
 physical examination 136–38
 psychological 140
 social work 133–35
 time scale for outcome assessment 245
 workplace drug testing 147
- AUDIT (Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test) 110–11
- audits
 international drug activity 20–21
 of prescriptions 48–50
- Australia
 drugs policy 74
 dual diagnosis, prevalence study 232
- aversion therapy 170
- barbiturates 85
 cross-tolerance 86
 dangers of injecting 137
 phenobarbitone for stabilization 199
- behavioural couples therapy (BCT) 164
- behavioural therapies 166
 contingency management 167–70
 other behavioural approaches 170
 aversive conditioning 170
 cue exposure 170
see also cognitive and behavioural techniques
- behaviourally disturbed patients, dealing with 214–16
- benzodiazepines 85–86
 for alcohol detoxification 114
 and cross-tolerance 86
 diazepam for stabilization 198–99
 overdose management 221
- β -blockers, opiate withdrawal treatment 183
- biological markers of alcohol use disorder 111

Index

- blood tests 140, 210, 211
 'body swallows' and 'body packers'
 241
 Brain Committee 61–62
 breast-feeding 209, 226
 'British system' of dealing with drug
 dependence 61–62
 buprenorphine 36, 81–82, 194–95
 bupropion 128
 butorphanol 82
- cannabis 95
 absorption of THC 96
 effects of 96–97
 European abuse of 34–35
 flashbacks and amotivational
 syndrome 98
 preparations 95–96
 psychosis 97–98, 216
 tolerance and dependence 97
 USA, abuse of 37
 carbohydrate-deficient transferrin
 (CDT) 111
 Caribbean, drug problems 33–34
 cellulitis 203–04
 Central America, drug problems
 33–34
 chest radiography tests 142
 children
 at risk from drug-abusing parents
 226–29
 use of tobacco by 125–26
see also neonates
 chromatography 144–45
 classification of substance-use
 disorders 148
 DSM-III-R 154–55
 DSM-IV 155–57
 ICD-10 148–53
 clonidine 183, 184
 cocaine 89
 abuse of in the USA 37
 cultivation of in South America
 39–40
 dependence, treatment for 200–02
 effects and tolerance 90
 increasing abuse of in Europe 36
 mechanism of action 91
 physical and psychological
 dependence 90–91
 prescribing to addicts 280
 psychiatric complications
 216–17
 routes of administration 89–90
 toxicity/psychosis 91–92
 codeine 80–81, 188
 coerced treatment 177
 cognitive and behavioural techniques
 166
 behavioural therapies 166
 CBT and relapse prevention 167
 contingency management 167–70
 cognitive therapy 166–67
 other behavioural approaches 170
 aversive conditioning 170
 cue exposure 170
 Commission on Narcotic Drugs
 (CND) 274–75
 Community Drug Teams (CDTs), UK
 65, 69
 community involvement in reducing
 demand for drugs 262
 comorbidity 231
 categories of 231
 management of 233
 admission to hospital 233–34
 models of causation 232–33
 prevalence of 231–32
 complications of drug dependence 203
 infective complications 203–14
 psychiatric complications 214–22
 compulsory treatment 177
 Mental Health Act (2007) sections
 218–19
 concept houses 172
 contingency management 167–70
 fixed-term opiate-treatment
 contract 190–91
 controlled drinking vs. abstinence 116
 controlled drugs 279
 obligation to notify 280–81
 prescribing to addicts 280
 convulsions *see* seizures
 counselling 164–66
 'crack cocaine' 89–90
 craving 7
 and cue exposure 170
 naltrexone reducing 195–96
 relapse prevention methods 167
 role of dopamine 12
see also psychological dependence
 crime and substance misuse 47–48
 arrest referral schemes 70–71, 241
 drug-abusing doctors 229–31
see also drug policy; offences/
 offenders; prisons
 crisis intervention 176–77
 cue exposure 170
 cultivation of illicit drugs 28–30
see also global drug problem
- Dangerous Drugs Act (1967) 62–63
 death of drug abusers
 causes of 249–50
 mortality studies 52–55, 247–49
 delirium tremens 114–15, 152
 delta virus/hepatitis D virus 211–12
 demand for drugs, reducing 260–62
 community involvement 262
 media role 263
 dependence syndrome
 alcohol dependence syndrome 107
 ICD-10 criteria 150–51
see also drug dependence
 designer drugs 100–01
 detoxification
 alcohol 114–15
 opiates
 non-opiate treatment 182–86
 opiate antagonists 195–96
 using opiates 186–95
 sedative hypnotics 198–200
 dextromoramide 80
 dextropropoxyphene 80
 diamorphine *see* heroin
 dihydrocodeine 188
 diphenoxylate 183
 dipipanone 80
 prescribing to addicts 280
 disulfiram 116
 doctors
 abusing drugs 229–31
 forensic physicians 239–41
 GPs dealing with drug-dependent
 patients 67–68, 238–39
 medical education 258–59
 public education role 261
 dopamine
 and cocaine dependence 16, 91, 201
 genetic research 16
 and methamphetamine 88
 and nicotine addiction 122, 123,
 128
 and the reward pathway 12
 dose reduction regimes
 opiates 190
 sedative hypnotics 199
 driving
 drink-driving policies 117–18
 licensing regulations 242–43
 Drug Abuse Reporting Programme
 (DARP) 250–51
 drug counselling 164–66
 drug, definitions of term 5
 drug dependence 6–7
 causes of 10–11
 features of the drug 11–13
 personality of user 13–16
 society 16–18
 DSM-III-R criteria 154–55
 DSM-IV criteria 156

- ICD-10 criteria 150–51
in the United Kingdom 60–67
types of 9–10
see also natural history of drug dependence
- Drug Dependence Treatment Units (DDTUs) 68–69
- drug history of patient, assessment process 131–32
- Drug Interventions Programme (DIP), UK 71–72
- drug misuse, definition of 5–6
- drug offenders in the UK, prevalence data 47
- drug policy
international 72–73, 74–75
current controls 272–74
European countries 73, 74
history of 270–72
role of United Nations 274–78
USA 73–74, 101
United Kingdom
current legislation 218–19, 278–82
historical perspective 60–63
- drug-related crime 47–48
- drugs and alcohol, effects of
combining 103–05
- drug-screening programmes 146–47
- drug-seeking behaviour 7, 235–36
see also psychological dependence
- drug seizures
UK data on 45–46
see also global drug problem
- Drug Trafficking Act (1994) 281
- Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTOs) 71
- DSM-III-R criteria 154
psychoactive substance abuse 155
psychoactive substance dependence 154–55
- DSM-IV 155–56
criteria for substance abuse 156–57
criteria for substance dependence 156
criteria for substance intoxication and withdrawal 157
substance-related disorders 157–59
- dual diagnosis *see* comorbidity
- East Asia, drug problems 34
- 'Ecstasy' (MDMA) 101
- endocarditis, complication of injecting drugs 204
- epidemiological information, UK sources 45
drug offenders 47
drug-related crime 47–48
- drug seizures 45–46
- General Mortality Registers 54
- Home Office Index 54
- mortality studies 52–54
- National Programme for Substance Abuse Deaths 55
- other potential sources of information 59–60
- prescription audit 48–50
- surveys 55–58
- treatment demand 50–52
- volatile solvents misuse database 54
- Europe
alcohol consumption 107–09
drug policies 72–73, 74
drug problems 34–37
- European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) 20–21
- false confessions, risk of 241
- Families Anonymous (FA) 175
- family assessment 135–36
- family therapy 163–64
- fetal alcohol syndrome 112–13
- fixed-term opiate-treatment contracts 190–91
- flashbacks 98, 153, 216
- flumazenil 221
- flunitrazepam 86
- follow-up studies of drug addicts 246–47
- forensic physicians, role of 239–41
- General Mortality Registers 54
- general practitioners (GPs), management of drug-dependent patients 67–68, 238–39
- genetics
alcohol use and dependence 109
contribution to substance abuse 16
- Germany, drugs policy 74
- Ghodse Opioid Addiction test, the 138, 180
- global drug problem 19–20, 44–45
Africa 32–33
Central America and the Caribbean 33–34
East and Southeast Asia 34
Europe 34–37
extent and nature of 20–32, 107
North America 37–39
Oceania 39
South America 39–41
South Asia 41–42
West Asia 42–44
see also epidemiological information, UK sources
- glue sniffing *see* volatile solvents
- group psychotherapy 162–63
- hair analysis 143–44
- hallucinations 140
- hallucinogens
ketamine 95
lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) 93–94
other hallucinogenic drugs 94
phencyclidine (PCP) 94–95
Salvinorin A 82–83
- 'harmful use'
ICD-10 diagnostic criteria 150
WHO definition 6
- harm reduction 264, 267
and fear of AIDS epidemic 65
needle exchange schemes 264–66
outreach services 266–67
and protection from HIV/AIDS 253
substitute prescribing 266
- Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) 281
- healthcare workers
engaging drug-dependent patients in treatment 237
precautions when taking specimens 141–42
risk of infection 209, 213–14
- healthy lifestyle approach to reducing demand for drugs 260–61
- hepatitis 209
delta virus/hepatitis D virus 211–12
hepatitis B (HBV)
serological tests 210
transmission and clinical course 209–10
treatment of 212
- hepatitis C (HCV)
clinical course and serological markers 211
prevalence and transmission 210–11
treatment of 212
laboratory tests for 141
preventive measures 212–13
screening and immunization 213–14
treatment 212
- herbal preparations 103
- heroin 79–80
abuse of in the USA 37–38
increased use in UK (1980s) 65
longitudinal study 246
maintenance treatment 192–93
prescribing to addicts 280

Index

- HIV and AIDS 205
 acquired via injecting drugs 54
 clinical features 206
 neonate testing 226
 post-exposure prophylaxis 209
 preventive measures
 advice to patients 208
 childbirth and breast-feeding 209
 needle exchange schemes 264–66
 routes of transmission 205–06
 test for HIV antibodies 141, 205
 testing of drug abusers 206
 post-test counselling 208
 pre-test counselling 206–07
 treatment of 208–09
- Home Office Addicts Index 54
- hospital admission 233–34
 A & E departments 235–37
 for compulsory treatment 218–19
 general medical and surgical wards 234–35
- hostels/halfway houses 173
- ICD-10 diagnostic coding scheme 148–49
 F1x.0 acute intoxication 149–50
 F1x.1 harmful use 150
 F1x.2 dependence syndrome 150–51
 F1x.3 withdrawal state 151–52
 F1x.4 withdrawal state with delirium 152
 F1x.5 psychotic disorder 152
 F1x.6 amnesic syndrome 152–53
 F1x.7 residual and late-onset psychotic disorder 153
- immunization against hepatitis 213–14
- immunoassay 145
- inhalants *see* volatile solvents
- injection of drugs
 effect on neuromuscular and lymphatic systems 138
 effect on skin 137
 infective complications 203
 cellulitis and abscesses 203–04
 endocarditis 204
 pulmonary complications 214
 septicaemia 204–05
see also hepatitis; HIV and AIDS
 needle exchange schemes 264–66
- inpatient units 69–70
 care in 177–79
 sedative detoxification 198–200
 stabilization on opiates 190
- international drug control policies
 current international controls 272
- Illicit Traffic convention 273–74
 Psychotropic Convention 273
 Single Convention 272–73
- history of 270
 League of Nations 270–71
 United Nations 271–72
- United Nations drug abuse control organs 274
 Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) 274–75
 International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) 275
 other United Nations organizations 277–78
 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) 275–76
 World Health Organization (WHO) 276
- International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) 20, 275
- Internet pharmacies 260
- intervention *see* rehabilitation; treatment
- intimate searches for drugs 240–41
- Intoxicating Substances Supply Act (1985) 281
- intoxication
 chronic intoxication with sedatives 84, 218
 DSM-IV criteria 157
 during sedative stabilization 200
see also acute intoxication
- job-related skills, acquiring 170–71
- κ opioid receptor agonists 82–83
- ketamine 95
- khat 92
- laboratory investigations 140
 analysis of body fluids 142–43
 bacteriological tests 142
 haemoglobin 140
 hair analysis 143–44
 hepatitis tests 141
 HIV antibody test 141
 interpretation of results 145–46
 liver function tests 141
 methods used 144–45
 precautions when taking specimens 141–42
 urea tests 140–41
 Wasserman reaction (WR) test 141
- League of Nations 270–71
- legislation *see* drug policy
- levacetylmethadol (laevo-alpha acetylmethadol, LAAM) 80, 194
- licensing regulations
 driving licences 242–43
 sale of alcohol 118–19
- life history of drug abuser, assessment of 132–33
- liver damage from alcohol misuse 112
- liver enzymes 111
- liver function tests 141
- lofexidine 183–84
- longitudinal studies 246–47
- loperamide 183
- lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) 63, 93, 200
 adverse effects of 94
 psychiatric complications 216
 psychological effects 93
 tolerance and dependence 93–94
- maintenance treatment, opiate
 dependence 191
 buprenorphine 194–95
 high-dose methadone maintenance 193–94
 injectable heroin vs. oral methadone 192–93
 levacetylmethadol/laevo-alpha-acetylmethadol (LAAM) 194
 vs. withdrawal 191–92
- mass spectrometry 145
- MDMA (Ecstasy) 101
- media role in reducing demand for drugs 263
- medical school curriculum, guidance on substance misuse 258–59
- Medicines Act (1968) 281
- Mental Health Act (2007) 218–19
- mental state examination 139
 abnormal experiences, beliefs and cognitive state 140
 general behaviour 139
 speech, mood and thought content 139–40
- mentally ill people, use of tobacco 126–27
- metabolism of alcohol 109–10
- methadone 80
 opiate detoxification 187–88
 dose for stabilization 188–89
 stabilization regimes 190
 opiate maintenance
 high-dose maintenance 193–94
 versus injectable heroin 192–93
- methamphetamine 88
 abuse of in the USA 38
- methylphenidate 88–89
 medical consumption of 38–39
- Minnesota method 176

- Misuse of Drugs Act (1971) 278
 Misuse of Drugs Regulations (2001) 278–79
 'Models of Care', National Treatment Agency 67
 mood changes linked to drug abuse 139–40
 morphine 79
 and derivatives, licit supply and demand 21–26
 global consumption 21, 23–26
 see also opiates/opioids
 mortality
 causes of 249–50
 studies 52–55, 247–49
 motivational interviewing (MI) 115–16, 165–66
 'MPOWER' policies (WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control) 129–30
 multiple-family therapy 164
- nalbuphine 82
 naloxone
 for accelerated detoxification 184
 for opiate overdose 220–21
 test for opiate dependence 138–39
 naltrexone
 opiate detoxification 184–85
 relapse prevention
 alcohol dependence 117
 opiate addiction 196
 Narcotics Anonymous (NA) 174–75
 National Drugs Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS) 280–81
 National Programme for Substance Abuse Deaths (npSAD), UK 55
 National Treatment Agency, UK 67
 National Treatment Outcome Research Study (NTORS), UK 250
 natural history of drug dependence 245–46
 importance of early intervention 247
 longitudinal studies 246–47
 mortality 247–50
 relapse and remission 246
 'natural' medicines 103, 261
 near-patient testing 145
 needle exchange schemes 264–66
 needle-stick injuries 142
 neonates
 born to hepatitis A/B carriers 226
 born to HIV-positive mothers 226
 breast-feeding 209, 226
 congenital abnormalities 224–25
 low birthweight 225
 neonatal abstinence syndrome 225–26
 Netherlands, drugs policy 73
 neuroelectric treatment (NET) 185–86
 neuroleptic drugs, for opiate abstinence syndrome 184
 neurological syndromes of alcohol misuse 112
 nicotine
 dependence and withdrawal 123–24
 neurobiology and pharmacokinetics 122–23
 nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) 127–28
 North America, drug problems 37–39
- Oceania, drug problems 39
 offences/offenders
 drink driving 117–18
 Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTOs) 71
 On Track Youth Lifestyles Survey, UK 57–58
 unlawful drug possession 47
 see also crime and substance misuse; prisons
 On Track Youth Lifestyles Survey, UK 57–58
 opiates/opioids 76
 abuse of, USA 37–38
 antagonists and agonist-antagonists 81–83
 relapse prevention using 195–96
 detoxification using non-opiate regimes
 choice of treatment regime 182–83
 indications 182
 treatment regimes 183–86
 detoxification using opiates
 choice of opiate 186–88
 dose of opiate 188–90
 fixed-term contract 190–91
 maintenance treatments 191–95
 different opioid drugs 79–81
 effects and tolerance 76–77
 history of use in Britain 60–61
 licit consumption, demand and supply 21–26
 mechanism of action: opioid receptors 78–79
 opioid abstinence syndrome 77–78, 180–81, 236
 physical and psychological, dependence 77, 78
 effect of personality 15
 test of physical dependence 138–39
 unconsciousness due to overdose 220–21
 outcome of treatment 244, 250, 252–54
 definitions of 'treatment' and 'outcome' 244–45
 evaluation studies 250–51
 and mortality 247–49
 cause of death 249–50
 natural history of drug dependence 245–47
 retention in treatment 251–52
 time scale for assessment 245
 outpatient stabilization on opiates 189–90
 outreach services 266–67
 over-the-counter medicines 103
 overdose of drugs
 and attendance at A & E departments 58, 236–37
 benzodiazepines 221
 opiates 220–21
 other sedatives 221–22
 phencyclidine (PCP) 222
- Pakistan, drugs policy 74–75
 parents as drug abusers, risk to children 226–29
 Parkinson's syndrome, risk of developing 100–01
 'passive' smoking 121–22
 pemoline 89
 pentazocine 81
 personality as a cause of drug dependence 13–16
 pethidine 80
 neurotoxicity of analogues of 100–01
 pharmacological approaches to prevention 263–64
 pharmacological interventions
 alcohol misuse 116–17
 nicotine addiction 127–28
 phencyclidine (PCP) 94–95
 psychiatric complications 217
 unconsciousness due to overdose 222
 physical dependence 7–8
 amphetamines 87
 cocaine 90–91
 link to drug tolerance 8–9
 naloxone test for opiates 138–39
 on opioids 77
 sedative hypnotic drugs 83–84
 and type of drug 9

Index

- physical examination
 assessment process 136
 abdomen and neuromuscular system 138
 cardiovascular and respiratory systems 137–38
 eyes, nose and mouth 136–37
 general appearance and gait 136
 lymphatic system 138
 naloxone test for opiate dependence 138–39
 skin 137
 unconscious patients 219–20
- police custody, substance abusers detained in 239
- policies
 alcohol 117–19
 tobacco 129–30
see also drug policy
- polydrug abuse 63–64, 103–05
- pregnancy 223
 antenatal screening 224
 detoxification 223–24
 fetal alcohol syndrome 112–13
 labour 209, 224
 treatment of HIV infection 209
see also neonates
- prescribing of drugs
 cause of increase in deaths 249–50
 controlled drugs 279–80
 Dangerous Drugs Act (1967), UK 62–63
 prescription audit, UK 48–50
 substitute prescribing 266
 to addicts in police custody 240
- prescription drugs
 abuse of in the USA 38
 reducing availability of 257–60
- prevention of drug abuse 255
 definitions of prevention 255–56
 harm reduction 264–67
 long-term nature of problem 267–68
 pharmacological approaches 263–64
 principles of effective prevention programmes 268–69
 reducing availability 256
 of illicit drugs 256–57
 of Internet drugs 260
 of prescription drugs 257–60
 reducing demand 260–62
 by community involvement 262
 role of the media 263
- primary healthcare, UK 67–68
 management of drug-dependent patients 238–39
- prisons
 medical services in 72
 treatment and rehabilitation in 177
- Proceeds of Crime Act (2002) 281
- production of illicit drugs 28–30
- 'professional' addicts 229–31
- psychiatric comorbidity *see* comorbidity
- psychiatric complications 214
 acutely disturbed patients, dealing with 214–16
- cannabis 216
- LSD and other hallucinogens 216
- phencyclidine consumption 217
- sedative abuse 217–18
- solvent abuse 218
- stimulant abuse 216–17
- psychoactive drugs
 definition of 5
 increased availability 17, 63
 socially acceptable 17–18
- psychoactive substance abuse, DSM-III-R criteria 155
- psychoanalytic approach 13–14
- psychological assessment 140
- psychological dependence 7
 and khat 92
 mechanisms of 11–13
 on amphetamine 87
 on cocaine 91
 on opioids 78
 on sedative hypnotic drugs 84–85
 on solvents 100
see also craving
- psychotherapy 161–62
 family therapy 163–64
 group psychotherapy 162–63
- psychotic disorder
 assessing the acutely disturbed patient for 214–15
 effect of amphetamine abuse 88, 216–17
 ICD-10 diagnostic criteria 152, 153
- Psychotropic Convention, drug control 273
- psychotropic substances
 diversion to illicit market 28
 medical requirements and availability of 26–28
- pulmonary complications of injecting drugs 214
- questionnaires
 assessment of substance abuse 132
 screening for alcohol use disorders, 110–11
- rehabilitation 160–61
 cognitive and behavioural techniques 166–70
 compulsory treatment 177
 crisis intervention 176–77
 drug counselling 164–66
 inpatient care 177–79
 Minnesota method 176
 psychotherapy 161–64
 self-help and supportive groups 173–76
 therapeutic communities 171–73
 treatment matching 179
 UK services 70
 vocational rehabilitation 170–71
- relapse prevention 167
 alcohol use disorder (AUD) 115–17
 contingency management 167–70
 skills training as part of 167
 using opiate antagonists 195–96
- relapse and remission, natural cycle of 246
- religious communities 172
- Rolleston Committee 61
- 'safe' limits, alcohol 106–07
- Salvinorin A, κ opioid receptor 82–83
- screening
 for alcohol use disorders 110–11
 antenatal screening 224
 for drugs in the workplace 146–47
 for hepatitis 213–14
- 'second-hand' smoking 121–22
- sedative hypnotic drugs 83
 abstinence syndrome 84
 barbiturates 85
 benzodiazepines 85–86
 chronic intoxication 84
 cross-tolerance 86
 effects and tolerance 83
 flunitrazepam 86
 non-barbiturate, non-benzodiazepine 85
 for opiate detoxification 185
 physical dependence 83–84
 psychiatric complications 217–18
 psychological dependence 84–85
 treatment 196
 inpatient detoxification 198–200
 non-therapeutic dependence 197–98
 therapeutic dependence 197
 of unconsciousness due to overdose 221–22
- seizures
 alcohol withdrawal 115

- during or after sedative
 detoxification 200
 management of 222
- self-help groups (SHGs) 173–74
 effectiveness 175
 Families Anonymous (FA) 175
 Narcotics Anonymous and
 Alcoholics Anonymous
 174–75
 supportive groups 175–76
- septicaemia 204–05
- Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs
 272–73
- skills training 167, 261
- smoking *see* tobacco
- social work assessment 133–35
- society
 burden of tobacco use 125
 causal factor in drug dependence
 16–18
- solvents *see* volatile solvents
- South America, drug problems 39–41
- South Asia, drug problems 41–42
- South-east Asia, drug problems 34
- steroids 102–03
- stimulant drugs
 amphetamine 86–88
 amphetamine-like stimulants 88–89
 cocaine 89–92
 khat 92
 psychiatric complications 216–17
- substance abuse, DSM-IV criteria
 156–57
- substance dependence *see* drug
 dependence
- substance-use disorders, classification
 of 148
 DSM-III-R system 154–55
 ICD-10 system 148–53
- substitute prescribing 266
- support groups 175–76
 for alcoholics 117, 174–75
- surveys on drug use 55–58
- Sweden, drugs policy 74
- Switzerland, drugs policy 74
- syphilis test 141
- taxation on alcohol, UK 118
- teratogenicity 224–25
- tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) *see*
 cannabis
- therapeutic alliance 161
- therapeutic communities 171–72
 evaluation of effectiveness 173
 selection of patients suitable for
 172–73
- tobacco 120
- addiction 122
 dependence and withdrawal
 123–24
 effects of nicotine 122–23
 global smoking epidemic 120–21
 hazards of using 124
 mortality 124–25
 physical and social morbidity 125
 policy and public health initiatives
 129–30
 routes of administration 121–22
 special populations of users
 children and adolescents 125–26
 individuals with a learning
 disability 127
 mentally ill people 126–27
 treatment 127
 non-pharmacological 129
 pharmacological 127–28
- tolerance 8
 amphetamines 87
 cannabis 97
 cocaine 90
 cross-tolerance, barbiturates 86
 lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)
 93–94
 mechanisms of 8
 opioids 76–77
 phencyclidine (PCP) 95
 and physical dependence 8–9
 sedative hypnotics 83
 solvents 100
- trafficking of drugs 30–32
 Drug Trafficking Act (1994) 281
- transcutaneous electric nerve
 stimulation (TENS) 186
- travelling abroad, problems with 243
- treatment
 abstinence 252
 alcohol addiction 113–15
 cocaine addiction 200–02
 compulsory 177, 218–19
 cost-benefit analysis 252–53
 definition of 244
 demand for 50–52
 emphasis on 'harm reduction' 253
 for hepatitis 212
 HIV and AIDS 208–09
 LSD and cannabis 200
 opiate addiction 180–82
 using non-opiate treatment
 182–86
 using opiate antagonists 195–96
 using opiates 186–95
 of psychiatric comorbidity 233–34
 sedative hypnotics 196–200
 success of 252
- tobacco addiction 127–29
 treatment matching 117, 179
see also outcome of treatment;
 rehabilitation
- treatment services, UK
 arrest referral schemes 70–71
 Community Drug Teams (CDTs) 69
 Drug Dependence Treatment Units
 (DDTUs) 68–69
 Drug Interventions Programme
 (DIP) 71–72
 inpatient units 69–70
 primary healthcare 67–68
 prison medical service 72
 rehabilitation and after-care 70
- ultra-rapid detoxification, opiates
 184–85
- unconscious patients 219
 additional measures 220
 physical examination 219–20
 specific measures
 benzodiazepine overdose 221
 convulsions 222
 opiate overdose 220–21
 other sedative hypnotics 221–22
 phencyclidine overdose 222
 urgent first-aid 219
- unit of alcohol, definition of 106
- United Kingdom
 alcohol consumption 107–09
 drug control legislation/policies
 Advisory Council on Misuse of
 Drugs 281–82
 alcohol policies 117–19
 Drug Trafficking Act (1994)
 281
 Intoxicating Substances Supply
 Act (1985) 281
 Medicines Act (1968) 281
 Misuse of Drugs Act (1971) 278
 Misuse of Drugs Regulations
 (2001) 278–79
 obligation to notify 280–81
 prescribing controlled drugs to
 addicts 279–80
 smoking policies 129–30
- drug dependence
 the 'British system' 61–62
 The Dangerous Drugs Act (1967)
 62–63
 during the 1980s 64–66
 during the 1990s 66
 during the twenty-first century
 66–67
 historical background 60–61
 polydrug abuse 63–64

Index

- United Kingdom (*cont.*)
 organization of treatment services
 arrest referral schemes 70–71
 Community Drug Teams (CDTs) 69
 Drug Dependence Treatment Units (DDTUs) 68–69
 Drug Interventions Programme (DIP) 71–72
 Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTOs) 71
 inpatient units 69–70
 primary healthcare 67–68
 prison medical service 72
 rehabilitation and after-care 70
 prevalence of dual diagnosis 232
 sources of epidemiological information 45–60
 tobacco smoking prevalence 121
 United Nations 271–72
 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 273–74
 drug abuse control organs 274
 Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) 274–75
 International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) 20, 275
 other UN organizations 277–78
 UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) 275–76
 World Health Organization (WHO) 276
 United States drug policy 73–74, 101
 ‘unofficial’ addicts, probable outcomes for 253–54
 urea tests 140–41
 urine testing 142–43
 vaccines, development of 263–64
 varenicline for smoking cessation 128
 vocational rehabilitation 170–71
 volatile solvents 98–99
 effects of 99–100
 methods of administration 99
 psychiatric complications 218
 tolerance and dependence 100
 UK database on deaths linked to 54
 Wassermann reaction (WR) test for syphilis 141
 Wernicke–Korsakoff syndrome 112, 115
 West Asia, drug problems 42–44
 withdrawal syndromes/states 7–8
 alcohol addiction 113
 DSM-IV criteria 157
 ICD-10 criteria 151–52
 nicotine addiction 123–24
see also abstinence syndromes
 women, increased alcohol consumption 108–09
 workplace drug testing 146–47
 World Health Organization (WHO)
 definitions of drug terms, 6
 drug control policies 276
 estimates of global alcohol consumption 107
 global epidemic of tobacco use 129–30