

# SUBSTANCE USE ASSESSMENT: GLOSSARY OF TERMS



## NOTES

Terms defined in the glossary appear in the Substance use Assessment. Definitions are specific to that assessment. They are broken up by the module in which they appear. Some terms appear in more than one module and are listed in the “Overall” section of the glossary to avoid duplication.

## OVERALL

- **Diversion Program**: A program which allows people arrested for marijuana or drug related offenses to avoid jail time by entering a drug treatment program and remaining drug free for a certain period of time. During that time, they will submit to drug tests. If they fail to pass or refuse to take the test, they will be prosecuted for their original offenses. Often these programs are used for people arrested for their first offense or for only non-violent, non-trafficking, drug-related offenses.
- **Environment**: All of the things make a community what it is. There are many parts that make up the environment.
  - The **physical environment** includes things that you can see, touch, or interact with. This includes roads, parks, or signs. It can also include programs or services that people can use.
  - The **social environment** includes attitudes or feelings that people have and that may change how they act.
  - The **economic environment** includes things related to money that may encourage or discourage behaviors. This could include fines, rewards, or discounts.
- **Policy**: Laws, regulations, rules, and procedures that tell how things should be done. They should be written down. They are usually designed to guide or change behavior. Policies often come from the government or an organization. They can lead to changes in the environment or in the way things are done. Putting changes into policy can make them last longer and be harder to undo.
- **Strategies**: How you plan to do something. For example, if the goal is for people to drink more water, the strategy might be to have water at all public events.
- **Student Drug Use Survey**: An every other year survey given to 7-12 grade students. It measures how many students are using substances, what their attitudes about substances are, and some other behaviors. Locally it is given by PreventionFIRST!.

## ALCOHOL

- **Alcoholic Beverages and Products**: Any drink or other product that has more than 0.5% alcohol by volume and can be eaten or drunk. This includes beer, wine, and liquors as well as candies and other treats that contain any of those products.
- **Alcohol Company Advertising**: Advertising which has the name, logo, or other symbol of a company whose primary product are alcoholic beverages. This includes both permanent or temporary signage, banners, lights, booths, etc.

### ALCOHOL CTD.

- **Community Employee Alcohol Use Policy:** A policy developed by the community for employees that addresses alcohol use. It outlines three key points: (1) why the community developed the policy, (2) what is expected of employees, and (3) what the consequences of policy violations are. Help with developing a policy can be found at [www.drugfreeworkplace.org](http://www.drugfreeworkplace.org).
- **Retail Outlets:** Any business that sells any type of alcoholic beverage or product to the public. This can include liquor, grocery, convenience, or corner stores.
- **Healthy food and beverage option:** Healthy foods are fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and nonfat and low-fat dairy products. They are limited to 200 calories or less per portion or package. Healthy drinks are plain water, low-fat and nonfat milk, 100% fruit juice and caffeine-free drinks. Learn more at: <https://health.gov/dietaryguidelines/2015/guidelines/>.

### TOBACCO

- **Community Employee Tobacco Use Policy:** A policy developed by the community for employees that addresses tobacco use. It outlines three key points: (1) why the community developed the policy, (2) what is expected of employees, and (3) what the consequences of policy violations are. Help with developing a policy can be found at [www.drugfreeworkplace.org](http://www.drugfreeworkplace.org).
- **Electronic Cigarettes:** Battery-operated products designed to deliver nicotine, flavor and other chemicals. They turn chemicals, including nicotine, into an aerosol that is inhaled by the user. Most electronic cigarettes are made to look like regular cigarettes, cigars, or pipes. Some resemble everyday items such as pens and USB memory sticks. They are also known as e-cigarettes, e-cigs, or vapes.
- **Indoor Public Places:** Any indoor space where the public is allowed to be. This may include bars, restaurants, shopping malls, retail stores, or indoor play spaces.
- **Outdoor Public Places:** Any outdoor space where the public is allowed to be. This may include parking lots, parks, playgrounds, ball fields, public pools, or green spaces.
- **Quitline:** A telephone number that offers help for people who want to stop using tobacco products. It offers over the phone counseling for tobacco users. It can also help refer them to doctors or treatment centers who can help them quit using tobacco products.
- **Smoke Free Policy 24/7:** A policy that keeps people from smoking. This policy is in place 24 hours a day 7 days a week. In Ohio, indoor public places are covered by the Ohio Smoke free Workplace law.
- **Tobacco Cessation Program:** Any program designed to help a people stop using tobacco products. This may include support groups, counseling, nicotine replacement, or other methods offered either in person, via telephone, or online.
- **Tobacco Free Policy 24/7:** A policy that keeps people from using any tobacco products. This policy is in place 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- **Tobacco Retail Outlets:** Any store that sells any tobacco product.

## TOBACCO CTD.

- **Tobacco products:** Any product that contains tobacco or nicotine. This includes cigarettes, dip, chew, snuff, smokeless tobacco, and e-cigarettes and vaping devices.

## MARIJUANA

- **Community Employee Drug Use Policy:** A policy developed by the community for employees that addresses drugs use. It outlines three key points: (1) why the community developed the policy, (2) what is expected of employees, and (3) what the consequences of policy violations are. Help with developing a policy can be found at [www.drugfreeworkplace.org](http://www.drugfreeworkplace.org).

## ILLEGAL SUBSTANCES

- **Addiction treatment centers:** Places that offer addiction treatment services to people on an inpatient and/or outpatient basis. They help people recover from addiction drugs or alcohol.
- **Prescription drug disposal:** Places where people can get rid of unwanted prescription drugs in a safe and responsible way. This include drug drop boxes which are usually located at police departments or other secure locations. There are also two national Prescription Drug Take Back Days every year where communities can hold a single day event to collect unwanted prescription drugs. These strategies prevent children and others from abusing the drugs. It also keep people from flushing drugs down the toilet which can allow them to get into local water ways.
- **Misusing Prescription Drugs:** Using prescription drugs in amounts or ways not prescribed by a doctor. It can also be the use of prescription drugs by someone other than the person for whom they were prescribed.
- **Naloxone:** Also known as Narcan. It is a special drug that will reverse the effects of opiates such as heroin. It can be administered by spraying it into the nose or by injection into the skin, muscle, or vein and is often used during an opiate overdose in order to save the addict's life. It only works if the recipient has an opiate in their system, otherwise it has no effect. It can be administered by a first responder, bystander, family member or another addict.
- **Harm Reduction Program:** A program which allows injection drug users to obtain clean needles and syringes at little or no cost and allows them a place to safely dispose of their used needles. These programs also often provide information on addiction treatment and recovery services available as well as HIV and hepatitis testing.
- **Opiates:** A class of drugs commonly used to treat pain including opium, codeine, heroin, OxyContin, and Vicodin among others. They can be used to induce a "high" and can become addictive if used incorrectly.
- **Quick Response Teams:** Teams made up of Police, EMS, and Addiction services experts that will do a follow up visit to a person's home after an overdose related EMS run. They offer to help the person enter treatment as well as offer support for the addict's family and friends in order to help them recover from their addiction.
- **Recovery Resource Packets:** Packets that can be given out to drug addicts that list local resources for addiction and recovery such as treatment centers, treatment programs, addiction counseling, etc. They can be customized for a community with local, state, and national resources.