

Prevention Professionals of Northern Middlesex



June 25, 2021

Gay pride or LGBT pride is the promotion of the self-affirmation, dignity, equality, and increased visibility of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people as a social group. Pride, as opposed to shame and social stigma, is the predominant outlook that bolsters most LGBT rights movements!

Substance Use and SUDs in LGBTQ* Populations

<https://www.drugabuse.gov/drug-topics/substance-use-suds-in-lgbtq-populations>

People who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or questioning (LGBTQ) often face social stigma, discrimination, and other challenges not encountered by people who identify as heterosexual. They also face a greater risk of harassment and violence. As a result of these and other stressors, sexual minorities are at increased risk for various behavioral health issues.

I Thought I Understood My Daughter's Mental Illness, But I Had No Idea

<https://www.nami.org/Blogs/NAMI-Blog/June-2021/I-Thought-I-Understood-My-Daughter-s-Mental-Illness-But-I-Had-No-Idea>

The last thing I was expecting to do Christmas Day was rush my daughter to a hospital amid a mental health crisis. And yet, while the world was grappling with the challenges of a global pandemic, I was dealing with another real and personal health crisis. My daughter had just completed a 12-week intensive outpatient therapy program, and I thought we were on the road to recovery. I was wrong.

WHO ARE WE?

SAPC

SAPC is a coalition of eight communities working together to help reduce substance abuse with specific intentions for youth below the age of 18.

Communities include:

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Club Drugs

<https://www.drugabuse.gov/drug-topics/club-drugs>

Club drugs tend to be used by teenagers and young adults at bars, nightclubs, concerts, and parties. Club drugs include GHB, Rohypnol®, ketamine, MDMA (Ecstasy), methamphetamine, and LSD (acid). Learn about the health effects of club drugs on the Commonly Used Drugs Charts.

Methamphetamine Research Report

<https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/research-reports/methamphetamine/overview>

The misuse of methamphetamine—a potent and highly addictive stimulant—remains an extremely serious problem in the United States. In some areas of the country, it poses an even greater threat than opioids, and it is the drug that most contributes to violent crime.³⁶ According to data from the 2017 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), over 14.7 million people (5.4 percent of the population) have tried methamphetamine at least once. NSDUH also reports that almost 1.6 million people used methamphetamine in the year leading up to the survey,¹ and it remains one of the most commonly misused stimulant drugs in the world. How is Meth misused?

<https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/research-reports/methamphetamine/how-methamphetamine-misused>

MDMA (Ecstasy) Abuse Research Report

Introduction

<https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/research-reports/mdma-ecstasy-abuse/Introduction>

3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), also known as Molly, Ecstasy, or X, continues to be used by millions of Americans across the country. This illegal drug is often taken for the feelings of well-being, stimulation, and distortions in time and sensory perceptions that it produces. MDMA first became popular in the all-night party scene (e.g., “raves”), but its use has now spread to a wide range of settings. According to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, more than 18 million people in the United States have tried MDMA at least once in their lifetime.

Hallucinogens and Dissociative Drugs Research Report

<https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/research-reports/hallucinogens-dissociative-drugs/director>

Hallucinogens and dissociative drugs—which have street names like acid, angel dust, and vitamin K—distort the way a user perceives time, motion, colors, sounds, and self. These drugs can disrupt a person’s ability to think and communicate rationally, or even to recognize reality, sometimes resulting in bizarre or dangerous behavior.

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