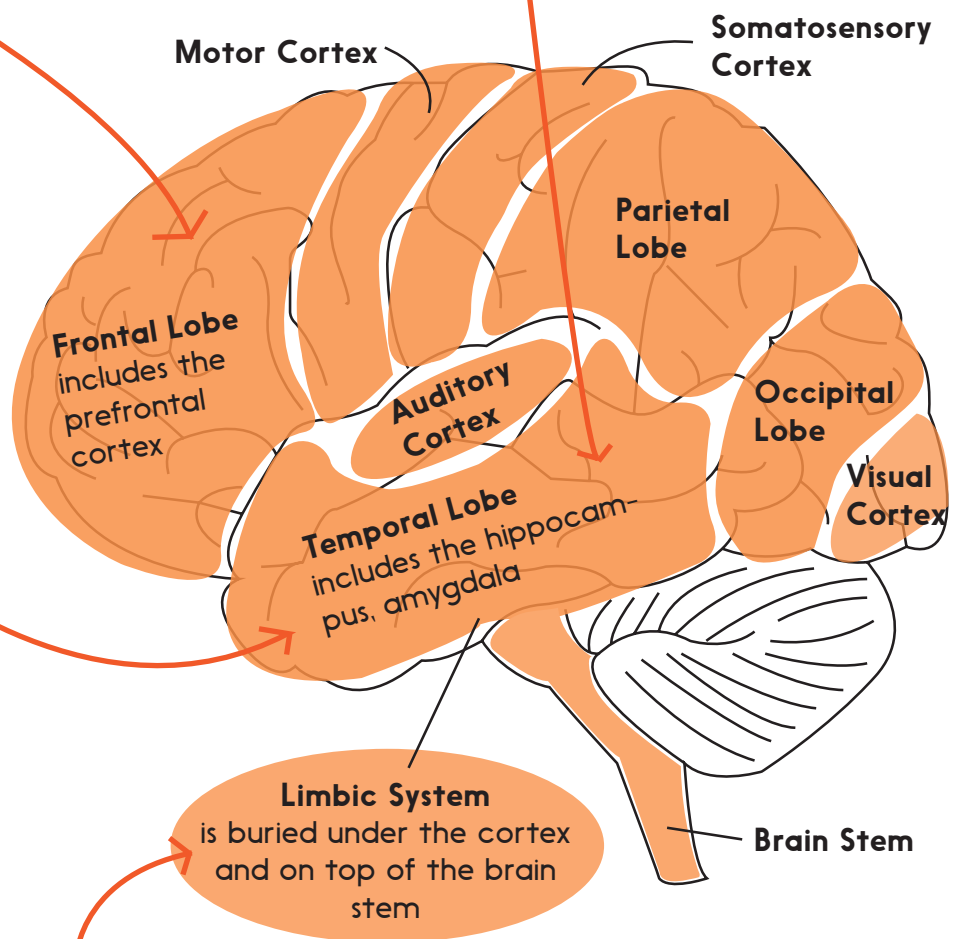


DRUGS, INCLUDING MARIJUANA, XANAX, FENTANYL AND PSYCHEDELICS, HAVE DRASTIC SHORT AND LONG TERM EFFECTS ON THE BRAIN.

PSYCHEDELICS:

Psychedelics are a class of psychoactive substances that cause changes in mood, perception and cognitive processes. They often cause "trippy" effects and hallucinations. Psychedelics operate differently in the brain than addictive drugs, and there is ongoing research about their potential mental health benefits. However, they pose many risks, from psychological trauma to organ damage.

MARIJUANA: Marijuana, also known as cannabis, is a drug containing THC, which stimulates neurons to release dopamine at higher levels than average. Marijuana can result in altered senses, impaired judgment and poor motor coordination, all of which can have detrimental effects on driving. Marijuana can result in altered senses, impaired judgment and poor motor coordination, all of which can have detrimental effects on driving. Using marijuana as a teenager poses risks in terms of brain development and learning.



XANAX: Xanax is a sedative prescription drug for people suffering from anxiety and/or panic disorders. However, when used improperly, it can cause the very problem it was meant to solve — depression — due to the drug's negative impacts on the amygdala and hippocampus. Misuse can also result in decreased inhibitions, coordination and concentration, as well as increased irritability, confusion, hallucinations, paranoid delusions and suicidal thoughts.

FENTANYL: Fentanyl is a narcotic opioid prescribed to individuals in intense pain. It works by latching onto the opioid receptors of the brain, which in turn causes intense fatigue. Fentanyl is commonly used to lace other drugs, so people experience the effects of the drug without knowing that they have taken it. Due to the high likelihood of fentanyl overdoses, it is crucial that Narcan, an opioid overdose treatment, is available when consuming fentanyl.