

ZAT-ZAT BERPENGARUH THD SYARAF

- Narkotika
- Psikotropika
- Zat-zat kenikmatan



No. KD	KOMPETENSI DASAR
3.11	Mengevaluasi bahaya penggunaan senyawa psikotropika dan dampaknya terhadap kesehatan diri, lingkungan, dan masyarakat
4.11	Melakukan kampanye narkoba di lingkungan sekolah dan masyarakat sekitar

IPK

PENGETAHUAN	KETERAMPILAN
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Menilai bahaya dari psikotropika pada sistem saraf2. Menilai bahaya dari bahan narkotika pada sistem saraf3. Menilai bahaya dari bahan narkoba pada masyarakat	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Membuat poster anti narkotika/psikotropika2. Membuat kliping dampak sosial narkotika



https://www.google.co.id/search?hl=id&site=imghp&tbm=isch&source=hp&biw=1010&bih=637&q=bahaya+narkoba&oq=bahaya+narkoba&gs_l=img.3..

KEJAHATAN NARKOBA



Narkoba



Apa itu narkoba?

**Bagaimana cara
pemakain narkoba?**

**Apa dampak negatif dari
penggunaan narkoba?**

**Mengapa narkoba bisa
menyebabkan HIV?**

Apa itu Narkoba ?

- Menurut WHO (1982)

Semua zat padat, cair maupun gas yang dimasukkan kedalam tubuh yang dapat merubah fungsi dan struktur tubuh secara fisik maupun psikis tidak termasuk makanan, air dan oksigen dimana dibutuhkan untuk mempertahankan fungsi tubuh normal

- 
- NARKOTIKA
 - PSIKOTROPIKA

PSIKOTROPIKA

- Psikotropika : Zat kimia yang mempengaruhi fungsi saraf
- Jenis:
 - ❖ Stimulan → memacu
 - ❖ Depresan → menghambat
 - ❖ Halusinogen → halusinasi → efek samping

Keuntungan
MEDIK

Contoh golongan stimulan

- Amfetamin
- Efidrin
- MDMA
- Metilfenidat
- Kokain → NARKOTIKA



RESEP DOKTER

Obat Sedatif → Obat tidur

- Diazepam (Valium)
- Barbiturat

**DENGAN
RESEP
DOKTER**



Adverse (negative) effects of Methamphetamine

Psychological

- Insomnia
- Aggressive behavior
- Paranoia
- Incessant conversations
- Decreased appetite
- Increased alertness
- Irritability
- Slurred speech
- Dizziness
- Confusion
- Hallucinations
- Obsessive behaviors
- Depression
- Panic attacks

Systemic

- Hyperthermia
- Malnutrition
- Impaired immune system

Circulatory

- High blood pressure
- Vessel damage in brain
- Clotting and stroke

Heart

- Chest pain
- Rapid heart rate
- Heart attack

Liver

- Damage

Eyes

- Dilated pupils

Mouth

- Grinding of teeth

Skin

- Sweating
- Numbness

Respiratory

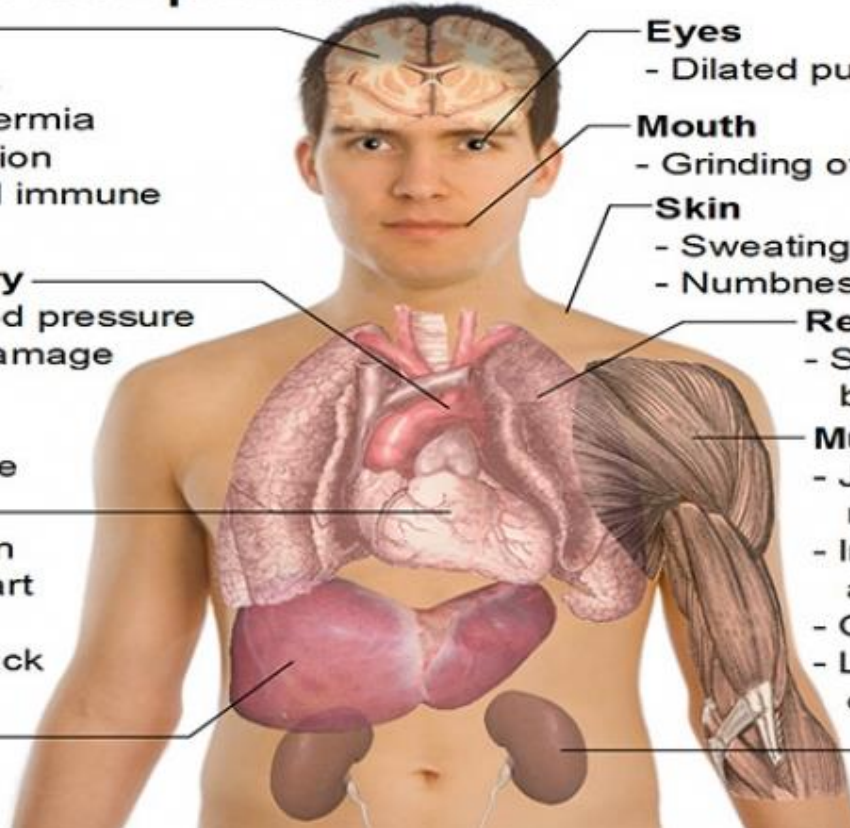
- Shortness of breath

Muscular

- Jerky movements
- Increased activity
- Convulsions
- Loss of coordination

Kidneys

- Damage



NARKOTIKA

- Bahan alami diekstraks dari tumbuhan (daun, bunga, biji)
- Kepentingan medik : mengurangi sakit (pembiusan)
- Jenis:

- ❖ Ganja
- ❖ Opium /Candu
- ❖ Khat
- ❖ Kokain
- ❖ Heroin
- ❖ Morfin



BEBERAPA NARKOTIKA



GANJA



KOKAIN



OPIUM



HEROIN



CHATA



MORFIN

PENYALAHGUNAAN PSIKOTROPIK

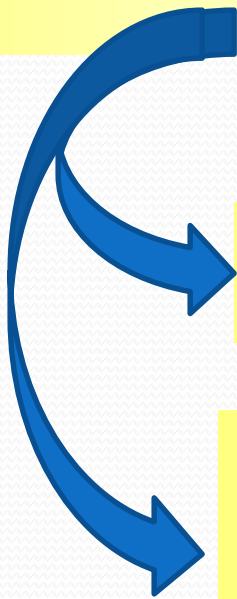
- EKSTASI
- “SABU-SABU”



- BAHAN DASAR:
AMFETAMIN

- EFEK : SEMANGAT

- DAMPAK:
 - KELELAHAN
 - KECANDUAN
 - OVERDOSIS



DAMPAK NARKOBA

DAMPAK NEGATIF:

- SIFAT ADIKSI → KECANDUAN
- KERUSAKAN FISIK SEL → KEMATIAN

DAMPAK SOSIAL:

- KEJAHATAN
- KERESAHAN



SINDROM PUTUS
NARKOBA → SAKAU



OVERDOSIS

Side effects of chronic use of Cocaine

Brain:

- Increased risk of strokes
- Reduced attention
- Insatiable hunger
- Insomnia/Hypersomnia
- Lethargy

Systemic:

- Fever
- Eosinophilia

Nose:

- Rhinorrhea (discharge)

Throat:

- Soreness
- Hoarse voice

Teeth:

- Bruxism (abrasion)

Lungs:

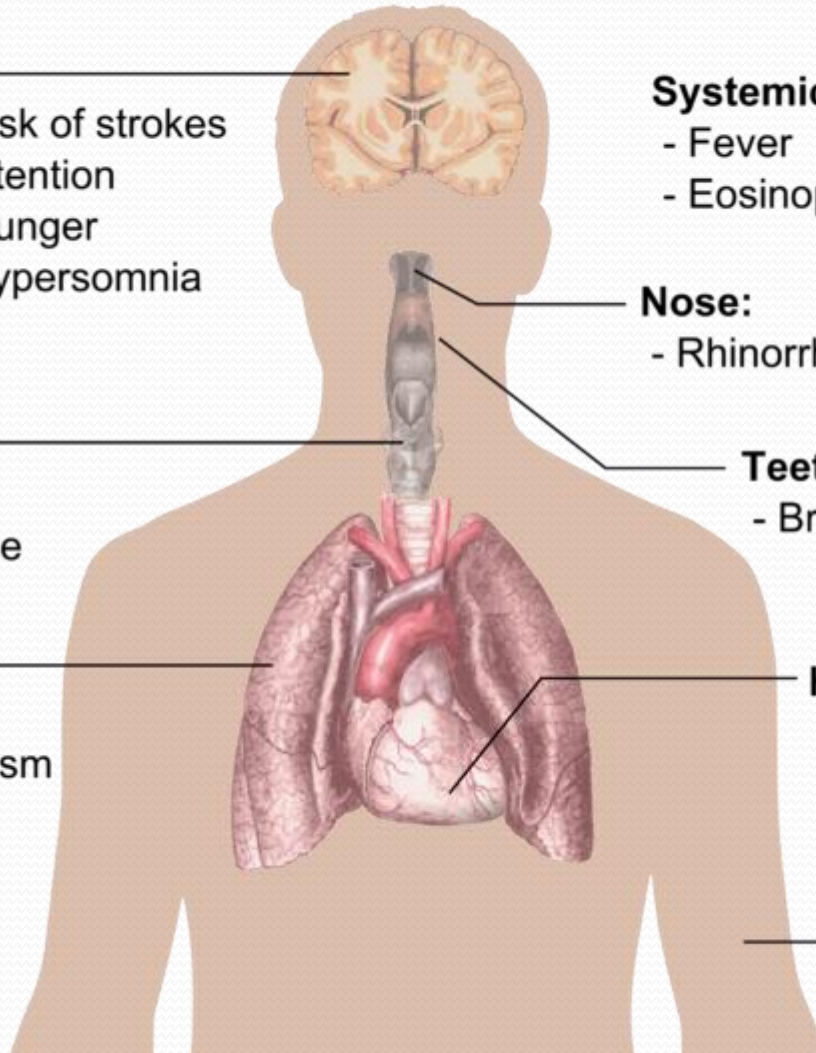
- Hemoptysis
- Bronchospasm
- Dyspnea
- Infiltrates
- Eosinophilia
- Chest pain
- Asthma

Heart:

- Increased risk of infarction

Skin:

- Pruritus



Bodily effects of Cannabis

Eyes:

- Reddening
- Decreased intra-ocular pressure

Mouth:

- Dryness

Skin:

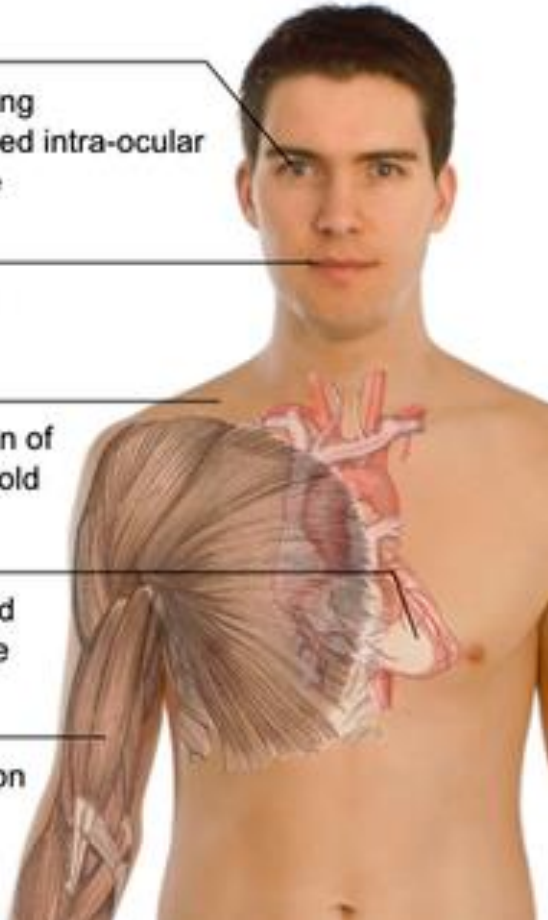
- Sensation of heat or cold

Heart:

- Increased heart rate

Muscles:

- Relaxation



Long-term effects of Heroin

Central

- Addiction
- Tolerance
- Dependence

Circulatory

- Collapsed veins

Heart

- Infection of heart lining and valves

Respiratory

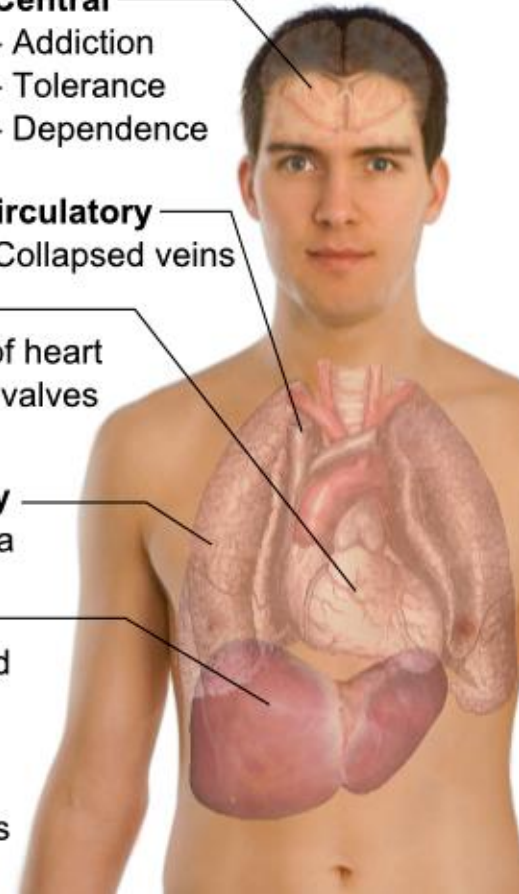
- Pneumonia

Liver

- Decreased function

Systemic

- Abscesses



Khat

Catha edulis

The leaves of the khat plant are chewed for their amphetamine-like stimulant effects. The active ingredients of khat are cathinone and cathin, which produce psychotropic, euphoric, metabolic and cardiovascular effects. The World Health Organization classified it as a drug of abuse.



Khat is sold in twig-like bunches; the stimulating effects of the leaves begin to fade within 48 hours.

Khat is a woody green shrub that can grow into the size of a tree.



Health effects:

- Depression
- Irritability
- Restlessness
- Inability to feel anger and violent outbursts
- Aggression
- Inflammation of the mouth and the oral cavity, Oral cancer
- Faster breathing rates, lung problems
- Liver damage
- Gastro-intestinal tract problems such as constipation
- Reduced appetite
- Decreasing sexual drive, impotence
- Male infertility
- Reduced birth weight in babies and inhibited lactation in khat-chewing mothers

Blowing in the brain

Rapid heart rate, heart attack



ZAT LAIN:

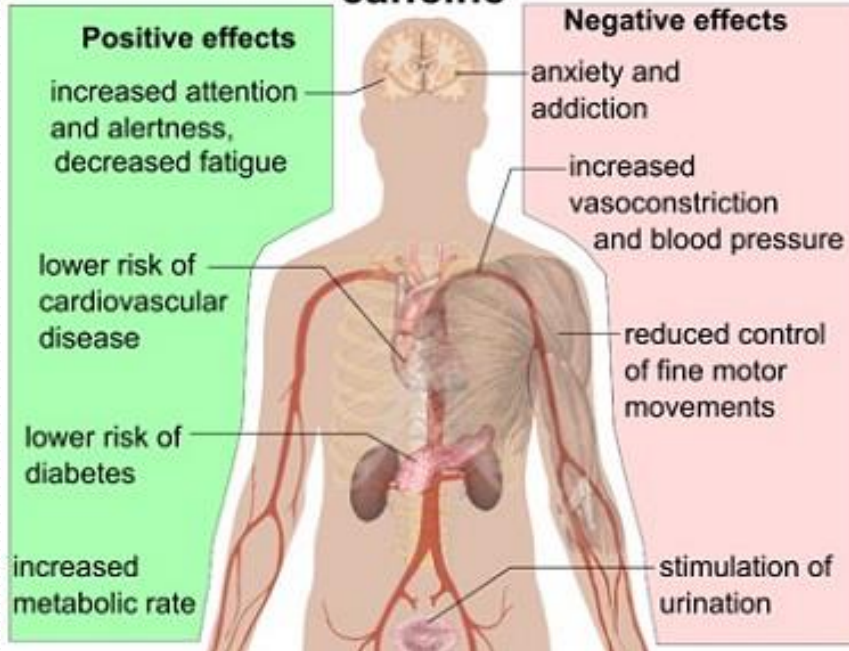
- Kafein → kopi, teh
- Teobromin → kakao
- Alkohol → Anggur
- Nicotin → tembakau



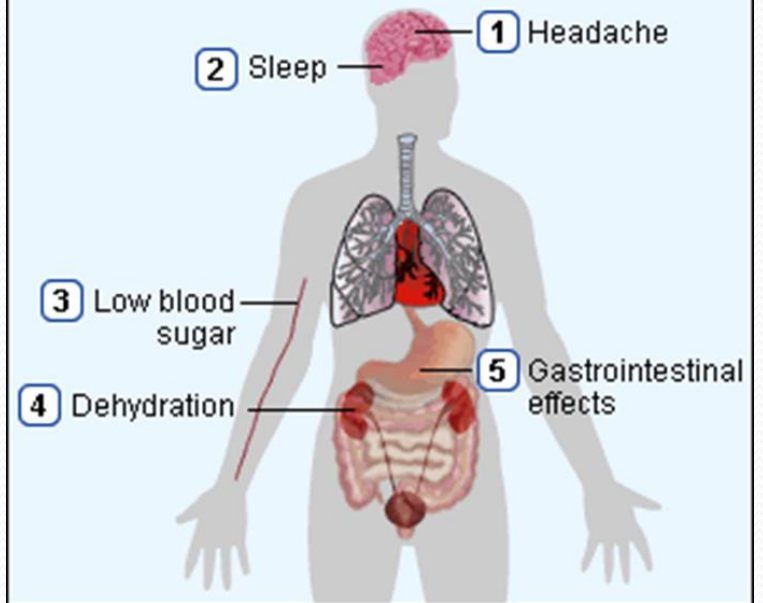
DAMPAK ZAT ADITIF

- Dapat menimbulkan KECANDUAN
- Kelebihan Kafein → Gangguan Jantung
- Nikotin → Gangguan Jantung, dan Janin
- Alkohol → Gangguan Liver

Health effects of caffeine



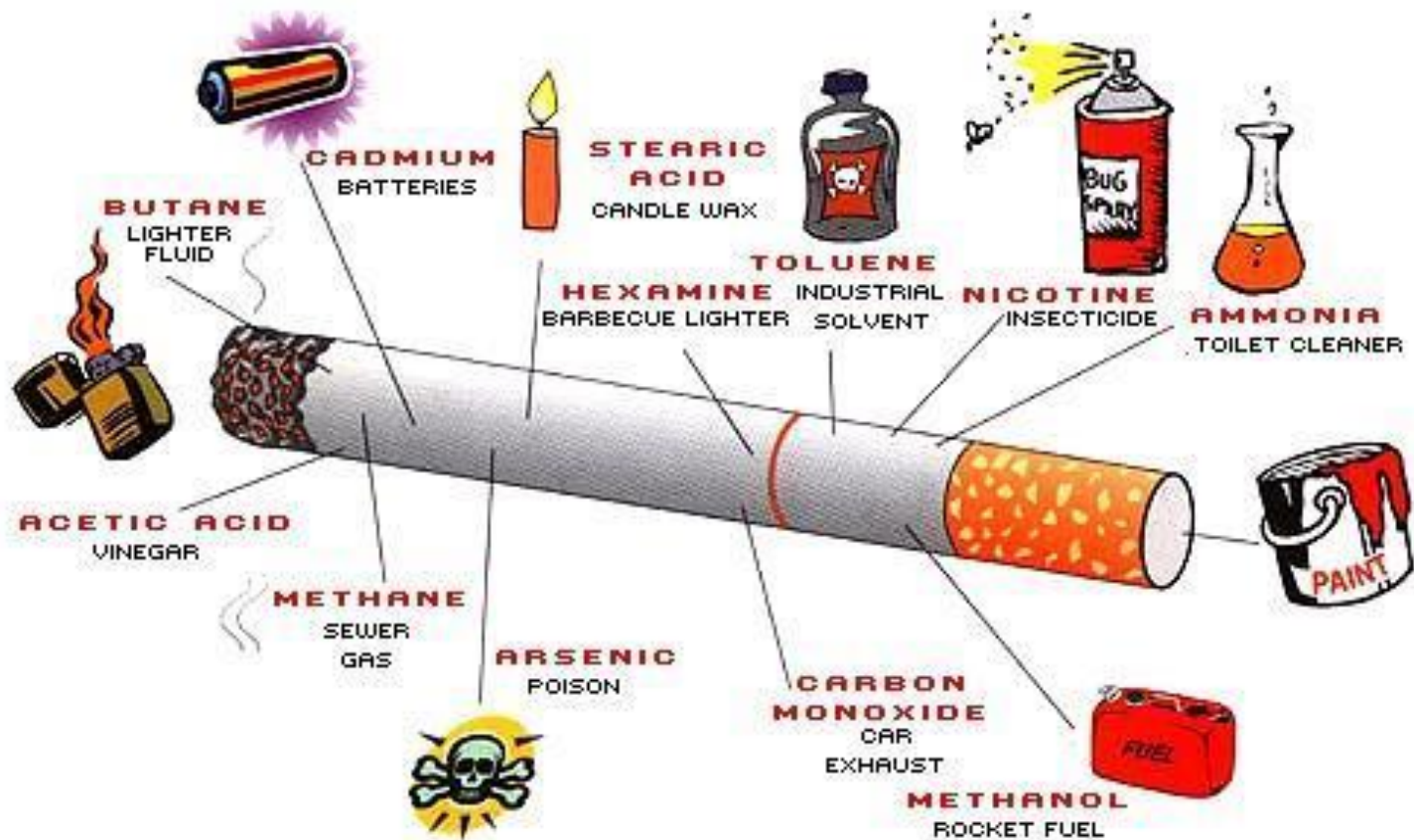
THE DIRECT EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL



GENERASI SEHAT



ZAT BERBAHAYA ROKOK





BNN
BADAN NARKOTIKA NASIONAL



Dunia
Indah
Tanpa
Narkoba



Substance Abuse and Hiv/Aids
www.bknn.or.id www.narkoba-metro.org

www.bknn.or.id