

San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department
Advanced Officer Training Division
Drug Influence Recognition (DIR) Expanded Course Outline

I. Goals and Objectives

1. Definition of the word 'Drug'
 - a. Any substance, which when taken into the human body can impair a persons ability to operate a motor vehicle safely
2. Identify Drug categories
3. Proper way of conducting an eye exam
4. Health and Safety Codes:
 - a. *HS 11550 (a)*
No person shall use, or be under the influence of any controlled substanceexcept when administered by or under the direction of a person licensed by the state to dispense, prescribe, or administer controlled substances.

HS 11550 (a) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (b) or any other provision of law, any person who is unlawfully under the influence of cocaine, cocaine base, heroin, methamphetamine, or phencyclidine while in the immediate personal possession of a loaded, operable firearm is guilty of a public offense punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not exceeding one year or in state prison. Any person found in any public place under the influence of intoxicating liquor, any drug, controlled substance, toluene, or any combination thereof, in such a condition that they are unable to exercise care for their own safety, or the safety of others, or who interferes with or obstructs or prevents the free use of any street, sidewalk, or any other public way.

II. Drug Catagories

1. Depressants
 - a. Six Major Categories of CNS Depressants
 - i. Barbiturates- derived from barbiturate acid.
Very common and abused today.
 - ii. Non-Barbiturates- synthetic compounds.
(Chloral Hydrate)
 - iii. Anti-Anxiety Tranquilizers- benzodiazepines
(valium, Xanax, and Librium)-wide spread use and frequent abuse.
 - iv. Anti-Depressants- not a contradiction in terms. Sometimes called "mood elevators." These are anti psychological depressants.
(Prozac) Taken at therapeutic levels usually will not produce signs of impairment.
 - v. Anti-Psychotic- used to manage mental disorders (Thorazine). Allow psychiatric patients to be released from hospitals.
 - vi. Combination of the other 5 categories-
Limbitrol, Triavil, and Librax.

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Drug Categories Continued

2. Inhalants

- a. Inhalants are breathable chemicals that produce mind altering results. Inhalants are sometimes called "deliriants" because they may produce delirium.
- b. Types of Inhalants:
 - i. Volatile Solvents
 - ii. Aerosols
 - iii. Anesthetic Gases

3. PCP

4. Cannabis

- a. Medical applications:
 - i. Anti-vomiting
 - ii. Treat Glaucoma and Epilepsy
 - iii. Appetite enhancer
 - iv. Muscle relaxant
 - v. Tumor retardant

5. Stimulants

- a. Amphetamines:
 - b. Methamphetamines
 - c. Amphetamine sulfate
 - d. Biphetamine
- Stimulants continued
- e. Desoxyn
 - f. Ritalin
 - g. Preludin
 - h. Cylert
 - i. Caffeine

6. Hallucinogens

- a. Natural Peyote (Cactus)
- b. Psilocybin (Mushrooms)
- c. Synthetic(Manufactured)
 - i. LSD
 - ii. MDA
 - iii. MDMA (Ecstasy)-

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Drug Categories Continued

7. Narcotic Analgesics
 - a. *Opiates Effects*
 - i. Relives pain
 - ii. Induces euphoria
 - iii. Alters moods
 - iv. Sedation
 - b. Opiates
 - i. Opium:
 - ii. Raw Opium
 - iii. Powdered Opium
 - iv. Codeine
 - v. Morphine
 - vi. Hycodan
 - vii. Percodan
 - viii. Thebaine
 - ix. Heroin-

III. Influence Indicators

1. Pulse Rate 60 - 90 BPM
 - a. Take three times during the evaluation
 - b. Left wrist
2. Eye Examinations
 - a. Room light 4.5mm
 - b. Near Total darkness 6.5mm
 - c. Direct light 3.0mm
 - d. Range 3.0-6.5mm
3. Eyes
 - a. Lack of Smooth Pursuit
 - b. Maximum Deviation
 - c. Angle of Onset
 - d. Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus (HGN)
 - e. Vertical Gaze Nystagmus (VGN)
 - f. Lack of Convergence (LOC)
 - g. Hippus/Rebound Dilation
 - h. Reaction to light (RTL)
4. Romberg/Internal Clock

V. Drug Ingestion

1. Injecting
2. Smoking
3. Drinking
4. Snorting

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VI. Objective Symptoms

1. CNS Depressants
 - a. Produce similar impairments to the mind and body that alcohol produces.
 - b. Reduces social inhibitions, Impedes judgment, Impairs divided attention, Slows reflexes, Impairs vision, coordination, and slurs speech. Generally appear drunk.

2. Inhalants
 - a. Similar to CNS Stimulants/Depressants/Hallucinogens
 - b. Incoherent excitement
 - c. Confused Speech
 - d. Possible hallucinations
 - e. Eyes/Blood shot and watery
 - f. Residue on mouth/nose/hands and clothing
 - g. Odor of substance on person
 - h. Thick slurred speech
 - i. HGN present
 - j. LOC
 - k. Pulse elevated
 - l. Romberg slow
 - m. Pupil size normal to dilated/Reaction slow

3. PCP
 - a. Delirium
 - b. Visual Disturbance
 - c. Agitation
 - d. Rigid Muscle Tone
 - e. Convulsions
 - f. Extremely Violent Reactions
 - g. Frenzied Excitement
 - h. HGN- Yes
 - i. VGN- Yes
 - j. LOC- Yes
 - k. Pulse- Elevated
 - l. Romberg- Increased
 - m. Pupils- Near Normal
 - n. RTL- Near Normal

4. Cannabis/Marijuana
 - a. One major effect of marijuana is that it interferes with a persons ability to pay attention.
 - b. Diminished inhibitions
 - c. Impaired perception of time/distance
 - d. Disorientation
 - e. Body tremors-----Romberg

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Objective Symptoms (Cannabis/Marijuana Continued)

- f. Eye tremors-----Romberg
- g. HGN- No
- h. VGN- No
- i. LOC- Yes
- j. Pulse- Elevated
- k. Romberg- Distorted
- l. Pupils- normal or dilated with high THC
- m. RTL- Normal (rebound dilation)

5. CNS Stimulants

- a. Speeds up Central Nervous System
- b. Increase Heart rate
- c. Increase pulse
- d. Increase blood pressure
- e. Can lead to unpredictable and bizarre behavior-
- f. Restlessness
- g. Anxiety
- h. Euphoria
- i. Talkativeness
- j. Irritability
- k. Bruxism
- l. Hyperflexia

6. Hallucinogens

- a. Reduced Inhibitions
- b. Sweating
- c. Elevated Vitals
- d. Happy & Friendly
- e. Continuous Speech
- f. Tremors
- g. Heightening of all Senses
- h. Grinding of the teeth-
- i. Flashbacks
- j. Emotional ---Feelings of panic
- k. Somatic ---Altered body sensations (bugs in crawling in the skin)
- l. Perceptual ---Distortions of vision, smell, hearing, and other senses
- m. Hallucinations
- n. Decreased attention span
- o. Sweating
- p. Paranoia
- q. Disorientation
- r. Aggressive
- s. Rapid Speech
- t. Delusions

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Objective Symptoms (Hallucinogens Continued)

- u. Mood swings
 - v. Confusion
 - w. Tremors
 - x. Poor Concentration
 - y. Elevated Vitals
7. Narcotic Analgesics/Opiates
- a. "On The Nod"
 - b. Semi-Conscious
 - c. Droopy Eyelids (Ptosis)
 - d. Head Slumped Forward, Chin on Chest
 - e. Easily Awakened
 - f. Alert to Questions-