

# ALCOHOL



## SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF USE

Smells like alcohol, slurred speech, repeating oneself, poor motor skills, mood swings, missing alcohol from home (beer, wine, liquor, etc...)

## SHORT AND LONG-TERM EFFECTS

Short-term: impaired thinking, trouble speaking, loss of coordination, slowed breathing, increased blood pressure (after 3+ drinks), vomiting, diarrhea, headache, drowsiness, euphoria (feeling “drunk”), enhanced moods (positive or negative)

Long-term: addiction, other drug problems, sexual problems, cancer, stroke, heart disease, osteoporosis (especially among women), diabetes, liver disease

## STREET NAMES

Booze, drank, juice, hootch, forty, brewsky, brew, cold one, sauce

## HOW IT'S USED

Drunk

## WHY IT'S DANGEROUS

Alcohol comes in many forms (beer, wine, wine coolers, malt liquors, hard liquors, etc.). Because of the wide variety of flavors that it may have, it can be very easy for someone to drink too much alcohol. Alcohol is also easy to access, and this makes it easier for kids under 21 to obtain and drink alcohol despite the negative effects on their developing brain. Drinking too much alcohol may lead to someone dying from alcohol poisoning or from choking on their own vomit. Alcohol also lowers inhibitions which may lead the person under the influence to participate in risky activities that they normally would not participate in.

For help or information, call NCADA at 314.962.3456 or visit [ncada-stl.org](http://ncada-stl.org)

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