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GLOSSARY OF DRUG ABUSE TERMS

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GLOSSARY OF DRUG ABUSE TERMS

January 1990

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to provide a listing of terms and definitions commonly used in Los Angeles County for those interested in the drug abuse field. Reference sources are cited numerically at the end of definition statements and are found in the bibliography. The Glossary is used for reference, orientation, training and public information purposes. Suggestion for changes and corrections are welcome and should be submitted in writing to Irma H. Strantz, Dr.P.H., Director, Drug Abuse Program Office, 714 W. Olympic, 9th Floor, Los Angeles 90015. All suggested changes should cite reference sources.

COMMON TERMS AND ACRONYMS

AA. See Alcoholics Anonymous.

AB. See Assembly Bill.

ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS). A viral disease that impairs the body's ability to fight disease. AIDS is caused by the Human Immune Deficiency Virus (HIV). People with AIDS are susceptible to a wide range of unusual and life-threatening diseases. These diseases can often be treated, but there is no successful treatment for the underlying immune deficiency caused by the virus. (51)

The categories of illnesses that characterize AIDS, AKA Stage 4 of HIV Disease, are:

- Wasting Syndrome
- AIDS Dementia
- Secondary (Opportunistic) Infections
- Rare Cancers
- Interstitial Pneumonia (in children) (52)

ADAMHA. Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. A Federal branch of the Department of Health and Human Services with program responsibility in the areas of alcohol, drug abuse, and mental illness.

ADP. See State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs.

ADPA. See Alcohol and Drug Program Administration.

ADULTERANTS. Pharmacologically active substances which remain in

an illegal drug or are added to the drug at a later time.
(64)

ADVISORY BOARD ON DRUG PROGRAMS. Required by State law (Health & Safety Code 11964 A) at the State and County levels. In Los Angeles County, the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Commission is designated as the Advisory Board on Drug Programs by the County Board of Supervisors. (23)

AFDC. Aid to Families with Dependent Children. Federal financial assistance to children in families which qualify.

AFTERCARE. A service provided to a client subsequent to leaving a treatment program. The purpose of this service is to determine the client's progress and needs and to encourage participation in peer support groups such as Narcotics Anonymous or Cocaine Anonymous. (50)

AIDS. See Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome.

AIDS PROGRAM AND PROJECTS (APP) SECTION. A section of the Drug Abuse Program Office, Alcohol and Drug Program Administration. (23)

AIDS PROGRAM OFFICE (APO). An office within the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, Public Health Programs and Services Division. (23)

AIDS RELATED COMPLEX (ARC). One or more physical problems or diseases where the onset has been caused by the weakening of the immune system. Patients with ARC are infected with the HIV but have not fully developed AIDS. (52)

AL-ANON. A self-help fellowship of men and women, whose lives have been affected by someone who drinks. This program stresses that family members of alcoholics are suffering from the disease and that they are responsible for their own recovery whether the family member ceases drinking or not. (47)

ALATEEN. A self-help fellowship of young people, from 12 to 20 years old, whose lives have been affected by someone who drinks. AlaTeen is under the general umbrella of Al-Anon. The sharing of common experiences helps the young members to overcome problems associated with an alcoholic significant other. (47)

ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION (ADPA). The organizational unit of the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services which contains the Office of Alcohol Programs, the Drug Abuse Program Office, the Fiscal/Administrative Services Office and the Antelope

Valley Rehabilitation Centers. (23)

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS. A self-help group open to men and women who share their experiences in order to solve their common problems with alcohol. AA is based on a spiritual approach which promotes self-examination, helping others and responsible living. (47)

ALLIANCE FOR THE MENTALLY ILL (AMI). A national organization concerned with the development and support of programs for mentally ill persons. (42)

ALTERNATIVES. As related to prevention strategies, those activities that function to divert the energies, interests, action and efforts of youths and other target groups into constructive activities. (59)

AMI. See Alliance for the Mentally Ill.

ANALOGUES. Sometimes known as "Designer Drugs". This classification refers to illegally produced drugs which may vary slightly in chemical composition from one genre to the next. All are extremely potent, highly addicting and may be extremely toxic causing brain damage and death. Fentanyl, sometimes called "China White" because of similarity to a type of heroin, is among the drugs in this classification. (54)

ANTIBODIES. Proteins in the blood that are made by the body to attack foreign organisms or toxins. Antibodies are usually effective in controlling the invaders, "antigens." With infections such as AIDS, however, the antibodies do not fight the antigen but only mark its presence. When found in the blood, these "marker" antibodies indicate that infection by the HIV virus has occurred. (51)

ANTI-DRUG FUNDS. The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (PL 100-690). Among the provisions are the following: the authorization of formula grants to states for drug abuse education and prevention; establishment of drug abuse prevention and education programs targeted at high risk youth, services for women and children; requirement of recipients to maintain a drug-free work place; establishment of a new AIDS/Intravenous Drug Abuse block grant; and replacement of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health block grant program. (23)

ANTIGEN. Any substance which, when introduced into the body, causes production of an antibody. The AIDS virus is such a substance. (51)

APO. See AIDS Program Office.

APP. The AIDS Program and Projects Section of the Drug Abuse Program Office. (23)

ARC. See AIDS Related Complex.

ASSEMBLY BILL (AB). State Assembly Bill (AB) no. XXX (a number). (13)

ATD. Aid to the Totally Disabled. Federal financial assistance to qualifying disabled individuals.

AZT. The only FDA-approved anti-viral to date (trade name Retrovir), that slows the reproduction of HIV. Patients given this drug in early trials survived longer than counterparts who were given placebos and had fewer relapses of the opportunistic infections associated with AIDS. Many people cannot tolerate its side effects. (52)

BALLOONS. Reference to drug packaging where the drug is placed in inflatable balloons and then sold. (55)

BCS. See Bureau of Criminal Statistics.

BJS. See Bureau of Justice Statistics.

BLACK FLAG CRANK. Reference to a poor quality batch of methamphetamine which is caustic in nature and causes extreme discomfort or pain when inhaled through the nasal passage. (41)

BLOCK GRANT FUNDS. 1981 Omnibus Act. Federal funds channeled to the counties through the State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs for drug abuse prevention and treatment services. The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation block grant program will be phased out during 1989. (23)

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS (BOS). County Board of Supervisors made up of five members elected by District with legislative and executive powers in governing Los Angeles County. (23)

BODY FLUIDS. Fluids manufactured by the body. Though some of these fluids have been found to contain traces of the AIDS virus, not all are thought to be able to transmit the virus to another person. Those fluids which are believed to transmit the virus are semen, blood, vaginal secretions, menstrual blood, and, possibly breast milk. Tears, sweat, and saliva are not viewed as effective means of transmission. (51)

BONG. Reference to a device, usually glass, in which a drug (e.g. cocaine) is mixed with ether, or other solvents, then

heated to produce a concentrated vapor which is then inhaled/smoked. (29)

BOOT/BOOTING. The process of partially injecting the drug contents of a syringe, then drawing blood back into the syringe to mix with the remainder of the drug, then finally injecting the remaining syringe contents. Some addicts contend this produces a better high. (55)

BOS. See Board of Supervisors.

BUD/SHAKE. Reference to the flower buds of a marijuana plant which contain the highest concentration of THC, as opposed to other parts of the plant, which are ground up to produce small pieces for smoking. Bud is thought preferable because of the high THC content. (41)

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS (BCS). Bureau of Criminal Statistics and Special Services, State Department of Justice. The organization which collects statewide Criminal Justice System statistics. (17)

BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS (BJS). Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice. The organization which collects national Criminal Justice System statistics. (66)

BURNOUT. Reference to an individual whose drug use has been so extensive that s/he no longer appears to respond to usual stimuli, such as speech, in a normal manner. (56)

CA. See Cocaine Anonymous.

CAADPE. See California Association of Alcohol and Drug Program Executives.

CACDPA. See California Association of County Drug Program Administrators.

CAL-DADS. See California Drug Abuse Data System.

CAPDE. See Comprehensive Alcohol and Drug Prevention Education Local Coordinating Committee.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROGRAM EXECUTIVES (CAADPE). A special interest organization representing primarily private alcohol and drug prevention and treatment providers within California. (7)

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY DRUG PROGRAM ADMINISTRATORS (CACDPA). An organization composed of county drug program administrators which meets regularly with SDADP for the

purpose of representing counties in the review of State policies, standards, regulations, and administration. (8)

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED (CAPH). Statewide advocacy group for the physically handicapped dedicated to achieving full and independent lives for persons with disabilities, and to bring them into the mainstream of society as free and equal citizens. (6)

CALIFORNIA DRUG ABUSE DATA SYSTEM (CAL-DADS). The statewide information system reporting client characteristics at the time of admission and discharge from drug treatment. (23)

CALIFORNIA STATE REHABILITATION CENTER (CRC). The CRC at Norco is a locked facility for addicts/drug abusers who usually have been sent there in connection with their drug addiction or the commission of selected crimes resulting from their drug addiction. (17)

CAMP. See Campaign Against Marijuana Planting.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARIJUANA PLANTING (CAMP). A statewide program administered by the California Department of Justice in which law enforcement officers participate in a formal effort to locate and destroy marijuana crops. (5)

CANDIDA. A yeast organism which normally lives in the intestines, but can flourish in other parts of the body at times of immune system suppression. When Candida infects the mouth it is called "thrush". (51)

CANDIDIASIS. Also called "thrush" of the esophagus, and is the third most frequent disease listed as evidence of an AIDS diagnosis. Some form of thrush is present in 60 percent of AIDS cases, but may not be listed as a primary condition. Oral thrush is often the first manifestation of HIV infection and seems to indicate a high risk for developing AIDS. (51)

CANNABIS. Drugs classified as cannabis include: 1) marijuana, 2) tetrahydrocannabinol, 3) hashish, 4) hashish oil. (1, 63)

CAO. See Chief Administrative Office.

CAPH. See California Association for the Physically Handicapped.

CCJCC. See Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee.

CDC. See Centers for Disease Control.

CDRH. See Chemical Dependency Recovery Hospital.

CE. See Central Drug Abuse Planning Area.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL (CDC). A federal health agency that is a branch of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service. The CDC is a field research and training center for states and local public health agencies on all problems in communicable disease control and diagnostic laboratory procedures. The CDC provides monthly epidemiology reports on diseases such as AIDS as well as guidelines and statistical models for disease control and monitoring. (51)

CENTRAL (CE) DRUG ABUSE PLANNING AREA. One of five geographic drug abuse planning areas into which the County is divided. This area encompasses primarily the central area of the County. (23)

CEWG. See Community Epidemiology Work Group.

CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY RECOVERY HOSPITAL (CDRH). As defined by Section 1250 of the California Health and Safety Code, "A health facility which provides 24 hour, inpatient care for ambulatory persons who have a dependency on alcohol or medicinal drugs". (9,11)

CHICKEN HAWK. An adult male (not a pimp) looking for a young male or female prostitute. (53)

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE (CAO). A County department functioning as the management department overseeing, reviewing, and recommending to the Board of Supervisors on the proposed actions of all other County departments. (23)

CM/PB. The Contract Management/Program Budget Section of the Drug Abuse Program Office. (23)

CO. See Coastal Drug Abuse Planning Area.

COA. See Los Angeles County Commission on AIDS.

COASTAL (CO) DRUG ABUSE PLANNING AREA. One of five geographic drug abuse planning areas into which the County is divided. This area encompasses primarily the coastal rim of the County. (23)

COCAINE. A potent stimulant derived from the coca plant. It is distributed as a white crystalline powder, often diluted by a variety of other substances mostly sugars such as lactose or local anesthetics such as lidocaine. It may be inhaled through the nostrils, smoked using an instrument such as a small pipe or injected. (19, 63)

COCAINE ANONYMOUS (CA). A self-help group open to men and women who share their experiences in order to solve their common problems related to the use of cocaine. CA is based on a spiritual twelve step approach which promotes self-examination, helping others and responsible living. (45)

COCAINE, STREET NAMES. Coke, flake, snow, rock, crack. (29)

COMMUNITY OUTREACH. A modality of service which is a proactive effort to contact drug users in the places where they congregate to provide education, counseling, and encouragement to enter treatment. (23)

COMMUNITY EPIDEMIOLOGY WORK GROUP (CEWG). A national group of local researchers sponsored by NIDA. It meets twice annually to report on and discuss drug abuse trends in various areas of the country and selected foreign countries. Proceedings from each meeting are published through NIDA. (61)

COMPREHENSIVE ALCOHOL AND DRUG PREVENTION EDUCATION LOCAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE. A State-mandated committee, appointed by the Superintendent of Schools and approved by the County Board of Supervisors. The Committee is responsible for assisting in the development and review of the countywide plan and budget prior to its submission to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning for acceptance and funding. Committee members include the County Drug and/or Alcohol Administrator, law enforcement executives, school district governing board members, school district administrators, school faculty, parents and drug prevention and intervention program executives. (43)

COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF SERVICES (CSS). A Board approved planning policy in effect to maintain an integrated range of drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services throughout the County. (24)

CONGRESS ON CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY AND DISABILITY. An advocacy group with the principal goal to insure that disabled individuals with alcohol and/or other drug dependency problems, receive quality treatment and prevention services that are attitudinally and physically accessible. (15)

CONTRACT MANAGEMENT/PROGRAM BUDGET (CM/PB) SECTION. A section of the Drug Abuse Program Office. (23)

COUNCIL ON PERINATAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE. This council, formed in 1985, promotes a communication network between drug treatment and obstetric-pediatric staff in public and private medical, social welfare and educational institutions. Its purpose is to assure early recognition and response to substance abusing pregnant women and their

children among all member organizations. (23)

COUNTYWIDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATION COMMITTEE (CCJCC). The purpose of CCJCC is to coordinate the activities of law enforcement agencies in the County. Among the agencies represented are the Los Angeles Police Department, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, the courts, the Public Defender, the District Attorney, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Superintendent of Schools, the City of Los Angeles, the Probation Officer, the Chief Administrative Officer and the Chief Medical Examiner. (16)

COUNTYWIDE (CW) DRUG ABUSE PLANNING AREA. This planning area differs from the geographical planning areas (CE, CO, SFV, SGV, SE) in that it contains relatively unique services, open to all clients from all areas of the County, that are generally too expensive to replicate in each geographical area. (23)

COUNTYWIDE PREVENTION CONSORTIUM. Created by DAPO in September of 1988 to develop and implement a comprehensive model of prevention services for Los Angeles County and to coordinate ongoing prevention efforts. The Consortium consists of 15 participants representing education, criminal justice, community groups, health and social services, government entities, and other public and private groups. (23)

CRC. See California State Rehabilitation Center.

CRISIS INTERVENTION. A service provided to persons in need of immediate response due to a situation which threatens or is causing physical or emotional harm. (27)

CRYSTAL DATE. A young person who is addicted and going through withdrawal symptoms and thus is easily manipulated by an individual who pays for sexual favors with drugs rather than money. (29)

CSS. See Comprehensive System of Services.

CUT or STEP ON. The street term for increasing the quantity of illegal drugs by adding adulterants or diluents. (55)

CW. See Countywide Drug Abuse Planning Area.

DA. See District Attorney.

DAAAM. See Drug and Alcohol Abuse Awareness Month.

DAIMP. See Drug Abuse Information and Monitoring Project.

DAINET. See Drug Abuse Information Network.

DAPO. See Drug Abuse Program Office.

DARE. See Drug Abuse Resistance Education.

DATA, EVALUATION AND RESEARCH (DER) SECTION. A section of the Drug Abuse Program Office. (23)

DATF. See Drug Abuse Task Force.

DAWN. See Drug Abuse Warning Network.

DAY TREATMENT. An outpatient modality in which clients participate in a counseling/ rehabilitation program for four or more hours daily and return to their primary residence at night. (9)

DCS. See Department of Children's Services.

DEA. See Drug Enforcement Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES (DCS). A County department with the mission to provide protective services to children who have been the victims of abuse, neglect, or exploitation and social services to their families. (32)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES (DHS). A County department with the mission to prevent disease, promote health, and to provide quality health services within Los Angeles County (the Drug Abuse Program Office is a part of this Department). (33)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES (DPSS). A County department whose primary responsibilities are to provide protective services to adults who are neglected and abused and to provide financial assistance to low income residents of Los Angeles County. (36)

DEPRESSANTS. Drug classified as depressants include: 1) chloral hydrate, 2) barbiturates, 3) benzodiazepines, 4) methaqualone, 5) glutethimide. (63)

DER. The Data, Evaluation and Research Section of the Drug Abuse Program Office. (23)

DESIGNER DRUGS. See Analogues.

DETOXIFICATION. A medical service for clients addicted to narcotics, or other drugs, who are assisted through medication to withdraw or detoxify from the addictive drug. Detoxification can take place in an outpatient program, a

residential program or in a hospital setting. (55)

DHS. See Department of Health Services.

DILUENTS. These are pharmacologically inactive substances added to increase the bulk of illegal drugs prior to distribution and sale. (63,68)

DIRECTOR'S SECTION (DS). A section of the Drug Abuse Program Office. (23)

DIRTY TEST. Reference to test results which are positive for the presence of one or more controlled substances which were not prescribed for the individual being tested. Also known as a "positive" test. Conversely, a "negative" test shows no presence of drugs. (55)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY (DA). County District Attorney's Office (differs from the City Attorney in that the DA handles primarily felony cases and the City Attorney handles primarily misdemeanor cases).

DIVERSION. See PC 1000.

DPSS. See Department of Public Social Services.

DRUG ABUSE. The term given to the use of any chemical substance, obtained in a legal or illegal manner, which produces abnormalities in the individual's physical, mental, emotional and/or social response. This may occur anytime when drugs are used in a manner other than prescribed by a health professional. (26)

DRUG ABUSE INFORMATION AND MONITORING PROJECT (DAIMP). A state supported project which is headquartered at UCLA. DAIMP maintains a computerized information data base on drug-related subjects such as research results and AIDS. This data base may be accessed by a personal computer using a modem. DAIMP also organizes the semi-annual SEWG meetings and the collection of DUF information in the County, produces a white paper series on drugs, and coordinates a commercial laboratory drug testing project. DAIMP information is gathered from credible newsletters and reports published by organizations (e.g. government). All information is reviewed by DAIMP staff (i.e. M. Douglas Anglin, Ph.D., Project Director). (22)

DRUG ABUSE INFORMATION NETWORK (DAINET). A newly established national computerized information data base. This data base contains information on drug-related subjects such as research and AIDS. When fully operational, it will also contain national and local statistics from the DAWN System.

This data base may be accessed by a personal computer using a modem. (49)

- DRUG ABUSE PROGRAM OFFICE (DAPO). Under State Health and Safety Code Section 11963, the County office which is responsible for the administration of a comprehensive system of drug abuse treatment and prevention services using Federal, State, and County funds. (23)
- DRUG ABUSE RESISTANCE EDUCATION (DARE). A collaborative school based primary prevention program between law enforcement and a school district. Strategies include drug resistance, values clarification, and communication skills. (62)
- DRUG ABUSE TASK FORCE (DATF). A Board of Supervisors appointed Task Force developed to share information on drug abuse and treatment as well as provide coordination in combating drug abuse. It includes representatives from the District Attorney, Public Defender, Department of Health Services, Sheriff's Department, Probation Department, Courts, Superintendent of Schools, and the Chief Medical Examiner. Participating agencies also include the Los Angeles County Police Chief's Association, Presiding Judges Association, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement, State Crime Prevention Center, SDADP, U.S. Attorneys Office and NDDC. (31)
- DRUG ABUSE WARNING NETWORK (DAWN). A federal drug abuse data collection system, sponsored jointly by the NIDA and the DEA, which reports on hospital emergency room admissions for drug-related medical problems and drug overdose deaths from selected areas of the country. (67)
- DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE AWARENESS MONTH (DAAAM). An annual event in Los Angeles County designed to increase public awareness of the drug and alcohol abuse problem. It is approved and supported by the Board of Supervisors and involves extensive work and coordination between DAPO, OAP, public and private groups. (23)
- DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION (DEA). The Federal DEA is responsible for national and international drug interdiction and the monitoring of physical plant security systems of methadone programs. (63)
- DRUG USE FORECASTING PROJECT (DUF). A Federally funded, national information gathering effort, in which prisoners booked into certain local jails are questioned regarding drug use and a urinalysis is conducted on a voluntary and anonymous basis. (22)

DS. The Director's Section of the Drug Abuse Program Office.
(23)

DUAL DIAGNOSIS. See Multiple Diagnosis.

DUF. See Drug Use Forecasting Project.

EARLY INTERVENTION (EI). A systematic short-term prevention process directed to specifically identify individuals and groups whose lifestyles reflect "at or high risk" behavioral, social and environmental correlatives with drug abuse. Early Intervention differs from treatment in terms of the relative degree of individual drug use, extent of control over the drug use and the extent of physical, psychological, or social impairment from the drug use. (23)

ECSTASY. Street name for MDMA. See MDMA. (55)

EDUCATION. A service to inform the general public or subsets of it about the potential dangers and problems of drug use, suggest viable alternatives to high risk behavior and make resources available to impact potential and experimental drug users. (27)

EI. See Early Intervention.

ELISA TEST. A blood test which indicates the presence of antibodies to the AIDS virus. (Various ELISA tests are used to detect other infections as well). The test does not detect the disease AIDS, but only indicates if viral infection has occurred. The test is used to screen blood supplies, is utilized in certain research projects, and has been used in specific health care situations. (51)

EMERGENCY ROOM (ER). When used as an indicator of drug related problems in the community, this generally refers to the incidents of emergency room admissions where the presenting problem may be overdose due to the ingestion of drugs. (23)

ER. See Emergency Room.

FALSE NEGATIVE: An erroneous HIV test result which indicates that no antibodies are present when in fact they are. (51)

FAMILIES ANONYMOUS. A self-help fellowship for families and friends of alcoholics or drug abusers whose lives have been affected by drinking or drug use. This program stresses that family members and friends of abusers are suffering from the disease and that they are responsible for their own recovery whether the family member ceases using or not. (45)

F/AS. See Fiscal/Administrative Services Office.

FDA. See Food and Drug Administration.

FISCAL/ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (F/AS) OFFICE. The support office to the Drug Abuse Program Office that provides fiscal and administrative support services including revenue management, contract fiscal monitoring, contract reimbursement, expenditure management, and procurement services. (35)

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION (FDA). A Federal agency. With respect to methadone drug treatment, the FDA is responsible for monitoring the dispensing and record keeping of methadone. (25)

FOLLOW-UP. A service provided to a client after s/he has left a treatment program. It is proactive contact with the former client to determine his or her progress, ascertain any needs and to give advice in these areas. A secondary aspect of this contact may include data gathering for outcome evaluation studies.

FORFEITURE SANCTIONS/LAWS. These are a series of statutes, at the federal or state level, that allow prosecutorial agencies to bring proceedings against individuals, businesses or corporations who have assets gained through illegal drugs. Valuables such as houses, buildings, cars, boats and airplanes can be confiscated and sold if it is proven that they were obtained from illegal drug profits. Such funds accrue only to law enforcement agencies. (4, 65)

FREEBASE/FREEBASING. Inhaling concentrated cocaine vapors. See Bong. (55)

GAO. See General Accounting Office.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE (GAO). The Federal agency responsible for Congressional studies on budgets and programs. (67)

HALLUCINOGENS. Those drugs/substances which cause hallucinations including poor perception of distance and time. Drugs classified as hallucinogens include:
1) LSD, 2) mescaline and peyote, 3) amphetamine variants, 4) phencyclidine. (63)

HASH. Reference to a Hashish (cannabis) substance or by-product. (63)

HASH PIPE. A small-bowl pipe used for smokeable drugs. (55)

HEROIN, BLACK TAR. A relatively high purity heroin made from

opium poppies grown in Mexico. It may be brown to black in color and it forms a hard coal or sticky substance like roofing tar. It is usually injected. (63, 67)

HEROIN, HYDROCHLORIDE. An opium alkaloid, it is water soluble and suitable for injection. This is the type commonly used by abusers and addicts. (63, 67)

HEROIN, MEXICAN BROWN. Another type of heroin derived from Mexican grown poppies. It is usually various shades of brown. This heroin is also typically injected. (63, 67)

HEROIN, SOUTHEAST ASIAN. One form of this heroin is derived from the Asian opium produced in the Golden Triangle (Burma, Laos, Thailand). It is usually a white fine powdery substance. (63, 67) Commonly known as China White.

HEROIN, SOUTHWEST ASIAN. This heroin is usually made from opium grown in Iran, Afghanistan or Pakistan. The quality ranges from highly refined white heroin produced in the European/Mediterranean area to a less refined tan heroin produced in the host countries. Pakistan also produces a highly refined white heroin for the North American Market. (63, 67) Commonly known as China White.

HIGH. Reference to the feeling of intoxication or euphoria produced by a drug or combination of drugs. The following effects are produced by different classes of drugs. (63)

NARCOTICS: Euphoria, drowsiness, respiratory depression, constricted pupils, sometimes nausea.

DEPRESSANT: Disorientation, slurred speech, drunken behavior.

STIMULANTS: Excitation, euphoria, increased pulse rate and blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, increased alertness.

HALLUCINOGENS: Poor perception of distance and time, illusions and hallucinations.

CANNABIS: Relaxed inhibitions, euphoria, increased appetite, disoriented behavior.

HIGH RISK BEHAVIOR. A term used to describe certain activities that increase the risk of transmitting the AIDS virus. These include anal or vaginal intercourse without a condom, oral contact with penis, anus or vagina, semen or urine in the mouth, sharing intravenous needles, intimate blood contact, and sharing sex toys contaminated by body fluids. These behaviors are typically referred to as "unsafe"

activities. (51)

HIV. See Human Immunodeficiency Virus.

HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV). The name officially chosen in August 1986 for the virus that causes AIDS. Also known as HTLV III (Human T-cell Lymphotropic Virus, Type III. LAV (Lymphadenopathy Associated Virus); and ARV (AIDS-related Retrovirus). (51)

HUMAN T-CELL LYMPHOTROPIC VIRUS, TYPE III. See HIV.

HYPNOTIC. Sleep-inducing. (63)

ICAN. See Inter-agency Council on Child Abuse and Neglect.

ICE. A term for crystal methamphetamine (methamphetamine hydrochloride), first becoming a problem in Hawaii in 1987. (30)

INCIDENCE. As used in the drug abuse field, this term describes the number of new drug-related events that occur within a specified time. As an example, the number of new cases of drug dependency during a given year. (48)

INCUBATION PERIOD. The period of a disease between infection and the first symptoms. In AIDS, this period can be from a few months to 10 years or more. This is also known as stage 2 of HIV Disease. (51, 52)

INFANTS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSING MOTHERS/OBSTETRICS SUBSTANCE ABUSING MOTHERS SERVICES (ISAM/OSAM). These are programs which specialize in drug abuse counseling and prenatal and postpartum supportive non-medical care of pregnant drug using women or mothers and their babies. (28)

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL (I&R) UNIT. A unit in the Director's Section of the Drug Abuse Program Office. The unit provides information materials (including a directory of services) to the public, private, and governmental agencies and maintains a hotline for crisis intervention counseling and referral (Hotline number: 624-DRUG or TDD# 624-4037). (23)

INPATIENT. This refers to a program modality in which drug abuse clients receive services in a hospital setting. (23)

INPATIENT DETOXIFICATION (IPDTX). This is a hospital based treatment modality providing medical support services for the detoxification of drug addicted persons. (23)

INTER-AGENCY COUNCIL ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (ICAN). A County

group concerned and involved in these issues. ICAN consists of 24 city, county, and state agencies who work to coordinate development of services for the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect. (39)

INTRAVENOUS DRUG USER (IVDU).

IPDTX. See Inpatient Detoxification.

I&R. See Information and Referral.

ISAM. See Infants of Substance Abusing Mothers.

KAPOSI'S SARCOMA (KS). A rare cancer of the skin's blood vessels that first appears as small, blue violet to brownish lesions on the trunk, arms, head, and neck and later develops into ulcerating sores or invades the lungs and other organs. The second most common manifestation of AIDS. KS, by itself, is debilitating but is rarely the principle cause of death in AIDS cases. (51)

KILO/GRAM. The usual measures of the quantity of illegal street drugs. A kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds and a gram equals about 1/28 of an ounce. (55)

KS. See Kaposi's Sarcoma.

LAAM. Levo-Alpha Acetyl Methadol. A long acting synthetic opiate which is used to block the opiate withdrawal symptoms. Currently not distributed for any purpose other than research. (58)

LAB. May refer to a clandestine laboratory which produces illegal substances such as PCP or methamphetamine. These have proliferated in California due to the limited skill needed to manufacture drugs and the ease and low cost of acquiring equipment, chemicals and facilities. (63)

LAO. See Legislative Analyst's Office.

LAPD. See Los Angeles Police Department.

LASD. See Los Angeles Sheriff's Department.

LEGISLATIVE ANALYST'S OFFICE (LAO). A State agency with the responsibility of analyzing the Governor's Budget and recommending changes or modifications on behalf of the Legislature. (13)

LINES. Reference to the process of chopping and separating cocaine powder, usually with a razor blade on a hard surface such as glass, to produce thin lines which can then be

inhaled through a tube such as a straw. (55)

LOADS. Street name for a combination of codeine, a narcotic, and glutethimide (Doriden), a hypnotic. This combination may be used as a replacement or substitute for heroin. (29)

LOCAL SUPPRESSION OF DRUG ABUSE IN THE SCHOOLS ADVISORY BOARD (LSDASAB). Created as a result of AB 1983, the Bill established a partnership between law enforcement and public schools to educate school age children about drugs. In March 1984 a local committee was appointed by the Board of Supervisors consisting of law enforcement, school staff, students, parents, drug prevention program administrators, and the County Drug Program Administrator. In April 1987, the Committee membership was modified to include the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Commission. (23)

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMISSION ON AIDS (COA). Appointed by the Board of Supervisors, this Commission has the responsibility of advising the County on issues of access to, and provision of, medical care and the availability of community and psychiatric support services for persons with AIDS. Additionally this body is involved in developing prevention/education materials, legislation, and policy recommendations to the Board of Supervisors. It consists of 18 members. Ten members are representative of the general public, with two being appointed by each member of the Board. There is an additional member from each of the following: AIDS Project L.A., the Centers for Disease Control, the United States Surgeon General's Office, the American Red Cross, the Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center, the Hospital Council of Southern California, the Los Angeles County Medical Association and an annual rotating member from a local school of medicine. (38)

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT (LAPD). The police department of the City of Los Angeles. (62)

LOS ANGELES SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT (LASD). The Sheriff's Department of Los Angeles County. (37)

LSD Lysergic Acid Diethylamide. A crystalline or liquid compound which is a hallucinogen. It is generally taken orally. It causes hallucinations and delusions. (63)

LSD, STREET NAMES. Acid, microdot, blotter acid or window panes. Microdot and blotter are references to small quantities of LSD on a paper medium which are ingested either by licking or attaching directly to the skin. Window panes are thin squares of LSD in gelatin form. (63)

- LSDASAB.** See Local Suppression of Drug Abuse in the Schools Advisory Board.
- LYMPHADENOPATHY.** A common sign of AIDS and ARC consisting of chronic swollen lymph nodes. This can also be associated with chronic intravenous drug use. (51)
- LYMPHOCYTES.** White blood cells found primarily in the lymph nodes and bone marrow. Lymphocytes are divided into two groups: B-lymphocytes which produce antibodies, and T-lymphocytes which are involved in directing antigen response. (51)
- MANICURE.** The process of clipping away stems and other debris from marijuana, leaving only those parts with the highest THC concentration producing a high quality product. (55)
- MARIJUANA ANONYMOUS.** A self-help group open to men and women who share their experience in order to solve their common problems related to the use of marijuana. Marijuana Anonymous is based on a spiritual twelve step approach which promotes self-examination, helping others and responsible living. (40)
- MARIJUANA, STREET NAMES.** Weed, joint, grass, Thai sticks (marijuana buds bound on short sections of bamboo). (63)
- MDAAAB.** See Multidisciplinary Drug and Alcohol Abuse Advisory Board.
- MDMA** 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (a controlled substance). It shares similarities to both mescaline, a hallucinogen, and amphetamines, a family of stimulants. Most often ingested orally, it takes effect within 20-60 minutes with a brief "rush" of energy, then levels off with a plateau of mild euphoria for 2-3 hours. (21)
- MEDI-CAL.** Medi-Cal funding consists of MediCal Federal aid for the health care of categorical assistance (i.e., AFDC, ATD, SSI) recipients. It provides support primarily for inpatient acute medical services provided at County hospitals and clinics (including outpatient methadone detoxification). When matched 1:1 with State dollars, it also supports outpatient methadone maintenance and outpatient drug free counseling. (9,23)
- MEDICALLY INDIGENT ADULT (MIA).** A term previously used to identify an individual, without medical insurance, whose income is insufficient to pay for medical care. (24)
- METHADONE MULTIPLE REGISTRATION PREVENTION SYSTEM (MMRPS).** A central computerized system that registers all clients

entering methadone dispensing clinics in the County. The purpose of the MMRPS is to prevent clients from simultaneously receiving methadone from more than one clinic which would cause a situation of potential overdose, or of diverting methadone to the street. (23)

METHAMPHETAMINE. This drug resembles a coarse powder, crystals or chunks. The color may vary from off-white to yellow. It is classified as a central nervous system stimulant. It stimulates the brain's synaptic sites which leads to a high state of arousal, wakefulness and mood elevation. It also suppresses the appetite and gastrointestinal activity. It may be inhaled through the nostrils or injected. (63)

METHAMPHETAMINE, STREET NAMES. Crank, crystal or speed. (22)

MIA. See Medically Indigent Adult.

MMRPS. See Methadone Multiple Registration Prevention System.

MPTP. 1-Methyl-4-Phenyl 1, 2, 3, 6-Tetrahydropyridine (a controlled substance). This analogue is an illegal drug sometimes used by abusers but it is not a common street drug in the County. It has the affects of a narcotic and is either inhaled or injected. (21)

MULTIDISCIPLINARY DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE ADVISORY BOARD (MDAAAB). The local advisory body to be established as a result of passage of SB 2599, Chapter 983, to assist in the County implementation of goals set forth in the five year master plan to eliminate drug and alcohol abuse in California. Subsequent passage of SB 309, Chapter 1370, eliminated the establishment of this body. (23)

MULTIPLE DIAGNOSIS. Sometimes called Dual Diagnosis, this classification describes clients or patients who exhibit alcohol and/or drug dependency as well as symptoms associated with a mental disorder such as schizophrenia. (23)

MUSHROOMS. Reference to psilocybin, or other mushroom/fungi, which are orally ingested for the hallucinogenic effects they produce. (41)

NA. See Narcotics Anonymous.

NALTREXONE. A narcotic antagonist. It blocks the physiological effect of narcotics such as heroin. (29)

NARCOTICS. Drugs classified as narcotics include: 1) opium, 2) morphine, 3) codeine, 4) heroin, 5) hydromorphone, 6) meperidine, 7) methadone. (63, 67)

NARCOTICS ANONYMOUS (NA). This is a self-help group open to men and women who share their experiences in order to solve their common problems with drug abuse. NA is based on a spiritual approach which promotes self-examination, helping others and responsible living. (29)

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS COMMISSION (NDDC). The County NDDC is the State mandated County Advisory Board on Drug Programs [pursuant to Health and Safety Code 11964 (a)]. It includes 20 members: three each are appointed by each member of the Board of Supervisors, and there are five full Board appointees, one each representing the City of Los Angeles, private drug programs, public drug programs, education and law enforcement. The NDDC provides advice on drug-related issues to the Board of Supervisors and DAPO. It reviews and makes recommendations for approval of the Los Angeles County Plan for Drug Abuse Services and the planning process. (23)

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM (NIAAA). A federal agency in the Department of Health and Human Services. Performs the same role as NIDA except as it relates to alcohol. (57)

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE (NIDA). A federal agency in the Department of Health and Human Services with the responsibility for conducting and coordinating Federal drug abuse research and channeling funding for drug abuse research, prevention and treatment demonstration projects. (57)

NDDC. See Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Commission.

NIAAA. See National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse.

NICKEL, DIME, QUARTER. Reference to the quantities of drugs so packaged that they cost \$5, \$10 and \$25 respectively. (55)

NIDA. See National Institute on Drug Abuse.

NINETY-DAY WONDER. Reference to a variety of marijuana plant, presumably developed in Northern California, which can be grown inside and fully develops in 90 days. (41)

NOTICE OF INTENT (N of I). A publicly distributed memorandum announcing the County's intent to contract for a particular service and target group including the amount of funding available for this service. (23)

OAP. See Office of Alcohol Programs.

OCJP. See Office of Criminal Justice Planning.

OD. See Overdose.

ODF. See Outpatient Drug Free.

OFFICE OF ALCOHOL PROGRAMS (OAP). Performs the same role as DAPO except as it relates to alcohol and alcohol abuse.

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING (OCJP). A State office with responsibility to provide support to criminal justice agencies, victim service organizations and crime prevention programs. Responsibilities include the administration of grants and the provision of technical assistance to grantees to meet these goals. (44)

OMM. See Outpatient Methadone Maintenance.

OPDTX. See Outpatient Detoxification.

OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTIONS. Infections caused by organisms that do not normally cause disease in people with healthy immune systems. (1)

OSAP (Office for Substance Abuse Prevention). As created by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, it's role is to lead the Federal government's efforts to reduce the demand for illicit drugs and prevent alcohol and other drug problems in the United States. (46)

OUTPATIENT. This refers to a type of treatment environment. All treatment programs, or components thereof, in which clients do not reside in the program facilities are included in this environment. Methadone maintenance clinics and detoxification clinics which provide regular counseling and therapy are examples of outpatient services. (23)

OUTPATIENT DETOXIFICATION (OPDTX). In California, a twenty-one day program in which methadone, in decreasing doses, is administered to opiate addicted clients as a medically supervised withdrawal process. (23)

OUTPATIENT DRUG FREE (OPDF). A treatment modality consisting primarily of counseling and other rehabilitation services. These may include intake and evaluation, crisis intervention, individual and group counseling, referral to other appropriate services and follow-up. (23)

OUTPATIENT METHADONE MAINTENANCE (OMM). A long term treatment modality in which methadone is dispensed to prevent withdrawal symptoms from opiates. Clients concurrently receive counseling, social and rehabilitation services. (23)

OUTREACH. See Community Outreach.

OVERDOSE (OD). Ingestion of a sufficient amount of drug or drugs to cause toxic effects which may result in hospitalization or death. The following overdose effects are produced by different classes of drugs. (63)

NARCOTICS: Slow and shallow breathing, convulsions, clammy skin, coma, possible death.

DEPRESSANTS: Dilated pupils, shallow respiration, clammy skin, weak and rapid pulse, coma, possible death.

STIMULANTS: Increase in body temperature, agitation, hallucinations, convulsions, possible death.

HALLUCINOGENS: Much longer and intense episode under the drug, psychosis, possible death.

CANNABIS: Paranoia, fatigue, possible psychosis.

PATIENT SERVICES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (PSIP). A continuing internal promotional effort of the L.A. County Department of Health Services emphasizing patient satisfaction as a priority for staff. The Drug Abuse Program Office contributes to this program by conducting an annual Drug Treatment Client Satisfaction Survey. (34)

PC 1000. The section of the Penal Code which defines the parameters for adult diversion from the normal trial process for certain drug-related offenses. In Los Angeles County, programs delivering this diversion education are certified and monitored regularly to ensure delivery of consistent quality programs. (14)

PCP. See Phencyclidine or Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia.

PEC. See Proposal Evaluation Committee.

PERSON WITH AIDS (PWA). This term is preferred over the terms "victim" or "patient." (51)

PHENCYCLIDINE (PCP). A drug. A psychoactive analgesic/anesthetic. This is a highly abused, illegally manufactured street drug. Common ways of using this drug include smoking, nasal inhalation, injecting or oral consumption. (20)

PHENCYCLIDINE (PCP), STREET NAMES. Angel dust, hog, elephant, dust. Shermans or Shermans is a designation that has also been used for PCP laced cigarettes. (20)

PIMP. Street reference to the individual who handles prostitutes, and to whom they turn over their money, in exchange for drugs, living expenses or protection. (53)

PLAN PRIORITIES. This refers to the priorities for services in each of the Drug Abuse Planning Areas during each fiscal year. The priorities are listed in the Annual Plan for Drug Abuse Services. They are in rank order of needed services to be funded by additional, non-categorical, monies if they become available, or reductions in service categories should this become necessary due to funding reductions. (23)

PLANNING, PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (PPDTA) SECTION. A section of the Drug Abuse Program Office. (23)

PNEUMOCYSTIS CARINII PNEUMONIA (PCP). The most common cause of death for people with AIDS, characterized by dry cough, fever, shortness of breath, and intense pain when inhaling. Often lasts for a month and is sometimes preceded by diarrhea, night sweats, fever, and weight loss. The drug therapy used in treatment is frequently accompanied by adverse reactions in AIDS patients. Two-thirds of all AIDS patients have PCP at least once. (51)

POLYDRUG. The use of, or dependency upon, a combination of drugs and alcohol, or any combination of other illegal or legal drugs. (29)

PP. See Primary Prevention.

PREVALENCE. As used in the drug abuse field, this term describes the number of drug abuse cases in existence at a certain time in a designated area. This does not take into account the rate of onset of drug use and abuse but only the number of abusers there are at a given point in time. (48)

PRIMARY PREVENTION (PP). A pro-active and deliberate process which promotes health and well-being in people and communities by providing them with the resources necessary to confront complex and stressful life conditions. (23)

PROPOSAL EVALUATION COMMITTEE (PEC). An ad hoc committee assembled by the DAPO on a one-time basis to evaluate and score proposals for a new drug prevention or treatment service. Committee members consist of experienced health services administrators, experts in the drug abuse field and other individuals deemed capable and appropriate for evaluating potential service proposals. (23)

PSIP. See Patient Services Improvement Program.

PWA. See Person with AIDS.

RASPBERRY. Reference to a male prostitute who trades sexual favors for drugs rather than money. (53)

RDF. See Residential Drug Free.

RDTX. See Residential Detoxification.

RESIDENTIAL. This refers to a type of treatment environment. All treatment programs, or components thereof, in which clients reside in the program, under 24 hour care and supervision, within facilities are included in this environment. Residential Drug Free and Residential Detoxification clinics are examples of residential services. (23)

RESIDENTIAL DETOXIFICATION (RDTX). A treatment modality in a twenty-four hour setting in which methadone, in decreasing doses, is administered to clients as a medically supervised withdrawal process prior to treatment. (23)

RESIDENTIAL DRUG FREE (RDF). A treatment modality consisting of twenty-four hour residential care for drug abuse problems consisting primarily of counseling and other rehabilitation services. These include intake and evaluation, individual and group counseling, referral to other appropriate services and follow-up. (23)

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP). The process whereby the County or other government agency, invites service providers to submit proposals on how they would deliver a specified service with certain funding parameters. (23)

RETROVIRUS. A type of virus unknown in humans until recently. The AIDS virus is a retrovirus. (51)

RFP. See Request For Proposal.

ROCK. Reference to the very powerful, and highly addictive, form of cocaine which is smoked. This is also known as "crack" cocaine. (19)

ROCK HOUSE. A house or building, often fortified, which is primarily used to sell drugs to individuals coming to the location. Drugs are sometimes used at the location. (29)

RUSH. The instant or near instant euphoria or intoxication a person experiences upon ingesting (e.g. intravenously, intranasally, smoking) certain types of drugs. (63)

SAFE SEX. Also known as "Healthy Sex" or "Safer Sex." A system of classifying specific sexual activities according to their risk of transmitting HIV. Safer sex guidelines are used by

people to avoid high risk behaviors without having to give up sexual activity. Those acts which are defined as "safe" involve no exchange of body fluids (i.e., blood, semen, or vaginal secretions). (51)

SANE. See Substance Abuse and Narcotics Education.

SAN FERNANDO/ANTELOPE VALLEY (SFV) DRUG ABUSE PLANNING AREA. One of five geographic drug abuse planning areas into which the County is divided. This area encompasses primarily the northwestern area of the County. (23)

SAN GABRIEL (SGV) DRUG ABUSE PLANNING AREA. One of five geographic drug abuse planning areas into which the County is divided. This area encompasses primarily the northeastern area of the County. (23)

SB. See Senate Bill.

SDADP. See State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs.

SE. See Southeast Drug Abuse Planning Area.

SEIZURE. With respect to the area of drug abuse, this term denotes the act of law enforcement in confiscating illegal drugs or money or material associated with the manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs. (Also see Forfeiture Sanctions/Laws). (4, 65)

SENATE BILL (SB). State Senate Bill (SB) no. XXX (a number). (13)

SERONEGATIVE. Also known as antibody negative. No evidence of antibodies for HIV present in the blood. Indicates there is no evidence of infection (note: virus may be present an average of 6-8 weeks before antibodies would show up in test). (51)

SEROPOSITIVE. Also known as antibody positive. Evidence present of antibodies for HIV in the blood. Indicates there is evidence of infection. Approximately 50 percent of individuals who are seropositive will developed symptoms over the succeeding ten years. (51)

SEWG. See Statewide Epidemiology Work Group.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE (STD). Diseases including gonorrhea, syphilis, herpes, chlamydia, and venereal warts. This may also refer to clinics whose main purpose is testing for or treatment for these diseases. (53)

SFV. See San Fernando/Antelope Valley Drug Abuse Planning Area.

SGV. See San Gabriel Valley Drug Abuse Planning Area.

SHOOT/SHOOTING. The process of injecting drugs. (55)

SHOOTING GALLERY. Reference to a particular place, or event, in which drug users congregate to inject drugs. Needles and syringes are often shared under these circumstances. (56)

SINSEMILLA. Meaning "without seed" in Spanish, this is a form of marijuana containing very high concentrations of THC, prepared from the unpollinated female cannabis (Marijuana) plant. (63)

SMSA. See Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

SNORT/SNORTING. Reference to the practice of inhaling a drug through the nasal passage. (55)

SOUTHEAST (SE) DRUG ABUSE PLANNING AREA. One of five geographic drug abuse planning areas into which the County is divided. This area encompasses primarily the southeastern core of the County. (23)

SPACE BASE/BASING. Reference to smoking cocaine and PCP simultaneously. (3)

SPEEDBALL/SPEEDBALLING. Reference to a mixture of cocaine and heroin which is injected. (55)

SPERMICIDE. Any substance used as a contraceptive for its ability to kill sperm. One spermicide, nonoxynol-9, has been shown to kill the AIDS virus in the test tube. It has been used in sexual lubricants and marketed as a method of reducing the risk of AIDS, but its actual effectiveness during sexual activity has not been proven. (51)

SQUAT. The current place where an individual lives. In the case of runaway youth, this may be an abandoned building.

SSI. See Supplemental Security Income.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA). Cities or counties across the United States used as geographical areas for measuring population differences or trends. As an example, Los Angeles County is an SMSA for the collection of drug abuse statistics. (61)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROGRAMS (SDADP or ADP). As defined by State Health and Safety Code 11750-11997, the State Department whose responsibilities are to provide funding for drug and alcohol services; review and approve

drug and alcohol plans; provide training and technical assistance; assure program quality; sponsor and encourage research; license, monitor, study, and evaluate methadone programs; and act as a central information resource. (12)

STATE GENERAL FUNDS. The State General Fund category consists of an annual allocation to the County to provide funding for those drug abuse services identified in the approved Los Angeles County Plan for Drug Abuse Services. A ten percent county match is required in larger counties. (23)

STATEWIDE EPIDEMIOLOGY WORK GROUP (SEWG). A California group of local researchers, and other interested professionals, that meets twice annually to discuss drug abuse trends in various areas of the State. The group is sponsored by SDADP and proceedings from each meeting are produced. (18)

STD. See Sexually Transmitted Disease.

STIMULANTS. Drugs classified as stimulants include: 1) cocaine, 2) amphetamines, 3) phenmetrazine, 4) methylphenidate. (63)

STRAWBERRY. Reference to a female prostitute who trades sexual favors for drugs rather than money. (53)

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND NARCOTICS EDUCATION (SANE). A school based primary prevention program conducted by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department in cooperation with local school districts. The program primarily targets elementary and junior high students with an emphasis on teacher training, after school activities, and parent involvement. (37)

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI). A form of Federal categorical assistance to qualifying recipients. (10)

TA. See Technical Assistance.

T-Cell. One type of white blood cell that gives orders to the rest of the immune system. T-cells are the target of the AIDS virus. By destroying them the AIDS virus is able to damage the overall effectiveness of the immune system. (51)

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (TA). A specialized form of training which responds to the specific needs of a program which has been identified by evaluators and/or staff. It has the objective of supplementing training by working on-site with staff in programs to solve those problems which inhibit effective program management or prevention and treatment services to clients. (23)

TESTING ORDER. Reference to a court ordered regimen of random urine testing as a condition of probation or treatment

(dependency courts).

TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL (THC). The main psychoactive substance in the various forms of marijuana plants or hashish. (63)

THC. See Tetrahydrocannabinol.

THIRD PARTY PAYMENTS. Those sources of revenue or payment for services on a client's behalf that are derived from private health insurance and Medi-Cal.

THROWAWAY. Reference to minors who are forced out of their homes through neglect, abuse or as the direct result of parental aggression. (53)

TRICK. Sexual act or acts that are performed for money. (53)

TRIP. The duration and the experience while being under the influence of a drug or drugs. (55)

TWEAKING/TWEAKED OUT. A Northern California term for the point at which physical withdrawal symptoms are experienced. This is the easiest time for adult males to manipulate younger individuals to get sexual favors. (41)

UNIFORM CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT. Includes the Federal system of classifying drugs under various "schedules" determined by and based upon the abuse potential and/or the danger of the drug(s). (56)

URINALYSIS (UA). In the area of drug abuse, the process whereby urine is tested for the presence of drugs (methods include radioimmunoassay, emit, and TLC). (60)

VETERAN'S ADMINISTRATION (VA).

WASTING SYNDROME. An indicator disease for AIDS or Stage 4 of HIV Disease. The symptoms include:

--rapid, unexplained weight loss of 10 percent or more of body weight; and

--persistent fever of 100 degrees or more for at least 30 days; and/or

--chronic, unexplained diarrhea.

The syndrome is typically accompanied by unusual, unexplainable fatigue or listlessness and recurrent drenching night sweats. (52)

WESTERN BLOT. A blood test used to detect antibodies to the AIDS

virus. Compared to the ELISA test, the Western Blot is more detailed and more expensive. It is generally used to confirm the results of the ELISA test. (51)

WORKS. Reference to a syringe, spoon, cotton and other items which are used in the process of injecting drugs. (55)

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