

Did you know?

- Using hallucinogens with large amounts of alcohol or other central nervous system depressants can cause severe breathing problems, resulting in death.
- Evidence suggests that some hallucinogens can be addictive, and most or all of them can produce tolerance.
- There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to hallucinogens. Scientists need more research to find out if behavioral therapies are effective for addiction to hallucinogens.

Thinking about change?

Talk with your doctor about treatment options. Together, you can set up a plan to help you improve.

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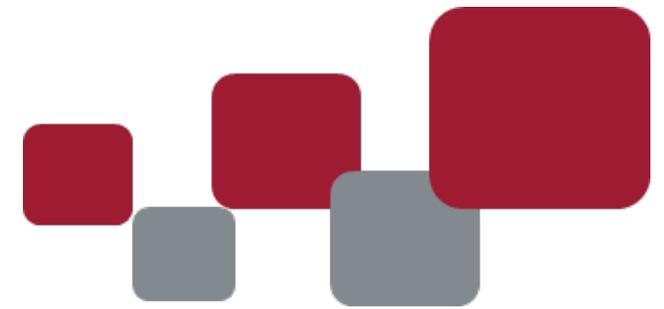
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HALLUCINOGENS



al-sbirt

Hallucinogens

Hallucinogens, also known as “psychedelics”, are many different drugs that change the way people see, hear, taste, smell or feel, and affect mood and thought.



Image: LSD Acid Blotter

They cause hallucinations or sensations that seem real, but they are not. Users refer to their experiences with LSD and other hallucinogens as ‘trips’.

How are Hallucinogens Used?

- Orally (eaten, drank, pills)
- Smoked
- Snorted
- Absorbed through lining of the mouth

Hallucinogens are placed into two categories: **Classic** and **Dissociative**.

Classic:

- LSD (d-lysergic acid diethylamide)
- Psilocybin (Mushrooms)
- Peyote (Mescaline)
- DMT (Dimethyltryptamine)
- Ayahuasca

Dissociative:

- PCP (Phencyclidine)
- Ketamine
- DXM (Dextromethorphan)
- Salvia Divinorum

Experiences with hallucinogens are often unpredictable and may vary with the amount taken and the user’s personality, mood, expectations, and location.

The effects of hallucinogens like LSD can be described as drug-induced psychosis, which is a distortion or disorganization or a person’s ability to recognize reality, think rationally, or communicate with others.

Effects of Hallucinogens

Head

- Hallucinations
- Mood swings
- Loss of Coordination
- Seizures

Mouth

- Dryness
- Trouble communicating

Muscles

- Spasms
- Weakness
- Tremors

Skin

- Warm
- Flushed
- Sweating

Stomach

- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Loss of appetite

Other Feelings/Problems

- Nightmare hallucinations
- Extreme panic or paranoia
- Changes in sensory perception (sight, sound, shapes, body image, time)
- Feelings of detachment from self and environment
- Aggressive or violent behavior
- Catatonic syndrome

Eyes

- Dilated pupils

Heart

- Increased heart rate
- Increased blood pressure

Lungs

- Rapid breathing

Long-term Effects of Hallucinogens

1. **Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder (HPPD)** – hallucinations and visual disturbances such as halo trails or moving objects
2. **Persistent psychosis** – visual disturbances, disorganized thinking, paranoia, and mood disturbances