Statistics



NCAA Drug



Most Student-Athletes Don't Use/Abuse NCAA 2013 Substance Use Survey **Percent of Student-Athletes Reporting "Never Used"**

Ephedrine – **99.1%** Anabolic Steroids – 99.0% Cocaine – **96.8%** Synthetic Marijuana – 94.3% Amphetamines – 93.9% Spit Tobacco – **79.6%** Cigarettes – **83.5**% Marijuana – **67.1%** Alcohol – **14.8%**





Emerging and Re-emerging Drug Issues

- Alcohol
- Marijuana and synthetic cannabis
- Prescription drugs
 - Narcotics
 - Stimulants







Use Within the Last 12 Months

2005	2009	2013
77.5%	83.2%	80.4%



Alcohol



Alcohol

When you drink alcohol, typically how many drinks do you have in one sitting?				
	Female			
	Division I	Division II	Division III	
More than 4 drinks	31.9%	32.6%	37.8%	
10+ drinks	2.4%	3.2%	3.3%	
	Males			
	Division I	Division II	Division III	
More than 5 drinks	39.6%	39.6%	50.4%	
10+ drinks	15.5%	16.8%	20.4% Collegiate Athletic	tic Association.







Alcohol and GPA

	Female		Male		
	More than 4 drinks	10+ Drinks	More than 5 drinks	10+ Drinks	
A (3.84 - 4.00)	24.5%	1.6%	34.3%	12.5%	
A- (3.50 - 3.83)	33.4%	2.0%	40.6%	13.6%	
B+ (3.17 - 3.49)	34.6%	2.6%	44.1%	16.9%	
B (2.84 - 3.16)	35.8%	3.8%	46.7%	18.9%	
B- (2.50 - 2.83)	38.5%	4.1%	43.9%	18.7%	
C+ (2.17 - 2.49)	39.9%	3.7%	43.7%	20.6%	
C (1.84 - 2.16)	38.6%	7.6%	44.2%	19.6%	
C- (1.50 - 1.83)	35.4%	16.0%	51.9%	30.3%	
D or below (< 1.50)	46.3%	26.3%	54.6%	29.1%	







Alcohol on Athletic Performance

- Constricts aerobic metabolism and endurance
- Requires increased work to maintain weight
- Inhibits absorption of nutrients which leads to:
 - Reduced endurance
 - Decreased protein synthesis for muscle fiber repair
 - Decreased immune response
 - Increased risk of injury





Lingering Effects of Alcohol

Alcohol use 24 hours before athletic activity significantly reduces aerobic performance

Weekly alcohol consumption doubles the rate of injury



NCAA is a trademark of the National Collegiate Athletic Associati

O'Brien & Lyons (2000) Sports Medicine Yusko, et al. (2008) Addictive Behaviors **#NCAACONV**





The Hangover Effect

The day after, effects can include...

- Increased heart rate
- Decreased left ventricular performance
- Increased blood pressure
- Decreased endurance performance
- Dehydration





Marijuana and Synthetic Cannabis

Substance	Year	Never Used	Used in the last 12 months	Used, but not in the last 12 months
Cocaine —	2009	96.2%	1.8%	2.0%
	2013	96.8%	1.9%	1.4%
Marijuana	2009	63.8%	22.6%	13.7%
Marijuana —	2013	67.1%	21.9%	11.0%
Synthetic	2009			
Marijuana	2013	94.3%	1.6%	4.1%





Marijuana

Use Within the Last 12 Months

2005	2009	2013
21.2%	22.6%	21.9%

Synthetic cannabis was a new substance surveyed in 2013. When we combined marijuana and synthetic cannabis use, "overall" marijuana use it was only a fraction off from marijuana use, because a very small number of people had used synthetic cannabis without also using marijuana. For this reason, we include marijuana only here so we can more appropriate compare trends.





- euphoria and relaxation
- slowed reaction time
- distorted sensory perception
- impaired balance and coordination
- increased heart rate and appetite



Marijuana Effects/NIDA

- impaired learning and memory
- anxiety, panic attacks, psychosis
- cough, frequent respiratory infections
- possible mental health decline
- addiction

NCAA is a trademark of the National Collegiate At



GPA (4.0 point scale)	Never used	Used in last 30 days	Used in last 12 months	Used, but not in last 12 months
A (3.84 - 4.00)	78.3%	5.8%	7.6%	8.3%
A- (3.50 - 3.83)	71.6%	8.0%	10.3%	10.1%
B+ (3.17 - 3.49)	67.3%	9.0%	12.7%	10.9%
B (2.84 - 3.16)	64.3%	10.8%	12.4%	12.5%
B- (2.50 - 2.83)	63.7%	12.0%	12.8%	11.5%
C+ (2.17 - 2.49)	60.4%	13.9%	14.0%	11.7%
<mark>C (1.84 - 2.16)</mark>	61.8%	14.0%	13.3%	10.9%
C- (1.50 - 1.83)	55.9%	19.7%	11.7%	12.7%
<mark>D or below (< 1</mark> .50)	52.4%	29.6%	8.6%	9.4% NCAA is a trademark of the National Colleg



Marijuana





UMD College Life Study 2013

- unemployed after college."
- Early chronic use can lower IQ as many as eight points.



• The study followed 1,200 college freshmen over a 10-year period.

 Found that substance use, "especially marijuana use," contributed to "college students skipping more classes, spending less time studying, earning lower grades, dropping out of college, and being

NCAA is a trademark of the National Collegiate Athlet



Stimulants

- ephedrine to Ritalin and Adderall (amphetamine).
- Stimulant abuse can cause anxiety, panic, paranoia and delusions.
- dehydration.
- for demonstrated medical need.



This group of drugs includes a wide variety of chemicals, ranging from caffeine and

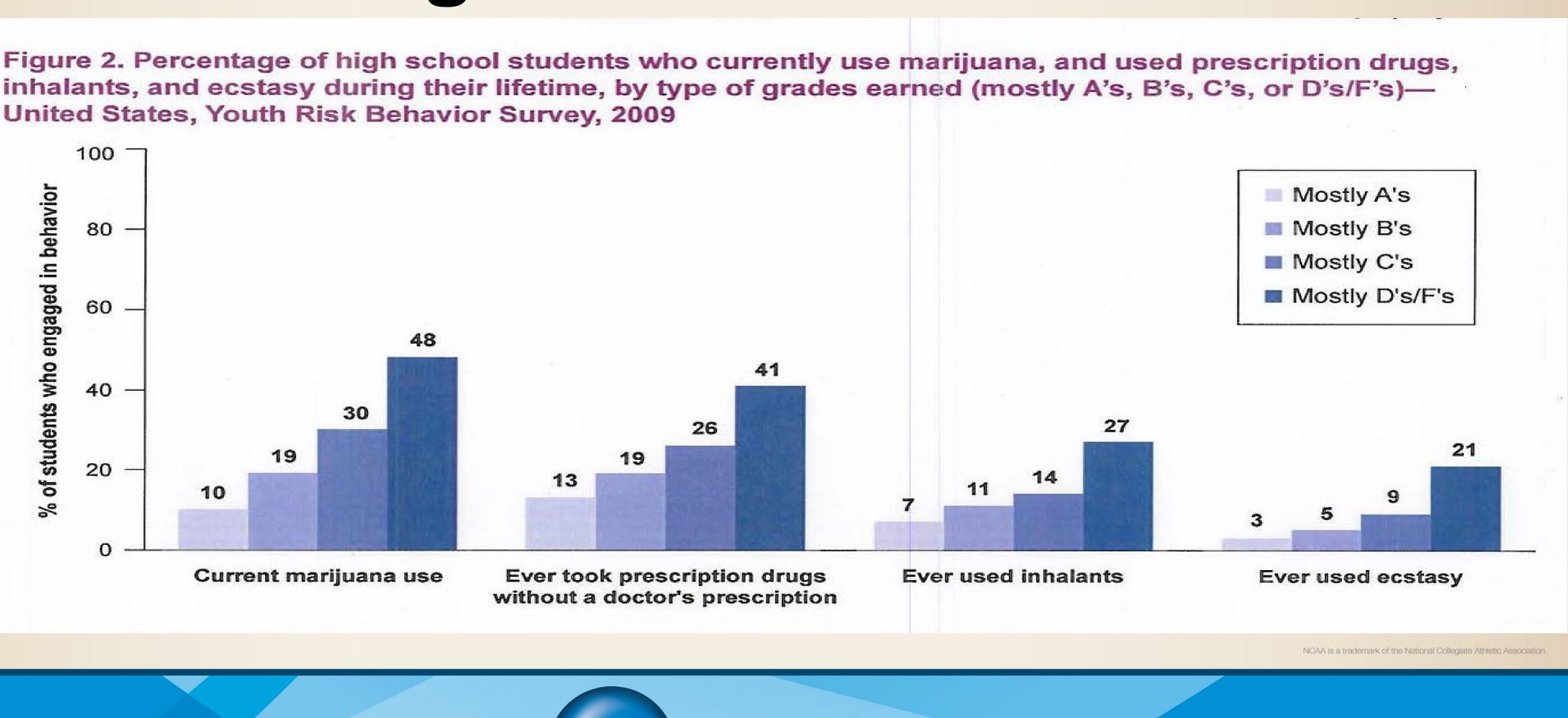
Stimulant use during exercise can contribute to increased body temperature and

Stimulants are BANNED by the NCAA – a medical exception procedure is available



Drug Use and Grades

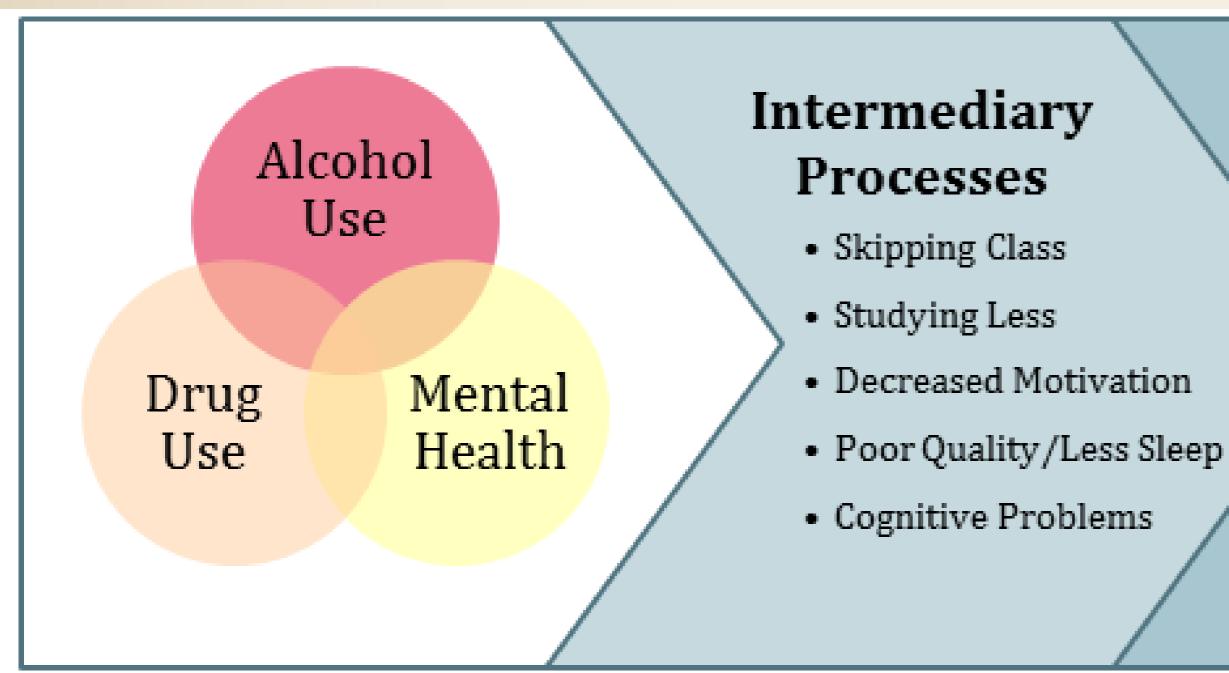
United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009







Cascade of effects on Academic Outcomes



Center on Yong Adult Health and Development, University of Maryland 2013



Short-Term Manifestations

- Declining GPA
- Dropping Classes
- Lost Opportunities (internships, work, special studies)

Long-Term Outcomes

- Delayed Graduation
- Failure to Graduate
- Attenuation of Goals
- Lack of Readiness for Employment
- Underemployment



