



901 SW 37TH STREET
TOPEKA, KANSAS
66611

TEL: 785-266-2500
FAX: 785-2662501

www.midwestbarbercollege.com

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DRUG PREVENTION POLICY

Mission Statement: To inspire its students by creating and maintaining a student-centered occupational environment which culminates in gainful employment.



DRUGS AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM

Midwest Barber College has a Zero Tolerance Policy regarding possession and/or use of drugs or alcohol on academy premises or at academy-related events. In compliance with the Drug-Free schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, Public Law 101-226, Midwest Barber College hereby give notice to all employees and students to prevent the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol to keep the workplace drug free. MBC is dedicated to providing a drug and alcohol-free learning environment. We strive to make our facilities safe and healthy for all students.

MBC prohibits the public display, possession, use or distribution of drugs and alcohol by students or employees on school property, or during student involved school activity.

Behaviors that are inappropriate, disruptive, and/or endangering as a result of the consumption of alcohol or other drugs are prohibited.

MBC Email Required

You are required to have a Gmail account for college purposes (including academics, finances, and student services) which will be provided at or before registration. Email services allow for auto-forwarding from a student's account to another email provider. This email is essential in logging in to your Smart Student Portal to track your attendance (SAP).

Standards of Conduct

Midwest Barber College students and employees are prohibited from the unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession, or use of controlled substances and alcohol while on school property or at school sponsored events. Students found in violation will face disciplinary actions. Furthermore, students violating MBC drug fee policy also risk violating additional legal sanctions and penalties under local, state, and federal laws. If MBC believes the student is involved in alcohol or drugs, Midwest Barber College reserves the right to search any containers or the person if conditions warrant such actions.

Penalties and Sanctions

Students found in violation of the drug and alcohol policy will face disciplinary actions that can lead to disciplinary probation, suspension, and can result in expulsion from MBC. Any violation of this policy will result in adverse action up to and including dismissal and referral for criminal prosecution. The Sheriff's Department, Topeka PD or any legal drug enforcement officials are welcome at Midwest Barber College any time for investigations or to make an arrest of a suspect. Penalties or punishment will depend upon the crime, each case will be determined by the individual's records. A list of legal sanctions is at the end of this policy.

Alcohol

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Extremely high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions.



Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. Females who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are a greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics.

Tobacco (Nicotine)

The smoking of tobacco products is the chief avoidable cause of death in our society. Smokers are more likely than nonsmokers to contract heart disease. Some 30 percent of cancer deaths (130,000 per year) are linked to smoking. Chronic obstructive lung diseases such as emphysema and chronic bronchitis are 10 times more likely to occur among smokers than among nonsmokers. Smoking during pregnancy poses serious risks such as spontaneous abortion, preterm birth, low birth weights, and fetal and infant deaths. Perhaps the most dangerous substance in tobacco smoke is nicotine. Because nicotine is highly addictive, addicts find it exceedingly difficult to stop smoking. Of 1,000 typical smokers, fewer than 20 percent succeed in stopping on the first try.

Designer Drugs

Illegal drugs are defined in terms of their chemical formulas. To circumvent these legal restrictions, underground chemists modify the molecular structure of certain illegal drugs to produce analogs known as designer drugs. These drugs can be several hundred times stronger than the drugs they are designed to imitate. Many of the so-called designer drugs are related to amphetamines (MDMA, X). Bootleg manufacture creates overdose and contaminated risks. These substances can produce severe neurochemical damage to the brain. The narcotic analogs (fentanyl, china white) can cause symptoms such as those seen in Parkinson's disease: uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage. Analogs of amphetamines and methamphetamines cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or sweating, and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression, and paranoia. As little as one dose can cause brain damage. The analogs of phencyclidine cause illusions, hallucinations, and impaired perception.

Cocaine

Cocaine stimulates the central nervous system. The use of cocaine can cause death by cardiac arrest or respiratory failure. Its immediate effects include dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and body temperature. Occasional use can cause a stuffy or a runny nose, while chronic use can ulcerate the mucous membrane of the nose. Injecting cocaine with contaminated equipment can cause AIDS, hepatitis, and other diseases. Cocaine can produce psychological and physical dependency, a feeling that the user cannot function without the drug. In addition, tolerance develops rapidly. Crack or freebase rock is extremely addictive, and its effects are felt within 10 seconds. The physical effects include dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, and

Other Stimulants

Stimulants can cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, and decreased appetite. In addition, users may experience sweating, headache, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause a rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, and even physical collapse. An amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever or heart failure. In addition to the physical effects, users report feeling restless, anxious, and moody. Higher doses intensify the effects. Persons who use large amounts of amphetamines over a long period of time can develop an amphetamine psychosis that includes hallucinations, delusions, and paranoia.



Anabolic Steroids

Anabolic steroids are a group of powerful compounds closely related to the male sex hormone testosterone. Steroid users subject themselves to more than 70 side effects ranging in severity from liver cancer to acne and including psychological as well as physical reactions. The liver and the cardiovascular and reproductive systems are most seriously affected by steroid use. In males, use can cause withered testicles, sterility, and impotence. In females, irreversible masculine traits can develop along with breast reduction and sterility. Psychological effects include very aggressive behavior known as “roid rage” and depression. While some side effects appear quickly, others, such as heart attacks and strokes, may not show up for years.

Narcotics

Narcotics initially produce a feeling of euphoria that often is followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. Users also may experience constricted pupils, watery eyes, and itching. An overdose may produce slow shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and possible death. Tolerance to narcotics develops rapidly and dependence is likely. The use of contaminated syringes may result in diseases such as AIDS, endocarditis, and hepatitis. Addiction in pregnant women can lead to premature, stillborn, or addicted infants who experience severe withdrawal symptoms.

Marijuana

All forms of cannabis have negative physical and mental effects. Use of cannabis may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter the sense of time and reduce the ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, such as driving a car. Research also shows that students do not retain knowledge when they are “high.” motivation and cognition may be altered, making the acquisition of new information difficult. Marijuana can also produce paranoia and psychosis. Because users often inhale the unfiltered smoke deeply and then hold it in their lungs as long as possible, marijuana is damaging to the lungs and pulmonary system. Marijuana smoke contains more cancer-causing agents than tobacco smoke. Long-term users of cannabis may develop psychological dependence and require more of the drug to get the same effect. The drug can become the center of their lives.

Hallucinogens

Lysergic acid (LSD), mescaline, and psilocybin cause illusions and hallucinations. The physical effects may include dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and tremors. Sensations and feelings may change rapidly. It is common to have bad psychological reactions to LSD, mescaline, and psilocybin. The user may experience panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety, and loss of control. Delayed effects or flashbacks can occur even after use of ceased. Users of PCP report persistent memory problems and speech difficulties. Some of these effects may last 6 months to a year following prolonged daily use. Mood disorders-depression, behavior-also anxiety, behavior also occur. In later stages of chronic use, users often exhibit paranoid and violent behavior. Large doses may produce convulsions and coma, as well as heart and lung failure.



Depressants

The effects of depressants are in many ways similar to the effects of alcohol. Small amounts can produce calmness and relaxed muscles, but somewhat larger doses can cause slurred speech, staggering gait, and altered perception. Large doses can cause respiratory depression, coma, and death. The combination of depressants and alcohol can multiply the effects of the drugs, thereby multiplying the risks. The use of depressants can cause both physical and psychological dependence. Regular use over time may result in a tolerance to the drug, leading the user to increase the quantity consumed. When regular users suddenly stop taking large doses, they may develop withdrawal symptoms ranging from restlessness, insomnia, and anxiety to convulsions and death.

Inhalants

The immediate negative effects of inhalants include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nosebleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination, and loss of appetite. Solvents and aerosol sprays also decrease the heart and respiratory rates and impair judgment. Amyl and butyl nitrite cause rapid pulse, headaches, and involuntary passing of urine and feces. Long-term use may result in hepatitis or brain damage. Deeply inhaling the vapors, or using large amounts over a short time, may result in disorientation, violent behavior, unconsciousness, or death. High concentrations of inhalants can cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the lungs or by depressing the central nervous system to the point that breathing stops. Long-term use can cause weight loss, fatigue, electrolyte imbalance, and muscle fatigue. Repeated sniffing of concentrated vapors over time can permanently damage the nervous system.

Legal Sanctions

Students or employees found in violation of any local, state or federal law regarding the use, possession or distribution of alcohol or other drugs (as defined by the Kansas Health and Safety Code, Subtitle C. Substance Abuse Regulations and Crimes) may receive the full legal penalty in addition to any appropriate college disciplinary action.

The most common legal violations and their consequences are found in the link below.

Legal sanctions (city/state/federal) may result in fine and/or imprisonment up to life. The U.S. Department of Justice Drug Enforcement Administration <http://www.usdoj.gov> shows a breakdown of Federal trafficking penalties.

Illicit use of drugs and prolonged use of alcohol causes inevitable physical and mental deterioration. Symptoms range from nausea, anxiety or mental disorientation to possible convulsion and death. Uses & effects of drugs and alcohol can be found at http://kidshealth.org/kid/grow/drugs_alcohol/know_drug.html

Disciplinary action (MBC)

Any possession, use, or distribution of drugs and alcohol by a student on school/property or at any school activity will result in the student's termination from training and/or referral to a drug and alcohol counseling center in the community and/or referral to the local authorities.



Dangers of drug abuse in the workplace

The use of drugs and alcohol affects a person’s physical and mental state. Alcohol and drug use cause various side effects such as unsteady movement, short term memory problems, slurred speech, aggressive behavior, drowsiness, and mood changes.

In some cases, death may even occur when using alcohol, drugs or prescription drugs. Although these effects may be pleasant, alcohol and drug use in school places other students, and customers in a dangerous environment.

Midwest Barber College will review the drug abuse prevention policy each year to determine its effectiveness and implement changes if it appears the program can be more effective.

Each student/employee is continually made aware of the disciplinary actions involved if student is found to be in possession or under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Students are given a copy of drug abuse policy during the entrance interview and a signed copy is placed in their file.

Student Signature ----- Date-----

Counseling agencies

TOPEKA, KS - ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE ASSISTANCE:

Sims-Kemper
1701 SW Medford Ave
785-233-0666

Alcoholics Anonymous
2100 SW Central Park Ave
785-235-2226

**Alcohol Information & Treatment
Prevention & Recovery Services**
2209 SW 29th ST
785-266-8666

Al-Anon/Alateen
813 SW 6th Ave
785-357-8725