

## PSHE Drug Education



**What I should already know:** I can name some substances that might enter my body, how they get there and what they do. I know what medicines are and why and when some people use them. I know why and when people might have an injection from a nurse. I can say who is in charge of the medicine I take. I can say some different things that help me feel better if I feel poorly. I know how to keep safe with medicines and substances at home and at school. I know what persuasion means and how it feels to be persuaded.

### Enquiry Questions

- What medical and legal drugs do I know about and what are their effects?
- Why do some people need medicine and who prescribes it?
- What are immunisations and have I had any?
- What are the safety rules for storing medicine and other risky substances?
- What medical and legal drugs do I know about and what are their effects? Who uses and misuses legal drugs?
- What should I do if I find something risky, like a syringe?

### Key Vocabulary

**Addiction/ Addicted** – Dependent on something, such as a drug, that is usually harmful and cannot be easily given up.

**Alcohol** – A clear liquid that burns easily and can be made from certain grains and fruits. Alcohol is present in such drinks as beer, wine, and whiskey. It is also used in making medicines and chemicals.

**Anaesthetic** – A drug that causes numbness in the body or loss of consciousness.

**Analgesic** – A drug that relieves pain.

**Antibodies** – Proteins in the blood that react to particular toxic substances by neutralizing or destroying them. Antibodies provide immunity against these toxic substances.

**Drug** – A substance used to cure or heal; medicine; a substance that causes a chemical change in the body and may cause addiction.

**Immune** – Protected from a disease, either naturally or by getting a vaccine.

**Immunisation** – To make immune

**Medical** – To do with the study or practice of medicine.

**Medicine** – A drug or other substance used to treat a disease, injury, pain, or other symptoms; the science of identifying and treating disease or injury.

**Nicotine** – A poisonous substance found in the tobacco plant. Nicotine is what causes people to become addicted to cigarettes.

**Prescribe** – To order or suggest as a medicine.

**Prescription** – An order written by a doctor for medicine to treat a patient.

**Substance** – What something is made of; matter.

**Syringe** – A needle the doctor uses to give you an injection or draw blood and the tube with a plunger that usually connects to the needle.

### Pupils will

- Be able to name some medical and legal recreational drugs.
- Have a basic understanding of how a drug can enter the body and the bloodstream.
- Be able to explain some ways in which medicines are used, including as immunisations and describe some of the professionals who work with them.
- Have clear ideas about medicine safety and have some ideas for keeping safe and asking for help.
- Know that nicotine and alcohol are drugs and describe their effects.
- Have begun to consider why some people choose to use nicotine and alcohol.
- Have thought about influence and persuasion and will demonstrate some skills to counter these.