



# The Keys to Brain Power!

## MODULE 6 : VOCABULARY LIST



**Addiction**—After using a drug, a person’s brain may change, causing the person to need the drug to feel normal. There are several components of addiction, including withdrawal, tolerance, and compulsive use.

**Club drugs**—Drugs that are associated with use at parties or bars. Ketamine, Rohypnol, GHB, and MDMA are often referred to as club drugs.

**Dopamine** [*dope-uh-meen*]—A neurotransmitter in the brain that carries messages about feelings of well-being and pleasure.

**GHB**—A depressant drug that slows down the functions of the body, including breathing, heart rate, memory loss, and loss of consciousness.

**Ketamine** [*ket-uh-meen*]—A drug that is used to numb the body during surgery. Abuse can cause loss of coordination, breathing problems, numbness, convulsions, and hallucinations.

**Limbic system** [*lim-bik*]—The part of the brain that is in charge of learning, memory, and emotion.

**MDMA**—A stimulant drug that is commonly known as “ecstasy.” It speeds up the functions of the body, resulting in increased blood pressure and body temperature.

**Methamphetamine** [*meth-am-fet-uh-meen*]—A very addictive stimulant drug that is often created in small, home-based labs.

**MRI**—A type of brain scan that shows the structure of the brain. MRI stands for Magnetic Resonance Imaging.

**Neurons** [*noor-ons*]—Cells in the brain.

**PET**—A type of brain scan that measures the activity in the brain. PET stands for Positron Emission Tomography.

**Rohypnol** [*ro-hip-noll*]—A depressant drug that slows down the functions of the body, resulting in memory loss, decreased blood pressure, feelings of sleepiness, and reduced motor control.