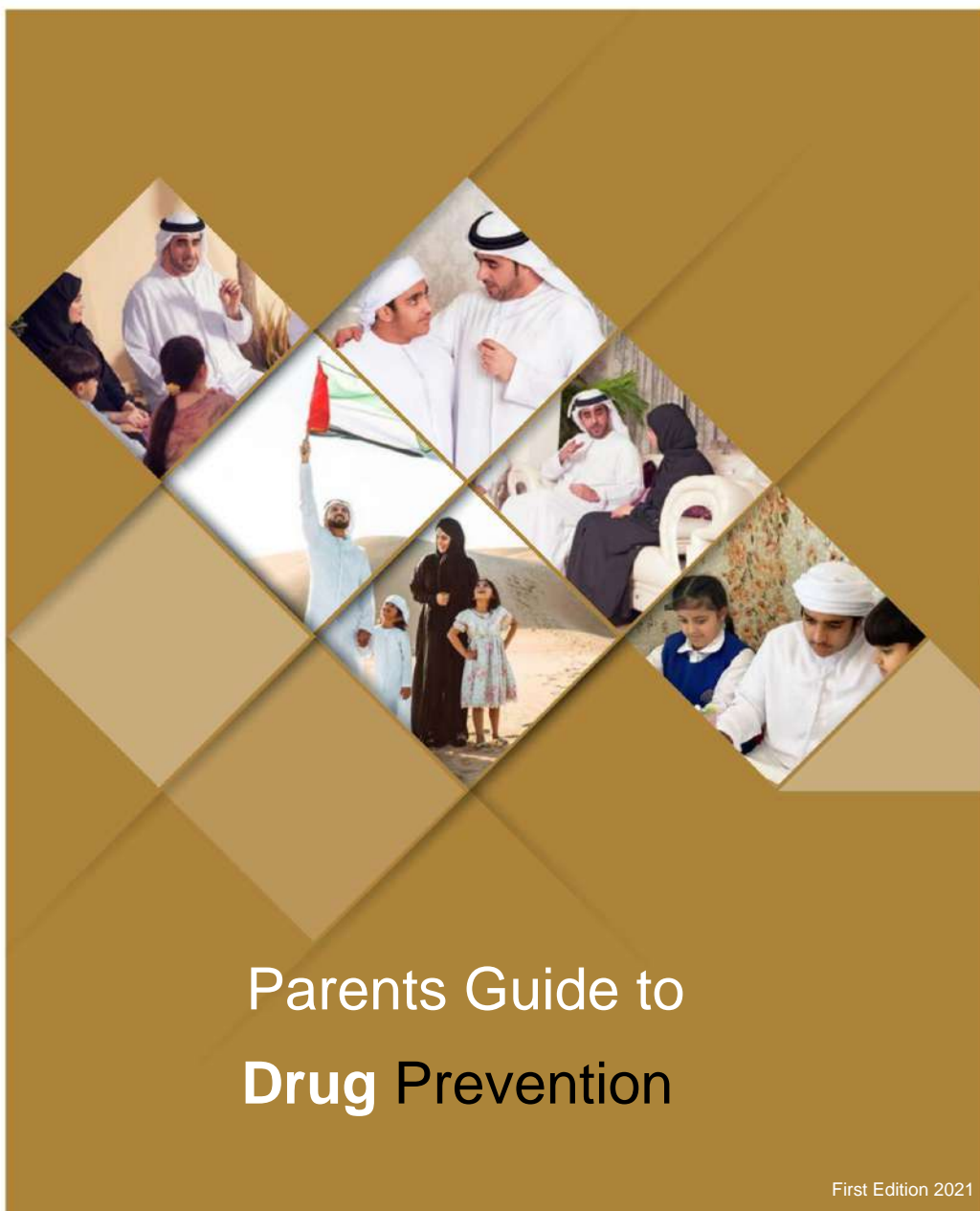




الإمارات العربية المتحدة
وزارة الداخلية



Parents Guide to Drug Prevention

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Parents Guide to Drug Prevention

Strategic Partners



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Introduction and preface:

Parents play a pivotal role in protecting their children from several risks, including drug abuse. From this standpoint, the National Drug Prevention Program (Siraj) seeks to contribute to protecting families from the dangers of drugs and developing their skills to protect their children from drug abuse and enabling them to manage and treat all the risk factors surrounding their children.

Objectives of this guide:

1. Informing parents about the types of narcotic substances and psychotropic substances, their harms, and indicators of their use.
2. Informing parents about common and incorrect beliefs about drugs and psychotropic substances.
3. Informing parents about the protective and risk factors surrounding their children.
4. Informing parents of their preventive role and how to protect children from drugs and psychotropic substances.
5. Enabling parents to detect and intervene early in cases of drug and psychotropic substance abuse.
6. Developing parents' skills to teach their children the skills of refusing to use drugs and psychotropic substances.
7. Informing parents of some provisions of the UAE law regarding combating narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the treatment centers available in the country.



National Drug Prevention Program "Siraj"

The Siraj Program is the UAE's drug prevention program, targeting all segments of society. This program stems from the Supreme National Committee for Drug Prevention, which is affiliated with the Anti-Narcotics Council.

National Drug Prevention Program Strategy (Siraj)

Vision:

The dangers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Conscious towards society

message:

Empowering state institutions and community members, and building their capacities and skills to prevent narcotic and psychotropic substances according to a scientific methodology and institutional integration.

Strategic objectives:

Raising community awareness of the dangers of narcotic and psychotropic substances.

Developing personal skills and ethical values that enhance happiness and positivity.

Strengthening the role of the family in contributing to the prevention of narcotic substances.

Participation in preparing specialized competencies in the field of prevention of narcotic substances.

Axes of the National Drug Prevention Program (Siraj)





happiness:

Considering happiness and positivity as an integral part of our daily lives helps us cope with the various pressures of life and enjoy every day away from drugs. We look forward to contributing to establishing the values of happiness and positivity as a lifestyle in our Emirati society by raising awareness of the various sources of happiness and the habits that contribute to it.



Good company:

Choosing friends who enrich life with awareness and positive advice helps in personal development and staying away from various problems such as drug abuse. We look forward to raising awareness and enhancing the skills necessary to choose good company.



Cohesive family:

The family plays the main role in protecting its children from the dangers of drug abuse by instilling ethical principles and values and building a strong relationship with the children based on love, respect, trust and dialogue. We look forward to strengthening the role of the family in protecting children from dangerous behaviors and drug abuse.



Healthy body:

Maintaining physical and mental health are two important factors for the development of the individual and society. We look forward to raising awareness among individuals about the health risks of drugs and enhancing the skills of making optimal choices for better health away from the risks of drugs.

Definitions:

They are natural or chemical substances that have a negative effect on the body's functions, and lead to a state of habituation or addiction to them. It is prohibited to trade, cultivate, manufacture or bring them except for purposes specified by law.



Drugs

It is, the condition resulting from the use of narcotic substances, whether on a regular or continuous basis, such that the person becomes psychologically, physically, or both dependent on them, and even needs to increase the dose from time to time to always obtain the same effect, such that he becomes unable to perform his work and duties in the absence of narcotic substances. Addiction is considered a chronic disease that affects the brain, and therefore the addict needs treatment and rehabilitation.



Addiction

These are the procedures and plans that aim to prevent individuals from taking narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and include enhancing protective factors and reducing risk factors. The most important objectives of prevention of narcotic substances are:

- Reducing the number of people who start using drugs



Prevention

These are the factors that contribute to protecting the individual from falling into the abuse of narcotic substances and psychotropic substances.



**Factors
Protection**

These are the factors that increase the risk of drug and psychotropic substance abuse.



**Risk
factors**



Chapter One

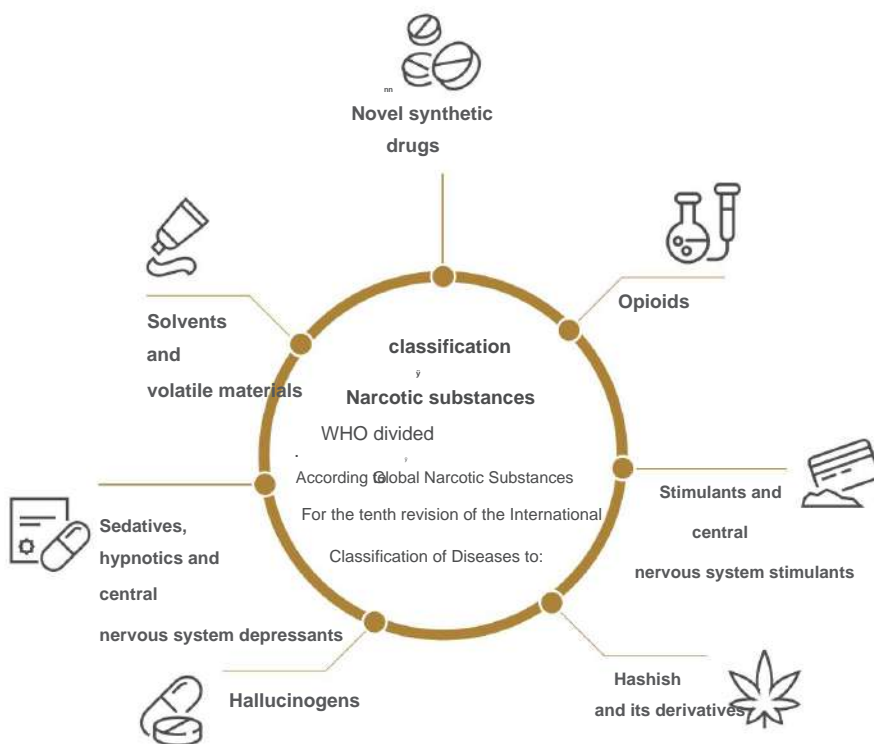
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Narcotic substances

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This chapter deals with information about narcotics in general, their classification, and the effects resulting from their use, whether health, social or economic. It then sheds light on some types of narcotics in addition to the methods of their use and the effects resulting from use. It also presents and corrects incorrect and common concepts among young people about drug use.
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From the classification of narcotic substances



General effects resulting from Drug abuse

Physical health effects such as:

Heart disorders and blood pressure disorders.
Digestive system disorders and loss of appetite.
Chronic headaches, physical and nervous fatigue.
General weakness and emaciation. Hepatitis B, C infection. AIDS infection. Liver and kidney damage. Chronic pulmonary infections.
Sudden death. Epileptic seizures and mental convulsions.



Mental health effects such as:

Sleep disorders.
Auditory, visual and sensory delusions and hallucinations.
Schizotypal personality disorders.
Anxiety, depression and stress. Disorders of logical thinking and sensory perception. Poor concentration and attention. Introversion and isolation.
Emotional and emotional instability. Suicidal tendencies.



Social impacts such as:

The spread of crimes, including assault, murder and theft.

Family disintegration.

High unemployment rate.

Isolation from society and lack of responsibility.

Bad example for children and others.



Economic impacts such as:

Poor individual productivity.

The financial burdens of combating narcotic substances, and treating addiction and its associated diseases.

Money drain resulting from spending large sums of money to buy drugs.

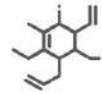


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Some types of narcotic substances, methods of use and their effects

Heroin

It is an opiate substance that comes in the form of a white or brown powder or a black sticky substance.



Heroin

Methods of dealing



Sniffing

smoking injection

Effects of drug abuse



Feeling lethargic and sleepy. Dry mouth and constriction.

Respiratory disturbance. Burning eyes.

Redness of the skin.

Heaviness in the legs and hands.

Overdose symptoms



Slow breathing.

Blue discoloration of the lips and nails.
cramps.
coma.
death.

nn
Cannabis

It is a natural plant that contains a chemical substance that has a narcotic effect. The plant is completely dried to appear in the form of dried herbs, and two natural substances are extracted from cannabis:

And two drugs:



nn
Cannabis

Hashish: It is the dried liquid taken from the gummy substance found on the leaves and stems of the cannabis plant.

Marijuana: It is the dried flowers that are on the heads of the cannabis plant.

Methods of dealing



Smoking

Inhalation through vaporizers

Chewing

fermentation with tea



Effects of drug abuse



inability to concentrate

slow movement

Impact on thinking and perception

Severe anxiety and depression

Increased heart rate

Lung cancer



Cocaine

(cook, crack)

It is a white crystalline powder made from leaves similar to coca or crack, and is in the form of small white pieces in the shape of pebbles.



Cocaine

Methods of dealing



Inhalation

Chewing coca leaves

Intravenous injection

Smoking

Effects of drug abuse



Increased heart rate Aggressive
behavior and agitation

Hallucinations and blurred vision

Loss of appetite and

insomnia

Nausea High blood pressure

Anxiety

Lung cancer

Seizures and heart attacks

Stroke and death

methamphetamine

(Ice, crystal, methamphetamine, speed, glass)
is a substance that was manufactured in laboratories, and is in the form of glass pieces or shiny crystals, and its color tends to be blue and white, and it has a strong effect on the nervous system.



methamphetamine

Methods of



administration: Swallowing Smoking Injection Inhalation

Effects of



abuse Increased heart rate and body

temperature Anxiety,
depression and irritability

Heart and nerve damage

Liver and kidney disease Mood
swings and hallucinations Heart attacks, stroke and death

Inhalants

(Lighter gas, paints, glue)

They are volatile materials that contain chemical vapors, and have an effect on the body similar to the effect of materials and contain gases such as aerosol gas and butane gas.



Methods of dealing

Inhalation



Effects of drug abuse

Brain damage

Liver damage

Numbness in extremities

Headache, nausea, hallucinations,

kidney damage,

loss of consciousness and death.

Heart damage

Nervous system depression

Respiratory failure Allergy around
the nose and mouth



Spice (2K)

They are manufactured drugs that have the same effect as hashish or crystal, and one of them is called (Spice), which is a mixture of marijuana treated with narcotic chemicals, very dangerous because it is not possible to know and these chemicals are considered dangerous. The chemicals used in processing marijuana are sold in the form of dry leaves in plastic bags or mixed into smoking tobacco.



Methods of dealing



Smoking
drinking



Effects of drug abuse



severe poisoning
kidney damage
hallucination
Heart attacks
Anxiety and depression
Death

Increased heart rate and blood pressure



Captagon or phenethylamine

One of the amphetamine derivatives, it is considered a manufactured narcotic substance and contains chemicals that have an effect on the nervous system. He is

phenethylamine



Captagon

Methods of dealing



• Swallowing

Effects of drug abuse



- Excessive talking and movement without reason.
- Weak memory and unrealistic thinking. • Moving the jaws in opposite directions or in a circular motion.
- Saying words unconsciously • High blood pressure and increased heart rate • Redness and dilation of the pupil.
- Psychological disorders such as anxiety, tension, feelings of persecution, suspicion of others, and aggressive tendencies
 - Poor appetite and vomiting
- Dry mouth and lips
- Hand tremors and cold extremities. • Auditory hallucinations.
- Insomnia and lack of sleep.

Prescription medications

These are medications that can only be used with a prescription. Misuse of these medications by taking them without a prescription or using them in a manner contrary to the doctor's instructions may lead to addiction and have serious health effects, including:



Medicines
Medically
prescribed

Alarms

- Adderall
- Ritalin

Effects of drug abuse

- High temperature
- Irregular heartbeat
- Feeling suspicious

Inhibitors

- Volume
- Xanax

Effects of drug abuse

- Blurred vision
- Nausea
- Difficulty concentrating and thinking
- Taking it with alcohol causes death.

Painkillers

- Oxycodone
- Hydrocodone

Effects of drug abuse

- Slow breathing
- Brain damage
- Death

Tramadol

It is considered an opioid drug used to relieve pain. Misuse of Tramadol may lead to addiction.



Tramadol

Methods of dealing



•Swallowing



Effects of drug abuse




- Depression, stress and anxiety •
- Nervous system depression
 - Anger and aggression
- Respiratory depression
 - Headache and tremors
- Increased suicidal thoughts and tendencies
 - Lack of sleep and insomnia
 - Coma and sudden death
- Excessive sweating




Misconceptions about Drug abuse


There are common misconceptions in society about drug abuse and it is necessary to know them and the facts about them as they are explained:

the truth 





This belief is illusory and has no basis in truth. It is repeated by the addict as a result of psychological delusions that drugs help in overcoming difficulties, while self-affirmation and happiness are linked to the ability to bear responsibility and participate effectively in society and all its activities and maintain physical and psychological health.

misconception 



you of Taking drugs relieves feelings of anxiety and tension. Feeling and gives you happiness.

the truth 



Drug abuse negatively affects the nervous system and a person's ability to retrieve information and concentrate, and addiction to these substances leads to adverse and dire consequences in the medium and long term.

misconception 



Substance abuse increases the ability to concentrate and be creative and improves the ability to remember.

the truth



Studies have shown that between 15% and 30% of work accidents are caused by:

Drug abuse, and many traffic accidents were committed by people under the influence of drugs.

misconception



Drug abuse increases physical capacity and contributes to working for long periods.

the truth



Many studies have shown that misuse of tranquilizers leads to addiction. Like other narcotic substances.

misconception



Taking tranquilizers is less dangerous than other narcotics.

the truth



Addiction depends on the person's response to the type of drugs he or she is taking. A person can become addicted after the first attempt, which makes it difficult to stop using drugs at any time.

misconception



A drug user can stop using drugs at any time he wants.

the truth



Drug addiction can cause permanent damage to the body, affecting the brain, heart, lungs, liver and kidneys.

misconception



Numbness does not cause pain. Materials Always for the body. Harm

the truth



Drugs affect the brain even if they are taken occasionally; they cause changes and the person may become addicted; so taking them even if it is ~~trans~~ drugs -

- It can quickly turn into repeated use and then into continuous use, and no one knows when the chemical change in the brain that leads to addiction occurs.

misconception



Occasional drug use does not cause addiction.

the truth



Addiction goes through several stages, and drug abuse, even if

it is a combination of two or more stages, is a very serious problem.

It was a passing habit that can quickly turn into repeated use and then into continuous use, eventually leading to addiction.

Hashish has several risks, for example:

- Marijuana smoke contains a large percentage of chemicals and tar that cause cancer and destroy brain cells.
- Marijuana use can lead to mental and behavioral disorders.
- Marijuana use can lead to heart muscle weakness.

misconception



Using cannabis and its products does not cause addiction.

Chapter Two

Causes and indicators of drug abuse

The chapter begins by discussing the most common causes of drug abuse, such as individual, family, and societal causes. It also explains the behavioral, physical, and environmental indicators that enable individuals to detect drug abusers and intervene early.

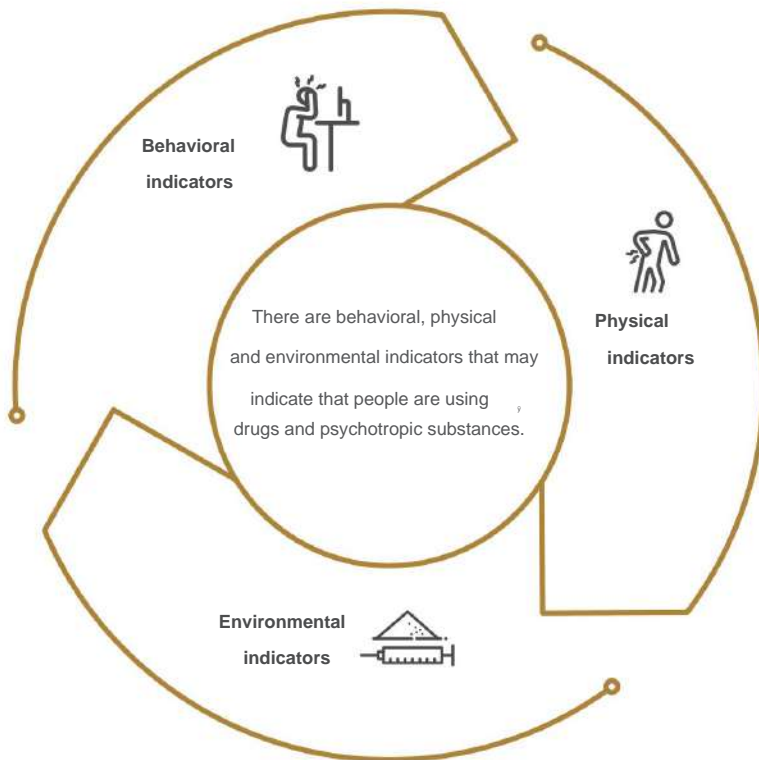
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Causes of drug and psychotropic substance abuse



Indicators of drug and psychotropic substance abuse:



Behavioral indicators:



- Sudden change of friends.
- Sudden decline in academic achievement.
- Lying and deceitful behavior.
- Sudden mood swings ranging from joy to depression.
- Overreacting to mild criticism or simple requests.
- Using justifications instead of taking responsibility for actions.
- Always making excuses for personal mistakes.
- Noticeable lack of self-discipline.
- Anxiety, intense fear, and compulsive behavior.
- Unjustified requests for money or constant complaints about insufficient money.
- Change in sleep patterns.
- Hostile or argumentative attitudes.
- Sudden loss of interest in family activities.
- Staying up late outside the home.
- Exclusively receiving phone calls and using coded terms and symbols.

Physical indicators:



- Unnaturally pale skin.
- Illness frequently.
- Sudden weight loss.
- Constant fatigue and lack of vitality and activity.
- Loss of appetite and extreme thirst.
- Short-term memory loss, runny nose when allergies are not the main cause, and other illnesses.
- Eye problems such as: red eyes, dilated pupils, inaccurate eye movements.
- Coordination problems such as: seizures, dizziness, and tremors.
- Significant changes in appetite, changes in speech patterns such as: rapid speech, slow speech, uneven speech, and stuttering.

Environmental indicators:



- Presence of drug paraphernalia (needles, tin, spoons)
- Unusual odors in clothing or breath.
- Unusual covers.
- Unfamiliar medications for parents.
- Loss of money.
- Loss of valuables.

Chapter Three

Protective and risk factors

This chapter discusses the various factors that can contribute to protecting people from drug abuse. These factors vary according to age, childhood, or adolescence, so that parents can enhance protective factors and pay attention to and treat risk factors. We have highlighted these factors whether in early childhood, late

Protective and risk factors related to the use of narcotic and psychotropic



There are factors that can reduce the likelihood of drug and psychotropic substance abuse, called protective factors, such as a positive relationship between parents and children. Conversely, there are factors that can increase the risk of drug and psychotropic substance abuse, called risk factors, such as negative peer pressure. Therefore, one of the most important goals of prevention is to change

Balancing between protection and risk factors by giving priority to protection factors over risk factors.

These factors vary according to the individual's age:



Adolescence
11 - 18(years





Late childhood (6-10)
years



Early childhood
0 - 5(years




Protective and risk factors in early childhood

(5-0)

Risk factors	Protective factors	
<p>Psychological and behavioral disorders such as hyperactivity.</p> <p>Shyness, delayed speech and isolation.</p>	<p>Having and using social skills such as: greeting and welcoming others, making limited friends, asking for help, and listening.</p>	 <p>Individual</p>
<p>Smoking and drinking alcohol during pregnancy may make the child vulnerable to behavioral disorders.</p> <p>One or both parents use drugs.</p> <p>Neglecting the child and not meeting his material and emotional needs.</p> <p>Parental separation.</p> <p>Excessive pampering</p>	<p>Support the development of children's social and behavioral skills.</p> <p>Meeting the child's physical and emotional needs.</p> <p>Listening to the child and talking With him.</p>	 <p>Family</p>



Protective and risk factors in childhood (6-10)

Risk factors	Protective factors	
<p>Aggression.</p> <p>Anxiety and depression.</p> <p>Failure to comply with school behavioral rules and regulations.</p>	<p>Discipline and adherence to behavioral rules and regulations.</p> <p>Ability to make good friends and relationships.</p> <p>The presence and use of self-control skills.</p> <p>Start developing decision-making and problem-solving skills.</p>	 <p>Individual</p>
<p>Family problems.</p> <p>No home controls.</p> <p>Smoking or drug abuse by a parent or Both are for narcotic substances.</p> <p>Child abuse (physical and psychological)</p> <p>Over-indulgence and under-monitoring.</p>	<p>Having home instructions to regulate the child's behavior, such as setting bedtime and TV time.</p> <p>Talking to your children and listening to them in the situations they face.</p> <p>Sharing children's hobbies.</p> <p>Supervision of leisure time.</p> <p>Knowing your children's friends and interacting with them.</p>	 <p>Family</p>
<p>Easy access to tobacco products.</p> <p>The spread of incorrect beliefs about smoking and drug abuse.</p>	<p>Community Activities Different existence.</p> <p>The presence of sports clubs under the supervision of specialists.</p>	 <p>Community</p>

Protective and risk factors in the age group (11-18)

Risk factors	Protective factors	
<p>Impulsiveness and recklessness.</p> <p>Feeling anxious and hopeless.</p> <p>Smoking or using drugs and psychotropic substances.</p> <p>Low school achievement.</p> <p>Lack of awareness of the harms of drugs.</p> <p>Poor ability to cope with negative peer pressure.</p>	<p>Healthy physical development.</p> <p>The ability to control emotions.</p> <p>Self-confidence.</p> <p>Decision making and problem solving skills.</p> <p>Skills to reject narcotic and psychotropic substances.</p> <p>Skills for choosing good company.</p>	 <p>Individual</p>
<p>Smoking or drug abuse by a parent or Both are for narcotic substances.</p> <p>Lack of parental control.</p> <p>Weak relationship and ties between children.</p> <p>Neglect and failure to monitor children's behavior.</p> <p>Excessive pampering of children.</p> <p>Weak controls on financial spending.</p>	<p>The presence of household rules that regulate children's behavior.</p> <p>Listening to children and dialogue With them.</p> <p>Encourage and share children's hobbies.</p> <p>Follow up on academic achievement.</p> <p>Know your circle of friends.</p> <p>Avoid using violence when dealing with children.</p> <p>Follow up and monitor children, provide constant guidance and educate them about risks and how to deal with them.</p>	 <p>Family</p>
<p>Availability and ease of access to narcotic and psychotropic substances.</p> <p>The negative role of the media and social media, such as spreading incorrect beliefs about drug abuse.</p> <p>Narcotic and psychotropic substances.</p>	<p>Community culture that rejects drug use.</p> <p>Providing community, community and club volunteer work .</p>	

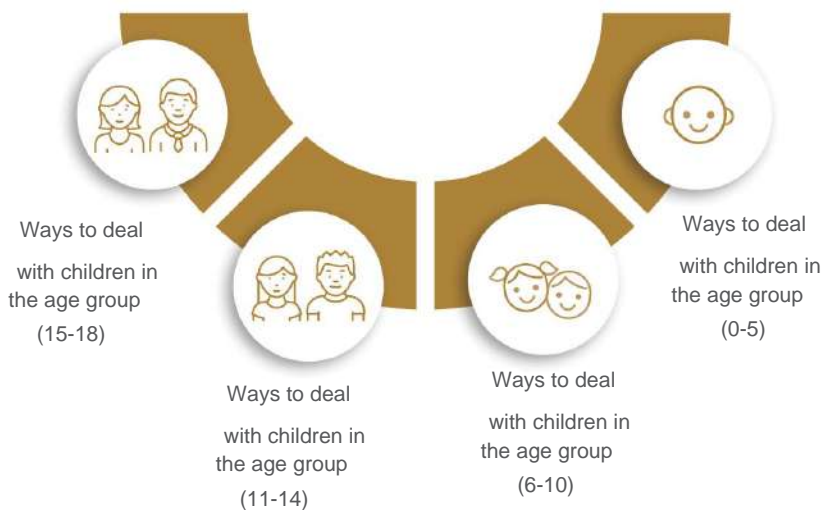
Chapter Four

The role of parents in protecting their children from drugs

Parents play the main role in protecting their children from risks and reducing the risk of drug abuse by instilling ethical principles and values and building a strong relationship with their children based on love, respect, trust and dialogue. The role of parents is based on the following axes: preventive role, early detection and intervention role, treatment and rehabilitation role.

The protective role of parents

The preventive role of parents varies according to the ages of their children. There are strategies for dealing with and talking to children to protect them from drugs and psychotropic substances.



1. Ways to deal with children in the age group (0 - 5):

1. Seize the opportunity to educate children about the harms of drugs, as children like to imitate adults. For example, when they see someone smoking, tell them that smoking is harmful to health, leads to illness, and increases the chances of contracting serious diseases that could lead to death.

Explain and clarify to your children the danger of some of the substances around them, .2

Welcome such as tobacco products, as forming early convictions helps children avoid drug abuse. An example of this is:

- Warn your children about the dangers of cleaning products and paint materials and their effects on health.
- Warn your children not to take medication unless prescribed by a doctor.
- Allow them to make some decisions that build confidence in themselves (such as choosing appropriate clothing, suggesting places to spend free time).

2. Ways to deal with children in the age group (6 - 10):

Taking drugs is harmful to health, causes brain damage and increases... Always remind your .1
children of the possibility of death.

2. Praise your children for rejecting negative behaviors, such as refusing to sit with smokers and refusing bullying.

.3 Discuss with your children using real stories or events that they are exposed to, such as:

Your child tells you that a friend of his got into a car with an adult and the adult was smoking a cigarette. In this case, talk to him about the importance of not riding with someone who smokes because inhaling cigarette smoke has serious health effects.

.4 Assure your child that you will be there at any time to provide assistance.

3. Ways to deal with children in the age group (11 - 14):

If you do not start talking to your children at an early age about the dangers of drugs and psychotropic substances, then this stage is considered the appropriate and important time to guide the children. Among the methods used to guide the children and talk to them are:

1. Asking children about the activities they enjoy, sharing their hobbies, and identifying Their goals.
2. Helping children manage stress resulting from physical and psychological changes in their lives.

This stage is achieved by making them aware of this stage and ways to manage stress, such as: exercising or doing volunteer and community work.

3. Helping children choose a good friend and get to know their friends and how to deal with them.

Children's dealings with others.

Available to take them from the places they are in. Tell your children that you will always .4

be busy. Assign someone else to do it.5. Listen to your children and ask them some questions to find out about their attitudes and beliefs. In one of the

TV scenes, there was a person drinking alcohol. Is he Example: "Do you think alcohol is bad for your health?"

6. Teach your children how to obtain reliable information from websites.

Electronic.

.7 Role play some drug refusal skills to teach your children how to

Response if drugs are offered to them.

4. Ways to deal with children in the age group (15-18):

1. Emphasize to your children that drug abuse will shatter their dreams and affect their enrollment in colleges and universities as well as their ability to get jobs.

2. Involve your children in setting household rules and principles and explain to them the consequences of breaking these rules.

3. Show interest in your children by spending time with each one of them individually.

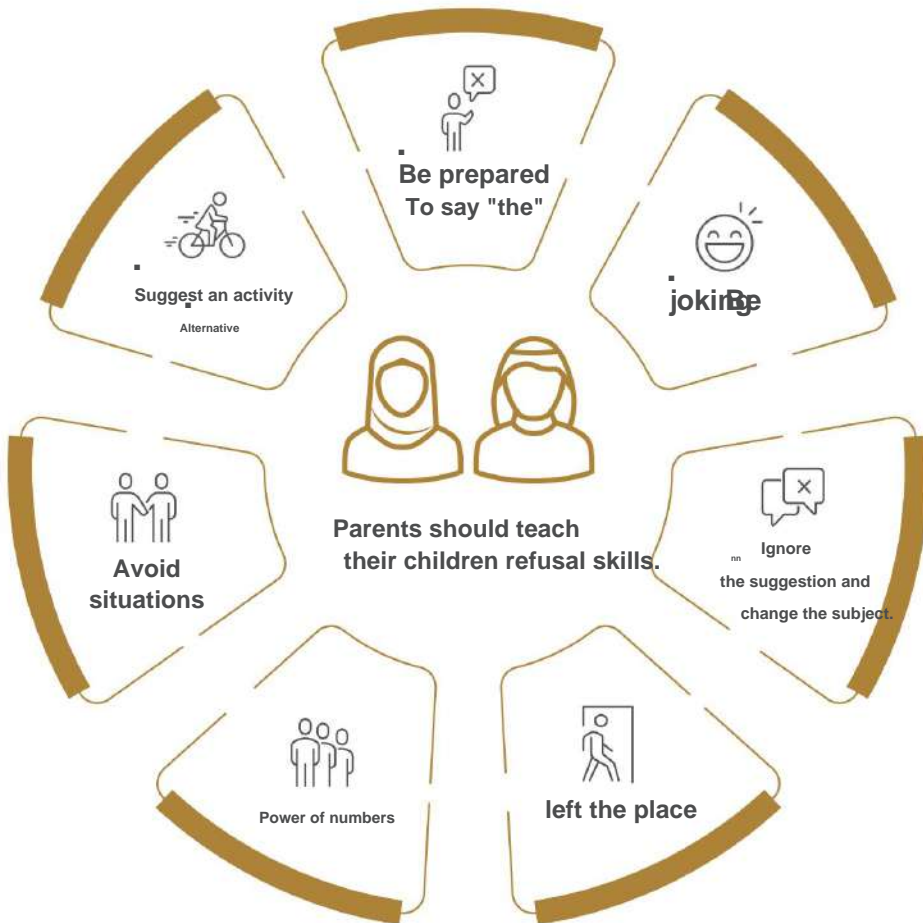
4. Praise your children for their achievements, even if they are simple.

5. Explain to your children the legal and health consequences of drug and psychotropic substance abuse.

6. Learn about the prevailing trends in society regarding drugs and the new types that appear from time to time and warn your children about them.



Refusal skills that should be taught to children:



jokingly 1

Sometimes, joking has a powerful effect in diverting attention to another topic and changing the mood; for example, you can say (jokingly) "I don't have money to spend on drugs and psychotropic substances," and you will be told that they are distributed substance dealers are not. And then you can say: Drug and psychotropic for free by men who run a charity, and will not be distributed to users for free every time.

Be prepared to say "no" and use the following justifications:

No, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are illegal.

No, I want to end up in prison.

No, I don't want to disappoint my family and my community.

No, my life is better without drugs.

No, I want to ruin my health.

Ignore the suggestion and change the subject: 3

Pretend you didn't hear, and act like it's not something important to discuss.

.4 Avoid situations:

Avoid people who you know are taking drugs or psychotropic substances or have negative behaviors, choose your friends wisely and be with good people.

.5 Leave the place:

If you find the situation dangerous, leave the place by saying, for example: I have to go, I have an appointment, or I have to go because my father is coming.

Alternatively: Suggest an activity: 6


One of the reasons why most young people abuse drugs is the lack of options to spend their free time. Therefore, if you suggest doing a certain activity, such as going to clubs or doing volunteer work, this will help distract them from thinking about drug abuse.

.7 Power of number:

Always be with a number of good friends who have goals in life to achieve; because (we are stronger than I am).


What to do and what not to do when talking to children

must be done ✓



Explain the risks to them in a language they understand and appropriate to their age.

not doing ✗



Don't react with anger even if the children say things that shock you, and don't expect all your children to be perfect, your conversations with them will not be.

must be done ✓



Explain to them why you do not want them to use drugs and psychotropic substances because they harm their physical and mental health and damage the brain, affecting their ability to concentrate, memory, and motor skills and may lead to poor academic achievement.

not doing ✗



Don't assume that your children know how to deal with the various pressures of drug use. Rather, you must educate them and teach them the skills of refusal and how to deal with pressures in a correct way so that they can make the right decisions.

must be done ✓



Always be willing and able to listen to them.

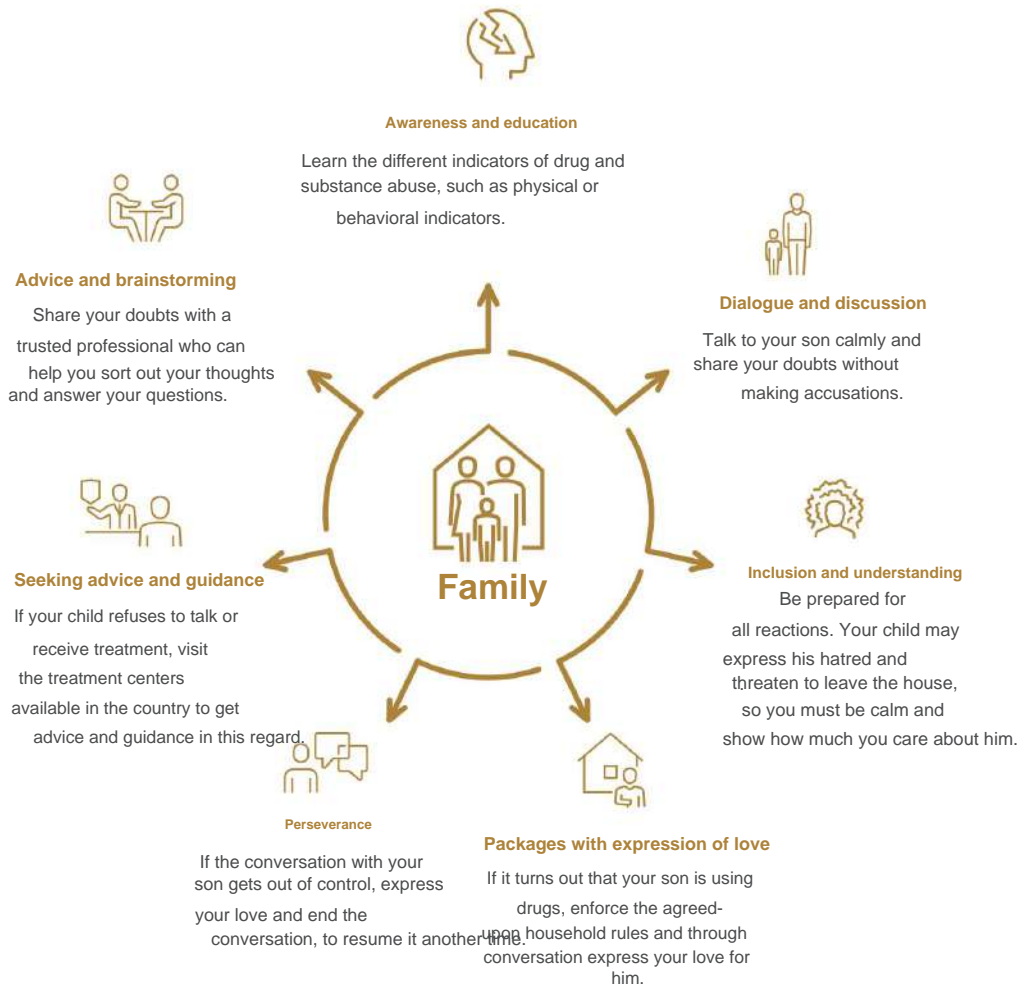
not doing ✗



Don't talk without listening well.

The role of parents in early detection and intervention

Parents must have the ability to detect and intervene early, as early intervention will contribute to protecting children from addiction and its resulting health effects. There are skills and methods for dealing with children in the event of suspected drug abuse, which are:



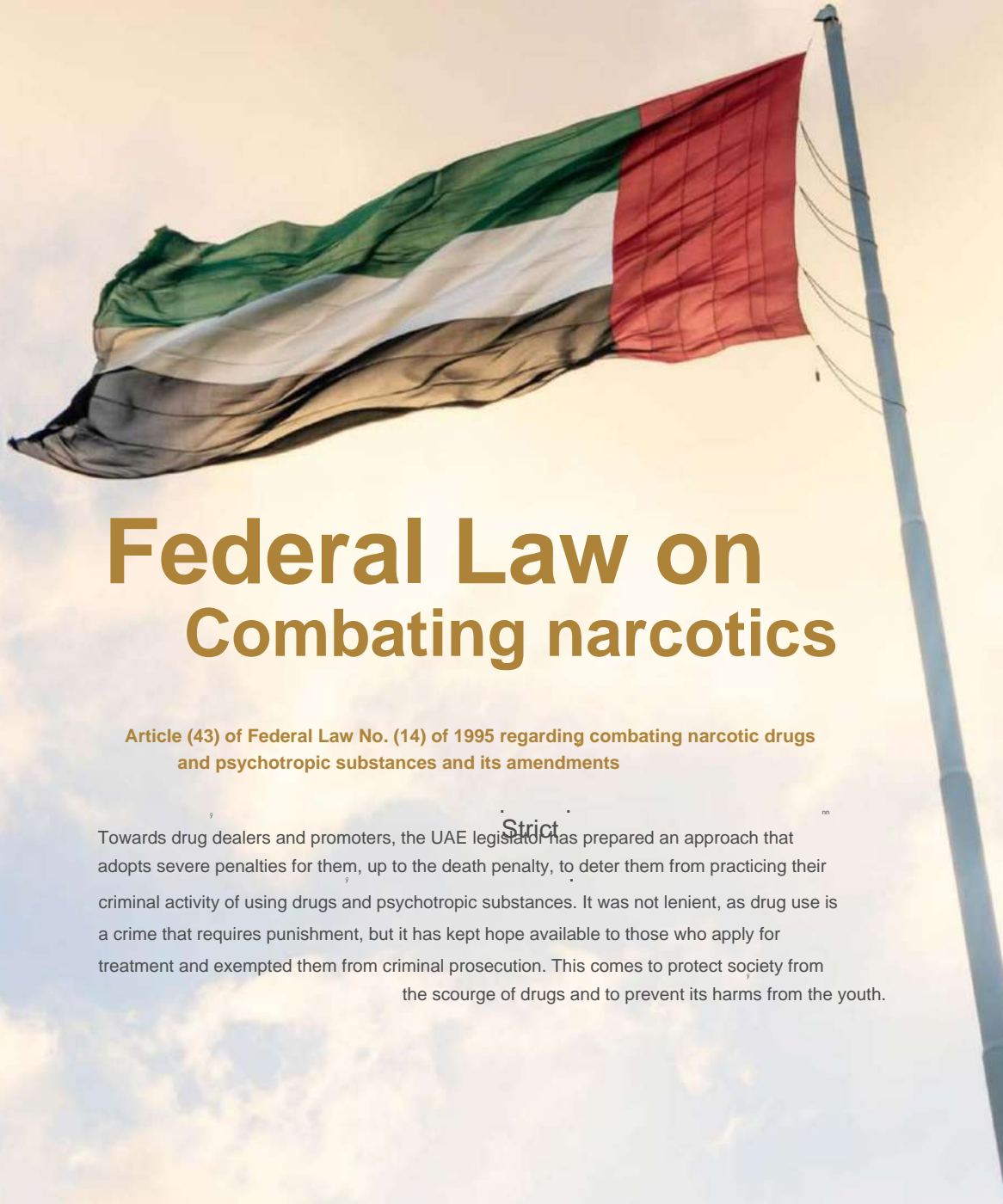
The role of parents in treatment and rehabilitation

Parents must support their children's treatment and assist them in all stages of treatment and rehabilitation.



Chapter Five

Federal Law on Combating Narcotic Substances



Federal Law on Combating narcotics

Article (43) of Federal Law No. (14) of 1995 regarding combating narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and its amendments

Strict
Towards drug dealers and promoters, the UAE legislator has prepared an approach that adopts severe penalties for them, up to the death penalty, to deter them from practicing their criminal activity of using drugs and psychotropic substances. It was not lenient, as drug use is a crime that requires punishment, but it has kept hope available to those who apply for treatment and exempted them from criminal prosecution. This comes to protect society from the scourge of drugs and to prevent its harms from the youth.

Cases in which criminal proceedings are not instituted

9

The UAE law encourages individuals who are involved in drug abuse to apply for treatment for addiction, which results in not filing a criminal case. This encouragement extends to the addict's spouse and relatives up to the second degree. The father, mother, husband, brother, son, and others have the authority to protect the addict and help him apply for treatment. The addict may be deprived of his will and unable to make the decision to seek treatment himself, and needs his wife or relatives to take him by the hand towards life. Healthy and drug-free.

9

Article (43) stipulates that a criminal case shall not be brought against a drug user if he submits a request for treatment on his own initiative, through his spouse, or through his relatives up to the second degree. The request for treatment shall be submitted to the addiction treatment unit, the Public Prosecution, or the police. The user shall hand over any narcotic substances or psychotropic substances in his possession, and he shall also adhere to the treatment plan.

Chapter Six

Treatment and rehabilitation services

Qualification in the UAE

Treatment and rehabilitation serv

Given the importance that the state attaches to treating drug addicts, the state has provided specialized treatment centers throughout the country that aim to provide the necessary interventions such as treatment and rehabilitation to ensure the recovery of the addict and his return to society as a productive and successful individual while ensuring privacy and confidentiality.



Know, my addicted brother, that

All centers in the UAE provide treatment services with complete confidentiality.

Abu Dhabi

Khalifa Hospital
Behavioral Sciences Wing
028196900

- National Rehabilitation Center
8002252

Dubai

- Erada Center for Treatment and Rehabilitation
042399992

- Hope Hospital
045192100

Sharjah

- Private Rehabilitation Center 065119000



البرنامج الوطني للوقاية من المخدرات
National Program for Drugs Prevention

Anti-pest

 service **80044**

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