**HOW YOU ARE DOING**

- Enjoy spending time with your family. Look for ways to help out at home.
- Follow your family’s rules.
- Try to be responsible for your schoolwork.
- If you need help getting organized, ask your parents or teachers.
- Try to read every day.
- Find activities you are really interested in, such as sports or theater.
- Find activities that help others.
- Figure out ways to deal with stress in ways that work for you.
- Don’t smoke, vape, use drugs, or drink alcohol. Talk with us if you are worried about alcohol or drug use in your family.
- Always talk through problems and never use violence.
- If you get angry with someone, try to walk away.

**YOUR GROWING AND CHANGING BODY**

- Brush your teeth twice a day and floss once a day.
- Visit the dentist twice a year.
- Wear a mouth guard when playing sports.
- Be a healthy eater. It helps you do well in school and sports.
  - Have vegetables, fruits, lean protein, and whole grains at meals and snacks.
  - Limit fatty, sugary, salty foods that are low in nutrients, such as candy, chips, and ice cream.
  - Eat when you’re hungry. Stop when you feel satisfied.
  - Eat with your family often.
  - Eat breakfast.
- Choose water instead of soda or sports drinks.
- Aim for at least 1 hour of physical activity every day.
- Get enough sleep.

**HEALTHY BEHAVIOR CHOICES**

- Find fun, safe things to do.
- Talk with your parents about alcohol and drug use.
- Say “No!” to drugs, alcohol, cigarettes and e-cigarettes, and sex. Saying “No!” is OK.
- Don’t share your prescription medicines; don’t use other people’s medicines.
- Choose friends who support your decision not to use tobacco, alcohol, or drugs. Support friends who choose not to use.
- Healthy dating relationships are built on respect, concern, and doing things both of you like to do.
- Talk with your parents about relationships, sex, and values.
- Talk with your parents or another adult you trust about puberty and sexual pressures. Have a plan for how you will handle risky situations.

**YOUR FEELINGS**

- Be proud of yourself when you do something good.
- It’s OK to have up-and-down moods, but if you feel sad most of the time, let us know so we can help you.
- It’s important for you to have accurate information about sexuality, your physical development, and your sexual feelings toward the opposite or same sex. Ask us if you have any questions.
11 THROUGH 14 YEAR VISITS—PATIENT

STAYING SAFE

- Always wear your lap and shoulder seat belt.
- Wear protective gear, including helmets, for playing sports, biking, skating, skiing, and skateboarding.
- Always wear a life jacket when you do water sports.
- Always use sunscreen and a hat when you’re outside. Try not to be outside for too long between 11:00 am and 3:00 pm, when it’s easy to get a sunburn.
- Don’t ride ATVs.
- Don’t ride in a car with someone who has used alcohol or drugs. Call your parents or another trusted adult if you are feeling unsafe.
- Fighting and carrying weapons can be dangerous. Talk with your parents, teachers, or doctor about how to avoid these situations.

Consistent with Bright Futures: Guidelines for Health Supervision of Infants, Children, and Adolescents, 4th Edition
For more information, go to https://brightfutures.aap.org.
I’m having a really hard time lately, will you go with me to see someone?

KNOW THE 10 COMMON WARNING SIGNS

1. Feeling very sad or withdrawn for more than two weeks
2. Seriously trying to harm or kill oneself or making plans to do so
3. Severe out-of-control, risky-taking behaviors
4. Sudden, overwhelming fear for no reason
5. Not eating, throwing up or using laxatives to lose weight; significant weight loss or weight gain
6. Seeing, hearing or believing things that are not real
7. Repeatedly using drugs or alcohol
8. Drastic changes in mood, behavior, personality or sleeping habits
9. Extreme difficulty in concentrating or staying still
10. Intense worries or fears that get in the way of daily activities

WORRIED? TELL SOMEONE

YOU ARE NOT ALONE

1 in 5 youth and young adult lives with a mental health condition

WHAT TO SAY

I haven’t felt right lately and I don’t know what to do. Can I talk to you about it?

I’m having a really hard time lately, will you go with me to see someone?

I’m worried about stuff that’s going on right now, do you have time to talk?

WHAT TO DO

Your first stop is your primary care doctor, to rule out other physical health conditions
Be honest about what you’re feeling and be clear about what you want
Ask for help finding a therapist or mental health specialist that works for you

KEEP IN MIND

It can take a while to get an appointment with a specialist. If you need to see a specialist right away, speak up to get an appointment sooner.

CONNECT WITH OTHERS

Lots of youth and young adults live with a mental health condition. You can connect with them at OK2Talk.org. Also, look in your community for peer and support groups and you will discover that you are not alone.
E-CIGARETTES ARE A WAY TO INHALE NICOTINE AND MARIJUANA. The aerosol emitted can also contain other harmful substances, including heavy metals such as lead, volatile organic compounds, and cancer-causing agents.1

E-CIGARETTES COME IN MANY SHAPES AND SIZES. Some resemble pens, USB sticks, and other everyday items. Larger devices such as tank systems, or “mods,” do not resemble other tobacco products.

E-CIGARETTE USE HARMs THE DEVELOPING BRAIN. E-cigarettes typically deliver nicotine, a harmful drug to the youth brain and body. Teens are particularly vulnerable to the effects of nicotine since the brain is still developing during these years and through young adulthood.2 People who use marijuana in an e-cigarette may experience the same side effects as they would if they smoked marijuana—all of which can be heightened if the person uses marijuana with another substance, such as alcohol.3

THE BOTTOM LINE:
E-cigarettes are unsafe for young people. Whether a young person uses nicotine or marijuana in an e-cigarette, there can be dangerous health consequences.

LEARN MORE:
Get the latest information on how drugs affect the brain and body at teens.drugabuse.gov.

TO LEARN MORE ABOUT E-CIGARETTES, CONTACT:
SAMHSA
1-877-SAMHSA-7 (1-877-726-4727)
(English and Español)
TTY 1-800-487-4889
www.samhsa.gov
store.samhsa.gov
KNOW THE LAW. People ages 18 and older are allowed to buy e-cigarettes in most states—other states have an age requirement of 19 or 21. However, just because e-cigarettes are legal for adults to purchase doesn’t mean they are safe, especially for young people.¹

KNOW THE RISKS. Nicotine is highly addictive and can harm the developing adolescent brain. The nicotine in e-cigarettes and other tobacco products can also prime young brains for addiction to other drugs, such as cocaine and methamphetamine.²

LOOK AROUND YOU. E-cigarettes are the most commonly used tobacco product among youth. However, four out of five U.S. students overestimate peer e-cigarette use. If you’ve never smoked or used other tobacco products or e-cigarettes, don’t start.³

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO HELP SOMEONE WHO IS USING E-CIGARETTES?

BE A FRIEND. Encourage your friend to stop using or seek help from a parent, teacher, or other caring adult.

For 24/7 free and confidential information and referrals in English and Spanish, call SAMHSA’s National Helpline at:

1-800-662-HELP (1-800-662-4357)
or visit the SAMHSA Behavioral Health Treatment Services Locator at:
findtreatment.samhsa.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION OR FOR RESOURCES USED IN THIS

“TIPS for TEENS,”

PEP NO. 19-12 REVISED 2019

OPIOIDS

THE TRUTH ABOUT OPIOIDS

SLANG: O.C./OXY/PERCs/VIKE/M/MONKEY/
WHITE STUFF/LEAN/SCHOOLBOY/SIZZURP/
PURPLE DRANK/LOADS

GET THE FACTS

OPIOIDS AFFECT YOUR BRAIN. Opioids are a class of drugs that include the illegal drug heroin, synthetic opioids such as fentanyl, and pain relievers available legally by prescription, such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, morphine, and many others. They affect both the spinal cord and brain to reduce the intensity of pain-signal perception as well as brain areas that control emotion. They can also affect the brain to cause euphoria or “high.”

OPIOIDS AFFECT YOUR BODY. Opioids slow down the actions of the body, such as breathing and heartbeat. Even a single dose of an opioid can cause severe respiratory depression (slowing or stopping of breathing), which can be fatal; taking opioids with alcohol or sedatives increases this risk.

OPIOIDS ARE ADDICTIVE. Even though heroin is highly addictive, more people struggle with addiction to prescription pain relievers. Many young people who inject heroin report misuse of prescription opioids before starting to use heroin.

OPIOIDS CAN KILL YOU. Drug overdose is the leading cause of accidental death in the United States, with 68,690 drug overdose deaths between March 2017 and March 2018. More than 46,000 of those deaths involved opioids.

OPIOID ADDICTION IS TREATABLE. Methadone, buprenorphine, and naltrexone are medications that are FDA-approved to treat opioid use disorder. For more information, visit https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/research-reports/medications-to-treat-opioid-addiction/efficacy-medications-opioid-use-disorder.

Q&A

Q. MY DOCTOR PRESCRIBED ME OPIOIDS. DOESN’T THAT MEAN THEY’RE SAFE?
A. Prescription opioids—when used long term or incorrectly—can cause the brain to become reliant on the drug and are addictive.

Q. IF I USE OPIOIDS, WILL I BECOME ADDICTED?
A. Prescription opioids can cause physical dependence when used as directed or addiction if misused; illegal opioids such as heroin are also highly addictive. People who regularly use prescription opioids or heroin often develop tolerance, which means that they need higher and/or more frequent doses of the drug to get the desired effects.

THE BOTTOM LINE:
Many people are prescribed opioids out of medical necessity, but opioids can still be dangerous and addictive. Even if someone is prescribed one of these medications—such as hydrocodone, oxycodone, and morphine—misuse of these substances is rampant. Talk to your parents, a doctor, a counselor, a teacher, or another adult you trust if you have questions.

LEARN MORE:
Get the latest information on how drugs affect the brain and body at teens.drugabuse.gov.

TO LEARN MORE ABOUT OPIOIDS, CONTACT:
SAMHS
1-877-SAMHSA-7 (1-877-726-4727)
(English and Español)
TTY 1-800-487-4889
www.samhsa.gov
store.samhsa.gov
Behavioral signs and symptoms of opioid addiction include:  

- A change in peer group;  
- Carelessness with grooming;  
- Decline in academic performance;  
- Missing classes or skipping school;  
- Loss of interest in favorite activities;  
- Changes in eating or sleeping habits; and  
- Deteriorating relationships with family and friends.  

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SAMHSA cumple con las leyes federales de derechos civiles aplicables y no discrimina por motivos de raza, color, nacionalidad, edad, discapacidad o sexo.