



The Risks of Methamphetamine Exposure to Children

Parental drug use can have a devastating impact on children. While there are many illegal drugs that can impact a person's ability to parent, use of methamphetamine (also known as "meth") is now an epidemic. Many people who become addicted to meth or other drugs often lose track of their priorities and present as disorganized and increasingly violent, in addition to experiencing many other problems. The silent victims of drug addiction are often the children. If a caregiver is getting high and "crashing" for days at a time, their ability to safely parent is compromised.

There has been a lot of attention in the media given to methamphetamine abuse and manufacturing because it is such an addictive and dangerous substance. While the manufacturing of meth appears to be on the decline, the United States Drug Enforcement Agency (US DEA) documents that the use of this substance has been consistently high for many years. According to the US DEA website, "Methamphetamine is one of the most widely abused controlled substances in the state (of Oregon) and availability is high." Meth is cheaper than most drugs, easily accessible, somewhat easy to manufacture, and creates a very intense feeling of euphoria or "high." Because of this intense feeling and other effects, it is extremely easy for a person to become addicted, sometimes after only one use. The negative effects of methamphetamine can be uncomfortable and can include depression, irritability, paranoia, fatigue, and anxiety. A person may binge on meth to avoid these feelings. The tolerance for the drug builds up very quickly, which requires a person to use more at a faster rate to get the same "high."

What does this mean for children?

Unfortunately, children and youth are often lost in the drug addiction of their parents. The risk of children being neglected or physically and sexually abused is very high because their addicted parent or caregiver has lost the ability to attend to their physical and emotional needs. For example, when a person crashes on meth and temporarily stops taking the drug, they can sleep for up to 48 hours and it is very difficult to wake them. Therefore, children can be left alone, unsupervised, and unattended to. This provides the potential for allowing unsafe people the opportunity to take advantage of the situation and offend. Children often must fend for themselves, including feeding and meeting basic needs for themselves and their siblings. Safety hazards, such as getting burnt while cooking, can be present.

Some people who are addicted to methamphetamine become irritable and agitated much easier, leaving their decision-making process compromised. This can lead to an increased risk for physical and emotional abuse. If a child does something the parent doesn't want them to, they could get yelled at and called names. The parent may spank them in order to discipline without realizing how hard they spanked; a bruise could be left on their skin. In severe cases of abuse, a parent could become frustrated with an infant's crying and shake them, causing brain damage and even death.

Methamphetamine can be fairly easy to manufacture. Some methamphetamine addicts create a lab in their own home using common household items. However, these chemicals are very dangerous and sometimes cause explosions and fire. It is also very harmful when the chemicals come into contact with skin. Children who are found in these homes are often filthy and extremely neglected. They are often living in squalor,

with dangerous chemicals surrounding the food they eat and the areas they play in. Some children actually ingest the chemicals by accident. Children who are removed from such a home may test positive for methamphetamine themselves.

More and more children are being taken into protective custody by law enforcement and child welfare caseworkers as a result of their exposure to caregiver methamphetamine use. If a safe relative cannot be found to place them with, many children will live in foster care with someone they have never met. Going into a stranger's home can be extremely frightening for kids and the bond with their primary caregiver can be disrupted. While it is important for children to be safe and out of harm's way, that still does not eliminate the love they have for their caregivers. Children may be very confused about why they cannot go home to their mom and dad.

Clearly, children are victims of caregiver methamphetamine use. They are at an increased risk for abuse and neglect by their caregivers and any other adults in the home that uses methamphetamine with the caregivers.

For more information about methamphetamine and its impact on children, please visit the following websites:

- Marion county Oregon's Children and Families Child Abuse Prevention website: <http://www.co.marion.or.us/CS/CFC/ChildAbusePrevention/>
- To find information about reporting a "Drug House," please go the following website: <http://www.co.marion.or.us/SO/Drughousecomplaints.htm>
- The Partnership for a Drug Free America: www.drugfree.org
- National Institute on Drug Abuse: <http://www.nida.nih.gov/>