

Facts About Petrol, paints and other inhalants

What are inhalants?

Inhalants are substances such as petrol, paint and glue that give off fumes at room temperature. The fumes are sniffed and are quickly absorbed into the lungs and bloodstream to give the user an immediate 'high'.

Some common uses of other inhalants include sniffing fumes from:

air fresheners cleaning fluids

hair spray lighter fluids

deodorants poppers (amyl nitrate)

fly spray soda bulbs (nitrous oxide

varnish

How do people use it?

Inhalants can be sniffed directly into the mouth or nose from a container, from a plastic bag or through a cloth.

What are the immediate effects from sniffing inhalants?

Sniffing inhalants mostly has a depressant effect on the brain. This means the brain, the heart and the breathing all slow down. There are some inhalants that have a stimulant effect (eg poppers).

The immediate effects of sniffing petrol, paints and other inhalants may include:

a feeling of wellbeing headache

tiredness (fatigue) blurred vision

Source: www.aodknowledgecentre.net.au



slurred speech

drowsiness

feeling sick in the stomach and vomiting

doing things without thinking (taking risks)

feeling jumpy or angry

seeing things that are not really there - (hallucinations)

There is no so safe level of inhalant use.

not being able to move properly stomach pain

irregular heart beat

memory loss/not being able to concentrate

loss of consciousness

death.

Sudden sniffing death

Exercise, stress or fear can be dangerous to a person who has been sniffing because it puts extra pressure on their heart and can cause the heart to stop beating. This is called Sudden sniffing death. For this reason it is important not to chase or frighten someone who is using inhalants.

Suffocation

People who use inhalants can die as a result of not being able to breathe (suffocation). The oxygen in the lungs is forced out by the poisonous fumes which may stop the user from getting enough oxygen. Inhaling fumes from a bag or in a confined space (such as under a blanket) increases the risk of death from suffocation. How to help if someone is passed out after sniffing:

lay them on their side so they don't

choke if they vomit

make sure they can breathe plenty of air

take away anything they have been

sniffing

Call for help, Dial 000 for an

ambulance.

Source: www.aodknowledgecentre.net.au



What are the long term effects from sniffing inhalants?

Regular long-term use of inhalants can lead to serious health problems including:

brain damage heart damage

not being able to move the body weight loss

properly muscle weakness

memory loss – not able to remember stories paranoia, hostility and depression

liver damage learning difficulties

kidney damage

Some of these problems may go away if the person stops sniffing. Sometimes damage can be forever. It may take a long time for the person to get better.

Pregnant women

It is very important that women who are pregnant do not sniff because this can harm them and their babies. The chemicals from sniffing can be passed from the mum into the unborn baby causing the baby to be born early, to be born sick and/or to have breathing problems.

Dependence

Dependence can be psychological (in the head) and physical (the body has cravings). Dependence on inhalants is rare but it does occur, particularly among those people who use regularly. Giving up inhalants (withdrawal) People who give up sniffing may experience some withdrawal symptoms.

Withdrawal symptoms are fairly mild (compared to the withdrawal symptoms people experience when they give up other substances such as alcohol, heroin or tobacco). Withdrawal symptoms usually start one or two days after stopping use and can last up to five days.

Source: www.aodknowledgecentre.net.au



Withdrawal symptoms may include:

nausea

food cravings muscle cramps

anxiety tiredness/fatigue

irritability trouble sleeping (insomnia)

headache seeing things that aren't there

(hallucinations)

shaking (tremors).