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Florida drug and alcohol test answers 2020

Alcohol or drug abuse can increase your risks of death or injury, and most insurers want their customers to be as low-risk as possible. Consequently, many life insurance policies with higher payouts require medical exams to determine how much of a risk you pose. While health insurance plans haven't traditionally required medical exams, some employers now require physicals or wellness screenings before employees can be insured. You may be tested for use of illegal drugs, prescription drugs and alcohol abuse. Blood work and urine samples are common elements of routine physicals, and your insurer might require these tests. Your urine tells your insurance company whether you've used drugs or alcohol recently and may indicate whether you are using prescription drugs. Blood testing can provide more information about your drug and alcohol use. In most states, doctors can't test you for drugs or alcohol without telling you, but you might not necessarily know you're being tested unless you carefully read the consent form. These tests are legal and are not considered an invasion of privacy because you're consenting to them in return for insurance; you're under no obligation to get insurance and therefore can avoid the test. Life insurance programs that don't require medical testing often mandate higher premiums to cover high-risk individuals in the insurance pool. If you're not a drug or alcohol abuser, there's no reason to pay these additional premiums, and a few simple tests can verify your good health. Additionally, the medical screenings – such as blood pressure readings and glucose tests – that are commonly a part of these insurance physicals can give you helpful information about your health. Insurance companies often give physicals on short notice. Particularly with life insurance, a paramedic or nurse may come to your home only a day or two after you apply, which means you won't have time to clean up your act if you have a drug or alcohol problem. If drugs or alcohol show up in your system, or if you've lied about your prescription for a particular medication, you could be denied insurance or charged a much higher premium. Some drug users worry about legal troubles if they get a positive drug screen, but neither your insurance company nor your doctor is going to report you to the police. False positives, though rare, can occur. If you're not a drug or alcohol abuser and get a positive result, give your doctor a full accounting of your environmental risk factors – such as exposure to other drug users and dietary choices such as poppyseed muffins – and request a second test. You'll usually need to do this test the same day or only a few days after your first test. When a young person has a dual diagnosis of chemical dependency and a bipolar disorder, most doctors choose to treat both conditions at once. This can be difficult unless the patient is in a hospital or other residential situation, where presumably he will not have access to drugs or alcohol. Doctors must also be careful about possible conflicts between medications for bipolar symptoms and medications used for other purposes. Drug and alcohol withdrawal can be a painful process. Several neural and hormonal systems are affected by substance abuse, and when it ends they are thrown into confusion. Effects can include noradrenergic hyperactivity, gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA)-benzodiazepine receptor alteration, elevated hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis, and changes in the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) glutamate receptors. The patient's blood pressure may soar or become unstable, she may sweat profusely or develop tremors. Severe nausea and physical pain is also commonplace. For years, inpatient detox programs have prescribed the benzodiazepine tranquilizers as a way to blunt these difficulties. Unfortunately, these medications are also addictive – and may encourage patients to simply trade one addiction for another. They are still widely used to treat withdrawal from methamphetamine and cocaine, however, simply because there are few other medical options. Methadone treatment is another option for heroin addicts. It involves swapping an illegal addiction for a legal one, which is controversial. However, methadone treatment has been shown to help keep drug addicts away from criminal behavior, and to help them become more productive members of society. When combined with counseling and other strategies, it may be a good first step on the road to actual detox. It certainly can improve the patient's health in many ways, as methadone is administered in a clinic, comes in a reliable dose to eliminate the risk of overdose, and is drunk rather than injected. It is the treatment of choice for pregnant addicts. Cold turkey detox is always an option – and for some people, it works best despite the temporary discomfort. However, today's addiction specialists do have pharmacological tools at their disposal that can ease the pain and suffering of addicts in detox, and help prevent relapses. Intensive rehabilitation centers for people addicted to heroin and other opiates can use a one-day detox method that involves completely sedating the patient and administering ReVia or another opiate blocker intravenously. Follow-up care consists of continued use of oral opiate blockers and counseling. Some programs are also experimenting with implanted ReVia. Few teenagers can gain admission to these programs. Some intensive detox programs claim a 75 to 80 percent success rate, although this cannot be confirmed through actual scientific research. The cost of such treatment can cost more than \$1,000/day, and once your insurance runs out, the treatment facility will terminate your treatment and refer you to outpatient treatment for additional help. Currently there are no cocaine or methamphetamine antagonists available for those who are addicted to these drugs (which are, unfortunately, the drugs of choice for many people with bipolar disorders, probably because of their paradoxically-and temporary-calming effects on some BP individuals). Several potential cocaine antagonists are currently under development, but so far there have been many roadblocks in this research. Cocaine works by preventing certain nerve cells from accumulating the neurotransmitter dopamine, making dopamine widely available to the brain and causing a euphoric high. Blocking dopamine entirely produces many ill effects on the body, however. Heavy methamphetamine and cocaine abusers often experience the symptoms of psychosis. Neuroleptics are used to address these symptoms in some addiction treatment centers. Supplementing with vitamin C, which can counteract the effects of prescription stimulants, may also help recovering methamphetamine addicts. The tricyclic antidepressants, SSRIs, and BuSpar have shown some promise in helping recovering alcoholics stay sober. People with a bipolar disorder and substance dependency may find that recovery is easier if they use an antidepressant in addition to their regular mood stabilizer. Some doctors use clonidine or Tenex during drug or alcohol withdrawal. For obvious reasons, young people with drug and alcohol addiction should not be given unfettered access to these or any other prescription medications. Doses should be given individually, and drugs should be securely stored. Counseling support, including 12-step programs, can be helpful in preventing the development of prescription drug abuse in recovering addicts. The following are medications that may be used to treat or prevent substance abuse. It should be noted that their use is rare in treating teenage patients. AcamprostateGeneric name: calcium acetylthiomaurinateUse: Prevention of alcohol abuse.Action, if known: Acamprostate is a calcium channel blocker. It seems to stimulate inhibitory GABA receptors and to antagonize excitatory amino acids, such as glutamate. This should prevent some of the pleasurable, reinforcing effects of alcohol use.Side effects: DiarrheaTips: Acamprostate is available in Australia and several European countries, but is still in clinical trials in the US.AntabuseGeneric name: disulfiramUse: Prevention of alcohol abuse.Action, if known: Antabuse works by inhibiting the enzyme acetaldehyde dehydrogenase, which normally breaks down the toxic by-product acetaldehyde that forms when the body metabolizes alcohol. If you drink alcohol while taking Antabuse, acetaldehyde builds up immediately and you will become violently ill.Side effects: Drowsiness, mood swings, unusual sensations in the hands or feet (tingling or pain). Antabuse can cause or exacerbate heart or liver problems. Drinking large quantities of alcohol while taking Antabuse can actually kill you.Tips: Antabuse should be used only as part of a complete recovery program, including counseling and peer support. People taking Antabuse should be monitored for heart and liver problems. They must also be careful to avoid healthcare and skin products that contain alcohol, including many cough syrups. In addition, they should avoid contact with the fumes of chemicals that may contain alcohol, acetaldehyde, paraldehyde, or other related substances, including paint, paint thinner, varnish, and shellac. Most doctors feel that Antabuse is of little or no help in treating alcohol addiction-it is sometimes used as a punitive, court-ordered deterrence measure rather than a legitimate medical treatment.CalanGeneric name: verapamilAlso known as: IsoptinUse: Angina, heart arrhythmia, high blood pressure, prevention of alcohol abuse.Action, if known: Calcium ion influx inhibitor.Side effects: Dizziness, constipation, nausea. Lowers blood pressure, can cause edema (water retention in the ankles and legs).Known interaction hazards: Do not use with beta blockers. Calan may lower your lithium level. Potentiates digoxin. Be careful with Calan if you use any other medication that affects blood pressure. May counteract or interact negatively with verapamil, Quinidine, Disopyramide, flecainide, neuromuscular blocking agents, carbamazepine, cyclosporine, theophylline. Counteracted at least somewhat by rifampin, phenobarbital, and Sulfinyprazone. May interact with inhaled agents used in anesthesia.Tips: Blood pressure and liver function should be monitored while taking this drug, especially in patients with known liver damage. Take Calan with food.NarcanGeneric name: naloxone hydrochlorideUse: Treatment of opiate and narcotic overdose or addiction, reversal of the effects of anesthetics.Action, if known: Opiate antagonist. Unlike ReVex and ReVia, Narcan counteracts all of the effects of morphine.Side effects: May raise blood pressure, may lower the seizure threshold.Known interaction hazards: Do not use with bisulfate or alkaline solutions.Tips: Naloxone has not been well-tested in treating chemical dependency.ReVexGeneric name: nalmefene hydrochlorideUse: Treatment of opiate and narcotic addiction or overdose, reversal of the effects of anesthetics.Action, if known: Opiate antagonist. Appears to activate the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis more strongly than naloxone.Side effects: Anxiety, nervousness, insomnia, abdominal discomfort, nausea, headache, muscle or joint pain. May lower the seizure threshold.Known interaction hazards: Alcohol and all central nervous system depressants, including anesthetics, narcotics, and sedatives. ReVia may block the effects of these substances until they reach a critical, even deadly, level.Tips: According to product literature, ReVia should not be used by people who are currently addicted to drugs or alcohol-it is used only after the detox process is over, to help the person stay sober. However, a number of intensive detox centers do rely on ReVia, and it does appear to help reduce cravings for drugs and alcohol. People with liver problems must be closely monitored while taking ReVia. Recent studies indicate that ReVia (and possibly other opiate blockers) can help stop the cycle of self-injurious behavior. Policy brief & purpose Our drug testing policy explains how and when we test job candidates or employees for substance use. We want to ensure that employees (especially those in safety-sensitive roles) are sober and alert when performing their duties. Drug testing is mandatory when screening candidates for safety-sensitive professions (unless prohibited by law.) Other employees will be tested for drugs under special circumstances that we describe below. Scope This policy applies to all employees and candidates. Respecting individual rights Drug tests will be conducted by trusted laboratories and medical professionals. Results from any drug test will remain confidential. Candidates or employees will receive copies of their test results. We will use the most unintrusive types of drug tests available. For example, we will choose hair sample tests over urine sample tests when possible. Test legality When establishing drug testing policies in various jurisdictions, we will consult local attorneys and trade unions or workers' associations when applicable. This way we will ensure our processes are legal and preserve our employees' rights to privacy. Also, we always follow any legal requirements to determine "reasonable suspicion" to administer a drug test. Here are instances that constitute reasonable suspicion: [Abnormal behavior.] [Physical evidence of drugs or observation (including odors).] [Patterns of failing to complete a task due to confusion or disorientation.] [Reports from colleagues that an employee admitted to using drugs, was seen using drugs or was shown to be under the influence at work.] Our company will provide training on how to spot and record drug-related incidents, including how to determine when there is reasonable suspicion. Drugs we test for Illegal drugs we test for [Illegal drugs included in the 5-panel, 10-panel test/ cocaine/ methamphetamine/ heroin/ phencyclidine (PCP)/ drugs specified by law.] We test for prescription drugs included in the 10-panel test. Policy elements We don't discriminate against people with disabilities who may need to take drugs for their conditions. But, we also want to make sure that our employees don't breach our drug-free workplace policy and put their own and their colleagues' safety at risk. This is why we have established drug testing procedures. Here we outline our requirements ensuring that we follow the law of our state/ country. Testing candidates When hiring people in safety-sensitive roles (e.g. Drivers, Machine Operators) we require them to pass a drug test for illegal substances. Recruiters are obliged to mention this in job ads and give candidates copies of this policy before they are tested. This drug test will be the final stage before hiring. We may test candidates we have already extended a job offer to, but that offer will be contingent upon them clearing the drug test. Candidates have the right to refuse drug testing and thus decline our job offer. We test candidates based on their job role. We do not single out candidates based on protected characteristics (e.g. race, disability.) Illegal substances Candidates who test positive for illegal substances (e.g. cocaine, PCP) fail our drug test and we may refuse to hire them. Marijuana We treat marijuana as a special case. The following rules apply to marijuana testing: If you test positive for marijuana at a country/ state we operate in where marijuana is illegal, you fail the drug test and we may rescind our job offer. If you test positive for marijuana at a country/ state we operate in where marijuana is legal (e.g. the Netherlands.) you will pass the drug test, provided you test negative for all other drugs. If you are using medical marijuana at a country/ state we operate in where there are provisions for medical use, you may need to provide a doctor's note and valid prescription, or be examined by a medical professional of our choice for a fitness for duty evaluation. We won't ask you to disclose your condition, but we may refuse to hire you if we conclude you can't perform your safety-sensitive duties properly. Keep in mind that we maintain a drug-free workplace. This means that you are not allowed to use marijuana in the workplace, even if marijuana is legal in your country/state. Prescription drugs We test candidates for prescription drugs before we hire them for certain jobs like [jobs that involve operating heavy machinery/ Drivers.] When you are called to the lab to provide samples, please: Inform the lab professionals about any prescription drugs (including medical marijuana) you take or have taken in the past year. Bring valid prescriptions with you when possible. The lab will not disclose any information you provide about your medical conditions to our company. If your prescribed medications (e.g. types of opiates) bring about positive results, we may ask a medical professional to examine you and determine whether you are fit to complete your safety-sensitive job duties. If you are not, we may rescind our job offer. Alcohol We do not test candidates for alcohol. Testing employees Our employees may need to go through two different types of drug testing: Scheduled testing: We will establish [bi-annual] drug testing for all employees in safety-sensitive positions. These drug tests will be scheduled and employees will be informed of the dates [a week] before the tests. Refusing to undergo a scheduled drug test may result in disciplinary action. Unscheduled testing: Because employees can prepare for periodical tests by stopping their drug use in time, we may incorporate unscheduled drug testing in certain cases. When unscheduled drug testing is allowed by law, it might create resentment between our company and its employees. So, we will conduct this type of drug tests in jurisdictions that allow them only if: We have reasonable suspicion of substance abuse. We want to promote, transfer or re-establish an employee to a safety-sensitive position, or even another country. We see one or more serious on-the-job accidents (e.g. injuries, fatalities, vandalism of company property) happen under dubious circumstances. In this case, we will test all employees who may have had a connection with the accident and we will not discriminate against certain employees. We receive official reports or complaints from colleagues or clients. To ensure we enforce this policy, we ask managers to keep detailed, verifiable records of drug-related incidents, behaviors or reports. Testing employees randomly (through a computer-generated selection) is prohibited or heavily restricted in some states/ countries (e.g. Canada.) We will follow any legal guidelines in this matter. Procedure and provisions We will ask for our employees' permission before conducting drug tests. We are bound by law and ethics to not conduct any covert test (e.g. taking a sample without the employee's permission or knowledge.) But, keep in mind that refusing to undergo drug testing in any of the above cases may be grounds for us to terminate you. The same applies if you try to stall when called to take your drug test. If we suspect you abuse drugs, we may ask you to not come to work, while awaiting for your test results. You will be paid as normal for this waiting period if your results are negative. We may arrange transportation for you to and from the testing center. Illegal substances If our safety-sensitive job duties. If you are not, we may rescind our job offer. 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