Introduction

This pitch is about the Documentary series, which will be telecast in five episodes from the BBC channel, and this documentary's main purpose would be to inform people about drugs. According to a British Broadcasting Corporation (2021) report, 1 in 10 people age 17 is trying hard drugs such as cocaine, ketamine, and Cannabis in the U.K. This documentary will guide the young audience to know the consequence of drugs and how it affects people's lives and health. Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW) 2013 to 2020 shows that drug usage increased by 15% in 16- to 59-year-olds and 28% in 16- to 24-year-olds (Home Office, 2012). This documentary will also interview the substance users who can guide the teenagers about their life experiences. Moreover, this documentary will start from the information of the drugs, statistics, and the last interview will be shown. The approximately budget is fifty thousand pounds, but advertisements will be cut down to twenty thousand only.

1

EPISODE 1 (CANNABIS)

Cannabis is the most famous drug in teens and adults; according to the National Health Service (2020) cannabis regular usage affects mental health and can cause people depression, anxiety, and asthma; it increases the chances of psychotic illness such as schizophrenia. In addition, cannabis has therapeutic effects, and people use it to treat their illnesses, such as cancer and pain relief; moreover, it prevents the development of diseases and infections (Volkow et al., 2014; Whiting et al., 2015).

2

EPISODE 2 (COCAINE)

Research shows that cocaine affects human health; it causes weakness, paralysis, muscle tone changes, seizures, and tumours. In addition, they have been affected with symptoms of mental illness; they had insomnia, hallucination, depression, panic attacks, headaches, anxiety, hallucination and agitation (Lowenstein et al., 1987). According to National Health Service (2020) therapy, medicines, detoxification, self-help (support groups) can help cocaine users quit and stop their drug addiction. According to Public Health England's (2020) report, the U.K. has the highest crack cocaine challenges in Europe. In 2018 13% of people started drug treatments in the U.K because of cocaine addictions.

3

EPISODE 3 (HEROIN)

Heroin comes from plant seeds called poppy seeds, and it is highly addictive. In addition, many people who used Heroin had mental health issues such as ADHD, depression and bipolar disorder (Peri, 2020). Heroin is an opiate drug that is medically used for pain relief. However, if a person can get addicted, it is free treatment available from NHS; they provide maintenance therapy and detox therapy which provides the substitute dosage of Heroin to drug addicts by medicines such as methadone and buprenorphine for calming them down (National Health Service, 2020).

4

EPISODE 4 (MDMA)

Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) is a psychoactive drug known as (Molly, Mandy, Pingers and Pingasused) as well. It affects the senses and gives pleasure, calmness and increased energy. However, the side effects are faintness, loss of consciousness, seizures, panic attacks, high blood pressure (hypertension), and overdosage, which can be life-threatening (National Institute On Drug Abuse, 2021). In 2018 the death rates increased, and it was the highest record of deaths under thirty years old registered because of the drug MDMA (Public Health England's, 2020).

5

EPISODE 5 (METH)

Crystal Methamphetamine (Meth) is an illegal drug like cocaine, cannabis and other potent drugs; other common names are Meth, Chalk, Crank or Speed. The form of the drug is white crystalline powder, and people take it by inhaling from the nose, smoking, injecting with a needle, and some take it orally as well. The Meth develops a strong desire to have it again because of the fake illusions of happiness and well-being, making them feel confident, hyperactiveness, and energy. It blocks the painful emotions and makes the Meth user feel powerful. The long and short term side effects are decreased appetite, night sweats, stroke, cardiac arrhythmia, stomach cramps, shaking, gingival bleeding, periodontal disease, psychosis and organ damage and life-threatening with over-limit usage (Rommel et al., 2016; Anglin et al., 2000).

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