RECOGNIZING CURRENT DRUG TRENDS

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BHO (BUTANE HASH OIL): MARIJUANA WAX
Terms

- BHO
- Budder/Buddah
- Honey Oil
- Oil Dabs
- Dabs
- Wax
- Shattah/Shatter
- Ear Wax

San Antonio Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse www.sacada.org

12/6/2013
MARIJUANA WAX:

What is it??

- It is a marijuana concentrate that is more powerful than marijuana
- It leads to a quicker and stronger high and is said to be the strongest form of marijuana on the market
- THC nanogram levels as high as 6,000!
HOW IS IT USED?

- Once it is made it is either placed in a bong and smoked just like regular marijuana or used with a vaporizer (electronic cigarette).
SHATTER LAB
DETECTION AND SIGNS OF USE

- Hallucinations - seeing things that aren’t really there
- Auditory Hallucinations - hearing things that aren’t there
- Tactile Hallucinations - feeling like bugs are crawling on you
- Blacking out
- Increased heart rate
- Nausea, confusion and dizziness

Blacking out is just your brain’s way of clearing your memory’s browser history.
• You must have a prescription in order to be in possession
• The recipient will get a card that has a holographic image similar to a driver’s license
• Only certain forms are currently legal in Pennsylvania at this time
• There are plenty of “fake” cards out there that don’t contain the correct hologram
• Without the correction prescription it is still illegal to possess!
• There is still a lot we don’t know or understand about it all
THE NEW SYNTHETIC MARIJUANA TREND

• Two potential incidents of synthetic marijuana tainted with rat poison in Central PA
• The patients reported purchasing it from a dealer not online or out of state and was brownish in color not the traditional bright green
• Since the beginning of March there have been 116 cases reported nationwide of tainted synthetic marijuana with three reported deaths
• Symptoms include:
  – Coughing up blood
  – Blood in the urine
  – Severe nose bleeds
  – Bleeding gums
  – Internal bleeding
DETECTION AND SIGNS OF USE:

- Seizures
- Suicidal tendencies and attempts
- Homicidal tendencies
- Delusions
- Overstimulation
- Aggression
- Paranoia
- Chest pain
- Heart attack/ Death
- Overheating that causes a person to tear off his clothes
- Self-destructive behavior (like bashing one's body or head against walls)

- Anxiety progressing to violent behavior
- Severe Hallucinations/Psychotic Delusions
- Intense Paranoia
- Increased Heart Rate/Elevated Blood Pressure
- Insomnia/Lack of appetite
- Muscle spasms/tense muscles
- Not sleeping
- Inability to feel pain
- Vomiting
• Not the same as it used to be....
• We are seeing more and more instances of marijuana with cocaine mixed into it, which is causing positive screens most time the user has no idea it was in there
MARIJUANA
PHYSICAL EFFECTS

- Elevated blood pressure
- Red eyes
- Dry mouth
- Increased breathing rate
- Faster heart rate
- Increased appetite

SYNTHETIC CANNABINOIDs
PHYSICAL EFFECTS

- Extremely high blood pressure (stroke range)
- Dilated pupils, red eyes
- Glazed expression
- Inability to speak
- Rapid heart rate (possible heart attack)
- Nausea and vomiting
- Kidney failure
MARIJUANA

• Not what your “grandma” used to smoke
• It is much more powerful and often times made in labs to make the potency higher
• We are seeing more and more instances of synthetic marijuana being mixed with cocaine and users not having any knowledge until they get the UDS back
• Even from “reputable” dealers the marijuana is still being mixed with cocaine
• There is the common misnomer that marijuana is “safe” as it comes from a plant and is on the way to becoming legal. Users have no idea it is being doctored with other drugs
PHENCYCLIDINE (PCP)

- PCP or “angel dust” is a powerful psychedelic known for its dissociative effects at high doses. PCP also possesses hallucinogenic, central nervous system stimulant, central nervous system depressant and analgesic properties.
- PCP can be ingested, inhaled, injected intravenously, but is most commonly smoked.
- PCP is most commonly used in combination with other drugs such as THC and ketamine.
- Common signs of a person under the influence include tachycardia, hypertension, hallucinations, stupor, disorientation, lethargy, sensory isolation, and gross loss of coordination. Excitation and violent behavior may also occur, leading to unpredictably violent behavior not usually encountered with other hallucinations. Higher doses of PCP can result in convulsions and prolonged or fatal coma.
PCP abuse can result in dangerous hallucinations coupled with aggressive behavior.
MOLLY: SLANG FOR MOLECULA

• The term Molly is used interchangeably with MDMA and ecstasy
• What is in Molly is up to the person who is making it. It can be any of the following:
  – Synthetic drugs
  – Cocaine
  – Methamphetamine
  – Opiates
  – Amphetamines
DETECTION AND SIGNS OF USE:

- MDMA is detectable in urine for 1-3 days after a single use and for 3-5 days after heavy use, MDMA is closely enough related to amphetamines that MDMA users will test positive in both amphetamines and methamphetamines.

- If you get a person that tests positive for AMP, MET, COC, OPI, etc… it could be that they used Molly.

- An Ecstasy overdose is characterized by a rapid heartbeat. High blood pressure, faintness, muscle cramping, panic attacks, and, in more severe cases, loss of consciousness or seizures.

- One of the side effects of the drug is jaw muscle tension and teeth grinding. As a consequence, Ecstasy users will often suck on pacifiers to help relieve the tension. Ecstasy may cause hyperthermia, muscle breakdown, seizures, stroke, kidney and cardiovascular system failure, possible permanent damage to sections of brain critical to thought and memory, and death.
SLANG MDMA:

X, XTC, ROLLS, ROLLING, ADAM, GO, HUG DRUG, ADAM, E, XTC, ROLLS, CLARITY, ESSENCE, STACY, LOVER’S SPEED, EVE, HUG, WHITE DOVES, LOVE DRUG, BEANS, DISCO BISCUITS, STARFISH SEX
LSD: LSD/ LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE
Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) is the most potent hallucinogen known to science, as well as the most highly studied. Because of its structural similarity to a chemical present in the brain and its similarity in effects to certain aspects of psychosis, LSD was used as a research tool to study mental illness.
• The average effective oral dose is from 20 to 80 micrograms with the effects of higher doses lasting for 10 to 12 hours.

• LSD is usually sold in the form of impregnated paper (blotter acid), typically imprinted with colorful graphic designs. It has also been encountered in tablets (microdots), thin squares of gelatin (window panes), in sugar cubes and, rarely, in liquid form.
LSD

• Physical reactions may include dilated pupils, lowered body temperature, nausea, “goose bumps,” profuse perspiration, increased blood sugar, and rapid heart rate.
• During the first hour after ingestion, the user may experience visual changes with extreme changes in mood.
• In the hallucinatory state, the user may suffer impaired depth and time perception, accompanied by distorted perception of the size and shape of objects, movements, color, sound, touch, and the user’s own body image. During this period, the user’s ability to perceive objects through the senses is distorted: they may describe “hearing colors” and “seeing sounds.”
• The ability to make sensible judgments and see common dangers is impaired, making the user susceptible to personal injury.
• After an LSD “trip,” the user may suffer acute anxiety or depression for a variable period of time. Flashbacks have been reported for days or even months after taking the last dose.
Slang for LSD:

- Acid, L, Tabs, Blotter, Doses, Trips, Microdots, Purple Haze, Fry, Yellow Sunshine, Battery Acid, Back Breaker, Blaze, Tab, Dose, Gel, Pyramids, Trips, Superman, Looney Toons, Animal, Barrels, Beast, Black Star, Black Sunshine, Black Tabs, Blotter Acid, Blue Acid, Blue Barrels, Blue Chairs, Blue Heaven, Blue Tabs, Blue Vials, California Sunshine, Chocolate Chips, Come Home, Contact lens, Crystal Tea, Cupcakes, Deeda, Flash, Flat Blues, Golden Dragon, Grape Parfait, Hats, Hawaiian Sunshine, Hawk, Haze, Headlights, Heavenly Blue, Instant Zen, Lason sa Daga, Lime Acid, Mister Natural, one Way, Optical Illusions, Orange Barrels, Orange Haze, Orange Micro, Orange Wedges, Owsley’s Acid, Panel, Paper Acid, Peace, Peace Tablets, Pearly Gates, Pink Panther, Potato, Purple Barrels, Purple Flats, Purple Haze, Royal Blues, Russian Sickles, Sacramento, Sandoz, Smears, Stanley’s Stuff, Strawberry Fields, Sugar Cubes, Sugar Lumps, Tabs, Tail Lights, Vodka Acid, Wafer, Window Glass, Window Pane
TRYPTAMINE

- It is a new trend popping up in the area
- Youth are buying Tryptamine through companies such as BCL supply bclsupply.com located in Canada
- The product contains a chemical that mimics the effects of psychedelic mushrooms
- They affect the serotonin in the brain which causes hallucinations
- They have the same effects as DMT and Psilocybin but in a pill form
Cocaine (COC) is the second most commonly abused illicit drug in the United States. Cocaine is a common stimulant derived from the coca plant.

- It is best known for its massive popularity in powdered and freebase (crack) forms. White crystalline powder cocaine is generally snorted or dissolved in water and injected. Crack cocaine is usually smoked. “Crack” or “rock” cocaine is an off-white chunky material.
- Cocaine is powerfully addictive. Smoking crack can cause severe chest pains with lung trauma and bleeding.
- Cocaine-related deaths are often a result of cardiac arrest or seizures followed by respiratory arrest.
COCAIN INCIDENTS

- Key international cocaine market indicators point to the highest U.S. cocaine supply levels since at least 2007
- National data also shows the most significant increase in domestic cocaine usage since at least 2009
- In 2015, there were approximately 1.9 million current cocaine users ages 12 or older. Of this 1.2 million users were ages 26 and older
- Cocaine-involved drug poisoning deaths increased 25% from 2014 to 2015
- It is projected that through 2018, the United States will likely continue to experience the highest cocaine supply and usage levels in a decade
Side effects of chronic use of Cocaine

Brain:
- Increased risk of strokes
- Reduced attention
- Insatiable hunger
- Insomnia/Hypersomnia
- Lethargy

Systemic:
- Fever
- Eosinophilia

Nose:
- Rhinorrhea (discharge)

Throat:
- Soreness
- Hoarse voice

Teeth:
- Bruxism (abrasion)

Lungs:
- Hemoptysis
- Bronchospasm
- Dyspnea
- Infiltrates
- Eosinophilia
- Chest pain
- Asthma

Heart:
- Increased risk of infarction

Skin:
- Pruritus

Main physiological effects of Crack cocaine

Systemic:
- Increased temperature
- Pupils:
  - Dilation
- Sense of balance:
  - Vertigo

Blood vessels:
- Constriction
- Increased blood pressure

Heart:
- Increased heart rate
  - Risk of cardiac arrest

Lungs:
- Risk of respiratory arrest

Muscles:
- Tremor
- Twitches
Street Names for Cocaine

- Coke
- Crack
- Snow
- Dust
- Toot
- Line
- Nose Candy
- Sneezee

- White Pony
- Flake
- “C”
- The Lady
- Cain
- Neurocain
- Rock
- Powder
KRATOM:

- Kratom is a relatively new drug to the US and Europe. It has been used for many years in Southeast Asia as an anti-diarrheal medicine, a painkiller and a recreational drug. Kratom is the popular name for a tree and the drug comes from its leaves.
- The drug may be bought in leaf form but in this country, it is more likely to be purchased as a capsule filled with powdered leaf material or a chopped up form of the leaf that can be used for tea or smoking. Most people ingest the drug. The effects of kratom come on rather quickly and last between five and seven hours, although high doses can last longer.
- At lower doses it acts as a stimulant and at higher doses it produces a sedative/opiate like effect. It is on the FDA watch list but is currently legal in the U.S. It is addictive. It can be bought right on the internet and shipped to you. It is extremely dangerous when mixed with other drugs. Someone under the influence of the lower doses will look a lot like an Adderall or cocaine, so the person will be alert, have a lot of energy, talkative, sociable. At the higher sedative level the person it will be more like being under the influence of heroin/Oxycodone etc. They will not be sensitive to pain, itching, sweating, constricted pupils, and nausea. Side effects of long term Kratom use would be weight loss, dark pigmentation on the face, muscle aches, irritability, crying, runny nose, diarrhea, and muscle jerking.
• In the United States people are increasingly using kratom for self-management of pain and opioid withdrawal.

• Although it is still legal in the United States, the US Drug Enforcement Administration has placed kratom on its “Drugs and Chemicals of Concern”

• There are plenty of websites available promoting the use of kratom, but remember the scientific validity of the claims and anecdotes have not been substantiated

• Some websites go as far as to discuss how to grow your own and show the optimal methods and conditions for growing your own

• It still remains somewhat of an underground phenomenon
The acute adverse effects of kratom experienced by many users appear to be a direct result of kratom’s stimulant and opioid activities. Stimulant effects manifest themselves in some individuals as anxiety, irritability, and increased aggression. Opioid-like effects include sedation, nausea, constipation, and itching. Chronic high-dose is associated with several unusual effects. Hyperpigmentation of the cheeks, tremor, anorexia, weight loss, and psychosis have been observed in individuals with long-term addiction.
WHERE TO BUY KRATOM

• It has been sold as incense with labels on the package stating “not for human consumption” similar to Bath Salts and Synthetic marijuana
• It can be purchased online or at the corner store in the special behind the counter drugs like synthetic marijuana
• Price range from $15-50 per five-gram packets or $18-25 for about 50 capsules
• The DEA’s Office of Diversion Control states Kratom is a drug and chemical of concern with no legitimate medical use, but it remains legal to sell and use
On 4/25/18 the FDA issued the latest warning due to kratom’s “potential for abuse, addiction and serious health consequences, including death”

It has been associated with 44 deaths between April 2011 and December 2017

In the United States the CDC has reported an increase in calls in reference to kratom to poison control centers from 26 in 2010 to 263 in 2015

Narcan will work on overdoses of this drug
• The side effects of kratom are still being evaluated by the FDA and other governmental agencies but here is the preliminary list of effects:
  – Low dose (1-5g) of kratom are typically felt within 10 minutes of taking it and last approximately 60-90 minutes and may include: increased energy and alertness, decreased appetite, increased sociability; and heightened libido
  – Moderate to high dose (5-15g)-may have an opioid-like effect that lasts for several hours. The euphoric high, similar to other opioid drugs may feed like: pain reduction, drowsiness, calm, dreamlike mental state, cough suppression, and deduction in the symptoms of opioid withdrawal
  – Doses higher than 15 g-could have effects similar to high doses of opioids, including extreme sedation and loss of consciousness
KRATOM
HERBALS
KUSH KAKES

- Kush Cakes-These are chocolate brownies made with a blend of all natural ingredients developed by a licensed pharmacist. “Kush Cakes will help you escape from the stress of work and enjoy a taste of the good life”. They are infused with a propriety calming blend of valerian root, melatonin, and rose hips chamomile.

- The “legal” and effective blend of calming herbs gives consumers a calming effect that may help to battle a variety of stress-induced symptoms including trouble sleeping, anxiety, and nervous tendencies

- They are sold at smoke shops, finer liquor stores, adult stores, as Vapor Rush, LLC worldwide. (this is an online store)

- Costs $60.00 for 12 brownies if you buy them by the case. Sold online. Found on Amazon or you can buy direct
It is a hemp syrup infused with highly concentrated all-natural herbs that are fermented for periods of time. It states that “proper dosage of the product gives you a relaxing euphoria effect (body high) and “chill vibes like you are sitting on clouds”.

It is legal worldwide and you will not fail a drug test with his product.

You mix it with your favorite beverage

Many flavors to enjoy, grape, blueberry, orange

It is advertised as a replacement for lean

Costs about 24.99 for 4 ounces. Sold online
• It is advertised as a natural solution to ease stress, and kids are buying it
• Costs about $24.00 for 4 ounces
• Sold on Amazon!!
• On the bottle it says “do not operate a motor vehicle or use machinery after consuming”
• There is no age limit to buy it and it is not FDA approved
• Ingredients include chamomile extract, lavender extract, Valerian root, hops, St. John’s Wort, skullcap, rose hips, L-theanine, melatonin, niacin, B5, B6, B12 and kava kava extracts.
CBD GUMMY BEARS

- Found locally, ones pictured here were bought at Turkey Hill
- Each bear contains 20 mg of highly concentrated and ultra potent Cannabidiol oil (CBD)
- Claims to help with pain management, inflammation, anxiety, psychosis and seizures
- Further states it COULD help treat arthritis, schizophrenia, depression, and epilepsy
- Cost about $14.00 for six bears.
PHENIBUT

• It is similar to GABA in the brain
• It is used to treat fear, anxiety, sleeping issues, tension, stress, fatigue, PTSD, alcoholism, depression, and irregular heartbeat
• It is also used to improve memory, learning, and thinking
• It costs about 14-20 dollars and can be purchased online or at a store like GNC.
• It is legal
• Taken in an appropriate dose users report relaxation similar to low-dose of alcohol. Higher doses more of a benzodiazepine effect. The Dauphin County Work Release Center had a person overdose on this and required medical attention.
LEAN OR SIZZURP
WHAT THE HECK IS IT?

- It is known as lean, sizzurp, purple drank, and syrup
- It is a mix of a codeine based prescription cough syrup, soda, and often candy
- It has been popularized by rap singers
WHAT DOES IT DO?

- The codeine is an opiate and creates the feeling of euphoria
- The cough syrup contains a drug called promethazine which acts as a sedative
- The combo makes the users lean over, thus the nickname “lean”
• Too much codeine and promethazine can depress the central nervous system and respiratory systems, stopping the heart and breathing
• The person can feel nausea, dizziness, impaired vision, memory loss, hallucinations, and seizures
• It can be deadly especially when it is mixed with other drugs and alcohol
• Teen may think because it comes from a pharmacy it’s won’t harm them but that isn’t true
• US Drug Enforcement Agency estimates 1 in 10 teens uses it to get high
• They may also be using other OTC cough medicines to get high with the active ingredient of dextromethorphan.
So what is a CCC?

- It is the over the counter medication Coricidin HBP Cough & Cold which contains DXM (dextromethorphan)
- It is abused because it contains the DXM which when taken in doses that dramatically exceed those recommended by physicians or pharmacists, produces hallucinations and a sense of dissociation
- Street names: Orange Crush, Red Devils, Skittles, Dex, Rob, Rob-trippin’, Candy
- It is available in red tablets that contain 30 mg of DXM. Other common types abused are Coricidin HBP Chest Congestion and Cough (available as soft gels and have 10mg DXM) or Coricidin HBP Maximum Strength Flu (available and contain 15 mg of DXM)
CCC’S

• How are CCC’s abused? They are generally taken orally.
• Who abuses CCC’s? It is common with young adults and teenagers
• They are usually stocked openly in grocery stores, although sometimes behind the counter but these are typical places teenagers work.
• Triple CCC’s are often shoplifted. They are easily accessible and relatively low priced which make it attractive to young people
CCC’S

• Consumer’s typically consume many times the recommended dose, which gives them similar feelings to PCP or Ketamine

• The drugs high can last as long as 6 hours, abusers risk injuring themselves and others because the drugs effects on visual perception and cognitive processes.

• It can result in an increased body temperature, which poses a particularly acute health threat if the drug is used in an environment such as a rave or dance club.

• It is not illegal and the medication is available without a prescription
• What the effects of Triple C’s?
  – Nausea
  – Abdominal Pain
  – Vomiting
  – Irregular heartbeat
  – High Blood Pressure
  – Headache
  – Numbness of fingers and toes
  – Loss of consciousness
  – Seizure
  – Brain Damage
  – Death
CRYSTAL METH
• In its crystalline form, it is called crystal meth, ice, Tina, or glass
• It is usually smoked in a glass pipe similar to crack cocaine. It can also be injected (either in the dry form or dissolved in water), snorted, swallowed, or inserted in the anus or urethra.
• The body builds up a tolerance quickly to this drug
• It produces a long lasting high of about 12 hours.
• There are different types of crystal meth:
  – The most common is white crystal or powder. It is odorless and has a bitter taste
  – Free base meth is a clear liquid that smells like geranium leaves
  – Liquid meth is gaining popularity especially in the prison system
CRYSTAL METH

STREET NAMES

- Bikers Coffee
- Black Beauties
- Blade
- Chalk
- Chicken Feed
- Crank
- Crystal
- Cristy

STREET NAMES

- Ice
- Poor Man’s Cocaine
- Speed
- Tina
- Glass
- Go-fast
- Shards
- Trash
Adverse (negative) effects of Methamphetamine

Psychological
- Insomnia
- Aggressive behavior
- Paranoia
- Incessant conversations
- Decreased appetite
- Increased alertness
- Irritability
- Slurred speech
- Dizziness
- Confusion
- Hallucinations
- Obsessive behaviors
- Depression
- Panic attacks

Systemic
- Hyperthermia
- Malnutrition
- Impaired immune system

Circulatory
- High blood pressure
- Vessel damage in brain
- Clotting and stroke

Heart
- Chest pain
- Rapid heart rate
- Heart attack

Liver
- Damage

Eyes
- Dilated pupils

Mouth
- Grinding of teeth

Skin
- Sweating
- Numbness

Respiratory
- Shortness of breath

Muscular
- Jerky movements
- Increased activity
- Convulsions
- Loss of coordination

Kidneys
- Damage
Chemicals used in the Meth lab

- Ephedrine or Pseudoephedrine Cold Tablets
- Red Phosphorus (Match Heads)
- Methanol (Heet)
- Rubbing Alcohol
- Lithium (Batteries)
- Veterinarian Products
- Iodine Crystals
- Sulfuric Acid (Drano)
- Solvents (Camp Stove Fuel, Acetone, etc) Litter – Salt –
- Sodium Hydroxide (Lye) – Toluene (Break Cleaner) – Ether (Starting Fluid)
- Anhydrous ammonia
- Drano/ Red devil lye.
- Etc, etc.
ONE POT METH

Figure 1: Conversion of PSE to Meth

Legend:
- Carbon atom
- Hydrogen atom
- Nitrogen atom
- Oxygen atom

Pseudophedrine $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}$ is a common household ingredient.

Methamphetamine $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}$ is formed.
Easiest and possibly the most dangerous way of making meth

Cooks can make meth in a sealed container which is generally flipped upside-down to cause the reaction needed to turn several toxic ingredients into meth

Usually makes a small quantity

It is portable and it is common to find people driving around to release the fumes and when the process is over, about 40 minutes later, they simply throw out the used container filled with toxic chemical residue out the window

The remnants of the chemicals that remain are generally a muddy brown color

Also referred to as “shake and bake”
ONE POT METH

- Gatorade bottles
- Mason Jars
- Aquarium Tubing
- Coffee Filters
- Funnel
- Lye
- Fertilizer without weed killer
- Pseudophedrine (Sudafed)
- Ice
- AA lithium batteries
- Iodized salt
- Drain Cleaner
- Pipe cutter
- Needle Nose pliers
- Xacto knife or scissors
- Coleman lantern fuel
WASP SPRAY DOPE-BE ON THE LOOKOUT!

- You spray RAID wasp spray on electrified chicken wire and wait until it crystalizes.
- Most people then mix the crystals in with crystal meth.
- The results are intense. There are stories of people breaking into strangers homes, slitting their own throats, jumping out windows, running around with broken bones, and throwing of feces.
- Closest case was Tennessee, we are hoping we don’t see this here!
The Most Commonly Abused Opiates

- HEROIN
- MORPHINE
- CODEINE
- FENTANYL
- MEPERIDINE
- OXOCODONE
- HYDROCODONE/DIHYDROCODEINEONE
- HYDROMORPHONE
- OXYMORPHONE
RX OPIOID TRENDS

• Adolescents Perception
  – 33% of 8th graders and 41% of 12th graders feel there is great risk in taking prescription drugs occasionally (U.S.).

• Non-medical use is directly linked to medical use.

• 80% of high school students and 44% of middle school students have personally witnessed drug related activities at their school.

• PA narcotic prescription drug use higher than national rate for 8th and 12th graders.

RX OPIOID TRENDS

Sources of Obtaining Prescription Narcotics

- Took them from a family member in their home: 41.0%
- Bought online: 6%
- Took them from a non-relative: 10%
- Bought them from someone: 18%
- Given by a friend or family member: 29%
HEROIN TRENDS

• RX Opioid Transition to Heroin
  – Same chemical properties as opioids
  – Pills became too expensive and less available
    • $25-$50 a day vs. $125-$250 a day
  – Heroin is widely available, cheap, and highly pure

HEROIN TRENDS

• Fentanyl and Fentanyl Compounds
  – Highly powerful synthetic opioid
  – Local entrepreneurs
  – Easy to manufacture
  – Users are unaware
  – Highly profitable
  – Dangerous to handle

CBOs profit on every level

Stopping the money > Stopping the drugs

OVERDOSE TRENDS

• Pennsylvania Drug Overdoses
  – In 2016, more than 4,600 deaths, an increase of 37% from 2015
    • 2017 – 30% increase
  – In 2015, PA ranked 3rd in the nation for number of drug related overdose deaths – Center for Disease Control
  – Heroin or Fentanyl deaths reported in over 95% of the 64 counties that reported (2016)

Figure 2: Rate of Drug-Related Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in Pennsylvania Counties, 2016

Source: Pennsylvania Coroner/Medical Examiner Data
## OVERDOSE TRENDS

(U) Table 2: Frequency of Drug Categories and Rate of Change in Drug-Related Overdose Decedents, Pennsylvania, 2015-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Category</th>
<th>Percent Reported Among 2016 Decedents</th>
<th>Percent Change from 2015-2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fentanyl/FRS/NPSOs</td>
<td>51.6%</td>
<td>130%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Illicit Drugs</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzodiazepines</td>
<td>33.2%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>45.0%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription Opioids</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Pennsylvania Coroner/Medical Examiner Data

OVERDOSE TRENDS

WHAT IS SUBOXONE?

- It was a drug developed for the treatment of addiction to opiates.
- It is a combination of buprenorphine and naloxone. Buprenorphine is the synthetic opiate that prevents withdrawal in a person who stops using opiates and naloxone is a drug intended to block the euphoric effects of the opiate.
SYMPTOMS OF ABUSE

- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Muscle pain and cramps
- Watery eyes
- Diarrhea
- Fever
- Insomnia
- Sweating
- Depression
- Drowsiness
- Slurred Speech
- Increased Blood Pressure
- Poor Memory
- Small Pupils
SUBOXONE ABUSERS

• The person who chooses to abuse Suboxone is likely to have abused opiates over a long period of time.

• They may simply abuse Suboxone as a way to prevent withdrawal symptoms from heroin and other opiate addiction, or may want to get high, or simply be curious about the effect of the drug.
WAYS TO GET HIGH OFF OF SUBOXONE

- **Crushing:** Users crush the tablets for either nasal inhalation, to later be dissolved in solution for injection, or in an attempt to speed the drug in their mouths.
- **Injecting:** Users dilute Suboxone with water or another liquid so it can be directly injected into their bloodstream.
  - **WARNING:** Injecting Suboxone can paradoxically cause someone to go into immediate withdrawal because of a sudden and full potential for the naloxone to antagonize the activity of any other opioid drug present in the user’s system.
HEROIN
• Heroin is a powerful opiate pain killer that produces euphoria and blissful apathy.
• Heroin is usually take in one of two ways- it is either injected or smoked. Smoking is by far the safest way of using, as injecting makes you much more liable to the risks of infection and overdose.
• Chemical name: Diacetylmorphine. It is processed from morphine extracted from the seed pod of poppy plants
• It is typically sold as a white or brownish powder that is “cut” with sugars, starch, or powdered milk
• Pure heroin is a white powder with a bitter taste
SLANG TERMS FOR HEROIN USE:

• Chasing the Dragon
• Daytime (being high)
• Evening (coming off the high)
• Dip and Dab
• Do Up
• Firing the Ack Ack Gun
• Give Wings
• Jolly Pop
• Paper Boy
• Channel Swimmer
SLANG TERMS FOR HEROIN AND...

- **Heroin and Marijuana:** Atom Bomb, Canade, Woola, Woolie, Woo-Woo
- **Heroin and Cold Medicine:** Cheese
- **Heroin and Ecstasy:** Chocolate Chip Cookies, H Bomb
- **Heroin and Alprazolam:** Bars
- **Heroin and LSD:** Beast, LBJ
- **Heroin and Cocaine:** Belushi, Boy-Girl, He-She, Dynamite, Goofball, H&C, Primo, Snowball
- **Heroin and Crack:** Chocolate Rock, Dragon Rock, Moonrock
- **Heroin and Ritalin:** Pineapple
What 30 Days of Heroin Does to You

**BRAIN**
Addiction
Heroin creates an especially strong addiction. Quitting cold turkey results in aches, diarrhea, vomiting, and can even cause death.

**HEART**
Infection of Valves
Bacteria from dirty syringes attach to the heart valves and cannot be removed by the body. Fatigue and fever are a result.

**LUNGS**
Pneumonia
The lungs swell and breathing is restricted. Cough, fever and chest pain result.

**VEINS**
Collapsed Veins
Veins at the site of repeat injections swell and cut off circulation. Poor technique greatly increases the chance of vein collapse.

**SKIN**
Abscesses
Pus collects inside a cavity of dead skin.

**LIVER**
Hepatitis C
An infectious disease transmitted blood-to-blood that, if left untreated, can lead to cirrhosis and liver failure.

Sources: drugfree.org/drug-guide/heroin
drugabuse.gov/researchreports/heroin/heroin3.html
emedicine.medscape.com/article/216650-overview
alcoholism.about.com/od/heroin/a/effects-LvN.htm
HEROIN

BLACK TAR HEROIN
ARREST BY VICE 4/2015

BLACK TAR HEROIN 3/2015
“TRASHCANS”
HEROIN: DETECTION AND SIGNS OF USE

- Depression
- Euphoria
- Mood Swings
- Anxiety
- Hostility towards others
- Agitation and irritability
- Weight Loss
- Scabs and bruises from picking the skin
- Delusions, Disorientation, Hallucinations, and Paranoia
- “Nodding Out”
- Warm, flushed skin
- Constricted Pupils
- Slurred Speech
BRAND NAMES SUBLIMAZE, ACTIO, DUROGESIC, DURAGESIC, FENTORA, MATRIFEN, HALDID, ONSOLIS, INSTANYL, ABSTRAL, LAZANDA

Fentanyl is estimated to have hundreds of times the potency as pure, pharmacy-grade heroin and about 80 times the potency of morphine.

Intravenous, Patches, Intranasal, Lozenges.....

Risks- micrograms
Last spring Chinese customs agents seized 70 kilograms of the narcotics fentanyl and acetyl fentanyl hidden in a cargo container bound for Mexico. The synthetic opium-like drugs were so potent that six of the agents became ill after handling them. One fell into a coma.

Fentanyl is up to 50 times as potent as heroin but easier and cheaper to produce, made from chemicals instead of fields of poppies.
**Signs of Use**
- Drowsiness or nodding
- Constricted or pinpoint pupils
- Agitation
- Depressed respiration
- Confusion
- Euphoria

**Signs of Overdose**
- Severe drowsiness and inability to be awaken
- Slow heartbeat
- Seizures
- Respiratory reduction
- Low blood pressure

**Slang terms and texting phrases to be aware of**
- Fading (slang for the high)
- Fet and Fetty
- Ice cream
- Chinese food
- White 80's
- Phantom 100
- A-215's
FENTANYL PILLS

- Users are buying what they think are buying opiates on the street and taking them only to find out they are pure fentanyl. This is causing overdoses.
Carfentanil or carfentanyl is a synthetic opioid with a clinical potency 10,000 times greater than morphine or pure heroin and 100 times that of fentanyl.

Carfentanil is intended for large-animal use only as its extreme potency makes it inappropriate for use in humans.

It’s been found mixed with or disguised as heroin. Requires LARGE doses of NARCAN

When used on animals, veterinarians wear face masks, gloves, and aprons covering as much of their skin as possible. A single drop that splashes in your mouth, nose, or eye could be fatal, and even getting some on your skin is dangerous. An antidote for the drug is kept ready whenever a tranquilizer is being prepared.

To put this in perspective, wild African elephants—an animal that Carfentanil is used on—weigh between 5,000 and 14,000 lbs as reported by National Geographic, which is roughly 26 to 72 times the weight of your average adult male of 195.5 lbs.
CARFENTANIL INCIDENTS

• It is one of the most potent opioids known and is commercially available.
• This is believed to be the cause of multiple overdoses in Pennsylvania that have resulted in death
• It is being mixed with or sold as heroin
• In October 2016, a heroin sample was confirmed to have contained carfentanil. It was in clear plastic bags and seized along with the stamps FUEGO AND OBSESSION
• In October 2016, law enforcement seized 41 unmarked blue glassines which were verified to have contained carfentanil
CARFENTANIL INCIDENTS

• In November 2016, law enforcement investigated an overdose death where carfentanil was packed in a lottery ticket.

• In December 2016, law enforcement investigated an overdose death associated with clear plastic bags containing a substance with a “bright glassy white” look to it. Laboratory testing proved it was carfentanil.

• In December 2016, law enforcement investigated an overdose death. There were a total of six stamps seized consisting of the images HEART AND ARROW stamp, two FORTY OVER 40 stamps, and two UNMARKED WHITE stamps. The county coroner confirmed carfentanil presence in the descendant’s toxicology report.
THIANIL (AKA. THIAFENTANIL)

- This drug will be replacing Carfentanil by veterinarians. Unrelated to the overdose events, carefentanil sought and was granted limited use approval for thiafentanil to be a replacement for large animal veterinarians.
- It is approved for veterinary use only and the DEA placed the substance in Schedule II
- It is a highly potent and fast acting opioid indicated for the immobilization of wildlife animals
- It closely resembles carefentanil, but differs in the rapid onset action and significantly shorter duration period
- Naltrexone (Narcan) is the antagonist used to reverse the effects of thiafentanil
ACETYLFENTANYL

• It is an analog of fentanyl
• It is estimated to be 15 times more potent than morphine
• It has never been licensed for medication use and has only been sold as a designer drug
• It was discovered at the same time as fentanyl itself and had only rarely been seen on the illicit market in the late 1980’s, but now sadly has been linked to a number of overdoses in Pennsylvania
• Side effects include itching, nausea, and potentially serious respiratory depression, which can be life threatening.
• As of July 2015 there were 52 confirmed fatalities involving acetylfentanyl in the United States between 2013-2015.
• It is a Schedule 1 controlled substance as of May 2015
• It requires much higher doses of Narcan, but the user usually has no idea that it is in the heroin they are taking and therefore can’t alert anyone. This often leads to death of the user.
• Since it is often “hidden” in heroin, the user may use their “regular” dose and end up overdosing due to the high potency of Acetylfentanyl
ACRYLFENTANYL

- This drug is resistant to Narcan
- Little is known about the origin and chemical action of acrylfentanyl
- It is not on the DEA list of controlled substances
- It is technically legal to sell in the United States at this time
- It has been positively identified in Pennsylvania and Ohio
- It is a close analog of fentanyl, and comes from drug laboratories in China
- Often mixed with heroin and the user has no idea
U-47700 OR “PINK”

• If you touch it, it can cause someone to go into cardiac arrest instantly
• It is 8 times stronger than heroin
• It is really cheap....$5.00 a dose plus shipping
• Is shipped from China to the United States
• It is a ersatz opioid (this is a fancy german word for good)
• It is a relatively new drug that not much is known about other than it is being mixed in with heroin.
• There have been 80 deaths across the country
• It is currently a legal drug!!
“PINK”

• There could be more deaths out there, but there is a delay with reporting
• The DEA took initial steps to ban the drug nationally by putting out a notice of intent to issue a temporary ban. This allows 3 years of research on the drug to occur. This research determines if it will be put on the controlled substance list.
• Deaths have been reported in New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, Wisconsin, and Utah
GRAY DEATH

- It looks like a chunk of concrete and can kill in one dose
- It is a mixture of heroin, fentanyl, carfentanil and U-47700
- It was first spotted in 2012 in Georgia
- It costs about $10-20 dollars
- Life is lost within seconds
- Users inject, snort, swallow or smoke this drug
- Users are always looking for a more intense high and that is why people are using this drug
LOPERAMIDE

• Immodium Capsules
• Addicts are using it to treat withdrawal symptoms or to cause euphoria
• It is extremely dangerous in high doses
• Even when taken to the emergency room for treatment when an overdose occurs, people are still dying
• There is a 71% increase in this drug being abused
• The drawl to Loperamide is that it is easily accessible, is relatively inexpensive, and can be obtained over the counter. There is also a lack of social stigma with people using this drug
LOPERAMIDE

• Loperamide has an opioid agent that helps to bind receptors in the brain and cause a similar euphoria or high
• In order to use it to treat withdrawal or to get high the user needs to use between 50-300 pills per day!
• Abuse of loperamide causes heart problems and abnormal heart rhythms
• Another risk is several medications interact with loperamide
• There have been 48 reported cases of heart issues, with over half of these reported in the last 5 years
• Fainting and cardiac arrest are risk factors
• When you stop using loperamide, you will experience an opioid-like withdrawal which includes sweats, shakes, cramps, diarrhea, and muscle aches
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BLACK DRAGON

- This is the practice of smoking oxycontin or opana
- Smokers report a highly unpleasant taste when using this method
- Using this drug will result in a fast onset due to rapid absorption from the nasal mucosa and capillaries in the lungs
- Using oxycontin this way can still cause overdose, especially when mixed with other drugs and alcohol
- There is a high risk of depressing the Central Nervous System and stopping breathing
- Users inhale the vapors by heating the crushed drug on tin foil
- The issue with his method is it only extracts about 12% of the total dose
BLACK DRAGON

- Adverse effects
  - Abnormal physical weakness or lack of energy
  - Constipation
  - Dizziness
  - Headache
  - Insomnia
  - Nausea
  - Severe itchy skin
  - Sleepiness
  - Vomiting
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VAPING

- Vaping is the act of inhaling and exhaling the aerosol, often referred to as vapor
- The term is used because e-cigarettes do not produce tobacco smoke, but rather an aerosol, often mistaken for water vapor, that actually consists of fine particles
- These particles contain varying amounts of toxic chemicals which have been linked to cancer, as well as respiratory and heart disease
- It has grown in popularity since being introduced to the market in 2007
- Vaping devices include not just e-cigarettes, but also vape pens and advanced personal vaporizers (known as MODS)
- E-cigarettes resemble smoked cigarettes, vape pens resemble large fountain pens
A vaping device consists of a mouthpiece, battery, a cartridge for containing the e-liquid or e-juice, and a heating component for the device that is powered by a battery.

When the device is used the battery heats up the heating component, which turns the contents of the e-liquid into an aerosol that is inhaled into the lungs and then exhaled.

Research is finding kids as young as 12-13 vaping and are under the impression that vaping does not contain tobacco and has little health risk.
JUULING

• More than 2 million students in the US use e-cigarettes also known as “vaping”
• They are typically battery-powered devices that heat a liquid (“juice”) that turns into an aerosol that teens inhale into their lungs
• Juul is a sleek, rectangular vaporizing that delivers a concentrated form of nicotine
• It looks like a USB flash drive, and can even be plugged into a laptop to charge
• Each cartridge contains 0.7 ml with 5 percent nicotine by weight
• One Juul pod is equivalent to smoking one pack of cigarettes or 200 puffs
• The pods come in fun flavors, such as cucumber, mango, and mint
• The smoke isn’t as noticeable as regular cigarettes, so a teen can take a draw from their Juul and put it in their pocket without the teacher seeing it
• No need to run to the bathroom anymore, teens can smoke it in class
• The FDA banned the sale of e-cigarettes to minors, so Juul’s can’t be legally sold to teens, but of course teenagers still find ways to get them, so parents and teachers need to be in tune to this trend
VAPING HEALTH CONCERNS

• Impaired wound healing
• Vapors cough (similar to smokers cough)
• Teens lured by the fruity flavors
• They contain toxic metals that can cause cancer
• Popcorn lung-Diacetyl the artificial flavoring has been linked to several documented cases of severe lung damage (occurred in a popcorn factory)
• Most contain nicotine the same addictive ingredient in cigarettes
• Nicotine has been linked to long term affects on the developing adolescent mind
QUESTIONS/COMMENTS

Questions are guaranteed in life; Answers aren't.
RESOURCES:

Government/ Professional Sites:
- Drug Enforcement Agency: www.usdoj.gov/dea
- Prescription Drug Information: www.drugs.com
- Pharmacology of Kratom: An Emerging Botanical Agent With Stimulant, Analgesic, and Opioid-Like Effects

Drug Users Sites:
- Erowid: www.erowid.org
- High Times: www.hightimes.com
- PACIC Information Bulletin, February 8, 2017