



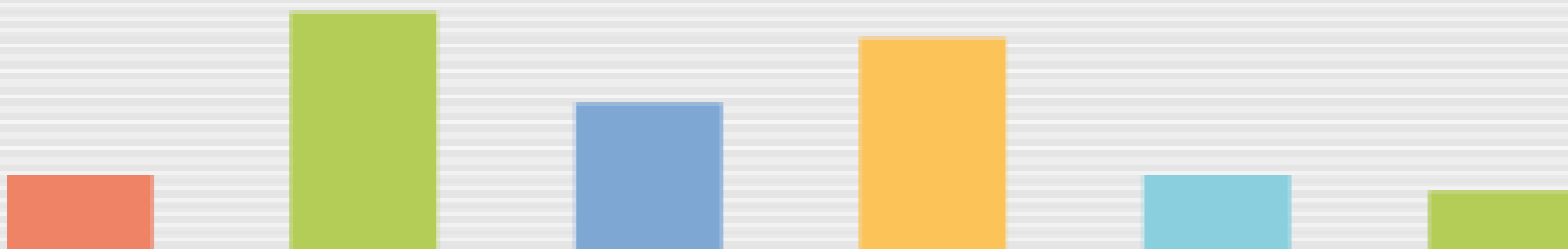
Observatorio Europeo de las
Drogas y las Toxicomanías

Sistema Europeo de Alerta Temprana y de Evaluación de Riesgos de Nuevas Sustancias Psicoactivas

Frédéric Denecker

La Antigua, Guatemala, 9 de agosto de 2018

Taller de Capacitación para fortalecer los Observatorios
Nacionales sobre Drogas de América Latina



El Sistema Europeo de Alerta Temprana (SEAT) y de evaluación de riesgos de nuevas sustancias psicoactivas

Operativo desde 1997

police
customs medicine regulators
public health treatment providers
chemists **30** pathologists

national early warning systems

toxicologists policy makers
poison centres
researchers



police/customs seizures
serious adverse events
epidemiology



data management
analysis



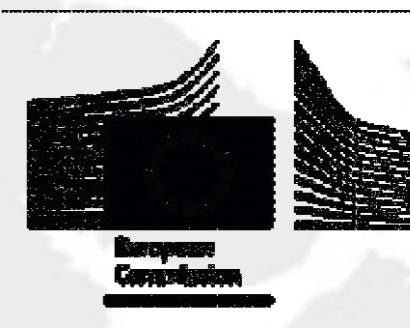
open source information

EMCDDA

signal management
risk communication

early warning
risk assessment

police
customs medicine regulators
public health treatment providers
chemists **30** pathologists



national early warning systems

toxicologists policy makers
poison centres
researchers



police/customs seizures
serious adverse events
epidemiology



data management
analysis



open source information

EMCDDA

signal management
risk communication
early warning
risk assessment



police
customs medicine regulators
public health treatment providers
chemists **30** pathologists

national early warning systems

toxicologists policy makers
poison centres
researchers

police/customs seizures
serious adverse events
epidemiology

2016 seizures
+ 70,000 seizure cases
+ 4 tonnes seized

20 years of monitoring NPS

+ 670 NPS monitored
~150 public health alerts
+ 30 risk assessments

since **2014**

~300 NPS newly detected
+ 55 public health alerts
19 risk assessments

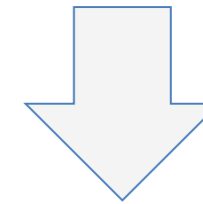
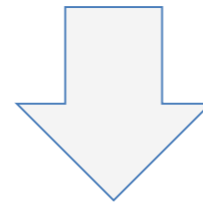
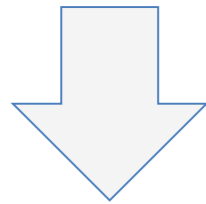
EMCDDA

signal management
risk communication
early warning
risk assessment

DECISIÓN 2005/387/JAI DEL CONSEJO

de 10 de mayo de 2005

relativa al intercambio de información, la evaluación del riesgo y el control de las nuevas sustancias psicotrópicas



PASO I.

Intercambio de información
Sistema de Alerta Temprana

PASO II.

Evaluación de riesgos

PASO III.

Toma de decisiones



Manual SEAT

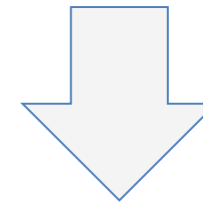
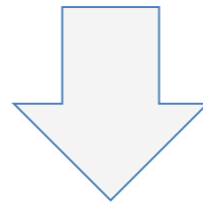
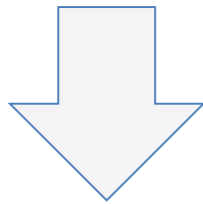


Manual Evaluación de Riesgos

DECISIÓN 2005/387/JAI DEL CONSEJO

de 10 de mayo de 2005

relativa al intercambio de información, la evaluación del riesgo y el control de las nuevas sustancias psicotrópicas



PASO I.

Intercambio de información
Sistema de Alerta Temprana

Informe Conjunto
Informes semestrales
Reporting forms (ad hoc)

PASO II.

Evaluación de riesgos

Informes de evaluación
de riesgos

PASO III.

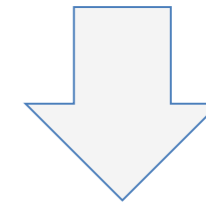
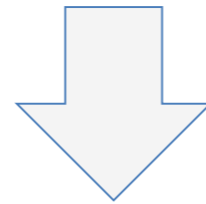
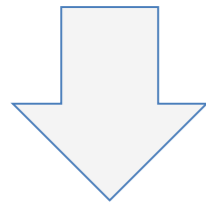
Toma de decisiones

Decisiones de control
del Consejo

DECISIÓN 2005/387/JAI DEL CONSEJO

de 10 de mayo de 2005

relativa al intercambio de información, la evaluación del riesgo y el control de las nuevas sustancias psicotrópicas



PASO I.

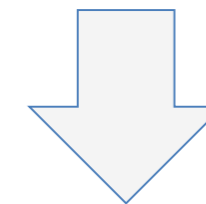
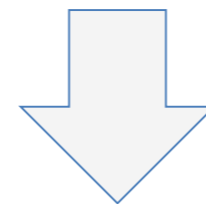
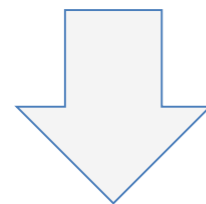
Intercambio de información
Sistema de Alerta Temprana

PASO II.

Evaluación de riesgos

PASO III.

Toma de decisiones



Base de Datos Europea de Nuevas Drogas (EDND)

<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/activities/action-on-new-drugs>

DECISIÓN 2005/387/JAI DEL CONSEJO

de 10 de mayo de 2005

Definiciones:

«**nueva sustancia psicotrópica**»: un nuevo estupefaciente o nueva droga sintética en forma pura o de preparado

- «**nuevo estupefaciente**»: una sustancia, en forma pura o de preparado, que no se enumere en la *Convención Única de las Naciones Unidas sobre Estupefacientes de 1961*, y pueda suponer una amenaza para la salud pública de gravedad similar a la de las sustancias enumeradas en las listas I, II o IV de dicha Convención;
- «**nueva droga psicotrópica**»: una sustancia, en forma pura o de preparado, que no se enumere en el *Convencio de las Naciones Unidas sobre Sustancias Psicotrópicas de 1971*, y pueda suponer una amenaza para la salud pública de gravedad similar a la de las sustancias enumeradas en los anexos I, II, III o IV de dicho Convenio

Sistemas de gestión de información y respuesta a las NSP

- *Toxicovigilancia:*

proceso activo de detección, informe, evaluación, comprensión, monitoreo y respuesta a eventos adversos asociados con nuevas sustancias psicoactivas e eventos adversos graves

- *Gestión de Señales:*

Abarca 6 pasos: detección de una señal, validación, análisis, priorización, evaluación, recomendación de acción

Evaluación de riesgos

A) Physical, chemical, pharmaceutical and pharmacological information

B) Dependence and abuse potential

D) Health risks

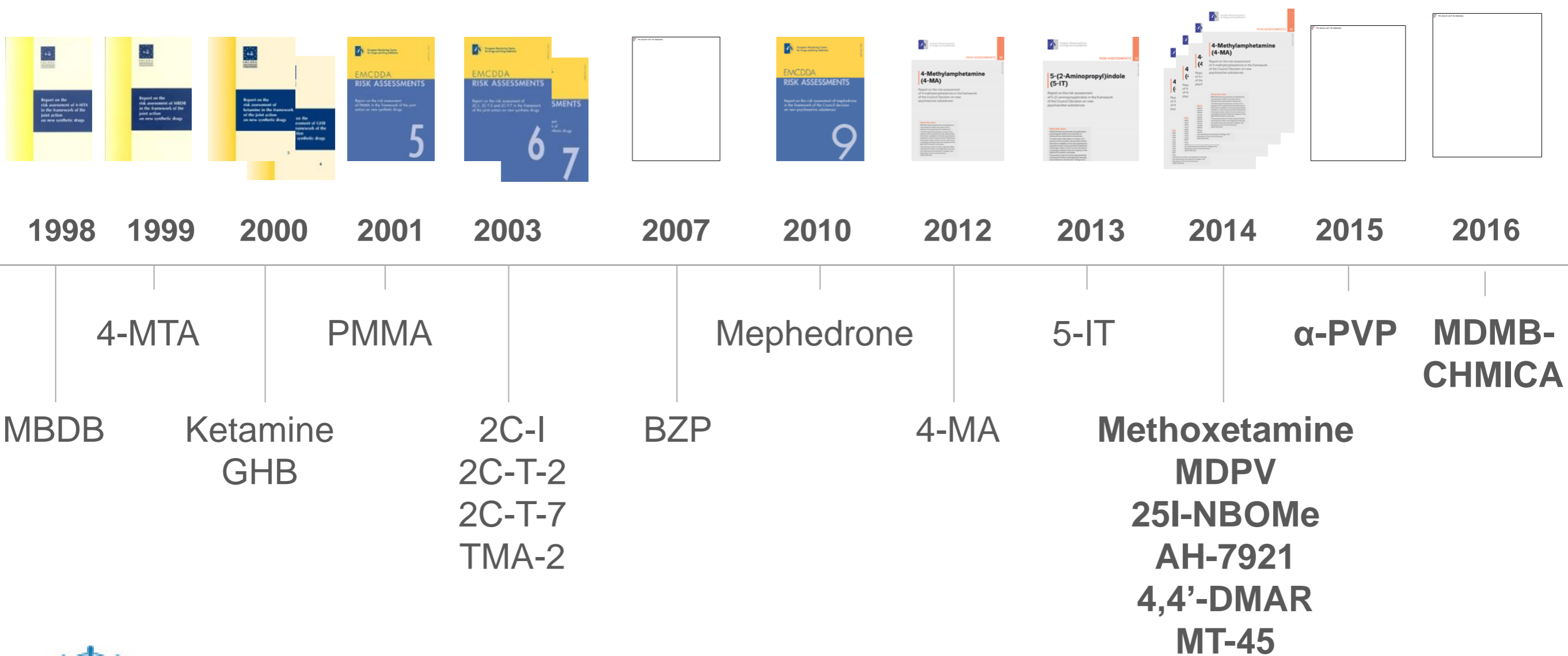
E) Social risks

F) Involvement of organised crime

C) Prevalence level

Semi-quantitative assessment procedure – risks relative to other substances

Evaluación de riesgos



Organización Mundial de la Salud

11



Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito



Evaluaciones de riesgo en 2017



European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

Risk assessment of
new psychoactive substances

Operating guidelines

Acryloylfentanyl

Furanylfentanyl

4-Fluoroisobutyrylfentanyl (4F-IBF)

Tetrahydrofuranylfentanyl (THF-F)

Carfentanil

AB-CHMINACA

5F-MDMB-PINACA

ADB-CHMINACA

CUMYL-4CN-BINACA



World Health
Organization





Globalisation

Computers

Internet

Entrepreneurs

No borders

China

Products

Scientific literature

Patents

Bulk chemical synthesis

English

Sea freight

Sophisticated marketing

Innovation

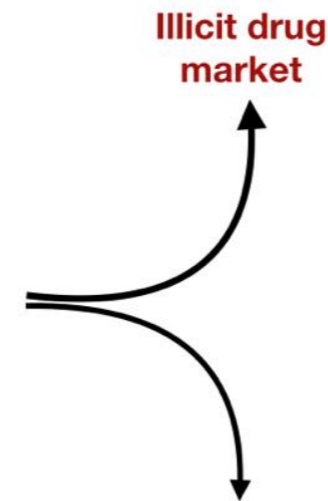
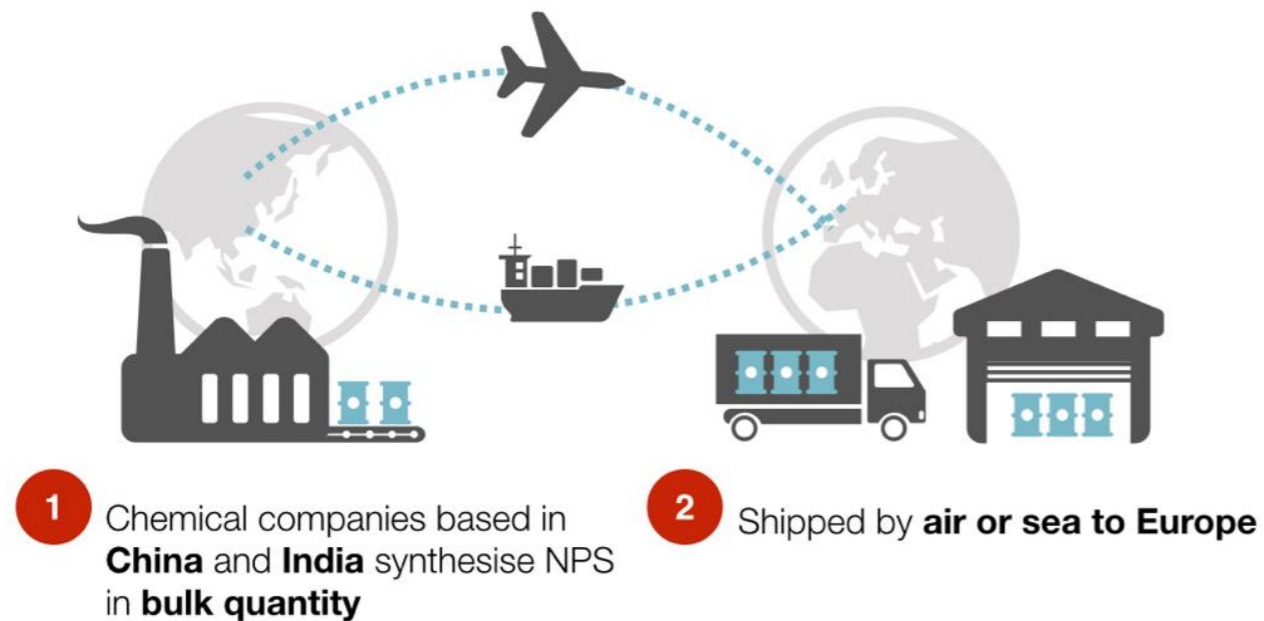
Air freight

High street sales

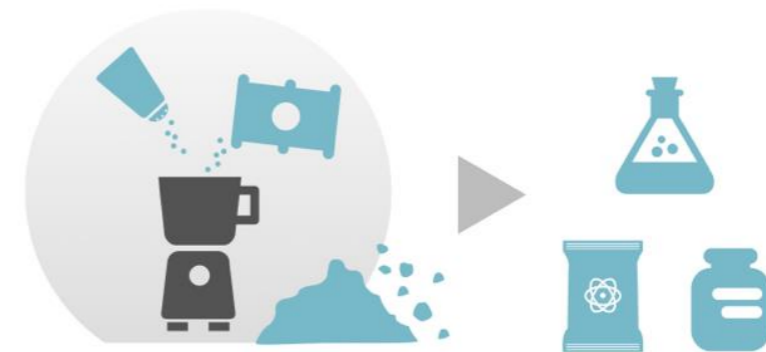
Couriers

Online sales

Fenómeno global y globalizado



*Medidas de control
2015, 2017*



ESPAD – 4



Nuevos datos – situación y tendencias

Key figures



670 substances monitored overall



66 substances reported for the first time in 2016



70 769 detections reported by law enforcement in 2016



4.1 tonnes detected by law enforcement in 2016



51 substances reported for the first time in 2017



38 new opioids monitored, of which **28** are highly potent fentanils



200 deaths linked to fentanils between 2016 and 2017

FIGURE 1
 New psychoactive substances notified to the EU Early Warning System for the first time 2005–17: number per year (left) and total number per category (right)

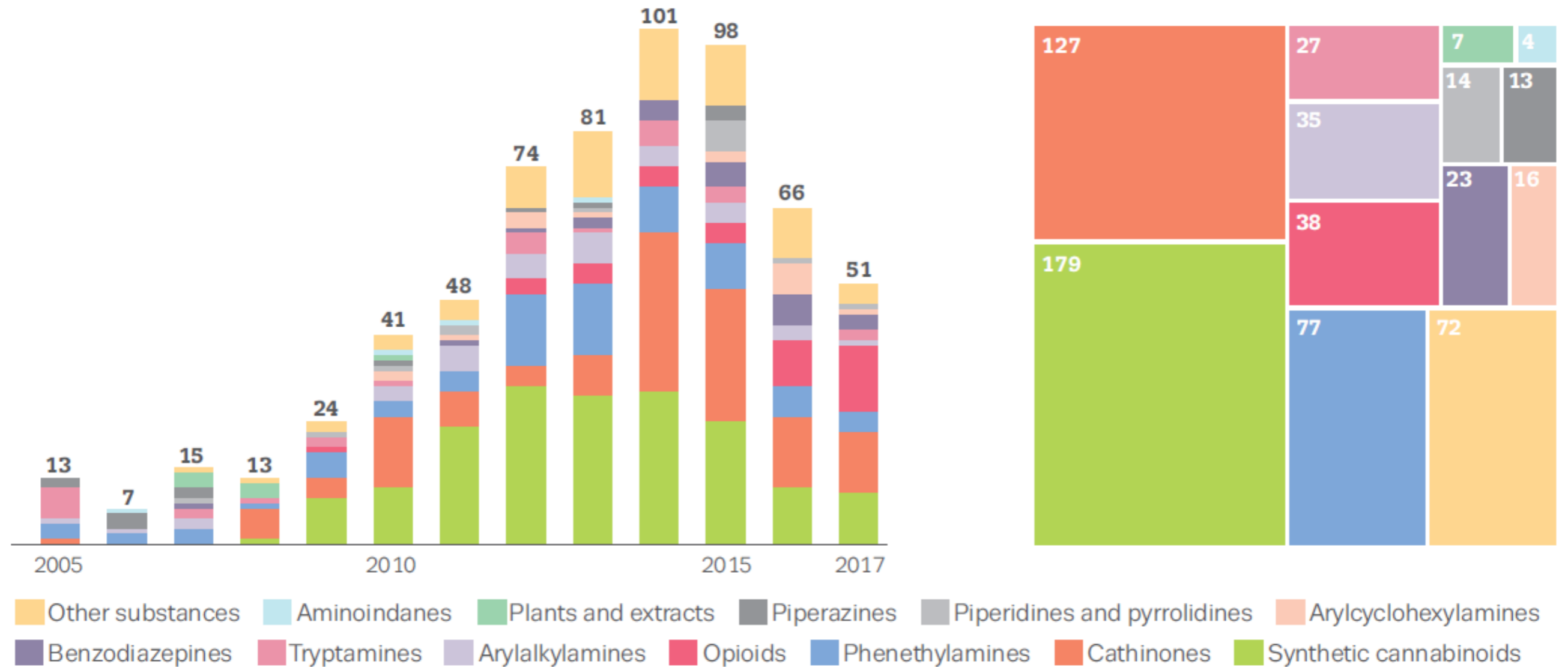


FIGURE 2
Number and quantity of new psychoactive substance detected by law enforcement reported to the EU Early Warning System: trends and distribution by category in 2016

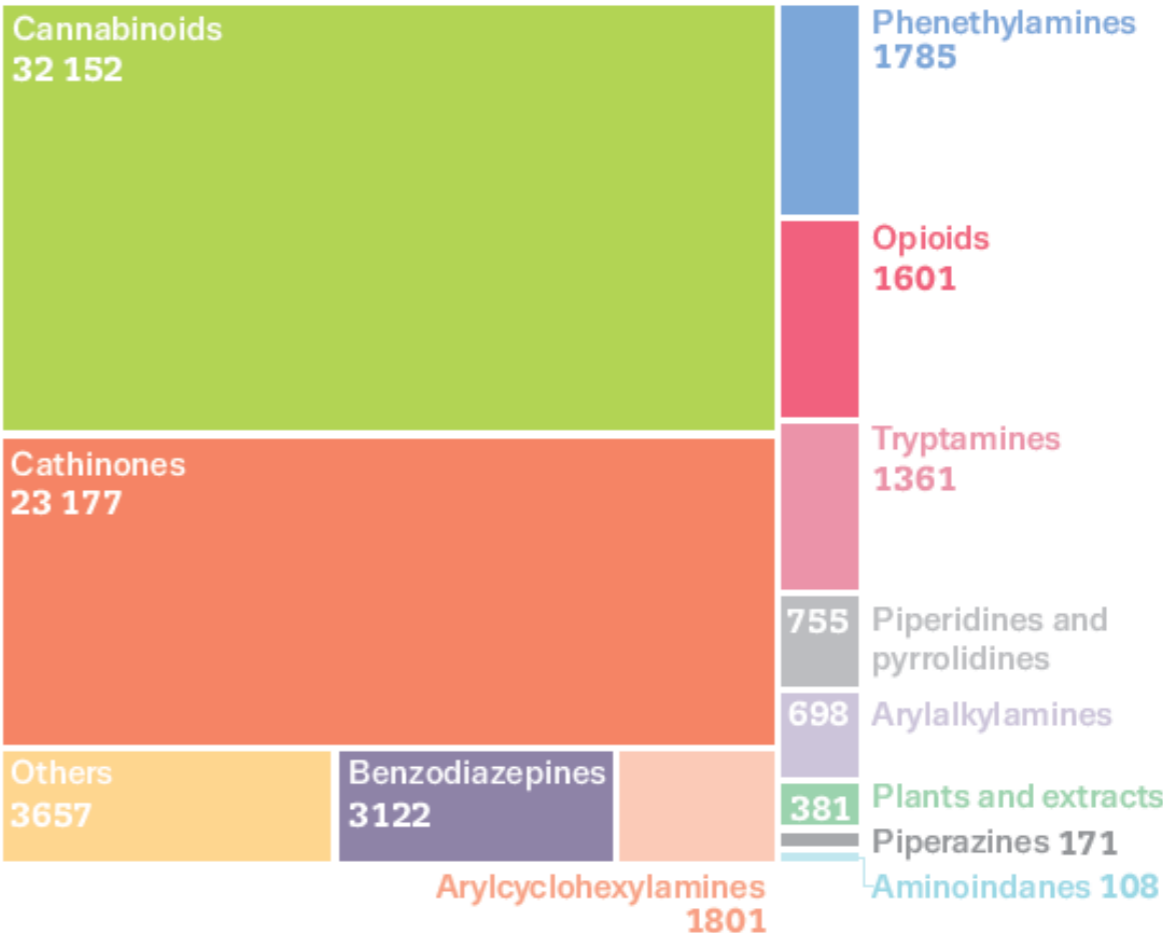
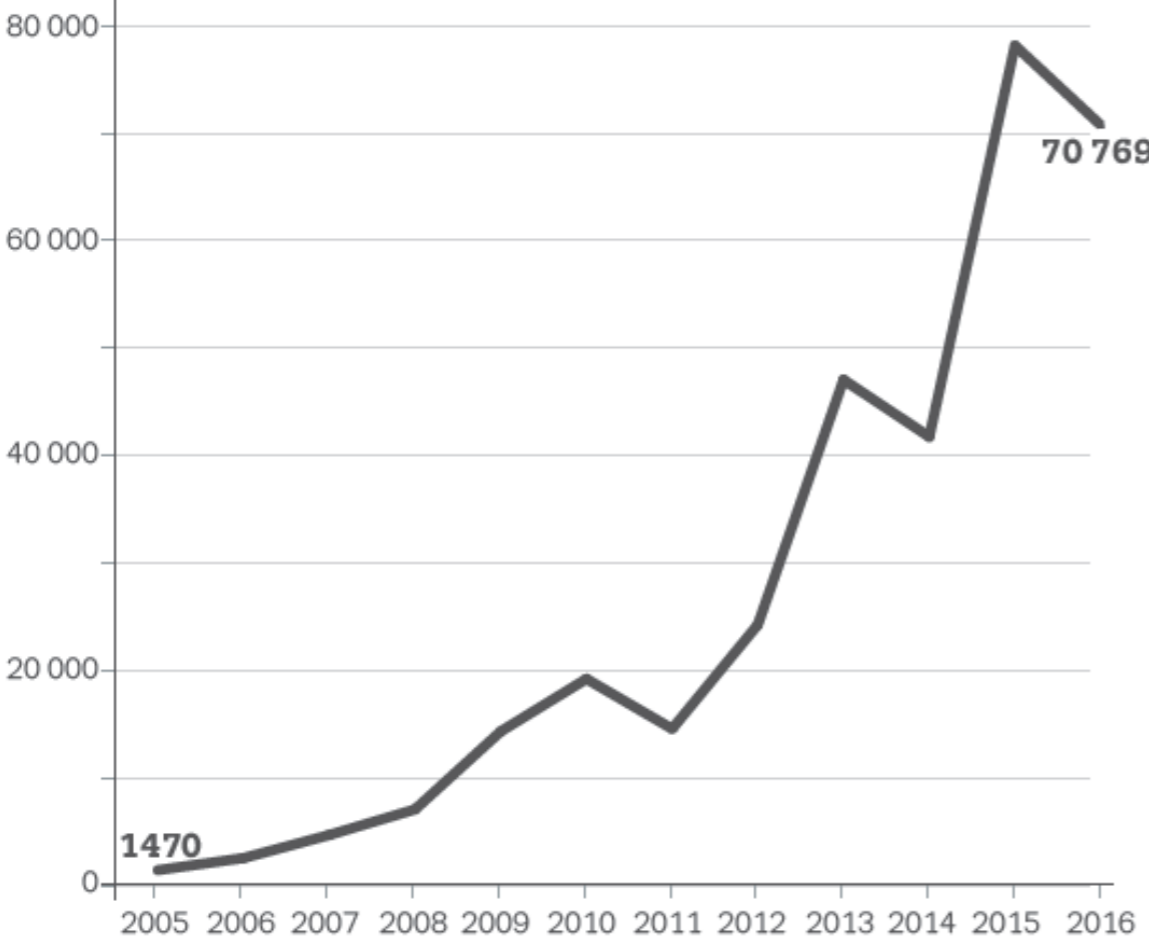


FIGURE 3

Detections by law enforcement of synthetic cathinones reported to the EU Early Warning System: trends in number of detections and quantity detected, 2005–16

Number of detections



Quantity (tonnes)

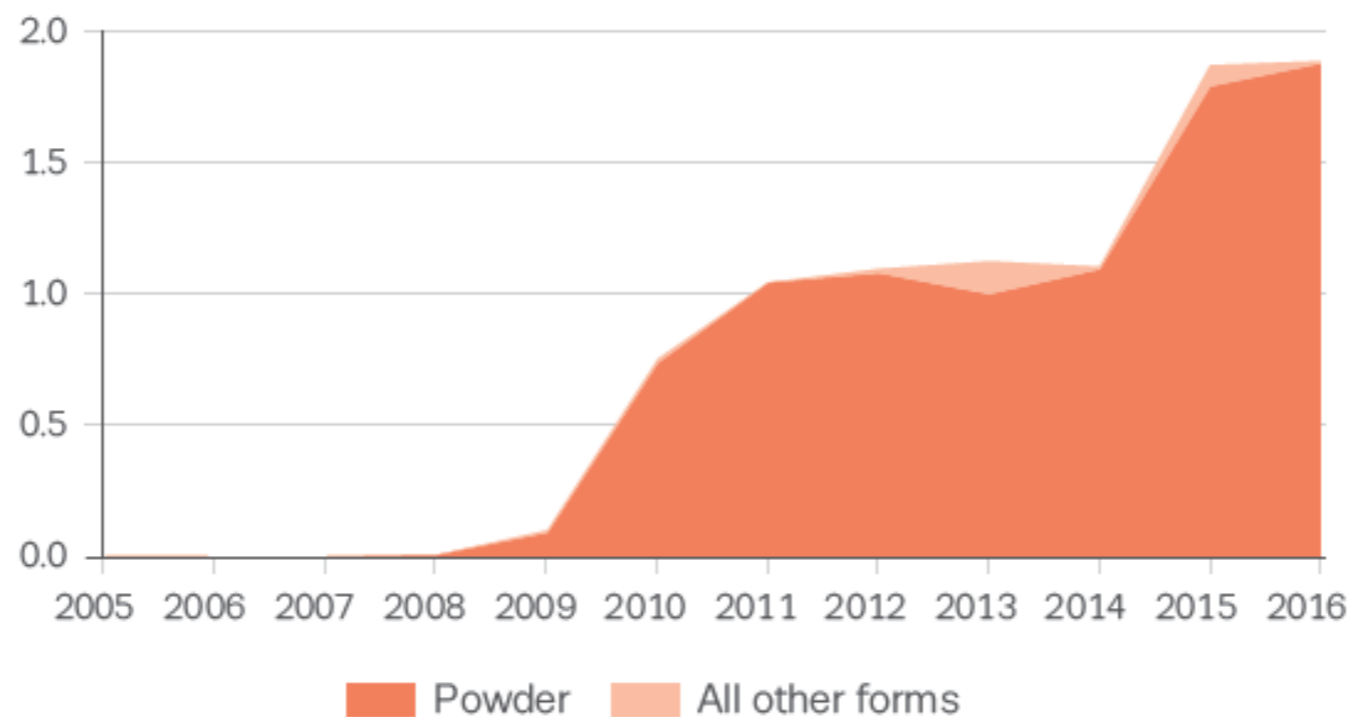
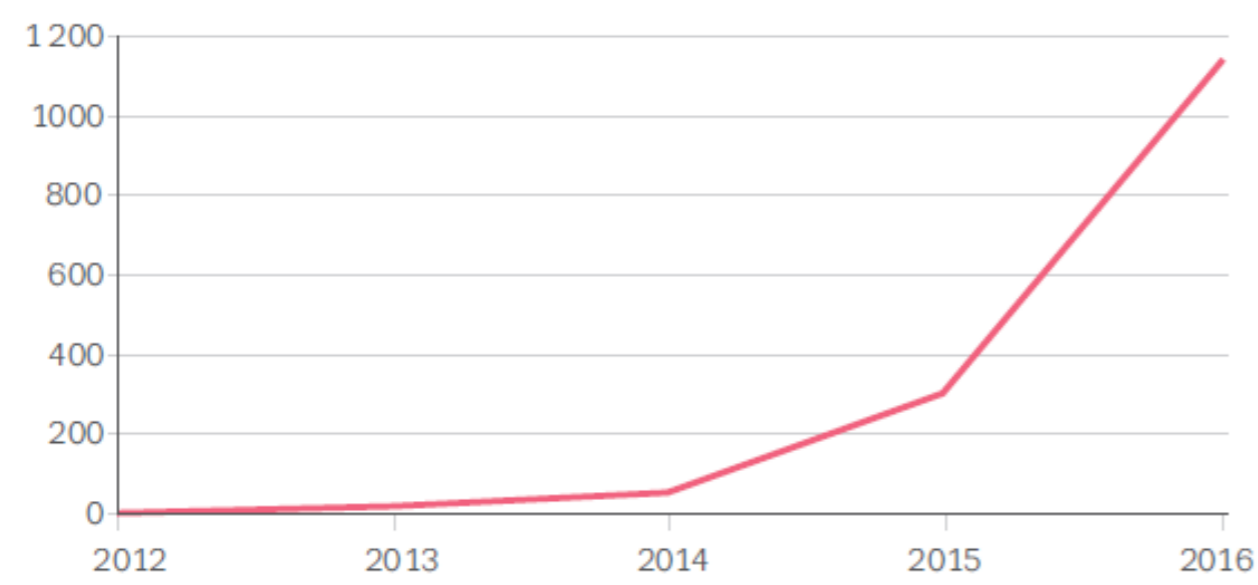
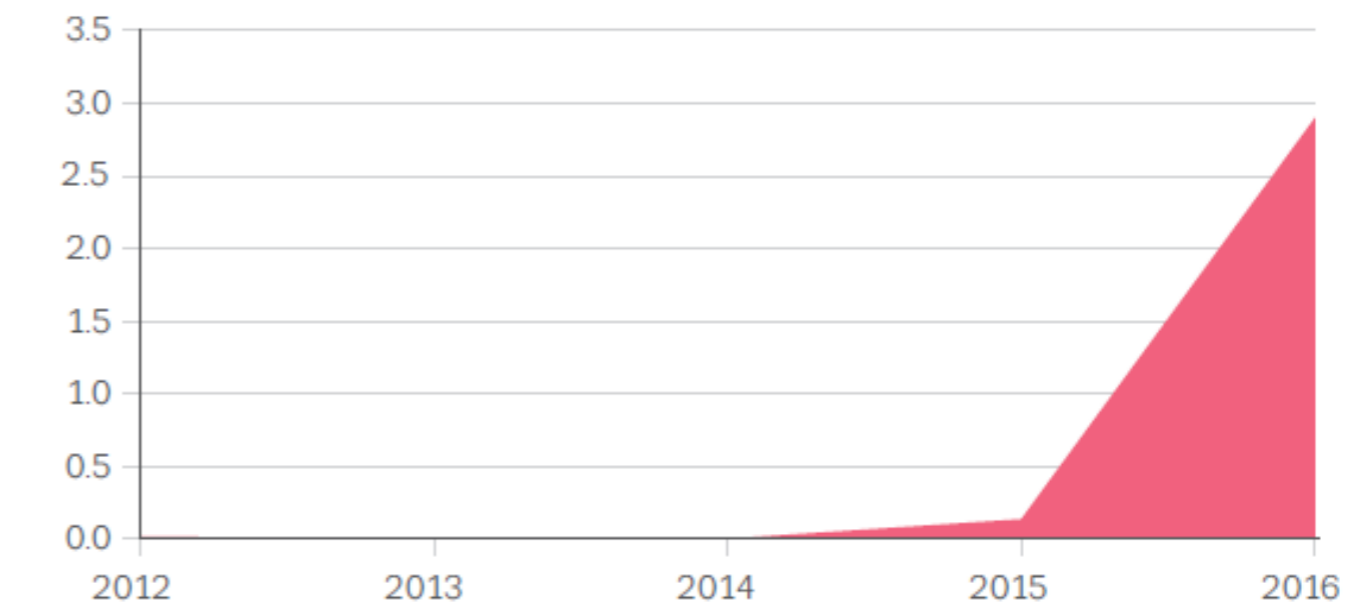


FIGURE 4
Number and quantity of detections by law enforcement of fentanils reported to the EU Early Warning System, 2012–16

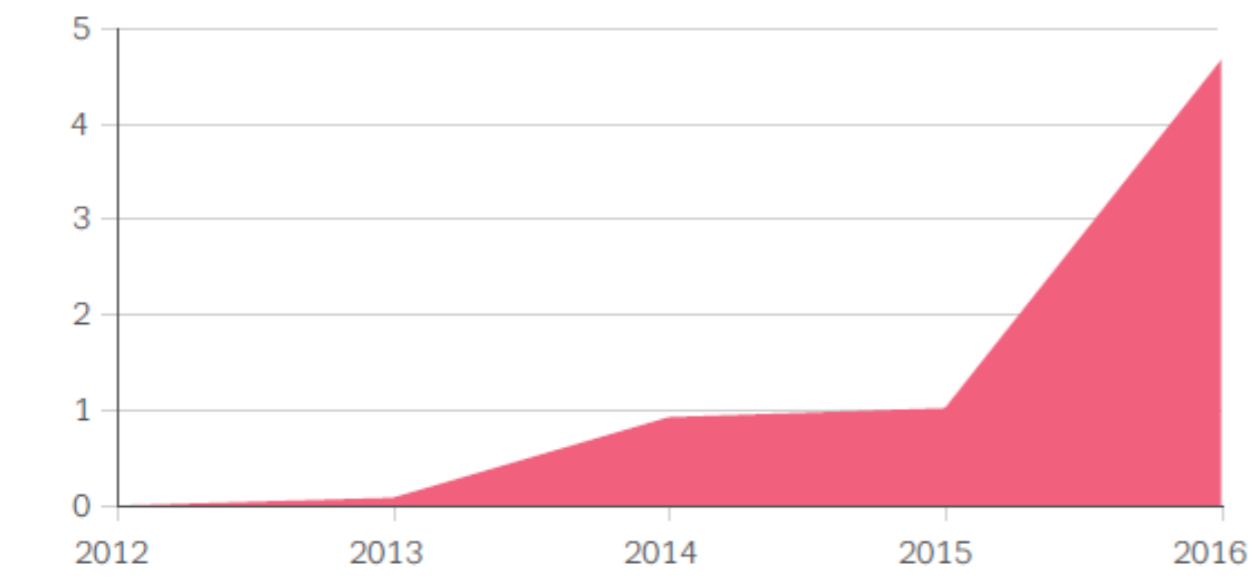
Number of detections



Tablets (thousands)



Powder (kilograms)



Liquid (litres)

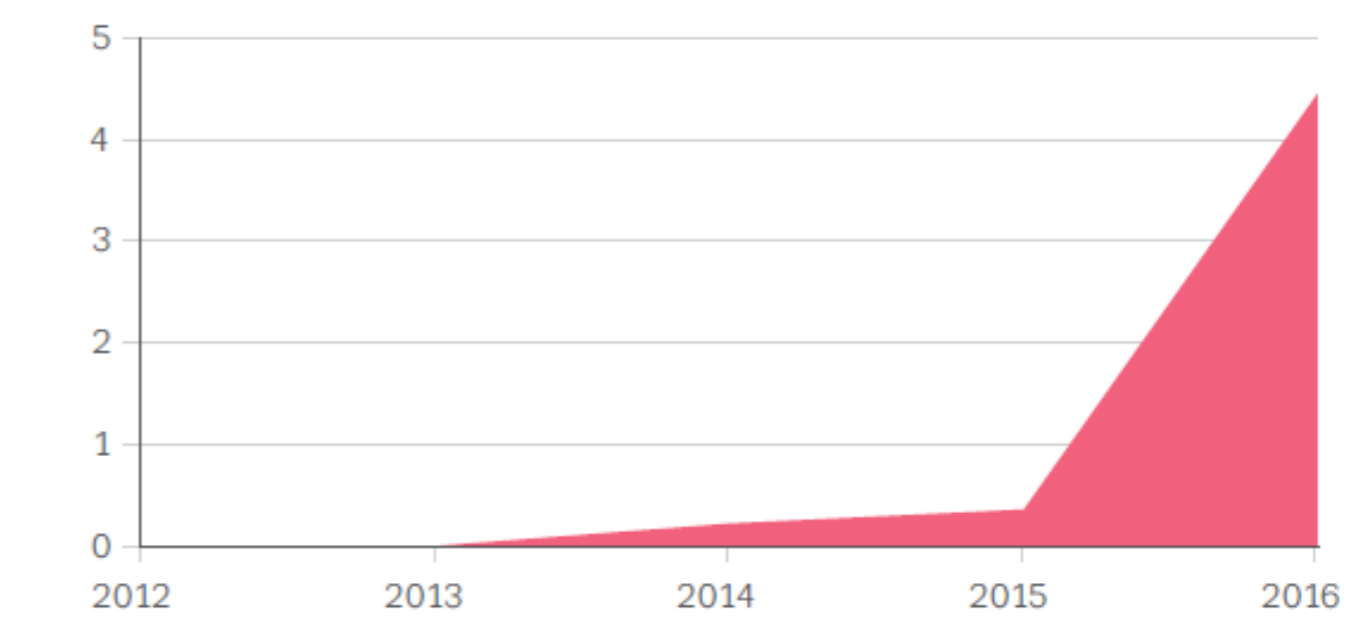


FIGURE 5

Number of different fentanils detected by country reported to the EU Early Warning System, 2012–17

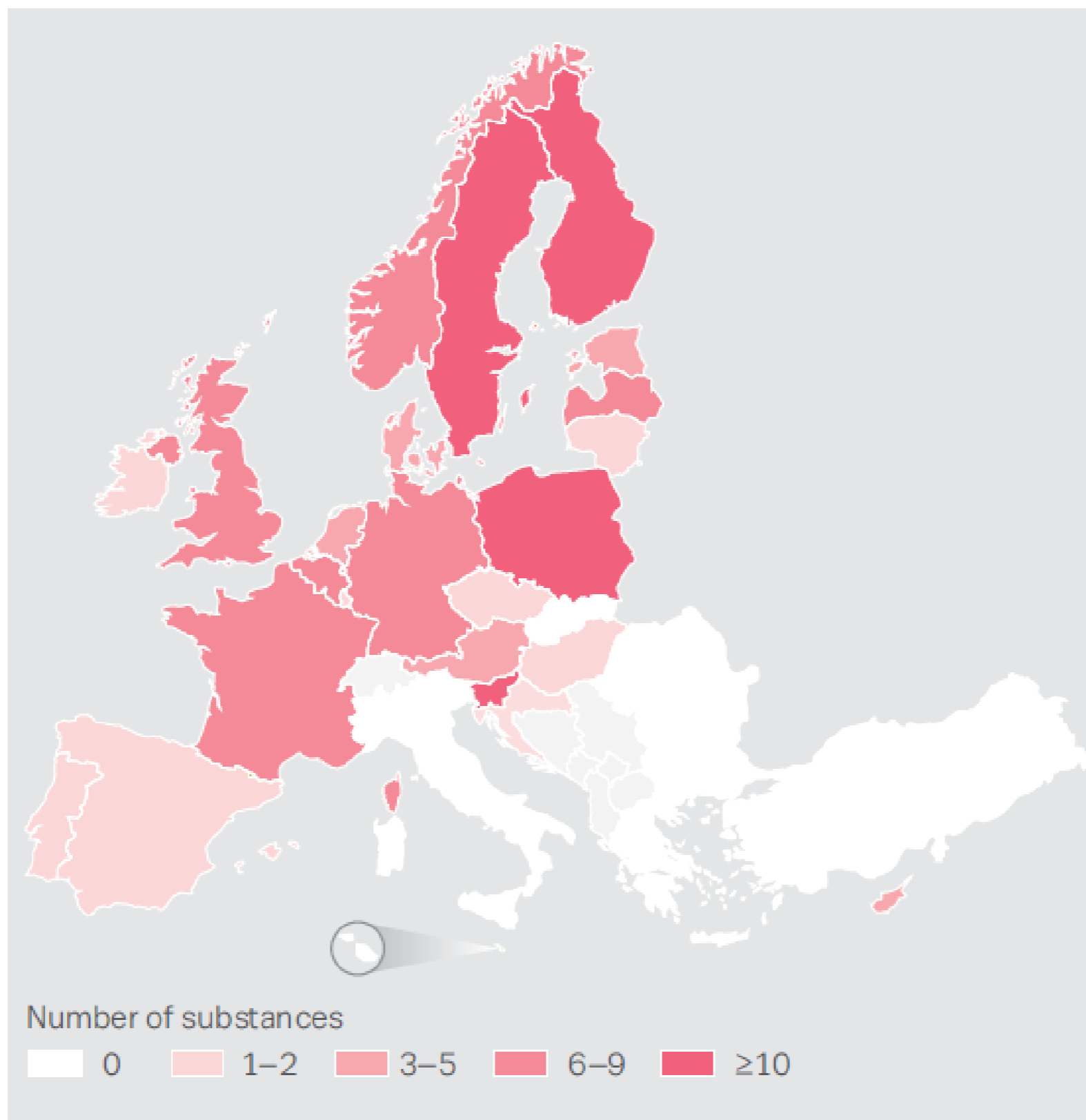
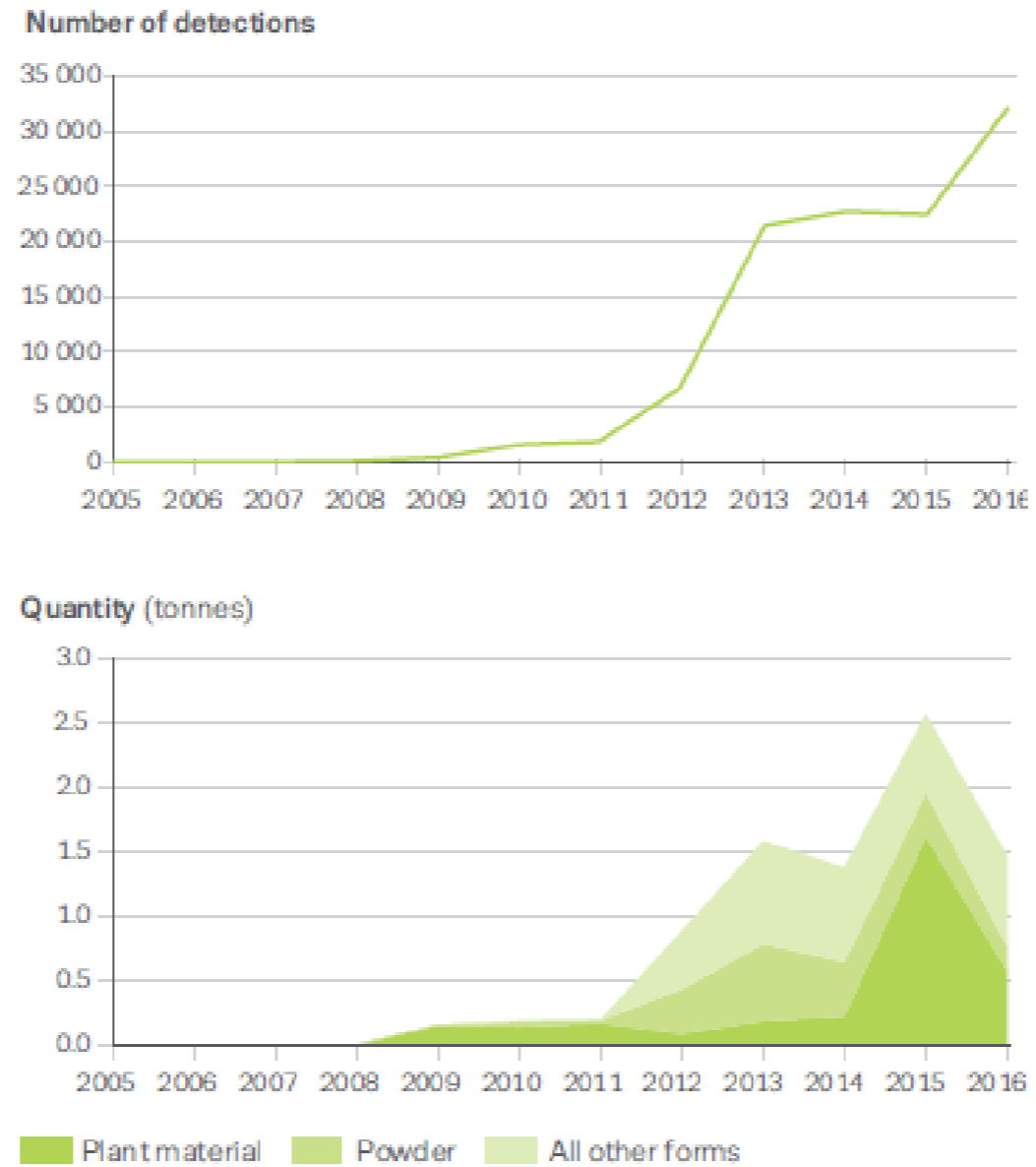


FIGURE 8

Detections by law enforcement of synthetic cannabinoids reported to the EU Early Warning System: trends in number of detections and quantity detected, 2005–16



New Psychoactive Substances

European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
EUROPOL

Early-warning system on new psychoactive substances

Operating guidelines

European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
JOINT REPORTS

MDMB-CHMICA

EMCDDA-Europol Joint Report on a new psychoactive substance: methyl 2-[[1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indole-3-carbonyl]amino]-3,3-dimethylbutanoate (MDMB-CHMICA)

In accordance with Article 5 of Council Decision 2005/387/JHA on the information exchange, risk assessment and control of new psychoactive substances

About this series
EMCDDA-Europol Joint Report publications examine the detailed information provided by the EU Member States on individual new psychoactive substances. Information is collected from the Retox network, the Europol national units and the national competent authorities of the European Medicines Agency. Each Joint Report serves as the basis upon which the decision to conduct a risk assessment of the new psychoactive substance is taken. It is part of the three-step procedure involving information exchange, risk assessment and decision-making in the framework of Council Decision 2005/387/JHA.

EUROPOL EMCDDA-Europol joint publication

European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction

New psychoactive substances in Europe

Innovative legal responses
June 2015

European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction

Risk assessment of new psychoactive substances

Operating guidelines

European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
RISK ASSESSMENTS 18

α-PVP

Report on the risk assessment of 1-phenyl-2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)pentan-1-one (α-pyrrolidinovalerophenone, α-PVP) in the framework of the Council Decision on new psychoactive substances

About this series
EMCDDA Risk Assessments are publications examining the health and social risks of individual new psychoactive substances. The Risk Assessment Report consists of an analysis of the scientific and law enforcement information available on the new psychoactive substance under scrutiny and the implications of placing it under control. It is the outcome of a meeting convened under the auspices of the EMCDDA Scientific Committee. This process is part of a three-step procedure involving information exchange, early warning, risk assessment and decision-making in the framework of Council Decision 2005/387/JHA.

European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction

New psychoactive substances in Europe

An update from the EU Early Warning System
March 2015

European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction

New psychoactive substances in Europe

The market

- Legal highs**
Marketed in light of not all of the packaging, their quality is not always clear and some are sold in loose form.
- Research chemicals**
Not under the scope of being used for the purposes of the research. Almost all 'legal highs' are sold in loose form of pills, capsules or tablets.
- Food supplements**
Not under the scope of being used or sold as a supplement. Almost all people using food supplements are aware of the ingredients and their quality.
- Designer drugs**
Presented as legal highs, but are not legal. Products are identifiable by original packaging and are often sold in loose form.
- Medicines**
Medicines that are not used as intended or illegally imported into Europe. Medicines that are sold in loose form.

New psychoactive substances (NPS) — at a glance

Number of NPS reported to the EU Early Warning System, 2005–14

Number of NPS notified in Europe, by category of substance, 2013

101 NPS reported for the first time in 2014
450 NPS were only monitored
46 730 substances amounting to more than 3.3 tonnes in Europe

Number of NPS introduced per quarter, 2005–13

Number of NPS introduced per quarter, 2014

From synthesis to consumer

Chemical synthesis and subsequent packaging in loose form
Regulation of some drugs
Personal consumption, including use in clubs and bars
Not regulated under the Misuse of Drugs Act
Not prohibited under the Misuse of Drugs Act

Synthetic cannabinoids
Sold as 'legal' replacements for cannabis

21 485 substances amounting to a total of 1.6 tonnes in 2013

Number of synthetic cannabinoid substances per quarter, 2008–13

Number of synthetic cannabinoid substances and quantity sold, 2008–13

EU Early Warning System

Since 2007, the EMCDDA has played a central role in Europe's response to new psychoactive substances. It has responded in the field as to guide the EU Early Warning System, with partner Europe, and to coordinate and disseminate information on new psychoactive substances. The EU Early Warning System works by collecting information on the appearance of new substances from the 28 EU Member States, Turkey and Norway, and then monitoring them for signs of harm, allowing the EU to respond rapidly to emerging threats.

Synthetic cannabinoids (SCs) and synthetic cathinones (KATs) are up the largest groups of new psychoactive substances monitored by the EMCDDA and regularly reflect the demand for quality and standards in Europe. However, the EMCDDA also monitors many new substances that come from a range of other groups, including phenethylamines, amphetamines, benzodiazepines, opiates, psychedelics and stimulants. All these substances require monitoring in order to identify signs of abuse or health concern for public health because they pose a very high risk of abuse and addiction. During 2014, several new substances required urgent attention. In total 38 public health alerts were issued by the EMCDDA, with 6 new substances — 2C-NBOMe, AH-7921, methoxycaine, MBZV, 4'-OMDA and M1-45 — requiring a risk assessment by the EMCDDA Scientific Committee.

Do not see the full report at emcdda.europa.eu

An update from the EU Early Warning System (March 2015) info@emcdda.europa.eu | emcdda.europa.eu





European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/activities/action-on-new-drugs>

Ana.Gallegos@emcdda.europa.eu

EMCDDA-AND@emcdda.europa.eu