

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS) INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)

NEW CHALLENGES

SYNTHETIC DRUGS AND NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES



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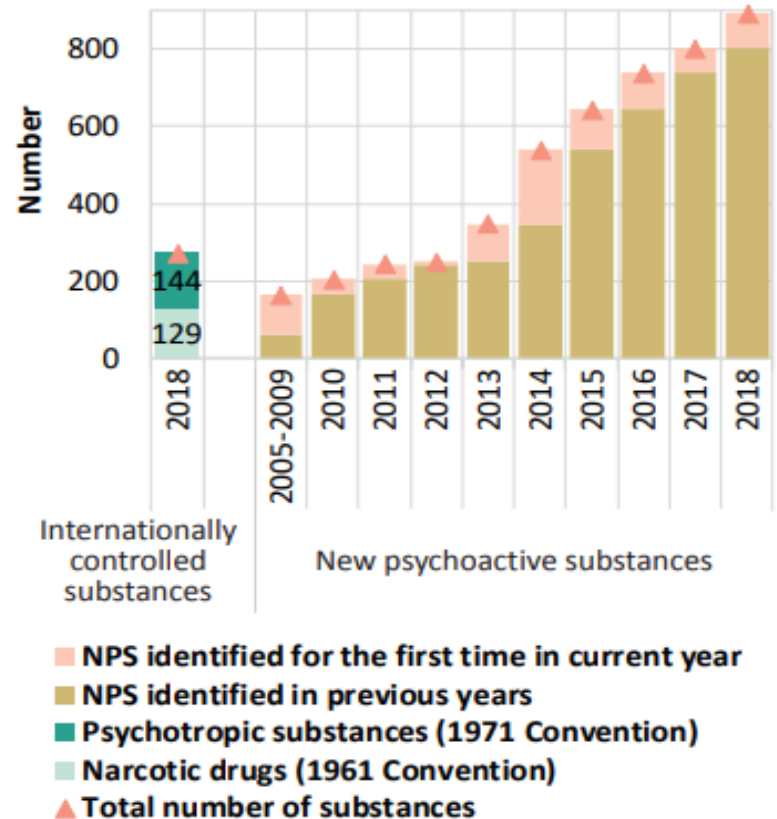
Content

- *Drugs and synthetic drugs, contextualization of the problem*
- *Controlled prescription drugs (CPD)*
- *Purchase / Sale of drugs on the darknet*
- *New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)*
- *Early warning systems (EWS) on emerging drugs*
- *NPS Legislation*
- *Precursors for the manufacture of synthetic drugs / NPS*
- *Synthetic drugs, NPS and CPD - Future challenges*

CONTEXT: Towards a "synthetic" world

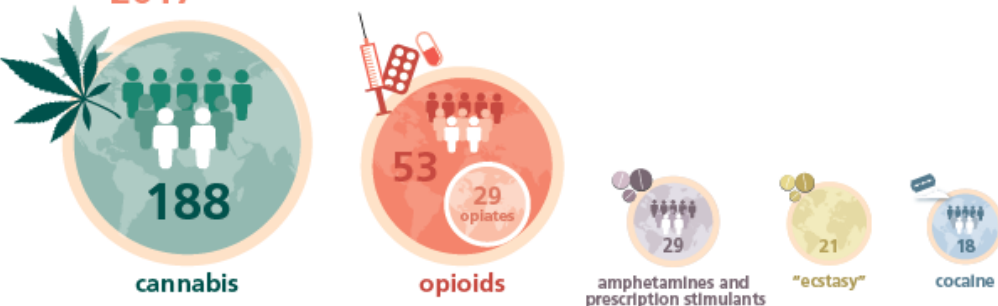
- 273 (144 + 129) drugs under international control from 1961 until the end of 2018.
- The number of NSPs reported has grown from 166 in 2009 to 868 as of December 2018 (904 until mid-2019).
- Opioids today make up the second group with more users globally.

FIG. 27 Internationally controlled drugs in 2018 and identified new psychoactive substances at the global level, 2005–2018 (cumulative)



Source: UNODC early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances.

Number of past-year users in millions
2017



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SYNTHETIC DRUGS

- Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS)
- Stimulants/entactogens such as ecstasy
- Anesthetics/hallucinogens such as ketamine
- Hallucinogens such as LSD
- Analgesics such as opioids



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Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS)

- Amphetamines Group
 - Amphetamine
 - Methamphetamine
- They are stimulant drugs, which can come from licit commerce (medicines) or illegal trade (manufactured in clandestine laboratories and sold in the illicit drug market).
- ATS represent the third largest global drug market after cannabis and opioids.
- Producing countries in the Americas: Mexico and the United States.
- Highest consumption in the Americas: North America.



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3,4-metilen dioxi-methamphetamine - MDMA

- Known in the market as "Ecstasy."
- Its use was popularized in long-term ("raves") or electronic dance parties since the late 1980s.
- Ecstasy is currently a drug used at any event.
- It is a very adulterated drug (methamphetamine, caffeine, lidocaine, cocaine, NPS, etc.).
- In high concentration of MDMA it is a highly stimulating drug, entactogenic and hallucinogenic.
- The sale of adulterated ecstasy is responsible for a large number of poisonings and deaths.



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KETAMINE

- Ketamine is a dissociative anesthetic agent, which is mainly used in veterinary practice.
- It is a comparatively low-cost anesthetic, therefore widely used in developing economies.
- As a medicine, it is not subject to international control, but it is controlled by some countries.
- Outside of its pharmaceutical use, for its hallucinogenic effects, ketamine is often sold as "ecstasy" in the illicit markets of ETA.
- Street names include 'K', 'K special', 'kit kat', 'tac', 'tic', 'cat valium', 'cat tranquilizer', 'vitamin K', among others.
- In high doses, ketamine can cause states similar to sleep and hallucinations; and in even higher doses, ketamine can cause delirium and amnesia.
- The non-medical use of ketamine includes it in one of the NPS categories.

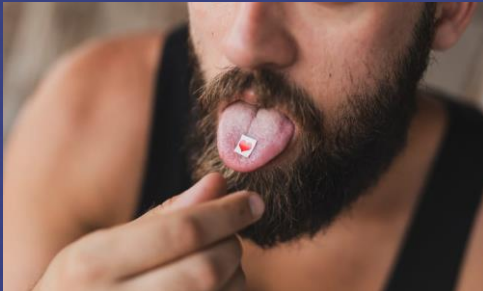


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LSD

- Lysergide (Lysergic acid diethylamide - LSD) is a semi-synthetic hallucinogen and is one of the most potent drugs known.
- Recreational use became popular between 1960 and 1980.
- LSD is under international control, but in several Latin American countries some phenylethylamines, most of them substances that are not under control, are being sold as LSD.
- Common forms of LSD doses in the streets are "blotting paper" or "square paper"
- LSD is less commonly seen as small tablets ('microdots') that are 2-3 mm in diameter, as thin jelly squares ("window panels") or in capsules.



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CONTROLLED PRESCRIPTION DRUGS - CPD



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FENTANYL

- **Fentanyl**: it was first synthesized in 1959. It was brought under international control in 1964.
- It is the most potent opioid available for medical use in humans, with a potency about 100 times greater than morphine.
- **Carfentanil**: it is estimated to be about 10,000 times more potent than morphine. It is intended only for veterinary purposes in large animals. Medical use in humans is not approved. It was first synthesized in 1974 and remains the most powerful opioid commercially available in the world.
- The non-medical use of fentanyl and its analogues can lead to serious health consequences. Tolerance and dependence develop very fast and can reach extreme levels.
- Each episode of non-medical use carries a high risk of overdose and death from respiratory depression, a common side effect of opioids.



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Fentanyl and its analogues

- In the United States* deaths from synthetic opioids increased 13 times (1300%) in a decade, from 2,213 in 2007 to 28,466 in 2017.
- While the category of synthetic opioids include other substances such as methadone and tramadol, fentanyl largely dominates the category.
- In the United States, since 2009 more people die each year from drug poisoning, than as a result of vehicle crashes or acts of violence, almost quadrupling from 18,848 deaths in 1999 to 70,237 in 2017.
- In Canada, during the 2009-2014 sexennial there were at least 655 deaths in which it was determined that fentanyl was the cause, or one of the causes, that contributed to those deaths.



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Drug overdose deaths in Canada, EU and the United States, 2017

Country	Drug-Induced Deaths	Deaths with Opioids present (%)	Mean age at death	Overdose death rate per 100,000
CANADA	3987	72		10.9
EUROPEAN UNION	9138	78	39	6.2
UNITES STATES	70237	71		21.7

Sources: USA: Hedegaard H, Miniño AM, Warner M. Drug overdose deaths in the United States, 1999–2017. NCHS Data Brief, no 329. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018.

EMCDDA: http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/data/stats2018/drd_en

CANADA: Special Advisory Committee on the Epidemic of Opioid Overdoses. National report: Apparent opioid-related deaths in Canada (January 2016 to December 2017) Web-based Report. Ottawa: Public Health Agency of Canada; June 2018.

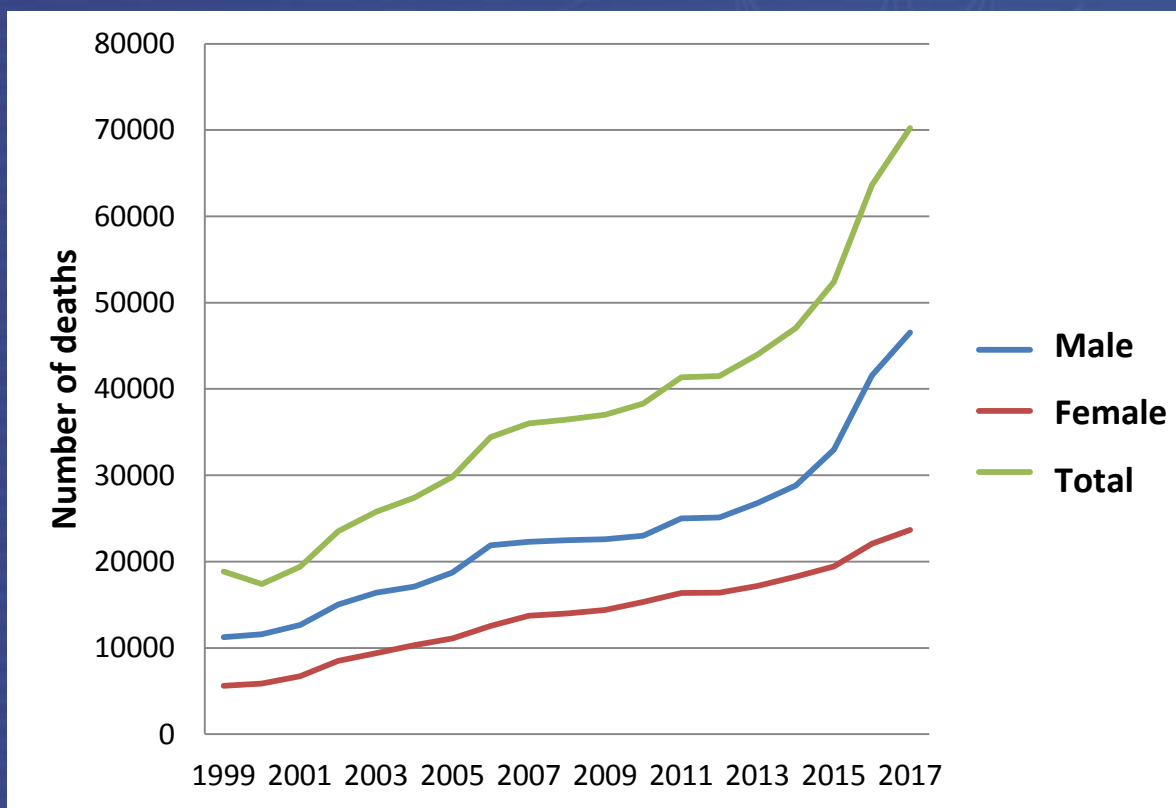


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Drug Overdose Deaths in the United States by Sex, 1999–2017

	Male	Female	Total
1999	11258	5591	18848
2000	11563	5852	17415
2001	12658	6736	19394
2002	15028	8490	23518
2003	16399	9386	25785
2004	17120	10304	27424
2005	18724	11089	29813
2006	21893	12532	34425
2007	22298	13712	36010
2008	22468	13982	36450
2009	22593	14411	37004
2010	23006	15323	38329
2011	24988	16352	41340
2012	25112	16390	41502
2013	26799	17183	43982
2014	28812	18243	47055
2015	32957	19447	52404
2016	41558	22074	63632
2017	46552	23685	70237



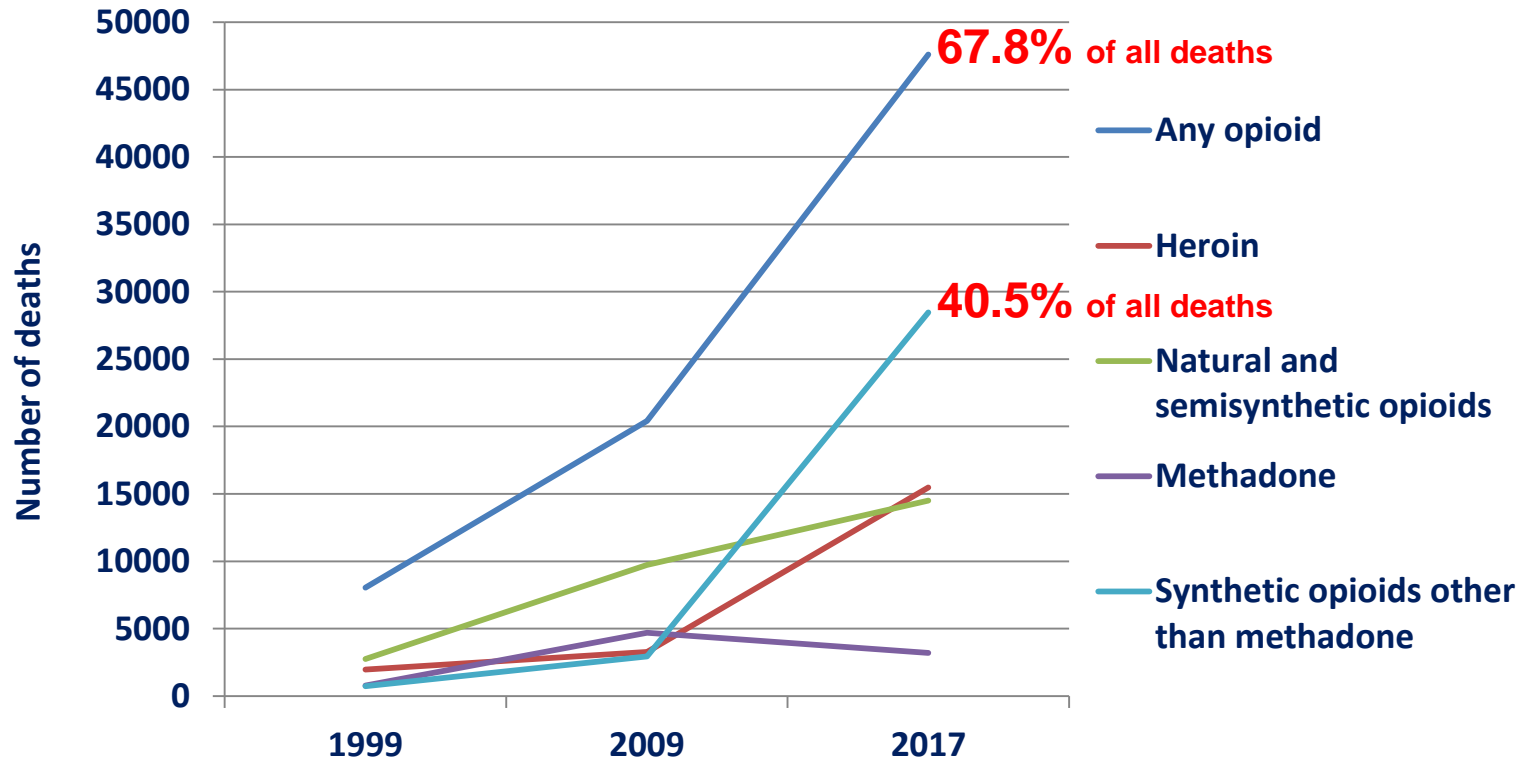
NOTES: Deaths are classified using the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision. Drug-poisoning (overdose) deaths are identified using underlying cause-of-death codes X40–X44, X60 X64, X85, and Y10–Y14.



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Opioids Overdose Deaths in the United States, 1999 - 2009 - 2017



	Any opioid	Heroin	Natural and semisynthetic opioids	Methadone	Synthetic opioids other than methadone
1999	8050	1960	2749	784	730
2009	20422	3278	9735	4696	2946
2017	47600	15482	14495	3194	28466

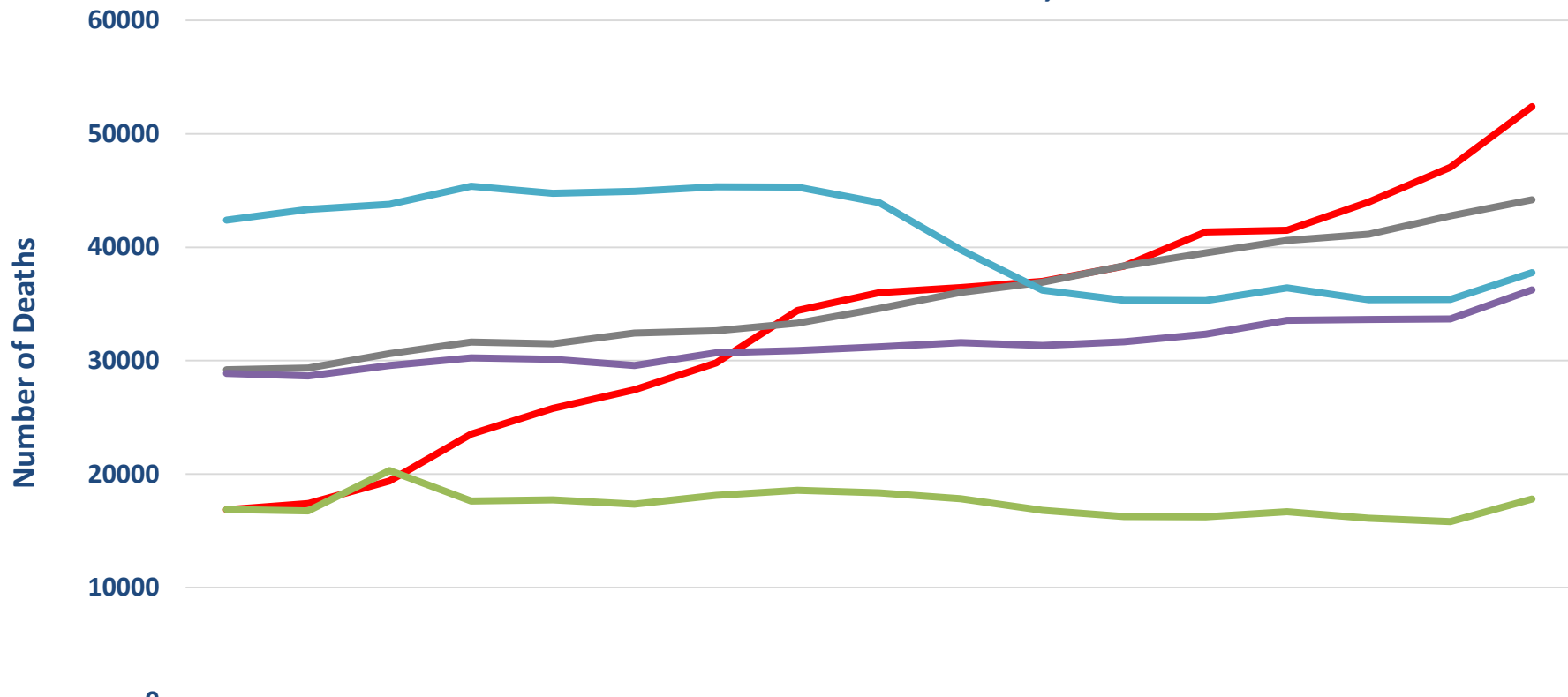


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Drug poisoning deaths compared to other causes of death in the United States

Number of deaths by Drug Poisoning, Suicide, Homicide, Firearms, and Motor Vehicle Crashes in the United States, 1999-2015



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Drug Poisoning	16849	17415	19394	23518	25785	27424	29813	34425	36010	36450	37004	38329	41340	41502	43982	47055	52404
Suicide	29199	29350	30622	31655	31484	32439	32637	33300	34598	36035	36909	38364	39518	40600	41149	42773	44193
Homicide	16889	16765	20308	17638	17732	17357	18124	18573	18361	17826	16799	16259	16238	16688	16121	15809	17793
Firearms	28874	28663	29573	30242	30136	29569	30694	30896	31224	31593	31347	31672	32351	33563	33636	33674	36252
MV Crashes	42401	43354	43788	45380	44757	44933	45343	45316	43945	39790	36216	35332	35303	36415	35369	35398	37757

*Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

The Opioids Epidemic Impacts:

Families:

- Increase in overdose deaths.
- Increase in individuals living with opioid use disorder.
- Increase in babies exposed to opioids during pregnancy (born with neonatal abstinence syndrome).
- Increase in children entering foster care.
- Greater risk for outbreaks of HIV and Hepatitis C among injection drug users.

And the economy:

- \$78.5 billion - Cost of prescription opioid dependence, abuse, and overdose in the United States in 2013.
- 25% - Percentage of worker's compensation prescription drug claims that were for opioids in 2011.

Opioids

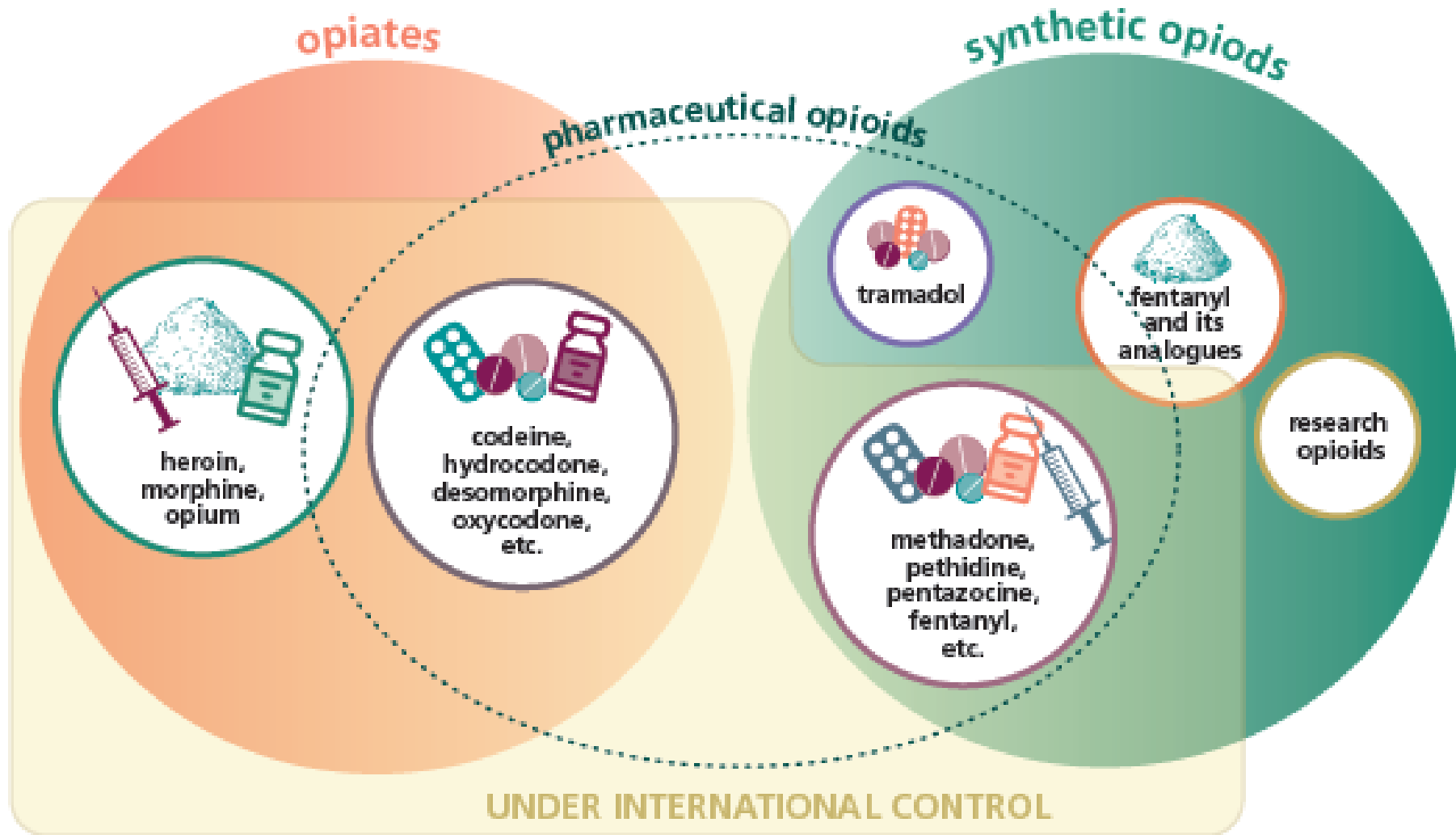
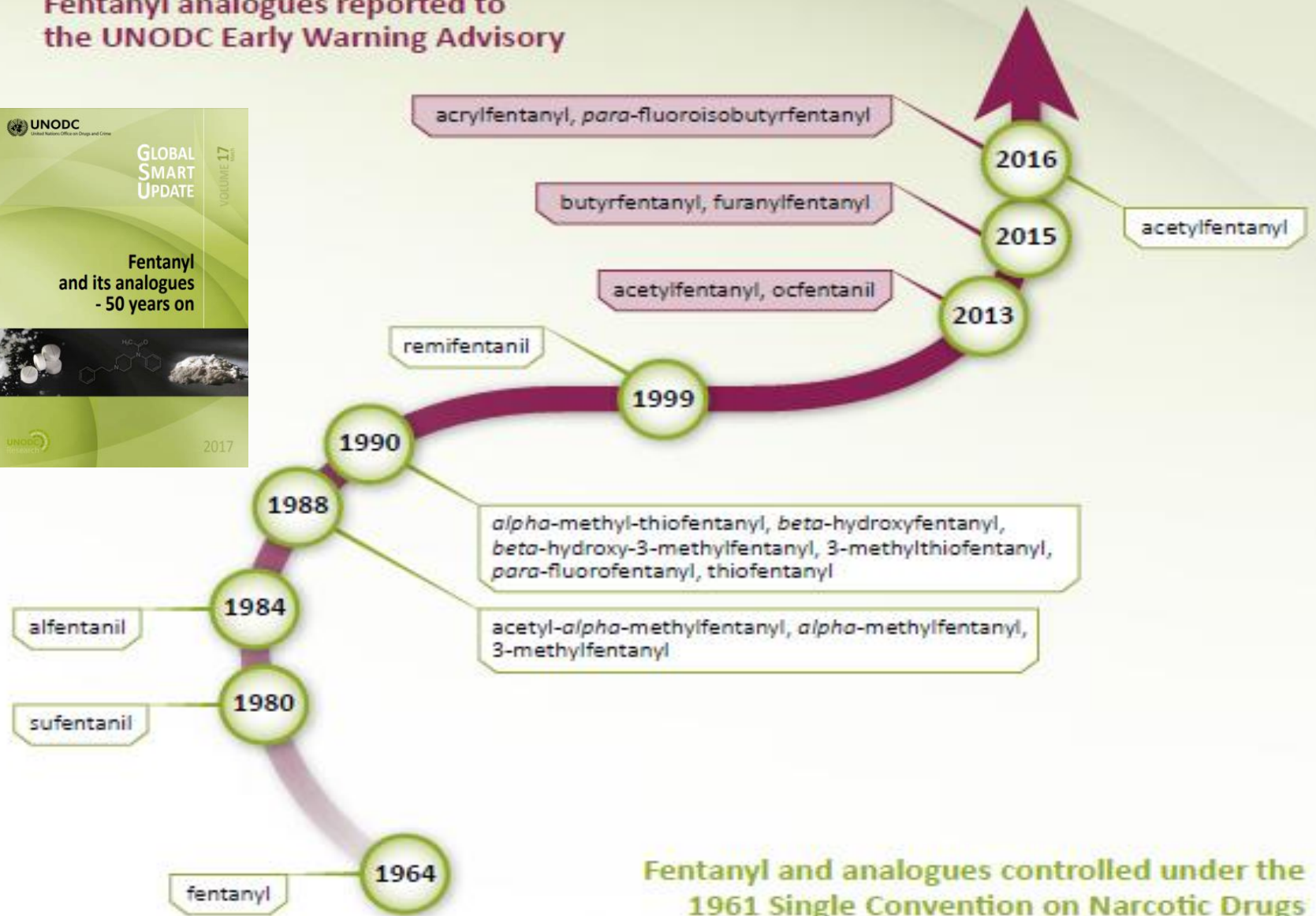
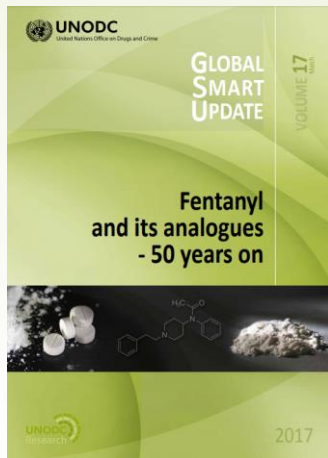


Figure 1: International control of fentanyl and its analogues, 1964-2016

Fentanyl analogues reported to the UNODC Early Warning Advisory



Fentanyl and analogues controlled under the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs

Reports of opioid consumption in Latin America

- Colombia, Ecuador and Mexico have recently reported opioid use, mainly heroin.
- There is no evidence that this use is on synthetic opioids, but there is also no research to determine if this is so.
- The 2019 World Drug Report accounts for a significant increase on Non-medical use of pharmaceutical opioids in Chile.

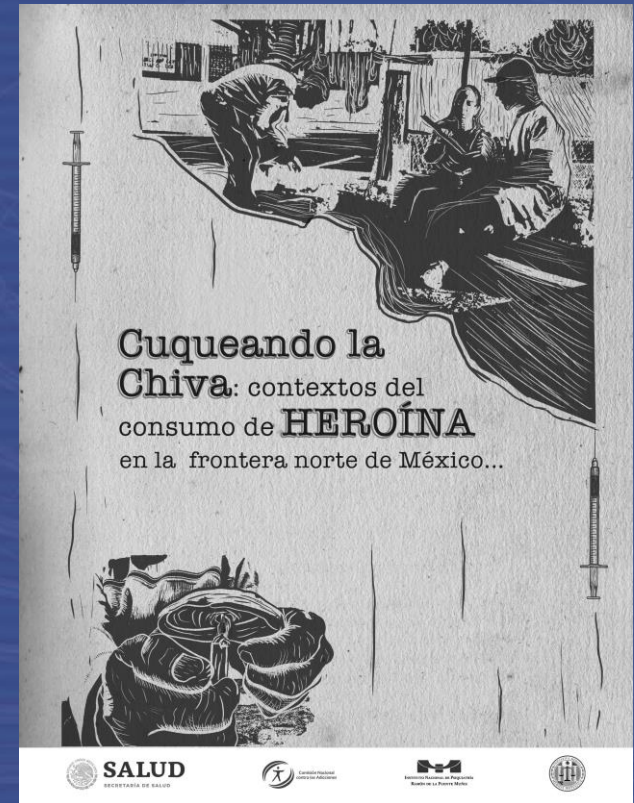
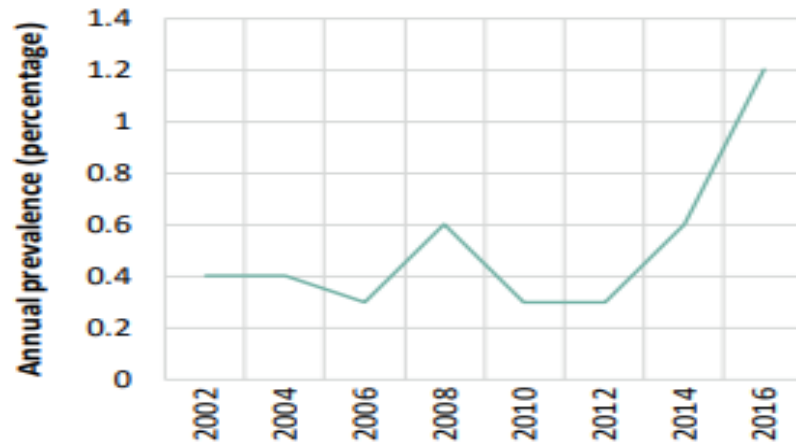


FIG. 3 Non-medical use of pharmaceutical opioids, Chile, 2002–2016



Source: Chile, Ministry of the Interior and Public Security. Twelfth national study of drug use among the public of Chile, 2016 (*Décimo Segundo Estudio Nacional de Drogas en Población General de Chile*).



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BENZODIAZEPINES

- Benzodiazepines are among the most used tranquilizers CPDs in the Americas.
- They correspond to a group of medications used to treat problems such as anxiety, insomnia and seizures.
- Chronic consumption of benzodiazepines can lead to tolerance and addiction.
- In the United States, the non-medical use of benzodiazepines combined with prescription opioids is behind numerous overdose deaths.
- Based on information from different EWSs, most of the benzodiazepines distributed in the illicit drug market have deviated from the legitimate drug trade.

Non-medical use of tranquilizers (benzodiazepines)



ranked as 1 of the top 3
commonly used substances
by 40 countries



higher among
women

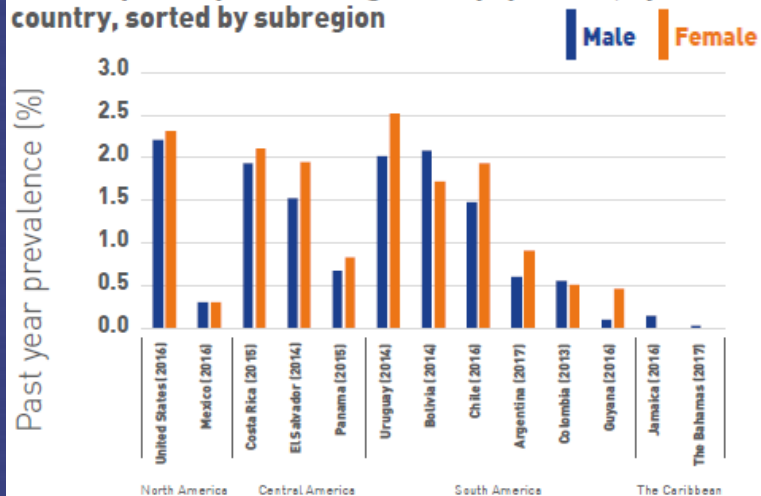


main substance within
polydrug use patterns,
especially among opioid
users

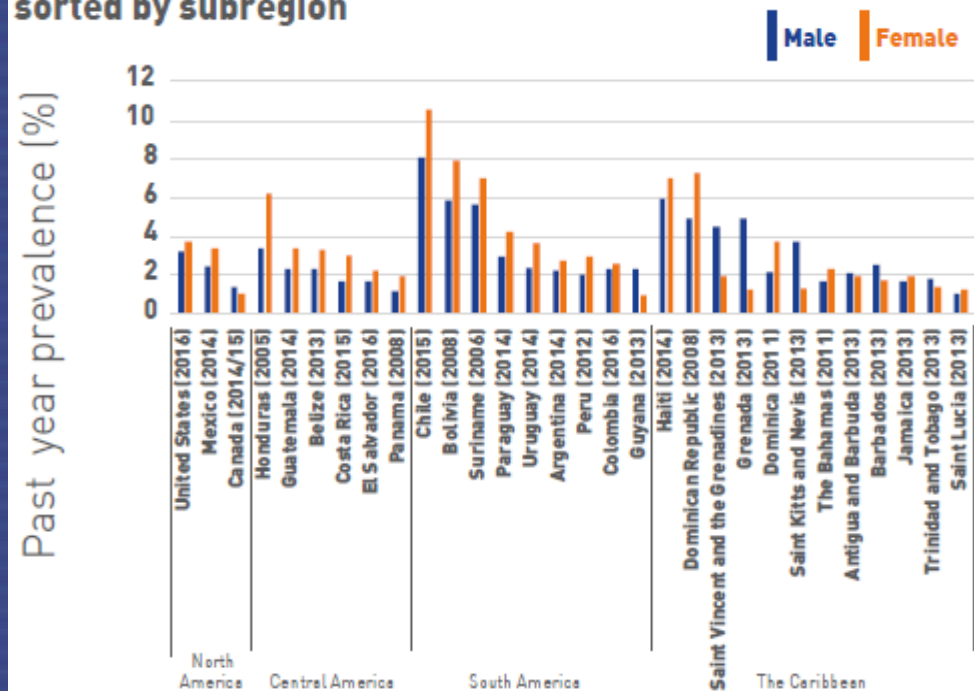
Fuente: UNODC WDR 2019

Benzodiazepine use in countries of the Americas, by sex

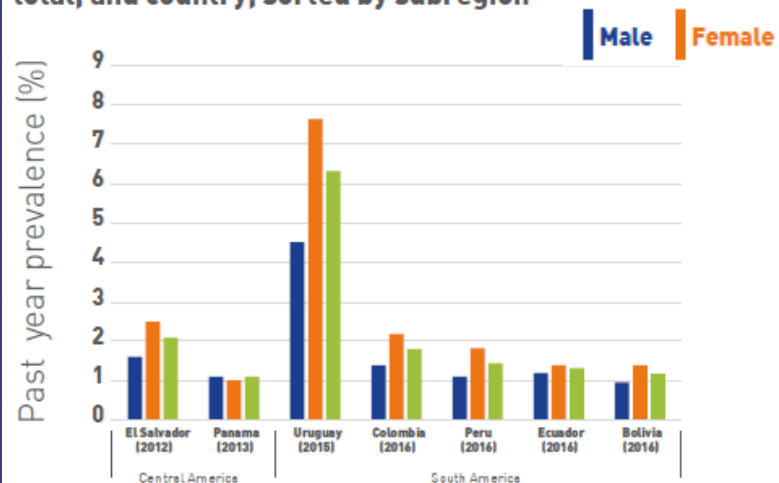
Past year prevalence of the use of tranquilizers without a medical prescription in the general population, by sex and country, sorted by subregion



Past year prevalence of the use of tranquilizers among secondary school students, by sex and by country, sorted by subregion



Past year prevalence of the use of tranquilizers without a medical prescription among university students by sex, total, and country, sorted by subregion



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SALE OF DRUGS THROUGH THE DARK NETWORK – DARKNET



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- Cannabis (200+)
- Concentrate (20+)
- Hash (50+)
- Seed (1)
- Weed (200+)
- Dissociatives (20+)
- Ecstasy (100+)
- MDMA (100+)
- Methylone (14)
- Opioids (20+)
- Prescription (20+)
- Enzans (20+)
- Opiates (20+)
- Stimulants (2)
- Psychedelic (100+)
- 2C (13)
- DMT (7)
- LSD (20+)
- Mushrooms (2)
- Others (20+)
- Stimulants (100+)
- Amphetamine (50+)
- Cocaine (50+)
- Meth (8)
- Steroids (14)
- Injectable (8)
- Oral (4)
- Other (1)
- Tab (1)
- Tobacco (20+)
- Other (100+)
- Counterfeits (11)
- Digital (100+)
- Goods (17)
- Currency (7)

Sort by: Default

Sort

1 2 3 4 5 6 >

Only show domestic products



[10g MDMA 87% Purity - Qua](#)
 £148.51 for 10g (€15/g) **MDMA**
 By [haizenberg](#) (77) ★



[Sithomson-speed Paste 100](#)
 £329.1 for 100g (€3.29/g) **Amphetam**
 By [huntersthompson](#) (42) ★



[100g Pure Crystal A-pyn](#)
 £742.55 for 100g (€7/g) **Amphetam**
 By [drzheng](#) (9) ★



[Australian Dollars +high](#)
 £445.53 for 1 (€446/each) **Currency**
 By [nfermet](#) (0) ★



[5g MDMA 87% Purity - Qua](#)
 £77.23 for 5g (€15/g) **MDMA**
 By [haizenberg](#) (77) ★



[The Dream Drugstore - Chem](#)
 £1.19 for 1 (€1.19/each) **Digital**
 By [The Black Hand](#) (28) ★



[900x Combo Blotters! 25b](#)
 £178.21 for 900 (€0.2/each) **Others**
 By [footstool blue...](#) (0) ★



[Fooling The Bladder - 201s](#)
 £1.19 for 1 (€1.19/each) **Digital**
 By [The Black Hand](#) (28) ★



[500 Pills Xanax 1 Mg](#)
 £193.06 for 500 (€0.39/each) **Prescrip**
 By [Meds 2 Buy](#) (1) ★



[Organic Pineapple \(1 Oz\)](#)
 £54.18 for 113.4g (€4.89/g) **Weed**
 By [TurtleTime](#) (75) ★



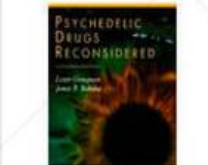
[250 X Gold Bars - 199 9+](#)
 £522.75 for 250 (€2.09/each) **MDMA**
 By [DutchMasters](#) (100+) ★



[225x 25c Nhome 1 200ug B](#)
 £68.31 for 225 (€0.3/each) **Psychede**
 By [Tappy Reag](#) (0) ★



[High Potency Crumble Wax](#)
 £20.79 for 0.5g (€42/g) **Hash**
 By [TurtleTime](#) (75) ★



[Psychedelic Drugs Reconsidered](#)
 £1.19 for 1 (€1.19/each) **Digital**
 By [The Black Hand](#) (28) ★



[Ketamine - Dreams And Real](#)
 £1.19 for 1 (€1.19/each) **Digital**
 By [The Black Hand](#) (28) ★



[1 Sample Subutex 8mg No](#)
 £10.1 for 1 (€1.19/each) **Prescrip**
 By [redpoison1](#) (3) ★



[150 Pills Xanax 1 Mg](#)
 £86.14 for 150 (€0.57/each) **Prescrip**
 By [Meds 2 Buy](#) (1) ★



[3 Grams White Widow](#)
 £29.11 for 3g (€10/g) **Weed**
 By [YOUR O.C. QUEEN](#) (5) ★



[100 Pills Rivotril 2 Mg](#)
 £68.31 for 100 (€0.68/each) **Prescrip**
 By [Meds 2 Buy](#) (1) ★



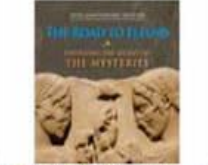
[10g Pure Speed Paste 72%+](#)
 £29.7 for 10g (€2.97/g) **Amphetam**
 By [snapback shop](#) (100+) ★



[Kent Cheap Cigarettes To](#)
 £23.17 for 1 (€23/each) **Tobacco**
 By [ShopAgent](#) (0) ★



[Bulk Listing 150g Swazi G](#)
 £207.91 for 150g (€1.39/g) **Weed**
 By [theblossom's T...](#) (4) ★



[The Road To Eleusis - Unve](#)
 £1.19 for 1 (€1.19/each) **Digital**
 By [The Black Hand](#) (28) ★



[100 Subutex 8mg No Fuckin](#)
 £712.85 for 100 (€7/each) **Prescrip**
 By [redpoison1](#) (3) ★



[50 Pills Restonil 30 Mg](#)
 £50.49 for 50 (€1.01/each) **Prescrip**
 By [Meds 2 Buy](#) (1) ★



[Organic Pineapple \(5 Lb\)](#)
 £7758.5 for 2267.96g (€3.42/g) **Weed**
 By [TurtleTime](#) (75) ★



[Cocaine Handbook - An Esse](#)
 £1.19 for 1 (€1.19/each) **Digital**
 By [The Black Hand](#) (28) ★



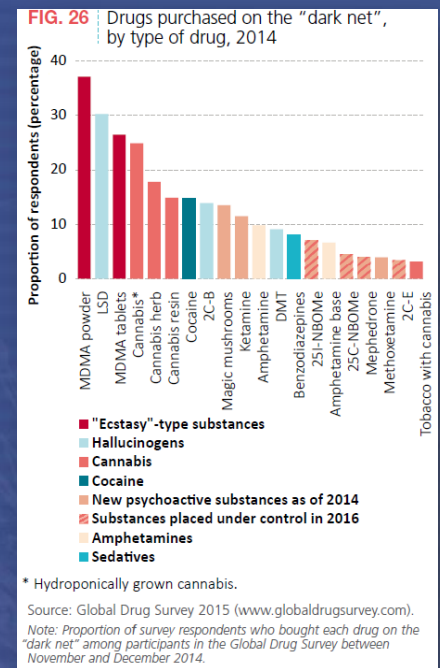
[7x Oxycontin 10 Mg - The](#)
 £38.61 for 7 (€6/each) **Opiates**
 By [theOCGuy - Oxy...](#) (56) ★

BTC Rate
 USD \$596.53
 EUR €444.17
 GBP £354.36

Synthetic drugs: Easy to produce, transport, send (Courier), camouflage and sell - Buy/sell drugs through the darknet

Buying drugs over the dark web

- The dark web includes content that is circulating over encrypted nets or darknets; it makes use of the World Wide Web, but requires special programs or access authorization.
- The purchase of drugs over the Internet, in particular over the “dark web”, may have increased during the last years.
- As the “dark web” cannot be accessed through the typical search on the web, buyers and sellers get access through The Onion Router (**TOR**), for securely hidden identities.
- Products are usually paid with **bitcoins** or other crypto-currency, and often delivered via postal services.



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Buying drugs over the dark web

- Different operations led by EUROPOL have achieved the complete or partial closure of some important nets.
- Nevertheless, when one market closes, the next most trusted one tends to absorb the most part of the displaced business.
- In the same way, 30% of people who acquired drugs via the “dark web” reported the use of a wider range of drugs before purchasing over this net.

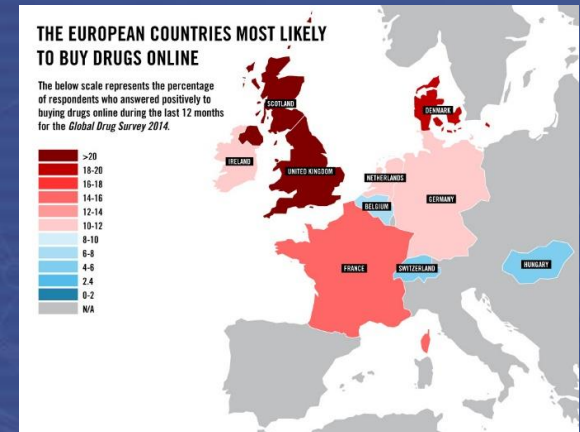
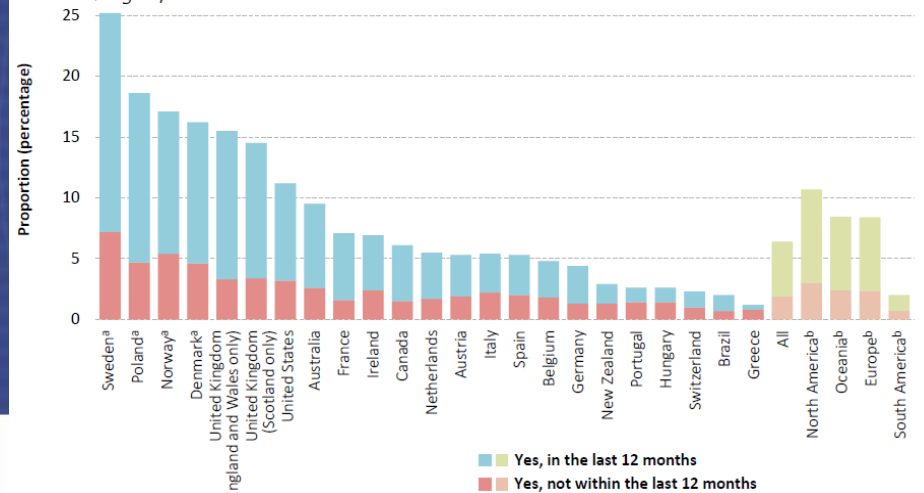


FIG. 25 Proportion of survey respondents who had purchased drugs on the “dark net”, by country and region, 2014



Source: Global Drug Survey 2015 (www.globaldrugsurvey.com).

Note: The figure shows the proportion of people participating in the Global Drug Survey who bought drugs via the “dark net” between November and December 2014. ^a Based on the replies of fewer than 600 respondents. ^b Regional results show the national (and subnational) results weighted by population.

NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES - NPS

- *General aspects and the scope of the problem*



PUBLIC HEARING
Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council
**New Psychoactive
Substances**

November 2013 | JDE 51 | 9.30 a.m. - 1 p.m.
Jacques Delors Building | 99, rue Belliard | 1040 Brussels


Economic and Social Committee



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What are the New Psychoactive Substances?

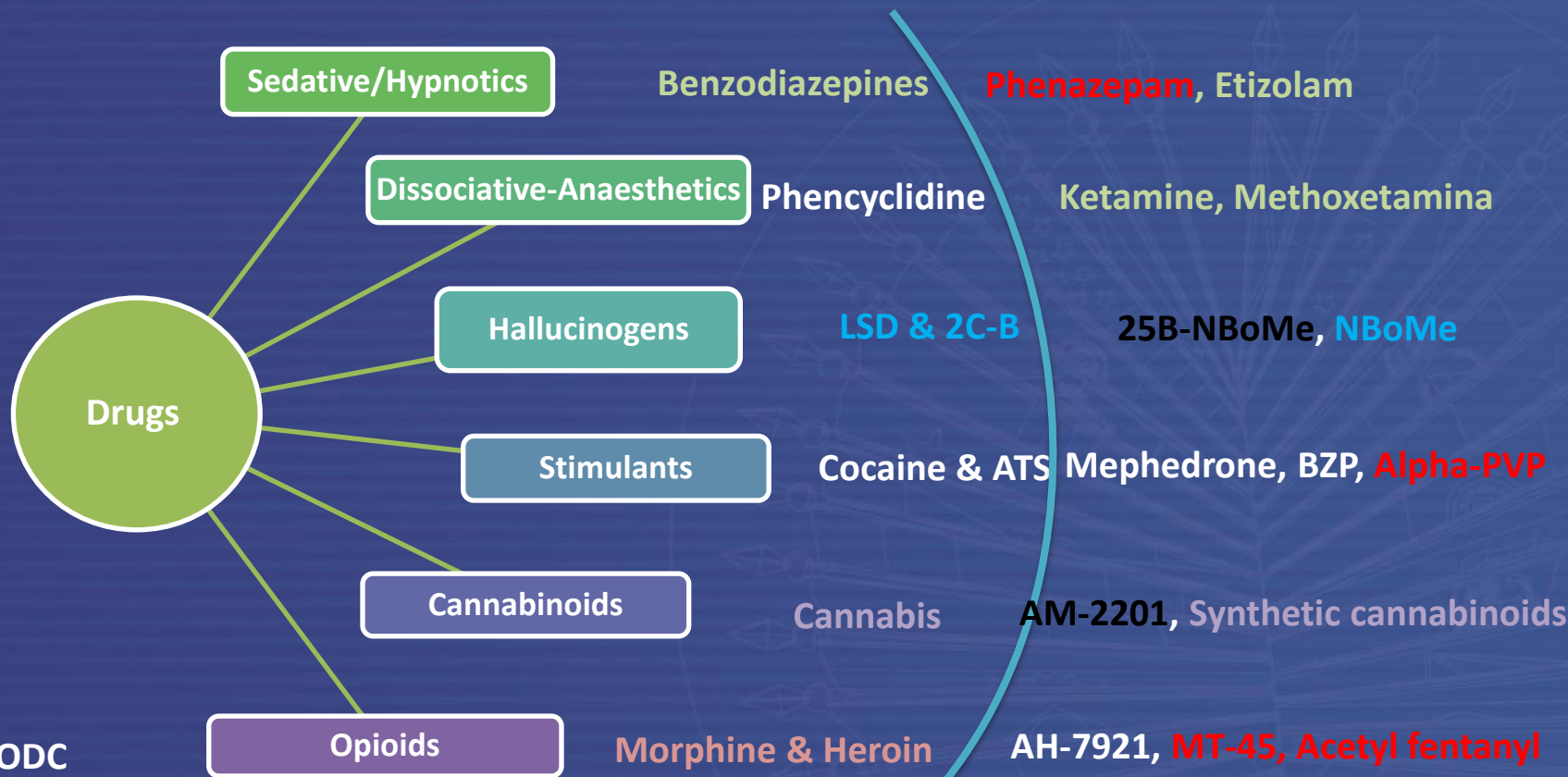
- They are not controlled under any International Convention on drugs
- Available just recently
- Linked to serious health risks
- Mirror the effects of traditional drugs.



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NPS categories, according to their effects



Source: UNODC



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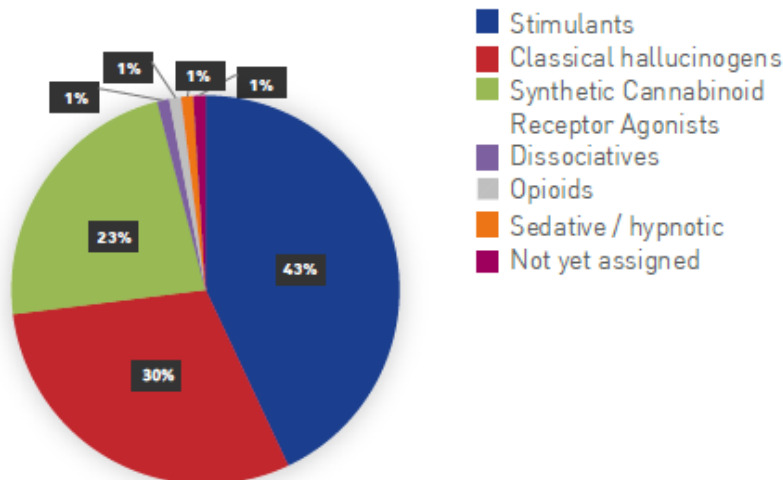
*Substances in black are already under control, and substances in red have been recommended to international control by the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence

NPS – Classification by effect group (7) and by chemical composition (9).



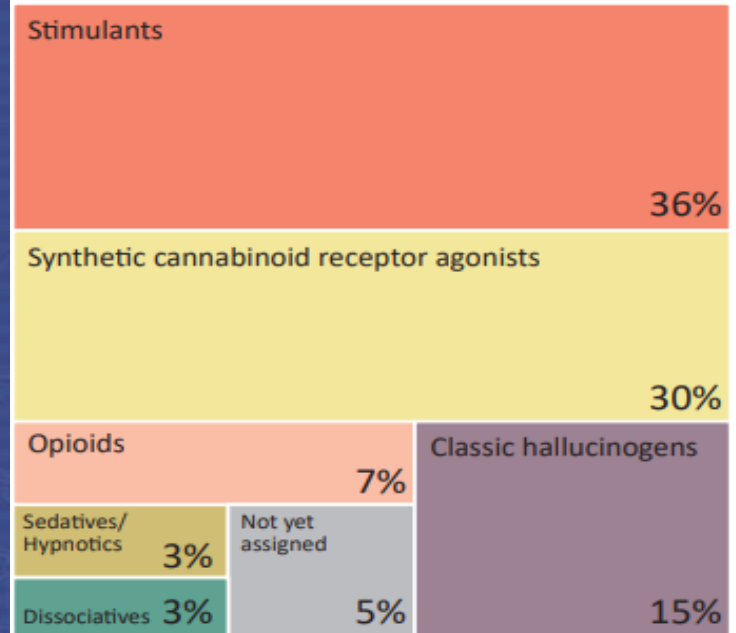
Source: UNODC EWA on NPS

NPS reported in South America, by pharmacological effect



Source: UNODC

FIG. 28 Proportion of identified synthetic new psychoactive substances by effect group, as of December 2018 (N = 868)



Source: UNODC early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances.

Note: The total number of NPS amounted to 892 substances, including 868 synthetic NPS. The analysis of the pharmacological effects comprises NPS registered up to December 2018 (868 substances). Plant-based substances were excluded from the analysis as they usually contain a large number of different substances, some of which may not have been known and whose effects and interactions are not fully understood.

Fuente: UNODC WDR 2019



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CHAPTER 8 NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES (NPS)

INTRODUCTION

The illicit drug market has been characterized by the emergence of a great variety of new substances that often contain chemical and/or pharmacological properties similar to those under international control. In an effort to promote the use of a common terminology to identify these drugs, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) calls these new psychoactive substances, or NPS, which it defines as, “substances of abuse, either in a pure form or a preparation, that are not controlled by the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs or the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances,” but which may pose a public health threat.⁷² The term “new” does not necessarily refer to new drugs – several NPS were first synthesized 60 years ago – but to substances of recent emergence that are not included in either of the above-mentioned conventions.

NPS tend to be classified in terms of structural or pharmacological similarity; however, it is important to keep in mind that similar chemical structure does not always translate into a similar pharmacological effect. Likewise, NPS with different chemical structures can also produce the similar or vastly different pharmacological effects and produce different toxicological effects on the user.⁷³

One of the main characteristics of the NPS market is the emergence of a large number of new substances from different chemical groups. Marketed in different ways and shapes, the NPS often surge rapidly and disappear in the same manner, while others are used regularly by small groups of consumers.

Novel, adulterated, and counterfeit substances further complicate the NPS market. For example, chemical analyses of drug samples in Colombia show that substances reported as isomerix acid dimethylamide (ISD) are actually a type of NPS from the phenethylamine class called MBzMe.⁷⁴ Cannabis can easily be tainted with, or replaced with synthetic cannabinoids, while traditional drugs like cocaine are also easily adulterated with toxic substances. There is also frequent cross-over between NPS and CPD (see Chapter 7). In North America, opioids and benzodiazepines are often adulterated with fentanyl or NPS, with harmful results. Often, users are unaware that they are using a counterfeit or adulterated drug resulting in toxic reactions, overdoses, and deaths. To that end, the creation of drug early warning systems (EWS), specifically to detect new psychoactive substances, is one of the most effective tools available to address the surge of NPS.

Most OAS member states either do not have data on NPS or have not reported on them. Therefore, the information for this chapter was obtained by means of a bibliographic review of reports on the findings of national drugs surveys in different countries, online publications by official government agencies and international organizations, the UNODC Early Warning Advisory on NPS, and other sources.

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8.2 NPS in South America

In early 2011, CICAD and UNODC initiated a collaborative effort to monitor synthetic drugs in Latin America through the Global SMART Programme. This collaboration later included NPS. This resulted in the first findings on the presence of NPS in South America and the first early warning systems were established for ongoing drug surveillance.

While the timing and patterns of emerging substances are different in Latin America than in North America or Europe, a variety of NPS have been reported in South America. The appearance of NPS escalated between 2013 and 2016, and more than 60 different substances were reported in 2016 alone. One feature of NPS in the subregion is the particularly large number of substances with stimulant or hallucinogenic effects. Both groups are considerably larger than the group of synthetic cannabinoids. As of August 2017, a total of 130 different NPS had been reported in South America, based on data from seven countries (Graph 8.3).⁷⁵

Graph 8.3 NPS reported in South America, by pharmacological effect

Pharmacological Effect	Percentage
Stimulants	43%
Classical hallucinogens	30%
Synthetic Cannabinoid Receptor Agonists	23%
Dissociatives	1%
Opioids	1%
Sedative/hypnotic	1%
Not yet assigned	1%

Source: UNODC

75 2017 Global Synthetic Drugs Assessment: Amphetamine-type Stimulants and New Psychoactive Substances, Op. cit.

271

Monitoring the new psychoactive substances and controlled prescription drugs in the Americas



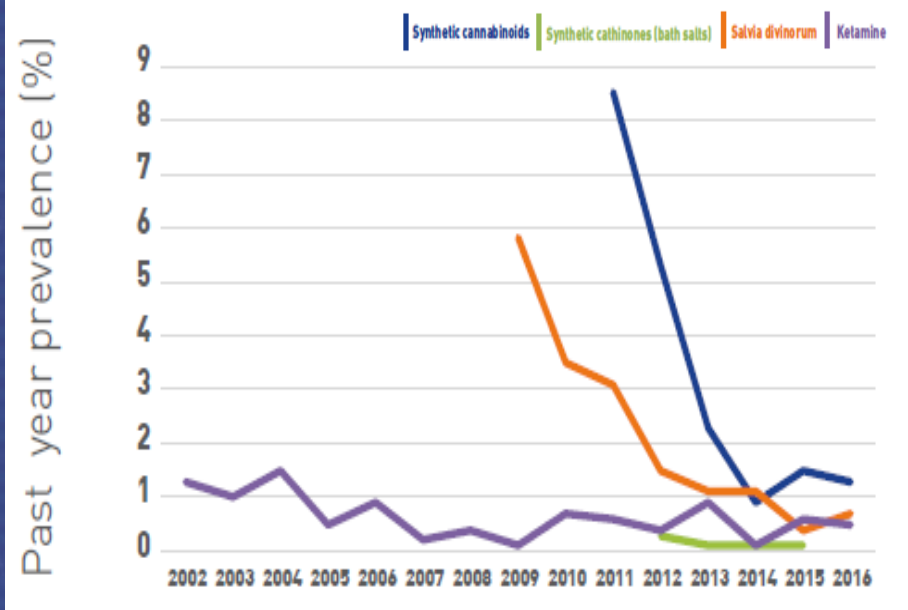
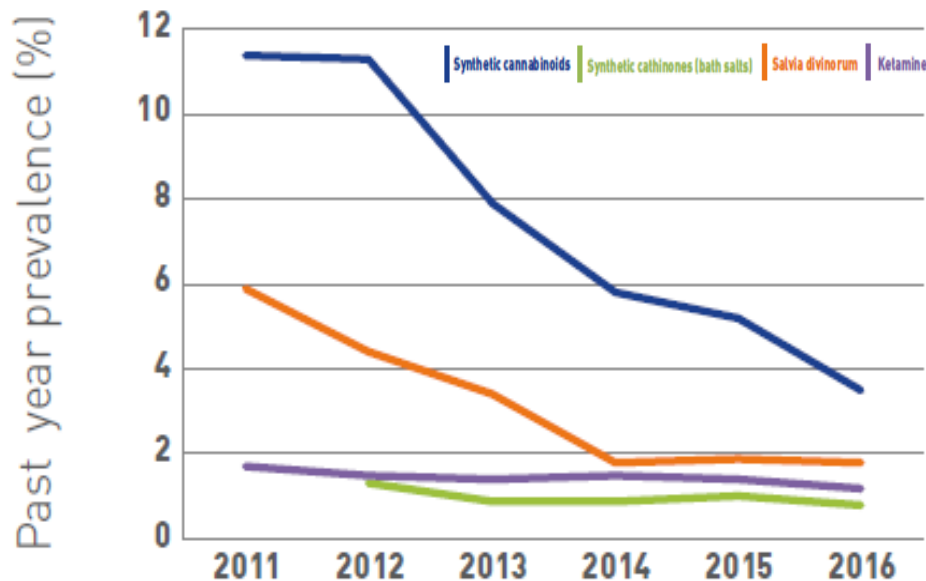
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New psychoactive substances: United States

Past year prevalence of NPS use among secondary school students from 12th grade in the United States, 2011-2016

Past year prevalence of NPS use among university students in the United States, 2002-2016



OEA | CICAD



NPS arrival to Latin America

- Seizure cases
- Death cases



Los resultados de los exámenes forenses practicados a las víctimas en Buenos Aires!



Las cinco víctimas de Time Warp murieron por "policonsumo"
Así lo determinó el informe toxicológico que se realizó en la Morgue Judicial
WWW.LANACION.COM.AR

Buenos Aires, Argentina. Autopsies on the victims determined the use of ecstasy, marijuana, cocaine, gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB), ketamine and lidocaine, among other drugs. Not every victim consumed the same drugs nor the same amounts.

Desbaratan laboratorio clandestino donde se preparaba psicotrópico 10 veces más tóxico que el LSD

Funcionaba en la población Nueva Aurora de Viña del Mar y era manejado por un hombre de 25 años.
29 de Julio de 2017 | 00:57 | Email

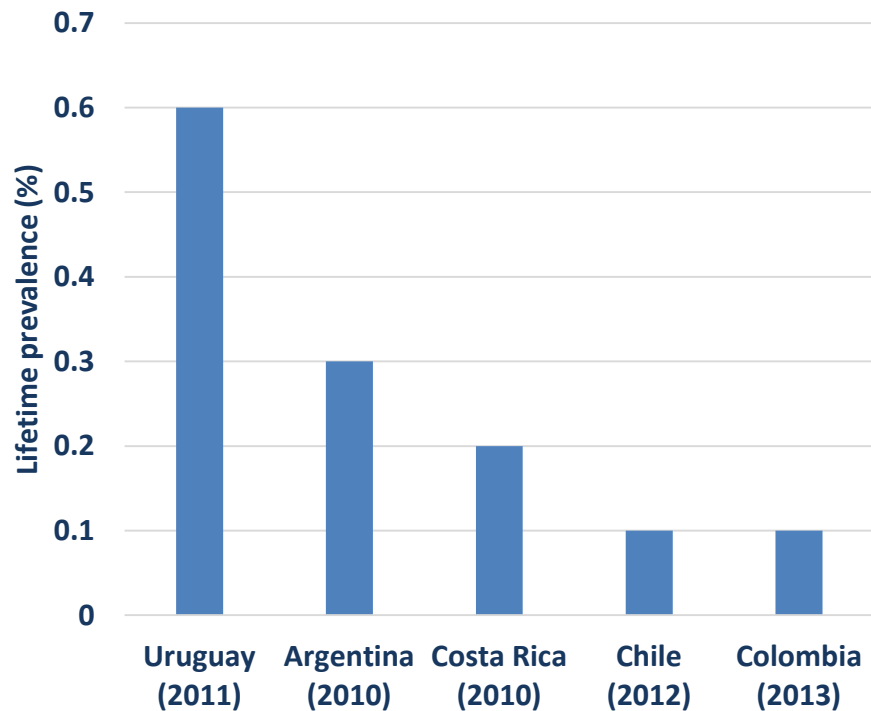


La droga estaba empaquetada en pequeñas estamptillas.

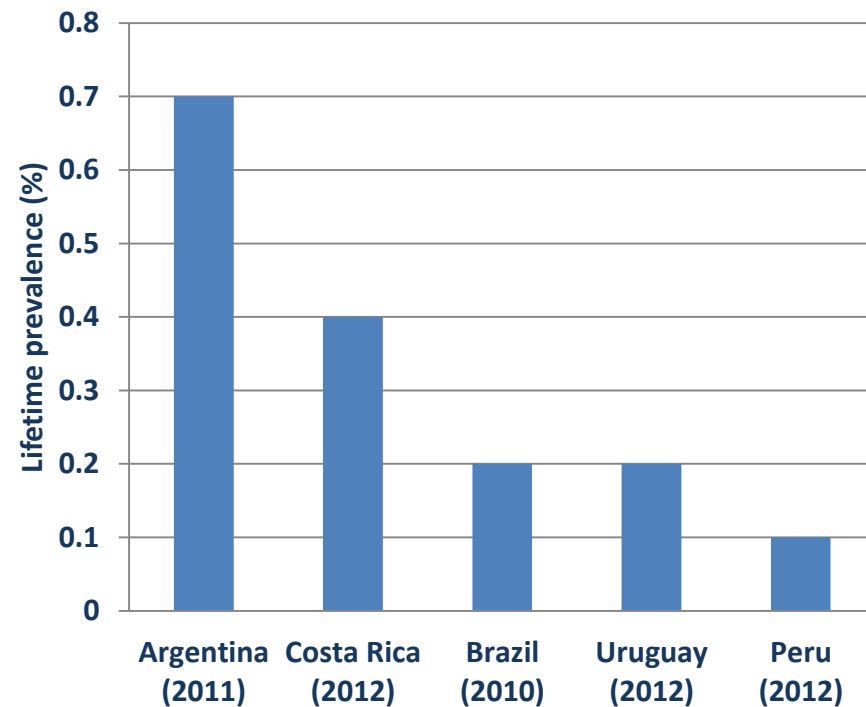
SANTIAGO - Casi 1.500 dosis del potente psicotrópico conocido como 251-Nbome. fueron decomisadas en el alojamiento que investigadores del OSJ realizaron en una vivienda de la población de Nueva Aurora, en Viña del Mar. La droga estaba empaquetada en pequeñas estamptillas que iban a ser distribuidas en fiestas y encuentros de música electrónica de la zona.

New Psychoactive Substances: Latin America

Lifetime prevalence of ketamine use in general population of five Latin American countries



Lifetime prevalence of ketamine use in secondary school students of five Latin American countries

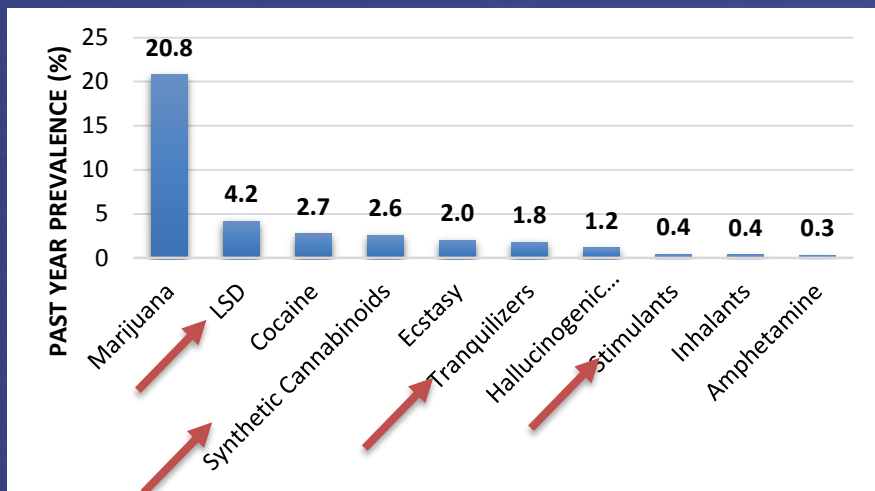


OEA | CICAD

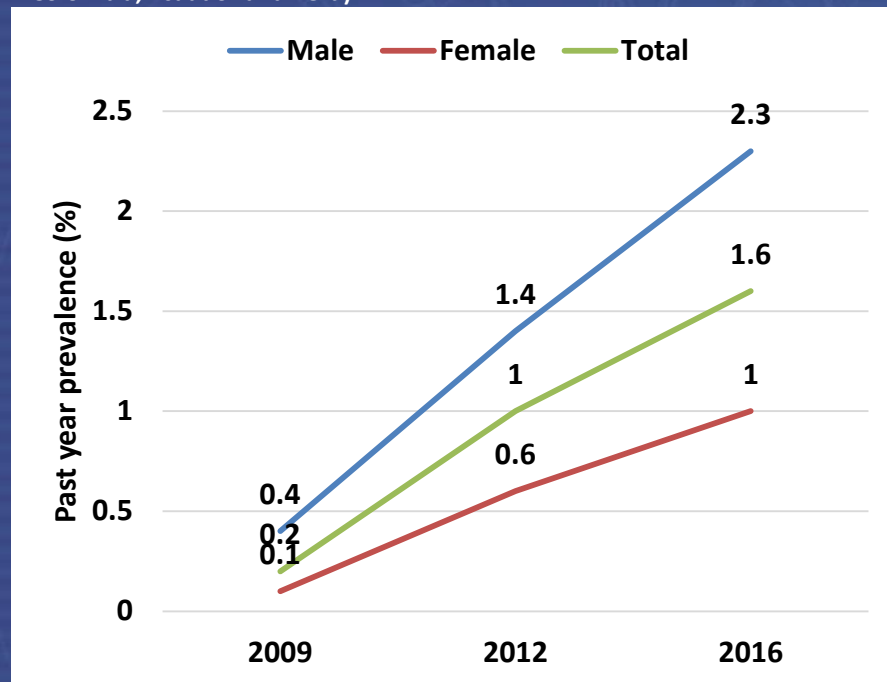


New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) and controlled prescription drugs (CPD) in University Students

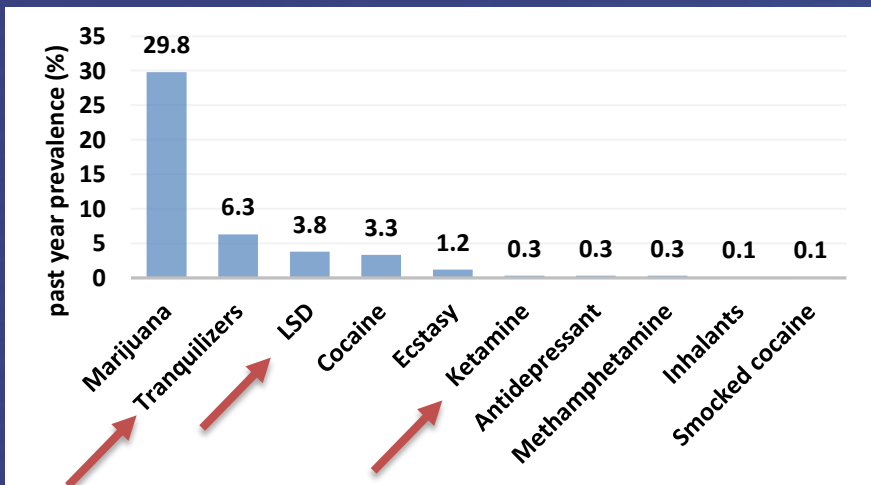
Past year prevalence of drug use in university students, Colombia, 2016



Past year prevalence of LSD use in Andean university students regionally, by sex and total, 2009, 2012 and 2016 (Andean university students at regional level includes Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru)



Past year prevalence of drug use in university students, Uruguay, 2015



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Early-warning system on new psychoactive substances

Operating guidelines

The screenshot shows the OEA website with the title "Sistema de Alerta Temprana de las Américas (SATA)". The page includes a navigation menu, a search bar, and a main content area with the following text:

Sistema de Alerta Temprana de las Américas (SATA)
SATA es un sistema para recopilar información sobre las amenazas emergentes de drogas en las Américas en coordinación con los observatorios nacionales de drogas en los Estados Miembros de la OEA.

Objetivo
Servir como centro de intercambio de información que recolecta y difunde información sobre las amenazas emergentes de drogas en las Américas y servir como referencia mundial para la identificación oportuna de temas emergentes relacionadas con las drogas.

Propósito de este sitio web
Difundir información pública y alertas disponibles a través de sistemas de alerta temprana en los Estados Miembros de la OEA.

Alertas sobre drogas en las Américas

The screenshot shows the UNODC Early Warning Advisory on New Psychoactive Substances website. The page features a navigation menu and a main content area with the following text:

**UNODC Early Warning Advisory
on New Psychoactive Substances**

NPS Substance Groups

- Amphetamines
- Ketamine & Phencyclidine-type substances
- Phenethylamines
- Piperazines
- Plant-based substances
- Synthetic cannabinoid
- Synthetic cathinones
- Synthetic cathinones
- Tryptamines
- Other substances

New psychoactive substances in Europe

An update from the EU Early Warning System
March 2015



NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES - NPS

Early Warning System - EWS

VIAJES SINTÉTICOS

Estudios sobre uso de drogas de síntesis en el Uruguay contemporáneo



SECRETARÍA NACIONAL DE DROGAS
Observatorio Uruguayo de Drogas

BOLETIN V
SAT Drogas



PROGRESS IN THE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

ARGENTINA - Argentine Drug Observatory



Nalbupina



2,5-dimetoxi-4-iodoanfetamina (DOI)



Ciclopentolato



251-NBOMe (2C-I-NBOMe)

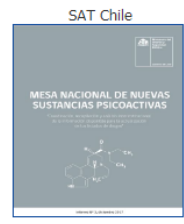


2,5-dimetoxi-4-etilfenetilamina (2C-E)

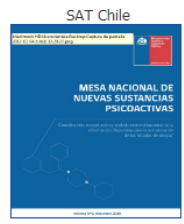


Lanzaperfume

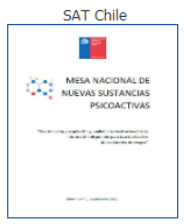
CHILE - National Service for the Prevention and Rehabilitation of Drug and Alcohol Use (SENDA)



Informe Mesa Nuevas Sustancias Psicoactivas-2017

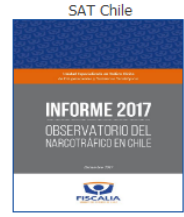


Informe Mesa Nueva Sustancias Psicoactivas-2016

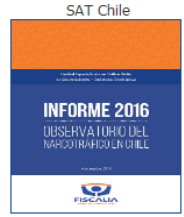


Primer Informe Mesa Nueva Sustancias Psicoactivas-2015

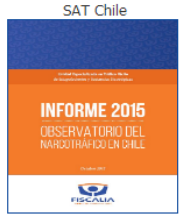
CHILE - Observatory on Drug Trafficking in Chile



Informe del observatorio del narcotráfico en Chile-2017



Informe del observatorio del narcotráfico en Chile-2016



Informe del observatorio del narcotráfico en Chile-2015

COLOMBIA - Colombian Drug Observatory



Reparación de los Benzofuranos: Circulación de 4-APB en Muestras en Bogotá



Nuevo Grupo de NPS: Aparición de Comprimidos con Contenido de 6-APB (Benzofuranos)



Detección de Nueva Catinona Sintética: Comprimidos en Forma de Hello Kitty con Contenido de Butilona



Aumenta la Variedad de Catinonas Sintéticas: Aparición de Dibutilona, Dimetilona y N-Etilpentilona en Drogas de Síntesis



Alto Riesgo por Consumo de Polidrogas: Las Mezclas de NPS y Otras Sustancias Presentes en el Mercado



2C-B Comercializado en Colombia es Falso

URUGUAY - Uruguayan Drug Observatory



Presencia de MDMA (éxtasis) en Forma de Cristales y Polvos en Uruguay



Presencia de Sellos de LSD Adulterados



Adulteración de Cocaína con Levamisol

Early Warning System for the Americas - SATA



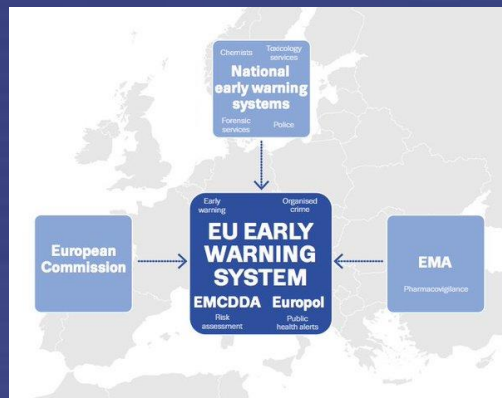
OEA | CICAD





Early Warning Systems: users and current needs

- International and regional organizations such as CICAD, WHO, UNODC, EMCDDA, INCB, among others, are the reference entities and global forums for discussion and decision making on trends, maps, terminology, effects, damages, etc. of NPS.
- National experts, politicians and decision makers should know the data of trend analysis, legal approaches, etc.
- Experts in prevention and treatment, and organizations in the field of public health must prepare for new health care delivery .
- Forensic experts for the analysis and chemical identification of the diverse range of NPS, analysis methodologies, scientific names, etc.



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Future challenges for the Early Warning Systems on NPS



- Guarantee a continuous flow of data on NPS from a broad range of sources (links to national and regional agencies).
- Gather information in a more systematic manner on risks and dangers (pharmacological and toxicological information).
- Support the inclusion of the scheduled NPS (under control) within the different international mechanisms of data gathering, such as ARQ.
- Satisfy demand coming from laboratories and law enforcement towards an improvement in their capacities for detection and identification of NPS.

The Families of New Psychoactive Substances
All the information you need on the changing world of new psychoactive substances and emerging trends

Empathogens
Increased empathy, sense of social connectivity, physical health, mental health, mood regulation

Hallucinogens
Alters how you perceive the world around you, including your body

Dissociatives
Alters perception of self and surroundings, can be used to induce anesthesia

Stimulants
Increases alertness, energy, focus, heart rate, blood pressure, breathing, physical health, mental health, mood regulation

Depressants
Affects your body's nervous system, slows down your brain, can be used to induce anesthesia, mood regulation

Cannabinoids
Affects your body's nervous system, slows down your brain, can be used to induce anesthesia, mood regulation

Opioids
Affects your body's nervous system, slows down your brain, can be used to induce anesthesia, mood regulation

If you have any questions about any changes or questions about NPS, please contact us via info@nps7.org.uk

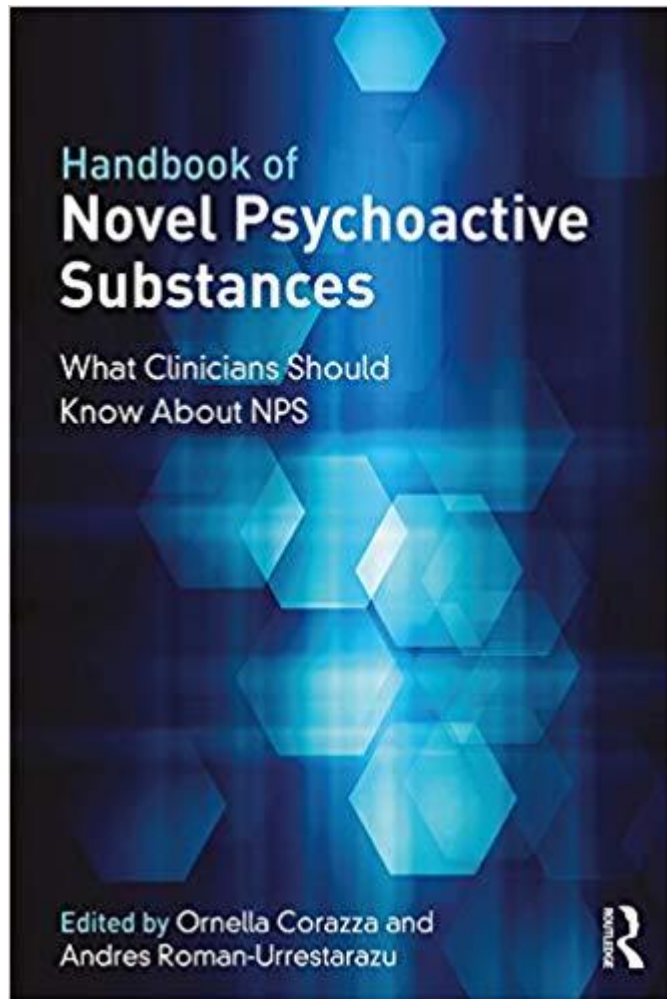
1,246
Present of new psychoactive substances to CGL for support between April 2014 - Jan 2018.

999
If in any doubt, get medical attention!



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NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES - NPS

Risks and challenges



OEA | CICAD



NPS: The public health dimension

Seized products containing mixed new psychoactive substances

<p>Synthetic cannabinoids</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AM-2201 • XLR-11 • Cannabis 	<p>Phenethylamines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25B-NBOMe • 25C-NBOMe • 2C-C • 2C-B 	<p>Phenethylamines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4-MA • Amphetamine 	<p>Synthetic cathinones</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pentedrone • Cocaine
<p>Synthetic cannabinoids</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AKB48 • JWH-122 • JWH-210 • JWH-250 • MDPV 	<p>Synthetic cannabinoids</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AM2201 • 5-MeO-DALT 	<p>Piperazines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TFMPP • pFPP • Lidocaine 	<p>Synthetic cathinones</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-MMC • 3,4-DMMC • alpha-PVP • AMT • MPA • Caffeine
<p>Under international control at time of seizure Different chemical NPS substance group Pharmaceutical product Adulterants</p>			

What is in blotters, tablets, ...?

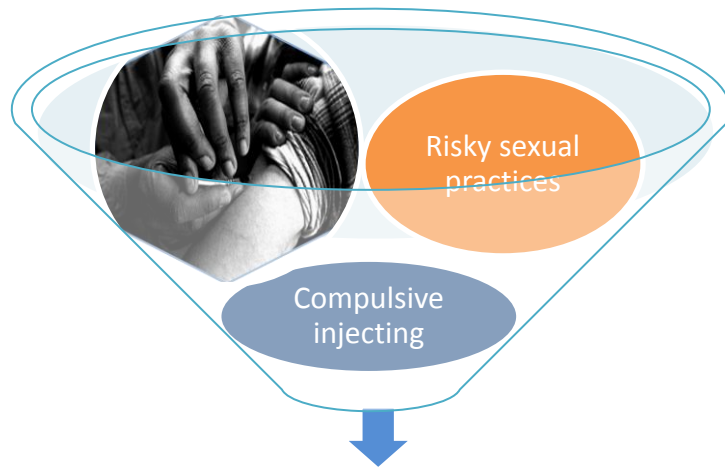


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NPS: The public health dimension

Injecting drug use of synthetic cathinones



Risk of transmission of
infectious diseases

NPS in prisons
Inexpensive, powerful, undetectable

The Telegraph

Home Video News World Sport Finance Comment Culture Travel Life Women Fashion
Politics Investigations Obits Education Earth Science Health Defence Scotland Royal

HOME » NEWS » UK NEWS » LAW AND ORDER

Prisoners hospitalised because drugs 'readily available' in G4S private jail

Chief inspector of prisons says inmates at Altcourse jail in Merseyside often need medical attention after bingeing on drugs, such as 'Black Mamba'



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News UK News Legal highs

Legal highs inside prisons could lead to convicts killing a prison guard, bosses fear

Aug 30, 2014 20:37 By Justin Penrose, Andy Gardner

Jails are being flooded with the lethal substances - some as addictive as cocaine - the prison officers' association has warned



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Mexedrona, Efilona, N-Etilhexedrona, 4-Bromometcatinona y 4-Metiletcatinona

Ejemplos de nombres comerciales: sales de baño, ivory wave y flakka

NI ANFETAMINAS, NI "M", NI SALES DE BAÑO



Es común que estas NSP, debido a sus características, sean ofrecidas como si se tratara de otras drogas (p. ej. anfetamina o MDMA). Esto expone al consumidor a efectos inesperados, de mayor potencia y toxicidad.

FORMAS DE PRESENTACION

Estas drogas pueden encontrarse como polvos, cápsulas y comprimidos



EFFECTOS COMUNES

Presentan efectos principalmente estimulantes. Adicionalmente, ciertas modificaciones en la estructura molecular promueven la aparición de efectos entactógenos (p. ej. empatía)



EFFECTOS ADVERSOS Y TOXICOS

Taquicardia, hipertensión, confusión, golpes de calor y tensión muscular. Una sobredosis puede llevar a daño renal, daño hepático y deficiencia respiratoria



FENILETILAMINAS

6-APB, 6-EAPB y 6-MAPB

EJEMPLOS DE NOMBRES COMERCIALES: Benzo-Fury, White Pearl

FORMAS DE PRESENTACIÓN

Estas sustancias pueden encontrarse en formas físicas sólidas, ya sea como comprimidos o polvos

VÍAS DE ADMINISTRACIÓN

La forma más común de consumo es la vía oral, siendo directamente ingeridas con algún líquido o simplemente son aspiradas



EFFECTOS ADVERSOS Y TÓXICOS

Ataques de pánico, depresión, ansiedad, insomnio y psicosis severa

OTROS RIESGOS RELACIONADOS

Los efectos puede ser superiores al éxtasis (MDMA), produciendo una mayor estimulación, por lo que podrían llegar a ser fatales cuando se consumen con antidepressivos

TOTAL NSP REPORTADAS

136

AMERICA LATINA

OTRAS SUSTANCIAS Y TRIPTAMINAS (ALUCINOGENAS)

AL-LAD, ETH-LAD, 1P-LSD, 1M-LSD y acetilpsilocina

EJEMPLOS DE NOMBRES COMERCIALES: FOXY, ALADIN, LIZ

3

Familias de NSP son reconocidas como productoras de efectos alucinógenos/psicodélicos

Triptaminas
Otras sustancias (derivados del LSD)
Feniletilaminas

16%

De las NSP alrededor del mundo presentarían efectos alucinógenos. Solo serían superadas por aquellas con efectos estimulantes (36%) y cannabinomiméticos (33%)

2

Son las principales formas físicas en las que se estarían comercializando. Estampillas y comprimidos. Pueden ser comercializados imitando ser LSD.



Principales efectos adversos y tóxicos

Desconexión con la realidad, ansiedad, paranoia, sudoración extrema, delirios, hipertensión y aumento de la temperatura corporal

Acciones suicidas, psicosis, convulsiones, insuficiencia respiratoria y coma

Fuente: Informe N°3, dic. 2017 - Mesa Nacional de Nuevas Sustancias Psicoactivas, Ministerio del Interior y Seguridad Pública, Gobierno de Chile

SUSTANCIAS TIPO FENCICLIDINA

Descloroketamina, O-PCE, 3-OH-PCE
y 3-MEO-PCP

EJEMPLOS DE NOMBRES COMERCIALES: DXE, Polvo de Ángel

FORMAS DE PRESENTACIÓN

Estas sustancias pueden encontrarse en formas sólidas, generalmente en polvos de color blanco (O-PCE) o cristales de color blanco-amarillo (descloroketamina).



VÍAS DE ADMINISTRACIÓN

Las formas más comunes son por vía nasal (inhalación) o por vía intramuscular.



EFFECTOS ADVERSOS ASOCIADOS

Los efectos adversos más comunes que se presentan son: taquicardia, hipertensión, alteraciones mentales como desorientación, agitación y alucinaciones



Existen muertes relacionadas al consumo de 3-MeO-PCP

OTROS RIESGOS RELACIONADOS

El policonsumo de estas sustancias o la mezcla con más de una NSP con efectos disociativos, podría aumentar el riesgo de graves y mortales efectos sobre la salud



TOTAL NSP REPORTADAS

18

CANNABINOIDES SINTETICOS

AB-FUBINACA, MMB-PINACA,
AMB-FUBINACA, JWH-073, 5F-
MDMB-PINACA

EJEMPLOS DE NOMBRES COMERCIALES: SKUNK, SPICE Y K2

Formas de presentación y consumo

Los cannabinoides sintéticos son comercializados como aceites, polvos o como mezclas fumables. Usualmente son ingeridos o fumados.



Panorama Mundial

Actualmente el número de cannabinoides sintéticos notificados alcanza los 250 alrededor del mundo. Esto representa cerca de 1/3 del total de NSP aparecidas en el planeta.



Efectos adversos y tóxicos asociados

Dentro de los efectos adversos vinculados al consumo de estas sustancias se encuentran: estados de alta ansiedad, vómitos, hipertensión, convulsiones y muerte.



Otros riesgos relacionados

Las sustancias en este grupo poseen una gran potencia y capacidad de unión a los receptores cannabinoides. Así sus efectos adversos pueden ser mayores y presentarse por más tiempo.

Por otro lado, dado que es posible que sean comercializados como análogos del cannabis, los consumidores pueden no saber a que se exponen



OTRAS SUSTANCIAS

2-MEO-DIFENIDINA, BUTIRFENTANILO,
CARFENTANILO, ETIZOLAM, 4-METMP
Y HDEP-28

EJEMPLOS DE NOMBRES COMERCIALES: Bf, Cf, Wildnil, Benzoa

FORMAS DE PRESENTACIÓN

Estas sustancias pueden encontrarse en formas sólidas, como polvo fino de color blanco (2-MeO-difenidina)



VÍAS DE CONSUMO

Pueden ser usadas por vía nasal (insuflada), o incluso, a través de vaporizaciones (Butirfentanilo)



EFFECTOS ADVERSOS ASOCIADOS

En el caso de 2-MeO-difenidina, puede causar desorientación y amnesia anterograda, seguido de taquicardia, hipertermia, ataque de pánico y convulsiones. En las intoxicaciones causadas por butirfentanilo se ha observado una toxicidad opioide clásica



El consumo de estas NSP se ha asociado a muertes

OTROS RIESGOS RELACIONADOS

En el caso de carfentanilo y otros análogos de fentanilo, se ha mencionado su alta toxicidad, incluso en bajas dosis en usuarios experimentados.



Su uso concomitante con otras NSP disociativas aumentan los riesgos de muerte

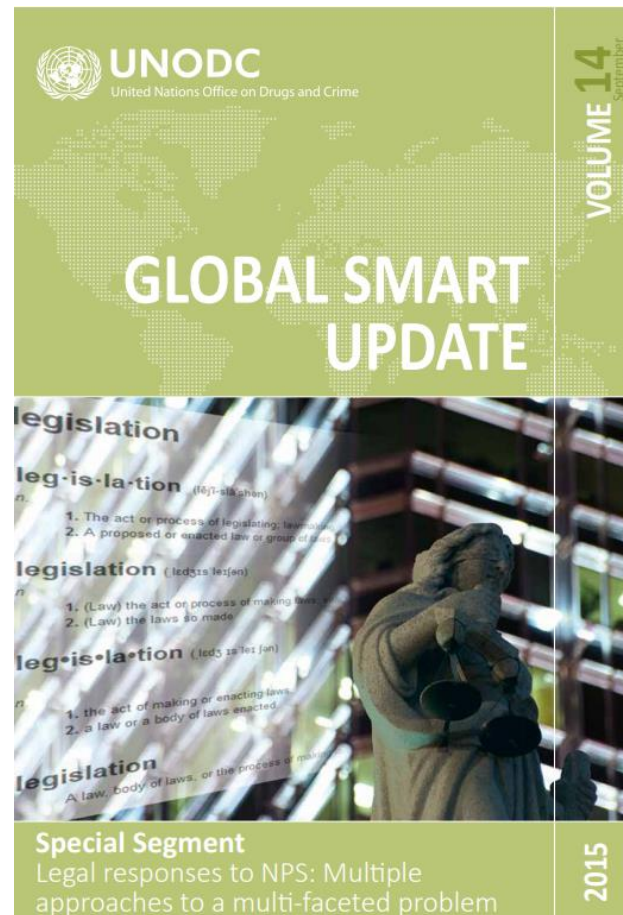
TOTAL NSP REPORTADAS

154

Legislation on NPS

The national legislations' answers to changes—since 2009

- Making use of (other) regulations (sometimes controversial) not related to drugs
 - Criminalization of supply
- Modifying drug legislation
 - Criminalization of supply and/or temporary possession or risk assessment mechanisms
- Introducing new legislation on NPS
 - Criminalization of supply
 - Or combinations
- Making use of pharmaceutical legislation
- Making use of legislation on consumer protection



PRECURSORS FOR SYNTHETIC DRUGS PRODUCTION

- Precursors control
- Role of forensic laboratories
- Need for training and exchange of information in a rapid and timely manner



INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD



Precursors

and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture
of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

2018



UNITED NATIONS

EMBARGO

Observe release date:
Not to be published or broadcast before
Tuesday, 5 March 2019, at 1100 hours (CET)

CAUTION

FUTURE CHALLENGES

Need of building or improving the monitoring and information exchange systems: Surveys, EWS, etc.

Challenges for control agencies: Police and customs.

Need of building new skills: Education and training.

Challenges for health teams: Detection, reaction, and education.

Challenges for forensic laboratories: Detection, experience share, coordination.

Potential alternatives for the existing legislation.



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For more information on NPS:

http://www.cicad.oas.org/Main/Template.asp?File=/oid/smart/default_spa.asp

<https://www.dea.gov/druginfo/fentanyl.shtml>

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/scientists/science-and-policy.html>

<https://www.incb.org/incb/es/precursors/index.html>

www.CICAD.OAS.org/Hemispheric



OEA | CICAD



20/08/2019

Juan Carlos Araneda (MSc Social Psychology)

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 - Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)
 - JAraneda@oas.org
-



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20/08/2019