COMISION INTERAMERICANA PARA EL
CONTROL DEL ABUSO DE DROGAS
C I C A D
Secretaría de Seguridad Multidimensional

SEPTUAGÉSIMO CUARTO PERÍODO ORDINARIO DE SESIONES
11-14 de diciembre, 2023
Washington D.C.

OEA/Ser.L/XIV.2.
CICAD/doc.2815/23
13 de diciembre, 2023
Original: inglés

SISTEMA NACIONAL DE INFORMACIÓN DE LABORATORIOS FORENSES (NFLIS)

Sistema Nacional de Información de Laboratorios Forenses (NFLIS)

Liqun L. Wong, Jefe de Unidad

Sección de evaluación de drogas y sustancias químicas

Administración del control de drogas de Estados Unidos

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

NFLIS

NATIONAL FORENSIC LABORATORY INFORMATION SYSTEM

Objetivo principal del sistema NFLIS

Ley de sustancias controladas (CSA)

Datos científicos verificados

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
NFLIS
NATIONAL FORENSIC LABORATORY INFORMATION SYSTEM
DRUG
MEC
TOX

Componentes del NFLIS

NFLIS-Drug

Recoge los resultados de los análisis de drogas de los laboratorios de investigación criminal en los ámbitos federal, estatal y local

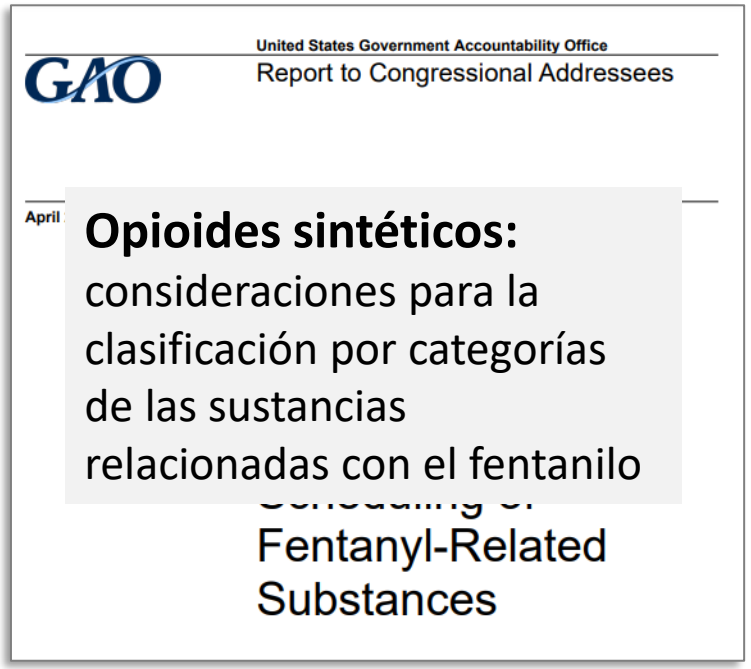
NFLIS-MEC

Las oficinas de los médicos forenses informan sobre las muertes en las que se detectaron drogas

NFLIS-Tox

Los laboratorios de toxicología públicos y privados comunican los resultados toxicológicos de las pruebas realizadas antes del fallecimiento del paciente

Repercusiones del NFLIS - Informes del Congreso


United States Government Accountability Office

GAO

Report to Congressional Addressees

April

Opioides sintéticos: consideraciones para la clasificación por categorías de las sustancias relacionadas con el fentanilo

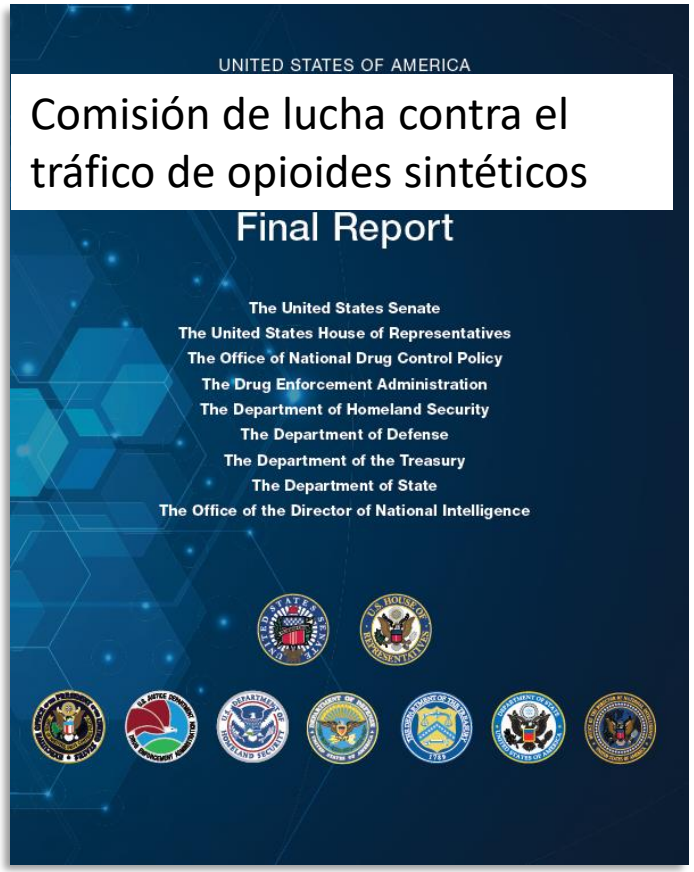
Fentanyl-Related Substances


REPORT

Informe al Congreso

Evaluación de necesidades de laboratorios forenses y oficinas de médicos forenses

NIJ.OJP.GOV National Institute of Justice

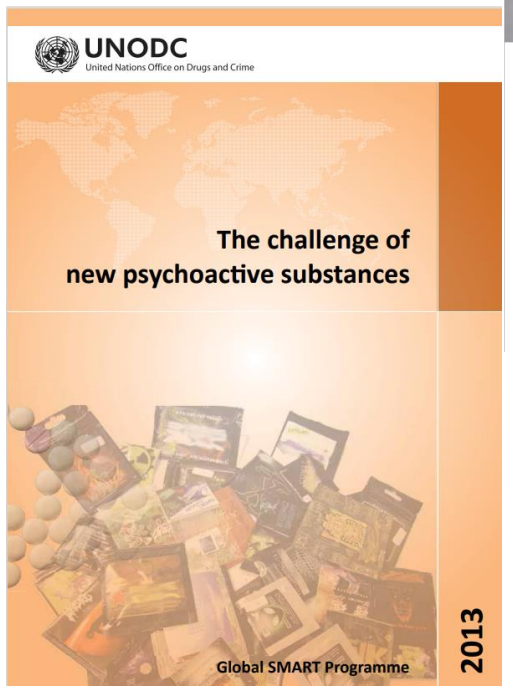

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

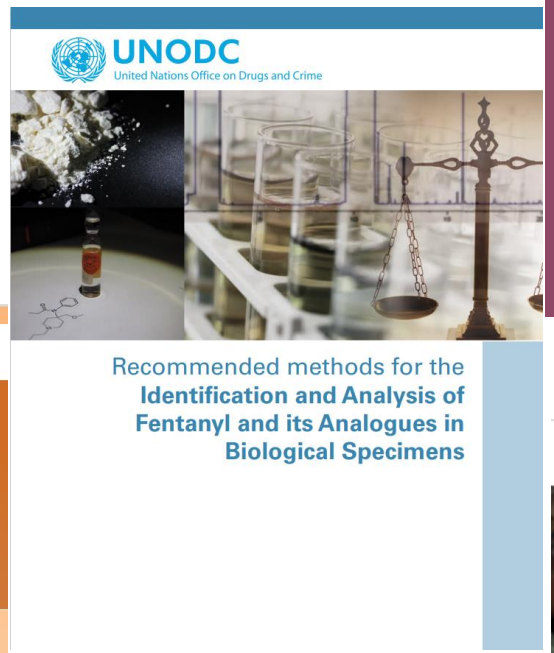
Comisión de lucha contra el tráfico de opioides sintéticos

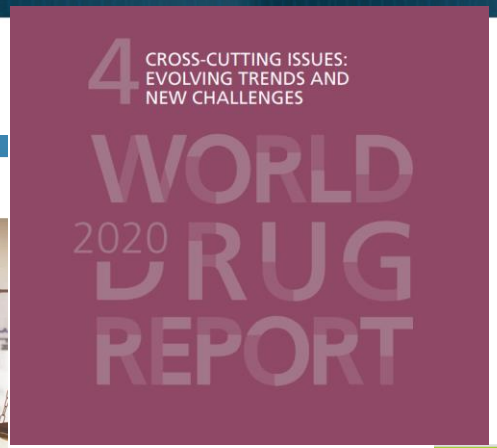
Final Report

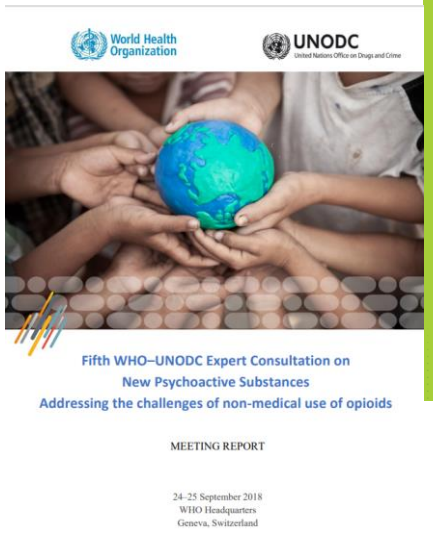
The United States Senate
The United States House of Representatives
The Office of National Drug Control Policy
The Drug Enforcement Administration
The Department of Homeland Security
The Department of Defense
The Department of the Treasury
The Department of State
The Office of the Director of National Intelligence

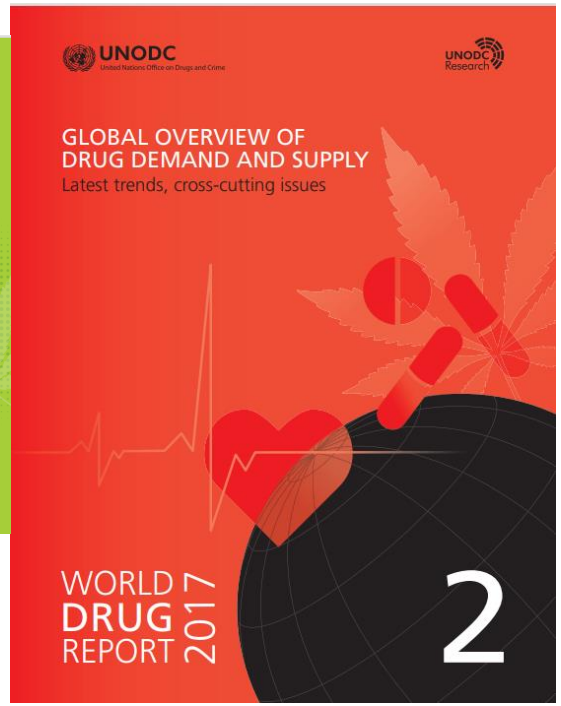
Informes del NFLIS – Citados por informes de UNODC



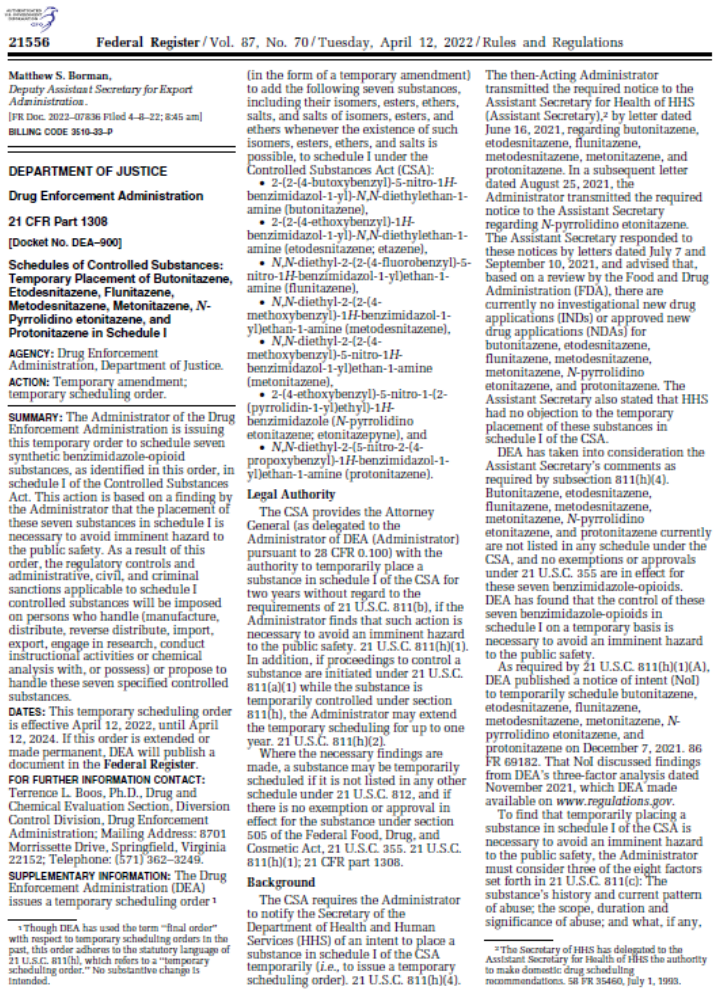




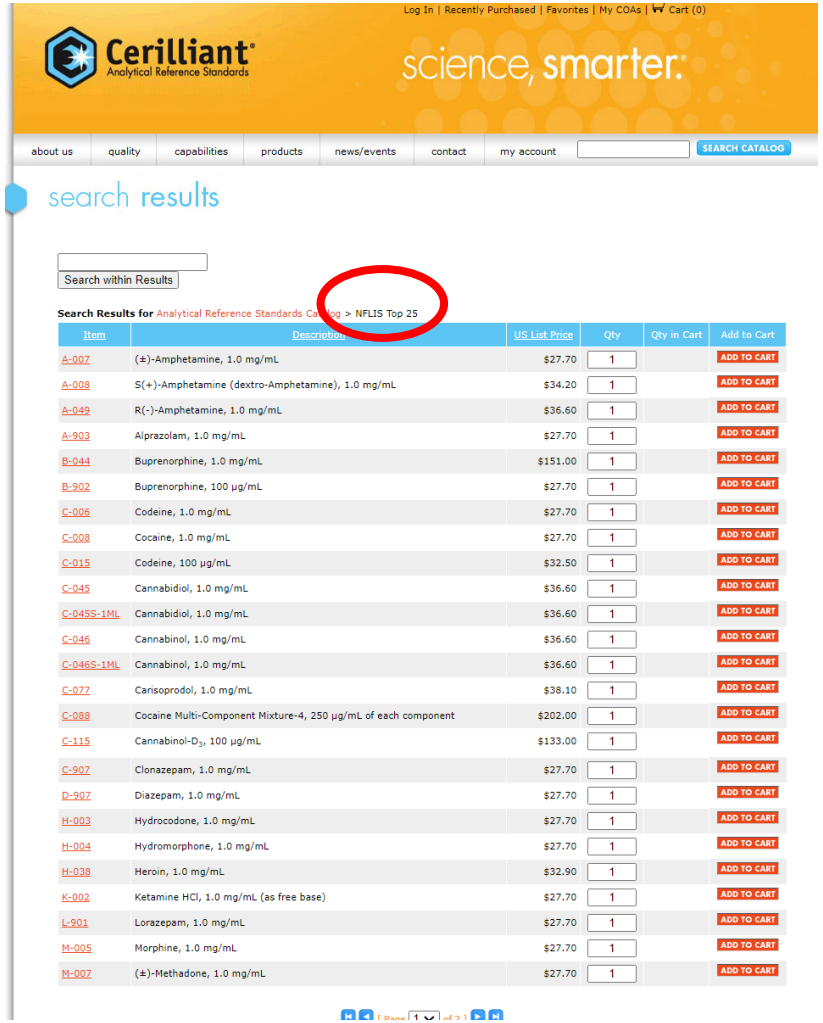




Servicios públicos del sistema NFLIS - Acciones de control de apoyo



Repercusiones del sistema NFLIS en el sector privado



Item	Description	US List Price	Qty	Qty in Cart	Add to Cart
A-007	(±)-Amphetamine, 1.0 mg/mL	$27.70	1		ADD TO CART
A-008	S(+)-Amphetamine (dextro-Amphetamine), 1.0 mg/mL	$34.20	1		ADD TO CART
A-049	R(-)-Amphetamine, 1.0 mg/mL	$36.60	1		ADD TO CART
A-903	Alprazolam, 1.0 mg/mL	$27.70	1		ADD TO CART
B-044	Buprenorphine, 1.0 mg/mL	$151.00	1		ADD TO CART
B-902	Buprenorphine, 100 µg/mL	$27.70	1		ADD TO CART
C-006	Codeine, 1.0 mg/mL	$27.70	1		ADD TO CART
C-008	Cocaine, 1.0 mg/mL	$27.70	1		ADD TO CART
C-015	Codeine, 100 µg/mL	$32.50	1		ADD TO CART
C-045	Cannabidiol, 1.0 mg/mL	$36.60	1		ADD TO CART
C-045S-1ML	Cannabidiol, 1.0 mg/mL	$36.60	1		ADD TO CART
C-046	Cannabinol, 1.0 mg/mL	$36.60	1		ADD TO CART
C-046S-1ML	Cannabinol, 1.0 mg/mL	$36.60	1		ADD TO CART
C-077	Carisoprodol, 1.0 mg/mL	$38.10	1		ADD TO CART
C-088	Cocaine Multi-Component Mixture-4, 250 µg/mL of each component	$202.00	1		ADD TO CART
C-115	Cannabinol-D_3, 100 µg/mL	$133.00	1		ADD TO CART
C-907	Clonazepam, 1.0 mg/mL	$27.70	1		ADD TO CART
D-907	Diazepam, 1.0 mg/mL	$27.70	1		ADD TO CART
H-003	Hydrocodone, 1.0 mg/mL	$27.70	1		ADD TO CART
H-004	Hydromorphone, 1.0 mg/mL	$27.70	1		ADD TO CART
H-038	Heroin, 1.0 mg/mL	$32.90	1		ADD TO CART
K-002	Ketamine HCl, 1.0 mg/mL (as free base)	$27.70	1		ADD TO CART
L-901	Lorazepam, 1.0 mg/mL	$27.70	1		ADD TO CART
M-005	Morphine, 1.0 mg/mL	$27.70	1		ADD TO CART
M-007	(±)-Methadone, 1.0 mg/mL	$27.70	1		ADD TO CART

AEGIS Sciences Corporation

Clinical Update: August 2023

SYNTHETIC CANNABINOIDS

Novel Psychoactive Substances (NPS) are a diverse group of synthetic substances created to mimic the effects of prescription or illicit drugs that are often abused.[1] There are various classes of NPS including synthetic cannabinoids, synthetic stimulants, designer opioids, designer benzodiazepines, hallucinogens/dissociatives, and others. NPS may change frequently as legislation to control specific chemical structures or classes of NPS is introduced. Once an NPS has been deemed a controlled substance, often new, modified, non-regulated NPS appear. This remains a challenge for regulatory and enforcement agencies, monitoring institutions, clinical and toxicology laboratories, as well as healthcare providers.

Synthetic cannabinoids and synthetic stimulants were among the first classes of NPS available in the United States. However, reports of detection of these two classes of NPS have been declining in recent years (Figure 1). This is likely due to legislation that targets specific chemical structures and entire classes of substances. In 2021, China, often a source of synthetic drugs, issued a class-wide ban of synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists.

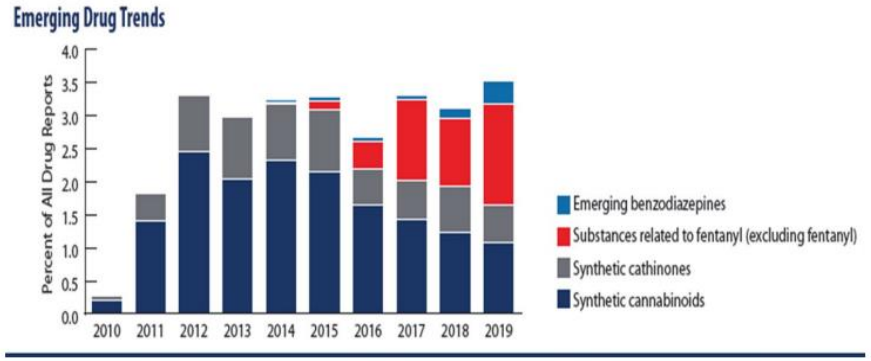


Figure 1. *National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS)-Drug*

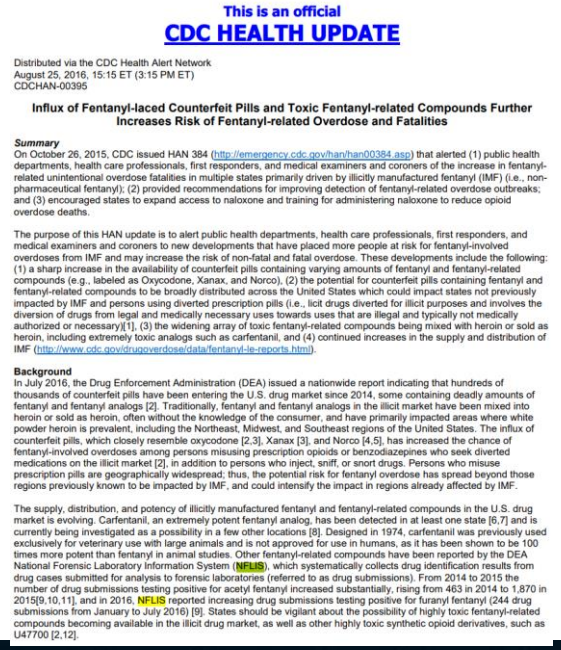
Repercusiones del NFLIS - Política estatal en materia de drogas

LOUISIANA OPIOID SURVEILLANCE INITIATIVE
Bureau of Health Informatics

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

NATIONAL FORENSIC LABORATORY INFORMATION SYSTEM (NFLIS)
March 2019

The National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) is a program that systematically collects drug chemistry analysis results from cases where drugs have been seized in law enforcement operations and analyzed by state, local, and federal forensic laboratories.[1] NFLIS data provide valuable information related to the types of substances found in illegal markets and changes in substances over time, but the NFLIS system is not a reliable source for tracking trends in volume or quantity of drugs in the state. Laboratories can only analyze samples that are sent to them, meaning there may be an undercount of identified drugs if all law enforcement agencies do not send all samples to the lab. Different labs may also have varying procedures for handling drug evidence; some labs analyze all evidence submitted, whereas others only analyze selected drugs.



This is an official
CDC HEALTH UPDATE

Distributed via the CDC Health Alert Network
August 25, 2016, 15:15 ET (3:15 PM ET)
CDCHAN-00395

Influx of Fentanyl-laced Counterfeit Pills and Toxic Fentanyl-related Compounds Further Increases Risk of Fentanyl-related Overdose and Fatalities

Summary
On October 26, 2015, CDC issued HAN 384 (http://emergency.cdc.gov/han/han00384.asp) that alerted (1) public health departments, health care professionals, first responders, and medical examiners and coroners of the increase in fentanyl-related unintentional overdose fatalities in multiple states primarily driven by illicitly manufactured fentanyl (IMF) (i.e., non-pharmaceutical fentanyl); (2) provided recommendations for improving detection of fentanyl-related overdose outbreaks; and (3) encouraged states to expand access to naloxone and training for administering naloxone to reduce opioid overdose deaths.

The purpose of this HAN update is to alert public health departments, health care professionals, first responders, and medical examiners and coroners to new developments that have placed more people at risk for fentanyl-involved overdoses from IMF and may increase the risk of non-fatal and fatal overdose. These developments include the following: (1) a sharp increase in the availability of counterfeit pills containing varying amounts of fentanyl and fentanyl-related compounds (e.g., labeled as Oxycodone, Xanax, and Norco), (2) the potential for counterfeit pills containing fentanyl and fentanyl-related compounds to be broadly distributed across the United States which could impact states not previously impacted by IMF and persons using diverted prescription pills (i.e., licit drugs diverted for illicit purposes and involves the diversion of drugs from legal and medically necessary uses towards uses that are illegal and typically not medically authorized or necessary)[1], (3) the widening array of toxic fentanyl-related compounds being mixed with heroin or sold as heroin, including extremely toxic analogs such as carfentanil, and (4) continued increases in the supply and distribution of IMF (http://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/fentanyl-le-reports.html).

Background
In July 2016, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) issued a nationwide report indicating that hundreds of thousands of counterfeit pills have been entering the U.S. drug market since 2014, some containing deadly amounts of fentanyl and fentanyl analogs [2]. Traditionally, fentanyl and fentanyl analogs in the illicit market have been mixed into heroin or sold as heroin, often without the knowledge of the consumer, and have primarily impacted areas where white powder heroin is prevalent, including the Northeast, Midwest, and Southeast regions of the United States. The influx of counterfeit pills, which closely resemble oxycodone [2,3], Xanax [3], and Norco [4,5], has increased the chance of fentanyl-involved overdoses among persons misusing prescription opioids or benzodiazepines who seek diverted medications on the illicit market [2], in addition to persons who inject, sniff, or snort drugs. Persons who misuse prescription pills are geographically widespread; thus, the potential risk for fentanyl overdose has spread beyond those regions previously known to be impacted by IMF, and could intensify the impact in regions already affected by IMF.

The supply, distribution, and potency of illicitly manufactured fentanyl and fentanyl-related compounds in the U.S. drug market is evolving. Carfentanil, an extremely potent fentanyl analog, has been detected in at least one state [6,7] and is currently being investigated as a possibility in a few other locations [8]. Designed in 1974, carfentanil was previously used exclusively for veterinary use with large animals and is not approved for use in humans, as it has been shown to be 100 times more potent than fentanyl in animal studies. Other fentanyl-related compounds have been reported by the DEA National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS), which systematically collects drug identification results from drug cases submitted for analysis to forensic laboratories (referred to as drug submissions). From 2014 to 2015 the number of drug submissions testing positive for acetyl fentanyl increased substantially, rising from 463 in 2014 to 1,870 in 2015[9,10,11], and in 2016, NFLIS reported increasing drug submissions testing positive for furanyl fentanyl (244 drug submissions from January to July 2016) [9]. States should be vigilant about the possibility of highly toxic fentanyl-related compounds becoming available in the illicit drug market, as well as other highly toxic synthetic opioid derivatives, such as U47700 [2,12].

U.S. Department of Justice · Drug Enforcement Administration

Search
CONTACT

STATE OF OHIO BOARD OF PHARMACY

ABOUT | VERIFY LICENSE | PUBLICATIONS | LICENSING / CE | LAWS & RULES | COMPLIANCE / ENFORCEMENT

OHIO DRUG LAB STATISTICS

The National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) is a Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) program that systematically collects drug chemistry analysis results, as well as other related information, from cases analyzed by state, local and federal forensic laboratories. These laboratories analyze substances secured in law enforcement operations across the country. NFLIS offers a valuable resource for monitoring illegal drug abuse and trafficking, including the diversion of legally manufactured pharmaceutical drugs into illegal markets.

To assist law enforcement and public health in monitoring illegal drug abuse and trafficking, the State of Ohio Board of Pharmacy created an online search tool of NFLIS data collected by forensic laboratories in Ohio.

> Ohio Drug Lab Statistics

Disponibilidad/accesibilidad del sistema NFLIS

Sitio web del Sistema NFLIS – Panel de información y herramientas de análisis

NFLIS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
DIVERSION CONTROL DIVISION
NATIONAL FORENSIC LABORATORY INFORMATION SYSTEM

GO Login

NFLIS COMPONENTS ▾ DATA RESOURCES ▾ QUICK LINKS ▾ CONTACT US

NFLIS-Drug DQS Queries

The NFLIS-Drug DQS can generate useful data sets aggregated and filtered across multiple variables of the NFLIS-Drug data. Data can either be analyzed ad hoc or use predefined analysis queries and reports.

Analysis types include the following:

- All drugs selected individually or by drug group(s)
- Top 25 drugs reported to NFLIS-Drug
- Individual base drugs
- Drug categories (e.g., synthetic cannabinoids)

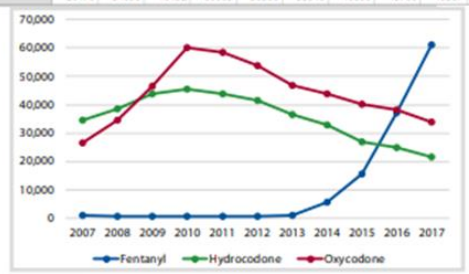
Query results are rendered in a separate browser window in a customizable Microsoft Excel-like grid format. Users can hide unneeded columns or move other columns, such as "time period being reported," to create a cross-tab of the original data set. Once the data are shaped to the user's preferences, they can then be exported and downloaded in either Excel or text formats and used to support the user's objectives.

Drop Filter Fields Here

Total Count | Lab Type Criteria | YYYY | Period Type

Local/Municipal, State and Federal

Base Description	2007 Annual	2008 Annual	2009 Annual	2010 Annual	2011 Annual	2012 Annual	2013 Annual	2014 Annual	2015 Annual
FENTANYL	1010	589	635	675	671	694	1044	5536	15454
HYDROCODONE	34449	38381	43917	45592	43935	41516	36548	32824	27025
OXYCODONE	26476	34650	46452	60063	58380	53940	46806	43766	40317



The analysis of NFLIS-Drug DQS data can have a number of benefits, including

- **In-depth analysis of data for your own laboratory**
- **Comparisons with national, regional, and State numbers**
- **Identification and tracking of emerging drugs, including those in adjacent jurisdictions and States**

NFLIS-DRUG FORENSIC LABORATORIES WITH DRUG CHEMISTRY SECTIONS

DISTINCT DRUG CASES SUBMITTED TO STATE AND LOCAL LABORATORIES FROM JANUARY 1, 2022, THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2022

648,738

Drug cases from January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022, identified an estimated 1,181,750 drug reports.

Methamphetamine was the most frequently identified drug (29%). Fentanyl was the most frequently identified narcotic analgesic, alprazolam was the most frequently identified tranquilizer/depressant, and MDMB-en-PINACA was the most frequently identified synthetic cannabinoid.

Link to annual report

9 NEW NFLIS-DRUG REPORTS

The following 9 drugs were reported for the first time between July 1, 2023 and September 30, 2023:

- 3′4′-Methylenedioxy-alpha-dimethylamino-isovalerophenone
- 3′4′-Methylenedioxy-alpha-ethylamino-isovalerophenone
- Cannabidibutol
- CHO-4′Me-5′Br-FUBOXPYRA
- Delta-9-THCP
- Ethyleneoxynitazene
- *N*-Desethyl etonitazene
- NMDMSB
- *ortho*-Methyl-1-boc-4-AP

NFLIS-Drug Snapshot (September 2023)

NFLIS-DRUG **2022** ANNUAL REPORT FINDINGS:

Top 25

Most Frequently Identified Drugs Submitted to laboratories from January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022, and analyzed by March 31, 2023.

Methamphetamine:	*341,049*
Cocaine:	*169,972*
Fentanyl:	*163,201*
Cannabis/THC:	*146,631*
Heroin:	*41,227*

NFLIS began in September 1997 as a single data collection effort of drug chemistry analysis results from local, State, and Federal forensic laboratories (now called NFLIS-Drug). These laboratories analyze substances secured in law enforcement operations across the country. Since its inception, NFLIS-Drug has become an operational information system that includes data from forensic laboratories that conduct analyses of about 98 percent of the Nation's approximate 1.2 million annual drug cases. As of July 31, 2023, NFLIS-Drug includes voluntary participation from 50 State systems and 111 local or municipal laboratories/laboratory systems, representing a total of 284 individual laboratories. The NFLIS program is expanding the scope of data collection to include public and private toxicology laboratory data on toxicological findings from antemortem and postmortem drug testing (NFLIS-Tox) and medical examiner and coroner office data regarding deaths in which drugs were identified (NFLIS-MEC). NFLIS-Tox recruitment is currently underway with close to 100 laboratories signing on to participate. NFLIS-MEC recruitment began in January 2022.

NFLIS-Drug provides the community with midyear and annual reports highlighting trends in seized drug data submitted to and analyzed by laboratories. Special reports and briefs respond to national drug crises such as fentanyl and fentanyl-related compounds, and synthetic cannabinoids and synthetic cathinones. The NFLIS-Drug *Snapshots* highlight new and emerging drugs, and the public data tables show drug reports by state from 2007-2022.

If your laboratory would like to participate in NFLIS, review DEA's FAQs document to determine your entity's eligibility to participate in NFLIS and to review other information about each NFLIS component and the next steps for participation. You may also contact DEA at DEANFLIS@rti.org.

Participating Laboratories, by U.S. Census Region

Map | Table

Visión general del sistema NFLIS-Drug

- 1997 Inició la contratación de laboratorios forenses
- 2000 Publicó el primer Informe
- 2001 Funcionalidad completa
- 2018 Expansión a Tox y MEC
- 2022 Sistema público de consulta de datos

Participación en el sistema NFLIS-Drug

- ✓ **50** sistemas estatales y **111** laboratorios locales
- ✓ **284** laboratorios individuales

- ✓ **98.4%** de tasa de participación / casos de drogas

NFLIS-Drogas en cifras

38,558,598	• Casos relacionados con drogas tramitados desde la creación del NFLIS-Drug
1,412,947	• Promedio anual de casos de consumo de drogas procesados (2005-2021)
3,289	• Drogas base detectadas en el sistema NFLIS-Drug (por ejemplo, cocaína, heroína)
35	• Categorías de drogas (por ejemplo, analgésicos narcóticos, benzodiacepinas)
91	• Informes publicados
31	• Conjuntos de datos públicos y mapotecas

Recursos del sistema NFLIS

Publicaciones

- Artículos revisados por expertos
- Actas de conferencias

Informes del NFLIS

- Informes anuales
- Informes semestrales
- Informes trimestrales
- Informes especiales

Sistema de consulta de datos

- Panel de información
- Consultas preestablecidas
- Consultas personalizadas
- Visualización de datos
- Exportación de conjuntos de datos

Red de comunicación en tiempo real

Informes NFLIS - Anuales, semestrales, trimestrales

Informes NFLIS - Informe especial

Informes NFLIS - Informes de sondeos

Informe de 2022 de médicos forenses

Highlights

The National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) Medical Examiner and Coroner Survey was administered from September 2022 through March 2023. The survey collected information on medical examiner and coroner office (MEC) caseloads, policies, and practices for calendar year 2021. Overall, a total of 1,606 out of 2,071 MECs completed the survey, for an overall response rate of 77.5%. Of the MECs that completed the survey, 78.6% completed the full survey, and the remaining MECs provided responses to identified critical items.

In 2021, 1,440,580 human death cases were referred to responding MECs. Of these, 7[illegible] were accepted by MECs. On average, [illegible] cases were referred to MECs, and an[illegible] 453 cases were accepted.

MECs reported that 101,582 overdos[illegible] among the accepted cases in 2021; 88[illegible] overdose cases were classified as accident[illegible]

More than half of MECs (62%) reported that they request toxicology testing for specific drugs based on the type of case.

The average turnaround time among responding MECs to complete a case when an autopsy was performed was 58 days.

Of MECs, 76% or more reported "routinely" requesting toxicology testing for the following drugs or drug classes: alcohol, amphetamines/methamphetamines, cocaine, fentanyl, heroin, marijuana/THC, and opiates or opioids other than heroin and fentanyl. Amphetamines/[illegible]ethamphetamines was the only drug or drug [illegible]or which 76% or more of MECs reported [illegible]y" requesting quantitative testing.

[illegible]esponding MECs, 79% reported having [illegible]nic records management system (solely [illegible]mbination with manual recordkeeping), [illegible]0% of those with an electronic records management system had a networked system. Of all responding MECs, 20% reported exclusively using a manual records management system.

Informe 2021 del laboratorio de toxicología

Highlights

The National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) Survey of Toxicology Laboratories (NFLIS-Tox Survey) was administered from March through August 2021. The survey collected information on toxicology caseloads, policies, and practices for calendar year 2019. A total of 196 toxicology laboratories (TLs) completed the full survey, and an additional 8 TLs responded to the critical items related to caseload information and types of toxicology testing services offered. Overall, 204 out of 281 TLs provided the required data, yielding an overall response rate of 73%.

During calendar year 2019, slightly more than 28 million toxicology cases were submitted to responding TLs. On average, public TLs accepted a small fraction of the submitted cases that private TLs accepted (16,068 vs. 298,204).

Of responding TLs, 56% conducted human perform[illegible] testing, 45% performed postmortem testing, an[illegible] performed clinical drug testing. The most comm[illegible] reported testing types offered by public TLs we[illegible] performance and postmortem testing, whereas [illegible] commonly reported testing types offered by priva[illegible] were clinical drug and workplace drug testing.

Immunoassay was used by 88% of responding TLs to conduct presumptive drug screening.

The average turnaround time to complete a toxicology case was 33.3 days. The average for private TLs was fewer than five days.

TLs reported "routinely" conducting qualitative toxicology testing for the following drugs or drug classes more than 50% of the time: amphetamines, antidepressants, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, buprenorphine, carisoprodol, cocaine, ethanol, fentanyl, heroin, marijuana/THC, muscle relaxants, opiates and opioids (other than heroin and fentanyl), phencyclidine (PCP), and Z-drugs (e.g., zolpidem).

[illegible]onded that they send samples to a reference [illegible]ethylamine, piperazine, synthetic [illegible]thetic cathinone testing than for [illegible]or drug classes.

Informe NFLIS-Drug 2019 sobre el estudio de las secciones de química de drogas de los laboratorios de análisis criminalístico

Highlights

The NFLIS-Drug 2019 Survey of Crime Laboratory Drug Chemistry Sections was implemented from April through August 2019. The survey collected information on laboratory caseloads, policies, and practices for calendar year 2018. Overall, 94% of publicly funded State systems and local laboratories in the United States participated in the survey.

About 59% of responding laboratories reported loss of staff or full-time employees as a major contributor to their backlogs, and 53% of responding laboratories reported an influx of emerging drugs as a major contributor to their backlogs.

More than half (58%) of responding laboratories reported that their drug chemistry caseloads had increased compared with one year ago, whereas only 28% reported that their drug chemistry caseloads had decreased.

Not all the cases involving drug seizures or drugs fo[illegible] by the agencies served were submitted to laborat[illegible] analysis. The most frequently reported reasons fo[illegible] being submitted to the laboratories were if the de[illegible] pled guilty or a plea bargain was reached before or[illegible] submission to a laboratory (61%) and if the case was [illegible] dismissed before submission (61%).

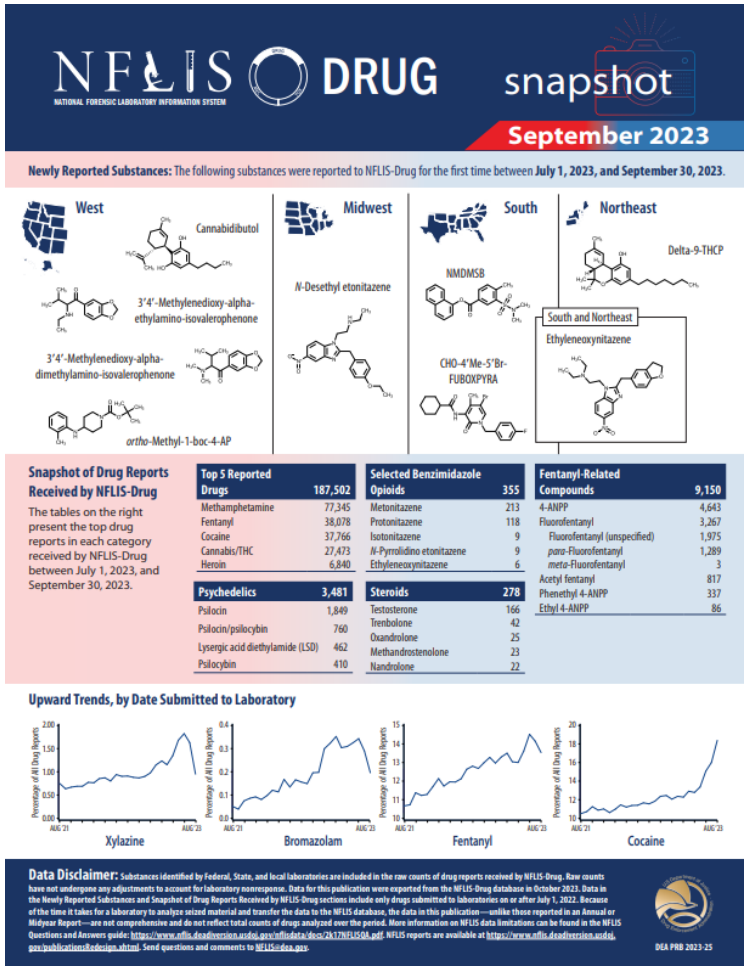
Only 19% of responding laboratories reported that they analyzed all drug cases submitted to them. The most common reasons cited for not analyzing a case included if the case was dismissed or there was no defendant (52%), if a guilty plea or plea bargain was reached (51%), and if the case was adjudicated without forensic evidence testing (44%).

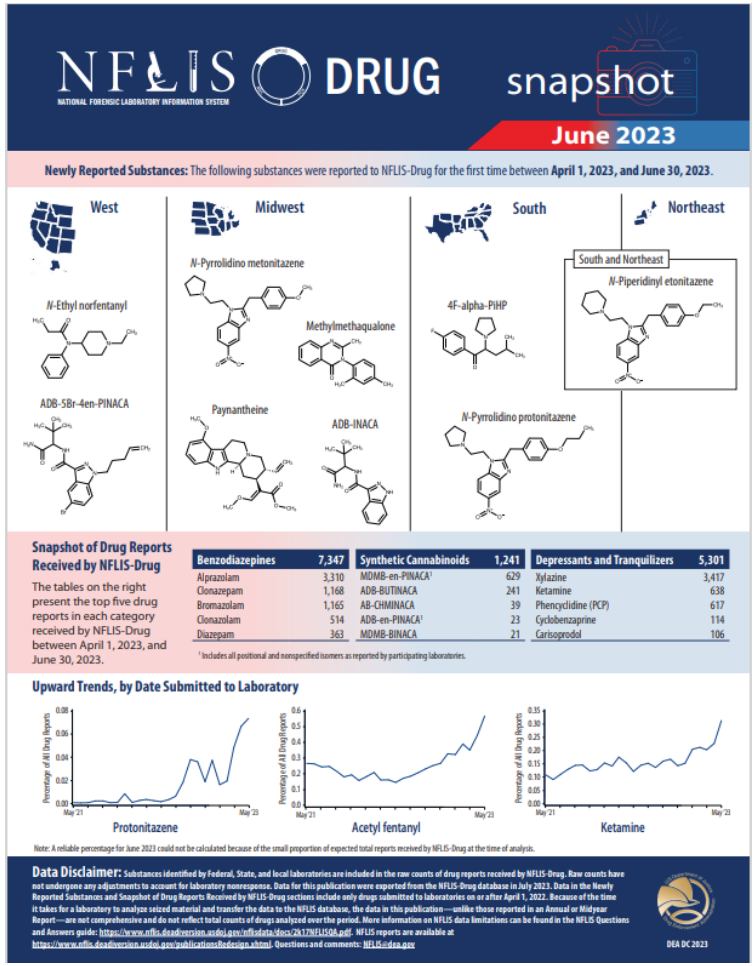
Approximately 82% of responding laboratories reported identifying noncontrolled drugs. The most common reasons these laboratories reported for identifying noncontrolled drugs included that it was a drug of interest (62%) or it was a special request made by a local official or other entity (47%).

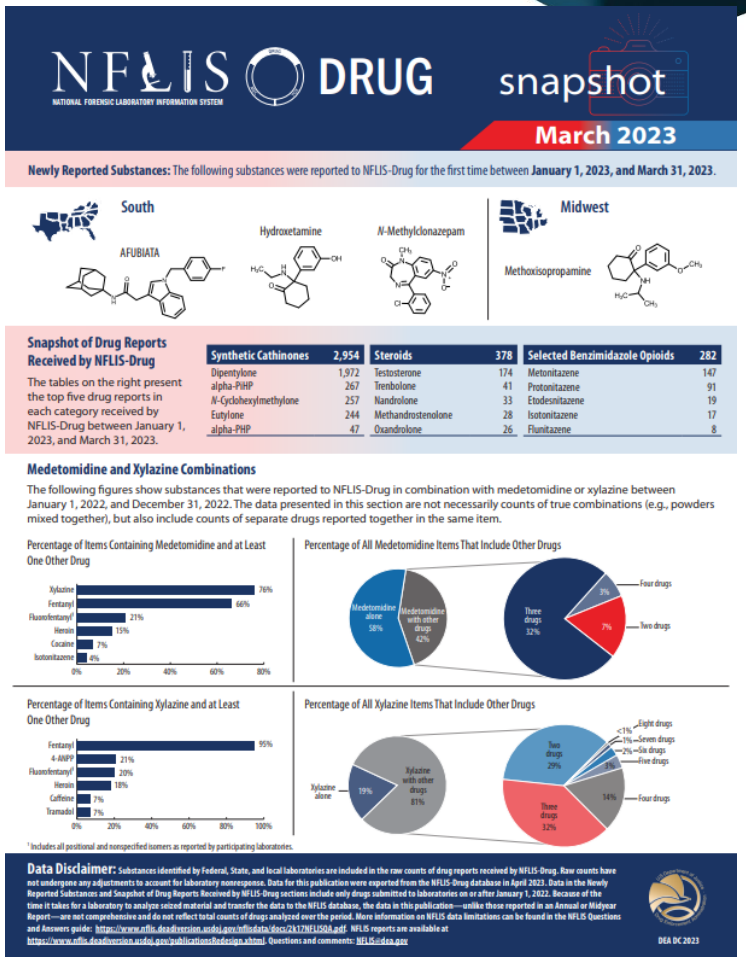
The most critical issues moving forward concerning the testing of emerging drugs were reported to be available reference spectra for initial identification (91% rated as "very important"), procurement of standards (89% rated as "very [illegible] and validation of the procedures (56% rated as [illegible]

[illegible]28%) of responding laboratories [illegible]nduct quantitative analyses. The [illegible]rug classes for which responding [illegible]equently reported that they "always" [illegible]nduct quantitative analyses included [illegible]es (65%), cocaine (38%), and cannabis/THC (24%).

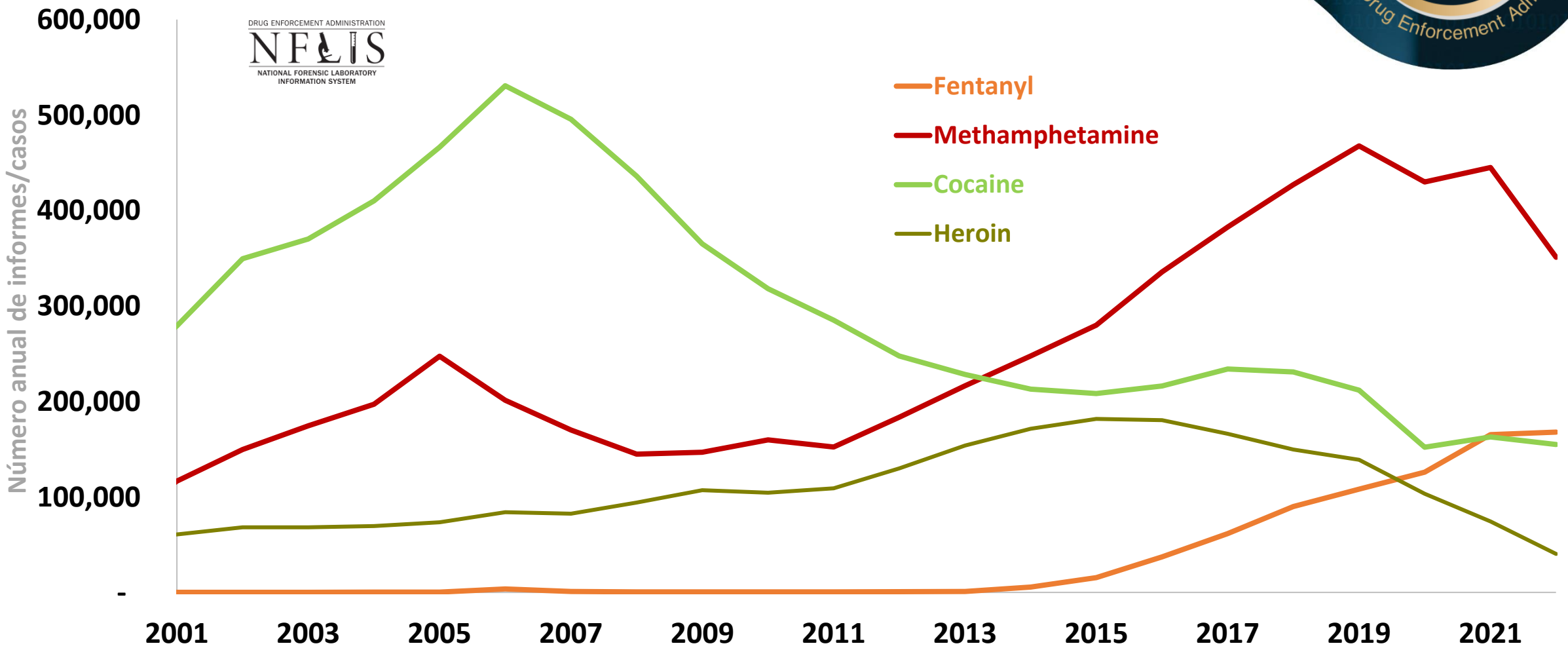
Imágenes instantáneas del sistema NFLIS - Alerta temprana





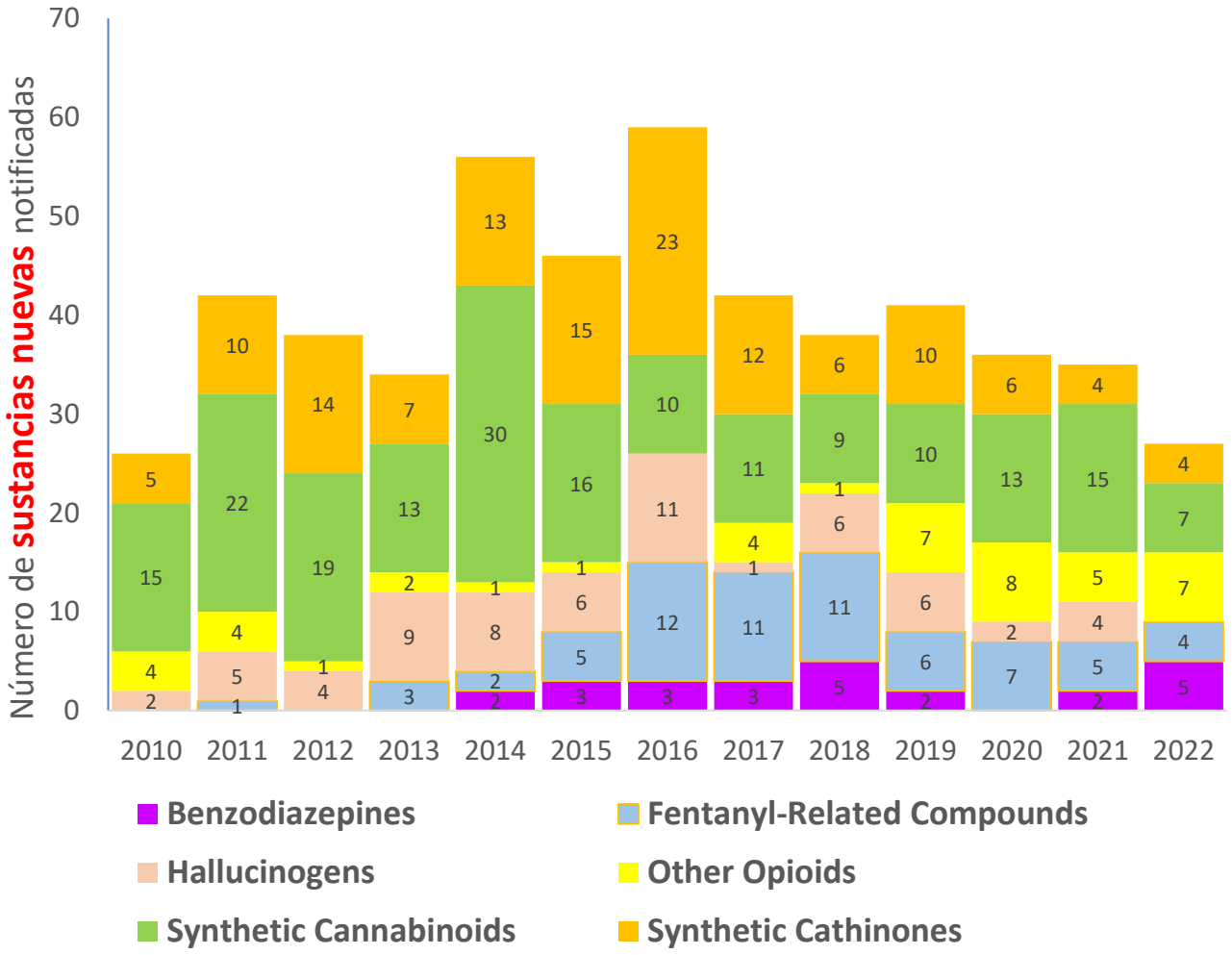


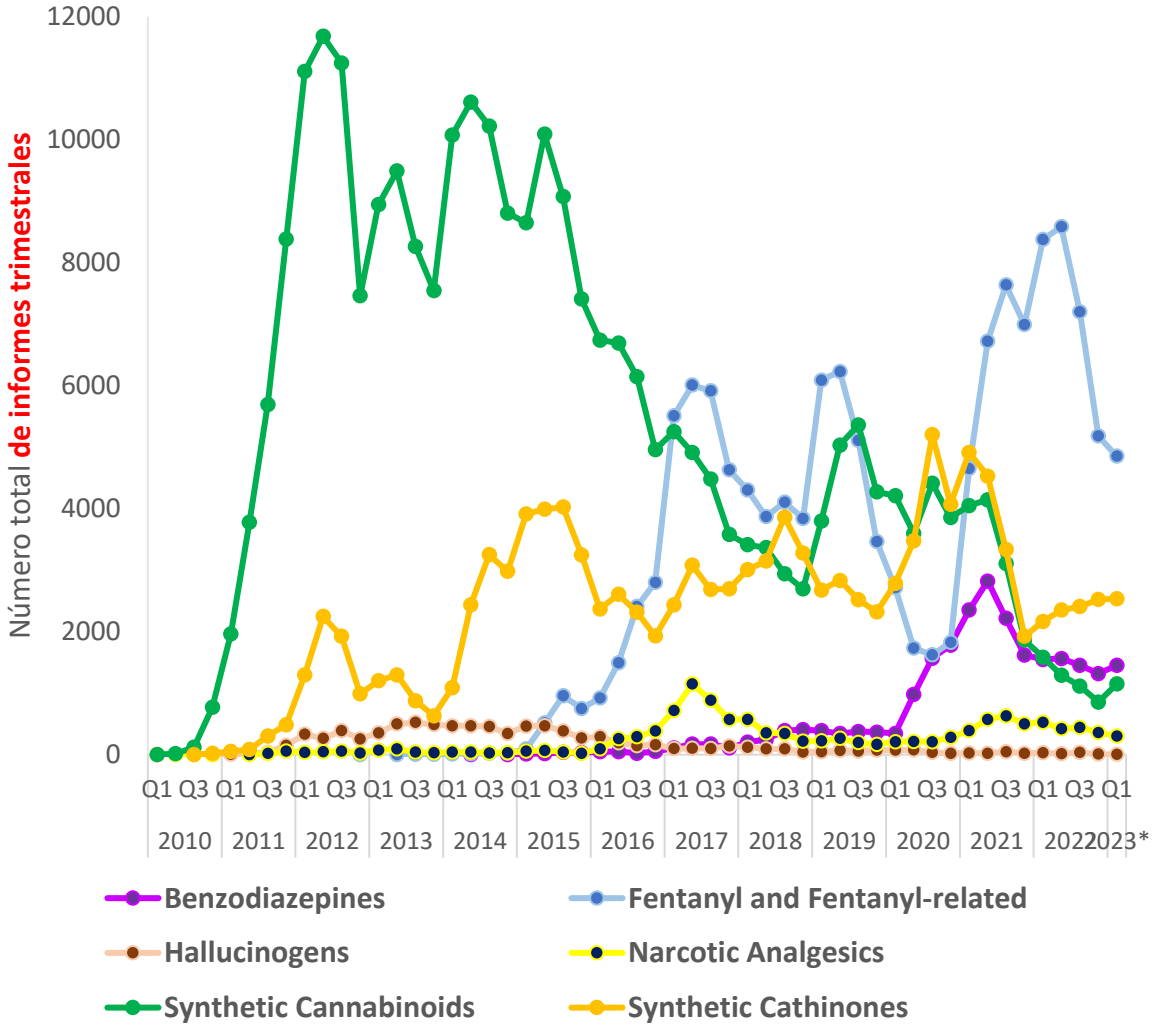
Análisis de tendencias en el sistema NFLIS – Drogas sintéticas en comparación con drogas de origen vegetal



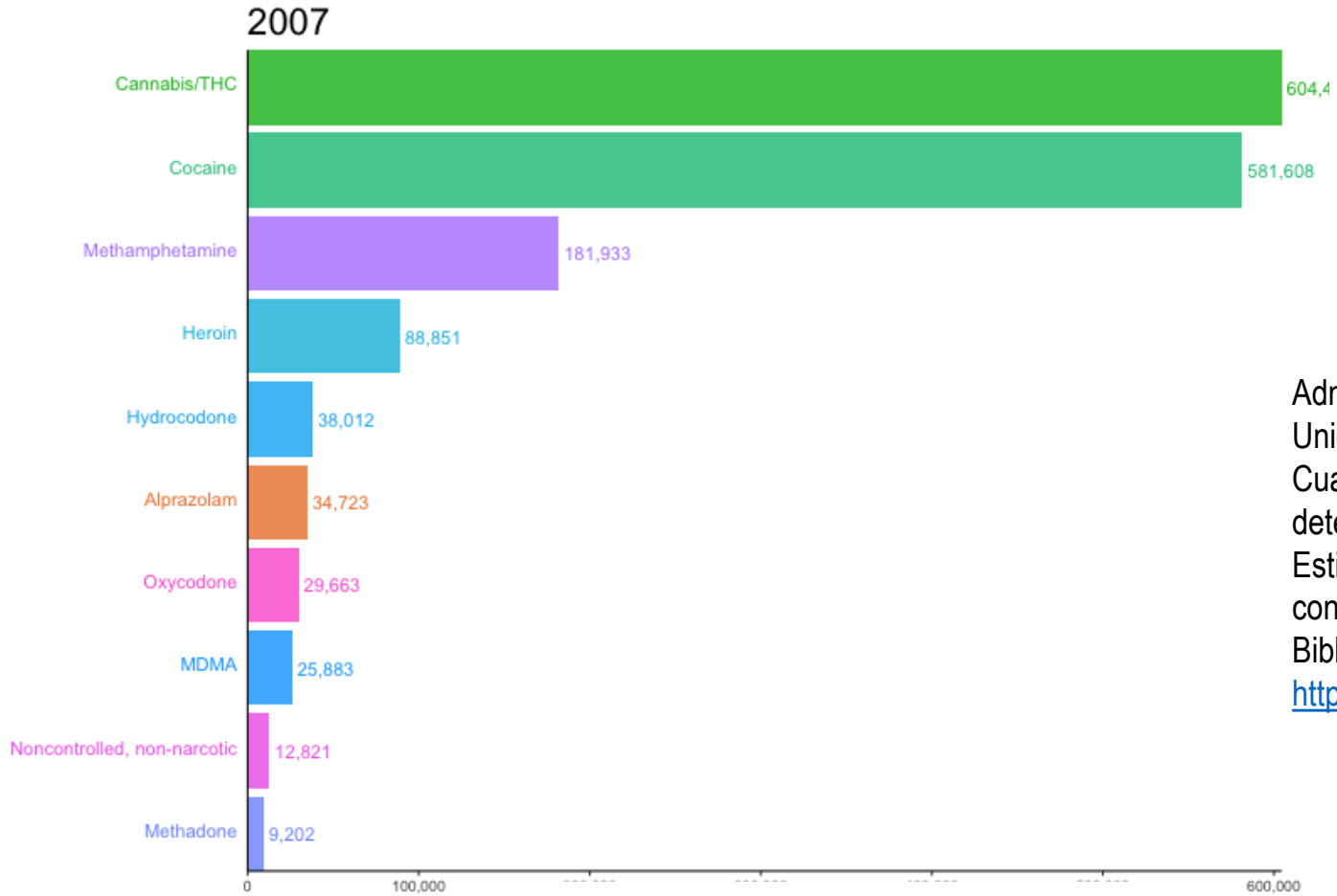
Source: DEA, National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS-Drug), queried on 12 October 2023.

NFLIS - Seguimiento de las nuevas sustancias psicoactivas (NSP)





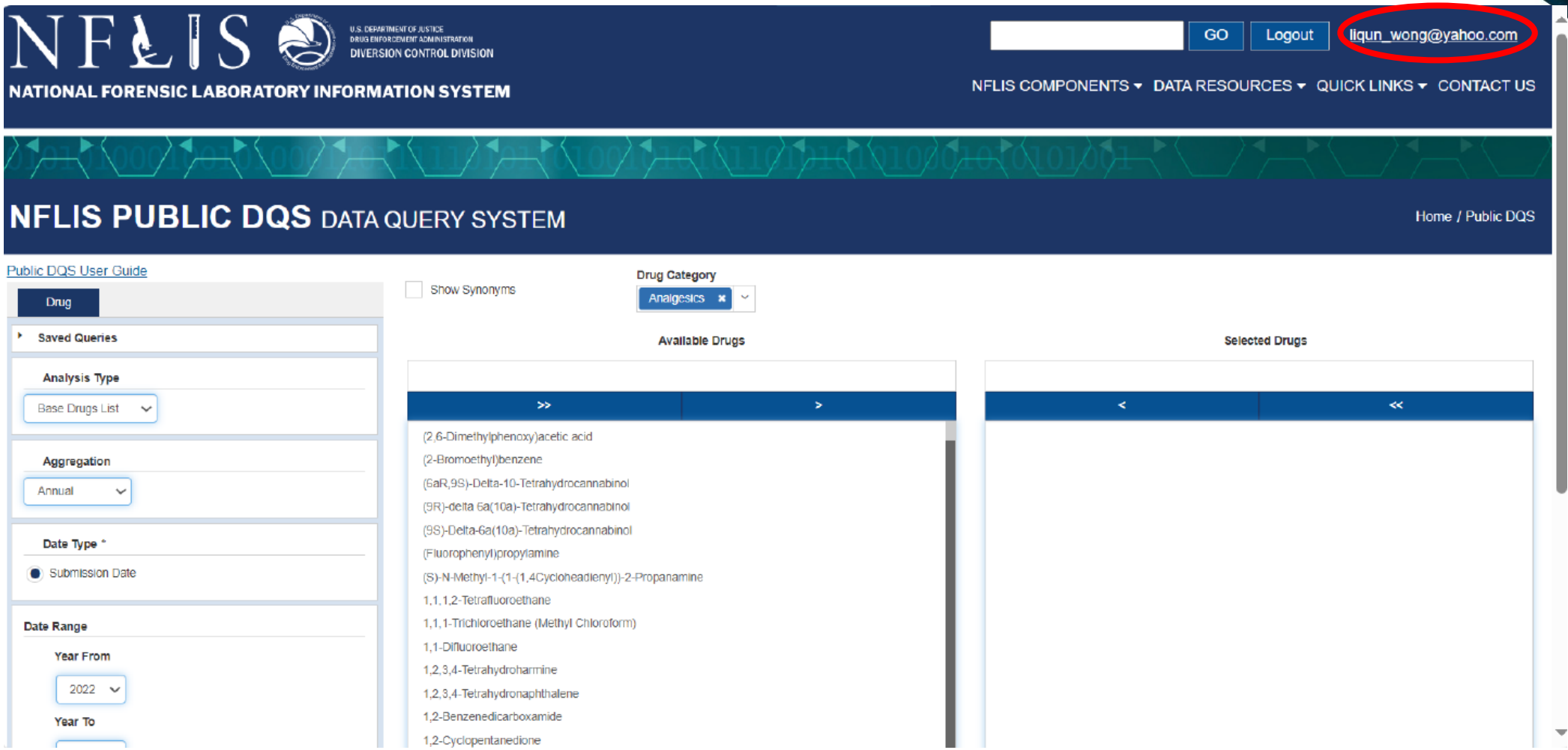
NFLIS - Tendencias a largo plazo



Número de informes presentados al NFLIS

Administración de Control de Drogas de Estados Unidos, División de control de desvíos. (2022). Cuadro 1. Estimaciones nacionales de las drogas detectadas con más frecuencia: 2007-2021. Estimaciones nacionales de las drogas detectadas con más frecuencia: 2007-2021. Obtenido de la Biblioteca de Recursos Públicos del NFLIS en: https://www.nflis.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/

Acceso al sistema NFLIS



NFLIS DQS Públicos - Análisis de datos, visualización…

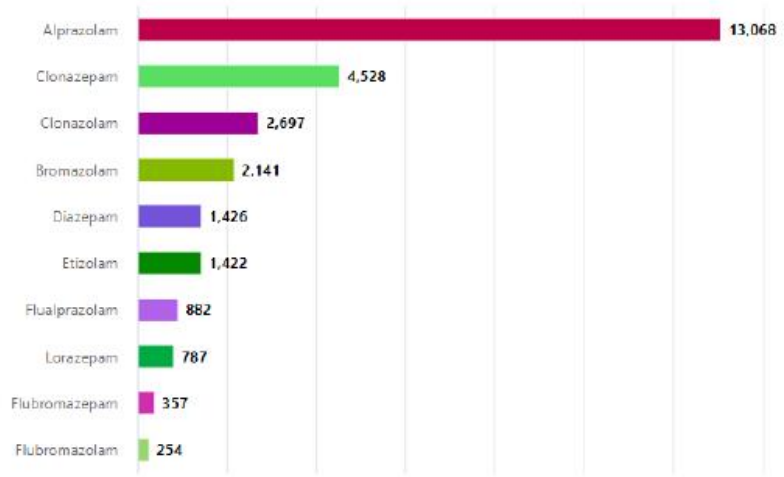
RESULTADOS DEL SISTEMA DE CONSULTA DE DATOS DEL SISTEMA NFLIS-DRUG

Pivot | Visualization

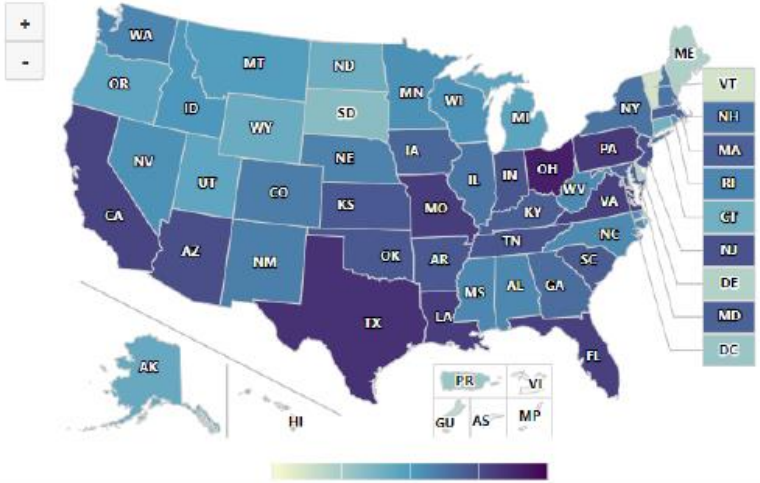
NFLIS DQS Dashboard | Region Comparison

Filters

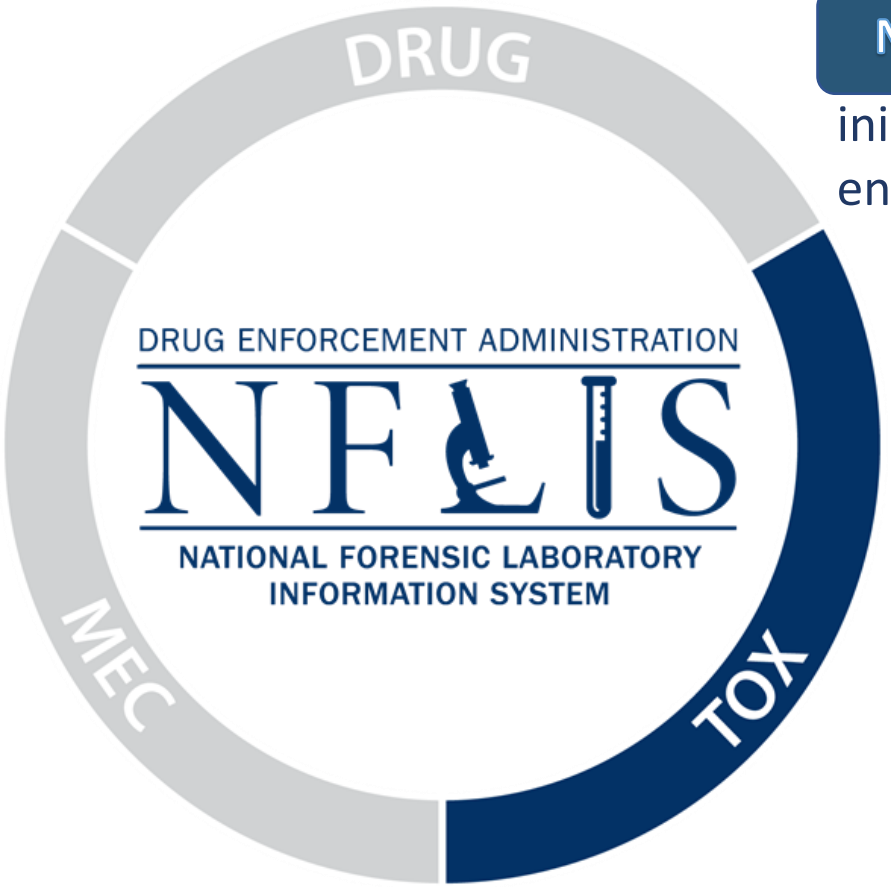
Top 10 Queried Drugs
Selected States, All Years



Queried Drugs Map
Selected States, All Years



Toxicología



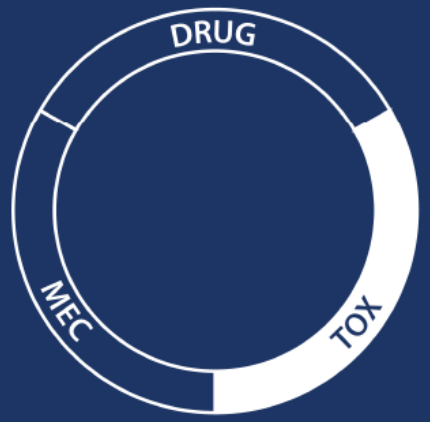
NFLIS-Tox informa sobre iniciativas de salud pública y políticas en materia de drogas

NFLIS-Tox mejora la capacidad de vigilancia en materia de drogas, proporciona una alerta rápida a los organismos de salud pública y a las fuerzas del orden

NFLIS-Tox evidencias para la mejora de las prioridades de tratamiento, prevención y aplicación de la ley

NFLIS-Tox

LABORATORIOS DE TOXICOLOGÍA NFLIS-TOX



204 Toxicology Laboratories participated in the most recent 2021 NFLIS-Tox Survey.

Quantitative Analysis Frequency Reported as "Routinely" by Toxicology Laboratories, 2021 NFLIS-Tox Survey

DURING CALENDAR YEAR 2019, SLIGHTLY MORE THAN

28 million

toxicology requests were referred to responding Toxicology Laboratories (TLs).

56% responding laboratories performed human performance testing, 45% performed postmortem testing, and 41% performed clinical drug testing.

IN 2019, TLs REPORTED "ROUTINELY" CONDUCTING QUALITATVE TOXICOLOGY TESTING FOR THE FOLLOWING DRUGS OR DRUG CLASSES 50% OR MORE OF THE TIME:

- Amphetamines
- Antidepressants
- Barbiturates
- Benzodiazepines
- Buprenorphine
- Carisoprodol
- Cocaine
- Ethanol
- Fentanyl
- Heroin
- Marijuana/THC
- Muscle
- relaxants
- Opiates and opioids (other than heroin

90

Total participants (9/27/2023)

70

Public toxicology laboratories (9/27/2023)

20

Private toxicology laboratories (9/27/2023)

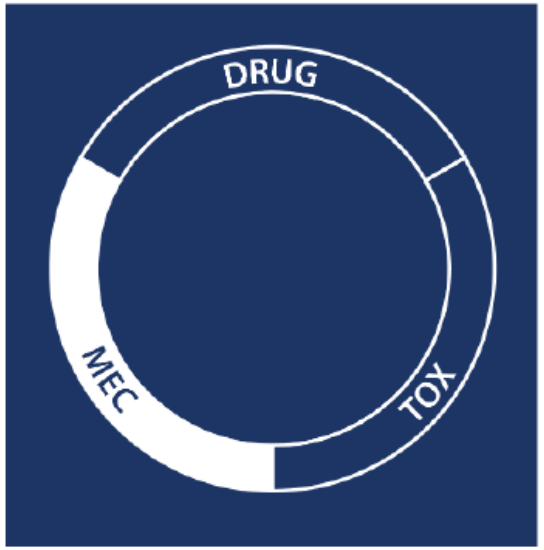
Oficinas del Médico Forense

NFLIS-MEC mejora la capacidad de la DEA para detectar sustancias nuevas y de reciente aparición que constituyen una amenaza para la salud y la seguridad públicas.

NFLIS-MEC Los datos facilitarán la información directa a la DEA sobre las acciones de clasificación de drogas.

NFLIS–MEC

OFICINAS DE MÉDICOS FORENSES DEL NFLIS-MEC



1,606 medical examiner and coroner offices participated in the most recent 2022 NFLIS-MEC Survey, including full surveys and those completing only critical items.

Qualitative Analysis Frequency reported as "routinely" requested from toxicology laboratories by MECs, 2022 NFLIS-MEC survey

DURING CALENDAR YEAR 2021,

1,440,580

death cases were referred to responding MECs. Of these, 703,049 were accepted by MECs. Overall, 101,582 overdose cases were accepted by responding MECs.

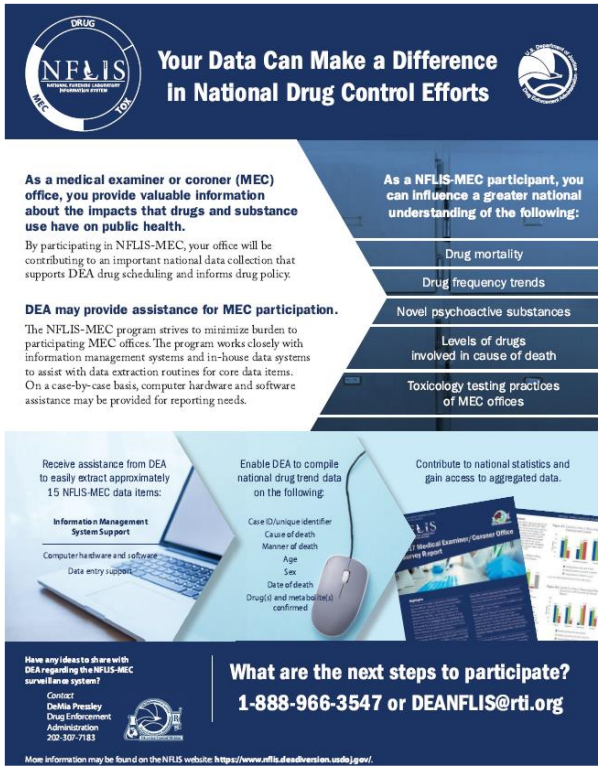
2022 Medical Examiner and Coroner Survey Report

IN 2021, MECs REPORTED "ROUTINELY" REQUESTING TOXICOLOGY TESTING FOR THE FOLLOWING DRUGS OR DRUG CLASSES MORE THAN 75% OF THE TIME:

- Alcohol
- Amphetamines/methamphetamines
- Cocaine
- Fentanyl
- Heroin
- Marijuana/THC
- Opiates or opioids other than heroin or fentanyl

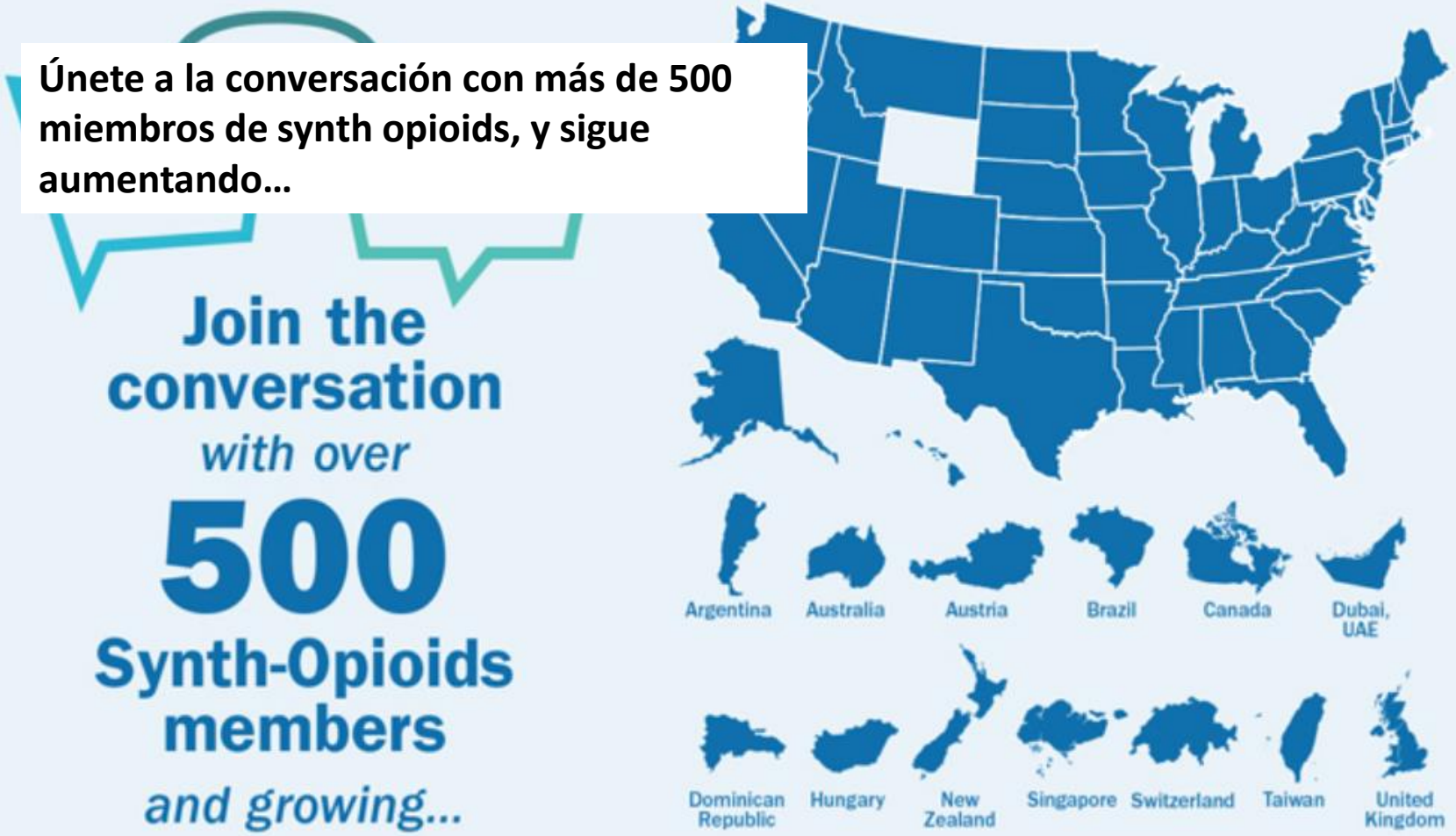
In 2018, DEA expanded the NFLIS program to include two additional continuous drug surveillance components that collect drug-related mortality data from medical examiner and coroner offices (NFLIS-MEC) and drug testing results from toxicology laboratories (NFLIS-Tox) to supplement and complement the current NFLIS-Drug data from drug cases submitted to and analyzed by the Nation's forensic laboratories.

If your office would like to participate in NFLIS-MEC, please review DEA's FAQs document to determine your entity's eligibility to participate in NFLIS and to review other information about each NFLIS component and the next steps for participation. If you have any questions or would like to participate in NFLIS-MEC, please contact the NFLIS team at DEANFLIS@rti.org.



Opioides sintéticos - NFLIS DEA - Participantes

Únete a la conversación con más de 500 miembros de synth opioids, y sigue aumentando…



- **química forense,**
- **toxicología,**
- **patología,**
- **jurisprudencia,**
- **investigación,**
- **salud pública,**
- **aplicación de la ley**

NFLIS NATIONAL FORENSIC LABORATORY INFORMATION SYSTEM
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION DIVERSION CONTROL DIVISION

DEA Synth-Opioids
Real-Time Communication Network

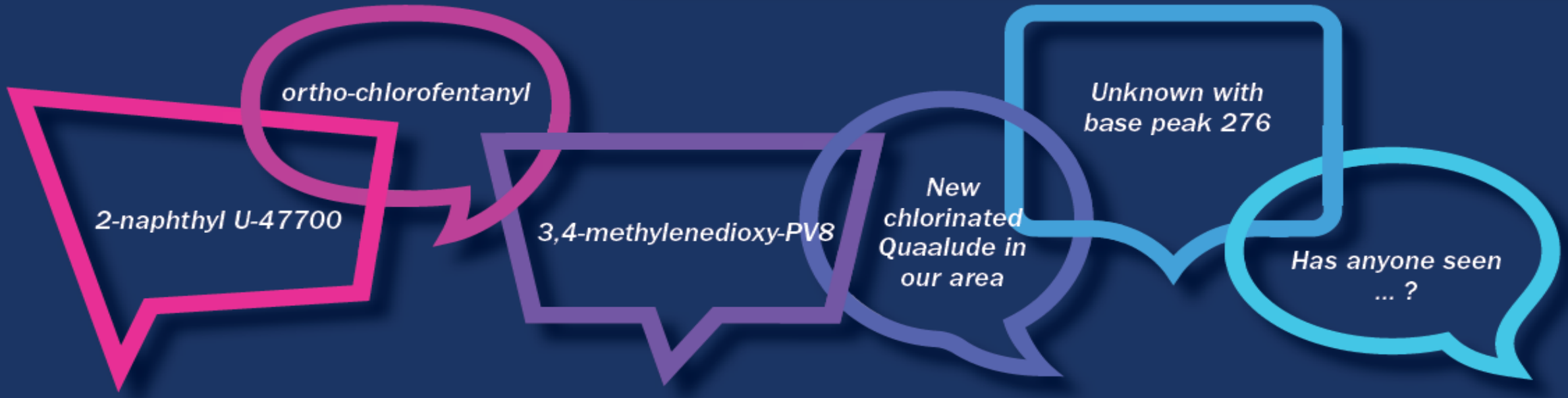
NFLIS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
DIVERSION CONTROL DIVISION

NATIONAL FORENSIC LABORATORY INFORMATION SYSTEM

DEA Opioides sintéticos
Red de comunicación en tiempo real

Comunicación en tiempo real sobre nuevas drogas a cargo de profesionales sanitarios



join the conversation

Dirigirse a: **https://synthopioids.nflis.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/**

National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS)

Para ponerse en contacto con nosotros:

Drug Enforcement Administration
https://www.nflis.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/
Email: NFLIS@dea.gov

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
NFLIS
NATIONAL FORENSIC LABORATORY INFORMATION SYSTEM