COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

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CORDROGUE 94

NOTE

from :	EMCDDA and EUROPOL
to :	Council Secretariat
Subject :	Joint information from EMCDDA and Europol to the Horizontal Working Party on Drugs of the Council of the European Union in the framework of the Joint Action on new synthetic drugs

Draft joint information from EMCDDA and EUROPOL to the Horizontal Working Party on Drugs of the Council of the European Union in the framework of the Joint Action on new synthetic drugs.

1. Since the adoption of the Joint Action in June 1997 and the setting-up of the Early-warning System, a certain number of synthetic substances have been detected and monitored.

2. Depending on different variables such as the gravity of the consequences (deaths), the nature of evidences (overdoses), the frequency of findings (not anecdotic), the scope of the presence in the market (notifications and seizures), the EMCDDA and EUROPOL:
   a) have produced joint reports for some of these substances, when the initial estimation of risks required it;
   b) have continued to collect information for the others, with less evident risks, in order to complete the picture with the new findings.

3. On the basis of the EMCDDA-EUROPOL joint reports, the EMCDDA's extended Scientific Committee has been requested to carry out the risk assessment of these substances. Thus, risk-assessment reports have been produced for the substances MBDB, 4-MTA, GHB, ketamine, PMMA.

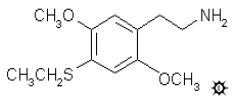
4. Following the risk-assessment exercises, and according to the procedures, decisions were taken to put under control some of these substances (4-MTA, PMMA) and to continue to monitor the others (MBDB, GHB, ketamine) for which no sufficient evidence was available to put these under control.

5. In the meantime, EMCDDA and EUROPOL have obtained more information on a series of substances with different levels of evidence and danger. This is the case for the substances 2C-T-2, 2C-T-7, 2C-I, TMA-2, BZP, TFMPP, PMEA, DOC, 5-MeO-DMT, 5-MeO-DIPT, DXM, DPT, A-MT, ALEPH-7.

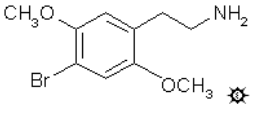
6. This report aims to present the current state of knowledge of the last mentioned substances according to the same methodology of the EMCDDA/EUROPOL joint reports. A fiche by substance is annexed.

7. **The Horizontal Working Party on Drugs is kindly requested** to take note of this information and to give instructions about the substances for which a risk assessment is considered to be necessary and the substances for which the monitoring should continue.

1. Chemical and physical description



2C-I



2C-B

Chemical name:
2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodo-phenethylamine (2C-I)
Synonyms:
4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy-Phenethylamine
or: (2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenyl)-2-aminoethane;
or: 4-Iod-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylazan (Germany)

Chemical formula : Anal. (C10H15ClINO2) C,H,N

Pharmaceutical form: pill/tablet format; or in powder form.

ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION:. ORALLY

Common dose range: 10-20 mg
Duration 6-10h

Street name:
"2C-I" ;
"i" ("i" logo)

2. Effects:

2C-I seems to have been 'frequently'compared to the controlled drug 2C-B (UN Schedule II) for their analogous chemical structures and subjective effects. With regard to the latter, the entactogen (producing empathy) and energetic properties of both drugs are described by Shulgin as quite similar. Hallucinogenic properties are apparently comparable in low doses, but much weaker in 2C-I than in 2C-B in high doses. 2C-I is generally taken orally and used in the same ways or to enhance the effects of 'ecstasy'. The typical dose needed is 20mg, so it is therefore stronger than MDMA (typically 190mg). Apparently, it affects users in a similar way to MDMA except that it is a bit more introspective, like strong cannabis and has stimulatory effects.

3. Health risks:

The delayed onset of action (90 minutes) of 2C-I could potentially lead users to take too much of the drug if they become impatient (by topping up before the effects hit) and provoke adverse effects.

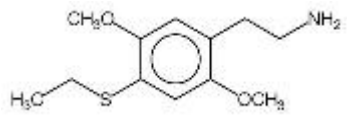
Reported fatalities: None in the EU

4. Legal status: 2C-I is a ring-substituted phenethylamine which is currently not listed under any of the Schedules of the 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances**.**

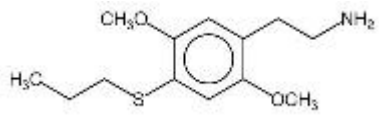
EU: 2C-I was put under permanent control in **Germany** on 19 June 2001. The substance was already under control on a temporary basis in 1999. The arguments for placing these kinds of drugs under permanent control can be found in the legal text ('Fünfzehnte Betäubungsmittelrechts-Änderungsverordnung-15. BtMÄndV', 19 June 2001), i.e.: (i) substances being used as 'ecstasy drugs'; and (ii) produced by illegal labs modifying the chemical structure of illegal drugs in order to achieve that these will not fall under the law ('designer drugs').
In the **UK**, 2C-I comes within the definition of a controlled substance by virtue of a generic description as set out in paragraph (i)(c) of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1977 (Controlled Drug) Declaration Order 1987.
Denmark has controlled 2C-I since May 2002 ('Bekendtgørelse nr. 305 af 16. maj 2002 om ændring af bekendtgørelse om euforiserende stoffer').
US: non-controlled

Reports to EMCDDA (A= Reporting Form; B= other)
DENMARK (A): notification on 14 May 2002 of one seizure in May 2002 of one white pill 120 mg 2C-I with the "i" logo and of 2 ml in liquid form.
UK (B): one case in a seizure in 1999.
SWEDEN (B) : one seizure in 1999.

1. Chemical and physical description



2C-T-2



2C-T-7

Chemical name : 4-ethylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (2C-T-2)

Synonyms: 4-Ethylsulfanyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylazan (Germany)

2C-T-2, as 2C-T-7, is a carbon phenethylamine homologue of previously made three carbon amphetamine, having the alpha-methyl group removed.

Molecular formula : C12-H19-N-O2-S

Pharmaceutical form: mostly in tablet; or in powder form (hydrochloride salt).
Marquis test: orange-red ("fresh salmon")

ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION:. ORALLY OR INTRANASALLY

Street name: 2C-T-2

2. Effects

Very similar to 2C-T-7. The effects of 2C-T-2 seems to share some general similarities with mescaline or 2C-B : powerful visual effects, mood lifting, sense of well being, increased appreciation of music, etc.
"There is a considerable parallel between 2C-T-2 and 2C-T-7. (...) With 2C-T-2, there is more of a tendency to have physical disturbances such as nausea and diarrhea. And the experience is distinctly shorter" (A. Shulgin*).*
Moreover, "*Individual sensitivities seem to vary greatly with 2C-T-7*, *in sharp contrast to 2C-T-2"* (source: synthesis of user reports, Murple/Erowid, Feb. 2001)

Dose range: 10 - 35 mg (average = 20 orally ; 13 intranasally)
Duration : 6 - 8 h

3. Health risks:

As for the other 24 drugs of the 2C-T family, 2C-T-2's clinical safety profile is not well known nor researched. The most severe side-effects (source: user reports) are : nausea, vomiting, delirium, dissociation, loss of memory, panic attacks and a strong depression of CNS which could provoke convulsions, suffocation or lead to physical injury. Combination of 2C-T-2 with MDMA increases health risks.

Similarly to 2C-T-7, sniffing the drug in powder form increases secondary effects and the risks of severe (even lethal) overdoses. 2C-T-2 and MAOIs (commonly found in a number of anti-depressants) are a potentially dangerous combination (risk of serotonergic syndrome).

Reported fatalities:
None in the EU.

4. Legal status:

EU:

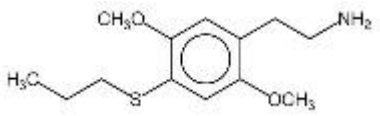
- Germany: placed under Schedule I on Oct 7, 1998. (listed as 4-Ethylsulfanyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylazan);
- Sweden: placed under "emergency scheduling" on April 1, 1999;
- Netherlands: classified as an unregistered pharmaceutical as of April 12, 1999. Unlicensed manufacture, sale, import, trade and possession of this substance can be prosecuted.

US: non-controlled drug.

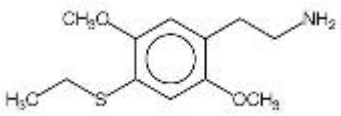
Reports to EMCDDA: (A= Reporting Form; B= Other)

FRANCE (A): notified on 23/09/2002: one tablet, collected by SINTES in August 2002 (white, no logo, sold as "mescaline").
GERMANY (A): notified in March 1998: several seizures reported by BKA in February 1998 of a total of 20 tablets (170 mg) with "X" logo.
SWEDEN: (A): notified on 15/01/1999: one seizure on 10/07/98: 0,07g powder.
SWEDEN (B): six seizures in 1998, three seizures in 1999, two in 2000, one in 2001.
DENMARK: (B) one seizure of 2000 tablets on 26/01/2001.
NETHERLANDS (B): 1998 (DIMS Report)
SPAIN (B) : 1998

1. Chemical and physical description



2C-T-7



2C-T-2

Chemical name : 2,5-dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylthiophenethylamine (synonym: "PT-DM-PEA")

Chemical formula : C13-H21-N-O2-S
Identification: NMR results are available on the erowid website.
.
2C-T-7, a potent psychedelic phenethylamine which was first synthesized by Alexander Shulgin in the eighties, is a sulphur analogue of the UN controlled drug 2C-B (4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine - Schedule II).

Pharmaceutical form: in powder form (hydrochloride salt), in capsule or in pill format. 2C-T-7 reacts to Marquis reagent assay with a salmon orange colour.

ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION: INTRANASALLY ("SNIFFED") OR ORALLY (MOST COMMON ROUTE).

DOSE RANGE : 5-50 MG ORALLY (2,5-35 MG INTRANASALLY)

Street name: T-7, Beautiful, Lucky 7, 7-up, 7th Heaven, Tweety-Bird Mescaline, Tripstasy (US), Red Raspberry (Canada), Blue Mystic (brand name in the Netherlands – "Ying-Yang" logo).

2. Effects

As for 2C-T-2 and 2C-I, the effects of 2C-T-7 are described as sharing some general similarities with mescaline and 2C-B : strong visual effects, mood lifting, sense of well being, increased appreciation of music, etc.

Dose : 10-30 mg.
Onset of action:: 1-2,5 hours.
Duration (average range) :5-12 hours.

3. Health risks: 2C-T-7's clinical safety profile is not well known nor researched. The reports from users present a lot of conflicting and confusing elements, including duration, physical stimulation, dosage, etc. Because this drug appears to be highly dose-sensitive, users should be extremely careful with dosages. 2C-T-7 can cause unexpected side-effects, increasing in high doses: nausea, diarrhea, vomiting, delirium, dissociation, loss of memory, panic attacks and a strong depression of CNS which could provoke convulsions, suffocation or lead to physical injury. Combination of 2C-T-7 with MDMA may pose a significant health risk.

Snorting the drug in powder form is recognized as being the most dangerous route for it increases secondary effects and the risks of severe (even lethal) overdoses. 2C-T-7 and MAOIs are a potentially dangerous combination (MAOIs are commonly found in anti-depressants such as phenelzine, tranylcypromine, isocarboxazid, l-deprenyl and moclobemide). As other psychedelics, 2C-T-7 may trigger latent psychological and mental problems.

Reported fatalities: None in the EU.
In the US, three deaths involving 2C-T-7 have been reported : one in Oct. 2000 (35 mg, sniffing) and two in April 2001 (2C-T-7 with MDMA).

4. Licit use: no therapeutic use has been reported.

5. Legal status:
EU: In Germany, 2C-T-7 was placed under control on January 20, 1998.
In Sweden, this drug is controlled under the emergency list. In the UK and Ireland, it is a Class A drug.
US: In September 2002, DEA issues a final order to temporarily place 2C-T-7 in Schedule I. The temporary scheduling will last up to 18 months or until the drug would be permanently scheduled. 2C-T-7 is also controlled in Canada.

Reports to EMCDDA (A = Reporting Form; B =other)
FRANCE (A) : 21 Feb 2001, one seizure on 12 February 2001 of 3 blue tablets ("Blue Mystic", "Ying-Yang" logo) weighting 256 mg each with 10 mg of the active compound.
FINLAND (B) : In 2002, one case of 7 blue tablets ("Blue Mystic", "Ying-Yang" logo).
UK (B): reported in January 2002, one case of 3 ½ tablets collected in a London club amnesty bin in January 2001 (first case in the UK).
GERMANY (B): one seizure in 2001 of one pill of 2C-T-7 (20 mg).
SWEDEN (B): one seizure in 1999 ; one seizure in 2000; one seizure in 2001.

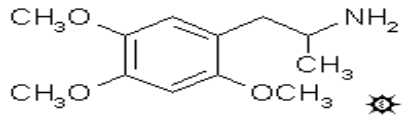
1. Chemical and physical description

Chemical name : 2,4,5-trimethoxyphenylisopropylamine
Synonyms:
TMA-2
2,4,5-trimethoxy-alpha-methylbenzeneethanamine
2,4,5-trimethoxy-alpha-methylphenetylamine
2,4,5-trimethoxyamphetamine
2,4,5-TMA
1-(2,4,5-Trimethoxyphenyl)propan-2-ylazan (Germany)

TMA-2 is an analogue (isomer) of the UN schedule I substance TMA (3,4,5-trimethoxyamphetamine, a 3-carbon homologue of mescaline)

Synthesis routes for TMA-2 are available on the internet.

Molecular formula : C12-H19-N-O3



Pharmaceutical form: powder/crystals in capsule; also found in powder

ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION:. ORALLY

Street name:
TMA-2

2. Effects

Potent hallucinogenic effects (also described as "introspective", similar but 10 times more potent that mescaline- Shulgin). Much weaker stimulant effects.
Dose range: 20-40mg;
Duration 8-12h.

3. Health risks:

There is only a small margin between the dose needed to produce psychoactive effects and a toxic dose (Shulgin, 1976).

Reported fatalities: none

4. Legal status:

EU: An positional isomer of the UN scheduled substance TMA (Schedule I), TMA-2 is a class A controlled drug in the **UK**.

In **Ireland**, TMA-2 is subject to control as a Schedule 1 controlled drug under the Misuse of Drugs Acts. This arises out of the Irish generic approach to the control of these types of drug.

TMA-2 is also controlled in **Germany** under Schedule I (BtMG, sept 1999).

US: Controlled drug under Schedule II of the CSA.

Reports to EMCDDA: (A= Reporting Form; B= Other)

UK (A): notification on 1 August 2001 of one seizure in June 2001; quantity : 1, 24 gr. TMA-2 in powder form.

SPAIN (A): notification on 5 June 2002 of one seizure on 14 March 2001 of 185 orange capsules, 65 mg each (TMA-2 and saccharose)

FRANCE (A): notification on 5 September 2002 of one red capsule 191 mg and 125 mg of powder (TMA-2 and saccharose) collected by SINTES.

NETHERLANDS (B): one case in 2001 of 2 capsules collected in smartshops.

2. Chemical and physical description

Chemical name : 1-benzylpiperazine
Synonyms: N-benzylpiperazine
Benzylpiperazine

Chemical formula : C11-H16-N2
CAS no. 2759-28-6
Mass spectrum : 91-134-176-56-146

Pharmaceutical form: in capsules or tablets (different colours) or in powder (off-white color).

ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION:.

Oral; may be found in association with TFMPP (Trifluromethylphenylpiperazine).
Street name:
A2, BZP, benzylpiperazine, 'piperazine', Nemesis (brand name in New Zealand)
BZP may be also sold as ecstasy.

2. Effects:
BZP is a CNS stimulant. In doses around 20-100 mg it produces euphoria, wakefullness and improved vigilance. At high doses, it has the same psychoactive effects as amphetamine (100 mg A2 equivalent to 10mg amphetamine).
Dose: Frequently sold at dosage of 125 mg (Sweden).
Duration : 6-8 hours.

3. Health risks:
Similar to sympathomimetic amines (MDMA and methamphetamine), BZP produces increases in heart rate, blood pressure, locomotor activity, and body temperature. At high doses or repeated ingestion of BZP in a short period of time, it could produce hallucinations, convulsions, and respiratory depression. Association with MDMA may enhance the risks, in particular when BZP is believed to be ecstasy. BZP (and TFMPP) are also skin irritants; therefore, individuals who inhale powder or crushed tablets may develop sore throats and nasal passages.

Reported fatalities: in 1999, BZP has been involved in one death case in Sweden: benzylpiperazine was found in association with MDMA in body fluids (autopsy case).
A recent report from the University Hospital in Zurich, Switzerland, details the death of a young female user (one ecstasy tablet ingested seven hours after the consumption of BZP).

4. Illicit supply:
Piperazines are purchased in bulk through internet chemical supply houses as a legal alternative to ecstasy. Then, the bulk powder is being processed into tablets. On the consumer market, the tablets seized have varied from white or pink to tan and have had a number of different logos, including a spider, a fly, an"A", or a simple straight line. A number of seized illicit tablets show to contain both BZP and TFMPP (Trifluromethylphenylpiperazine). Such combination is believed to mimic the MDMA empathogenic effects.

5. Licit use:

Some piperazines have been used since the early 1950's to treat intestinal parasitic worms, but apart from diethylcarbamazine none have found a significant place in human therapeutics. Medical research continues on the use of piperazine derivatives as possible vasodilators and tumor-reducing agents. Current studies related to piperazines mainly concentrate on the effect these chemicals have on the serotonin systems of the brain. Piperazine derivatives are widely used industrial chemicals.

6. Legal status:

EU : non-controlled

US: On September 2002, DEA issues a final order to temporarily place BZP in Schedule I. The temporary scheduling will last up to 18 months or until the drug would be permanently scheduled.

Reports to EMCDDA (A = Reporting Form; B = other)

SWEDEN (A): notification in January 2000 of 18 small seizures made during the autumn 1999. In only 2 seizures pure "A2" was found. In the other cases, BZP was found in mixture with amphetamine.
SWEDEN (B): 25 seizures in 1999; 12 seizures in 2000; 13 seizures in 2001; 9 seizures until June 2002. From 1999 to 2001, Sweden NFP reported on 26 findings in body fluids samples involving "A2" (alone; with MDMA; with amphetamines).
FINLAND (B): reported in Sept. 2002: two cases (80 mg).
NETHERLANDS (B): one case reported in the DIMS 2001 Report.

1. Chemical and physical description

Chemical name : 1-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)piperazine

Synonyms:
TFMPP
dl-alpha-Methyltryptamine
N-(p-trifluorometylfenyl)piperazin

Molecular formula : C11-H13-F3-N2

Pharmaceutical form:
Powder form; frequently found in combination with BZP in capsules or in tablets (see BZP fact sheet).

ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION:.

orally

Street name:
Not reported

2. Effects

TFMPP is a CNS stimulant. As other piperazines like BZP, TFMPP indices stimulant and hallucinogenic effects.

Dose range: TFMPP is used orally at doses of between 25-100 mg, usually in combination with BZP or other piperazines.
Duration : 5-8 hours

3. Health risks:

In animal studies, TFMPP is a 5-HT2-agonist. It also showed to induce hyperthemia in rats at an ambient temperature of 28°C.

In humans, there is a wide variation in the rates at which piperazines are excreted by different individuals which adds to the variability of their toxicity. Piperazine preparations are always given orally in therapeutic uses. There is a wide range between effective therapeutic and overtly toxic doses of piperazine. Similar to the sympathomimetic amines (methamphetamine and MDMA), piperazines produce increases in heart rate, blood pressure, locomotor activity, and body temperature. At high doses the piperazines produce hallucinations, convulsions, and respiratory depression. Association with MDMA may enhance the risks, in particular when BZP is believed to be 'ecstasy'. TFMPP and BZP are also skin irritants; therefore, individuals who inhale powder or crushed tablets may develop sore throats and nasal passages

Reported fatalities:
None in the EU.

4. Legal status:

Piperazines are purchased through internet chemical supply houses, mainly in bulk, and frequently promoted on rave web sites as a legal alternative to 'ecstasy' (MDMA). Piperazine derivatives are widely used industrial chemicals.

Licit Use: Piperazines have been used since the early 1950's as an agent to rid the bowel of parasitic worms, but apart from diethylcarbamazine none have found a significant place in human therapeutics.

EU: NON-CONTROLLED

US: TFMPP was placed in Schedule I by emergency order of the DEA on September 20, 2002. This makes it illegal to buy, sell, or possess in the United States without a DEA license.

Reports to EMCDDA: (A= Reporting Form; B= Other)

SWEDEN (B): one seizure in 2001; 4 seizures in 2002 (until May/June).

1.Chemical and physical description

Chemical name : 5-Methoxy-di-isopropyl-tryptamine
Synonyms: N,N-diisopropyl-5-methoxytryptamine

5-MeO-DiPT, developed by Alexander Shulgin around 1980, is a synthetic chemical tryptamine related structurally to psilocybin and N,N-DMT, another tryptamine with a much stronger psychedelic effect.

Molecular formula : C17-H26-N2-O

Pharmaceutical form: in powder and in liquid. It is generally found as white or offwhite/tan powder (very small crystals) in bulk or in capsules.

ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION:

Usually taken orally, though there are reports of both "sniffing" and smoking of a freebase form.

Street name
5-MeO-DiPT, Foxy Methoxy, Foxy.

2. Effects:

Subjective effects, sometimes compared to 2C-B: mood lift, strong feeling in the body, sometimes described as buzzing or energy, which some users enjoy and others hate. Moderate visual effects.
Adverse effects: nausea, diarrhoea, unsettling/anxious stimulation, muscle tension and restless sleep after peak..
(*source: from user reports on erowid website*).

Dose range: A standard oral dose of 5-MeO-DiPT is believed to be between 8-15 mg (strong: 15-30 mg).
Onset of action : depending on how much and how recently the user has eaten, oral 5-MeO-DiPT takes between 20-60 minutes to take effect. With smoked or inhaled vapors, effects begin within a few minutes.
Duration: 4-5 hours (may be 1-2 hours longer including after-effects : there are no reliable estimates due to the small number of user reports - *source: erowid*)

3. Health risks:

5-MeO-DiPT and MAOIs are a potentially dangerous combination. It is likely that MAOIs could increase the effects of 5MeO-DIPT unpredictably. MAOIs are most commonly found in a number of prescription anti-depressants.
As other psychedelics, 5-MeO-DiPT can trigger latent psychological and mental problems.

Reported fatalities: none in the EU.

4. Availability: The drug can be purchased via Internet (In the case reported by Denmark, on www.bluepoint.nu).

5. Legal status:

EU: in Germany, the drug has been placed under control (BtMG, Anlage I, Teil A) since 30 September 1999 (listed as Diisopropyl[2-(5-methoxyindol-2-yl)ethyl]azan).

In Ireland, it is a Schedule I drug under the Misuse of Drugs Acts, arising from the Irish generic classification approach..

US: non-controlled.

Reports to EMCDDA: (A= Reporting Form; B= Other)

FINLAND (B): one case in 2001 of 2 capsules (total weight: 2,7 g; 15 mg of the active substance in each capsule); two cases in mid-2002 (0,8 g in total).

DENMARK (A): notification of one case[1] on 5 July 2002 of 32 capsules (white powder, no logo, no markings, 20 mg each).

[1] Judicially not a seizure (non-controlled substance): the owner gave the police its written agreement to send the capsules for forensic examination.

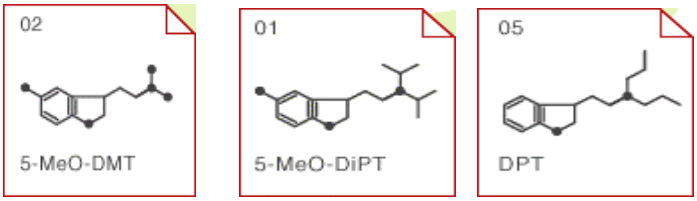
1. Chemical and physical description

Chemical name : N,N-dimethyl-5-methoxytryptamine

Synonyms:
N,N-5-Methoxydimethyltryptamine
5-methoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine
5-MeO-DMT
[2-(5-Methoxyindol-3-yl)ethyl]dimethylazan) in Germany.

Molecular formula : C13- H18- N2-O

5-MeO-DMT is a synthetic chemical tryptamine related structurally to the UN Schedule I controlled drug dymethyltryptamine (DMT), and to 5-MeO-DiPT, another tryptamine with a much weaker psychedelic effect.



Compared structures of 3 tryptamines (see fact sheets)

Pharmaceutical form:
Crystals

ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION:.

Mainly smoked; or intravenously/intramuscularly (not active orally).

Street name:
5-MeO-DMT

2. Effects:

Hallucinogenic (user reports quoted by A. Shulgin in 'TIHKAL').
Dose range: 6-20 mg, smoked ; 2-3 mg intravenously
Duration : 1-2h. (ref. Shulgin, *idem*)

3. Health risks:

In preparing for human studies with 5-MeO-DMT, the effects of the drug in sheep, rats, mice and rhesus monkeys were investigated. In the animals, 5-MeO-DMT had potent, rapidly appearing effects in the CNS Low doses of 5-MeO-DMT (1 mg/kg) were fatal in sheep, apparently because of respiratory failure. In rats, 5-MeO-DMT produced tremors, biting of paws and convulsions.

In human studies, 5-MeO-DMT has shown a potent interaction with monoamine-oxydase-inhibitors (MAOIs, mainly found in anti-depressants) and this combination could thus provoke serious adverse effects on humans (serotonergic syndrome).

Reported fatalities: none

4. Legal status:

EU: 5-MeO-DMT is a controlled drug in Germany (BtMG, Anlage I, Teil A), Sept, 1999.
(listed as [2-(5-Methoxyindol-3-yl)ethyl]dimethylazan)
US: non-controlled

Reports to EMCDDA: (A= Reporting Form; B= Other)

SWEDEN (B): one seizure in 2000; three seizures in 2001; one seizure in 2002.

FINLAND (B): one case (2,8 g) in 2001; one case (0,4 g) including a dose of 5-Meo-DIPT and a dose of 5-MeO-DMT in 2002.

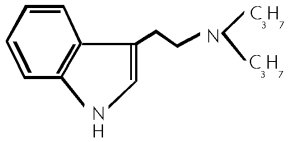
1. Chemical and physical description

Chemical name : N,N,- dipropyltryptamine (DPT)

A drug of the tryptamine family, DPT is an hallucinogenic substance.

Synonyms:
3-[2-(dipropylamino)ethyl] indole

Molecular formula : C16-H24-N2.



Pharmaceutical form:
In powder form (tryptamine route) or in crystals (indole route)

ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION:.

Orally, intramuscularly/intravenously (diluted powder) or smoked (crystals)

Street name:
DPT

2. Effects:

Hallucinogenic.
"I was on a kind of mountain surrounded by clouds. And the clouds talked to me" ; "visions of two hearts rotating..." (user reports from clinical trials quoted by A. Shulgin). Shulgin reported also about a religious group in New York, the Temple of the True Inner Light, which uses DPT as its eucharistic sacrament (drinking or smoking).

Dose range: 100-250 mg, orally

DURATION : 2-4H

Onset of action (80 mg, intravenously): 10-15 min.

3. Health risks:

As other tryptamines, interaction with MAOIs in anti-depressants could provoke serious adverse effects.

Reported fatalities:
None

4. Legal status:
DPT has been used experimentally in psychotherapy with alcoholics and with cancer patients[1]

EU: In Belgium: DPT is listed as a controlled substance in Belgium's most restrictive category
US: non-controlled.

Reports to EMCDDA: (A= Reporting Form; B= Other)

FINLAND (B): one case (1,0 g) in 2001.

[1] Grof, S.; R.A. Soskin; W.A. Richards; A.A. Kurland. "DPT as an Adjunct in Psychotherapy of Alcoholics". INTERNATIONAL PHARMACOPSYCHIATRY, 8:104-115, 1973.
Albert A. Kurland, M.D. "The Peak Experience Variable in DPT-Assisted Psychotherapy with Cancer Patients". JOURNAL OF PSYCHEDELIC DRUGS, 9(1):1-10, 1977.
Francesco DiLeo, M.D.; Lockwood Rush, Ph.D. "DPT as an Adjunct in Brief Psychotherapy with Cancer Patients". OMEGA, 10(1):9-26, 1979.

1. Chemical and physical description

Chemical name : alpha-methyltryptamine

Synonyms:
3-(2-aminopropyl)indole
2-(1 H-indol-3-yl)-1-methyl-ethylamine (IUPAC name)
IT-290
3-IT

Molecular formula :
-

Pharmaceutical form:
Fine white crystals

ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION:.

Orally
Smoked

Street name:
AMT

2. Effects:

"A strong psychedelic experience "(user reports quoted by Shulgin).

Dose range: 15-30 mg orally ; 5-20 mg smoked

DURATION : 12-16H

3. Health risks:

Non documented

Reported fatalities:
None
Medical use: A monoamine oxydase inhibitor, alpha-MT has been a medical antidepressant in the Soviet Union in the 1960's (sold as INDOPAN in 5 and 10 mg tablets)

4. Legal status:

EU: non-controlled
US: non-controlled

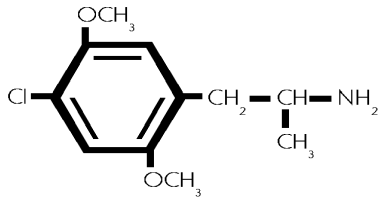
Reports to EMCDDA: (A= Reporting Form; B= Other)

FINLAND (B): one case in 2001 (2,8 g in powder). Two cases in 2001 (total quantity of 2,8g in powder).

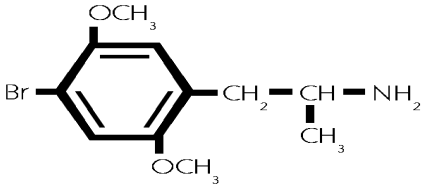
1. Chemical and physical description

Chemical name :

2,5-DIMETHOXY-4-CHLOROAMPHETAMINE



DOC



DOB

Synonyms:
DOC

DOC, a potent hallucinogenic drug, is a chloro-substituted amphetamine. (with a chlorine atom in the 4 position) and an analogue of the UN controlled drug DOB (2,5-dimethoxy-bromoamphetamine) which has a bromine atom in the 4 position.

Molecular formula :
-

Pharmaceutical form:
In powder or in tablets

ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION: ORALLY

Street name: "DOC"

2. Effects

"The three halo-amphetamine derivatives, DOI, DOB and DOC, are all pretty much of the same potency(...) DOC is clearly a long-lasting, dyed-in-the-wool psychedelic".(*A. Shulgin)*

Dose range: 1.5-3.0 (*source: Shulgin*)
Duration 12-24h (idem)

3. Health risks:

Not documented

Reported fatalities:
Not reported

4. Legal status:

EU: controlled in Germany (BtMG, Schedule I)
US: non-controlled

Reports to EMCDDA: (A= Reporting Form; B= Other)

SWEDEN (B): two seizures in 2001; two seizures in 2002; four detections in body fluids/specimen in 2002 (until May/June 2002).

1. Chemical and physical description

Chemical name :
2,5-dimethoxy-4-(n)propylthioamphetamine

Synonyms:
ALEPH-7

Molecular formula :
-
Pharmaceutical form:
Powder form

ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION:.

orally

Street name:
none

2. Effects

Psychedelic visions (A.Shulgin)

Dose range: 4-7 mg

DURATION: 15-30H.

3. Health risks:

unknown

Reported fatalities:
none

4. Legal status:

EU: non-controlled
US: non-controlled

Reports to EMCDDA: (A= Reporting Form; B= Other)

FINLAND (B): one case (0,5 mg) in 2001.

1. Chemical and physical description

Chemical name :

N-ethyl-4-methoxyamphetamine

Synonyms: PMEA

PMEA is a N-substituted analogue of the UN controlled (Sched. I) substance 4-methoxyamphetamine (PMA).

Molecular formula:

Pharmaceutical form :
Not documented

Routes of administration

Not documented

PMEA and PMA could be found in fluids as metabolites of *mebeverine*, an antispasmodic medecine (Duspatal, MB; Duspataline, registered TM)[1]

2. Effects

Not documented

3. Health risks

Not documented

4. Legal use: no therapeutic use has been reported.

5. Legal status :

EU: non-controlled
US: non-controlled

Reports to EMCDDA: (A= Reporting Form; B= Other):

LUXEMBOURG: (B) reported on 14/05/1999

[1] Luxembourg NFP reported to the EMCDDA the results of investigations of the 'Laboratoire National de Santé, Division de Toxicologie, Centre Universitaire de Luxembourg', following the analysis of a urine specimen containing important amounts of an unknown substance detected by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) analysis. The unknown compound present in the urine specimen has been finally identified as N-ethyl-4-methoxyamphetamine, an uncommon amphetamine analogue. Taking into account the fact that PMEA was a metabolite of the antispamosdic mebeverine, conclusions of the report have been "that it was difficult to demonstrate the consumption of a designer drug in a biological sample, especially within the series of amphetamines analogues and that one should avoid too impulsive conclusions".

1. Chemical and physical description

Chemical name:
dextromethorphan hydrobromide (DXM)
(d-Form hydrobromide of Racemethorphan)
dextrorphan is a metabolite of DXM.

Dextromethorphan is the d isomer of the codeine analog levomethorphan (a potent narcotic analgesic), but it has no analgesic properties. It acts centrally to elevate the threshold for coughing. It has agonist actions on serotonergic neurotransmission and also has anticonvulsant activity in animals (*source: London Toxicology Group*).

Synonyms:
demorphan hydrobromide, Ro-1-5470/5, Benylin DM
DXM

Molecular formula : C18-H25-N-O
Marquis reagent: blue-black colour.

Pharmaceutical form: hydrobromide salt.
Pharmaceutical preparations are generally sold in Syrup or in capsules, less frequently in tablets.
DXM extraction from cough formulae are described on Internet to produce a fine powder of DXM free-base.

ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION:.

Orally

Street name:
DXM

2. Effects

At strong dosis, DXM is a dissociative substance as the controlled drug PCP or as ketamine (feeling of dissociation of the mind from the body or "out-of-body" or "key-hole experience") though DXM is not an analgesic substance.
At lower doses, the drug produces effects compared to alcohol and slight stimulant and psychedelic effects. At higher doses, the most described adverse effects are: sexual inhibition, tachycardia, fever, diarrhoea, nausea and vomiting. At very high doses (10-15 mg/kg), respiratory depression may occur (one case recorded).
Dose range: 2,5-25 mg (in hydrobromide salt)
Duration : 6-12 hours
(*source erowid*)

3. Health risks:

The main risk described in litterature is the association with MAOIs (non selectives or selectives MAOIS of the A type) or serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRIs) which may produce a serotoninergic syndrome. MAOIs are most commonly found in a number of prescription anti-depressants.
Association with alcohol, MDMA, barbiturates or benzodiazepines are considered as dangerous combinations. Loss of self-control, produced by the drug. increases the risks of self injury and accidents.
Chronic use of DXM may result in dependency, although this is very infrequent.

Reported fatalities: none in the EU.

4. Legal status: DXM is a legal drug sold over the counter and is available in many licensed cough suppressants in most EU countries and in the US and Canada. A synthetic drug, DXM does not fall under the definition of NSD in art.2 of the JANSD. However, if diverted from its legitimate use, it could pose a serious threat to users' health.
EU: non-controlled.
US: non-controlled. Its medical use has been approved by the FDA.

Reports to EMCDDA: (A= Reporting Form; B= Other)
FRANCE (B):SINTES note. Two cases : case N°1 = 6 samples (capsules) collected in free/techno parties and discotheque by SINTES in February 2002; and case N°2 = 5 capsules collected in May 2002. Case 1= DXM and MDMA, DXM and amphetamine. Case 2= DXM and MDMA, DXM and amphetamine, DXM with MDMA and amphetamine. In all cases, users were unaware of the presence of DXM in the capsules.