The A-Z Encyclopedia of Alcohol and Drug Abuse

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Foreword

Welcome to the A- Z Encyclopedia of Alcohol and Drug Abuse produced in co-operation with the 1907 founded International Council on Alcohol and Addiction (ICAA), which is the worlds leading non-governmental organisation in the field.

This encyclopedia contains more than 30.000 entries. It has been produced together with some of the leading experts on alcohol and drug abuse.

The names of the substances are those used in International Nonproprietary Names (INN) for Pharmaceutical Substances (WHO, 1982). Every effort has been made to make the encyclopedia as accurate as possible. It covers many aspects of the subject as medicine, psychology, history, social policy, economics, advertising, international trafficking, law enforcement, prevention, epidemiology, international cooperation, colloquial terms and drug-slang.

The text was originally produced as part of the CD-ROM Encyclopaedia on Substance Abuse. Many users asked for a traditional book-encyclopedia that still has some advantages. The encyclopedia is also available as downloadable pdf-file. The soft-cover version can be ordered from booksellers and distributors or online bookstores as amazon.com.

The CD-ROM version is by far the most complete, it contains more chemical names, have hundreds of photographs, illustrations and chemical formulas and uses more than 100.000 jumps to quickly move around. It is easy to print the material or incorporate it in your word-processing program or presentation. The CD-ROM also contains several hundred thousands pages of full-length documents, quotations and historical texts. The CD-ROM is updated every 6th month. As buyer of this book you are entitled to a 30-day free trial version of the CD-ROM, just write, telephone, fax send e-mail or go to our web-sites www.landborgen.com/encyclopaedia or www.icaa.ch. The free CD-ROM is a full working version but it only works on your computer for 30 days after you have used it for the first time. There are no strings attached. If you like to continue using the encyclopaedia after the trial-period you have to place an order.

Thomas Nordegren



A 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

2. Colloquial term for *LSD* (from the first letter in *acid*).

A 4624 Methadone.

Colloquial term for MDMA.

A Boot Colloquial term for being under the influence of a drug.

A Cry for Love *Cry for Love*.

A draw of toke Colloquial term for *inhaling cannabis* smoke.

A la canona Colloquial term for *opioid* withdrawal without medication.

Synonyme: Cold Turkey.

A Monkey in winter Monkey in winter.

A Star is born Star is born.

A taste of Colloquial term for taking a small amount of drugs without experiencing the effects.

A-21 1. *Ketobemidone.* **2.** Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital.*

A-65 Piritramide.

A-66 1. *Phenmetrazine.* **2.** *Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.*

A-71 Ethchlorvynol.

A-101 Nordazepam.

A-102 *Temazepam.*

A-124 Diazepam.

A-157 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

A-178 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

A-302 Methadone hydrochloride.

A-30400 1. Pemoline **2.** Pemoline magnesium.

A-31528 *Pemoline magnesium.*

A-E-A compound *Amobarbital*.

A-Klinikk *Alcohol* dependence treatment clinics in Finland.

A-THC *Tetrahydrocannabinol*.

A-bomb 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana* and *heroin* smoked together in a *cigarette*.

2. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **3.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

A-buzz Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

A-head 1. Colloquial term for heavy *amfetamine*-user. **2.** Colloquial term for heavy *LSD*-user (from *acid-head*).

A-laget Swedish Colloquial term for skid-

row alcoholics gathered around the *Systembolaget*, state-monopoly liquor-stores.

A-mu-kia Turbina corymbosa.

A-nam Pentazocine.

A-notion ao-titara Calamus.

A-poxide 1. Chlordiazepoxide. **2.** Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

A.B.T. Abbreviation for *Alice B Toklas*.

A.D. Colloquial term for *addict*.

A.E.P. Phenobarbital.

A.N.R. Pentobarbital sodium.

A.P.P. Phenobarbital.

A.T.A. Amfetamine sulfate. **AA** See: Alcoholics Anonymous.

AA Bum Colloquial term for member of *Al-*coholics Anonymous.

AAA 1. High quality morphine from China.

2. Colloquial term for *amfetamines* (helps you travel long distance like triple A - American Automobile Association). **3.** Acronym for Atheist *Alcoholics Anonymous*. **4.** A potent *LSD*, which has the letters 'AAA' on each dot.

AAAA Al-anon term, acronym for four important aspects for recovery of a person who is a co-dependent upon an alcoholic are: Acceptance, Awareness, Adjustment, and Attitude.

Aan het gas zitten Dutch colloquial term for starting using *heroin* after a negative experience.

Aap South African term for *marijuana*.

AAPA American Academy of Psychiatrists in Alcoholism and Addiction.

AAS Acronym for Anabolic and Androgenous *Steroids*.

A's Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Ab Colloquial term for *abscess* from using an infected needle.

AB 35616 1. Clorazepate. **2.** Clorazepate dipotassium.

AB 39083 Clorazepate.

Abaca *Ocinum micrantum*, *Ayahuasca* admixture plant.

Abactio Abortion or labor started by drugs or surgery.

Abalgin *Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride*. **Abaphen** Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Abber Danish term for a person who does not take drugs.

Abbey Commercial Belgian beers licenced by abbeys.

Abbot pump A small pump that allows exact amounts of a drug to go through an *intravenous* tube.

Abbott Colloquial term for *Nembutal*, from the manufacturers name.

Abbott 30400 Pemoline magnesium.

Abbott 35616 *Clorazepate dipotassium.*

Abbott 39083 Clorazepate monopotas-sium.

Abboxapam Oxazepam.

ABC-laws Acronym for Alcohol Beverage Control Laws.

Abces de fixation French colloquial term for a place where drugs are sold.

Abchecken German term for checking a situation or a person.

Abdröhnen German colloquial term for getting *high*.

Abdrücken German colloquial term for *injecting* drugs.

Abdul Nasser Colloquial term for strong hashish.

Abe US Colloquial term for \$5 worth of drugs. From the portrait of president Abraham Lincoln on a five-dollar bill.

Abe's cabe Colloquial term for \$5 bill in drug deals.

ABEAD Acronym for the Brazilian Association of Studies on Alcohol and Other Drugs. **Abensanil** *Acetaminophen*.

Aberrant motivational syndrome Syn-

drome found among chronic *cannabis*smokers characterized by of loss of the interest for the immediate environment and a strong identification with the drug-culture, compare with *amotivational syndrome*.

Abessinischer Tee Tea containing *khat*. **Abessinskt te** Scandinavian colloquial term for *Abyssinian thea*.

Abflippen German colloquial term for bad feeling while being *high* on drugs.

Abflug machen 1. German colloquial term for fleeing. **2.** German colloquial term for dying of a drug *overdose*.

Abfucken German colloquial term for goofing up a drug deal.

Abgang German colloquial term for beginning of a drug effect.

Abgang machen 1. German colloquial term for leaving the drug scene. **2.** German colloquial term for dying of a drug *overdose*.

Abgebrannt German colloquial term for having no possibility to get drugs.

Abgefahren German colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Abgefuckt German colloquial term for:

1. Being disappointed. **2.** Having gone down the road to ruin. **3.** Not having drugs.

Abgehen German colloquial term for:

1. Drug deals on the way. **2.** Drug delivery on the way. **3.** Drugs available.

Abgestellt German colloquial term for being disappointed (for bad drug effects).

Abgetörnt German colloquial term for being disappointed (for bad drug effects).

Abgewogenes German colloquial term for a quantity of *heroin* on the street.

Abgewrackt German colloquial term for:

1. Being addicted. 2. Collapse after excessive

drug use.

Abgreifen German colloquial term for arresting a drug user or drug dealer.

Abhanigkeiten Journal of the Swiss Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol Problems (ISPA).

Abheben German colloquial term for *euphoria* after drug taking.

Abhini Opium.

Abhängigkeit German term for dependence. **Abini** *Opium*.

Abinol Lorazepam.

Abkari Opium.

Ablinken German colloquial term for:

1. Cheating in drug deals. **2.** Offering bogus or poor quality drugs.

Abnehmkraut German name for *Aconitum* napellus.

Abnormal drinker A person whose drinking of *alcohol* beverages is not normal compared with the group to which he belongs.

Abolic Colloquial term for veterinary *steroid*. From *anabolic steroids*.

Abona *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Abonete *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Abortifacient Drug which brings about abortion.

Abortion Ending of a pregnancy before the fetus is developed sufficiently to survive.

Aborts Colloquial term for Absolut *vodka* and port mixed together.

Abott 47631 Estazolam.

Aboua *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

About Done Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

About Full Colloquial term for being *drunk*. **About Had It** Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

About Right Colloquial term for being

About Shot Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

About to get busy Colloquial tern for: Time to start selling drugs.

Abpacken German colloquial term for dividing drugs into portions.

Abraxas Foundation started in Pennsylvania, USA providing drug-treatment programmes for adolescents in gender specific residential programmes of therapeutic community type as well as non-residential programmes. Abraxas Foundation is well known for good evaluation

Abre-o-sol Sinicuichi.

Abrego, Juan Garcia One of Mexico's most important drug dealers, leader of the *gold-cartel*, has a significant political influence and has been accused as responsible for

many assassinations among them the murder of Mr. Colisio, the presidential candidate for the governing party PRI, 1994. Abrego was arrested by the police in January 1996.

Abreojos Colloquial term for eye opener, the first drugs or *alcohol* of the day.

Abricotine Apricot-flavoured liqueur.

Abrir a sente Colloquial term for use of drugs to stimulate mental activity and produce mental inspiration, may be removal of inhibitions about perfection, rather than actual stimulation.

Abrir la boca Colloquial term for informing on someone.

Abromalin Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital calcium*.

Abroncodid *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Abrupto placenta Premature detachment of placenta. Serious complication in pregnancy that has a relatively high incidence among pregnant women who uses stimulants like *cocaine* during pregnancy.

Abscess Accumulation of pus in tissues as a result of infection. Characterized by inflammation and painful swelling, it may occur in various parts of the body, e.g., skin, gum, eyelid, and middle ear. Many abscesses respond to treatment with antibiotics; others require surgical drainage. Abscesses are common among *intravenous* drug abusers.

Abschiessen German colloquial term for *injecting* (drugs).

Abschotten German colloquial term for:

1. Reducing aggresions. **2.** Keeping from getting caught.

Absenteeism 1. Habitual failure to appear, especially for work or other regular duty.

2. The of occurrence of habitual absence from work or duty.

Absetzen German colloquial term for quitting to take drugs.

Absint 1. See: *Absinthe.* **2.** *Flunitrazepam.* **Absint-alsem** Dutch name for *Artemisia absinthium.*

Absinth See: Absinthe.

Absinthe From Old French, from Latin *absinthium*, from Greek *apsinthion*.

1. A perennial aromatic European herb (*Artemisia absinthium*), naturalised in eastern North America and having pinnatifid, silvery silky leaves and numerous nodding flower heads. Also called common *wormwood*. **2.** An extract of absinthium and other bitter herbs, containing 60 per cent *alcohol*; prolonged ingestion causes nervousness, convulsions, trismus, *amblyopia*, optic neuritis, and mental deterioration. The liqueur have a bitter anise or licorice flavour Production of

absinthe is now prohibited in many countries because of its toxicity.

Flavoured, distilled liquor, yellowish green colour, turning to cloudy, opalescent white when mixed with water. Highly aromatic. this liqueur is dry and somewhat bitter in taste. Absinthe is made from spirit high in *alcohol*. such as *brandy*, and marketed with alcoholic content of 68 percent by volume. Wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*) is the chief flavouring ingredient- other aromatic ingredients include licorice, usually predominating in the aroma, hyssop, fennel, angelica root, aniseed, and staranise. The beverage was first produced commercially in 1797 by *Henry-Louis Pernod*, who purchased the formula from a French exile living in Switzerland.

The oil of wormwood probably due to its content of thujone, a fragrant ketone ($C_{10}H_{16}O$) came to be considered dangerous to health, supposedly causing hallucinations, mental deterioration, and sterility, although some authorities suggest that any harmful effects of the liquor are caused by its high alcohol content and not its other ingredients. Absinthe manufacture was prohibited in Switzerland in 1908, in France in 1915 and eventually in many other countries. In 1918 Pernod Fils established a factory in Tarragona, Spain, to manufacture both absinthe and a similar beverage, without wormwood for export to those countries prohibiting true absinthe.

Beverages developed as substitutes similar in taste but lower in *alcohol* content and without wormwood, are known by such names as anis, or anisette, pastis, ouzo, or raki. Anis and pastis are also popularly known under such trade names as Pernod, Pernod 45, and Ricard.

Absinthe is usually served diluted with water and ice and may be used to flavour mixed drinks The classic absinthe drink, the absinthe drip, is served in a special drip glass allowing water to slowly drip through a sugar cube into the liquor- Pastis also turns cloudy white when mixed with water, and anise turns to a cloudy, greenish-tinged white.

Absinthium Wormwood; the dead leaves and flowering tops of *Artemisia absinhium*.

Absinthium majus Synonym for *Artemisia* absinthium.

Absinthium officinale Synonym for *Artemisia absinthium*.

Absinthium vulgare Synonym for *Artemisia absinthium*.

Absinthkraut Artemisia absinthium.

Absintism Misuse and dependence of absinthe

Absolute Absolvere to set loose, free from limitations; unlimited; uncombined.

From Latin absolutus

Absolute alcohol *Ethanol* containing not more than 1% by mass of water. In some cases the definition is ethanol of at least 99,6 per cent purity.

Absolutes Honesty, unselfishness, and love, AA-term from the Oxford movement.

Absolutist In some languages a synonym for abstainer, a person who does not drink alcohol.

Absorb Colloquial term for drinking *alcohol*.

Absorption Taking of molecules of one substance directly into another substance. Absorption may be either a physical or a chemical process. Physical absorption depends on the solubility of the substance absorbed, and chemical absorption involves chemical reactions between the absorbed substance and the absorbing medium.

Drugs can be absorbed through the bodily mucous membranes e g *cocaine* is absorbed through the mucous membrane in the nose.

Abstainer To hold back, to refrain from something by one's own choice. Those who practise abstinence from *alcohol* are termed "abstainers", total abstainers", or - in a more old-fashioned formulation - "teetotallers".

The term "current abstainer", often used in population surveys, is usually defined as a person who has not drunk an alcoholic beverage in the preceding 12 months; this definition does not necessarily coincide with a respondent's self-description as an abstainer.

From French abstenir, from Latin abstinare.

Abstemious 1. Abstaining from alcohol.

2. To be temperate or moderate in the amount of *alcohol* consumed.

Abstemonious Abstemious.

Abstemoniously Soberly.

Abstention Temperance or moderation in the amount of *alcohol* consumed.

Abstinence 1. Abstention from alcoholic beverages. **2.** The act or practice of refraining from indulging an appetite, as for food.

- **3.** Restraint of one's appetites or desires.
- **4.** The willful avoidance of pleasures, especially of food and drink.

The term "abstinence" should not be confused with "abstinence syndrome," an older term for *withdrawal* syndrome.

From French abstenance, from Latin abstinentia, from abstinns, abstinent-, present participle of abstinre, to hold back.

See also: Sobriety; Temperance.

Abstinence delirium. See: Delirium.
Abstinence syndrome Older term for Withdrawal syndrome.

Abstinence violation effect AVE, the mechanism of relapsing to use of a substance

or to a behaviour after a period of abstinence. The initial relapse often proceeds to uncontrolled use or behaviour. The AVE occurs when the person believes that the main cause or causes of the relapse are factors like lack of willpower or underlying diseases. In relapse prevention the attention is focused on controllable external or situational factors that may trigger relapse. The goal is to provide the person with the ability to return to abstinence as soon as possible after a relapse. This can be achieved through therapeutic interventions to deal with feelings of failure and guilt immediately after a relapse. AVE can be limited or prevented by educating persons in treatment programmes that a brief relapse is undesirable but common in the treatment process and that it is important to seek help if it happens.

Abstinence, conditioned See: With-drawal, conditioned.

Abstinence-epilepsia See: *Epilepsy*. **Abstinence-hallucinosis** See: *Hallucinosis*

Abstinence-orientated treatment

Treatment where the abstinence from all alcohol and drug taking is one of the main rules. These rulings often includes all use of psychopharmacological products. The term is used to differ these treatment program from those working with medications and/or maintenance programs such as methadone maintenance. The idea behind these rules is that the roots of drug-taking disorders is to be found in the personality and that it is easy to shift from a drug abuse to an alcohol or pill-abuse These principles applies to most therapeutic communities even though they sometimes can be modified to meet individual needs.

Abstinent alcoholic An alcoholic who no longer drinks alcoholic beverages, one whose alcoholism is in remission. The term often used within *Alcoholics Anonymous* to point out the view that alcoholism is a chronic disease and that moderate drinking is impossible when you are an alcoholic.

Abstract Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper. **Abstraktum** German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Abtörnen German colloquial term for getting *high* on drugs.

Abu Ali al-Husayn ibn Abdallah ibn Sina See: Avicenna.

Abua *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Abulemin Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Abulruh Mandrake.

Aburi Nigerian term for marijuana.

Abuse (drug, alcohol, chemical, substance, or psychoactive substance)

A group of terms in wide use but of varying

meaning. In DSM-IIIR, "psychoactive substance abuse is defined as "a maladaptive pattern of use indicated by continued use despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent social, occupational, psychological or physical problem that is caused or exacerbated by the use [or by] recurrent use in situations in which it is physically hazardous". It is a residual category, with dependence taking precedence when applicable. The term "abuse" is sometimes used disapprovingly to refer to any use at all, particularly of illicit drugs. Because of its ambiguity, the term is not used in ICD-10 (except in the case of non-dependenceproducing substances, see below); harmful use and hazardous use are the equivalent terms in WHO usage, although they usually relate only to effects on health and not to social consequences. The Office of Substance Abuse Prevention in the USA has also discouraged employment of the word "abuse", although terms such as "substance abuse" remain in wide use in North America and in many other countries to refer generally to problems of psychoactive substance use. In other contexts, abuse has referred to non-medical or unsanctioned patterns of use, irrespective of consequences. Thus the definition published in 1969 by the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence was "persistent or medical practice"

See: Misuse, drug or alcohol.

Abuse liability The propensity of a particular *psychoactive substance* to be susceptible to abuse, defined in terms of the relative probability that use of the substance will result in social, psychological, or physical problems for an individual or for society. Under *international drug control treaties*. WHO is responsible for determining the abuse liability and *dependence potential*, as distinct from therapeutic usefulness, of *controlled substances*. See also: *Abuse: Harmful use*.

Abuse of non-dependence-producing substances Defined in ICD-10 (F55) as repeated and inappropriate use of a substance which, though the substance has no dependence potential, is accompanied by harmful physical or psychological effects, or involves unnecessary contact with health professionals (or both). This category might more appropriately be termed "misuse of non psychoactive substances" (compare misuse, drug or alcohol). In ICD-10, this diagnosis is included within the section "Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors" (F50-F59). A wide variety of prescription drugs, proprietary (over-thecounter) drugs, and herbal and folk remedies may be involved. The particularly important groups are:

1. Psychotropic drugs that do not produce dependence, such as antidepressants and neuroleptics; 2. Laxatives (misuse of which is termed the "laxative habit"); 3. Analgesics which may be purchased without medical prescription, such as aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) and paracetamol (acetaminophen); 4. Steroids and other hormones; 5. Vitamins; and 6. Antacids.

These substances do not typically have pleasurable psychic effects, yet attempts to discourage or forbid their use are met with resistance. Despite the patient's strong motivation to take the substance, neither the dependence syndrome nor the withdrawal syndrome develops. These substances do not have dependence potential in the sense of intrinsic pharmacological effects, but are capable of inducing psychological dependence.

Abuse potential Likelihood of a drug being abused.

Abusive drinker *Alcohol* abuser, pejorative term implying alcohol abuse.

Abusus Latin for abuse, sometimes used in older medical terminology as abusus alcoholicus or abusus narcoticus. The term was used to describe a limited misuse as compared to the more chronic alcoholismus and narcomania.

Abusus alcoholicus Latin, older diagnostic term for an alcoholic habit not yet developed to full alcoholism (alcoholismus).

Abusus narcoticus Latin, older diagnostic term for a drug habit not yet as severe as *nar-comania*

Abuta Abuta grandiflora, Ayahuasca admixture plant.

ABV Acronym for Alcohol By Volume.

ABW Acronym for Alcohol By Weight.

Abyssinian tea From Abyssinian, Ethiopian. Tea made from the leaves of *khat*.

AC Acronym for Alcoholics for Christ, a 12 Step group similar to AA, but recognizing Jesus Christ as the "higher Power".

ACA See: *Child of an alcoholic.* **Acacia niopo** See: *Niopo*.

Academy of TV Arts & Sciences antidrug program American organisation that has a program for educating members about the media glamourization and tolerance of illicit drug use.

Acamol Acetaminophen.

Acamprosate A substance that has been shown to decrease voluntary *alcohol* intake in rats and humans. Acamprosate is an agonist of GABA. It has been studied primarily in France. A large multicentre study in 1991 found that the group of patients receiving acamprosate compared favourably with the placebo-group, when severely dependent per-

sons were evaluated for relapse 3 months after abstinence was initiated.

ACAP Acronym for American Council on Alcohol Problems.

Acapulco Gold Colloquial term for especially potent, high-quality, golden brown Mexican *marijuana* originally grown near the town Acapulco.

Acapulco Gold papers Cigarette papers made from *cannabis* fiber.

Acapulco Red Colloquial term for reddish brown Mexican *marijuana* originally grown near the town Acapulco.

Acarophobia Irrational fear of mites or of other minute animate (insects, worms) or inanimate (pins, needles) objects, sometimes accompanied by fear of parasites crawling beneath the skin.

A special form of acarophobia can occur in cocaine abuse see Magnans syndrome.

Accelerase PB Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Accelerator Colloquial term for amfetamines.

Accidential overdose Overdose without suicidal aim.

See: Overdose .

Accounts, Casting up his Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

Accrocher French colloquial term for being dependent upon the use of one or more drugs. **Accumulation** To gather or pile up. Drugs

and its metabolites can be accumulated in the body after repeted intake.

Latin accumulare to pile up (from *cumulus*, heap).

Ace 1. Old colloquial term for *a marijuana-cigar* or *cigarette*. **2.** Colloquial term for *PCP*. **Aced** Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

Acedicon Thebacon hydrochloride.

Acedicone Thebacon hyrochloride.

Acedikon Thebacon hydrochloride.

Aceite Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Aceituna Colloquial term for user of *LSD*.

Acelerado 1. Mexican colloquial term for an inhalant user. 2. Argentinean colloquial term for being turned on, excited by a drug.

Acelerador 1. Mexican colloquial term for amfetamines. **2.** Colloquial term for an *inhalant*. **3.** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Acelerante Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **Acelide** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Acemethadone Acetylmethadol.

See: LAAM.

Aceta-tal Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Acetabar Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international

control: Phenobarbital.

Acetabarb Phenobarbital.

Acetaldehyde CH₃CHO, also called acetic aldehyde ethanol and ethylaldehyde, is an organic compound belonging to the aldehyde group. A colourless flammable liquid with a pungent, fruity odour, it is important as an intermediate in the manufacture of many chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and plastics, including acetic acid, butyl alcohol, chloral, and pyridine and is used in the manufacture of perfumes and flavours. Acetaldehyde is widely used as a starting material for the synthesis of many organic compounds.

Acetaldehyde may cause irritation of mucous membranes, lacrimation, photophobia, conjunctivitis, corneal injury, rhinitis, anosmia, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, headache, and unconsciousness.

Acetaldehyde is also the principal product when ethanol is broken down. It is formed in the liver by oxidation of ethanol, the reaction being catalysed principally by alcohol dehydrogenase. It is itself oxidised to acetate by aldehyde dehydrogenase. Acetaldehyde is a toxic substance, implicated in the alcohol flush reaction and in certain physical sequelae of alcohol consumption.

See also: *Alcohol-sensitising drug*; *Disulfiram*. **Acetaldehydedehydrogenase** *Aldehyde dehydrogenase* (NAD+).

Acetalgan Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Acetalgin Acetaminophen.

Acetaminophen C₈H₉NO₂, A crystalline compound, , used in chemical synthesis and in medicine to relieve minor pain, such as headaches and structural muscle aches, and to reduce fever. Best known by the trade name Tylenol. It does not relieve intense pain or the pain caused by spasms of smooth muscles (such as the muscles lining the digestive or urinary tracts). Like the other common analgesic drugs, aspirin and ibuprofen, acetaminophen works by inhibiting the synthesis of prostaglandins in the body. However, it does not have the anti-inflammatory and antirheumatic properties of the other two analgesics, neither does it irritate the stomach lining, as aspirin tends to do for some users. It is often used as a substitute for aspirin. Acetaminophen's fever-reducing, or antipyretic, properties result from its chemical similarity to the antipyretic drug phenacetin, which is a more toxic chemical. A large overdose of acetaminophen may cause severe liver dam-

Acetaminophen Butalbital Butalbital.

Acetarex Drug containing more than one ac-

tive substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital* .

Acetate A salt or an ester of acetic acid. Breakdown product of *acetaldehyde* which can be used as enegry by the body.

Acetate de méthadyl Acetylmethadol.

See: LAAM.

Acetedol Amfetamine sulfate.

Acetedron Amfetamine.

Acethydrocodone Thebacon.

Acetic acid Chemical formed by bacteria causing *wine* to turn to vinegar.

Acetic acid, [[4,5-epoxy-3-methoxy-a7-methylmorphinan-6-

ylidene)amino]oxy]-,(5a)- CH₃COOH. *Codoxime*. A congener, a colorless corrosive liquid with pungent smell. The comcentration in vinegar is usually between 3 an 6%.

Acetic aldehyde ethanal See: Acetaldehyde.

Acetification The process by which acetic acid or vinegar i formed. Often referring to the effect of the exposure of mild alcoholic beverages to air, whereby acetic organisems enter and turn the *alcohol* to acetic acid.

Acetil-alfa-metilfentanilo *Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl*.

Acetilcodena Acetvldihvdrocodeine.

Acetildemetilodihidrotebaína Thebacon.
Acetildihidrocodeinona Thebacon.

Acetyldihydrocodeína Acetyldihydrocodeine.

Acetildiidrocodeina *Acetyldihydrocodeine*. **Acetilmetadol** *Acetylmethadole*.

Acetilmetadone Acetylmethadol.

See: LAAM.

Acetobacter Bacteria which changes *wine* into vinegar.

Acetomorfin Heroin.

Acetomorfine Heroin.

Acetomorphine Heroin.

Acetone CH₃COCH₃, Dimethyl ketone. A colorless, volatile, extremely flammable liquid ketone, widely used as an organic solvent. Acetone has a pleasant ethereal odor it is a commonly used solvent and one of the ketone bodies produced in ketoacidosis.

In pharmacy, it is used as a solvent and, in concentrations above 80 per cent, as an antiseptic; the official preparation contains at least 99 per cent of acetone calculated in an adhydrous basis.

Acetone is necessary to produce *cocaine* from coca leaves. It is also used in extracting *morphine* from *opium*. Acetone is an important precursor in the illegal production of drugs and its export and import is therefore monitored to combat illegal drug laboratories.

Acetonova Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under interna-

tional control: Secobarbital sodium.

Acetophenazine $C_{23}H_{29}N_3O_2S$, antipsychotic patented 1961.

Acetophenetidin Phenacetin, white crystalline compound, an aniline derivative that is used as a mild analgesic. This drug, which has antipyretic (fever-reducing) as well as analgesic (pain-reducing) effects, may be used alone or in combination with aspirin and either *caffeine* or *codeine*; such combinations are called APC mixtures. Because of the possible kidney damage that may be caused by high doses and prolonged use of acetophenetidin, aspirin is sometimes used as a substitute.

Acetorfina Acetorphine.

Acetorphin Acetorphine.

Acetorphine $C_{27}H_{35}NO_5$. Derivate of *thebaine* under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I and IV. Molecular weight 453. 6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Acetorphine hydrochloride C₂₇H₃₅NO₅ HCl. Derivate of *thebaine* under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I and IV. Molecular weight 490.1. Percentage of anhydrous base: 92.6

Acetorphinum Acetorphine.

Acetum 1. Vinegar. **2.** An *acetic acid* solution of a drug.

Latin acêtum.

Acetyl coenzyme A CoAS-COCH₃, condensation product of coenzyme A and *Acetic acid*.

Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl $C_{22}H_{28}N_2O$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I and IV. Molecular weight: 336.0. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Acetylation To bring an acetyl group into an organic molecule.

Acetylcholine A reversible *acetic acid* esterer of choline; it is a cholinergic *agonist* and serves as a neurotransmitter at the myoneural junctions of striated muscles, at autonomic effector cells innervated by parasympathetic nerves, at the reganglionic synapses of the the sympathetic and parasympatetic nervous systems, and at various sites in the central nervous system. AChE has few therapeutic applications owing to its diffuse action and rapid hydrolysis by acetylcholinesterase (AChE), synhetic derivatives are used for more specific, prolonged action. AchE used as a vasodilator in pharmacoangiography, administered by intra-arterial infusion.

Acetylcodon, -e Acetyldihydrocodeine hydrochloride.

Acetyldemethylodihydrothebain *Thebacon*.

Acetyldemethylodihydrothebain, um *Thebacon*.

Acetyldesmethyldihydrothebaine Thebacon.

Acetyldihydrocodein, -e, -um Acetyldihydrocodeine.

Acetyldihydrocodeine C₂₀H₂₅NO₄. Derivate of *codeine* under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Scheudle II. Molecular weight: 343.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Acetyldihydrocodeine hydrochloride

C₂0H₂₅NO₄ HCl. Derivate of *codeine*. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Scheudle II. Molecular weight: 379.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 90.4.

Acetyldihydrocodeinon, -e Thebacon.
Acetyldihydrocodeinone Thebacon.
Acetyldihydrodemethylothebaine Thebacon.

Acetyldihydrokodein *Acetyldihydrocodeine*.

Acetyldihydrokodeinon *Thebacon*. **Acetyldimepheptanol** *Acetylmethadol*. See: *LAAM*.

Acetylmetadol -um Acetylmethadol.

Acetylmethadol C₂₃H₃₁NO₂. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Scheudle I. Molecular weight: 353. 5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *LAAM*.

Acetylmethadol, -e, -um Acetylmethadol. Acetylo-dihydro-codeinon Thebacon. Acetylsalicylacid Chemical name for Aspirin

Achi Mexican Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Achiva** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Achonat Oxazepam.

Acht German colloquial term for *heroin*.

Achteck German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Achteckiger Stern German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Achter German colloquial term for *injection* of *heroin*.

Achtzehn German colloquial term for a marijuana cigarette.

Achuma San Pedro.

Aci-vanton *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Acicalar Colloquial term for preparing packets of *marijuana*.

Acici Turkish term for amfetamines.

Acid Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Acid Dropper Colloquial term for a LSD-

iser

-е,-

Acid Freak Colloquial term for a person who fruquently uses *LSD* and exhibits bizarre behaviour induced by *LSD*.

Acid Funk Colloquial term for *LSD*-induced depression.

Acid Head Colloquial term for LSD-user.

Acid House Rock music term introduced at the end of the 1980s referring to the music style of groups such as The Mob and The Royal House. The word Acid' referred to LSD while the word House' referred to the music which first appeared in Chicago at a dance venue called The Warehouse. More recently the term has been reduced to House', but is only one of many types of dance music. Acid house had strong connections with the use of hallucinogens, especially LSD. It developed into Disco acid, often called Techno House. The music is characterized by a simple base beat with synthesizers. It is played in discos and at rave-parties where hallucinogens are preferred rather than alcohol.

Acid Jazz Music style combining rock, acid rock, soul, R&B, and jazz influences. Sometimes connected with the use of *hallucinogens* from where it got its name.

Acid Lab Colloquial term for a place where *LSD* is made.

Acid Party Colloquial term for a party where *LSD* is used.

Acid Rock A type of rock music that was created in connection with the use of *psychedelics*, especially *LSD*, in San Francisco in the 1960s. Acid rock has a prominent repetitive beat and lyrics that suggest *psychedelic* experiences.

Acid Tests Parties held i the 1960:s especially on the US west coast. Guests dressed in *psychedelic* clothes and listened to acid rock and used *hallucinogens* especially *LSD*.

Acid Trip Colloquial term for LSD-intoxication

Acid caps *LSD* in powder form.

Acid funk Colloquial term for depression after *LSD* use.

Acid man Colloquial term for *LSD*-addict or *LSD*-dealer.

Acid mung Colloquial term for the oily face of an *LSD*-user.

Acid pad Colloquial term for a place where *LSD* i taken.

Acid party Colloquial term for a *LSD*-session.

Acid trail Colloquial term for LSD use.

Acide (cyano-3 diphényl-3,3 propyl)-1 phényl-4 pipéridine carboxylique-4 Difenoxin.

Acide (cyclohexène-1 yl-1) 5 éthyl-5 barbiturique Cyclobarbital.

Acide (méthyl-1 butyl)-5 vinyl-5 barbiturique Vinylbital.

Acide allyl-5 (methyl-1butyl)-5 barbiturique Secobarbital.

Acide allyl-5 isobutyl-5 barbiturique *Butalbital*.

Acide butyl-5 ethyl-5 barbiturique Butobarbital.

Acide chloro-7-dihydro-2,3 oxo-2 phényl-5 1H-benzodiazépine-1,4 carboxvlique-3 Clorazepate.

Acide diallyl-5,5 barbiturique *Allobarbital*.

Acide diphényl-1,1 méthyl-2 morpholino-3 propane carboxylique *Moramide* intermediate.

Acide diéthyl-5,5 barbiturique *Barbital*. Acide ethyl-5 (cyclohexényl-1)- 5 barbiturique *Cyclobarbital*.

Acide isopentyl-5 ethyl-5 barbiturique *Amobarbital*.

Acide methyl-2 morpholino-3 diphenyl-1,1 propane carboxylique *Moramide intermediate.*

Acide méthyl-1 phényl-4 pipéridine carboxylique-4 *Pethidine intermediate C.* Acide méthyl-1 phényl-5 éthyl-5 barbiturique *Methylphenobarbital.*

Acide phényl-éthyl-5 barbiturique *Phenobarbital*.

Acide sec-butyl-5 éthyl-5 barbiturique

Secbutabarbital.

Acide éthyl- (méthyl-3-butyl)-5 barbi-

turique Amobarbital.

Acide éthyl-5 (méthyl- 1butyl)-5 barbiturique Pentobarbital.

turique *Pentobarbital*.

Acide éthyl-5 isoamyl-5 barbiturique

Amobarbital.

Acide éthyl-5 isoamyl-5 éthyl-5 barbiturique Amobarbital.

Acide éthyl-5 méthyl-1 phényl-5 barbiturique Methylphenobarbital.

Acide éthyl-5 phényl-5 barbiturique Phenobarbital.

Acidity Tartness imbued by fruit acids to *wine*.

Acido Spanish and portuguese colloquial term for *LSD*

Acido 1,1-difenil-2-metil-3-morfolín propano carboxílico Moramide intermediate

Acido 1-(3-ciano-3,3-difenilpropil)-4-fenilisonipecótico Difenoxin.
Acido 1-metil-4-fenilpiperidín-4-carboxílico Pethidine intermediate C.
Acido 2-metil-3-morfolín difenilpropano carboxílico Moramide intermediate.
Acido 5 (1-ciclohexen-1-il)-5-etilbarbitúrico Cyclobarbital.
Acido 5 etil-1-metil-5-fenilbarbitúrico

Methylphenobarbital.

Acido 5,5-dialilbarbitúrico Allobarbital.

Acido 5,5-dietilbarbitúrico Barbital.

Acido 5-(1-metilbutil)-5-vinil-

barbitúrico Vinylbital.

Acido 5-alil-5-(1-metilbutil)-barbitúrico Secobarbital.

Acido 5-alil-5-(2-metilpropil)barbitúrico Butalbital.

Acido 5-alil-5-isobutilbarbitúrico Butalbital.

Acido 5-butil-5-etilbarbitúrico *Butobarbital*.

Acido 5-etil-1-metil-5-fenilbarbitúrico *Amobarbital*.

Acido 5-etil-5-(1-metilbutil)barbiturico *Pentobarbital.*

Acido 5-etil-5-(3-metilbutil)-barbitúrico *Amobarbital*.

Acido 5-etil-5-fenilbarbitúrico *Phenobarbital*.

Acido 5-isobutil-5-alil-barbitúrico *Butalbital.*

Acido 5-sec-butil-5-etilbarbitúrico Secbutabarbital.

Acido alil-metil barbitúrico Secobarbital. Acido allil-5-(metil-1-butil)-5barbiturico Secobarbital.

Acido fenil-etil-barbitúrico Phenobarbital

Acido gevelinico *Pethidine intermediate C.* **Acidosis** An abnormal increase in the acidity of the body's fluids, caused either by accumulation of acids or by depletion of bicarbonates. Often seen in heavy *alcohol* drinkers and a serious symptom in methanol poisoning.

Acidules French colloquial term for a *LSD*-users.

Acidum5-(1-methylbutyl)-5-aethylbarbituricum Pentobarbital.

Acidum 5-(1-methylbutyl)-5-aethyl-

barbituricum Pentobarbital.
Acidum 5-(3-methyl-n-butyl)-5-

aethylbarbituricum Amobarbital.

Acidum 5-aethyl-5 (1-methylbutyl)-

barbituricum Pentobarbital.
Acidum 5-aethvl-5-isoamvl-

barbituricum Amobarbital.

Acidum 5-aethyl-5-phenylbarbituricum *Phenobarbital.*

Acidum 5-allyl-5 (1-methylbutyl)-barbituricum Secobarbital.

Acidum N-methyl-aethyl-phenyl-barbituricum Methylphenobarbital.

Acidum aethylbutylbarbituricum Butobarbital.

Acidum aethylisoamylbarbituricum Amobarbital.

Acidum aethylmethylbutylbarbituricum Pentobarbital Acidum cyclohexenylaethyl-

barbituricum Cyclobarbital.

Acidum diaethylbarbituricum Barbital.

Acidum diallylbarbituricum Allobarbital.

Acidum diethyl-barbituricum Barbital.

Acidum difenoxilicum Difenoxin.

Acidum isoamylaethylbarbituricum Amobarbital.

Acidum isobutylallylbarbituricum *Butalbital*.

Acidum methyl-phenylaethyl-

barbituricum Methylphenobarbital.

Acidum n-butylaethylbarbituricum Butobarbital.

Acidum phenylaethyl-N-methyl-

 ${\bf barbituricum}\ {\it Methylphenobarbital}.$

Acidum phenylaethylbarbituricum Phenobarbital.

Acihuit Psidium guajava.

Ack Ack Colloquial term for smoking *heroin* by placing it on the tip of a burning *cigarette*.

Ack-ack Colloquial term for smoking a *her-oin-*dusted *cigarette*.

Ackermagen Calamus

Ackern German colloquial term for prostitution.

Ackerwurtz Calamus.

Ackerwurz Calamus.

Ackoffs model A method of determine the assignment of alcoholic patients to treatment facilities which takes into account alternative courses of action.

ACM Acronym for American Council on Marijuana and other Psychoactive Drugs.

Acne rosacea A chronic dermatitis of the face, especially of the nose and cheeks, characterized by a red or rosy coloration, caused by dilation of capillaries, and the appearance of acne like pimples. One of the causes is alcoholism.

Latin (acne) rosacea, rose-colored (acne), from Latin, feminine of rosceus, made of roses. See: Rosacea.

Acnida cannabinum Cannabis sativa.

ACOA Acronym for Adult Child of Alcoholica.

Acodon *Diazepam* or *Meprobamate*.

Acogesic *Amfetamine phosphate*.

Acomicial Clonazepam.

Aconit Aconitum napellus.

Aconit napel Aconitum napellus.

Aconite 1. Any of various, usually poisonous perennial herbs of the genus *Aconitum*, having tuberous roots,

palmately lobed leaves, blue or white flowers with large hoodlike upper sepals, and an aggregate of follicles. **2.** The dried poisonous roots of these plants, used as a source of drugs. Also called *monkshood*. **3.** Aconitum ferox. **4.** Aconitum napellus.

French aconit, from Latin aconitum, from Greek akoniton.

Aconito napello See: Aconite.

Aconitum compactum Synonym for *Aconitum napellus*.

Aconitum ferox Monkshood. The strongest poisonous plant of the Himalayas. Tibetan medicinal herb also traditionally used as poison applied to tips of arrows. Usually dried and mixed with *ganja*. 3 to 6 grams of aconitin is the lethal dose.

Aconitum napellus Monkshood. Strong poisonous plant. Traditionally used in *witch-ointments*. 3 to 6 grams of aconitin is the lethal dose.

Aconitum napellus var. ferox See: Aconitum ferox.

Aconitum neomontanum Synonym for *Aconitum napellus*.

Aconitum pyramidale Synonym for *Aconitum napellus*.

Aconitum vironum See: Aconitum ferox.
Acononitum ferox See: Aconitum ferox.

Acor meconicus Morphine.

Acordin Diazepam.

Acore Hallucinogen drug prepared by the Cree-Indians of the north-western Canada of the Acorus Calamus. The active ingredients are asarone. In high doses it gives visual hallucinations similar to LSD.

Acore aromatique Calamus.

Acore odorant Calamus.

Acore vrai Calamus.

Acori Calamus

Acorin A bitter glycoside from *Calamus*, splits into oil of calamus and sugar.

Acoro Calamus.

Acoro verdadero Calamus.

Acorus aromaticus Synonym for Acorus calamus See: *Calamus*.

Acorus calamus See: Calamus.

Acorus odoratus Synonym for Acorus calamus. See: *Calamus*.

Acorus vulgaris Synonym for Acorus calamus. See: *Calamus*.

Acoyo Piper auritum.

Acqired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome See: *Aids*.

Acquavite See: Aquavit.

Acrois Calamus.

Acromegali A chronic disease of adults marked by enlargement of the bones of the extremities, face, and jaw that is caused by overactivity of the pituitary gland. Can be caused by abuse of *anabolic steroids*.

Acromegaly, chronic disease marked by overgrowth of hands, feet, and lower part of the face, resulting from excessive production of somatotropin, the growth-stimulating hormone. In many cases, oversecretion of

the hormone can be traced to a tumor of the pituitary gland. Acromegaly is accompanied by progressive weakness and sometimes by diabetes mellitus; on occasion it occurs during lactation. The disease usually appears in adulthood and frequently affects more than one member of a family. Treatment consists of microsurgical removal of hyperfunctioning tissue, pituitary irradiation, and drugs that suppress growth hormone. A similar disorder, gigantism, occurs in children, producing overgrowth of the long bones of the body. A deficiency in growth hormone production results in dwarfism, a condition marked by abnormally short bone development.

From French acromegalie: Greek akron, extremity, megas, megal-, big.

Acrused Pentobarbital sodium and Phenobarbital.

Act of Parliament Colloquial term for *beer*. **Actedrin** *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Actedron Amfetamine sulfate.

Actemin *Amfetamine phosphate*.

Acteminetas Amfetamine phosphate.

ACTH-hormone Adrenocorticotropic hormone.

Acticarbine Phenobarbital.

Action 1. Colloquial term for purchase or sale of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for a drug happening. **3.** Colloquial term for drugs in large quantities available.

Action Research A cyclical evaluation process where action or intervention is intentionally researched and modified, leading to the next stage of action which is then again intentionally examined for further change and so on, as the intervention develops and is further improved.

Actional "L" Lorazepam.

Actiphos *Amfetamine sulfate.*

Activamin *Amfetamine*.

Activamina Amfetamine sulfate.

Activan Lorazepam.

Activar Pemoline.

Activated Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

Active ingredient Substance in a drug or a plant that is primarily resposible for its psychoactive effects.

Actonorm Phenobarbital.

Actuss Pholcodine.

Acucron *Phenobarbital*.

Acuja Anadenanthera peregrina.

Acupan Butobarbital.

Acupuncture Latin acus, needle. A technique for relieving pain or inducing regional anaesthesia, in which thin needles are inserted into the body at specific points.

Acupuncture needles dating from 4000 years ago have been found in China. The first nee-

dles were stone. Later, bronze, gold, or silver was used and today needles are usually made of steel. Initially, needles were used only to prick boils and ulcers. Acupuncture was developed in response to the theory that there are special meridian points on the body connected to the internal organs and that vital energy flows along the meridian lines. According to this theory, diseases are caused by interrupted energy flow, and inserting and twirling needles restores normal flow.

After the discovery in 1975 of enkephalins and endorphins (natural pain inhibitors in the body), some neurophysiologists suggested that the needles may trigger the release of one or more of these substances, which inhibit pain signals by blocking their pathway through the spinal cord. This view is supported by both American and Chinese studies showing that placing acupuncture needles in certain parts of the brain of dogs causes a rise in the level of endorphins in the spinal fluid. Scientists in the US have also shown that acupuncture analgesia is at least partly reversible by naloxone, a drug which blocks the action of morphine and morphine like chemicals such as endorphins. Modern research has focused on the use of acupuncture in pain relief and anaesthesia, to counteract the side effects of chemotherapy, and as an aid in reducing the cravings of former smokers and drug addicts.

In treatment of drug dependents, acupunctire is used to counteract withdrawal-symptoms and to prevent relapse. The method seems to specially attract the rather large group of drug misusers who mistrust modern medicine and believe in alternative-treatment. In the western hemisphere acupuncture was mistrusted but won recognition at the beginning of the 1970s when a programme for systematic use of acupuncture in drug abuse treatment was developed by Dr Michael Smith in South Bronx, New York. This programme has been the model for about 50 acupuncture programmes in the USA and Western Europe. The programme consists of acupuncture, Chinese exercises (Qi-Gong), herbal treatment massage and psychotherapy. The programme is group-based has three phases and lasts for 6-8 weeks with regular urine-controls. It ends with establishing contacts with self-help groups.

Acupressure A variant of *acupuncture* in which the practitioner uses manipulation rather than penetration to alleviate pain or other symptoms, is in widespread use in Japan and has begun to find adherents in the USA. Also known as shiatsu, acupressure is administered by pressing with the fingertips and sometimes the elbows or knees along a com-

plex network of trigger points (see below) in the patient's body.

Acute In general, sharp. In medicine rapid.

1. Referring to drugs, the short term effects of a single administration, as opposed to chronic, or long-term effects of administration.

2. A condition that rapidly develops into crisis.

Acute Alcohol Poisoning Loss of consciousness and possible death due to arrest of breathing from excessive *alcohol* consumption. See: *Intoxication*.

Acute adaptation to alcohol See: Adaptation

Acute addiction An ambiguous term. Sometimes used to describe *intoxication*, poisoning or a temporary disturbance caused by excessive short-term drug use.

Acute alcoholic See: Alcoholic.

Acute alcoholic states Broad non-specific term for any physical or mental disorder presumed to be caused by *alcohol*.

Acute alcoholism See: Alcoholism.

Acute amnesia See: *Blackout*; *Intoxication*, pathological.

Acute hallucinatoric confusion See: Hallucination.

Acute intoxication See *Intoxication*.

 $\label{eq:Acute tolerance} \textbf{Acute tolerance}.$

Acuya Piper auritum.

Acuyo Piper auritum.

Acéméthadone Acetylmethadol.

See: LAAM.

Acétate (ester) de phényl-4 piperidinol-4 *PEPAP*.

Acétate de dihydrocodéinone énolique Thebacon.

Acétorphine Acetorphine.

Acétoxy-3 dimethylamino-6 diphényl-4,4 heptane *Acetylmethadol*.

Acétoxy-5[hydroxy-1(R) méthyl-1butyl]-2a méthoxy-3 méthyl-12éthéno-3,9a iminoéthano-9,9b hexahydro-1,2,3,3a,8,9 phénanthro [4,5-

bcdlfuranne Acetorphine.

Acétyl-6 dihydro-7,8 codéine *Acetyldihydrocodeine*.

Acétyl-O-3 (hydroxy-1 méthylbutyl)-7a endoétheno-6,14 tétrahydooripavine Acetorphine.

Acétyl-O³ [hydroxy-1(R) méthyl-1 butyl]-7a méthyl-06 endoéhéno-6,14 dihydro-7,8 morphine Acetorphine.

Acétyl-alpha-méthylfentanyl Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl.

Acétyldihydrocodéine Acetyldihydrocodeine

Acétyldéméthylodihydrothébaïne *Thebacon*.

Acétylméthadole Acetylmethadole.

Acétylodémethylodihydrothébaïne Thebacon.

Acúcar Portuguese Colloquial term for *her-oin*.

AD Colloquial term for *PCP*.

AD-3 Phenobarbital.

Ad 1. Colloquial term for *PCP*. **2.** Colloquial term for addict.

Ad modum Latin for the same way as; "according XX:s method". For example *methadone* maintenance is often mentioned as Methadone maintenance ad modum Dole-Nyswander to refer to the method that was invented by *Vincent Dole* and *Marie Nyswandor*.

Ad mortem Latin for: to death. "Go ad mortem" means to die.

Ad-Nil Levamfetamine or Levamfetamine sulfate

ADAC Acronym for Alberta Alcohol and Drug Commission, Canada.

Adalgur Meprobamate.

Adam Colloquial term for *ecstasy*.

Adam and Eve Colloquial term for a combination of *MDMA* and *MDEA*. See: *Ecstasy*.

Adam-kökü Mandrake.

Adam's Ale Colloquial term for water.

Adam's Wine Colloquial term for water.

ADAMHA Former USA: Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration under the US Department of Health and Human Services.

Adanon Methadone hydrochloride.

Adanon hydrochloride *Methadone hydrochloride*.

Adanon, -e Methadone.

Adapan Amfetamine sulfate.

Adaphol *Pholcodine*.

Adaption See: Tolerance.

Adatuss *Hydrocodone Bitartrate*.

Adavans Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

ADD Acronym for Attention Deficit Disorder.

Addict 1. To cause to become compulsively and physiologically dependent on a habit-forming substance. 2. Individual with a compulsive need to use a particular substance. See: Addiction.

Addict subcultur See: Subculture.

Addictant The substance or behaviour to which a person is addicted.

Addictie Dutch Colloquial term for a drug-addict.

Addiction, drug or alcohol Repeated use of a psychoactive substance or substances, to the extent that the user (referred to as an addict) is periodically or chronically intoxicated, shows a compulsion to take the preferred substance (or substances), has great difficulty in voluntarily ceasing or modifying substance use, and exhibits determination to obtain psy-

choactive substances by almost any means. Typically, tolerance is prominent and a with-drawal syndrome frequently occurs when substance use is interrupted. The life of the addict may be dominated by substance use to the virtual exclusion of all other activities and responsibilities. The term addiction also conveys the sense that such substance use has a detrimental effect on society, as well as on the individual: when applied to the use of alcohol, it is equivalent to alcoholism.

Addiction is a term of long-standing and variable usage. It is regarded by many as a discrete disease entity, a debilitating disorder rooted in the pharmacological effects of the drug, which is remorselessly progressive. From the 1920s to the 1960s attempts were made to differentiate between addiction and habituation, a less severe form of psychological adaptation, In the 1960s the World Health Organisation recommended that both terms be abandoned in favour of dependence, which can exist in various degrees of severity.

Addiction is not a diagnostic term in *ICD-10*, but continues to be very widely employed by professionals and the general public alike.

See also: Dependence: Dependence syndrome. Addiction The oldest specialist journal in the substance abuse field. Founded 1884 as Proceedings for the Society for the Study and Cure of Inebriety, then as the British Journal of Inebriety, then the British Journal of Addiction. The present title was adopted in 1993. Published in London and contains research reports, debates and commentaries with abstracts in French and Spanish.

Addiction Abstracts An international current awareness journal published in conjunction with the National Addiction Centre, London, England. Provides abstracts of significant issues in the addiction field

Addiction Research Foundation One of the worlds leading and the first major North American institution to study and treat alcohol and other drugs. Founded 1949 as Alcoholism Research Foundation by the Province of Ontario in Canada with the mandate to conduct research into the causes, prevention, and treatment of alcoholism. In 1961 the mandate was broadened to include research on substances other than alcohol. The name was changed to Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation (ARF), often shortened to Addiction Research Foundation. In 1977 ARF became the first officially designated collaborating centre of WHO for research and training on drug dependence. The staff consists of several hundred scientists, clinicians, community development workers and educators David H Archibald was the Executive Director of the ARF from 1951-1976. *E M Jellinek* played an important role in the first research programmes.

ARF has been a pioneer in epidemiological studies such as household surveys, studentsurveys, analyses of the effects of prices and availability on alcohol consumption. In the medical fields ARF has developed the hypoxic theory of alcohol liver damage and its treatment by propylthiouracil, development of clinical trail unit for the evaluation of medications used in reducing alcohol consumption and research in the mechanisms of reinforcement, tolerance, and dependence in relation to alcohol, opioids, nicotine, benzodiazepines. It has also contributed with many evaluations of different treatment and prevention programmes. ARF publications includes monographs, bibliographies ands critical reviews. ARF provides professional training for the staff of addiction programmes in many countries and is a main international player in the drug abuse field.

Addiction Severity Index A structured interview to provide information about aspects of the life of persons with substance abuse problems, developed by McLellan in 1981. It has been translated and used world-wide. The basic idea is that substance abuse is best understood in terms of the life events that preceded, occurred at the same time as or resulted from the abuse.

The ASI focus on seven areas: medical status; employment and support; drug use; *alcohol* use; legal status; family and social status; and psychiatric status. In each area the interviewer uses a 10-point scoring scale of lifetime problems as well as a multi-item composite score of the problems in the past 30-days. The interview takes about one hour. Researchers have found the ASI useful because it can be used with accuracy to compare different groups and treatment programmes over time.

Addiction liability Substance that can become addicting.

Addiction medicine In the USA in the late 1980s, this became the preferred term for the branch of medicine dealing with *alcohol*- and drug-related conditions. The term for a practitioner of addiction medicine is "addictionist". See also: *Narcologist*, *Narcology*.

Addiction producing drug A substance which is capable of causing addiction.

Addiction-prone personality Individual with a special personality characteristic that renders him inclined to use drugs in order to deal with personal problems.

See Addictive personality.

ADDICIONES Spanish journal on *addiction*. **Addictionology** The science of *addiction*.

Addictions Forum Founded in 1991 in the United Kingdom to encourage debate about current issues of concern and controversy and to promote information exchange, education and training in the *addictions* field. Increasingly active at an international level in cosponsoring and organizing international meetings.

Addictive Having the potential to cause *addiction*.

Addictive Behaviours An international professional journal designed to publish original research and theoretical papers in the area of *addictions*, including eating disorders.

Addictive personality 1. A personality which is prone to the development of some form of addiction. 2. Pre-addictive personality, characteristics that are presumed to predate and therefore are predictive of substance abuse. These aspects may include difficulties in impulse control, anxiety, depression and submission to authority. 3. A recurrent pattern among alcohol dependents and other substance abusers characterized by impulsivity, immaturity, poor frustration tolerance, anxiety and depression.

Additive effect Impact of two or more substances taken together.

See also: Potentiation and Synergism.

Additive poisoning See: Synergism.

Addiveness See: Synergism.

Addled Colloquial term for being *drunk*. **ADE** *DEA*.

Adedate Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Adelgaton Amfetamine sulfate.

Adelgol Amfetamine sulfate.

Adenokellina sedativa Phenobarbital.

Adenopurin Phenobarbital.

Adepsina *Phenmetrazine hydrochloride*. **Adepsique** *Diazepam*.

Adepto Colloquial term for a drug addict. **ADFS** Acronym for Alcohol Alliance for a Drug Free Society.

ADH Alcohol dehydrogenaze.

ADHD Acronym for Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder.

Adicto a drogas narcoticas Addicted to narcotics.

Adifuge Amfetamine.

Adike Areca catechu.

Adinazolam $C_{19}H_{18}CIN_5$, Triazolobenzodiazepine with antidepressant and anxiolytic properties.

See: Benzodiazepines.

Adipan 1. Amfepramone hydrochloride.

2. Amfetamine sulfate. **3.** Tradename for Dexamfetamine tartrate and Metamfetamine tartrate.

Adiparthrol 1. *Amfetamine sulfate*.

2. Dexamfetamine sulfate; Etilamfetamine.

Adiparthrol-Ethyl Etilamfetamine.

 ${\bf Adipat}\ {\it Amfepramone\ hydrochloride}.$

Adipex 1. *Metamfetamine hydrochloride.* **2.** *Metamfetamine tartrate*; *Phentermine hydrochloride.*

Adipex neu Phentermine resinate.

Adipex-8 CT Phentermine hydrochloride.

Adipex-P *Phentermine hydrochloride*.

Adipo II Phendimetrazine bitartrate.

Adiposan *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Adiposetten Cathine.

Adiposid Phenmetrazine.

Adiposon *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Adipsia Absence of thirst.

Adipyn Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Adistop C Cathine hydrochloride.

Adistop-F *Cathine hydrochloride*.

Adler 1. German colloquial term for a 100-mark bill. **2.** German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Administration Method of route or mode of administration, i.e. the way in which a substance is introduced into the body, such as oral ingestion, *intravenous* (IV), *subcutaneous*, or intramuscular *injection*, *inhalation*, smoking, or absorption through skin or mucosal surfaces, such as the gums, rectum, or genitalia. See also: *IDU. IVDU*.

Admiral of the Blue Colloquial term for a tavern keeper.

Admiral of the Narrow Seas Naval term for a drunken sailor who vomits into lap of another sailor.

Admiral of the Red Colloquial term for a drunkard.

Admiral, Tap the Colloquial term for drinking surreptitiously.

Admixture 1. The act of mixing or mingling. **2.** The state of being mingled or mixed. **3.** Something that is produced by mixing; a *mixture*. **4.** Something added in mixing. See also: *Mixture*.

ADMS Acronym for Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services.

ADN Acronym for Adicto a Drogas Narcoticas. Addicted to narcotics.

Adnephrin Phenobarbital.

ADNET Acronym for *AntiDrug Network*.

Adolan Methadone .

Adolens Pethidine hydrochloride.

Adolescence The period of life beginning with the appearance of secondary sex characteristics and terminating with the cessation of somatic growth, roughly from 11 to 19 years of age.

Latin adolescentia

Adolinfant Methaqualone.

Adolor Barbital.

Adonal *Phenobarbital*.

ADONIS Acronym for Alcohol, Drugs en

Overige middelen Nederlands Informatie Systeem, text-database on substance abuse in the Netherlands operated by NIAD.

Adorm CyclobarbitaI calcium.

Adormidera 1. Colloquial term for *opium* poppy. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

ADPA Acronym for Alcohol and Drug Problems Association of North America, formerly the North American Association of Alcoholism Programmes (NAAAP).

ADPANA Acronym for Alcohol and Drug Problems Association of North America, formerly the North American Association of Alcoholism Programmes (NAAAP).

Adphen Phendimetrazine bitartrate.

Adphen forte Phendimetrazine bitartrate.

Adren(o) From Latin ad near + ren kidney, a combining form denoting relationship to the adrenal gland.

Adrenal gland Adrenal Gland, also called Suprarenal gland. Either of two small and virtually identical triangular endocrine glands, one at the upper end of each kidney. Vital organ in humans.

The medulla of the adrenal gland, composed of chromaffin, is made up of columnar cells that secrete the hormone epinephrine also called *adrenaline*, in response to stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system at times of stress. The medulla also secretes the hormone norepinephrine, which plays a role in maintaining normal blood circulation. These hormones belong to the class of chemicals called cathecholamines, which are darkened when oxidised by potassium dichromate. The medulla is frequently referred to as chromaffin tissue.

Unlike the cortex, the medulla can be removed without endangering the life of an individual. The adrenal outer layer, cortex, secretes about 30 steroid hormones, but only a few are secreted in significant amounts. In the adult human the cortex comprises about 90 percent of the gland. The cortex is made up of three structurally different concentric zones- From the outermost inward they are zona glomerulosa, zona fasciculata and zona reticularis. The zona glomerulosa is principally responsible for the secretion of aldesterone, one of the most important hormones. This steroid hormone is known as a minneralocorticoid - a regulator of sodium and potassium metabolism. The inner two zones - fasciculata and reticularis - operate almost as a physiological unit and are controlled by ACTH (adrenocorticotropic hormone), a hormone secreted by the pituitary gland (q.v.). Their principal function is the secretion of cortisol and of some adrenal androgens, or male hormones, which have a minor influence on the reproductive system. Cortisol has two primary roles: (1) gluconeogenesis - i. e, the breakdown of protein to form glucose; and (2) an anti-inflammatory action. Thus cortisol can reduce disease manifestations without having any direct effect on the causative agent. Modified glucocorticoids, now produced synthetically, are superior to naturally secreted *steroids* for treatment of Addison's disease and other disorders.

Adrenalin Adrenaline.

Adrenaline and noradrenaline Also called epinephrine and norephrine, separate, active principles secreted by the medulla of the adrenal glands (q.v.). They are also liberated at the ends of sympathetic nerve fibres where they serve as chemical mediators for conveying the nerve impulses to effector organs. Chemically, the two compounds differ only slightly; and they exert similar pharmacological actions, which resemble the effects of stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system. They are, therefore, classified as sympathomimetic agents The active secretion of the adrenal medulla contains approximately 80 percent adrenaline and 20 percent noradrenaline; but this proportion is reversed in the symphatetic nerves, which contain predominantly noradrenaline.

The purified, active compounds are used clinically and are obtained from the adrenal glands of domesticated animals or prepared synthetically. The administration of adrenaline results in an increase in blood pressure by increasing the rate and force of contraction of the heart and by constricting the peripheral blood vessels. It also dilates the bronchioles and in this way is an aid to respiration. Adrenaline exerts a metabolic effect manifested by a rise in blood glucose. Noradrenaline elicits similar responses but its metabolic effects and actions on the heart are much less than those of adrenaline. The rise in blood pressure after the administration of noradrenaline is due to its powerful vasoconstrictor action. Adrenaline is used in combination with local anaesthetics because its vasco-constriction properties delay the absorption of the local anaesthetics, and in this way prolongs their activity and reduces their toxicity. It is useful in acute allergic disorders, such as drug reactions, hives, and hay fever. Occasionally it is applied as a local vasoconstrictor in the control of superficial haemorrhage from the skin and mucous membranes and to relieve the nasal congestion associated with certain allergic conditions. Noradrenaline is administered by intravenous infusion to combat the acute fall in blood pressure associated with certain types of shock. Large doses of these compounds may result in

such serious consequences as cerebral haemorrhage and cardiac abnormalities.

Adrenergic 1. Activated by, characteristic of, or secreting epinephrine or related substances, particularly referring to the sympathetic nerve fibers that liberate norepinephrine at a synapse when a nerve impulse passes.

2. An agent that produces such an effect.

Adrenergic drug Also called sympaticomimetic drug, any member of a class of drugs affecting the nervous system. Adrenergic drugs stimulate the release of adrenaline or noradrenaline neurotransmitters, or compounds that diffuse from the end of a stimulated nerve cell across a space called the synaptic cleft to a neighbouring nerve cell, which is thus stimulated. Adrenergic drugs may inhibit the metabolism of these neurotransmitters or may mimic their effects.

Adrenergics affect cardiac muscles and the muscles involved in blood-vessel elasticity and may exacerbate heart disease or urinary tract obstruction They are used to treat systemic trauma including bronchial asthma, shock, and cardiac arrest; to effect nasal decongestion and appetite suppression; and to relieve allergic disorders. They increase both glandular secretions and the heart rate, and prolong the action of local anaesthetics.

Adrenergic blocking drugs (e.g. benzamine or propanolol) inhibit certain responses of sympathetic nerves to adrenaline or noradrenaline any of various drugs that interfere with the functioning of the sympathetic nervous system by affecting the release or action of norepinephrine and epinephrine. The former are hormones, secreted by the adrenal gland, that constrict blood vessels (thus increasing blood pressure) and accelerate the rate and force of contractions of the heart.

Adrenergic drugs that stimulate the release or activity of norepinephrine or that mimic its effects are termed sympathomimetic agents. Among the sympathomimetic drugs are the *amfetamine* and ephedrine. Because these drugs raise the blood pressure and increase the heart rate, they are useful in treating systemic trauma, including bronchial asthma, shock, and cardiac arrest. They are also used to effect nasal decongestion and appetite suppression and to relieve allergic disorders.

Drugs that block or inhibit the release or activity of norepinephrine are known as adrenergic blocking agents. These drugs dilate blood vessels (thus lowering blood pressure) and slow the heart rate. They are very useful in treating hypertension, angina, and heart dysrhythmias. Among the adrenergic blocking agents are phenoxybenzamine, propranolol, and prazosin. **Adrenic** Pertaining to the adrenal glands.

Adrenin Adrenaline.

Adrenine Adrenaline.

Adrenitis Adrenaline.

Adrenoceptive Pertaining to the sites on effector organs that are acted upon by adrenergic transmitters.

Adrenoceptor Adrenergic receptor.

Adrenochrome 1. A red (pink adrenaline) derivate of adrenaline that produces hallucinogenic effects. Adrenochrome is an oxidation product of epinephrine which possesses hemostatic properties due to its effect on capillary permeability, and has been used as an experimental psychomimetic. It is used in the form of its stable derivative carbazochrome salicylate. 2. Colloquial term for *Barbiturates*.

Adrenocortical Pertaining to or arising from the cortex of the adrenal gland.

Adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH), also called corticotropin, a polypeptide hormone formed in the pituitary gland that regulates the activity of the outer region (cortex) of the adrenal glands. In mammals the action of ACTH is limited to those areas of the adrenal cortex in which the glucocorticoid hormonescortisol and corticosterone (see corticoid)-are formed. The secretion of ACTH by the pituitary is itself regulated by another polypeptide, a so-called corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH), that is discharged from the hypothalamus in response to impulses transmitted by the nervous system.

Adrenokinetic Stimulating the adrenal gland.

Adrip Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

Adrizine Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Adulbran Diazepam.

Adult child Colloquial term for an adult, during whose childhood alcoholism was prevalent in the family (does not indicate immaturity in spite of the nomenclature).

Adult child of an alcoholic See: Child of an alcoholic.

Adulteration The act of making any commodity impure by admixture of other or baser ingredients. This admixture may corrupt the nature of the original to the extent of destroying its identity, or it may merely lower the value or effectiveness of the finished product. Adulteration of foods and beverages has been performed with the same aim - increasing profits for the manufacturer or merchant since early times, when laws in ancient Greece and Rome addressed the colouring and flavouring of wine. England has had laws against adulteration of beer, bread, and other commodities since the 13th century, culminating in the Adulteration of Food or Drink Act of 1872 with its stiff penalties - six months at hard labour for a second offence. The law was

modernised with the 1955 Food and Drug Act. In the US numerous state and federal bills were introduced in the 1890s, finally resulting in the Pure Food and Drugs Act of 1906. This act was ineffective because of its light penalties, and in 1938 it was superseded by the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, which outlaws foods and drugs dangerous to health. sold in interstate commerce. The 1938 law has been amended to cover food colourings and additives and supplemented by similar state legislation aimed at foods and drugs that do not come within the scope of interstate commerce. Adulteration not only functions to defraud consumers but it can also pose a health threat.

In the case of illegal drugs, adulteration is generally in the form of inert or harmless compounds added to the illicit substance. These serve to reduce the purity and to increase profits. The relative purity of drugs such as heroin or amfetamine which are sold on the illicit market varies considerably between and within countries. Sometimes deadly poisons, such as sodium cyanide, have been sold as or mixed with the drugs. On other occasions, when drugs such as heroin have been sold to misusers in a more pure form than normally available, this has also led to overdoses and other serious health problems.

Adumbran Oxazepam.

Adumbran Forte Oxazepam.

Adumran Oxazepam.

Adverse drug reaction Harmful, unintended or unwanted consequences of taking a drug. In the general medical and pharmacological fields, denotes a toxic physical or (less commonly) psychological reaction to a therapeutic agent. The reaction may be predictable, or allergic or idiosyncratic (unpredictable). In the context of substance use, the term includes unpleasant psychological or physical reactions to drug taking. Includes anxiety, paranoia, sense of loss of control, dysphoria. See also: Bad trip.

Advil Acetylsalicylacid.

Advocaat *Liqueur* made with egg, *brandy* and spices.

Adyne PB Phenobarbital.

Adypsia Absence of thirst.

Adystonin *Phenobarbital*.

AEDS Acronym for Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System.

Aéine Phenobarbital.

Aenid Epic poem of the Roman poet Virgil in which *opium* is mentioned as a soporific and a drug that induces drowsiness.

Aephenal Phenobarbital.

Aerosol 1. A colloid system in which the continuous phase (dispersion medium) is a

gas, e.g., fog. **2.** A bactericidal solution which can be finely atomized for the purpose of sterilizing the air of a room. **3.** A solution of a drug which can be atomized into a fine mist for inhalation therapy.

Aerosols Aerosols were formerly defined as colloidal systems consisting of very finely subdivided liquid or solid particles dispersed in a gas. Today, the term aerosol, in general usage, has become synonymous with a pressurized package. For pharmaceutical purposes aerosols may be divided into two types. Space sprays disperse the medicament as a finely divided spray with particles not exceeding 50 microns (0.05 millimetre, or 0.002 inch) in diameter. Surface-coating aerosols produce a coarse or wet spray and are used to coat surfaces with a residual film. Propellants used in aerosols are of two main types: liquefied gases and compressed gases. The former consist of easily liquefiable gases such as halogenated hydrocarbons. The drug is dissolved in the liquefied gas or in a mixture of the gas and a suitable solvent. When these are sealed into the container, the system separates into a liquid and a vapour phase and soon reaches an equilibrium. The vapour pressure pushes the liquid phase up the standpipe and against the valve. When the valve is opened by pressing down, the liquid phase is expelled into air at atmospheric pressure and immediately vaporizes, leaving an aerosol of the drug. The pressure inside the container is maintained at a constant value as more liquid changes into vapour. When compressed gases are used as the propellant, the pressure falls steadily as the contents of the aerosol are used, and for this reason liquefied gases are used whenever possible. Pharmaceutical aerosols include solutions, suspensions, emulsions, powders, and semisolid preparations. The products include inhalation aerosols. spray-on bandages. creams, and ointments. The application of these latter to wounds and burns is obviously advantageous, as rubbing is eliminated, and the fine film produced promotes rapid absorption. Inhalation aerosols often include a metering valve, so that measured quantities of drug may be administered; these are rapidly replacing old hand sprays.

Sprays, solutions of drugs in aqueous or oily solutions, are applied by means of an atomizer to the mucous membranes of the nose or throat. Oily solutions are no longer considered desirable, and the ideal spray is an aqueous solution isotonic (equal in osmotic pressure) with nasal secretions and of the same pH.

Aether Ether.

Aethinal Barbital.

Aethinamatum Ethinamate.

Aethomorphinum Ethylmorphine.

Aethonitazen Etonitazene.

Aethyl-amphetamin Etilamfetamine.

Aethylamphetamin Etilamfetamine.

Aethylbarbital Barbital.

Aethylium-N-methyl-4-phenylpiperidin-4-carbonicum *Pethidine*.

Aethyliumcarboxylat-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidin *Pethidine*.

Aethylmethylthiambuten, -um *Ethylmethylthiambutene.*

Aethylmorphin, -e, -i, -um *Ethylmorphine*. **Aethylmorphinum hydrochloricum** *Ethylmorphine hydrochloride*.

Aethylomorphinum *Ethylmorphine*.

Aethyltheophyllin-amphetamin Fenetylline.

Aethylum-dl-trans-2-dimethylammonium-1-phenylcyclohex-3-encarbonicum *Tilidine*.

Aetylmorfin Ethylmorphine.

Afagil Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.

Afatin Dexamfetamine sulfate or Dexamfetamine tartrate.

Afegao Portuguese term for *marijuana*. **Aferina** *Phenobarbital*.

Affe 1. German colloquial term for *with-drawal* symptoms. **2.** German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Affective disorder, residual, alcohol- or drug-related Alcohol- or drug-induced changes which persist beyond the period when a direct effect of alcohol or drugs might reasonably be assumed to be operating. Mental disorder characterized by dramatic changes in, or extremes of, mood. Affective disorders may include manic (elevated, expansive, or irritable mood with hyperactivity, pressured speech, and inflated self-esteem) or depressive (dejected mood with disinterest in life, sleep disturbance, agitation and feelings of worthlessness or guilt) episodes and often combinations of the two. Persons with an affective disorder may or may not have psychotic symptoms such as delusions, hallucinations, or other loss of contact with reality. In manicdepressive disorders, periods of mania and depression may alternate with abrupt onsets and recoveries. Depression is the more common symptom, and many patients never develop a genuine manic phase, although they may experience a brief period of over-optimism and mild euphoria while recovering from a depression. The most extreme manifestation of mania is violence against others, while that of depression is suicide. Statistical studies have suggested hereditary predisposition to the disorder, which commonly appears for the first time in young adults. Manic-depressive disorders were described in antiquity by the 2ndcentury Aretaeus of Cappadocia and in modern times by the German psychiatrist Emil Kraeplin. The current term is derived from folie maniaco-melancholique, which was introduced in the 17th century. See also: Psychotic disorder, residual and late onset, alcohol- or drug-induced.

Affective education Education which focuses on emotional content and reactions in contrast to cognitive content. In drug education, for instance, it covers how to achieve feelings of excitement without drugs and on psychodrama-like role-play to identify ways of dealing with situations such as being offered drugs or when a friend wants to drive whilst drunk etc. In general drug education with affective elements appear to have better results than education where the goals are to promote drug-negative attitudes.

Affectomotor Elevated mood and hyperactivity as in mania, typical effect of *stimulants* as *amfetamine* and *cocaine*.

Affen German colloquial term for satisfying one's *addiction*.

Affimichi Pakistianian colloquial term for *opium* addict.

Afflicted Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

Afga Finnish Colloquial term for *hashish* from Afghanistan.

Afgan Swedish Colloquial term for *hashish* from Afghanistan.

Afghan *Hashish* from Afghanistan, usually dark brown to black.

Afghane German colloquial term for *hashish* from Afghanistan.

Afghani 1. *Marijuana* or *hashish* from Afghanistan. **2.** *Hashish* oil.

Afgyun Colloquial term for opium.

Afihm Opium.

Afilan Mazindol.

Afim Opium.

Afina Opium.

Afinal Phenobarbital calcium.

Afioni Colloquial term for *opium*.

Afiun Opium.

Afiyun Opium.

Afióni Opium.

Afjon Opium.

Afkick Dutch colloquial term for feeling *withdrawal* symptoms.

Afkicken Dutch colloquial term for trying to stop using drugs.

AFLC Acronym for Alcohol Free Living Center, a residence in which all participants are alcohol free, have a 3 month plan of recovery, and are participating in 12 Step groups.

Afloat Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

Afluol Methadone.

AFP Alphafetoprotein.

African Colloquial term for African hashish.

African black Colloquial term for African *marijuana* i blackish color.

African bush Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **African woodbine** Colloquial term for a *marijuana cigarette*.

Afrikanische Juckbohne Mucuna pruri-

Afrogras Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Aftaaien Dutch colloquial term for trying to stop a drug habit.

After Seven Colloquial term for heroin.

After-image Colloquial term for effects of *hallucinogens*.

After-trip Unexpected reaccurence of *hallucinations* after use of *LSD* or other *hallucinogenic* drugs.

Aftercare Treatment or care given to convalescent patients after release from a hospital or an institution. Aftercare is of great importance to prevent relapses in *alcohol* and drug abuse. Scheduled follow ups, sometimes in combination with drug-testing, are often an integral part of a treatment programme. Many institutions strongly recommend participation in self-help groups such as *Alcoholics Anonymous*.

Afterdinner Man Colloquial term for heavy evening drinker.

Afterhour Colloquial term for a party after the party, usually starts in the early morning after *rave* or *techno* parties and last until midday.

Afternoon Man Colloquial term for heavy afternoon drinker.

Afternoon-farmer Colloquial term for *opium* smoker who does not keep appoint-

Aftersafe Colloquial term for rectum serving as cache for drugs (hidden in a condom).

Aftersave Colloquial term for rectum serving as cache for drugs (hidden in a condom).

Aftershafe Colloquial term for rectum serving as cache for drugs (hidden in a condom).

Aftershave Colloquial term for rectum serving as cache for drugs (hidden in a condom).

Aftertaste Lingering taste in the mouth after *wine* has been swallowed.

Aftertreatment See *Aftercare*.

Aftertrip Sudden recurrence of effects from drugs without additional use.

Afyon Opium.

Afyoun Opium.

Afyun Opium.

Agara Drug made from the tree *Galibulimima Belgraveana*, up to 30 meter tall, growing in the North Eastern part of Australia and New Guinea. The natives make a *hallucinogen* beverage by boiling the bark and leaves. Agara is primarily known for its visual *hallucinations*. The active alkaloids are not

fully known.

Agardenti, Synonyme for Agua Ardiente.

Agaric 1. Any mushroom. **2.** The tinder or punk prepared from dried mushroom.

3. Mushroom of the species Agaricus.Greek agarikon. See: *Fly agaric* and *Amanita muscaria*.

Agaricaceae A family of fungi of the order *Agaricales*, subclass *Holobasidiomycetidae*, including the genus *Agaricus*.

Agaricales Fungis of the subclass *Holobasidiomycetidae*, series *Hymenomycetes*, consisting of the mushrooms including the families *Agarcaceae* and *Amanitaceae*. Some species are edible, some poisonous and some hallucinogenic.

Agarico Fly agaric (poison in fly paper) hallucinogenic.

Agaricus A genus of mushrooms of the family *Agaricaceae*, order *Agaricales*.

Agaricus muscarius Synonyme for *Amanita muscaria*.

Agarrar onda Colloquial term for getting *high*, stoned, trip out.

Agastanis secundiflora Synonym for *Sophora secundiflora*.

Agates Barbiturates.

Agave Latin and Greek agaue, admirable. A genus of amaryllidaceous plants with many species possesing spiny-margined leaves and tall candelabra-shaped inflorescences. Some species serve as a source of alcoholic beverages. The juice of Agave Americana i purgative and diuretic, and has been used as an abortifacient. Several species contain saponins.

Agave americana American aloe, sometimes called century plants, named in the belief that they flower once in a hudred years. Sometimes used as a synonyme for Agave atrocirens or Agave mexicana.

Agave atrovirens The principal species from which pulque is made. Sometimes confusingly even called Agave potatorum, Agave americana or Agave mexicana.

Agave compluviata In spanish maguéy verde, yielding pulque.

Agave mapisaga In Spanish maguéy mapisaga, which yields pulque.

Agave melliflua In Spanish maguéy manso, yielding a juice drunk unfermented.

Agave quiotfern In Spanish maguéy ceniso, yielding pulque.

Agave tequilana Central american plant from which *tequila* is distilled.

Agave worm The maguey worm, the larva of various butterflies which feed on the agaves and which are fried and eaten in Mexico. One is deposited in a brand of *tequila* as a form of advertising display.

Agaven Agave.

Agavenschnaps Tequila.

Age Colloquial term for heroin.

Agenco Artemisia absinthium.

Agenjo del país Artemisia mexicana.

Agent German colloquial term for drugs.

Agetran Meprobamate.

Aging 1. See age. **2.** Maturing of *wine* or distilled spirits as they absorb the characteristics of the containers, usually wooden casks, inte which they are stored.

Agitation 1. The act of agitating or the state of being agitated. **2.** Extreme emotional disturbance; perturbation.

Aglow Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

Agmabamate Meprobamate.

Agmital Phenobarbital.

Agol 1. Colloquial term for drugs in tablet form. **2.** *Withania somnifera*.

Agona Piper methysticum.

Agonies Colloquial term for *withdrawal* symptoms.

Agonist From latin *agonista*, contender, from Greek *agonistês*, from *agon*, contest. A substance that can combine with a nerve receptor to produce a reaction typical for that substance. A substance that acts at a neuronal receptor to produce effects similar to those of a reference drug; for example, *methadone* is a *morphine*-like agonist at the opioid receptors.

Agosedine Phenobarbital.

Agrassin Amfepramone hydrochloride and Barbital.

Agrave A steel clamp used to stopper a bottle, especially over a champagne cork.

Agripina Phenobarbital.

Agrypnal Phenobarbital.

Agrypnaletten Phenobarbital.

Agua Ardiente 1. *Brandy* distilled from red *wine*. **2.** Any distilled liquor. **3.** General term for liquor in Spanish and Portuguese.

Agua-colla San Pedro.

Aguaardienta See Agua Ardiente.

Aguacolla San Pedro.

Aguamiel Spanish agua, water and miel, honey. Fluid formed in the cavity of the agave maguey plant, which is used fresh or fermented to make pulque.

Aguardiente Spanish agua, water and ardiente, burnt. A distilled alcoholic beverage drunk mainly in Spanish-speaking countries. *Brandy* in Spain and Portugal, rum or other distillate of sugarcane i Latin America and a clear anise distillate in Colombia.

Aguardiente alemana A medicinal drink with an *alcohol* base and including jalop root, turpeth root, Aleppo scammony.

Aguardiente de cabeza First running from the still.

Aguardiente de cana Rum, distilled alco-

holic spirits (generally 30% *alcohol* or greater) from sugar cane.

Aguardiente de manzanas Applejack.

Aguardiente de nipa Distilled juice of the nipa palm (generally 40% *alcohol* content or greater).

Aguardiente de palma Distilled juice of the nipa palm (generally 40% *alcohol* content or greater).

Aguarras Mexican colloquial term for inha-

Ague Tree Sassafras.

Ague tree Synonym for *Sassafras albidum*. See: *Sassafras*.

Agueacolla-cactus alucinógena San Pedro.

Aguinalde Turbina corymbosa.

Aguiyu Piper auritum.

Aguja 1. Argentinean colloquial term for a thin *marijuana cigarette*. **2.** Mexican colloquial term for *injection*-needle.

Agustional *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.* **Ah-chit** Singaporean term for a person who informs authorities of the identeties or activities of other persons.

Ah-pen-yen Colloquial term for *opium*.

AH 3232 Clorazepate or Clorazepate dipotassium.

Ahifen Opium.

Ahiphena Opium.

Ahmchen German *wine* measure, 28,5 liters.

AHR-3070-C Medazepam.

Ahuapatli Brunfelisa.

Ai-ra-hoey Thai term for *heroin*.

Ai-tom-my Singaporean colloquial term for: Do you want to buy drugs?

Aid makhlif Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) a disabling and fatal disease caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). It is thought that everyone infected with HIV will eventually develop AIDS, because the body's immune system is steadily weakened by HIV. Unable to fight off infections, most people die within three years of the first signs of AIDS appearing.

Injecting drug users represent a significant sub-group of people with AIDS or who have been infected by the HIV virus. AIDS is usually characterised by various combinations of symptoms and diseases, such as diarrhoea, fever, wasting, fungal infections, tuberculosis, pneumonia, lymphoma (tumours known as B-cell lymphomas), failure to thrive and Kaposi's sarcoma, which shows up as purple lesions on the skin. There is also a relatively high incidence of neurological complications due to damage to cells of the brain. Several strains of HIV have been isolated, and it appears to be continually changing in genetic makeup. This

makes development of a vaccine that is able to raise protective antibodies to all virus strains a very difficult task. Nevertheless, progress has been made in a very short time in identifying the molecular makeup of HIV, its modes of transmission, and the mechanisms by which it produces disease. Much research centres on solving the problems of treating people who already have AIDS and those who have been infected with the virus but have not yet developed the syndrome.

AIDS raises many legal, ethical, and civil rights issues. Among these are mandatory testing of all citizens or of particular populations (for example, marriage license applicants); discrimination in housing, employment, and medical treatment; and confidentiality versus notification of sex partners. The first case of AIDS was identified in New York in 1979. The cause of the disease, a retrovirus now called Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV; see HTLV), was identified in 1983-84 by scientists working at the National Cancer Institute in the United States and the Pasteur Institute in France. These workers also developed tests for HIV, enabling researchers to follow the transmission of the virus and to study the origin and mechanism of the disease.

Aimies 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

2. Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite*.

Aimpä Anadenanthera colbrina.

Aimpä-kid Anadenanthera colbrina.

Ain Brugmanisa insignis.

Ain-va-i Brugmanisa insignis.

Ain-vai Brugmansia suaveolens.

Aina Cocaine.

Aincy South African Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

AIP 1. Acronym for Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan synonyme for *Golden Crescent*.

2. Colloquial term for *heroin* from Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan.

Air blast Colloquial term for *inhalant*.

Air mule Colloquial term for pilot who smuggles drugs.

Air-freshener See: Volatile substances.

Air-mail Colloquial term for small amount of narcotics.

Airak Kyrgysz alcoholic beverage made of cow or horse-milk.

Airelle uligineuse Vaccinum uliginosum.

Airet R Secbutabarbital.

Airet Y Secbutabarbital.

Airhead Colloquial term for *marijuana* user. **Airplane 1.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for holder for a *marijuana cigarette*. **3.** Colloquial term for *LSD* with logo of an airplane.

Airplane glue See: Volatile substances.

Ait makhlif Cannabis.

Ai'yuku Anadenanthera peregrina.

Ajenjo 1. Spanish name for *absinthe*.

2. Artemisia mexicana.

Ajenjo común Artemisia absinthium.

Ajenjo del país Artemisia mexicana.

Ajkits Turnera diffusa.

Ajo sacha *Mansoa allaceae*, *Ayahuasca* admixture plant.

Ajuca See: Jurema.

Ajîl-i-turkî Persian name for *Calamus*.

Aka-`iwa Cacao.

Aka-`iwe-te Cacao.

Aka-'i Cacao.

Akalon-T *Methaqualone* or *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Åkamon Bromazepam.

AKAN Akronym for Arbeidslivets Komite mot Alkoholisme og Narkomani, norwegian organisation of employers an trade unions to prevent and treat alcoholism and drug dependence in the workplace.

Akapulko altini Turkish colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Akathisia 1. A condition of motor restlessness in which there is a feeling of muscular quivering, an urge to move about constantly, and an inability to sit still, a common extrapyrimidal side effects of neuroleptic drugs and in Parkonsons disease. **2.** An inability to sit down because of intense anxiety at the thought of doing so.

Greek a, negative kathisis, a sitting down.

Akinesia 1. Absence or poverty of movements. **2.** The temporary paralysis of a muscle by the *injection* of procaine. Greek a, negative kinesis, motion.

Akkordarbeit German colloquial term for sale of drugs under market price.

Aklonil Clonazepam.

Ako`o-`i Cacao.

Akonit Aconitum napellus.

Akoniton *Aconitum napellus*.

Akoron Greek name for *Calamus*.

AKS 1. Automatic rifle, rapid firing, use in drug sales. **2.** Look-alike *amfetamines* - typically *caffeine*, *ephedrine*, *pseudoephedrine*, and/or *phenylpropanolamine*.

Aksir-i-turki Calamus.

Aktederon Amfetamine phosphate.

Aktedrin Amfetamine sulfate.

Aktedron Amfetamine.

Aktedrone Amfetamine sulfate.

Aktilin Methylphenidate.

Aktodron *Amfetamine sulfate.*

A'ku:duwha Anadenanthera peregrina.

Akvavit See: Aquavit.

Akzept German organisation founded 1990 with the goal to work for an "accepting and human drug policy". It is a part of the European movement to decriminalize drugs.

Akúa Anadenanthera peregrina.

Al K Hall Colloquial term for *alcohol*.

Al K. Hol Colloquial term for alcohol.

Al punto Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Al quinnab Hashish.

Al-Anon Al-Anon Family Groups (Al-Anon and Alateen), world-wide fellowship of people whose lives have been affected by others' addiction to alcohol. It is comprised of two separate programs, Al-Anon and Alateen. Membership in Al-Anon is open to families, friends, and employers of alcoholics; Alateen is a program designed for young people under the age of 21. The basic principle of both groups is that alcoholism is a family disease; those closely involved with alcoholics may suffer psychologically and spiritually and often physically. Both programs offer comfort, hope, and understanding to those who have lived in confusion and despair. Al-Anon was started in New York City in 1952 by Lois W., wife of one of the founders of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), and Anne B. Alateen groups were first organised in California in 1957. Although independent of AA, both programs use the AA 12 steps to recovery and conduct their meetings in a similar fashion. Support comes entirely through voluntary contributions from members. By 1990 there were about 32,000 Al-Anon and Alateen groups in more than 112 countries. Al-Anon Family Groups Headquarters, Inc., maintains its World Service Office in New York City.

Al-Anon kiss Colloquial term for administration of a kiss while *inhaling* through the nose to detect any possible smell of alcoholic beverages.

Al-Anon salute Colloquial term for finger pointing; pointing out problems.

Al-Atot Colloquial term for support group for small children of alcoholics (sub-teens), based on the 12 steps of AA.

Al-pil-ca Psidium guajava.

Al-qât Khat.

Al. 1. Abbreviation for *alcohol*. **2.** Abbreviation for alcoholic.

ALAC Acronym for the Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zeeland.

Aladdin The idle, good-for-nothing boy hero of one of the most famous tales from The Thousand and One Nights, obtains a magic lamp that, when rubbed, has the power to summon a genie who will do his bidding. With the lamp, after many narrow escapes, he gains wealth, power, and the hand of the sultan's daughter.

See: Arabian nights.

Aladrine Secobarbital sodium.

Alahan Piper auritum.

Alambic Synonyme for Alembic.

Alamout black hash Colloquial term for hashish mixed with belladonna.

Alamut Mountain stronghold in the tales about the assasins and their leader of Alo-Addin, Hasan-ibn-Sabah.

Alapryl Halazepam.

Alased Phenobarbital.

Alateen 12 step organisation for youths between 12 and 20 years that has a freinds or a family member, often a parent, who have misused *alcohol* or drugs. The alcoholic or drug abuser do not have to be a member of the AA or in treatment he or she can even be dead.

Alateen was founded 1957 in Californien of a son of an alcoholic and AA-member, and had a mother who were active in Al-Anon. Sister organisation has been founded all over the world.

Alba de narco Spanish Colloquial term for drug agents.

Albaton Pentazocine.

Albego Camazepam.

Albemap Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Alboral Diazepam.

Alboral 24 AP Diazepam.

Alboral GD Diazenam.

Album covers Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Alc. 1. Abbreviation for *alcohol*. **2.** Abbreviation for alcoholic.

Alcadd test A questionnaire used to detect *alcohol addiction*.

Alcaloida opii omnia *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Alcaloideorum omnium opiihydrochlorates *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Alcaloides totales del opio *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Alcaloidi totali del opio *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Alcance Colloquial term for potency of drug.
Alcanque Portugesean term for Indian hemp.
Alcaucil Argentinean colloquial term for informant.

Alchemy Ancient art practised especially in the Middle Ages, devoted chiefly to discovering a substance that would transmute the more common metals into gold or silver and to finding a means of indefinitely prolonging human life. Although its purposes and techniques were dubious and often illusory, alchemy was in many ways the predecessor of modern science, especially the science of chemistry. The birthplace of alchemy was ancient Egypt, where, in Alexandria, it began to flourish in the Hellenistic period; simultaneously, a school of alchemy was developing in China. The writings of some of the early Greek philosophers might be considered to contain the

first chemical theories; and the theory advanced in the 5th century BC by Empedocles that all things are composed of air, earth, fire, and water, was influential in alchemy. The Roman emperor Caligula is said to have instituted experiments for producing gold from orpiment, a sulphide of arsenic, and the emperor Diocletian is said to have ordered all Egyptian works concerning the chemistry of gold and silver to be burned in order to stop such experiments. Zosimus the Theban (about AD 250-300) discovered that sulphuric acid is a solvent of metals, and he liberated oxygen from the red oxide of mercury. The fundamental concept of alchemy stemmed from the Aristotelian doctrine that all things tend to reach perfection. Because other metals were thought to be less OperfectO than gold, it was reasonable to assume that nature formed gold out of other metals deep within the earth and that with sufficient skill and diligence an artisan could duplicate this process in the workshop. Efforts toward this goal were empirical and practical at first, but by the 4th century AD, astrology, magic, and ritual had begun to gain prominence. A school of pharmacy flourished in Arabia during the Caliphates of the Abbasids from 750 to 1258. The earliest known work of this school is the Summa Perfectionis (Summit of Perfection), attributed to the Arabian scientist and philosopher Geber. This work is consequently the oldest chemistry book proper in the world and is a collection of all that was then known and believed. The Arabian alchemists worked with gold and mercury, arsenic and sulphur, and salts and acids, and they became familiar with a wide range of what are now called chemical reagents. They believed that metals were compound bodies, made up of mercury and sulphur in different proportions. Their scientific creed was the potentiality of transmutation, and their methods were mostly blind gropings. Yet, in this way, they found many new substances and invented many useful processes. From the Arabs, alchemy generally found its way through Spain into Europe. The earliest authentic works extant on European alchemy are those of the English monk Roger Bacon and the German philosopher Albertus Magnus. Both believed in the possibility of transmuting inferior metals into gold. This idea excited the imagination, and later the avarice, of many persons during the Middle Ages. They sought to fabricate or discover a substance, the socalled philosopher's stone, so much more perfect than gold that it could be used to bring the baser metals up to the perfection of gold. Roger Bacon believed that gold dissolved in aqua regia was the elixir of life. Albertus Magnus had a great mastery of the practical chemistry of his time. The Italian scholastic philosopher St. Thomas Aquinas, the Catalan churchman Raymond Lully, and the Benedictine monk Basil Valentine (flourished 15th century) also did much to further the progress of chemistry, although along alchemical lines, in discovering the uses of antimony, the manufacture of amalgams, and the isolation of spirits of wine, or ethyl alcohol. Important compilations of recipes and techniques in this period include The Pirotechnia (1540; trans. 1943), by the Italian metallurgist Vannoccio Biringuccio; Concerning Metals (1556; trans. 1912), by the German mineralogist Georgius Agricola; and Alchemia (1597), by Andreas Libavius, a German naturalist and chemist. Most famous of all was the 16th-century Swiss alchemist Philippus Paracelsus. Paracelsus held that the elements of compound bodies were salt, sulphur, and mercury, representing, respectively, earth, air, and water; fire he regarded as imponderable, or nonmaterial. He believed, however, in the existence of one undiscovered element common to all, of which the four elements of the ancients were merely derivative forms. This prime element of creation Paracelsus termed alkahest, and he maintained that if it were found, it would prove to be the philosopher's stone, the universal medicine, and the irresistible solvent. After Paracelsus, the alchemists of Europe became divided into two groups. One group was composed of those who earnestly devoted themselves to the scientific discovery of new compounds and reactions; these scientists were the legitimate ancestors of modern chemistry as ushered in by the work of the French chemist Antoine Lavoisier. The other group took up the visionary, metaphysical side of the older alchemy and developed it into a practice based on imposture, necromancy, and fraud, from which the prevailing notion of alchemy is de-

Alchy 1. Colloquial term for liquor. **2.** Colloquial term for an alcoholic. **3.** Colloquial term for home brewed and distilled *alcohol*.

Alciodid *Dextromoramide*. **Alcioid** *Dextromoramide*.

Alcitex Phenobarbital.

Alcoate Shortened form of alcoholate.

Alcohate Shortened form of alcoholate.

ALCOHOL

Introduction
History
Beverages
Chemistry
Pharmacology
Dependence Syndrome
Physical effects

Social effects Word history

ALCOHOL - **Introduction** Alcohol is in this encyclopaedia mainly defined as any intoxicating beverage containing ethanol, definition 1 and 2. The word alcohol has however a long history and many different definitions in differents contexts which are here briefly descibed:

- **1.** A colourless, volatile, flammable liquid, C_2H_5OH , synthesized or obtained by fermentation of sugars and starches and widely used, either pure or denatured, as a solvent and in drugs, cleaning solutions, explosives, and intoxicating beverages. Also called *ethanol*, *ethyl alcohol*, *grain alcohol*.
- 2. Intoxicating liquor containing alcohol.
- **3.** Any of a series of hydroxyl compounds, the simplest of which are derived from saturated hydrocarbons, have the general formula CnH2n+1OH, and include ethanol and methanol
- **4.**The oldest definition: The fine metallic powder used in the East to stain the eyelids, etc. Powdered ore of antimony trisulphide or powdered galena or lead ore.
- **5.** Hence by extension: Any fine impalpable powder produced by trituration, or especially by sublimation. (e g alcohol of sulphur).

In chemical terminology, alcohols are a large group of organic compounds derived from hydrocarbons and containing one or more hydroxyl (NOH) groups. Ethanol (C2H₃OH, ethyl alcohol) is one of this class of compounds, and is the main psychoactive ingredient in alcoholic beverages. By extension the term "alcohol" is also used to refer to alcoholic beverages.

Ethanol results from the fermentation of sugar by yeast. Under usual conditions, beverages produced by fermentation have an alcohol concentration of no more than 14%. In the production of spirits by distillation, ethanol is boiled out of the fermented mixture and recollected as an almost pure condensate. Apart from its use for human consumption, ethanol is used as a fuel as a solvent, and in chemical manufacturing (see alcohol, non-beverage).

Absolute alcohol (anhydrous ethanol) refers to ethanol containing not more than 1% by mass of water. In statistics on alcohol production or consumption, absolute alcohol refers to the alcohol content (as 100% ethanol of alcoholic beverages).

Methanol (CH3OH), also known as methyl alcohol and wood alcohol, is chemically the simplest of the alcohols. It is used as an industrial solvent and also as an adulterant to denature ethanol and make it unfit to drink (methylated spirits). Methanol is highly toxic; depending on the amount consumed, it may produce blurring of vision, blindness, coma, and death

Other non-beverage alcohols that are occasionally consumed, with potentially harmful effects, are isopropanol (isopropyl alcohol, often in rubbing alcohol) and ethylene glycol (used as antifreeze for automobiles).

Alcohol is a *sedative/hypnotic* with effects similar to those of *barbiturates*. Apart from social effects of use, alcohol intoxication may result in poisoning or even death: whilst long-term heavy use may result in dependence or in a wide variety of physical and organic mental disorders. Alcohol-related mental and behavioural disorders (F10) are classified as psychoactive substance use disorders in *ICD-10* (F10-F19).

ALCOHOL - **History** Alcohol was present on the earth long before humans. It first developed some 1.5 billion years ago when bacteria consumed plant cells and through this process developed alcohol. It is the oldest known drug and has been used at least since the earliest societies for which records exist. Of the numerous types of alcohol, ethyl alcohol is the type consumed in drinking. In its pure form it is a clear substance with little odor

Ethanol is developed naturally as a by-product when yeasts that are free-floating in the air consume the sugars present in fruits, vegetable and grains. This can occur without human intervention. Insects, birds, and animals is often become drunk from eating fermented fruits or berries. It is not known when man first learned the effects of alcohol and how to make wine, beer and other fermented alcoholic beverages. Alcohol was probably discovered by many early cultures simultaneously and independent. Most cultures, with a few exceptions has known how to make alcohol.

Wine and beer making is as old as agriculture itself. There is firm evidence from chemical analyses of the residues found in pots in Mesopotamia (nowadays Iran) that wine was produced around 3, 500 BC. Alcoholic drinks in historical times were slightly different from todays. Fermented milk, horse- and goat milk, honey beverages such as mead (which may be as ancient as wine and beer) were common. Wine and beer were often sweet dark and with a lot of sediments and were considered as an important food. Home-brewed beer tended to be highly nutritious and was only drinkable for a few days before becoming vinegary while wine was possible to save as a nutrisious source for long time if it was sealed. in Egypt 2700-1200 BC beer was an important part of the diet. Early papyri praises the good of beer,

contain commercial messages for alcoholic beverages, warnings to young people about drinking to much etc.

The earliest known written law about alcohol is found from Hammurabis reign in Babylon (2.000 B.C. This regulated the sale of *beer* and *wine*, established standards of measure, consumer protections and the responsibilities of alcohol salesmen.

In China archeological findings suggests that wine and grain-based beer were used in religious ceremonies. The only parts of the world that seems not to have used alcohol extensively seems to be North America and Oceania that did not get the alcoholic beverages until they got in contact with the European colonizers.

Greece and Rome (800 BC - AD 400) were relatively sober societies *wine* was not drunk until after meals and often diluted with water. They often contrasted their temperate habits to those of neighboring populations such as the barbarians. Alcohol however played an important role for medical and religious purposes. Heavy drinking was part of religious orgies (Dionysian and Bacchiac).

Alexander the Great, who conquered most of Europe 325 BC was infamous for his chronic alcoholism.

Alcohol played an important role among Jews and Christians. Jesus choose *wine* to symbolize His blood in the Holy Communion.

During the 1500s the distilling technique was spread over Europe from Russia and cheap vodka and gin was mass produced. Under the urbanization and industrialization the alcohol problems had enormous proportions. The temperance movement got public and political support, which resulted in regulations and taxation in order to control the alcohol misuse. It culminated in total prohibition of alcohol in many countries in the fist part of the 1900s. It had initially positive impact on public health but after a while people where suffering from bad quality illegal alcohol and it boosted organized crime as a substantial part of the population did not support the prohibition. today most countries has an active alcohol policy aiming at minimizing the alcohol misuse by limiting the consumption through regulations, taxes, treatment and prevention. The WHO has adopted a program to decrease the alcohol consumption.

ALCOHOL - Beverages People drink alcohol in three main kinds of beverages:

Beers, which are made from grain through brewing and fermentation and contain from 3% to 8% alcohol.

Wines, which are fermented from fruits such as grapes and contain from 8% to 12% alcohol

naturally, and up to 21% when fortified by adding alcohol.

Distilled beverages (spirits) such as Whiskey, *Gin*, and *Vodka*, which on the average contain from 40% to 50% alcohol. Drinkers may become addicted to any of these beverages.

Almost all alcoholic beverages are prepared by fermentation, followed in the case of spirits by distillation. *Beer* and ale are produced from fermented grain (malted barley, rice, millet, etc.) often with hops added. *Wines* are produced from fermented fruits or berries, particularly grapes. Other traditional fermentation products are mead (from honey), cider (from apples or other fruits), sake (from rice), pulque (from the maguey cactus), and chicha (from maize).

Spirits vary in the underlying grain or fruit raw material on which they are based. for instance, *vodka* is based on grain or potatoes, whisky on rye or corn, rum on sugar cane, and *brandy* on grapes or other fruit. Sherry, port, and other fortihed *wines* are *wines* to which spirits have been added, usually to give an *ethanol* content of about 20%.

Alcohol can also be synthesised chemically, e.g. from petroleum, but this has rarely been used for alcoholic beverages. Several thousand congenersÑconstituents of alcoholic beverages other than *ethanol* and waterNhave so far been identified, but ethanol is the main psychoactive ingredient in all common alcoholic beverages. Alcoholic beverages have been used since ancient times in most traditional societies, except in Australasia, North America (north, roughly, of the Mexican border), and Oceania. Many traditional fermented drinks had a relatively low alcohol content and could not be stored for more than a few days. Most governments seek to license or otherwise control (and tax) the production and sale of alcohol, although home production of various types of alcoholic beverage may be permitted. Alcoholic beverages produced illicitly, notably spirits, often have a distinct identity (e.g. 'moonshine" or "white lightning" in the USA, "poteen" in Ireland, "samogon" in countries of the former Soviet Union) and may be contaminated with poisons (e.g, lead) from the production process.

ALCOHOL - Chemistry Alcohols are a class of organic compounds containing the hydroxyl group, OH, attached to a carbon atom. Alcohols have one, two, or three hydroxyl groups attached to their molecules and are thus classified as monohydric, dihydric, or trihydric, respectively. Methanol and *ethanol* are monohydric alcohols. Alcohols are further classified as primary, secondary, or tertiary, according to whether one, two, or three other carbon atoms

are bound to the carbon atom to which the hydroxyl group is bound. Alcohols, although analogous to inorganic bases, are neither *acid* nor alkaline. They are characterized by many common reactions, the most important of which is the reaction with acids to form substances called esters, which are analogous to inorganic salts. Alcohols are normal byproducts of digestion and chemical processes within cells and are found in the tissues and fluids of animals and plants.

 $Wood\ Alcohol$

Methyl alcohol, or methanol, CH3 OH, is the simplest of all the alcohols. It was formerly made by the destructive distillation of wood; however, almost all of the methanol produced today is synthetic, made from hydrogen and carbon monoxide. Methanol is used as a denaturant for grain alcohol (see below), as an antifreeze, as a solvent for gums and lacquers, and in the synthesis of many organic compounds, particularly formaldehyde. When taken internally, by either drinking the liquid or *inhaling* the vapours, methanol is extremely poisonous. Methanol melts at -97.8 C (-144.0 F), boils at 64.7 C (148.5 F), and has a specific gravity of 0.7915 at 20 C (68 F).

Grain Alcohol

Ethyl alcohol, or *ethanol*, C2H5OH, is a clear, colourless liquid, with a burning taste and characteristic, agreeable odor. Ethanol is the alcohol in such beverages as *beer*, *wine*, and *brandy*. Because of its low freezing point, it has been used as the fluid in thermometers for temperatures below -40; C (-40; F), the freezing point of mercury, and for other special low-temperature purpose, such as for antifreeze in automobile radiators.

Ethanol is normally concentrated by distillation of dilute solutions. Commercial ethanol contains 95 percent by volume of ethanol and 5 percent of water. Dehydrating agents remove the remaining water and produce absolute ethanol. Ethanol melts at -114.1; C (-173. 4; F), boils at 78.5; C (173. 3; F), and has a specific gravity of 0.789 at 20; C (68; F).

Ethanol has been made since ancient times by the fermentation of sugars. All beverage ethanol and more than half of industrial ethanol is still made by this process. Starch from potatoes, corn, or other cereals can be the raw material. The yeast enzyme, zymase, changes the simple sugars into ethanol and carbon dioxide. The fermentation reaction, represented by the simple equation

 $C_6H_{12}O_6 \pm 2C_2 \text{ H5OH} + 2CO_2$

is actually very complex because impure cultures of yeast produce varying amounts of other substances, including fusel oil, glycerine, and various organic acids. The fermented liquid, containing from 7 to 12 percent ethanol, is concentrated to 95 percent by a series of distillations. In the production of beverages such as whiskey and *brandy*, some of the impurities, which supply the flavour, are of great value. Much ethanol not intended for drinking is now made synthetically, either from acetal-dehyde made from acetylene, or from ethylene made from petroleum. A small amount is made from wood pulp.

Ethanol can be oxidized to form first acetaldehyde and then acetic acid. It can be dehydrated to form ether. Other products made from ethanol include butadiene, used in making synthetic rubber; ethyl chloride, used as a local anaesthetic; and many other organic chemicals. Ethanol can also be mixed with gasoline to form the automobile fuel called gasohol. Ethanol is miscible (mixable) in all proportions with water and with most organic solvents. It is an excellent solvent for many substances and is used in making such products as perfumes, lacquer, celluloid, and explosives. Alcoholic solutions of non-volatile substances are called tinctures: if the solute is volatile, the solution is called a spirit.

Most industrial ethanol is denatured to prevent its use as a beverage. Denaturing involves mixing ethanol with small amounts of poisonous or unpleasant substances to make the ethanol undrinkable. In the USA, for instance the removal of all these substances would involve a series of treatments more expensive than the federal excise tax on alcoholic beverages.

Higher Alcohols

Higher alcohols, those of greater molecular weight than ethyl alcohol, have many specific and general uses. Isopropyl alcohol is used extensively as a rubbing alcohol, butyl alcohol is a base for perfumes and fixatives, and others are important flavouring agents and perfumes. Polyhydric alcohols, those containing more than one èOH group, are also importantÑas, for example, the trihydric alcohol known as glycerol.

ALCOHOL - Pharmacology The effects of alcohol on the human body depend on the amount of alcohol in the blood (blood-alcohol concentration BAC). This varies with the rate of consumption and with the rate at which the drinker's physical system absorbs and metabolizes alcohol. The higher the alcohol content of the beverage consumed, the more alcohol will enter the bloodstream. The amount and type of food in the stomach also affects the absorption rate. Drinking when the stomach is filled is less intoxicating than when it is empty because the foods in the stomach, which contain fat and protein, delay alcohol absorption.

Body weight is also a factor; the heavier the person, the slower the absorption of alcohol.

After alcohol passes through the stomach, it is rapidly absorbed through the walls of the intestines into the bloodstream and carried to the various organ systems of the body, where it is metabolized. Although small amounts of alcohol are processed by the kidneys and secreted in the urine, and other small amounts are processed through the lungs and exhaled in the breath, most of the alcohol is metabolized by the liver. As the alcohol is metabolized, it gives off heat. The body metabolizes alcohol at about the rate of three-fourths of an ounce to one ounce of whiskey an hour. Technically it is possible to drink at the same rate as the alcohol is being oxidized out of the body. Most people, however, drink faster than this, and so the concentration of alcohol in the bloodstream keeps rising.

Alcohol begins to impair the brain's ability to function when the blood-alcohol concentration (BAC) reaches 0.05%, that is, 0.05 grams of alcohol per 100 cubic centimeters of blood. With a concentration of 0.20% (a level obtained from drinking about 10 ounces of whiskey), a person has difficulty controlling the emotions and may cry or laugh extensively. The person will experience a great deal of difficulty in attempting to walk and will want to lie down. When the blood-alcohol content reaches about 0.30%, which can be attained when a person rapidly drinks about a pint of whiskey, the drinker will have trouble comprehending and may become unconscious. At levels from 0.35% to 0.50%, the brain centers that control breathing and heart action are affected; concentrations above 0.50% may cause death, although a person generally becomes unconscious before absorbing a lethal dosage.

ALCOHOL - Dependence syndrome Alcohol dependence syndrome is the preferred term for the more popular but relatively inexact term Alcoholism. A chronic and usually progressive illness involving the excessive, inappropriate ingestion of ethyl alcohol, whether in the form of familiar alcoholic beverages or as a constituent of other substances. It is thought to arise from a combination of a wide range of physiological, psychological, social, and genetic factors, It is characterised by an emotional and often physical dependence on alcohol, and frequently leads to brain damage or early death. Alcohol dependence is found amongst all age, socio-cultural, and economic groups with proportionately more males than females being alcohol dependent. Dependence usually develops over a period of years. Early and subtle symptoms include placing excessive importance on the availability of alcohol. Ensuring this availability strongly influences the persons choice of associates or activities. Alcohol comes to be used more as a moodchanging drug than as a foodstuff or beverage served as a part of social custom or religious ritual. Initially, the dependent person may demonstrate a high tolerance to alcohol comes to assume more importance than personal relationships, work, reputation, or even physical health, The person commonly loses control over drinking and is increasingly unable to predict how much alcohol will be consumed on a given occasion or, if the person is currently abstaining, when the drinking will resume again. Physical addiction to the drug develops, on occasions resulting in drinking with increasing frequency to avoid withdrawal symptoms. Some common signs of developing alcohol dependence are: in the early stages, constant drinking for relief of personal problems, an increase in a persons tolerance for alcohol, onset of memory lapses while drinking ("blackouts"), surreptitious drinking, and an urgent need for the first drink ("craving"). In the middle and late phases, dependence on drinking increases and memory blackouts become more frequent. A physical dependence on alcohol first appears with early morning tremors and agitation, which require a drink for relief. In the late stage, drinking bouts are usually very frequent, There is an acute withdrawal syndrome (delirium tremens, or DT) when drinking ceases. This includes agitation, tremor, hallucination, and possibly seizures. Psychologists variously suggest that alcohol dependent have conflicts about dependency, sex roles, and family roles. However, whilst many dependent people may share experiences of loneliness, frustration, or anxiety, no one has identified a single personality type that will become alcoholic. Social an cultural factors may play a role in establishing drinking patterns and dependence. Dependence has been found to occur in succeeding generations of the same family. Although there is no conclusive indication of how the alcohol dependence of family members is associated, studies show that 50 to 80 percent of all dependents have had a close relative who was also alcohol dependent. Some researchers therefore suggest an inherited physical predisposition to alcohol dependence. Studies of animals and of human twins lend support to the theory. A 1990 report also indicated that susceptibility to at least one form of alcohol dependence may be linked in part to the presence of a particular gene on chromosome 11. The gene appears to be involved with Dependence may also be related to underlying emotional problems. For example, there is some association with a family history of manic-depressive illness, and some dependent people have been known to use alcohol unwittingly to "medicate" a biological depressive disorder. A person does not have to drink every day to become alcohol dependent. Conversely, someone who drinks frequently or sometimes gets drunk is not necessarily alcohol dependent. It is possible to misuse alcohol for a short or contained period of time without developing dependence. For example some people may drink abusively during a personal crisis and then resume normal drinking. College students tend to drink more heavily than other age groups. It is often difficult to distinguish such heavy drinking from the early stages of alcohol dependence. See also: Alcohol dependence syndrome, ICD-10 and DSM IV definitions.

ALCOHOL - Physical effects Alcohol has direct toxic as well as sedative effects on the body, and failure to take care of nutritional and other physical needs during prolonged periods of excessive drinking may further complicate matters. Treatment of those who have engaged in such drinking patterns often require hospitalisation. The effects on major organ systems are cumulative and include a wide range of digestive-system disorders such as ulcers, inflammation of the pancreas, and cirrhosis of the liver. The central and peripheral nervous systems can be permanently damaged. Blackouts, hallucinations, and extreme tremors may occur. The latter symptoms are involved in the most serious alcohol withdrawal syndrome, delirium tremens, which can prove fatal despite prompt treatment. This is in contrast to withdrawal from narcotic drugs such as heroin, which, although distressful, rarely results in death. Recent evidence has shown that heavy and even moderate drinking during pregnancy can cause serious damage to the unborn child: physical or mental retardation or both: a rare but severe expression of this damage is known as fetal alcohol syndrome.

See also:
Alcohol-related brain damage
Annesic syndrome;
Alcoholic cardiomyopathy
Alcoholic cirrhosis.
Delirium
Fatty liver;
Fetal alcohol syndrome
Gastritis
Hepatitis
Myopathy

Neuropathy peripheral Pellagra

Penagra Pancreatitis

Pseudo-Cushing syndrome

Scurvy

Thiamine deficiency syndrome Wernicke encephalopathy

ALCOHOL - Alcohol dependence syndrome, ICD-10 and DSM IV definitions

Alcohol dependence syndrome is the preferred term for the more popular but relatively inexact term Alcoholism. A chronic and usually progressive illness involving the excessive, inappropriate ingestion of ethyl alcohol, whether in the form of familiar alcoholic beverages or as a constituent of other substances. It is thought to arise from a combination of a wide range of physiological, psychological, social, and genetic factors, It is characterised by an emotional and often physical dependence on alcohol, and frequently leads to brain damage or early death. Alcohol dependence is found amongst all age, socio-cultural, and economic groups with proportionately more males than females being alcohol dependent. Dependence usually develops over a period of years. Early and subtle symptoms include placing excessive importance on the availability of alcohol. Ensuring this availability strongly influences the persons choice of associates or activities. Alcohol comes to be used more as a moodchanging drug than as a foodstuff or beverage served as a part of social custom or religious ritual. Initially, the dependent person may demonstrate a high tolerance to alcohol comes to assume more importance than personal relationships, work, reputation, or even physical health, The person commonly loses control over drinking and is increasingly unable to predict how much alcohol will be consumed on a given occasion or, if the person is currently abstaining, when the drinking will resume again. Physical addiction to the drug develops, on occasions resulting in drinking with increasing frequency to avoid withdrawal symptoms. Some common signs of developing alcohol dependence are: in the early stages, constant drinking for relief of personal problems, an increase in a persons tolerance for alcohol, onset of memory lapses while drinking ("blackouts"), surreptitious drinking, and an urgent need for the first drink ("craving"). In the middle and late phases, dependence on drinking increases and memory blackouts become more frequent. A physical dependence on alcohol first appears with early morning tremors and agitation, which require a drink for relief. In the late stage, drinking bouts are usually very frequent, There is an acute withdrawal syndrome (delirium tremens, or DT) when drinking ceases. This includes agitation, tremor, hallucination, and possibly seizures. Psychologists variously suggest that alcohol dependent have conflicts about dependency,

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In the World Health Organization *ICD-10* Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders, Geneva, 1992 defined as:

F10.2 Alcohol Dependence Syndrome (Includes: Chronic alcoholism Alcohol Dependence)

A cluster of physiological, behavioural, and cognitive phenomena in which the use of alcohol takes on a much higher priority for a given individual than other behaviours that once had greater value. A central descriptive characteristic of the dependence syndrome is the desire (often strong, sometimes overpowering) to take alcohol. There may be evidence that return to alcohol use after a period of abstinence leads to a more rapid reappearance of other features of the syndrome than occurs with nondependent individuals.

Diagnostic Guidelines

A definite diagnosis of dependence should

usually be made only if three or more of the following have been experienced or exhibited at some time during the previous year:

(a) a strong desire or sense of compulsion to take alcohol:

- (b) difficulties in controlling alcohol-taking behaviour in terms of its onset, termination, or levels of use:
- (c) a physiological withdrawal state when alcohol use has ceased or been reduced, as evidenced by: the characteristic withdrawal syndrome for alcohol; or use of the alcohol with the intention of relieving or avoiding withdrawal symptoms;
- (d) evidence of tolerance, such that increased doses of alcohol are required in order to achieve effects originally produced by lower doses (clear examples of this are found in alcohol-dependent individuals who may take daily doses sufficient to incapacitate or kill nontolerant users);
- (e) progressive neglect of alternative pleasures or interests because of alcohol use, increased amount of time necessary to obtain or take alcohol or to recover from its effects:
- (f) persisting with alcohol use despite clear evidence of overtly harmful consequences, such as harm to the liver through excessive drinking; efforts should be made to determine that the user was actually, or could be expected to be, aware of the nature and extent of the harm.

Narrowing of the personal repertoire of patterns of alcohol use has also been described as a characteristic feature (e.g. a tendency to drink alcoholic drinks in the same way on weekdays and weekends, regardless of social constraints that determine appropriate drinking behaviour).

It is an essential characteristic of the dependence syndrome that either alcohol taking or a desire to take alcohol should be present; the subjective awareness of compulsion to use alcohol is most commonly seen during attempts to stop or control alcohol use.

In the USA a slightly different diagnosis tradition exists mainly organised after *DSM IV*. *Diagnostic Criteria*

A.Alcohol abuse: A destructive pattern of alcohol use, leading to significant social, occupational, or medical impairment.

B.Must have three (or more) of the following, occurring when the alcohol use was at its worst:

1. Alcohol tolerance: Either need for markedly increased amounts of alcohol to achieve intoxication, or markedly diminished effect with continued use of the same amount of alcohol.

2. Alcohol withdrawal symptoms: Either (a)

or (b).

(a) Two (or more) of the following, developing within several hours to a few days of reduction in heavy or prolonged alcohol use:

sweating or rapid pulse increased hand tremor

insomnia

nausea or vomiting

physical agitation

anxiety

transient visual, tactile, or auditory *hallucina*tions or illusions

grand mal seizures

(b) Alcohol is taken to relieve or avoid with-drawal symptoms. 3. Alcohol was often taken in larger amounts or over a onger period than was intended 4.Persistent desire or unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control alcohol use 5.Great deal of time spent in using alcohol, or recovering from hangovers 6.Important social, occupational, or recreational activities given up or reduced because of alcohol use. 7.Continued alcohol use is continued despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent physical or psychological problem that is likely to have been worsened by alcohol (e.g., continued drinking despite knowing that an ulcer was made worse by drinking alcohol)

Associated Features

Learning Problem

Dysarthria/Involuntary Movement Depressed Mood Somatic/Sexual Dysfunction Addiction

Sexually Deviant Behavior

Dramatic/Erratic/Antisocial Personality

Differential Diagnosis

Nonpathologic alcohol use for recreational or medical purposes;

repeated episodes of Alcohol Intoxication.

See Dependence syndrome.

ALCOHOL - Social effects Alcohol dependence and misuse in an enormous public health problem. Many studies have been made of attitudes toward drinking in different societies. Every culture has its own general ethos or sense of decorum about the use and role of alcoholic beverages within its social structure. In some cultures drinking is either forbidden or frowned upon. The Koran contains prohibitions against drinking, and Muslims are forbidden to sell or serve alcoholic beverages. Hindus take a negative view of the use of alcohol: this is reflected in the constitution of India, which requires every state to work toward the prohibition of alcohol except for medicinal purposes. Abstinence from alcohol has also been the goal of temperance movements in Europe and the United States. Some Christian religious groups strongly urge abstinence. including the Christian Scientists, Mormons, Seventh-Day Adventists, Pentecostalists, and some Baptists and Methodists.

In some ambivalent cultures, such as the United States and Ireland, the values of those who believe in abstinence conflict with the values of those who regard moderate drinking as a way of being hospitable and sociable. Temperance movements in Europe and North America have long had a goal of total abstinence from alcohol and have had a significant impact on alcohol policy in some countries. Some psychologists believe that ambivalence towards the use of alcohol in a culture makes it harder for some people to develop a stable attitude towards drinking.

Different cultures also have distinct patterns of drinking which can impact upon both the level and nature of alcohol related problems. This include "binge" drinking, where relatively large quantities of alcohol are consumed at a single drinking session, interspersed with periods of relative abstinence; alcohol consumption associated with the taking of food, often in a family or social gathering; regular drinking throughout the day, during which large quantities may be consumed but at a pace which does not produce serious or obvious intoxication.

Some cultures have a permissive attitude toward drinking, including those of Spain, Portugal, Italy, Japan, and Israel. The proportion of Jews and Italians who use alcohol is high, but the rates of drunkenness among them are lower than in Irish and Scandinavian groups. In France the heavy consumption of alcohol has been related to the fact that many people are engaged in viticulture and in the production and distribution of alcoholic beverages.

Various surveys indicate that subgroups within a society or culture do not all have the same attitudes toward alcoholic beverages or the same drinking patterns. Drinking behavior differs significantly among groups of different age, sex, social class, racial status, ethnic background, occupational status, religious affiliation, and regional location.

This wide range of attitudes towards and patterns of alcohol consumption has led to a plethora of laws and regulations which seek to control and/or restrict the buying and consumption of alcoholic beverages in individual countries. The social problems associated with the consumption range from the direct physiological impact upon families and the wider society. In the United States, one family in three is estimated to be affected in some way by a drinking problem. The US Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences estimates that alcohol dependence and missuse in the United States costs society from \$40 to

\$60 billion annually, due to lost production, health and medical care, motor vehicle accidents, violent crime, and social programmes that respond to alcohol problems. One-half of all traffic fatalities and one-third of all traffic injuries are related to the abuse of alcohol. Also, one-third of all suicides and one-third of all mental health disorders are estimated to be associated with serious alcohol abuse. Accidents and suicides associated with alcohol problems are especially prominent among teenagers. It has been estimated that there are over 3 million problem drinkers between the ages of 14 and 17 in the United States. Children of alcohol dependents may be affected by a father's or mother's alcoholism in several ways. Having a problem-drinking parent increases the risk of becoming a problem drinker oneself. This may happen because of identification with or imitation of the alcoholic parent, but also because the social and family conditions associated with alcoholism are among those believed to contribute to the development of alcohol problems. These include family conflict, divorce, job insecurity, and social stigma.

Other problems reported in children of alcoholic parents in the United States and in Europe include speech disorders, hyperactivity, psychosomatic complaints, school problems, antisocial behavior, and drug use. The type of problem varies with the age and sex of the child.

While having an alcoholic parent may increase the child's risk of developing emotional or drinking problems later in life, it by no means makes becoming an alcohol dependent inevitable for the child. In fact, some surveys of large communities suggest that two-thirds of adults whose parents were very heavy drinkers drink lightly themselves and have thus turned away from their parents' drinking style.

ALCOHOL - Word history Medieval Latin, fine metallic powder, especially of antimony, from Arabic al-kohl: al, the + kohl, powder of antimony. The al- in alcohol being the Arabic definite article corresponding to "the" in English. The origin of -cohol is its Arabic ancestor kuhl, a fine powder most often made from antimony and used by women to darken their eyelids; in fact, kuhl has given us the word kohl for such a preparation. Arabic chemists came to use al-kuhl to mean any fine powder produced in a number of ways, including the process of heating a substance to a gaseous state and then recooling it. The English word alcohol, derived through Medieval Latin from Arabic, is first recorded in 1543 in this sense. Arabic chemists also used al-kuhl to refer to other substances such as essences that were obtained by distillation, a sense first found for English *alcohol* in 1672. One of these distilled essences, known as alcohol of *wine*, is the constituent of fermented liquors which causes intoxication. This essence took over the term *alcohol* for itself, whence it has come to refer to the liquor that contains this essence as well as to a class of chemical compounds such as methanol.

Alcohol Athlete Colloquial term for rumrunner.

Alcohol Charter for Europe A charter adopted by 46 European member states of the World Health Organisation at the WHO "Health, Society and Alcohol" conference held in Paris, 1995. The text is available in the Document section of the Encyclopaedia on Substance Abuse.

Alcohol Control 1. Most commonly, regulations restricting or otherwise controlling the production and sale of alcoholic beverages, often administered by specific government agencies (alcoholic beverage control, ABC).

- **2.** In some scholarly discussions, the totality of government intervention in the alcoholic beverage market, without regard to purpose.
- **3.** In general public health usage concerning risk factors, may refer to prevention and treatment policies concerning *alcohol* in general (although *alcohol* policy is less ambiguous in this context).

Alcohol Free Living Center Colloquial term for a residence in which all participants are alcohol free, have a 3 month plan of recovery, and are participating in 12 Step groups Alcohol Health and Research World Journal of the US National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, NIAAA.

Alcohol Test 1. Test to determine how much *alcohol* a person has consumed, usually by measuring *alcohol* content with a Breathalyser. 2. Colloquial term for purity check for *cocaine* - determines the type and amount of diluent used to "cut" *cocaine*.

Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Bureau of See: *Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms*.

Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test See: AUDIT.

Alcohol addiction See Addiction.

Alcohol amblyopia Damage to the optic nerve resluting in blurred vision, vcaused by excessive drinking.

Alcohol and Health A series of reports to the U.S. Congress issued periodically by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

Alcohol antagonist See: Alcohol-reaction-causing drugs and Alcohol-sensitising drug.

Alcohol challenge A test of the effectiveness of therapeutic dosaafe with a alcohol-reaction-causing substance such as *disulfiram*. By administrating a small amount of *alcohol* beverage to the patient a mild reaction demonstrates the dangers of attempting to drink while taking the prescribes substance.

Alcohol concentration Amount of *alcohol* in a solution. Expressed in terms of percentage volume alcohol in volume solutions.

Alcohol consumption The quantity of *alcohol* consumed in a specific area or by a specific population during a specified period of time

Alcohol content Percentage of alcohole in a solution such as a beverage.

Alcohol counsellor See: Alcoholism councellor.

Alcohol dehydrogenaze Enzyme in the body which breaks down *alcohol*. The enzyme of the oxidoreductase class catalyzes the reversible oxidation of primary or secondary alcohols. See: Dehydrogenases.

Alcohol dementia Relativly rare and mild mental disturbance caused by alcohol which seldom occurs among persons under 40. This can be due to that the young brain is more restistent to alcohol or becaus it takes several years of excesive drinking for the dementia to develop. Repeated injuries of the head due to accidents, fights, bad nutrition and lack of vitamines, as well as other alcohol-damaged body parts or genetical factors kan also play a role. The dementia is developed gradualy and is mainly characterized by decreased ability to thionk abstractly and solve problems. The memory is affected but not as severly as in Korsakoffs syndrome. In patiens with alcohol dementia unspecific injuries are seen in datatomography or magnetic camera. In a longer period of alcohol-abstinence these injuries can partly can be restored.

Alcohol dependence See Dependence syndrome

Alcohol deterrent An alcohol-reaction-causing substance, such as *disulfiram*.

causing substance, such as disulfiram. **Alcohol flush** See: Alcohol flush reaction.

Alcohol flush reaction Flushing of the face, neck, and shoulders after the ingestion of alcohol, often accompanied by nausea, dizziness, and palpitations. The alcohol flush reaction is seen in approximately 50% of some Asian groups and is caused by an inherited deficiency of the enzyme aldehyde dehydrogenase which catalyses the breakdown of acetaldehyde, The reaction also occurs when alcohol is taken by people receiving treatment with alcohol-sensitising drugs such as disulfiram (Antabuse), which inhibit aldehyde dehydrogenase.

Alcohol free beer Colloquial term for *beer* with 0.0% alcohol content, psychologically drinking it is dangerous for recovering persons.

Alcohol hallucinosis See: Hallucinosis, Psychotic disorder, *alcohol*- or druginduced.

Alcohol heart muscle disease See: Alcoholic cardiomyopathy.

Alcohol ingestion Alcohol drinking. A term sometimes preferred over drinking to distinguish gross or alcoholismic *alcohol* fosumption fron the normal behaviour of drinking.

Alcohol intake Drinking.

Alcohol metabolism See ALCOHOL Phamacology.

Alcohol misuse Inappropriate drinking due to the occation, amount or manner.

Alcohol pathology General term that refers to any morbid physical damage and individual harm direct or indirect caused by *alcohol* consumption and abuse.

Alcohol poisoning High *alcohol* intake resulting in los of consciousness.

Alcohol policy The aggregate of measures designed to control the supply of and/or affect the demand for alcoholic beverages in a population (usually national), including education and treatment programmes, *alcohol* control, harm reduction strategies, etc. Implying the need for a coordination of governmental efforts from a public health and/or public order perspective, the term originated in the Scandinavian countries and has spread widely since the 1960s

Alcohol problems See. *Alcohol-related problems*.

Alcohol reaction causing substance A substance which when present in the organism together with alcohol briongs about a series of distressing or painful symptoms such as flushing, nausea and voimiting, severe headache. violent accelerated heartbeats, dificulty i breathing, loweered blood pressure and sometimes prostrations. These substances include disulfiram, cyanamide, animal charcoal, the ground-pine Lycopodium selago, coprin from the inkycap mushroop Coprinus atramentarius and many carbutamides. In especial, disulfiram, cyanamide, as citrated calcium cyanamide and in Russia Lycopodium selago have been used in the treatment of alcoholism. sometimes in conditioning therapy and aversion therapy but more often administered as ab adjunct to psychotherapy, creating av chemical fence against the patient's tendency to start drinking on impulse. Sometimes even caled alcohol deterrents or, alcohol repellants or alcohol antagonists.

Alcohol repellents See: Alcohol reaction

causing drugs and Alcohol-sensitising drug.

Alcohol strength See. Alcohol content.

Alcohol Withdrawal syndrome delirium

See: Delirium.

Alcohol, non-beverage A general term for products containing ethanol but not intended for human consumption. Many industrial and consumer products contain ethanol, and are sometimes consumed as a substitute for alcoholic beverages: these include mouthwashes, methylated spirits, and nubbing alcohol (see alcohol).

A more inclusive term for products consumed in place of alcoholic beverages is "alcohol surrogates", which also includes non-ethanol products, such as ethylene glycol (antifreeze).

Alcohol-disulfiram reaction See: Disul-

Alcohol-induced psychotic disorder See psychotic disorder, alcohol- or druginduced

Alcohol-related birth defects See Fetal alcohol syndrome.

Alcohol-related brain damage A generic term that encompasses chronic impairment of memory and of higher mental functions associated with the frontal lobe and limbic system. Thus, it incorporates both the alcohol-induced amnesic syndrome (F10.6) and the "frontal lobe syndrome" (included in F10.7).

However, the term is often used when only one of these disorders is present.

Memory loss in the amnesic syndrome is typically of recent memory.

Frontal lobe damage is manifested by defects in abstract thought, conceptualization, planning, and processing of complex material. Other cognitive functions are relatively well preserved, and consciousness is not clouded.

A distinction is made between alcohol-related brain damage and alcoholic dementia. In the latter condition there is a more global impairment of cognitive function and usually evidence of other etiologies such as repeated head trauma.

See also: Alcoholic dementia.

Alcohol-related convulsion See: Convulsion, alcohol- or drug-related.

Alcohol-related disabilities lems, illnesses and other consequences secondary to alcohol use, intoxication, or dependence that diminish an individual's capacity for physical, social, or economic activity,

See also: Alcohol-related problem.

Alcohol-related problem Any of the range of adverse accompaniments of drinking alcohol. It is important to note that "related" does not necessarily imply causality. Use of the term can relate either to an individual drinker or to society, and was endorsed by a

1979 WHO Expert Committee. A 1977 WHO report had used alcohol-related disability as an equivalent term at the individual level.

Alcohol problem is often used as an equivalent term (as distinct from "the alcohol problem", an old temperance formulation for alcohol as a political issue, and from the phrase "he has an alcohol problem", which implies that an individual's drinking pattern is in itself a problem).

See also: Abuse (drug, alcohol, chemical, substance, or psychoactive substance); Harmful use; Misuse, drug or alcohol; Problem drinking.

Alcohol-sensitising drug A therapeutic agent prescribed to assist maintenance of abstinence from alcohol by producing unpleasant side-effects if alcohol is taken. Compounds currently in use inhibit aldehyde dehydrogenase, the enzyme that catalyses oxidation of acetaldehyde. The consequent accumulation of acetaldehyde causes a syndrome of facial flushing, nausea and vomiting, palpitations, and dizziness. Examples of alcoholsensitising drugs include disulfiram (Antabuse) and calcium carbamide.

Alcoholamblyopia Amblyopia.

Alcoholate 1. A chemical compound in which an atom of hydrogen i replaced by an atom of an alkaline metal. 2. A tincture or orher prepartaion containing alcohol.

Alcoholature French alcoolature. Alcoholic

Alcoholdehydrogenase An enzyme of the oxidoreductase class that catalyses the reversible oxidation of primary or secondary alcohols to aldehydes usig NAD as an electron acceptor. The reaction is the first step in metabolism of alcohols by the liver. Abbreviated AD and ADH.

Alcoholdehydrogenase(NAD(P)+) enzyme of the oxidoreductase class that catalyses the reversible oxidation of primary or secondary alcohols to aldehydes or ketones respectively, using NAD+ or NADP+ as an electron acceptor. The enzyme also interconverts retinol and retinal.

Alcoholdehydrogenase(NADP+) An enzyme of the oxidoreductase class that catalyses reversible oxidation of primary (or secondary) alcohols to aldehydes or ketones), using NADP+ as an electron acceptor.

Alcoholemia The presence of *alcohol* in the blood.

Alcoholic An individual who suffers from alcoholism. Note that this noun has a different meaning from the adjective in alcoholic bev-

Alcoholic amblyopia See: Amblyopia. Alcoholic amnesia See: Blackout

Alcoholic beverage See: *ALCOHOL Beverages*.

Alcoholic brain syndrome A general term for a range of disorders due to the effects of *alcohol* on the brainNacute intoxication, pathological intoxication, *withdrawal* syndrome, delirium tremens, hallucinosis, amnesic syndrome, dementia, psychotic disorder. More specific terms are preferred.

Alcoholic cardiomyopathy A diffuse disorder of heart muscle seen individuals with a history of hazardous consumption of *alcohol*, usually of at least 10 years' duration, Patients typically present with biventricular heart failure; common symptoms include shortness of breath on exertion and while recumbent (nocturnal dyspnoea), palpitations, ankle oedema, and abdominal distension due to ascites. Disturbance of the cardiac rhythm is usual atrial fibrillation is the most frequent arrhythmia.

Alcoholic cardiomyopathy should be distinguished from beriberi heart disease and from a form of "beer drinkers' cardiomyopathy" caused by cobalt poisoning.

Synonym: Alcoholic heart muscle disease.

Alcoholic cirrhosis A severe form of alcoholic liver disease, characterised by necrosis and permanent architectural distortion of the liver due to fibrous tissue formation and regeneratory nodules, This is a strictly histological definition, but diagnosis is often made on clinical grounds only.

Alcoholic cirrhosis occurs mainly in the 40-60 year age group, after at least 10 years of hazardous drinking. Individuals show symptoms and signs of hepatic decompensation such as ascites, ankle oedema, jaundice, bruising, gastrointestinal haemorrhage from oesophageal varices, and confusion or stupor due to hepatic encephalopathy, About 30% of patients are "well compensated" at the time of diagnosis and report non-specific complaints such as abdominal pain, bowel disturbance, weight loss, and muscle wasting and weakness. Liver cancer is a late complication of cirrhosis in approximately 15% of cases.

Alcoholic cirrhosis is sometimes termed "portal cirrhosis" or "Laxnnec cirrhosis", although neither of these terms necessarily implies an *alcohol* causation.

In non-tropical countries in which alcohol consumption is substantial, alcohol use is a dominant cause of cirrhosis, Because of under-recording of the alcohol connection, total cirrhosis mortality rather than "cirrhosis with mention of alcoholism" is often used as an indicator of alcohol problems.

See also: Jellinek formula.

Alcoholic dementia Diagnose F10 7 in ICD 10. A term of variable usage, most com-

monly implying a chronic or progressive disorder occurring as a result of harmful drinking, characterised by impairment of multiple higher cortical functions, including memory, thinking, orientation, comprehension, calculation, learning capacity, language, and judgement. Consciousness is not clouded. The cognitive impairments are commonly accompanied by deterioration in emotional control, social behaviour, or motivation. The existence of alcoholic dementia as a discrete syndrome is doubted by some, who ascribe the dementia to other causes.

(F107)

Alcoholic disability Physical or mental problem resulting from chrinic and excessive *alcohol* use.

Alcoholic embryopathy Alternative term for fetal *alcohol* syndrome, FAS.

Alcoholic encephalopathy Brain disorder resulting from chronic and excessive *alcohol* use.

Alcoholic epilspy See: Delirium Tremens. Alcoholic fatty liver Accumulation of fat in the liver following exposure to hazardous levels of alcohol intake, with consequent enlargement of liver cells and sometimes hepatomegaly, abnormal liver function, nonspecific abdominal pain, anorexia, and less commonly jaundice. Definitive diagnosis can be made only on histological examination of the liver.

Fatty liver may develop after only a few days' drinking, and the condition should therefore not be taken to indicate a dependence on *alcohol*. Abstinence results in regression of the histological abnormalities. The preferred term for the condition is "alcohol-induced fatty liver", although it is not in common usage. (K70.0)

Alcoholic fugue See. Fugue. Alcoholic furor See: Furor.

Alcoholic gastritis Inflammation of the mucosal lining of the stomach caused by *alcohol*. It occurs typically after an alcoholic binge (see drinking, binge) and is characterised by mucosal erosions, which may bleed. Symptoms include pain in the upper abdomen, and there may be gastric haemorrhage.

Alcoholic gastritis is commonly accompanied by oesophagitis. In most cases the condition is self-limiting and resolves with abstinence. (K29 3.)

Alcoholic hallucinosis See: Hallucinosis.

Alcoholic hepatitis A disorder of the liver characterised by liver cell necrosis and inflammation following chronic consumption of hazardous levels of *alcohol*. It is a well documented precursor of alcoholic cirrhosis, particularly in those whose *alcohol* intake re-

mains high.

Although the diagnosis is, strictly speaking, a-histological one, it is often made on the basis of clinical and biochemical evidence, even if confirmation by biopsy is not possible. The diagnosis is suggested on clinical grounds by the presence of jaundice (which may be deep) and tender hepatomegaly, and sometimes ascites and haemorrhage. Alcoholic hepatitis has *ICD-10* diagnos: K70.1.

Alcoholic insanity See Alcoholic psychosis. Alcoholic jealousy A type of chronic, alcohol-induced psychotic disorder, characterised by delusions that the marital or sexual partner is unfaithful. The delusion is typically accompanied by intense searching for evidence of infidelity and direct accusations that may lead to violent quarrels. It was formerly regarded as a distinct diagnostic entity, but this status is now controversial. Alcoholic jealousy has ICD-10 diagnos: F10.5.

Synonyms: Amorous paranoia; Conjugal paranoia.

Alcoholic liver disease See: Liver diseases.

Alcoholic mania See: Mania.

Alcoholic muscle disease See Myopathy.

Alcoholic myelopathy See: Myelopathy.

Alcoholic myopathy See: Myopathy

Alcoholic neuritis See: Peripheral neuropathy.

Alcoholic neuropathy See: Peripheral neuropathy.

Alcoholic palimpset See: Palimpsest.

Alcoholic pancreatitis A disorder characterised by inflammation and necrosis of the pancreas, often accompanied by fibrosis and malfunction, related to the consumption of hazardous levels of *alcohol*.

Alcoholic pancreatitis may be acute or chronic. The acute form presents with upper abdominal pain, anorexia, and vomiting, and can be complicated by hypotension, renal failure, lung disease, and psychosis. The chronic form usually presents with recurrent or persistent abdominal pain, anorexia, and weight loss: there may be signs of pancreatic deficiency involving the exocrine functions of the pancreas (e.g. malabsorption, nutritional deficiency) or the endocrine functions (diabetes mellitus). Alcoholic pancreatitis has *ICD-10* diagnos K86.0.

Alcoholic paranoia A type of alcoholinduced psychotic disorder in which delusions of a self-referential or persecutory nature are prominent. Alcoholic jealousy is sometimes included as a form of alcoholic paranoia. Alcoholic paranoia has ICD diagnos F10.5. See also Delirium Tremens.

Alcoholic person Supererogatory term for

an alcoholic.

Alcoholic personality A term developed in the 1950s as a result of the book, *The Road to H*, by psychologist Isadore Chein, which ascribes alcoholism and *addiction* to lack of appropriate family background, a passive adaptation to stress; debunked by the genetic research of the 1970s.

Alcoholic polyneuropathy See: Peripheral neuropathy.

Alcoholic psychosis Mental disorder resluting from chronic and excessive *alcohol* use. **Alcoholic seizures** See: *Delirium tremens*

Alcoholic states A physical or mental ilness associated with or an immediant consequent to drinking.

Alcoholic steatonecrosis See Alcoholic fatty liver.

Alcoholicity Alcoholic content.

Alcoholics Anonymous A worldwide fellowship of men and women who meet together to attain and maintain sobriety. It originated in 1935 when Bill W., a New York stockbroker, and Dr. Bob S., a surgeon, met in Akron, Ohio and embarked on helping each other stay sober. They were inspired by the christian Oxford-movement. AA has grown to an estimated 87,000 groups in more than 130 countries, with a total membership of more than 2 million.

The AA:s basic ideology is that alcoholism is a chronic disease and the only way to treat it successfully is by total abstinence from all forms of *alcohol* and by following twelve steps. At an early stage the first members wrtote the AA Big Book, which created a common philosophy. The three first paragraphs tell you to commit yourself to God. However, today there are self help groups who do not work in a religious context

All men and women who feel they have a drinking problem are welcome to attend any AA meeting. The only requirement for membership is a desire to stop drinking. Members are anonymous at the public level, and no dues or fees are required; contributions are entirely voluntary. A member usually only identifies himself with his first name and the initial of his family name. The AA program is one of total abstinence, in which members are encouraged to stay away from one drink, one day at a time. Their sobriety is maintained by sharing their experiences, strength, and hopes at group meetings, and following the suggested Twelve Steps to recovery. Even isolated alcoholics in remote regions without access to AA groups, can seek help from the Loners program through the General Service Office in New York City. Intergroup offices in most urban areas provide information on times and places of nearby meetings.

A board of trustees, of whom seven are nonalcoholics and 14 are AA members, administers the organization's activities in the United States and Canada. Regional delegates vote on matters of general significance at annual conferences: an international convention is held every five years. Alcoholics Anonymous (1939; 3rd edition, 1976), by Bill W. and others, explains how the AA program works and contains the Twelve Steps recovery program. AA has been the model for other 12-step groups such as Narcotics Anonymous and Cocaine Anonymous. Today there are mutual self-help groups targeting hundreds of syndroms such as gambling, eating disorders, and excessive shopping.

The AA-concept has inspired residential treatment centres e g Hazelden, Minnesotamodel.

Scientific studies show a better recovery rate for people participating in AA-meetings after residential treatment.

Alcoholics for Christ A 12 Step group similar to AA, but recognizing Jesus Christ as the "higher Power". uses the book *Dying for a Drink* by Anderson Spickard, Jr., M.D. as a main reference.

Alcoholiday Colloquial term for drinking spree.

Alcoholism (F10.2) A term of long-standing use and variable meaning, generally taken to refer to chronic continual drinking or periodic consumption of *alcohol* which is characterised by impaired control over drinking, Frequent episodes of intoxication and preoccupation with *alcohol* and the use of alcohol despite adverse consequences.

The term alcoholism was originally coined in 1849 by Magnus Huss Until the 1940s it referred primarily to the physical consequences of long-term heavy drinking (beta alcoholism in Jellineks typology). A narrower concept is of alcoholism as a disease (see alcoholism. disease concept of marked by loss of control over drinking, caused by a pre-existing biological abnormality, and having a predictable progressive course. Later, the term was used by Jellinek and others to denote the consumption of alcohol leading to any type of harm (physical, psychological, or social: individual or societal). Jellinek subdivided alcoholism thus defined into a series of "species" designated by Greek letters (see Jellinek's typology).

The inexactness of the term led a 1979 WHO Expert Committee to disfavour it, preferring the narrower formulation of alcohol dependence syndrome as one among a wide range of

alcohol-related problems. Alcoholism is not included as a diagnostic entity in *ICD-10*. See: *ALCOHOL - Dependence syndrome*.

Alcoholism Counselor Nonmedical professional who offers advice and assistance in overcoming *alcohol* problems.

Alcoholism Hospital Hospital spezializing in treatment of alcoholism.

Alcoholism estimation formula A method of deriving the approximate numbers of alcoholics or rate of alcoholism freom relevant indicants. The most widely used fromula is the Jellinek estimation formula.

Alcoholism phases See Jellineks phaseology and phases.

Alcoholism, disease concept of The belief that alcoholism is a condition of primary biological causation and predictable natural history, conforming to accepted definitions of a disease. The lay perspective of Alcoholics Anonymous (1939) - that alcoholism, characterized by the individual s loss of control over drinking and thus over his or her life, was a "sickness"Ñwas carried into the scholarly literature in the 1950s in the form of the disease concept of alcoholism. The concept was rooted in 19th-century medical and lay conceptions of inebriety as a disease. This earlier encept of alöcoholism as a disease has largely been discredited within the scientific litterature. Alcohol dependence has found general acceptance in current nosologies.

Alcoholism: Journal on Alcoholism and Related Addictions Founded in 1965 and published by the Centre for Study and Control of Alcoholism and Addictions, Zagreb, Croatia, Alcohol Research Centre, University of Trieste, Italy and the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions.

Alcoholism:Clinical and Experimental Research Journal founded by the US National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence. It is the official journal of the US Research Society on Alcoholism and the International Society for Biomedical Research on Alcoholism

Alcoholismic Pertaining to alcoholism, rather than to the alcoholic or to *alcohol*.

Alcoholismus Latin for alcoholism.

Alcoholismus Chronicus 1. Latin for chronic alcoholism. **2.** Title of classic book on alcoholism published 1849-1851 by *Magnus Huss*.

Alcoholismus complicatus Misuse of *alcohol* leading to secondary psychiatric syndromes.

Alcoholist Synonyme for an alcoholic, the term is rarely used in english, though it has been favoured by some scientists for having the advantage that it parallels with alcoholism

and cannnot be confused with the adjective.

Alcoholization (French: alcoolsation)

1. The frequent drinking of substantial amounts of alcoholic beverages, so as to maintain a high blood alcohol level. Also, the process of increasing the frequency of alcohol consumption. The term can be applied either to the individual drinker or to a society as a whole.

"Alcoolisation" was originally used in the context of French drinking patterns and implies that the drinking is normative in the sociocultural conditions, rather than reflecting individual psychopathology. Synonym: Inveterate drinking. See also: Jellinek's typology (delta alcoholism). 2. Treatment by application or injection of alcohol. 3. Producing alcohol.

Alcoholize 1. To treat with *alcohol*.

2. To transform into *alcohol*.

Alcoholized Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

Alcoholo- An etymologically malformation as *alcohol* is not derived from Greek or Latin. The form is although preferred in some words as alocohologenic.

Alcohologenic toxin Name of an hypothetical toxic substanve produced in the body in alcoholism. The term was coined 1901 by Wagner von Jauregg.

Alcohologist A person who studies *alcohol* and its effects.

Alcohology The study and science of phenomena relating to *alcohol* The term was coined by R. Koppe in 1903. At present, not in general use in the English language.

Alcoholomania 1. Morbid craving for *alcohol*, delirium tremens. **2.** Alcoholism, in French alcoolomanie and German Alkoholimanie and Italian Alcoolomania.

Alcoholometer An instrument, such as a hydrometer, used to determine the amount of *alcohol* in a solution.

Alcoholometry Measurement of *alcohol* content in a liquid.

Alcoholophilia Synonyme for alcoholomania.

Alcoholophobia Fear of alcohol.

Alcoholsensibilising substances *Alcohol* reaction causing substance.

Alcoholuria The presence of *alcohol* in the urine

Alcoholysis A process analogous to hydrolysis, but in which *alcohol* takes the place of water.

Alcoid Dextromoramide.

Alcolock Electronic car lock where a negative exhale sample must be given before a car can be started or where exhale samples unregulary must be made to avoid that the car

stops. It has been suggeted that this technique could be used for persons who have committed drunk driving offences.

Alcologia: European Journal of Alcohol Studies Published in Italy in English and containing original research.

Alcometer Trademark for one of the most common types of alkometers. The person subject to the test blows in a disposal cone attached to the instrument. The *alcohol* content of the air is measured and can immediately be red in a scale translated to the promille content of alcohol in the blood. Unconscious persons can be tested through the nose. The alcohometer is commonly used by police to find out whether a driver has to much *alcohol* in the body but the instrument is also used in emergency rooms and to control sobriety in treatment institutions.

Alconline Nordic literature-database specialised on *alcohol* and drug abuse Contains summaries and references Available through MEDLINE. Produced by Centralförbundet för alkohol och narkotikaupplysning, *CAN* in Sweden in cooperation with *Rusmiddelsdirektoratet* in Norway.

Alcoolisation See: Alcoholization.

Alcoolista Italian word for an alcoholic.

Alcoolomania Italian term for *alcohol addiction* and alcoholism.

Alcoolomanie French term for alcohol *addiction* and alcoholism.

Alcools Title See: Apollinaire.

Alcopan Opium, mixed alkaloids of.

Alcoponum *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Alcosol A sol in which the dispersion medium is *alcohol*.

Alcott, Louisa May 1832-1888. American writer and reformer best known for her largely autobiographical novel *Little Women* (1868-1869). Described the effects of *marijuana* in her short story *Perlous play*.

Aldcrofts, Richard American artist, a pioneer of *psychedelic* art in the 1960s. He constructed the *Infinity Machine* that created *psychedelic* images through a random process. A projector and a rotating cylinder containing design elements floating in liquid. The changing patterns of the swirling elements where projected onto a screen.

Aldehyde Any of a class of highly reactive organic chemical compounds obtained by oxidation of primary alcohols,

characterized by the common group CHO, and used in the manufacture of resins, dyes, and organic acids. See also *Acetaldehyde*.

Aldehyde dehydrogenase Enzyme which breaks down *acetaldehyde* to acetic acid.

Aldrich, Thomas Bailey 1836-1907, American author; b. Portsmouth, N.H. He is

most widely known for his autobiographical *The Story of a Bad Boy* (1870). A skillful writer of light verse, he also served (1881-90) as editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. In his poem *Hascheesh* he describes the initially pleasurable effects of *marijuana* which after a while turns into monstrous nightmares.

Ale 1. Old English *ealu*, *alu*, A fermented alcoholic beverage containing malt and hops, similar to but heavier than beer. Ale, fermented cereal beverage brewed from an infusion of grain, primarily malted barley, and flavoured with hops. About 1524, before the introduction of hops from the Netherlands into England and Germany, the term ale was used for any fermented malt beverage. After 1524 the term was applied to all hopflavoured brews, but has since gradually come to indicate only those produced by the top-fermentation process. Ale has a stronger hop flavour and higher alcoholic content than beer. 2. Festival in England during the Middle Ages wherein ale was the main beverage consumed.

Ale Knight One who spent a lot of time in ale houses.

Ale-barrel A barrel for ale, a measure of 36 gallons (formerly 32 gallons).

Ale-dagger Dagger carried for self-protection in alehouse fights.

Ale-dame Synonyme for alewife.

Ale-draper An alehouse keeper.

Ale-fat A vat in which ale is brewed.

Ale-fed One who drinks considerable amounts of ale.

Ale-firkin A small barrel of ale, a measure of 9 gallons (formerly 8 gallons).

Ale-garland Synonyme for Alebush.

Ale-gill Ale made with ground ivy instead of hops.

Ale-meat Synonyme for ale-berry.

Ale-passion Headache after ale drinking, hangover.

Ale-pock An ulcer caused by ale-drinking. **Ale-pole** A pole post set up as a sign of an ale-house.

Ale-post Synonyme for Alebush.

Ale-scope Colloquial term for someone who frequently told jokes in ale houses.

Ale-score A reckoning for ale consumed.

Ale-scot Tribute paid in ale.

Ale-silver Ale tax paid in London.

Ale-spinner Brewer.

Ale-stake Synonyme for Ale-pole.

Ale-stand A bar in an ale-house.

Ale-taker Purveyor of ale.

Ale-tap Strictly the tap, whence ale is drawn, hence the room or place where it is kept.

Ale-taster Synonyme for Aleconner.

Ale-toast A toast in ale.

Ale-tunning Brewing of ale.

Ale-vat A vat in which ale is brewed.

Ale-washed Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

Ale-wife Woman who worked in an alehouse and usually made the ale, forerunner of the barmaid.

Ale-wisp Street term fo a drunkard.

Ale-wort The fermenting infusion of malt.

Ale-yeast Yeast produced in the brewing of ale.

Alebench Bench located outside or inside an alehouse.

Aleberry Beverage common in England during 1600s made with boiled ale, bread, sugar and spices.

Alebrue Synonyme for Aleberry.

Alebush Bush usually made with ivy, hung from pole outside an alehouse.

Alecie Being drunk.

Aleconner Government official in England who in historic time looked after quality control in ale.

Alegar Sour ale.

Alegria Cocaine.

Alehead Colloquial term for a drunkard.

Alehead Wind Colloquial term for a drunken sailor.

Alehoof Same as Ale-gill.

Alehorn Drinkingvessel for ale made from horn of an ox or cow.

Alehouse Place where ale was served. Alehouses were licensed in England and Wales 1551.

Alembic An aparatous formerly used for distilling

Alentol *Amfetamine sulfate.*

Alepam Oxazepam.

Alepsal Phenobarbital.

Alepsia Phenobarbital.

Alepsina Phenobarbital sodium.

Alerbuf Phenobarbital.

Alergin Phenobarbital.

Alergowas asma Barbital.

Alerta Colloquial term for vigilant, alert.

Alertol Pipradrol hydrochloride.

Alertonic Pipradrol hydrochloride.

Alertyl Amfetamine sulfate.

Alexander the Great 356-323 B.C. King of Macedonia (336-323) and conquerer of Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, Babylonia, and Persia. His reign marked the beginning of the Hellenistic Age. Described by many historians as an alcoholic. The theory has been advanced that he was actually an alcoholic having, for example, killed his friend Clitus in a drunken fury. He later regretted this act deeply.

Alexithymia No words or feelings. Elusive or absent feelings due to continuos drug misuse. The term was introduced 1972 by P.E. Sife-

Sifenos

Alfa Bertelli Phenobarbital.

Alfa-1,3-dimetil-4-fenil-4-propionoxipiperidina *Alphaprodine*.

Alfa-1,3-dimetyl-4-fenyl-4-propionoksypiperidin *Alphaprodine*.

Alfa-3-acetoksy-6-dimetylamino-4.4-difenylheptan *Alphacetylmethadol*.

Alfa-3-etil-1-metil-4-fenil-4-propionoxipiperidina *Alphameprodine*.

Alfa-3-etyl-1-metyl-4-fenyl-4-propion-

oksypiperidin Alphameprodine.
Alfa-6-dimetilamino-4,4-difenil-3-

acetoxiheptano Alphacetylmethadol.

Alfa-6-dimetilamino-4,4-difenil-3-heptanol Alphamethadol.

Alfa-6-dimetylamino-4,4-difenyl-3-

heptanol Alphamethadol.

Alfa-acetylmetadol Alphacetylmethadol. Alfa-metilfentanilo Alpha-methylfentanyl. Alfacetilmetadol Alphacetylmethadol.

Alfacetilmetadolo Alphacetylmethadol.

Alfameprodin Alphameprodine.
Alfameprodina Alphameprodine.

Alfametadolo Alphamethadol.

Alfametadylacetat Alphacetylmethadol.

Alfaprodin Alphaprodine.

Alfenta Alfentanil.

Alfentanil $C_{21}H_{32}N_6O_3$, derivate of *fentanyl*. Narcotic analgesic opioid, synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 416.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Alfentanil hydrochloride C₂₁H₃₂N₆O₃ HCl H₂O, derivate of *fentanyl*. Narcotic analgesic opioid, synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 471.0. Percentage of anhydrous base: 88.4.

Alfimid Glutethimide.

Algafan *Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride*. **Algantine** *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Algarobo Anadenanthera colbrina.

Algarroba de yupa Anadenanthera peregrina.

Algeril Propiram fumarate.

Algiacton *Hydromorphone*.

Algicones Phenobarbital.

Algidon Methadone hydrochloride or Phenobarbital.

Algil Pethidine hydrochloride.

Algilise *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Alginina *Meprobamate*.

Algisédal Phenobarbital.

Algiton Methadone hydrochloride

Algo Marijuana.

Algo-prolixan Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Algodex Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Algodones Colloquial term for bits of cotton saturated with drug solution to strain foreign agents.

Algolisin, -a, -e Methadone hydrochloride.
Algolysin, -e Methadone hydrochloride.

Algopan Opium, mixed alkaloids of.

Algopent Pentazocine or Pentazocine hydrochloride or Pentazocine lactate.

Algophon *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of. **Algostase** *Amobarbital*.

Algosyn Methadone hydrochloride

Algotase Amobarbital.

Algovetan *Methadone hydrochloride*.

Algoxal, -e Methadone hydrochloride

Algren, Nelson 1909-1981. American writer noted for his novels about the pride and longings of impoverished people, including *The Man with the Golden Arm* (1949) in which he describes *heroin* addiction. The novel was turned in to a movie in 1955.

Alguidon Methadone.

Alguil Pethidine.

Alhydrox Phenobarbital.

Ali Mohammad of Shiraz See: Bab.

Aliamba Cannabis.

Alibido The abscence of libido.

Alice 1. Colloquial term for *LSD*. **2.** Colloquial term for *mushroom*.

Alice B. Toklas

1. 1877-1967, american writer remembered as the secretary and longtime companion of Gertrude Stein. Her works include cookbooks and a volume of memoirs. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana* brownie. Alice B Toklas used *hashish* in a fudge recipe, *Alice B. Toklas Cookbook*, 1929. The recipe inspired the movie *I Love you Alice B. Toklas*.

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865), by Lewis Carroll (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson), and its sequel, Through the looking glass (1871), are usually considered the most famous children's books written in English. The story is a dream in which Alice changes size, recites nonsensical parodies of moral verse. encounters such fantastic creatures as the Mad Hatter and the Cheshire Cat, and finally asserts herself against loud but empty threats of trial and execution. Children probably enjoy Alice's triumph and the ingenious invention of the book, while adult readers and critics are engaged by the themes of growing up, death and extinction, and the arbitrariness of moral and social authority. The story was made into an animated film by Walt Disney in 1951 and has been the subject of numerous plays.

Alidin Amobarbital.

Alidine Anileridine.

Alien sex fiend Colloquial term for strong powdered *PCP* with *heroin*.

Alight Colloquial term for being *drunk*. **Alijo** Colloquial term for contraband, stash, cache of drugs.

Alilbarbital Butalbital.
Alilprodina Allylprodine.
Alipid Amfepramone hydrochloride.
Alised Phenobarbital.
Aliseum Diazepam.

Alisobumal, -um Butalbital. Alitinal Amobarbital sodium.

Alivianado Mexican colloquial term for *co-caine* user.

Alk 1. Colloquial term for liquor.
2. Colloquial term for an alcoholic.
Alka-phen Phenobarbital.
Alkabarb Phenobarbital

Alkadonna Phenobarbital.

Alkaloid One of a large group of nitrogenous basic substances found in plants. They are usually very bitter, and many are pharmacologically active. Examples are atropine, *caffeine*. coniine, *morphine*, nicotine, quinine, strychnine. The term is also applied to synthetic substances (artificial alkaloids) which have structures similar to plant alkaloids, such as procaine.

Alkaloids, group of mildly alkaline compounds, mostly of plant origin and of moderate molecular complexity. Even in very small amounts, the alkaloids produce strong physiological effects on the body. All contain nitrogen atoms that are structurally related to those of ammonia.

Nearly 3000 alkaloids have been recorded; the first to be prepared synthetically (1886) was one of the simplest, called coniine, or 2-propyl piperidine, C₅H₁₀NC₃H₇. It is highly poisonous; less than 0.2 g (0.007 oz) is fatal. Coniine, obtained from seeds of the hemlock, was the poison used in the execution of Socrates. Some 30 of the known alkaloids are used in medicine. For example, atropine, obtained from belladonna, causes dilation of the pupils; morphine is a painkiller; quinine is a specific remedy for malaria; nicotine is a potent insecticide; and reserpine is a valuable tranquilizer. any of a class of naturally occurring organic nitrogen-containing bases. Alkaloids have diverse and important physiological effects on humans and other animals. Well-known alkaloids include morphine, strychnine, quinine, ephedrine, and nicotine.

Alkaloids are found primarily in plants and are especially common in certain families of flowering plants. More than 3,000 different types of alkaloids have been identified in a total of more than 4,000 plant species. In general, a given species contains only a few kinds

of alkaloids, though both the *opium* poppy (Papaver somniferum) and the ergot fungus (Claviceps) each contain about 30 different types. Certain plant families are particularly rich in alkaloids; all plants of the poppy family (Papaveraceae) are thought to contain them, for example. The Ranunculaceae (buttercups), Solanaceae (nightshades), and Amaryllidaceae (amaryllis) are other prominent alkaloid-containing families. A few alkaloids have been found in animal species, such as the New World beaver (Castor canadensis) and poisondart frogs (Phyllobates). Ergot and a few other fungi also produce them.

The function of alkaloids in plants is not yet understood. It has been suggested that they are simply waste products of plants' metabolic processes, but evidence suggests that they may serve specific biological functions. In some plants, the concentration of alkaloids increases just prior to seed formation and then drops off when the seed is ripe, suggesting that alkaloids may play a role in this process. Alkaloids may also protect some plants from destruction by certain insect species.

The chemical structures of alkaloids are extremely variable. Generally, an alkaloid contains at least one nitrogen atom in an aminetype structure-i.e., one derived from ammonia by replacing hydrogen atoms with hydrogencarbon groups called hydrocarbons. This or another nitrogen atom can be active as a base in acid-base reactions. The name alkaloid ("alkali-like") was originally applied to the substances because, like the inorganic alkalis. they react with acids to form salts. Most alkaloids have one or more of their nitrogen atoms as part of a ring of atoms, frequently called a cyclic system. Alkaloid names generally end in the suffix -ine, a reference to their chemical classification as amines. In their pure form most alkaloids are colourless, nonvolatile, crystalline solids. They also tend to have a bit-

Interest in the alkaloids stems from the wide variety of physiological effects (both wanted and unwanted) they produce in humans and other animals. Their use dates back to ancient civilizations, but scientific study of the chemicals had to await the growth of organic chemistry, for not until simple organic bases were understood could the intricate structure of the alkaloids be unraveled. The first alkaloid to be isolated and crystallized was the potent active constituent of the *opium* poppy, *morphine*, in 1805-06.

Alkaloids are often classified on the basis of their chemical structure. For example, those alkaloids that contain a ring system called indole are known as indole alkaloids. On this basis, the principal classes of alkaloids are the pyrrolidines, pyridines, tropanes, pyrrolizidines, isoquinolines, indoles, quinolines, and the terpenoids and *steroids*. Alternatively, alkaloids can be classified according to the biological system in which they occur. For example, the *opium* alkaloids occur in the *opium* poppy (Papaver somniferum). This dual classification system actually produces little confusion because there is a rough correlation between the chemical types of alkaloids and their biological distribution.

The medicinal properties of alkaloids are quite diverse. Morphine is a powerful narcotic used for the relief of pain, though its addictive properties limit its usefulness. Codeine, the methyl ether derivative of morphine found in the opium poppy, is an excellent analgesic that is relatively nonaddictive. Certain alkaloids act as cardiac or respiratory stimulants. Quinidine, which is obtained from plants of the genus Cinchona, is used to treat arrhythmias, or irregular rhythms of the heartbeat. Many alkaloids affect respiration, but in a complicated manner such that severe respiratory depression may follow stimulation. The drug lobeline (from Lobelia inflata) is safer in this respect and is therefore clinically useful. Ergonovine (from the fungus Claviceps purpurea) and ephedrine (from Ephedra species) act as blood-vessel constrictors. Ergonovine is used to reduce uterine hemorrhage after childbirth, and ephedrine is used to relieve the discomfort of common colds, sinusitis, hay fever, and bronchial asthma.

Many alkaloids possess local anesthetic properties, though clinically they are seldom used for this purpose. Cocaine (from Erythroxylon coca) is a very potent local anesthetic. Quinine (from Cinchona species) is a powerful antimalarial agent that was formerly the drug of choice for treating that disease, though it has been largely replaced by less toxic and more effective synthetic drugs. The alkaloid tubocurarine is the active ingredient in the South American arrow poison, curare (obtained from Chondodendron tomentosum), and is used as a muscle relaxant in surgery. Two alkaloids, vincristine and vinblastine (from Vinca rosea), are widely used as chemotherapeutic agents in the treatment of many types of cancer.

Nicotine obtained from the *tobacco* plant (Nicotiana tabacum) is the principal alkaloid and chief addictive ingredient of the *tobacco* smoked in *cigarettes*, cigars, and pipes. Some alkaloids are illicit drugs and poisons. These include the hallucinogenic drugs *mescaline* (from Anhalonium species) and *psilocybine* (from Psilocybe mexicana). Synthetic derivatives of the alkaloids *morphine* and lysergic

acid (from C. purpurea) produce *heroin* and *LSD*, respectively. The alkaloid coniine is the active component of the poison hemlock (Conium maculatum). Strychnine (from Strychnos species) is another powerful poison.

Special methods have been developed for isolating commercially useful alkaloids. In most cases, plant tissue is processed to obtain aqueous solutions of the alkaloids. The alkaloids are then recovered from the solution by a process called extraction, which involves dissolving some components of the mixture with reagents. Different alkaloids must then be separated and purified from the mixture. Chromatography may be used to take advantage of the different degrees of adsorption of the various alkaloids on solid material such as alumina or silica. Alkaloids in crystalline form may be obtained using certain solvents.

Alkaloidal base Colloquial term for smokable form of *cocaine* (also called "*free-base*"), a purified base form made from cocaine (street cocaine) by processing with volatile chemicals (ether), often smoked through a water pipe, identical to crack although made by a different process.

Alkaloideorum omnium opii hydrochlorates *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Alkaloidetum opii *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of

Alkaloidorum opii hydrochloridum *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Alkaloidum opii hydrochloridum *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Alkalometry Administration of alkaloids.

Alkamint *Phenobarbital*.

Alkane Phenobarbital sodium.

Alkasans Phenobarbital.

Alkee 1. Colloquial term for a drunk. **2.** Colloquial term for being drunk.

Alki 1. Colloquial term for Liquor. **2.** Colloquial term for an alcoholic.

Alki Hall Colloquial term for *alcohol*.

Alki Stiff 1. Colloquial term for an alcoholic. **2.** Colloquial term for an drinker of *alcohol* or other inferior liquor.

Alkie Hall Colloquial term for *alcohol*.

Alkied Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

Alkied up Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

ALKO-YHTOT The new name for the former state-owned alcohol monopoly in Finland (ALKO). It is also a main exporter of *vodka* of the brand Koskenkorva and funds alcohol research.

Alkohol Alcohol.

Alkohol & Narkotika Journal on all aspects of alcohol and drug problems bublished by the *Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs, CAN.*

Alkoholist Scandinavian word for an alco-

holic

Alkoholizm I Narkomania Journal of the Polish Psychiatric Association and the Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Warsaw. Summaries in English.

Alkoholomanie German word for Alcohol *addiction* and alcoholism.

Alky 1. Colloquial term for Liquor. **2.** Colloquial term for an alcoholic.

Alky Hall Colloquial term for alcohol.

Alky Stiff 1. Colloquial term for an alcoholic. **2.** Colloquial term for an drinker of *alcohol* or other inferior liquor.

Alky-soaked Colloquial term for being drunk.

All Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

All Geezed Up Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

All Gone Colloquial term for being *drunk*. **All In** Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

All Liquored Up Colloquial term for being drunk

All Lit Up 1. Colloquial term for being *drunk*. **2.** Colloquial term: for being under the influence of drugs.

All Mops and Brooms Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

All Out Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

All Sails Spread Colloquial term for being

All Schnozzled Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

All There Colloquial term for being *drunk*. **All Wet** Colloquial term for being *drunk*. **All arounders** Colloquial term for hallucinogens.

All at Sea Colloquial term for being *drunk*. **All geezed up** Colloquial term for being under the influence of drugs.

All nighter 1. Colloquial term for a person who is capable of many orgasms, with or without central *stimulants* such as *cocaine* and *amfetamines.* **2.** Colloquial term for a nightlong lovemaking session. **3.** Colloquial term for party, dance or entertainment which continues throughout the night.

All roger Colloquial term for drugs of good quality.

All star Colloquial term for user of multiple drugs.

All-American drug Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Allaudan Opium, mixed alkaloids of.

Allen, Woody Allen Stewart Konigsberg b. 1935, American film director and actor. In his comedies about the life in New York he frequently jokes about especially the middle class drug consumption. In a classic scene in *Annie Hall* (1978) the main character, played by Allen sneezes when trying to inhale *cocaine*. Co-

caine dependence is also a subject in *Hannah* and her sisters (1986).

Allenfillina sedativa Phenobarbital.

Aller-pred Phenobarbital.

Allergassi Meprobamate.

Allergasthmin Phenobarbital.

Allergic reaction Common among *intrave-nous* drug abusers, mostly due to contamination and adulteration of the substances.

Allergy An abnormally high sensitivity to certain substances, such as pollens, foods, or microorganisms. Common indications of allergy may include sneezing, itching, and skin rashes.

Alley Juice 1. Colloquial term for Methyl *alcohol*. 2. Colloquial term for cheap *wine* "grapes".

Alley bourbon Colloquial term for potatill liquor ("moonshine"), claimed to have two fights to the pint.

Alley weed Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Alliance for Cannabis Therapeutics ACT, American organisation of induviduals who wants to end the restrictions against medical use of *cannabis*.

Allilprodina Allylprodine.

Allimentary orgasm Psychoanalytical term coined by Sandor Rado for the peak of gratification and allevation of tension experienced by infants during breast-feeding. This is, according to his theory, a prototype for the adult sexual orgasm, and the desire to recapture this early experience may lead to alcoholism and drug abuse.

Allobarbital $C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_3$, Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 208.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Medium to long-acting *barbiturate*. A white chrystalline powder. Used orally as a sedave and *hypnotic* and in combination with acetominophen and *codeine* as an analgesic.

Allobarbital, -e, -um Allobarbital.

Allobarbital-aminophenazone

 $\begin{array}{l} C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_3 \ C_{11}H1_3N_3O, \ Synthetic \ substance\\ under \ international \ control \ according \ to \ the\\ UN \ Convention \ on \ Psychotropic \ Substances\\ 1971, \ Schedule \ IV. \ Molecular \ weight: \ 411.5.\\ Percentage \ of \ anhydrous \ base: 50.6. \end{array}$

Allobarbitone Allobarbital.

Allobital Allobarbital.

Allodene Amfetamine sulfate.

Allopathy A method of treating disease with remedies that produce effects different from those caused by the disease itself.

Allopyrabital Allobarbital-aminophenazone.

Allospasmin Phenobarbital.

Allowance Colloquial term for a drink.

Allyl isothiocyanate Volatile oil of mus-

tard, used as a counterirritant in ointments and plasters and in the preparations of flavours, also used in manifacturing of war gas. After epidemics of glue sniffing in the 1960s many manufacturers of plasic cement added allyl isothiocyanate as a method of controllings the problem. When iol of mustard is sniffed it produces severe irritation of the nostrils.

Allyl-3 méthyl-1 phényl-4 propionoxy-4 pipéridine *Allylprodine*.

Allyl-5 (méthyl-1 butyl)-5 perhydropyrimidinetrione-2,4,6 Secobarbital.

Allyl-5 isobutyl-5 barbituric acid Butalbital.

Allylbarbital Butalbital.

Allylbarbitural Allobarbital.

Allylbarbituric acid Butalbital.

Allylgesic Allobarbital.

Allylprodin, -e, -um Allylprodine.

Allylprodine $C_{18}H_{25}NO_2$. A synthetic narcotic analgesic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 287.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Allylprodine hydrochloride $C_{18}H_{25}NO_2$ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 323. 8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 88.7.

All'asciutto Italian colloquial term for a drug dealer who is out of drugs.

Almagel Phenobarbital sodium.

Almazine Lorazepam.

Almizclillo 1. Brugmansia arborea.

2. Brugmansia suaveolens.

Almost Frozen Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

Almotracina-S *Metamfetamine hydrochlo- ride*

Alnox Allobarbital.

ALNA-rådet Swedish organisation for prevention of alcohol and drug abuse in the workplace. Founded in cooperation between employers and trade unions.

Alo-addin The old man on the mountain. Main character in a story told by Marco Polo and written by his co-prisoner Rustichello 1299. According to the saga he was barricading a valley between two mountains. In the valley beautiful buildings and fruit gardens were constructed. Floods of milk and honey and the most beautiful young girls were present. Only young men haschichins (hashish smokers) where allowed to get in after they have been put into deep sleep by a magic elevir. The young men then lived in the paradise. When Alo-Adddin wanted to have enemies assasinated he called upon a man from

the valley to his palace. He was only allowed to return to the paradise if he committed the murder. The saga is a mytical variant of the life of the assasins.

Alobarbital Allobarbital.

Alodan Pethidine hydrochloride.

Alodorm Nitrazepam.

Alopam Oxazepam.

Alopon Opium, mixed alkaloids of.

Aloprado Portugesean colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Alotone Amfetamine sulfate.

Alpax Alprazolam.

Alperidine Allylprodine.

Alpert, Richard (b. 1931), researcher at Harvard in 1950s and 160s, *Timothy Learys* co-worker and one of the leaders of the *psychedelic* movement, later influenced of indian philosophy and yoga. Calls himself by the sanskrit-name Ram Dass (Gods servant). Alpert is regarded as guru to his follower and his philosophy is a mix of Judaism, Indian religion where hallucinogenic drugs like *LSD* is an integrated part. He is also the founder of the Seva-foundation working with dyeing aidspatients.

Alpha Alcoholism Initial stage of alcoholism in which drinking has become habitual and is relied upon for relief of personal problems but has not yet impaired health. A type of alcoholism used by Jellinek.

Alpha Powder Colloquial term for drugs in powder form.

Alpha acid The main component of the bittering agent in the hop flower.

Alpha androstenol Anabolic steroid.

Alpha state Colloquial term for the calm state when a person is thinking of nothing in particular, daydreaming - one goal of electromeditation devices.

Alpha-1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine *Alphaprodine*.

Alpha-3-acetoxy-6-dimethylamino-4,4-

diphenylheptane Alphacetylmethadol. Alpha-3-ethyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-

propionoxypiperidine Alphameprodine.
Alpha-6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-

acetoxyheptane Alphacetylmethadol.
Alpha-6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-

heptanol Alphamethadol.
Alpha-6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-

heptan-3-ol *Alphamethadol*. **Alpha-ET** Colloquial term for *alpha*etyltyptamine.

Alpha-acetylmethadol Alphacetylmethadol.

Alpha-acétoxy-3 diméthylamino-6 diphényl-4,4 heptane *Alphacetylmethadol*. **Alpha-chloralose** An alcohol form of a chloral derivate. It is converted in the body to Chloral hydrate.

Alpha-dimethylamino-6 diphenyl-4,4 heptanol-3 *Alphacetylmethadol*.

Alpha-dimethylamino-6 diphényl-4,4 heptanol-3 *Dimepheptanol*.

Alpha-diméthyl-1,3 phényl-4 propionoxy-4 pipéridine *Alphaprodine*.

Alpha-diméthylamino-6 diphényl-4,4-acétoxy-3 heptane Alphacetylmethadol. Alpha-ethyl-alpha-phenyl-glutarimide Glutethimide.

Alpha-methyl-beta-phenethylamine *Amfetamine*.

Alpha-methyl-p-methoxyphenylamine *Paramethoxyamfetamine* (*PMA*).

Alpha-methylbenzeneethamine Amfetamine.

Alpha-methylfentanyl $C_{23}H_{30}N_2O$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I, IV. Molecular weight: 350.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Alpha-methylfentanyl hydrochloride C₂₃H₃₀N₂O HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I, IV. Molecular weight: 387.0. Percentage of anhydrous base: 90.6.

Alpha-methylmescaline 3,4,5-trimethoxyamfetamme (TMA).

Alpha-methylthiofentanyl $C_{21}H_{28}N_2OS$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I, IV. Molecular weight: 356.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Alpha-methylthiofentanyl hydrochloride $C_{21}H_{28}N_2OS$ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I, IV. Molecular weight: 393. 0. Percentage of anhydrous base: 90.7.

Alpha-methyltiofentanyl

Alpha-methylthiofentanyl.

Alpha-metiltiofentanilo

Alpha-methylthiofentanyl.

Alpha-méthyl-1 éthyl-3 phényl-4 propionoxy-pipiridine *Alphameprodine*.

Alpha-méthylfentanyl Alpha-

methylfentanyl.

Alpha-méthylthiofentanyl Alpha-methylthiofentanyl.

Alpha-phenyl-NN-

dimethylphenethylamine *Lefetamine*. Alpha-pipradol *Pipradrol*.

Alpha-pyrrolidino-p-methylvaler-

ophenone *Pyrovalerone*.

Alpha-éthyl-3 méthyl-1 phényl-4 propionoxypipéridine *Alphameprodine*.

Alphabet Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper. **Alphacemethadone** *Alphacetylmethadol*. **Alphacetylmethadol** C₂₃H₃₁NO₂. Synthetic substance, opioid under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 353.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Alphacetylmethadol hydrochloride

C₂₃H₃₁NO₂ HCl. Synthetic substance, opioid under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 389.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 90.7.

Alphacéméthadone Alphacetylmethadol. Alphacétylméthadole Alphacetylmethadol. Alphafetoprotein AFP, a plasma protein produced by the fetal liver, yolk sac, and gastrointestinal tract; serum levels decline markedly by the age of one year but are again elevated in many hepatocellular carcinomas and teratocarcinomas and teratocarcinomas and embryonal cell carcinomas, elevated levels may also be seen in benign liver disease, such as cirrhosis and viral hepatitis. Used in monitoring the response of hepatomas and germ cell neoplasms to treatment and in antenatal diagnosis of neural tube defects (indicated by elevated amniotic fluid alpha-fetoprotein levels.)

Alphameprodine C₁₇H₂₅NO₂. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 275.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Alphamethadol C₂₁H₂₉NO. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 311.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Alphamethadolum Alphamethadol.

Alphamimetic Stimulating or mimicking the stimulation of the *alpha*-adrenergic receptors of the sympathetic nervous system, also an agent that act like this.

Alphaméprodine Alphameprodine. Alphaprodin, -e, -um Alphaprodine.

Alphaprodine C₁₆H₂₃NO₂. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 261. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. Pat. 1970 to Hoffman - La Roche. Narcotic analgesic the produces *morphine*-like effects but is less potent than *morphine*. Under international control.

Alphaprodine hydrochloride C₁₆H₂₃NO₂ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 297.8. Percentage of anhy-

drous base: 87.8.

Alphatal Secbutabarbital sodium.

Alplax Alprazolam.

Alprazolam C₁₇H₁₃ClN₄. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 308.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. Pat. 1970 to Upjohn.

A benzodiazepine used as an anxiolytic in treatment of anxiety disorders and panic disorders and for short term relief of anxiety symptoms, administered orally.

Alraun German word for mandrake.

Alruna Swedish word for mandrake.

Alsical Phenobarbital.

Alstonia scholaris Asian tree. The seeds are used as an aphrodisiac.

ALT Alanine transferase.

Alt German, old. Top fermented beer.

Altamisa Artemisia mexicana

Altamiza Artemisia mexicana.

Altaniza Artemisia mexicana. Altar Colloquial term for opium-pipe.

Alter German colloquial term for *opium* pipe.

Altered State of Consciousness ASC. General term for a variety of states induced by drugs and autosuggestive techniques, including intoxicagtion, delirium, meditative and visionary states and the phases of sleep and dreaming. The perception of time and space is often influenced and altered.

Altimina Fencamfamin.

Altin toz Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Altinal Amobarbital sodium.

Altitudes Colloquial term for drunkenness.

Altogetherty Colloquial term for being drunk

Altose *Methadone* hydrochloride.

Altropan Phenobarbital.

Altsitzerkraut Scopolia carniolica.

Altweiberkappe German name for Aconitum napellus.

Alu K-W Amobarbital.

Alu-K-W Amobarbital.

Alu-mag Phenobarbital.

Alu-o-mag Phenobarbital sodium.

Alubarb Phenobarbital.

Alubelap Phenobarbital.

Alucinado Colloquial term for person who is "high" or "strung out" on drugs alucinando hallucinating.

Alucinantes Mexican colloquial term for hallucinogens.

Alucineta Argentinean colloquial term for hallucination.

Aludrox Secbutabarbital.

Aluhyde Secobarbital sodium.

Alulex Phenobarbital.

Alumat Phenobarbital

Alumazen Phenobarbital.

Alupax Oxazepam.

Alupent-sed Amobarbital.

Alupram Diazepam. Aluro Phenobarbital.

Alusil plus Phenobarbital.

Alutal Amobarbital.

Alutan Phenobarbital.

Aluthyn C.T. Phenobarbital.

Alutop Phenobarbital.

Alvenol Barbital.

Alvinol Ethchlorvynol.

Alvodine Piminodine ethylsulfonate (esylate).

Alzapam Lorazepam.

Alzinox compound Phenobarbital sodium.

Am tropf hängen German colloquial term for drug addiction.

Am-ephed Amobarbital.

Am-ephen Phenobarbital.

Am-plus Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Am-sul Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Ama Amobarbital.

AMA Secobarbital.

Amaclasine theophylline Phenobarbital.

Amadil Acetaminophen.

Amal Amobarbital.

Amal sodium Amobarbital sodium.

AMALTA Acronym for the Association of Latin American Women for Control of Tobacco

Amanita New Latin Amanita, genus name, from Greek amanitai, a fungus. Any of various mushrooms in the of the family Amanitaceae, order Agaricales, several of which are poisonous.

Amanita muscaria A species, fly agaric, producing muscarine and ibotenic acid, a psychotropic substance. Ingestion causes intoxication (resembling drunkenness) and ultimately loss of consciousness.

Amanita phalloides A species, the destroying angel or death cup, producing a hemolysin and a mixture of peptide toxins (e g., phalloidin) that are protoplasmic poisons. These cause irreversible damage in cardiac muscle, liver, and kidney cells after 24 hours, mortaliyranges trom 50 to 90 per cent. See also: Amatoxin.

Amanitaceae A family of mushrooms of the order Agaricales, subclass Holobasidiomycetidae, including the genus Amanita.

Amanitin $C_{39}H_{54}N_{10}O_{13}S$. A poisonous alkaloid from fly agaric, also a poisonous glycoside from the various mushrooms, especially from Amanita phalloides. Highly toxic causes salivation, voimiting, bloody stools, cayanosis, muscular twitching, convulsions. Can be fatal.

Amanitotoxin See: Amatoxin.

Amantadine C₁₀H₁₇N HCl, an antiviral drug,

also used in the treatment of Parkinson's disease

Amaphen Butalbital.

Amaphen, reformulated Butalbital.

Amapol Phenobarbital.

Amapola Colloquial term for *opium poppy*. **Amapolas del campo** *Argemone mexicana*. **Amaretto** An Italian *liqueur* flavored with almond. Italian, diminutive of *amaro*, bitter,

from Latin *amârus*. **Amarqvi** *Amobarbital*.

Amarilla 1. Colloquial term for *barbitu*rates. **2.** Argentinean colloquial term for *DMT*

3. Agentinian colloquial term for *heroin*.

4. Colloquial term for "yellow" Nembutal

Amarilla, la Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Amaron borrachero *Pontedaria cordata*, *Ayahuasca* admixture plant.

Amarsyl Amobarbital.

Amarón Brugmansia candida.

Amarón waska Banisteriopsis caapi.

Amasisa Erythrina peoppigina, Ayahuasca admixture plant.

Amasust Amobarbital.

Amatane Amobarbital.

Amatoxin Any in a class of cyclic hepatotoxins found in *Amanita phalloides*. Also called: Amanita toxin.

Amaymustak Jimson weed.

Amazon coca A variety of the coca plant Erythroxylum coca ipadù cultivated in the delta of the Amazon river. The plant has smaller leaves than the other coca. The Indians dry the leaves and make a powder that is mixed with ash and chewed, the content of cocaine is relatively low, normally 0,1 per cent.

Amazonia tree datura Brugmansia versi-

Amazonian datura Brugmansia versicolor. Ambar Metamfetamine hydrochloride or Phenobarbital.

Ambarlone Amobarbital sodium.

Ambenyl Hydrocodone.

Amber Brew Beer.

Ambfe Artemisia mexicana.

Ambi-huasca Banisteriopsis caapi.

Ambigen plus Amobarbital.

Ambiwáska Banisteriopsis caapi.

Amblyopia Impairment of vision without detectable organic lesion of the eye amaurosis. Alcoholic amblyopia also called nutritional amblyopia, toxic amblyopia or tobacco amblyopia

Central or cecocentral scotomata due to poor nutrition; seen in alcoholics and patients with severe nutritional deprivation or vitamin B12 deficiency, as in pernicious anemia. Complete recovery is possible with good diet and B vitamins; prolonged deficiency results in permanent loss of central vision.

Arsenic amblyopia

Disturbance of vision due to the use of *arsenic*.

Color amblyopia

Impairment of color vision, caused by toxic or other influences.

Quinine amblyopia

Amblyopia following large doses of *quinine*; thought to be due to anemia of the retina.

Toxic amblyopia

Amblyopia due to poisoning, as from *tobacco* or *alcohol*.

Ambrosia 1. The food of the gods, thought to confer immortality.

From Greek and Roman Mythology.

2. Artemisia absinthium.

Ambubi Withania somnifera.

Ambulant treatment Out patient treatment. French, from Latin *ambulâns*, *ambulant*-, present participle of *ambulâre*, to walk. Moving or walking about.

Amcodex Dexamfetamine hydrochloride.

Amdex Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Amdram Metamfetamine.

Amdran Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Ameco Amobarbital.

Amedrine Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Amefin Amobarbital.

Amenorrhea Cessation of menstruation. Primary amenorrhea is a delay in or a failure to start menstruation; secondary amenorrhea is a cessation in the menstrual cycle. It can be caused by dysfunctioning of the pituitary gland, ovaries, uterus, or hypothalamus, by surgical removal of the ovaries or uterus, by stress or other emotional factors, or by inadequate nutrition. Amenorrehea is a common complication of drug abuse. Women with anorexia and female athletes have an increased incidence of amenorrhea.

Amephytal Amobarbital.

Amepromat Meprobamate.

Amepyrin Barbital.

American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry US organisation formed to; promote excellence in the treatment of addictions, educate the public regarding addictions, to provide expert consultation to organizations and government agencies so that informed public policy decisions in addictions can be made, promote accessibility of quality treatment for all patients, disseminate new information in the field of addiction psychiatry, encourage research on the etiology, prevention, identification, and treatment of the addictions, promote effective teaching in addictions at the undergraduate, post graduate and fellowship levels of training

American Brands American industrial con-

glomerate that was once the world's largest *cigarette* maker. It was formed in 1969 as the parent company for the American Tobacco Company (founded 1890). Corporate head-quarters are in Old Greenwich, Conn.

The history of the American Tobacco Company traces to the post-Civil War period in North Carolina, when a Confederate veteran, Washington Duke, began trading in *tobacco*. In 1874 he and his sons, Benjamin N. Duke and James Buchanan Duke, built a factory and in 1878 formed the firm of W. Duke, Sons & Co., one of the first *tobacco* companies to introduce *cigarette*-manufacturing machines.

Entering the "cigarette war," the Dukes eventually established the American Tobacco Company in 1890, with James as president. Through mergers and purchases, the Duke brothers eventually acquired corporate control of virtually the entire American tobacco industry-some 150 factories in all. In 1911, however, after five years of litigation, a U.S. Court of Appeals judged this tobacco trust in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and ordered it dissolved. The main manufacturers to emerge, in addition to American, were R.J. Reynolds, Liggett & Myers, and Lorillard.

In 1916 American introduced its most popular cigarette brand, Lucky Strike, and in 1939 it introduced one of the first king-size cigarettes, Pall Mall (an old name reapplied to a new cigarette). The sales of these two brands made American Tobacco the most successful cigarette manufacturer in the 1940s. The company failed to establish equally strong brands of filter cigarettes in the 1950s, however, and by the 1970s it had slipped to a minor position among U.S. tobacco makers.

American Tobacco began diversifying in the 1960s with the purchase of Gallaher Ltd., one of the largest tobacco companies in Great Britain. It acquired the Franklin Life Insurance Company in 1979, and its other subsidiaries make Jim Beam whiskey, Master locks, and Acco office supplies. In 1994 American Brands sold its tobacco unit, American Tobacco Company, to the British conglomerate B.A.T. Industries PLC.

American Cancer Society American Cancer Society, cancer research and public education organisation. The organisation was founded in 1913 as the American Society for the Control of Cancer; its purpose was to disseminate knowledge concerning the symptoms, treatment, and prevention of cancer, to investigate conditions under which cancer is found, and to compile statistics in regard thereto. The society adopted its current name in 1945. In 1993 it had more than two million members.

The society consists of a national office, 57 divisions, and more than 3400 units. The national society is responsible for overall planning; the administration of research programs, medical grants, and clinical fellowships; and public and professional education at the national level. The divisions and units are located at the state and county levels and are responsible for local education and programs.

The society supports research outside the organisation as well as conducting its own research. Studies performed by the society have demonstrated the effects of *cigarette* smoking on mortality and lung cancer, and have examined how different lifestyles affect the occurrence of cancer.

American Civil Liberties Union American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), non-profit litigation and lobbying organisation founded in 1920. Originally established to defend conscientious objectors during World War I (1914-1918), the organisation later expanded its activities to include defending freedom of expression, privacy, due process, and equal protection in a non-partisan fashion on behalf of anyone, irrespective of how unpopular the cause. Founding members of the ACLU included social reformer Jane Addams, writers Helen Keller and James Weldon Johnson, socialist leaders Eugene V. Debs and Norman Thomas, jurist Felix Frankfurter, legislator and women's rights leader Jeanette Rankin, and other women's rights activists, such as Crystal Eastman, Mary Ware Dennett, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. The ACLU's national headquarters are in New York City. The organization also maintains offices in Washington, D.C.

Among the issues that concern the ACLU are women's rights, reproductive freedom, lesbian and gay rights, art censorship, children's rights, immigrants' and aliens' rights, AIDS, civil liberties, national security, privacy and technology, capital punishment, and prisons.

American Council for Drug Education Formerly the American Council on *Marijuana* and other Psychoactive Drugs. Founded in 1977 and renamed 1983 with the aim to educate the public about health hazards associated with the use of psychoactive drugs. The council believes an educated public is the best defence against drug abuse and therefore it promotes scientific findings, organizes conferences and seminars and provide medcia resources and publishes educational material. Operated by *Phoenix House*.

American Council on Marijuana and other Psychoactive Drugs See American Council for Drug Education.

American Lung Association Organisation

founded in 1904 to fight lung disease through education, community service, advocacy, and research. The organisations medical section is the American Thoracic Society, a professional society of more than 10,000 members. The American Lung Association chairs and serves as secretariat for the National Coalition to Eliminate Tuberculosis, a coalition of sixty-five organisations assembled to fight tuberculosis. The American Lung Association has local Lung Associations across the United States. National headquarters is in New York City.

American Medical Association (AMA), federation of state and territorial medical associations, founded in 1847 and incorporated in 1897, to promote medical knowledge and protect the welfare of United States physicians. Activities of the association include maintaining standards of medical education and ethics, providing scientific information to the profession and health education information to the public, and developing programs to advance the practice of medicine and serve the health needs of the public. The AMA publishes the Journal of the American Medical Association, The AM News (weekly), and ten speciality journals. The association holds semi-annual conventions and scientific assemblies. It maintains headquarters in Chicago, Illinois.

American Society for Addiction Medicine US medical specialty society dedicated to educating physicians and improving the treatment of individuals suffering from alcoholism or other addictions.

American Society for the Promotion of Temperence See: *Temperance*.

American aloe See: Agave.

Americans with Disabilities Act US. civil-rights law that forbids discrimination against otherwise qualified individuals on the basis of a physical or mental handicap. The act is also designed to end most physical barriers to disabled persons in employment and in the use of accommodations, transportation, and telecommunications. The law also protects people with AIDS and alcoholics and drug abusers who are in treatment.

Amerikan Kelebegi Turkish Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Amerikan fistigi Turkish Colloquial term for *depressants*.

Amerikanischer Rausch German colloquial term for effects following the use of different drugs.

Ameritrat *Meprobamate*.

AMERSA Acronym for Association for Medical Education and Research in Substance Abuse.

Amerm Amobarbital

Ames Colloquial term for *Amyl nitrite*.

Amesec Amobarbital.

Amethyst Gem believed fo prevent drunkness in ancient times. See also: *Amethystic agent*.

Amethystic agent Greek amethystos, not drunken. A substance taken with the objective of reversing or mitigating the intoxicating effects of *alcohol*. Such compounds may act by inhibiting the effects of *alcohol* on the central nervous system or by accelerating the metabolism of *alcohol* by the liver. Effective drugs of this class are not currently available for therapeutic purposes.

Ametil complesso Phenobarbital.

AMF Dutch colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **Amfe-Dyn** *Dexamfetamine sulfate* or *dexamfetamine phosphate*.

Amfepramon, -a, -e, -um *Amfepramone*. **Amfepramone** $C_{13}H_{19}NO$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 205.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Amfepramone glutamate

C₁₃H₁₉NO.C₅H₉NO₄. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 352.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 58.3.

Amfepramone hydrochloride

C₁₃H₁₉NO.HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 241. 8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 84.9.

Amfepramonklorid Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Amfetamine $C_9H_{13}N$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 135.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Overview: See Amfetamines.

Amfetamine (4-chlorophenoxy) acetate $C_9H_{13}N$ $C_8H_7O_3Cl$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 321. 8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 42.0.

Amfetamine acetylsalicylate $C_9H_{13}N$ $C_9H_8O_4$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 315.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 42.9.

Amfetamine adipate C₉H₁₃N C₆H₁₀O₄. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule II. Mo-

lecular weight: 281.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 48.1.

Amfetamine aspartate C₀H₁₃N C₄H₇NO₄. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 268.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 50.4.

Amfetamine hydrochloride C₉H₁₃N HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 170.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 79.2.

Amfetamine p-aminophenylacetate

C₉H₁₃N C₈H₉NO₂. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 286.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 47.2.

Amfetamine pentobarbiturate $C_9H_{13}N$ $C_{11}H_{18}N_2O_3$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 361.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 37.4.

Amfetamine phosphate (C₉H₁₃N)₂ H₃PO₄. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 368.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 73. 4.

Amfetamine psychosis A disorder characterised by paranoid delusions, frequently accompanied by auditory or tactile *hallucinations*, hyperactivity, and lability of mood, which develops during or shortly after repeated use of moderate or high doses of amfetamine. Typically, the individuals behaviour is hostile and irrational, and may result in unprovoked violence. In most cases there is no clouding of consciousness, but an acute *delirium* is occasionally seen after the ingestion of very high doses.

The disorder is included in category F1x.5, psychotic disorder, alcohol- or drug-induced, of *ICD-10*.

Amfetamine resinate Synthetic substance. Drug under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule II.

Amfetamine sulfate $(C_9H_{13}N)_2$ H_2SO_4 . Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 368.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 73. 4.

The sulfate salt of *amfetamine*, having the same actions as the base, used orally in the treatment of narcolepsy and attention deficit

disorder; it has been used as an anorexiant in the treatment of obesity but is no longer recommended for this purpose.

Amfetamine tannate C₉H₁₃N C₁₄H₉O₁₀. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 457.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 29.6.

Amfetamine tartrate C₀H₁₃N C₄H₆O₆. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 285.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 47.4.

or

 $(C_9H_{13}N)_2$ $C_4H_6O_6$. Molecular weight: 420.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 64.3.

AMFETAMINES

Introduction
History
Chemistry
Pharmacology
Physical effects
Mental effects
Social effects
Treatment

AMFETAMINES - Introduction One of a class of sympathomimetic amines with powerful *stimulant* action on the central nervous system The class includes amfetamine, dexamfetamine, and metamfetamine. Pharmacologically related drugs include *methylphenidate*, *phenmetrazine*, and *amfepramone* (diethylpropion). In street parlance, amfetamines are often referred to as "speed".

Symptoms and signs suggestive of intoxication with amfetamines or similarly acting sympathomimetics include tachycardia, pupillary dilatation, elevated blood pressure, hyperreflexia, sweating, chills, anorexia, nausea or vomiting, insomnia, and abnormal behaviour such as aggression, grandiosity, hypervigilance, agitation, and impaired judgement. In rare cases, delirium develops within 24 hours of use. Chronic use commonly induces personality and behaviour changes such as impulsivity, aggressivity, irritability, suspiciousness, and paranoid psychosis (see Amfetamine psychosis). Cessation of intake after prolonged or heavy use may produce a withdrawal reaction, with depressed mood, fatigue, hyperphagia, sleep disturbance, and increased dreaming.

Currently, prescription of amfetamines and related substances is limited principally to the treatment of narcolepsy and attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder. Use of these agents as anorectic agents in the treatment of obesity is discouraged. See also: *Psychotic disorder, alcohol- or drug induced*.

AMFETAMINES - History Amfetamine was synthesized in 1887 but its central stimulating effects were not discovered until 1927. It was patented 1932. The interest was first focused on its respiratory stimulating effect but soon even its CNS stimulating andrenalinelike effects was noted. Amfetamine became very soon the drug of fashion in the 1930s and 1940s with striking similarities to the enthusiasm when cocaine was introduced in the 1880s. It was promoted as being an effective cure for a wide range of ills but its addictive effects was ignored. In the beginning it was prescribed as a medicine against common colds and nose problems because of its vessel constricting effects and also to counteract sedative poisoning. The pharmaceutical industry then enthusiastically promoted it as a cure for a wide spectra of symptoms e g hangovers, depressions, nausea, vomiting in pregnancy, weight reduction.

Derivates of amfetamine such as metamfetamine was developed in both oral and *intravenous* preparation and became widely available. Amfetamines were inexpensive, easy to produce in large quantities and had a long duration of action. Although some early reports of adverse reactions and dependence they were considered as rather harmless and amfetamine pills became popular among housewives with overweight, truck-drivers and other nightworkers as well as in the academic world among scientists, teachers and students.

During the second world war Amfetamines were widely used by the military in Britain, Germany, Japan and United States. The purpose was to increase alertness during battle, counteract fatigue, increase endurance and elevate mood. Military research concluded that Amfetamines increased the alertness and like *cocaine* could minimize the need for sleep which in many critical military operation was of great importance.

After the war the military had millions of amfetamine pills like Benzerdrine in their surplus, millions of soldiers had also had brief positive experience of using amfetamine as a stimulant. One name for amfetamines Purple Hearts. reflected this association with the war. Subsequently the pharmaceutical industry launched massive advertising campaigns of different amfetamines under a wide range of trade names. Pills were the original commercial form In the 1950s misusers of amfetamine began to mix the pills with water and to inject directly into the blood-stream. The first major outbreak of amfetamine misuse, with metamfetamine being taken orally and intravenously, occurred in Japan immediately after the war. This was followed in the late 1950s by an

outbrake of amfetamine misuse Sweden. Misuse first began among intellectuals in the Metamorfos-group but was soon spread to other groups. Amfetamines still remain dominant in the Swedish drug-scene.

In the US a major amfetamine epidemic peaked in the mid 1960:s with widespread use among the university-population (13%). In the UK there was a parallel epidemic. by the late 1960s this was largely ended, but those who continued to misuse amfetamines began to turn to injectable metamfetamine.

In the late 1970:s amfetamines lost popularity in many countries and other drugs. for instance *cocaine* in the US became the drug of choice among the central *stimulants*. In the US amfetamine became associated with gangs such as the Hells Angels and developed a reputation amongst drug-users as an unsafe drug that can induce mental illness "speed kills".

In the 1980s, whilst the US saw a rapid increase in the misuse if *cocaine*, especially in the smokable form crack, amfetamine use remerged in Europe.

In the 1990:s smoked metamfetamine (ice) emerged and many drugs related to amfetamine for example *ecstasy* gained popularity in the rave-culture. In Eastern Europe amfetamine production and misuse has increased substantially during the 1960s both local consumption and export to Western Europe. Most amfetamine is now taken orally direct or dispensed in drinks or *beer*. It can also be sniffed like *cocaine*. amfetamine is under international control under the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Drugs.

AMFETAMINES - Chemistry C₉H₁₃N. Racemic amfetamine, methylbenzeneethanamine, methylphenethylamine. Amfetamine is a mobile liquid with amine odor and acrid burning taste. Volatilizes slowly at room temperature. Boiling point 200-203 C, Slightly soluable in water. The amfetamine molecule has two isomers the d and l-isomers. There is stereoselectivity in their biological action with the disomer (dextroamfetamine) more potent. The basic amfetamine molecule has been modified in hundreds of ways to strengthen various of its actions. A group of closely related compounds having similar actions, including amfetamine and its salts, dextroamfetamine, and metamfetamine.

Amfetamine Sulfate $C_{18}H_{28}N_2O_4S$: Crystals with slightly bitter taste followed by a sensation of numbness.

Amfetamine Phosphate $C_9H_{16}NO_4P$, Crystals with bitter taste, more soluable in water than Amfetamine sulfate

d-form tannate

d-form sulphate l-form

l-form succinate

AMFETAMINES - Pharmacology Amfetamine can be eaten, drunk, inhaled or *initiated*

Amfetamine is a sympathomimetic amine that has a stimulating effect on both the central and peripheral nervous systems. It acts by increasing concentrations of the neurotransmittors dopamine and norepinephrine. There are similarities with the action of *cocaine*; first a *kick* with *euphoria* followed by lethargy, depression, irritability and abnormal sleep-pattern. The effects of amfetamine is noticed fast especially when it is *injected* and the *high* lasts up to six hours. The half-life of amfetamine is ten hours (compare *cocaine* one hour). It can be detected in the urine up to four days after the intake.

AMFETAMINES - Physical effects Amfetamine in lower doses relaxes both systolic and diastolic blood pressure and bronchial muscle, contracts the sphincter of the urinary bladder- and depresses the appetite. In higher doses it increases both the diastolic and systolic blood pressure, increases the heart rate and respiration and can cause cardiac arythmias, repetitive motor activity and steroptype behaviour is common, increased doses can lead to convulsions, coma and death.

Abuse of Amfetamines and its salts may lead to dependence, characterized by strong psychic dependence, to marked tolerance. Abrupt withdrawal can cause severe fatigue, mental depression, and abnormalities in the electroencephalogram.

When a person is given a single moderate dose of amfetamine he generally show an increased talkativeness, activity and *euphoria*, and decrease both food intake and fatigue. The REM (rapid eve movement) sleep is suppressed.

A typical symptom of amfetamine are the motoric changes with exaggerated movements of arms, legs and the head. It is often very difficult for an amfetamine-user to sit still and the walking often become strange. Long-term amfetamine abusers often develop repetitive behaviour patterns like chorea, tics, noddings, pickings that can last for hours and the psychomotoric disturbance in some cases become chronic. It is Such repetitive stereotyped patterns is also seen in animal experiments and is related to dopaminergic facilitation.

The increased blood-pressure increases the risk for bleedings which in extreme cases can be fatal. The suppression of the hunger mechanisms generally leads to substantial weight-loss among amfetamine abusers. Weight-loss of 40 kilos are not uncommon.

The teeth are often severely damaged because of the deceased and changed saliva-production and massive caries is common. The facial muscles are often tense and damage on the teeth are common.

Intravenous amfetamine abusers have often problems with bacterial infections and hepatitis. The risk for getting hiv-infection and aids through hypodermic needles and sex is also high.

A typical sign of amfetamine intoxication is wide pupils, fast talk and aggression.

AMFETAMINES - Mental effects Moderate use of amfetamine can give *euphoria*, self-confidence, weight loss and sexual stimulation for many hours. These effects explains the popularities of the amfetamine-pills in the 1930s through the 1960s.

After repeated long-term use a schizophrenialike psychosis can develop. The first amfetamine-psychosis occurred in 1938. Administration of amfetamine to volunteers with no history of psychosis have showed that a majority of the persons develop paranoid psychosis after already after one to five days of administration. The symptoms wear off after the drug is discontinued usually within a week. Of ethical reasons experiments with healthy persons has been limited, but the amfetamine psychosis represent a reasonably accurate model of schizophrenia, including symptoms of paranoia, persecution, hyperactivity, excitation, hallucinations (visual and auditory) as well as changes in the body image.

The amfetamine abusers have wide pupils, a forced speech, and are often aggressive. The initially pleasurable sexual effects is often developed into long mechanical intercourses damaging the genitalia and hours of masturbation. Maphetamione abusers often prefers prolonged masturbation with pornography. The sexual effects makes it sometimes difficult in the rehabilitation process, because of feelings of impotence and inability to perform sexually without the drug.

There is a marked risk for violent behaviour due to irritability and paranoia. The risk of traffic accidents are increased.

Cessation of amfetamine is generally accompanied with letargy, depression and abnormal sleep-patterns.

AMFETAMINES - Social effects Abuse of amfetamines has many social implications. It is not possible to maintain studies or a regular work under an intense amfetamine-binge. Amfetamine is sometimes associated with criminal and outlaw gangs. The amfetamine induced aggression increase the risk of violent behaviour. The paranoia that usually appear with increased amfetamine intake is also a

risk-factor for unprovoked violence against spouses. The periodic nature of amfetamine abuse: Intensive use followed by collapse.

AMFETAMINES - Treatment Detoxification of amfetamine abusers are relatively simple. The basic need after an intense amfetamine-binge is calm and continuous sleep sometimes for several days. If the amfetamine abuser is heavily intoxicated intake of common ascorbic acid will accelerate the detoxification process.'

If in an exited and restless state, single doses of benzodiazepines may be administered during a short time. Paranoia and other psychotic symptoms can be medicated but it is advisable to wait for three or four days to allow the amfetamine to be eliminated from the body. If the symptoms remain, a short treatment with neuroleptics in low doses can be appropriate. Damage to the central nervous system slowly decreases but some former users continue to experience chronic muscle irritability with tics, and forced speech.

There is a good prognosis for treatment and rehabilitation of amfetamine misusers where their specific needs are addressed. These may be significantly different from those of, for instance, *heroin* misusers. As for other drug misusers residence in a rehabilitation house or therapeutic community, free from drugs and with the provision of a range of therapeutic interventions can be effective. Where amfetamine misuse has been of short duration, short term residential treatment followed by outpatient treatment has also proved beneficial. The risk of relapse is reduced by aftercare which may include individual, group and family therapy.

Amfetaminsulfat Amfetamine sulfate.
Amfetaminy Polish term for amfetamines.
Amfetasul Amfetamine sulfate or Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Amfetylin, -e Fenetylline.

Amfetyline hydrochloride Fenetylline hydrochloride.

Ami-nal Cyclobarbital calcium.

Amida del ácido 1-(3-ciano-3,3-difenilpropil)-4-(1-piperidín) piperidín-4-carboxílico Piritramide.

Amidaber Phenobarbital.

Amidalgon *Dioxaphetyl butyrate* or *Dioxaphetyl butyrate hydrochloride.*

Amide de l'acide (cyano-3 diphénylpropyl-3,3)-1 (pipéridino-1)-4pipéridine carboxylique-4 Piritramide. Amide de l'acide (cyano-3 diphénylpropyl-3,3)-1 (pipéridino-1)-4 pipéridine carboxylique-4 Piritramide. Amidol Dimepheptanol.

Amidol acetate Acetylmethadol.

Amidon Methadone hydrochloride.
Amidon HCl Methadone hydrochloride.

Amidon, -a, -e Methadone.

Amidone Colloquial term for *methadone*., from Amidon, one of the original names given to methadone by the Germans who discovered it, a strong long-acting narcotic analgesic - renamed Dolophine (relief of pain) by the Eli Lilly Co. when they took over production.

Amidonhydrochlorid Methadone hydrochloride

Amidorm Pentobarbital.

Amidosan Methadone.

Amidrin Amobarbital or Phenobarbital.

Amies Colloquial term for barbiturates.

Amifa Amobarbital.

Amilobarbital Amobarbital.

Amilone Methadone hydrochloride.

Amin-ephrin Phenobarbital.

Amine Any member of a family of nitrogencontaining organic compounds that is derived, either in principle or in practice, from ammonia. Amines are classified as primary, secondary, or tertiary depending on whether one, two, or three of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia have been replaced by organic groups. Diamines, triamines, and polyamines contain two, three, or more nitrogen groupings of the aforementioned types. Amines are alkaline, although the intensity of this property varies.

Naturally occurring amines include the alkaloids, which are present in certain plants; the catecholamine neurotransmitters (i.e., dopamine, norepinephrine, and epinephrine); and a local chemical mediator, histamine, that occurs in most animal tissues.

Aniline, ethanolamines, and several other amines are major industrial commodities used in making rubber, dyes, pharmaceuticals, and synthetic resins and fibres and in a host of other applications. Most of the numerous methods for the preparation of amines may be broadly divided into two groups: (1) chemical reduction (replacement of oxygen with hydrogen atoms in the molecule) of members of several other classes of organic nitrogen compounds and (2) reactions of ammonia or amines with organic compounds.

Amines form salts with acids; with many organic acids or acid anhydrides, primary and secondary amines undergo further reaction to form amides.

Aminepal Phenobarbital.

Aminet Pentobarbital sodium.

Amino acids An organic compound containing both an amino group (NH₂) and a carboxylic acid group (COOH), especially any of the 20 compounds that have the basic formula NH₂CHRCOOH, and that link together by peptide bonds to form proteins.

Amino oxyde de codéine Codeine-Novide.

Amino-2 (diméthoxy-2,5 methyl-4)phényl-1 propane *STP*, *DOM*.

Amino-2-phényl-5 oxazoline-2 one-4

Pemoline

Amino-Bar Secbutabarbital sodium.

Amino-pheno Phenobarbital.

Aminobital CT Phenobarbital.

Aminobutene Dimethylthiambutene.

Aminobuteno Dimethylthiambutene.

Aminocardi Phenobarbital.

Aminomal sedativo Phenobarbital.

Aminomed *Amobarbital*.

Aminon strong *Barbital*.

Aminopam Diazepam.

Aminophen A Phenobarbital.

Aminossido della codeina Codeine-N-oxide.

Amiotal Amobarbital sodium.

Amiphedrin Phenobarbital.

Amiphene Phenobarbital.

Amiprol Diazepam.

Amiprol nycaps Diazepam.

Amirucapanga Psychotria viridis.

Amital Amobarbital.

Amital sódico Amobarbital sodium.

Amitrene Amfetamine sulfate or dexamfetamine sulfate.

Amkuram kizhangu *Withania somnifera.* **Amme** German colloquial term for getting out of arrest.

Ammunition Colloquial term for *alcohol*. **Ammurabi** See: *Hammurabi*.

Amnesia Loss or disturbance of memory (complete or partial, permanent or temporary), attributable to either organic disorders such as brain injury or cerebral arteriosclerosis, or to functional nervous disorders, such as hysteria. Amnesia may be total, with complete loss of recall; or partial, occurring only immediately before or after a traumatic event; or systematic, relating to a particular type or group of experiences.

Anterograde amnesia is memory loss of varying duration for events and experiences subsequent to a causal incident, after consciousness has been regained. Retrograde amnesia is memory loss of varying duration for events and experiences preceding a causal incident. Amnesia is a symptom rather than a disease, and treatment attempts to determine and remove the basic cause.

Greek amnesia, forgetfulness.

Amnesia A person affected with amnesia.

Amnesia Affected with or characterised by amnesia

Amnesic syndrome, alcohol- or druginduced Chronic prominent impairment of recent and remote memory associated with alcohol or drug use. Immediate recall is usually preserved and remote memory is less disturbed than recent memory. Disturbances of time sense and ordering of events are usually evident, as is impaired ability to learn new material. Confabulation may be marked but is not invariably present. Other cognitive functions are relatively well preserved and amnesic defects are out of proportion to other disturbances.

While ICD-10 uses the term "induced", other factors may be involved in the etiology of the syndrome, Alcohol-induced Korsakov psychosis (or syndrome) is one example of the amnesic syndrome and is often associated with Wernicke encephalopathy. The combination is frequently referred to as the Wernicke-Korsakov syndrome.

Amnestic 1. Amnesic. 2. Causing amne-

Amnestic disorder See: Amnesia.

Amniotic fluid A thin, tough, membranous sac that encloses the embryo or fetus of a mammal, bird, or reptile. It is filled with a fluid in which the embryo is suspended.

Amnosed Cyclobarbital calcium.

Amo-Dextrosule Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Amo-dextrasule Amobarbital.

Amobar Amobarbital.

Amobarbitaalnatrium Amobarbital sodium.

Amobarbital C₁₁H₁₈N₂O₃. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule III. Molecular weight: 226.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. Pat. 1924 An intermediate-acting *barbiturate* used orally as a *sedative* and *hypnotic*; called also amylobarbitone.

Amobarbital resinate Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule III. See: *Barbiturates*.

Amobarbital sodium C₁₁H₁₇N₂NaO₃. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule III. Molecular weight: 248.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 91.1.

The monosodium salt of *amobarbital*, adminisred orally. intravenously, and intramuscularly as a *hypnotic* and *sedative* and intravenously in macroanalysis.

Amobarbital, -e, -um Amobarbital.

Amobarbital-Natrium Amobarbital so-

Amobarbital sódico *Amobarbital sodium*. **Amobarbital hydrochloride** The dihydrated dihydrochloride salt of amodiaquine, having the same actions and uses as the base;

administered orally.

Amobarbitalum natricum *Amobarbital sodium.*

Amobarbitone Amobarbital.

Amobell Amobarbital.

Amodex Amfetamine or Dexamfetamine hydrochloride and Amobarbital.

Amodril Levamfetamine succinate.

Amodrine Phenobarbital.

Amoeba Colloquial term for PCP.

Amofed Amobarbital.

Amogel Medicinal opium.

Amogel PG Phenobarbital.

Amoharbitale sódico *Amobarbital sodium.* **Amok** Uncontrolled behaviour after drug intake. The phrase to run Amok means to run about in a frenzy and was originated in Malaya and associated with *marijuana* use.

Amomine Amobarbital sodium.

Among the Dead Film released in 1995. Director: Glen Coburn. The blind ambition of an unpleasant B-movie director forms the basis of this drama. The filmmaker, Randy Calhern is so untalented and such an obnoxious human being that it is small wonder that he can never seem to realize his dream of having his script read by an influential agent or executive. Soon Randy begins a descent into an abyss of alcoholism and self-destructive behavior. Both his kindly brother, Mark, and his gay neighbor try to help him, but it's an uphill battle all the way.

Amontillado Dry sherry *wine* from Spain. **Amopax** *Amobarbital* or *Amobarbital resinate*.

Amopax-permanes Amobarbital.

Amophed Amobarbital.

Amoquine Amobarbital.

Amor Colloquial term for being *high* or "spaced out".

Amoroso Sweet sherry wine.

Amorous paranoia See: Alcoholic jealousy.

Amorphan Cathine or Cathine hydrochloride.

Amorphan Depot *Cathine* or *Cathine hydrochloride*.

Amorphan Neu Cathine.

Amorphia American lobbying group for legalization of *cannabis*, most active in the 1970s.

Amoseco Amobarbital and Secobarbital.

Amosed Amobarbital.

Amosedil Amobarbital.

Amosette Amobarbital.

Amospan Amobarbital.

Amotivational syndrome A constellation of features associated with substance use, including apathy, loss of effectiveness, diminished capacity to carry out complex or long-

term plans, low tolerance for frustration, impaired concentration, and difficulty in following routines. The existence of this condition is controversial. It has been reported principally in connection with *cannabis* use, and may simply reflect chronic *cannabis* intoxication. The symptoms may also reflect the user's personality, attitudes, or developmental stage.

Amotrate Amobarbital.

Amotril Camazepam.

Amourous paranoia Obsolete term for delusional jealousy.

Amp Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Amp joint Colloquial term for *marijuana cigarette* laced with some form of narcotic.

Amparax Lorazepam.

Amped 1. Colloquial term for being under the influence of *amfetamine*. **2.** Colloquial term for being under the influence of *cocaine*. Amped & queer Colloquial term for being high on *cocaine*.

Amped-out Colloquial term for fatigue after using *amfetamines*.

Ampelography The science of cultivating grape *wines*.

Amphactil Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Amphaetamin, -um Amfetamine.

Amphaetax Dexamfetamine sulfate.
Amphamed Amfetamine sulfate.

Amphamine Amfetamine sulfate.

Amphaplex Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine aspartate*, *Amfetamine sulfate* and *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Amphaplex 10 Dexamfetamine saccharate.

Amphasub *Phendimetrazine bitartrate*.

Amphate *Amfetamine phosphate*.

Amphcaps Dexamfetamine hydrochloride.

Amphed Amobarbital or Phenobarbital.

Amphedex Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Amphedoxyn Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Amphedrex Dexamfetamine.

Amphedrine Amfetamine sulfate.

Amphedrine-M Levamfetamine or Levamfetamine sulfate.

Amphedroxyn Metamfetamine hydrochloride

Amphene Phenobarbital.

Ampherex Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Amphet French colloquial term for *amfeta-mines*.

Amphetabs Amfetamine sulfate.

Amphetamed Amfetamine.

Amphetamin, -a, -e Amfetamine.

Amphetamin,-e, -um Amfetamine.

Amphetamine Sulphate Amfetamine sul-

Amphetamine aspartate Amfetamine aspartate.

Amphetamine phosphate, dibasic *Amfetamine phosphate*.

Amphetamine sulphate *Amfetamine sulfate.*

Amphetamine, levo succinate Levamfetamine succinate.

Amphetamini sulfas Amfetamine sulfate.

Amphetaminium sulfuricum Amfetamine sulfate.

Amphetaminum *Amfetamine*.

Amphetasul Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Amphetindon Amfetamine sulfate.

Amphetone Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Amphezamin Amfetamine.

Amphion Opium.

Amphobese Phendimetrazine hydrochloride.

Amphodex Amobarbital and Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Amphoids *Amfetamine sulfate.*

Amphoids-S Amfetamine sulfate.

Amphora Vessel used in Greece and Rome to store *wine* so that air would be kept out.

Amphos *Amfetamine phosphate*.

Amphosedal Pethidine.

Amphostabyl amidopyrine Phenobarbital.

Amphosédine Phenobarbital.

Amphotonyl Phenobarbital.

Amping Colloquial term for accelerated heartbeat.

Amplivix Pentobarbital.

Ampoule A small glass or plastic container capable of being sealed so as to preserve its contents in a sterile condition. It is opened by breaking the top by the hand or with an instrument. French ampoule.

Amps 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for *ampoules*.

Ampul See: Ampoule.

Ampule Ampoule.

Ampulka Polish term for vial.

Ampulka morfiny Polish term for vial of morphine

AMSAD Acronym for Australian Medical Society on Alcohol and Drug Related Prob-

AMSAODD Acronym for American Medical Society on Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependencies which has been superseeded by *ASAM*.

Amsal Amobarbital or Amobarbital sodium.

Amsalin *Dexamfetamine sulfate.*

Amsebarb Amobarbital sodium.

Amsed Phenobarbital.

Amsee Amobarbital sodium and Secobarbital sodium

Amsee 2 Amobarbital sodium and Secobarbital sodium.

Amsodyne Phenobarbital.

Amstel Brewery Dutch brewery founded 1870 by C.A. de Peters and J.H. van Marwijk and named after the river Amstel. Merged with *Heineken* in 1968

Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research Independent Dutch research institute working with treatment and prevention research in the field of drug abuse.

Amsterdam group Lobbying group for the European Alcohol industry founded 1990.

Amsustain *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

AMT 1. Colloquial term for *Amfetamines*.

2. Colloquial term for *Dimethyltryptamine*.

AMTA Acronym for the American Methadone Treatment Association Inc.

Amtal sodium Amobarbital.

Amuck Synonyme for *amok*.

Amukkara Withania somnifera.

Amula Brunfelisa.

Amybal Amobarbital.

Amycal Amobarbital.
Amydorm Amobarbital.

Amygdala An almond-shaped mass of gray matter in the anterior portion of the temporal lobe, Also called *amygdaloid nucleus*.

Latin, almond, from Greek amugdalê.

Amyl Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite* - contained in glass ampules which are snapped to open - a common substance of abuse among the homosexual community and youth groups in some areas - causes dilation of brain blood vessels, dizziness, and headaches.

Amyl alcohol 1. Any of eight isomers of the *alcohol* composition C₅H₁₁OH, one of which is the principal constituent of fusel oil.

2. Former name for pentanol.

Amyl nitrite Mixture of isomers containing 97-100 per cent of $C_sH_{11}NO_2$, consists chiefly of isomyl nitrite but other isomers are also present

One of the aliphatic nitrites, a volatile *inhalant* that is irritant to the respiratory mucosa and is also a strong vasodilator. It is used medically to relieve the pain of angina pectoris and biliary colic.

Amyl nitrite is a volatile drug used to relax spasms of arteries, control convulsions, and relieve asthmatic paroxysms. Administered by inhalation in 3- to 5-drop doses, it furnishes immediate relief by widening constricted blood vessels. Popularly known as poppers, amyl nitrite is also used non-medically to enhance and prolong sexual pleasure. It is also reputed by illicit users to be an effective mood elevator or *stimulant*. See also: *Volatile substances*

Amylate Amobarbital sodium.

Amylbarb Amobarbital or Amobarbital sodium.

Amylbarb "50" Amobarbital.

Amylbarb sodium Amobarbital sodium.

Amyl Nitrite See Amyl nitrite.

Amylo-Trancopal Amobarbital.

Amylobarb Amobarbital.

 $\textbf{Amylobarbital} \ \textit{Amobarbital}.$

Amylobarbites Amobarbital.

Amylobarbitone Amobarbital.

Amylobarbitone sodium Amobarbital.

Amylobeta Amobarbital sodium.

Amylofene Phenobarbital.

Amylomet Amobarbital.

Amylong Amobarbital.

Amylosol Amobarbital sodium.

Amylotone Amobarbital.

Amylozine Amobarbital.

Amys 1. Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite*. **2.** Colloquial term for *amobarbtial*.

Amvtal Amobarbital.

Amytal sodique Amobarbital sodium.

Amytal sodium Amobarbital sodium.
Amytal sódico Amobarbital sodium.

Amytalily Amobarbital.

AN 148 Methadone.

AN 488 Mazindol.

An der Nadel hängen German colloquial term for being addicted.

An der Spritze hängen German colloquial term for being addicted.

Ana Boswellia sacra.

Anabolic Anabolism, the constructive process by which living cells convert simple substances into living tissue.

Anabolic steroid Any of a group of synthetic derivatives of testosterone that promote muscle and bone growth. Used therapeutically to treat chronic debilitating diseases, anabolic steroids have also been used by bodybuilders and athletes seeking increased muscle mass and enhanced strength and stamina. Such use is banned by the International Olympic Committee and other governing bodies in sports, and in 1988 a federal law made it illegal to distribute anabolic steroids for nontherapeutic uses. Abuse of anabolic steroids may lead to increased aggressiveness, irritability, and other disruptive behavioral effects, including symptoms characteristic of drug addiction; long term effects are not known. See: Steroids.

Anabolic-androgenic steroids See: Steroids.

Anada Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Anadenanthera colbrina South American tree. The seeds are the source of hallucinogen snuffs but also smoked with tobacco or boiled and mixed with honey, often used in religious rites.

Anadenanthera peregrina South American up to 20 meters high tree. The seeds are the source of the hallucinogen snuff *cohoba*, also called *yopo*.

Anadol Alphaprodine hydrochloride.

Anadrax Levomethamfetamine.

Anadrol Oxymetholone, an orally taken anabolic, androgenic *steroid* - all steroids cause testicular change.

Anaerobic Living organisms not requiring oxygen for the release of energy food molecules such as glucose. Facultative anaerobes like fermenting yeasts can function with or without oxygen. Anaerobic respiration of yeasts results in the production of *alcohol*.

Anaesthesia 1. Loss of sensation, usually by damage to a nerve or receptor, called also numbness. 2. Loss of the ability to feel pain, caused by administration of a drug or by other medical interventions.a. veno'sus, the angle at the junction of the internal jugular *vein* and the subclavian *vein*.

An neg. + Greek aisthesis sensation.

Anaesthesia, loss of sensation, especially the sensation of touch. It can be general (affecting the entire body and usually accompanied by loss of consciousness) or local (affecting limited areas of the body). The condition may be the result of damage to nerves or nerve centers by disease or injury, or it may be intentionally induced by the administration of drugs for the prevention or relief of pain.

History of Anaesthetics

Of the few anaesthetic agents known to the ancients, opium and hemp (see CANNABIS) were the most important. Both were taken by ingestion or by burning the drug and inhaling the smoke. Nitrous oxide, discovered by the British chemist Sir Humphry Davy about 1800, was first used as an anaesthetic in 1844 by the American dentist Horace Wells. In 1842 the American surgeon Crawford Long successfully used ethyl ether as a general anaesthetic during surgery. He failed to publish his findings, however, and credit for the discovery of the anaesthetic properties of ether was given to the American dentist William Morton, who in 1846 publicly demonstrated its use during a tooth extraction. In 1847 the British physician Sir James Simpson discovered the anaesthetic properties of chloroform. Many other general anaesthetics have since been discovered. Ether and chloroform have been largely abandoned because of their dangerous side effects and flammability. Some anaesthetics act by depressing the central nervous system (barbiturates, halothane), whereas others induce amnesia and dissociation (nitrous oxide, enflurane).

General Anaesthesia

Surgical anaesthesia (complete general anaesthesia, characterised by muscular paralysis sufficient to permit surgical manipulation) is produced by inhalation anaesthetics: gases or

volatile liquids such as cyclopropane, nitrous oxide, halothane, and enflurane. The anaesthetic, usually mixed with oxygen, is either inhaled or administered into the windpipe through a tube.

Modern anaesthesia almost always involves a combination of agents. Before administering the inhalation anaesthetic, the anaesthetist may give intravenously a short-acting barbiturate such as pentobarbital or sodium pentothal (more properly called thiopental sodium or thiopentone), or an antianxiety drug such as diazepam, to induce unconsciousness. A narcotic analgesic such as meperidine or fentanyl may be used in addition. To allow use of smaller amounts of the inhalation anaesthetic. special muscle-paralyzing drugs are given. These include tubocurarine, gallamine, and succinylcholine. The combination of a narcotic, a barbiturate, a muscle-paralyzing drug, and nitrous oxide is called balanced anaesthesia. Because muscular activity is prevented in all these procedures, the anaesthetist must induce breathing in the patient mechanically.

Surgical anaesthesia must continue throughout the operation, but prolonged anaesthetisation can kill, paralysing first the respiratory system and then the heart. The correct level is maintained by constant monitoring of the patient's condition and increasing or decreasing the dosage as needed.

Thiopental sodium in small doses is sometimes used in psychiatry because it allows patients to talk uninhibitedly. This quality has also given the drug some value in law enforcement as a Òtruth serum.Ò See also *scopolamine*.

Local Anaesthesia

Some surgical procedures do not require total muscular relaxation and can be performed using local anaesthetics, which temporarily block nerve conduction without damaging nerve fibers. Local anaesthesia is produced by *injecting* into the tissues to be affected a solution of a natural alkaloid such as *cocaine*, the oldest of all local anaesthetics, or a synthetic agent such as procaine, widely known under the trade name Novocain, or lidocaine (Xylocaine).

Block anaesthesia, a much more extensive local anaesthesia, is produced by *injecting* the agent into a nerve trunk, next to a nerve, or all around the operative field, thereby deadening the entire area. The best-known block anaesthesia is probably the spinal block, produced by *injecting* an anaesthetic into the spinal canal.

A mild local anaesthesia, useful in many minor dental and medical procedures, can be produced by numbing the tissues with cold, either by applying ice or by spraying with a volatile liquid such as ethyl chloride.

Anaesthetic *Anesthetic*.

Anaflon Acetaminophen.

Anafébryl Pholcodine.

Anagord *Methylphenidate hydrochloride*.

Anagrax Clorazepate dipotassium.

Anaids Phenobarbital.

Anal administration Administration of a drug in the anus.

Analbarb Phenobarbital.

Analbombe German colloquial term for drugs in a condom hidden in the rectum.

Analeptic A drug which acts as a restorative, such as *caffeine*, *amfetamine*, pentylenetetazol, etc. Often used as a synonyme to *stimulant*.

Gr. analepsis a repairing.

Analgesia 1. Absence of sensibility to pain; absence of pain on noxious stimulation. **2.** The relief of pain without loss of consciousness.

An neg. + Greek algesis pain.

Analgesic 1. Relieving pain. **2.** Not sensitive to pain. **3.** An agent that alleviates pain without causing loss of consciousness. Narcotic analgesic, opioid analgesic.opoid a., any of a class of compounds that bind with a number of closely related specific receptors (opioid receptors) in the central nervous system to block the perception of pain or affect the emotional response to pain; such compounds include *opium* and its derivatives as well as a number of synthetic compounds, and are used for moderate to severe pain. Chronic administration or abuse nay lead to dependence

Analgesic, class of drugs which relieve pain without causing loss of consciousness. The drugs range from the narcotic *opium* derivatives *morphine* and *codeine* (see *opium*) to a wide range of nonnarcotics such as *aspirin*, acetaminophen (Tylenol), and ibuprofen (Advil), the last entering the nonprescription category in the United States in 1984. External analgesics include such drugs as hydrocortisone. Anaesthetics in low doses, or local anaesthetics such as benzocaine, are also analgesic in function (see Anaesthesia).

Narcotics affect the central nervous system, are dependence producing and are used only for severe pain; synthetic opiates such as propoxyphene (Darvon), pentazocine (Talwin), and butorphanol (Stadol) are also dependence producing. The nonnarcotics act by inhibiting the synthesis of prostaglandins in the body. Aspirin is a good anti-inflammatory but can irritate the stomach, whereas acetaminophen is less effective against inflammation. Ibuprofen is also an anti-inflammatory, but it can irritate the stomach, as well as aggravate high blood

pressure and damage the kidneys. With the discovery of natural opiate receptors in the brain, and of hormones such as endorphins and enkephalins that link to them, research has been devoted to ways in which these systems could be made to ease pain.

Analgesic abuse See: Abuse of non-dependence-producing substances.

Analgetic See: Analgesic.
Analgetico Allobarbital.

Analgeticum compretten *Barbital*.

Analgia Absence of sensibility to pain.

Analgic Not sensitive to pain.

Analgilasa Amobarbital.

Analog Compund similar to another compound in effect but differing somewhat in structure and origin.

Analsed Phenobarbital.

Analsul Allobarbital.

Analval Phenobarbital.

Anamnesis 1. In psychology: A recalling to memory; recollection. **2.** In medicine: The complete case history of a patient.

Greek anamnesis *anamnesis*, from *anamim-neskein*, to remind : *ana-*, ana- + *mimneskein*, to recall.

Anandamide Endogenous cannabis-like substance naturally present in the human brain. In 1988, Allyn Howlett of St Louis University Medical School in USA discovered a specific protein receptor for THC in mouse nerve cells - a protein that only THC and its relatives dock onto. Two years later, Tom Bonner's group at the National Institute of Mental Health in USA pinpointed the DNA that encodes the same receptor in rats. Several laboratories set to work on the problem and, 1992 Mechoulam's group in Jerusalem was the first to come up with an answer, in the form of a greasy, hairpin-shaped chemical. The researchers dubbed it anandamide, from "ananda", the Sanskrit word for bliss.

Finding a cannabinoid receptor and anandamide implies that THC - unlike alcohol has a quite precise modusoperandi that taps into a specific brain function. Presumably the drug binds to nerves that have the receptor, and the nerves respond in turn by altering their behaviour. The classic effects of marijuana smoking are the consequences: changes in mood, memory, appetite, movement and perception, including pain. Researchers think THC affects so many mental processes because receptors are found in many brain regions, especially in those that perform tasks known to be disturbed during THC intoxication: in the banana-shaped hippocampus, crucial for proper memory; in the crumpledcerebral cortex, home of higher thinking; and in the primitive basal ganglion, controller of movement

Anandanthera peregrina South American tree up to 20 m tall. From the seeds of the pea pods the *hallucinogen* snuff *cohoba*, also called *vopo*, is made.

Anapetol Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.

Anaphen Butalbital.

Anaphrodisia Absence or weakening of sexual desire.

Anaphrodisiac Drug which reduce the sexual desire.

Anaphylactic shock See: Anaphylaxis.

Anaphylaxis 1. Systematic and generalized anaphylaxis, anaphylactic shock. a manifestation of immediate hypersensivity in which exposure of a sensitized individual to a specific antigen or hapten results in urticaria, pruritis and angiodema followed by a vascular collapse and shock and often accompanied by life-threatening respiratory distress. Can be caused of Hymenoptera venom, pollen, food, horse and rabbit sera. heterologous enzymes and hormones and certain drugs such as penicillin and lidocaine. 2. General term originally applied to the situation in which exposure to a toxin resulted not in development extended to include all cases of systemic anaphylaxis in response to foreign antigens and also to include a variety of experimental models e g passive cutaneous anaphylaxis. Greek ana, phylaxis, protection.

Anasha Russian word for *hashish*.

Anasleep Pentobarbital sodium.

Anasma Meprobamate and Phenobarbital.

Anaspaz PB Phenobarbital.

Anassa Cannabis.

Anasterone Anabolic steroid Oximetolon.

Anastress Meprobamate.

Anatanemine Phenobarbital.

Anathal Pentobarbital sodium.

Anathylmon *Meprobamate*.

Anathymon *Meprobamate*.

Anatrofin Colloquial term for injectable *steroid*.

Anavar Oxandrolone, an orally taken anabolic, androgenic *steroid* - all steroids cause testicular change.

Anazine *Phenmetrazine hydrochloride*.

Ancatropine *Methylphenobarbital* or *Phenobarbital sodium* or *Secbutabarbital*.

Anchor Colloquial term for LSD on paper.

Anchored i Sot's Bay Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

Anda down Mexican colloquial term for going down or coming down from a drug *euphoria*.

Andaksin Meprobamate.

Andaqui Brugmansia candida.

Andar botando Mexican colloquial term for being high, spaced out, stoned.

Andar chueco Mexican colloquial term for dealing in illegal drug transactions.

Andar derecho Mexican colloquial term for being clean.

Andar enfermo Mexican colloquial term for being sick and in need of drugs.

Andar hypo Mexican colloquial term for being high, loaded, spaced out, stoned.

Andar limplo Mexican colloquial term for being clean, to be straight.

Andar loco Mexican colloquial term for ("to be crazy") from drugs, *high*, loaded, spaced out

Andar pasado Mexican colloquial term for ("to be *high*,") loaded, spaced out, stoned.

Andar prendido Mexican colloquial term for ("to be *high*,") loaded, spaced out, stoned. **Andar servido** Mexican colloquial term for ("to be *high*,") loaded, spaced out, stoned.

Andar volando Mexican colloquial term for ("to trip out") on a drug.

Andaskin Meprobamate.

Andaxin Meprobamate.

Andenschnee German colloquial term for cocain.

Andersson, Paul (1930-1976), Swedish poet and one of the leaders of the Metamorphous-group. The literary group whose members injected themselves with *amfetamines*. This practice is regarded as one of the and main factors in spreading the habit of *injecting* Amfetamines into epidemic proportions during the 1960s. Anderssons most well known work is *Elegie over a lost summer*. He is also a major figure in Birgitta Stenbergs autobiographical novel *The Orange-man*.

Andrex Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.

Andriosedil Phenobarbital.

Androatane $C_{19}N_{32}$, the hydrocarbon nucleus from which all androgens are made found in names of street *steroid* preparations. **Androgen** Any substance that promotes masculinization. E.g. a *steroid* hormone, such as testosterone or androsterone, which controls the development and maintenance of masculine characteristics.

Androgenic Derivative of male hormone, testosterone, and which stimulates male characteristics, growth of sex organs, facial hair, deepening of voice, sperm production, but can also eliminate the hormonal controls of testosterone and shut off the male or female reproductive hormone system and reverse these effects.

Androgenic steroid See Steroids.

Andrücken German colloquial term for:

1. The first *injection* of illegal drugs. **2.** To make a person an addict. **3.** To introduce someone to illegal drugs. **4.** To talk someone into *injecting* drugs.

Anejo Blend of *rums* aged for a minimum of six years.

Anemia Condition resulting from a reduction in hemoglobin content or in the number of red blood cells (erythrocytes). Although the causes of anemia vary, because of the blood's reduced capacity to carry oxygen all types exhibit similar symptoms: weakness, dizziness, fatigue, and, in severe cases, breathing difficulties and heart abnormalities. Therapy includes identifying and treating the underlying cause.

Anergia Anergy.

Anergy 1. Lack of energy, asthenia. **2.** Diminished reactivity to all antigens.

Aneroxina Phentermine hydrochloride.

Anervan Meprobamate.

Anerven Meprobamate.

Anestesal Pentobarbital sodium.

Anesthetic Agent which produces a local or general loss of sensation, including pain. General anesthesia involves loss of consciousness, usually for the purpose of relieving the pain of surgery. Local anesthesia involves loss of sensation in one area of the body by the blockage of conduction in nerves.

Drugs of various kinds have been used for many centuries to reduce the distress of surgical operations. Homer wrote of nepenthe, which was probably *cannabis* or *opium*. Arabian physicians used *opium* and *henbane*. More recently powerful rum was administered freely to British sailors before emergency amputations were carried out on board ship in the aftermath of battle.

In 1799 Sir Humphry Davy, British chemist and inventor, tried inhaling nitrous oxide (laughing gas) and discovered its anesthetic properties, but the implications of his findings for surgery were ignored. By the early 1840s parties had become fashionable in Britain and the United States at which nitrous oxide, contained in bladders, was passed around and inhaled for its soporific effect. It was soon found that ether, which could be carried much more conveniently in small bottles, was equally potent. In the United States several young dentists and doctors experimented independently with the use of nitrous oxide or ether to dull the pain of tooth extractions and other minor operations. In 1845, Horace Wells, an American dentist, attempted to publicly demonstrate the use of nitrous oxide anesthesia for dental extractions. Unfortunately, the demonstration was unsuccessful.

Historians argue about who should be credited with the first use of true surgical anesthesia, but it fell to William Morton, an American dentist, to convince the medical world that general anesthesia was a practical proposition.

He administered ether to a patient having a neck tumour removed at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, in October 1846. Crawford Long, an American surgeon, had used ether in his practice since 1842 but did not make his findings public until 1849.

A few weeks after Morton's demonstration, ether was used during a leg amputation performed by Robert Liston at University College Hospital, London. In Britain, official royal sanction was given to anesthetics by Queen Victoria, who accepted chloroform from her physician, John Snow, when giving birth to her eighth child, Prince Leopold, in 1853.

Early anesthetics had unpleasant side effects (often causing vomiting on recovery) and were somewhat hazardous, since the dose needed to produce unconsciousness and full muscle relaxation (so that the surgeon could work unimpeded) was not far short of that which would paralyze the breathing centre of the brain. In addition, the early anesthetics were administered by simple devices consisting of glass or metal containers for sponges soaked in ether or chloroform (which was introduced as an anesthetic in 1847) and allowed no control of dosage.

Modern inhalation anesthetics such as trichlorethylene and halothane have a much wider safety margin and are administered, mixed with oxygen and nitrous oxide, from an anesthetic machine. The anesthetist can control the flow and composition of the gas mixture precisely and, using a tube placed down the trachea (windpipe) after the patient is unconscious, can, if necessary, maintain respiration by mechanical means. Delivering the gas mixture to the lungs through a close-fitting endotracheal tube also prevents accidental inhalation of mucus, saliva, and vomit.

With respiration artificially maintained it is possible to paralyze the muscles with drugs like curare, a neuromuscular blocking agent, so that procedures requiring full muscle relaxation, such as chest and abdominal surgery, can be carried out under light anesthesia.

Many short operations can be carried out under anesthesia produced by *injecting* an agent such as the *barbiturate* sodium thiopental (Pentothal) into a *vein*, either as a single dose or intermittently through a saline drip. Patients are also commonly put to sleep by this method before the administration of an inhalation anesthetic is begun, since it is a distress-free procedure, and unconsciousness occurs smoothly within 10 or 15 seconds of starting the *injection*.

Local anesthetics work by blocking the passage of impulses along nerves. *Cocaine* was thus used for eye operations in 1884 by a Vi-

ennese surgeon, Carl Koller, acting on the suggestion of Sigmund Freud. A solution of the drug was applied directly to the part to be operated on. Soon it was being *injected* under the skin to facilitate small, local operations, and it was later successfully used for larger procedures by *injecting* it into the trunks of nerves supplying a part. Now, synthetic *cocaine* substitutes are widely used.

Major operations on the lower half of the body can be carried out after injecting a suitable local anesthetic into the fluid-filled space between the spinal cord and its outer membrane coverings (spinal anesthesia). Painless childbirth can be achieved by an epidural block, which involves injecting the anesthetic agent through a fine tube threaded into the space surrounding the tough membrane covering the lower end of the spinal cord, thus dulling the emerging nerves that supply the pelvic organs. In recent years much interest has been shown in acupuncture anesthesia, whereby apparently painless major operations are carried out after the insertion of acupuncture needles into specified points on the skin. Often an electric current is passed through the needle used. The results of some research into the efficacy of acupuncture have suggested that the stimulation of the peripheral nerves by the needles triggers the release of endorphins, a group of neurochemicals that have pain-killing effects.

Anesthetics Anesthetics are drugs that induce a temporary inability to perceive any sensory stimuli by acting on the brain or peripheral nervous system to suppress responses to sensory stimulation, primarily to touch, pressure, and pain. Such drugs permit the humane application of medical or dental surgical procedures. Anesthesia is the unresponsive state induced by anesthetic drugs. General anesthetics induce anesthesia throughout the body and can be administered either by inhalation or by direct injection into the bloodstream. Local anesthetics provide restricted anesthesia with full retention of consciousness and internal neuronal regulation and are applied to the peripheral sensory nerves innervating a region.

Aneural Meprobamate.
Aneurol Meprobamate.
Aneuxal Meprobamate.
Aneuxal Meprobamate.
Aneuxal Meprobamate.
Aneaxate Mefenorex hydrochloride.
Anfamon Amfepramone hydrochloride.
Anfesan Amfetamine sulfate.
Anfeta Colloquial term for amfetamines.
Anfetamina Colloquial term for amfetamines.

Anfetamine Amfetamine.
Anfixen German colloquial term for:

1. The first *injection* of illegal drugs. **2.** To make a person an addict. **3.** To introduce someone to illegal drugs. 4. To talk someone into *injecting* drugs.

Anfoneurol Meprobamate.

Anform *Pemoline*.

Angeknallt German colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Angel Colloquial term for *PCP*, *phencyclidine*.

Angel Dusted Film released in 1981 based on a book by Ursula Etons. Director Richard Lowry. PCP, known as Angel Dust, made its first appearances on the street in the late 1970s. The TV movie Angel Dusted was telecast shortly after the distribution of a syndicated documentary Angel Death. In Angel Dusted, Jean Stapleton plays a cloistered housewife/mother who knows little and cares less about drug problems. Her son is a hardworking college student who decides to experiment just once with marijuana. The boy freaks out after smoking pot laced with PCPand it doesn't look like he'll ever totally recover. Adding texture to the film is the presence of the film's screenwriter Darlene Craviotto as the boy's psychiatrist-and the presence of Jean Stapleton's real-life son John Putch in the role of her on-screen son.

Angel Foam Colloquial term for *champagne*.

Angel Puke Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Angel Teat Highest quality of whiskey.

Angel dust Colloquial term for *PCP*, *phencyclidine*.

Angel hair Colloquial term for *PCP*, *phencyclidine*.

Angel mist Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Angel off To arrest the customers of a drug supplier either to obtain information on the supplier or to put him out of business.

Angel-altogether Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

Angelica Mixture of partially fermented *wine*, grape juice and *brandy*. Sweet, fortified dessert wine said to have originated near Los Angeles, for which it is named. Angelica is one of the oldest California wines; it was probably originally made from the mission grape, a European variety brought to California in the 18th century by Spanish padres.

Angelito Turbina corymbosa.

Angels trumpet *Brugmansia candida*, Any of several New World plants of the genera *Brugmansia* or *Datura*, having large, variously colored trumpet-shaped flowers. All parts of the plants contain the poisonous *belladonna alkaloids*.

Angel's trumpet 1. *Brugmanisa insignis.* **2.** *Brugmansia suaveolens.*

Angetörnt German colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Angico Anadenanthera colbrina.

Angico do cerrado Anadenanthera colbrina.

Angico rosa Anadenanthera peregrina.

Angico vermelho Anadenanthera peregrina.

Angle Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Angijen Phenobarbital sodium.

Angiocardon Phenobarbital.

Angiofiline Phenobarbital.
Angionitrat Phenobarbital.

Angionitril Meprobamate.

Angiophylline Phenobarbital.

Angiovitoral Phenobarbital.

Angitab Pentobarbital sodium and Phenobarbital sodium.

Angola Colloquial term for marijuana.

Angola black 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana* from Angola blackish colour. **2.** Colloquial term for black *marijuana* with hig *THC*-content.

Angona Piper methysticum.

Angooner Piper methysticum.

Angorex Amfetamine sulfate and Phenobarbital.

Angormin T *Diazepam*.

Angormin T-60 Diazepam.

Angostura bark After Angostura (Ciudad Bolívar), Venezuela. The bitter, aromatic bark of either of two South American trees (Galipea officinalis or Cusparia trifoliata), used as a flavoring in bitters and as a tonic. Bitter slightly aromatic taste with pungent after-taste, due mainly to angsturin.

Angostura bitters Angostura bitters were invented at Angostura, Venezuela, by German physician Johann Gottlieb Benjamin Siegert, who served as a surgeon under von Blücher at the battle of Waterloo and emigrated to South America. It was made from a mix of gentian root, rum, and other ingredients as a stomach tonic to overcome debility and loss of appetite in the tropics, but it gained wider use as a cocktail ingredient by British colonials to make "pink gin." Siegert's son took the formula to Trinidad and produce angostura bitters in an abandoned monastery at Port of Spain long after Angostura has become Ciudad Bolívar.

Angosturin C₉H₁₂O₅ principle of *Angostura bark*.

Angular Bromazepam or Meprobamate.

Angíco Anadenanthera peregrina.

Anhalonine A crystalline alkaloid from *Lophophora williamsii*, with the pharmacological properties of *mescaline*.

Anhalonium engelmanni Synonym for *Ariocarpus fissuratus*.

Anhalonium fissuratum Synonym for *Ariocarpus fissuratus*.

Anhalonium lewinii See: Lophophora wiliamsii.

Anhascha Cannabis.

Anhedonia Total loss of feeling of pleasure in acts that normally give pleasure.

Anheuser, Adolphus German-American brewer who 1865 started Anheuser-Busch in St. Louis whith his father-in-law Eberhard Anheuser.

Anheuser-Busch American brewing-company and the worlds biggest brewery company that is the largest producer of *beer* in the United States and the world. It is head-quartered in St. Louis, Mo.

The company had its origins in a small brewery opened in St. Louis by George Schneider in 1852. This faltering enterprise was bought by the soap manufacturer Eberhard Anheuser in 1860, and the following year Anheuser's daughter married Adolphus Busch (q.v.), a brewery supplier who became the driving force behind the brewery's future success. Busch pioneered the use of refrigerated rail cars and of pasteurization in the brewing industry as part of his efforts to create the first nationally selling beer in the United States. In 1876 the company introduced a new, lightcoloured beer called Budweiser. Busch became president of the company in 1879. The company greatly expanded its brewing operations during the presidency (1946-75) of August Anheuser Busch, Jr., and the latter's son August A. Busch III headed the firm into the late 20th century. By then Anheuser-Busch Companies had become the world's largest brewer owing to its popular Budweiser and Michelob lines. The company began to diversify in the 1970s with the production of baked goods, snack foods, and beverage containers. It is also a major owner of familyentertainment attractions. Among the latter are four Sea World amusement parks and Busch Gardens (The Dark Continent), a zoo and amusement park in Tampa, Fla., that has African themes. Anheuser-Busch also owns the St. Louis Cardinals professional baseball team.

Anhiba Acetaminophen.

Anileridin, -e, -um Anileridine.

Anileridina Anileridine.

Anileridine C₂₂H₂₈N₂O₂, Synthetic substance under international control according to 1961 Single Convention and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 352.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Anileridine dihydrochloride C₂₂H₂₈N₂O₂ 2HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to 1961 Single Convention and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular

weight: 425.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 82. 8.

Anileridine phosphate C₂₂H₂₈N₂O₂ HPO₄. Synthetic substance under international control according to 1961 Single Convention and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 450.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 78.2

Aniléridine Anileridine

Animal Colloquial term for LSD.

Animal Trank Colloquial term for *PCP*, *phencyclidine*.

Animal Tranquilizers Colloquial term for *PCP*, *phencyclidine*.

Animal charcoal Crude carbon from incinerated animal carcasses, has the property of an alcohol reaction causing substance.

Animism The belief that objects, plants, and animals contain spirit and souls.

Aniracetam C₁₂H₁₃NO₃, cognition enhancer related to piracetam. See: *Smart drugs*.

Anirrit Phenobarbital.

Anis 1. *Liqueur* flavored with anis. **2.** Syrupy liqueur.

Anise 1. Pimpinella anisum, is an annual herb of the carrot family, cultivated for aniseed, its small, fragrant fruits. Aniseed is used as a flavoring in baked goods. Its essential oil is used to flavor licorice candies, cough drops, liqueurs such as absinthe and anisette, and some tobacco blends. Anise is native to the eastern Mediterranean but is cultivated today in southern Europe and North and South America. **2.** Chinese star anise is the dried fruit of Illicium verum (family Illiciaceae). It is native to South East Asia and is also used as a flavoring.

Anisette A *liqueur* flavored with anise.

French, diminutive of *anis*, anise, from Old French.

Anisocoria Inequality in diameter of the pupils. Symptom in drug-overdoses.

Anisone 1. *Liqueur* flavored with anis.

2. Syrup liqueur.

Anjico Anadenanthera peregrina.

Anker German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Anknallen German colloquial term for getting *high* on drugs.

Anksiyolin Diazepam.

Anlar Chlordiazepoxide.

Anmachen German colloquial term for talking a person into starting to take drugs.

Ann Arbor Ordinance The first local Law in the United states decriminalizing *marijuana* use from a felony offense to a misdemeanor with a maximum sentence of 90 days in jail or a US\$ 100 fine, enacted 1971.

Annihilated Colloquial term for drunk, or intoxicated (*alcohol* or any other drug).

Anocathartic Drug causing vomiting or expectoration.

Anodil Barbital.

Anodyne Drug reducing pain or mental dis-

Anodynia absence of pain. anodynic, adj. Used as a synonyme to analgesic.

Anodynos-DHC *Hydrocodone bitartrate*. Anoesia e potu A form of delirium exhibited by alcoholics according to C F Flemmings in 1844.

Latin want of understanding, from drink.

Anolor 300 Butalbital.

Anopridine Piminodine.

Anoquan, modified formula Butalbital.

Anora Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Anoran Phendimetrazine hydrochloride or Phenmetrazine hvdrochloride.

Anorectic 1. Pertaining to anorexia; having no appetite, 2. A substance that diminishes the appetite. Greek anarektos, without appetite for. See: Anorexia nervosa.

Anorectic agent See: Appetite suppressant. Anoretic See: Anorexia nervosa.

Anorex Amfepramone hydrochloride Phendimetrazine bitartrate or Phenmetrazine hvdrochloride.

Anorexia Anorexia nervosa.

Gr. "Want of appetite" lack or loss of the appetite for food.

Anorexia nervosa A mental disorder occurring predominantly in females, usually developing during adolescence, and characterised by refusal to maintain a normal minimal body weight and intense fear of becoming obese that is undiminished by weight loss, disturbance of body image resulting in a feeling of being fat even when extremely emaciated, and amenorrhea (in females). Associated features seen in many cases are denial of the illness and resistance to psychotherapy, markedly decreased interest in sex, eating binges, selfinduced vomiting, abuse of laxatives or diuretics, and peculiar behaviour connected with food, such as hiding food around the house. Hospitalisation to prevent death from starvation is often required.

Anorexia Nervosa, in medicine, a condition characterised by intense fear of gaining weight or becoming obese, as well as a distorted body image, leading to an excessive weight loss from restricting food intake and excessive exercise. Anorexia nervosa is not associated with any pre-existing physical illness. It is found chiefly in adolescents, especially young women. Between 5 and 18 percent of known anorexia nervosa victims die of starvation, and the condition may also lead to abnormalities in the menstrual cycle and increased susceptibility to infection. Persons with the condition may also exhibit the practice, known as bulimia, of ingesting large quantities of food and then voiding it through self-induced vomiting in order to remain thin. Repeated vomiting depletes the body of fluids and of the element potassium, and the disturbance can adversely affect heart function.

No generally recognised therapy for anorexia nervosa exists. It is often associated with depression and low self-esteem, and patients may benefit from treatment with antidepressant drugs. Psychotherapy, including family therapy, often helps, and about half of the cases resolve themselves without relapses. The behavioural problem may lead to actual chemical disorders in the body, however, that aggravate the condition.

Because many persons with anorexia nervosa never seek medical treatment, the exact prevalence of the condition is unknown. Studies indicate that it may develop in as many as 1 percent of the young women.

Anorexiant See: Appetite suppressant.

Anorexic See: Anorectic.

Anorexico Rugutar Phenmetrazine.

Anorexigenic **1.** Producing *anorexia*, or diminishing the appetite. 2. An agent that produces anorexia, or controls the appetite. Called also: anorexiant.

Anorexil Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.

Anorexine Amfetamine sulfate or Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Anorexyl Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.

Another Acrobat Colloquial term for another drink

Anovan Phendimetrazine bitartrate.

Anoxemia An abnormal reduction in the oxygen content of the blood. Seen in drugoverdoses.

Anoxine-T *Phendimetrazine bitartrate*.

Anoxy Abscense of oxygen. A total lack of oxvgen. Seen in drug-overdoses.

ANPA Acronym for the French National Association for the Prevention of Alcoholism.

Anphin Buprenorphine.

Anpieken German colloquial term for:

1. Giving a person the first *injection* of an illegal drug. **2.** Giving a person an *injection*. **ANS** Amobarbital.

Anschaffen gehen German colloquial term for obtaining money for drugs through prosti-

Anschiessen German colloquial term for: **1.** Giving a person the first *injection* of an il-

legal drug. 2. Giving a person an injection.

Ansemco No. 8 Phenobarbital.

Anser Pentobarbital

Anser-90 Pentobarbital

Anseren Ketazolam.

Ansia local Colloquial term for being crazy

or very anxious from drugs.

Ansiacal Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Ansialan Meprobamate.

Ansielix Oxazepam or Oxazepam hemisucci-

Ansietan Meprobamate.

Ansieten Ketazolam.

Ansietil Ketazolam

Ansil Meprobamate.

Ansilan *Medazepam*.

Ansillo Tagetes.

Ansilor Lorazepam.

Ansiocor Diazepam.

Ansiolax Diazepam.

Ansiolin Diazepam.

Ansiolisina Diazepam or Oxazepam.

Ansioliticos Colloquial term for tranquilizers (such as benzodiazepines).

Ansiopan Lorazepam.

Ansiopaz Clorazepate dipotassium.

Ansiopaz-10 Clorazepate dipotassium.

Ansiopaz-5 Clorazepate dipotassium.

Ansiotex Lorazepam.

Ansiowas Meprobamate.

Anslinger, Harry Jacob (1892-1975). US civil servant. In 1926 he was appointed as head of the suppression of illegal alcohol importation to USA. In 1929 he was deputy head of the authority which controlled the prohibition-laws against alcohol sales. After the end of the prohibition years he became head of the national drug enforcement and a leading international policy-maker. He was commissioner of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics from 1930-1962. After the world war he became a leading member of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs. He was known as a hard-liner and promoter of the "war against drugs". He opposed the idea of differentiating between hard and soft drugs and consequently fought every effort to decriminalize cannabis.

Ansniefen German colloquial term for talking a person into snorting heroin.

Anspannen, die pferde German colloquial term for preparing a heroin injection.

Anstie, Francis English psychiatrist who founded the first medical educational institution for women. He also published a theory about the amount of alcohol a man can consume without damaging the body. This theory is called Ansties law or Ansties Limit.

Ansties law Theory presented 1862 by Francis Anstie saying that 42 grams of alcohol per day is the upper limit for safe use of alcohol for an adult man (half a bottle of wine or 10 cl vodka). Although over 100 years of research have passed, Ansties law is still internationally honoured as a good rule of safe limits for alcohol intake for healthy grown up men by many scientists.

Ansties limit Ansties law. Ansudor Amobarbital.

Ansudoral Amobarbital

ANT-education Acronym for Alcohol, Narcotics and Tobacco Education.

Ant Colloquial term for small time drug dealer - sells to support personal habit.

Antabuse Disulfiram.

Antabuse reaction Alcohol flush reaction.

See: Disulfiram:

Antacid abuse See: Abuse of nondependence-producing substances.

Antagonist A substance that counteracts the effects of another agent. Pharmacologically, an antagonist interacts with a receptor to inhibit the action of agents (agonists) that produce specific physiological or behavioural effects mediated by that receptor.

Antalgic Drug alleviating pain.

Antaphrodisiac Drug which reduce the sexual desire.

Ante Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Ante-Lunch Liquor taken before a meal.

Ante-Volstead Alcohol produced prior to the US prohibition.

Antecedents Behaviours or characteristics that occur before drug use and might therefore be predictive of drug use, but not necessarily causes of drug use.

Antesten German colloquial term for testing the quality of drugs.

Anthony of Egypt (251-355), Egyptian hermit who became the father of Christian Monasticism. At the age of 20 he gave away his inheritance anjoined a group of ascetics near his village. Desiring greater solitude, he advanced by stages ever further into the desert. Nevertheless, disciples flocked to him and formed colonies of hermits, which he organized into the first communities of Christian monks. People sought him in the desert to receive his advice and help. During the Middle Ages, St. Anthony was invoked against several types of inflammations of the skin known as St. Anthony's Fire.

Anthonys fire Ergotism, named after St Anthony of Egypt.

Anti-Tox Anti-intoxication. Drug producing sobriety in one who has been drinking a lot.

Anti-liquor To be opposed to the beverage alcohol industry or the consumption of alco-

Anti-paraphernalia laws Laws limiting or restricting the sale of paraphernalia assiciated with illicit drug use. such as opium-pipes, marijuana cigarette paper. Yhe first state wide law of this kind in the United States was passed in Indiana 1977.

Anti-saloon league US. organization work-

ing for the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages. Founded in 1893, it helped to secure the 18th amendment to the American constitution, establishing prohibition (1919-33). In 1950 it merged with the National Temperance League, the leading organization lobbying for prohibition in the United States in the early 20th century. It was founded as a state society in Ohio in 1893, but its influence spread rapidly, and in 1895 it became a national organization. It drew most of its support from Protestant evangelical churches, and it lobbied at all levels of government for legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages. After the adoption of the Eighteenth (Prohibition) Amendment in 1919, the league sought strict enforcement of the Prohibition laws; but, after the repeal of that amendment in 1933, it ceased to be a force in American politics. In 1950 it merged with other groups to form the National Temperance League.

AntiDrug Network A US secure information network connecting selected military, law enforcement, and intelligence counterdrug components.

Antiadipositan X-112S Cathine.

Antianxiety Preventing or reducing anxiety. See: *Antianxiety drug*.

Antianxiety drug See Sedative/hypnotic.

Antiaphrodisiac Drug which reduce the sexual desire.

Anticholinergic Drug which inhibits or blocks the physiological action of acetylcholine at a receptor site.

Anticholinergic psychedelics Inhibiting or blocking the physiological action of acetylcholine at a receptor site.

Anticonvulsant A drug that prevents or relieves convulsions.

Anticonvulsant drug See: Anti-epileptic drug.

Antidepresivo 1. *Antidepressant.* **2.** Colloquial term for a *stimulant*.

Antidepressant 1. Preventing or relieving depression. **2.** One of a group of psychoactive agents prescribed for the treatment of depressive disorders; also used for certain other conditions such as panic disorder. There are three main-classes tricyclic antidepressants (which are principally inhibitors of noradrenaline uptake); serotonin receptor agonists and uptake blockers; and the less commonly prescribed monoamine oxidase inhibitors. Tricyclic antidepressants have a relatively low abuse liability, but are sometimes used non-medically for their immediate psychic effects. Tolerance develops to their anticholinergic effects but it is doubtful whether a dependence syndrome or withdrawal syndrome occurs. For these reasons, misuse of antidepressants is included in category F55 of *ICD-10*, abuse of nondependence-producing substances.

Antidepressant abuse See: Abuse of non-dependence producing substances.

Antidipsotropic Relating to substances given to prevent drinking, such as *alcohol reaction causing substances*.

Antidote A drug or other remedy for counteracting a poison. An antidote can react chemically with the poison to form a harmless compound (chemical antidote or prevent the absorption of a poison (mechanical antidote) or counteract the effects of a poison by producing opposing physiological effects (physiological antidote).

In older medicine a "universal antidote", mixture of 2 parts activated charcoal, 1 part of magnesium oxide and 1 part of tannic acid; was given when the exact poison did not was known. This is no longer recommended. Activated charcoal alone is preferred.

Ethanol is an effective antidote to methanol, because it blocks the livers uptake of methanol. Several drugs like most opioids has antidotes used at emergency rooms in *overdose*-cases.

Antidote may neutralise the poison chemically, as bicarbonate taken as an antidote for acid; it may render the poison insoluble and therefore harmless It may absorb the poison or it may coat the stomach.

From Latin *antidotum*, Greek *anti*, against and *didonai*, to give.

Antidotum Dutch colloquial term for *PCP*. **Antidrasi-sed** *Amobarbital*.

Antidry Anti-prohibitionist.

Antiepileptic A drug that prevents or reduces epileptic seizures.

Antifogmatic Colloquial term for *alcohol* beverages.

Antifreeze 1. Substance added to a water-cooling system (for example a car) to prevent freezing in cold weather. The most common types of antifreeze contain the chemical ethylene glycol, an organic *alcohol*. Antifreeze liquid is sometimes used by alcoholics as a substitute for *ethanol*. **2.** Colloquial term for *alcohol*.

3. Colloquial term for all non-beverage alcohol consumed by alcoholics when money for beverage alcohol is unavailable. **4.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Antifreezed Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

Antihistamine Any drug that blocks the action of histamine. Antihistamines are used primarily to control symptoms of allergic conditions such as hay fever. They alleviate runny nose and sneezing and, to a lesser extent,

minimize conjunctivitis and breathing difficulties. Antihistamines can also alleviate itching and rash caused by food allergy. Chemically, antihistamines comprise several classes, and a person who does not obtain relief from one type may benefit from another. Side effects of these drugs can include drowsiness, loss of concentration, and dizziness. People taking antihistamines should not drink alcoholic beverages or perform tasks requiring mental alertness, such as driving. A few antihistamines, such as terfenadine and astemizole, are nonsedating. Although antihistamines are included in many over-the-counter cold remedies, their usefulness in such preparations is questionable. Antihistamines may relieve symptoms of allergy accompanying a cold, or they may have an anticholinergic effects, drying cold secretions, but they do not have any influence on viral infections, which are the cause of colds. Moreover, the drying effect may be undesirable, especially for persons with bronchial infection, glaucoma, or urinary tract dif-

Antihistamines A drug used to counteract the physiological effects of histamine production in allergic reactions and colds.

See: Antihistamine.

Antiinflammatory A drug that reduces the local heat, swelling, and redness caused by injury or infection. Acetylsalicylacid has aniinflammatory properties.

Antime forte Secobarbital.

Antiparaphernalia laws Laws limiting, restricting the sale of *paraphernalia* associated with illicit drugs use such as *opium*-pipes, *marijuana cigarette paper*. the first statewide law in United States of this kind was passed in Indiana 1977.

Antiprohibo Colloquial term for an antiprohibitionist.

Antipsychomotor Suppressing or inhibiting hyperactivity or hyperkines.

Antipsychotic Effective in the treatment of psychosis. Antipsychotic drugs (called also neuroleptic drugs and major tranquilizers) are a chemically diverse (including phenothiazines, thioxanthenes, butyrophenones, dibenzoxazepines, dibenzodiazepines, and diphenylbutylpiperidines) but pharmacologically similar class of drugs used to treat schizophrenic, paranoid, schizoaffective, and other psychotic disorders; acute delirium and dementia and manic episodes (during induction of lithium therapy); to control the movement disorders associated with Huntington's chorea, Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome, and ballismus; and to treat intractable hiccups and severe nausea and vomiting. Antipsychotic agents bind to dopamine, histamine, muscarinic cholinergic, adrenergic, and serotonin receptors. Blockade of dopaminergic transmission in various areas is thought to be responsible for their major effects antipsychotic action by blockade in the mesolimbic and mesocortical areas, extrapyramidal side effects (dystonia, akathisia, parkinsonism, and tardive dyskinesia) by blockade in the basal ganglia; and antiemetic effects by blockade in the chemoreceptor trigger zone of the medulla. Sedation and autonomic side effects (orthostatic hypotension, blurred vision, dry mouth, nasal congestion, and constipation) are caused by blockade of histamine, cholinergic, and adrenergic receptors.

Antipsychotics Counteracting or diminishing the symptoms of psychotic disorders, such as schizophrenia, paranoia, and manic-depressive psychosis.

See: Antipsychotic. **Antipusti** Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

Antipyretic A drug that reduces fever. *Aspirin* is a commonly used antipyretic.

Antipyrine Analgesic now little used, though it is the oldest of the synthetic drugs that relieve pain and reduce fever. It also has a mild anesthetic effect. Antipyrine was introduced in 1887. Antipyrine is longer acting than aspirin (a single dose can give relief from pain for 24 hours), and in most people it has very few side effects. But a small minority of persons are highly allergic to antipyrine, and in them the drug can cause severe skin eruptions, giddiness, tremor, vascular collapse, and even coma and death. In combination with benzocaine. antipyrine is still sometimes used as a topical agent to relieve earache. The use of antipyrine has been greatly reduced since its undesirable side effects have been recognized.

Antiseptic Colloquial term for being *drunk*. **Antismoking** Opposed to or prohibiting the smoking of *tobacco*, especially in public.

Antisocial 1. Shunning the society of others; not sociable. **2.** Hostile to or disruptive of the established social order; marked by or engaging in behaviour that violates accepted mores: Criminal behaviour or conduct that violates the rights of other individuals is antisocial

Antisocial Personality disorders Denoting (1) behaviour that violates the rights of others or is criminal or (2) a specific syndrome of personality traits, antisocial personality disorder that is held to be associated with much antisocial behaviour.

Antisocial personality disorder

1. Shunning the society of others; not sociable. **2.** Hostile to or disruptive of the established social order; marked by or engaging in behavior that violates accepted mores:

Criminal behavior or conduct that violates the rights of other individuals is antisocial.

3. Disrespectful of others; rude.

Antitussive A drug that reduces cough. *Opioids* has often this effects. OTC antitussives usually contains dextromethorphan.

Antituxil Zipeprol.

Antituxil-Z *Zipeprol*.

Antiéthyline Synonyme for antialcohol. **Antiéthylique** Synonyme for antialcohol.

Anton Lavey's bible Bible for Satanic worship - satanic worship has been frequently

drug associated.

Anton Proksch Institute Treatment and research institute on alcohol and drug depend-

ence, founded in 1961 in Vienna, Austria.

Antoniusfeuer Ergotism.

Antora-B Secobarbital.

Antsy Colloquial term for being nervous after use of drugs.

Anturnen German colloquial term for becoming *high* on drugs.

Antörnen German colloquial term for becoming *high* on drugs.

Anxietil Meprobamate.

Anxiety The unpleasant emotional state consisting of psychophysiological responses to anticipation of unreal or imagined danger, ostensibly resulting from unrecognized intrapsychic conflict. It is characterized by increased pulse rate and blood pressure, quickened breathing, perspiration, and dryness of the mouth. Anxiety is an element of many psychic disorders including phobias, panic attacks, obsessive-compulsive disorders, and post-traumatic stress disorder. Anxiety is a common complication to drug abuse as in bad trips and drug withdrawal.

Anxilol *Medazepam*.

Anxine Dexamfetamine and Cyclobarbital.

Anxiolit 1. Diazepam . 2. Oxazepam.

Anxiolit Forte *Oxazepam*.

Anxiolit Retard Oxazepam.

Anxiolit-Plus Oxazepam.

Anxiolytic 1. Reducing *anxiety*. **2.** An anxiolytic or anti-anxiety agent.

Anxionil Diazepam.

Anxiton Nitrazepam.

Anxium Diazepam.

Anxiun-5 Diazepam.

Anxon Ketazolam.

Anywhere 1. Colloquial term for possessing or smoking *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for holding or possession of drugs in general.

Anzüg nähen German colloquial term for:

1. Making preparations for a transport of drug. **2.** Preparing *heroin*.

AOD Abbreviation for Alcohol and Other Drugs.

Apache Colloquial term for *fentanyl*.

APAD Acronym for the Association for the Prevention of Alcohol and Drugs, Brazzaville,

Apamide *Acetaminophen*.

Apamine Metamfetamine.

Apanar Ecuadoran and Peruvian colloquial term for hiding or stashing something.

APAP Acetaminophen.

Apareho Argentinean colloquial term for a *syringe*.

Aparto Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Apcedine Secobarbital.

APDA Acronym for the Arab Association for the Prevention of Drugs and Addictions.

Ape Drunk Colloquial term for being slightly intoxicated.

Apedine *Phenmetrazine*.

Aperitif An alcoholic drink taken as an appetizer before a meal to stimulate the appetite.

French, from Old French aperitif, purgative, from Medieval Latin aperitivus, from Late Latin apertivus, from Latin apertivus, past participle of aperire, to open.

Apetain Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Apetinil Etilamfetamine.

Apetrol Cathine hydrochloride.

Apfeljoint German colloquial term for hollow apple used as a *hashish* smoking device.

Aphenodrine Phenobarbital.

Aphenvlbarbit Phenobarbital.

Aphenyletten Phenobarbital.

Aphetyline Fenetylline.

Aphim Opium.

Aphin Opium.

Aphin, -a, -e Opium.

Aphina Opium.

Aphine Opium.

Aphrodisia Greek aphrodisia sexual pleasures, sexual excitement.

See: Aphrodisiac.

Aphrodisiac 1. Exciting the libido. **2.** Any drug that arouses the sexual instinct.

Aphrodisiacs are agents reputed to stimulate or excite sexual desire. Throughout the ages many foods have been considered sexual stimulants. Similar claims have been made for alcohol, amfetamines, cocaine, LSD, marijuana, morphine, opium, and mescaline. These substances break down inhibitions, the cause of much sexual malfunctioning; but if taken in large enough quantities, they diminish rather than enhance sexual capacity. Cantharides (Spanish fly) and vohimbine are also considered aphrodisiacs. The former, by irritating the genitourinary tract and concomitantly dilating the associated blood vessels, does produce a certain stimulation of the genitals, and yohimbine stimulates the spine nerve centers that control erection.

Amyl nitrite ("poppers"), a chemical used to

dilate blood vessels, is reputed to intensify orgasmic pleasure; again, valid data for aphrodisiac effects are not available. Androgens, male hormones produced by both sexes, are the only substances known to increase sexual interest, drive, and performance in both sexes. Where deficiency exists, physicians may prescribe androgen therapy to increase desire and performance without causing other behavioral changes.

Central stimulants as amfetamines and cocaine has an aphrodisiac effect and is often connected with sexual activities. When central stimulants are abused for a longer time, the pleasure of the drug kick becomes more desirable than sexual stimulation and a paradoxal effect disinterest in sexual activity can appear. In rehabilitation of cocaine and amfetamine abusers the sexual aspects are important. Sexual activities is often strongly connected with drug-taking often with multiple partners or hours of masturbating with pornography. Drug-free sex can therefore be complicated and initially cause impotence.

Despite long-standing literary and popular interest in internal aphrodisiacs, few scientific studies of them have been made. Scientific research is limited to occasional tests of drugs or hormones for the cure of male impotence. Most writings on the subject are little more than unscientific compilations of traditional or folkloric material. Of the various foods to which aphrodisiac powers are traditionally attributed, fish, vegetables, and spices have been the most popular throughout history. In none of these foods, however, have any chemical agents been identified that could effect a direct physiological reaction upon the genitourinary tract, and it must be concluded that the reputation of various supposedly erotic foods is based not upon fact but upon folklore.

It has been suggested that man's universal attribution of libidinous effects to certain foods originated in the ancient belief in the therapeutic efficacy of signatures: if an object resembled the genitalia, it possessed, so it was reasoned, sexual powers. Thus the legendary aphrodisiac powers of ginseng root and powdered rhinoceros horn. From Greek *Aphrodite*.

Aphrodite. Also called Cythera. In Greek mythology, the goddess of love and beauty and the counterpart of the Roman Venus. In Homer's Iliad she is said to be the daughter of Zeus and Dione, one of his consorts, but in later legends she is described as having sprung from the foam of the sea and her name may be translated foam-risen. In Homeric legend Aphrodite is the wife of the lame and ugly god of fire, Hephaestus. Among her lovers was Ares, god of war, who in later mythology became

her husband. She was the rival of Persephone, queen of the underworld, for the love of the beautiful Greek youth Adonis.

Perhaps the most famous legend about Aphrodite concerns the cause of the Trojan War. Eris, the goddess of discord, the only goddess not invited to the wedding of King Peleus and the sea nymph Thetis, resentfully tossed into the banquet hall a golden apple, marked for the fairest. When Zeus refused to judge between the three goddesses who claimed the apple, Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite, they asked Paris, prince of Troy, to make the award. Each offered him a bribe: Hera, that he would be a powerful ruler; Athena, that he would achieve great military fame; and Aphrodite, that he should have the fairest woman in the world. Paris selected Aphrodite as the fairest and chose as his prize Helen of Troy, the wife of the Greek king Menelaus. Paris's abduction of Helen led to the Trojan War.

Probably Oriental in origin, Aphrodite was identified in early Greek religious beliefs with the Phoenician Astarte and was known as Aphrodite Urania, queen of the heavens, and as Aphrodite Pandemos, goddess of the people.

Api-calm *Meprobamate*.

Apiculate Yeast Wild yeast found on grape skins inducing natural fermentation.

Apiole $C_{12}O_{14}O_4$, alkaloid active ingredients in dill and parsley, hallucinogenic effects in high concentration.

Apisate Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Aplacasse Lorazepam.

Aplakil Oxazepam or Oxazepam hemisuccinate.

 ${\bf Aplakil\ Minor\ } {\it Oxaze pam\ hemisuccinate}.$

Apnorphon depot *Cathine hydrochloride.* **Apo 1.** *Meprobamate.* **2.** German colloquial term a for pharmacy.

Apo diazepam Diazepam 10 Diazepam. Apo diazepam 2 Diazepam.

Apo flurazepam HCl 15 Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Apo flurazepam HCl 30 Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Apo machen German colloquial term for breaking into a drug store or pharmacy.

Apo meprobamate Meprobamate.

Apo-Bruch German colloquial term for making a break-in at a drug store or pharmacy.

Apo-Chlorax Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Apo-Chlordiazepoxide HCl 10 *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.*

Apo-Chlordiazepoxide HCI 5 *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.*

Apo-Chlordiazepoxide Hcl 25 Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Apo-Junk German colloquial term for obtaining drugs by breaking in to a drug store or pharmacy.

Apo-LorazepamLorazepam 0.5 Lorazepam.

Apo-LorazepamLorazepam I *Lorazepam.* **Apo-O** German colloquial term for pharmaceutical *opium.*

Apo-Oxazepam 10 Oxazepam.

Apo-Oxazepam 15 Oxazepam.

Apo-Oxazepam 30 Oxazepam.

Apo-Schrank German colloquial term for receptacle for safekeeping of *opioids* in a drug store.

Apo-oxazepam *Nitrazepam* or *Oxazepam*. **Apodol** *Anileridine* or *Anileridine dihydro-chloride*.

Apodorm *Nitrazepam*.

Apogualon *Methaqualone*.

Apolamine Phenobarbital.

Apollinaire, Guillaume (1880 -1918), was an art critic and poet who had a significant influence on the French avant-garde of the early 20th century. An important modernist figure, he is frequently linked with such diverse movements as Cubism and futurism and is said to have coined the terms orphism and surrealism.

Apollinaire was the son of a Polish aristocrat and an Italian army officer and was originally named Wilhelm Apollinaris de Kostrowitzki. Raised and educated in Monte Carlo, he eventually moved to Paris. After working (1901-02) as a tutor in the Rhineland, where he had an unhappy love affair with an English governess, Annie Playden, he returned to Paris. There he published art criticism and poetry for such journals as *La Plume* and *Les Soirees de Paris*.

Apollinaire's close association with scores of Parisian painters, including Braque, Delaunay, Derain, Dufy, Picasso, and Henri Rousseau, aided him in writing numerous influential essays, culminating in The Cubist Painters: *Aesthetic Meditations* (1913; Eng. trans., 1944; rev. ed., 1949). The book helped to define the style of cubism and eventually made Apollinaire a critic of international renown.

In 1913 he published a collection of poems, *Alcools* (Eng. trans., 1964), in which he radically blended traditional rhyme schemes with unpunctuated free verse. The volume contains two of Apollinaire's best poems, *Zone* and *La chanson du mal-aime*. This work was considered his poetic masterpiece. It was followed by *Calligrammes* (1918; Eng. trans, 1970), in which the visual shape of the poem corresponds to its subject matter: rain streams down a page; a fountain spurts up. He also wrote fiction, including *The Poet Assassinated* (1916;

Eng. trans, 1923), and such surrealistic plays as *The Breasts of Tiresias* (1918; Eng. trans.,1966).

Apollinaire volunteered for the French army during World War I and received a head wound in 1916. Never fully recovering, he contracted Spanish influenza and died just before the Armistice.

Apollo Thai term for *marijuana cigarette*.

Apolloniabraut *Aconitum napellus*.

Apolloniakraut Aconitum napellus.

Apolloniawurz *Aconitum napellus*.

Apollonset Diazepam.

Apomorphine C₁₇H₁₇NO₂. Pat. 1905. A poisonous white crystalline alkaloid, derived from *morphine* and used medicinally to induce vomiting. Has been used in aversion therapy against drug abuse.

Apoqualon *Methaqualone*.

Aporphan *Cathine hydrochloride*.

Apostle Colloquial term for cooked *opium* pill.

Apothecary 1. One that prepares and sells drugs and other medicines; a pharmacist.

2. A pharmacy. Middle English *apotecarie*, from Old French *apotecaire* and from Medieval Latin *apothêcrius*, both from Late Latin, clerk, from Latin *apothêca*, storehouse, from Greek *apothk*: *apo*-, away.

Apotheke machen German colloquial term for drug store or pharmacy break-in.

Apotheken-Junk German colloquial term for obtaining drugs by breaking into a drug store or pharmacy.

Apotheken-O German colloquial term for pharmaceutical *opium*.

Apozepam Diazepam.

Appelation d'Orgine Term on French *wine* label identifying the wine's origin.

Appellation Contrôlée Term on French wine label attesting to the origin and quality of the wine.

Appetite suppressant An agent used to reduce hunger and diminish food intake in the treatment of obesity. Most such drugs are sympathomimetic amines, whose efficacy is limited by associated insomnia, dependence phenomena, and other adverse effects. *Amfetamines* were formerly in medical use for their appetite suppressant effects.

Synonyms: Anorectic agent; Anorexiant.

Appetitzügler Fenproporex hydrochloride. **Appetizer** Drink, usually alcoholic, taken before meals to stimulate the appetite.

Appetrol Dexamfetamine sulfate or Meprobamate.

Apple 1. Colloquial term for *Seconal.* **2.** Colloquial term for a non-drug user.

Apple Palsy Colloquial term for being extremely *drunk* from *applejack*.

Apple Toddy Mixed drink made with *whiskey* and apples.

Apple Wine 1. *Cider.* **2.** *Cider* to which *brandy* and sugar have been added and allowed to stand for about a year.

Apple joint Colloquial term for hollow apple used as a *hashish* smoking device. **Apple turn-on** Colloquial term for cookies

Apple turn-on Colloquial term for cookies baked with *hashish* or *marijuana*.

Apple-brandy Synonyme for *applejack*. **Appleiack 1.** American name for apple

Applejack 1. American name for apple brandy similar to the French calvados. Made by distilling fermented cider. **2.** Colloquial term for crack.

Apples Colloquial term for fellow addicts. **Apply Whiskey** Synonyme for *applejack*. **Appo** *Opium*.

Appointment with a Shadow Film released in 1957. Director: Richard Carlson; Joseph Pevney. George Nader plays a reporter whose career is ruined by liquor. A comeback opportunity presents itself when Nader is a bystander at the arrest of a well-known criminal. The reporter knows that the crook, who has been accused of an ambush murder, is innocent, and he sets about to collar the real killer. Nader goes "cold turkey" on the booze despite tempations at every turn, and gets his man.

Apricot brandy Alcoholic beverage flavoured with apricots. The drink has a mythological aphrodisiac effect which some anthropologists have suggested is due to the belief that apricot was the famed apple of the Garden of Eden. In William Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, fairies are instructed as to the erotic effects of the fruit.

April Showers Film released in 1948. Director: James Kern. April Showers stars Jack Carson and Ann Sothern as a pair of small-time vaudevillians, whose act gets nowhere until their young son (Robert Ellis) joins the act. The threesome form a knockabout acrobatic turn which propels them into the Big Time. Jealous of his son's success, Carson takes to the bottle, and the act breaks up in a spirit of mutual recrimination. This being a Warner Bros. musical, the three family members are reunited for a sentimental climax. April Showers was based in great part on the vaudeville career of Buster Keaton, who chose after much consideration not to pursue the matter in court.

Aprobarbs Barbital.

Apron Colloquial term for a bartender.

APSAD Acronym for the Australian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs. Publishes the Drug and Alcohol Review.

Apsinthos *Artemisia absinthium*. **Aptrol** *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Apydon Phenobarbital.

Apélinil Dépot Etilamfetamine.

Aqua Water.

Aqua dest Distilled water.

Aqua vitae Middle English *aqua vite*, from Medieval Latin *aqua vitae*. Strong distilled *alcohol*. See *Aquavit*.

Aqua-duck Colloquial term for a *prohibitionist*.

Aqual Methaqualone.

Aqual, on Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Aqualin plus Pentobarbital sodium.

Aqualon Methaqualone.

Aquatensin Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride

Aquavit Swedish, Danish and Norwegian *akvavit*. A strong, clear Scandinavian liquor distilled from potato or grain mash and flavored with caraway seed.

In both the Scandinavian countries and northern Germany, aquavit is usually served chilled and unmixed, in small glasses, and is usually accompanied by appetizers or sandwiches; it is the traditional accompaniment to a smorgasbord. From Medieval Latin aqua vitae, highly distilled spirits: Latin aqua, water + Latin vitae, genitive of vita, life

Aquietyl Pentobarbital sodium and Phenobarbital sodium.

Ar-cha-ko Colloquial term for using weapons in robberies for the purpose of getting money for drugs.

Ar-gesic Amobarbital sodium.

Araba tekelekleri Turkish colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Arabian Nights The Arabian Nights, also called The Thousand and One Nights, is a large collection of stories, mostly of Arabian, Indian, or Persian origin, written in Arabic between the 14th and 16th centuries. They were introduced into Europe through Antoine Galland's French translation (1704-17). The bestknown English version is by the explorer Sir Richard Burton, who published (1885-88) a complete version.

The frame story, Persian in origin, turns on the woman-hating King Schahriah (Shahryar) who, after his queen's blatant infidelity, marries a different woman each night and then slays her the next morning, thus ensuring her faithfulness. The bride Scheherazade (Shahrazad), however, beguiles the king with a series of stories for a thousand and one nights, withholding the ending of each story until the next night. In this way she saves her life.

The elaborately plotted stories, filled with intrigue, are folkloric in origin. Three of the best known are *The History of Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp, The History of Sinbad the*

Sailor, and The History of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves and Tale of the Hashisch Eater. These stories sometimes refer to hashish and its effect, especially on sexuality. The stories were the first introduction to cannabis and its effects for many Europeans. It has been suggested that the flying carpet was inspired by cannabis intoxication.

"Know that the most delicious thing that my ear has ever heard. O my young lord, is this the story that came to me of a hashish eater among hashish eaters". (from Tale of the Hashish Eater)

"There was once. my lord, crown of my head. a man in a certain city who was a fisherman by trade and a hashish eater by occupation (from *Tale of the Two Hashish Eater*).

Arabian tea Colloquial term for *khat*.

Arabischer Tee Khat.

Aragi A distilled *alcohol* beverage in Sudan. **Arasqua** The root of a Brazilian plant with *hallucinogenic* effects.

Arathwa Colloquial term for Amazon Basin *hallucinogen*.

Aratwa The root of a Brazilian plant with *hallucinogenic* effects.

Arazá Psidium guajava.

Arbeit German colloquial term for an order for storage, smuggle, transport, sale or mediation of drugs.

Arbeiterkoks German colloquial term for amfetamine.

Arbeitsamt German colloquial term for:

- 1. Places where drugs are available and taken.
- 2. Groups of drug dealers.

Arbeitsdrogen German colloquial term for *cocaine* and *amfetamines*.

Arbiter bibendi One appointed as chief or ruler over a celebration, especially to manage the drinking.Latin.

Arbol de los Brujos See: Latué. Arbol del viento Solandra.

Arboles de navidad 1. Argentinean colloquial term for *barbiturates*. 2. Argentinean colloquial term for ("Christmas trees") red and blue *capsules* containing *amobarbital* and *secobarbital*.

Arbor Areka Areca catechu.

Arbutal Butalbital.

ARC I-C-25 Noracymethadol.

ARC I-G-2 Etonitazene.

ARC-I-B-17 Levophenacylmorphan or Phenazocine hydrobromide.

ARC-I-H-1 Phenazocine.

Arche Noah Aconitum napellus.

Arco-lase plus Phenobarbital.

Arcoban Meprobamate.

Arcotrate No. 3 Phenobarbital.

Arcotrol *Phendimetrazine bitartrate*.

Arctic Explorer Colloquial term for cocaine-

user.

Arctic explorer Colloquial term for addict who samples different types of drugs.

Ardent Containing alcohol.

Ardent Spirits Strong alcoholic beverages such as *whiskey* or *gin*

Ardex Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Are-de-yé Virola.

Areca Areca catechu.

 ${\bf Areca\ catechu\ } \textit{Betel\ nut-palm}.$

Areca-nut See: Betel.
Areca-palm See: Betel.

Arecanut tree Areca catechu.

Arecanutpalm Areca catechu.

Arecapalme Areca catechu.

Arecca Areca catechu.

Arecoline $C_8H_{13}NO_2$, alkaloid froom seeds of the *betel*. nut palm.

Arek Mongolian alcoholic beverage made of distilled fermented milk.

Arekapalme Areca catechu.

Arekpalme Areca catechu.

Arem Nitrazepam.

Arequero Areca catechu.

ARF See: Addiction Research Foundation.

Arf and Arf Half-mixture of ale and black

beer.

Argemone mexicana Hallocinogen plant with yellow flowers used to produce a opiumlike substance in Mexico. Today mostly dried and smoked like marijuana. Also used in India as aphrodisiaca.

Argots of drug abuse A specialized vocabulary or set of idioms used by a particular group. In this encyclopaedia called: Colloquial term. From French.

Argyreia nervosa Hawaii woodrose, climbing plant, common in India, Sri Lanka and Australia. The seeds gives an LSD-like trip, sometimes sold, mostly mixed, as Herbal Ecstacy.

Arhinoid Cathine hydrochloride.

Arid Colloquial term for feeling the need for *alcohol*.

Arid-hound Colloquial term for a *prohibitionist*.

Aridol *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Aries Colloquial term for heroin.

Arihi A distillate of kumis, among the Mongolian tribes of Asia.

Ariocarpus fissuratus Even called *Ariocarpus retusus*, false peyote, cactus with triangular leaves containing *mescaline*-like alkaloids. It gives a very unpleasant intoxication often stronger than *peyote*. The cactus is also called tsuwiri and sunami. It is sometimes sold for home growing under names like living rock or peyote cimarron.

Ariocarpus intermedius Synonym for *Ariocarpus fissuratus*.

Ariocarpus Ilodii Synonym for Ariocarpus fissuratus.

Ariocarpus retusus *Ariocarpus fissuratus*. **Aripax** *Lorazepam*.

Aristopon *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of. **Arivan** *Lorazepam*.

Arjan Strong Kirgizian *alcohol* beverage made of horse-milk.

Arkanum Drug mixture containing *opium*. **ARL250** *Artemisia oil*.

Arm South African colloquial term for packet of *cannabis*

Armagnac A dry *brandy* from the historical region and former countship Armagnac of southwest France in Gascony.

Armamento Argentinean and Mexican colloquial term for drugs possessed by an addict. **Armeleutekoks** Poor people's cocaine. German colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Armesünderblume German colloquial term for *mandrake*.

Armitazid rapido *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Armoise Synonym for *absinthium*.

Armonil Diazepam.

Army disease Morphinism, the term was coined during the American civil war because of the widespread use of *morphine*. 400.000 soldiers became morphinists.

Arnol Diazepam.

Aroma Colloquial term for amyl nitrit.

Aroma of men Colloquial term for butyl nitrite.

Aromarona *Levophanol tartrate*.

Aromarone *Levorphanol tartrate*.

Aromatic wine Fortified *wine* flavored with herbs

Around the turn Colloquial term for being beyond the maximal pain of *withdrawal*, a state occurring two to three days after *opioid* abstinence.

Arp Name for *wine* in ancient Egypt.

Arpon *Meprobamate*.

Arponeado Colloquial term for a *heroin*

Arponero Colloquial term for a heroin user. Arrack A strong alcoholic drink of the Middle East and the Far East, usually distilled from fermented palm sap, rice, or molasses. Important exporters of arrack are India, Sri Lank and Indonesia. Arrack was imported in the 17th century by the trading companies and became a popular drink in Europe. At the end of the 19th century its popularity diminished as the taste in fashion changed to less sweet beverages. Imported arrack is still a main ingredient in the Scandinavian punch. Arabic Oaraq, sweet juice, as in Oaraq attamr, fermented juice of the date.

Arreador Spanish colloquial term for a drug dealer.

Arrebatarse Spanish colloquial term for drug taking.

Arreck Areca catechu.

Arrows Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Arsenal 1. Colloquial term for drug in a *capsule* hidden in the rectum. **2.** Colloquial term for hidden supply of drugs.

Arsenic As, extremely poisonous semimetallic element. The atomic number of arsenic is 33. Arsenic is in group 15 (or Va) of the periodic table. Chemically, arsenic is intermediate between metals and nonmetals. Until the introduction of penicillin, arsenic was of great importance in the treatment of syphilis. In other medicinal uses, it has been displaced by sulfa drugs or antibiotics.

Arsenic is poisonous in doses significantly larger than 65 mg (1 grain), and the poisoning can arise from a single large dose or from repeated small doses, as, for example, inhalation of arsenical gases or dust. On the other hand, some persons, notably the so-called "arsenic eaters" of the mountains of southern Austria, have found that arsenic has a tonic effect and have built up a tolerance for it, so that they can ingest each day an amount that would normally be a fatal dose. This tolerance, however, does not protect them against the same amount of arsenic administered hypodermically.

Arsenical A drug or preparation containing arsenic.

Artaud, Antonin (1896-1948) French author and member of the surrealist movement. He became dependent on opium during syphilis treatment with laudanum 1919. He used heroin and peyote.

Artemisia Artemisia mexicana.

Artemisia absinthium See: Absinthe.

Artemisia ludoviciana Synonym for *Artemisia mexicana*.

Artemisia mexicana Mexican wormwood, used in precolumbian time by the Aztecs, today mostly smoked mixed with or as a marijuana substitute.

Artemisia oil ARL250. Oil found in *Artemisia absinthum*, chief constituent is thujone. Habitual users of absinthe can develop hallucinations absinthism with tremors, vertigo, vomiting and *hallucinations*. Toxicity: orl-rat LD50: 960 mg/kg.

Artemisia vulgaris Synonym for *Artemisia*

Artenheil Artemisia absinthium.

Artens Phenobarbital.

Arteriosedos Phenobarbital.

Artificial paradises Title of a book by *Charles Baudelaire*.

Artificial spliff Colloquial term for large paper *cigarette* which does not contain any ille-

gal drug.

Artilin *Methylphenidate*.

Artillery Colloquial term for *injection* tools.

Artillery man Colloquial term for a person who *injects* drugs.

Artolon Meprobamate.

Artrodesmol extra Meprobamate.

Artrosone *Meprobamate*.

Artrozone *Meprobamate*.

Arundo bambusifolia Synonym for *Arundo donax*.

Arundo bengalensis Synonym for *Arundo donax*.

Arundo cypria Arundo donax.

Arundo donax Reed, commonly used to make arrows and Pan-flutes. A psychioactive drug is made by putting the reeds in alcohol and water and sometimes adding seeds from *Peganum harmala*.

Arundo glauca Synonym for *Arundo donax*. **Arundo sativa** Synonym for *Arundo donax*.

Arundo tibialis Arundo donax.

Arvesic Amobarbital sodium. **Arvynol** Ethchlorvynol.

Arzt German colloquial term for:

1. Person who wants to buy drugs. **2.** Contact man. **3.** Defense counceler.

Ar'ka A distillate from fermented cow-milk, also called cara-cosmos, black milk. Mongolian

Aréguier Areca catechu.

Aréquir Areca catechu.

AS Colloquial term for methaqualone

ASA Abbreviation of *AcetylSalicylAcid*.

ASA Compound Butalbital.

Asa Japanese term for *Indian hemp*.

Asa-hyo-phen Phenobarbital.

Asa-phen Phenobarbital.

Asal Phenobarbital.

Asali *Alcohol* beverage made of honey in East Africa.

ASAM Acronym for American Society of Addiction Medicine, Inc.

Asarath Turkish Colloquial term for *hashish*. **Asarone** $C_{12}H_{16}O_3$, *hallucinogen* alkaloid with some similarities with *mescaline*, present in *calamus*.

Asbach Type of *brandy*.

Asbral Diazepam.

ASC Acronym for Altered State of Consciousness.

Ascaphen PB Phenobarbital.

Ascased Phenobarbital.

Ascetism Asceticism, practice of self-denial and renunciation of worldly pleasure in order to attain a higher degree of spirituality, intellectuality, or self-awareness. Among the ancient Greeks, the term originally denoted the training practiced by athletes and soldiers. In Greek philosophy, the adherents of Cynicism

and Stoicism adopted the practice of mastering desire and passion. Asceticism is practiced to some extent by the adherents of every religion. It often requires abstinence from food, drink, or sexual activity, as in fasting or celibacy. It may also require physical pain or discomfort, such as endurance of extreme heat or cold or self-punishment (flagellants) sufism. It may require withdrawal from the material world to a life of meditation, as in the practice of Yoga.

Asche German colloquial term for money obtained from drug deals.

Aschenbornia heteropoda Brunfelisa.

Aschenbrandt, Theodor German military physician and a pioneer of using central stimulants in the military medicine. In an 1883 military manoeuvre he secretly put cocaine in the soldiers water and wine rations and treated injured soldiers with cocaine. In Allg. Militär Zeitung he enthusiastically reported the military benefits of cocaine. Aschenbrandt had an influence on Sigmund Freuds experiments with cocaine.

Ascomp Butalbital.

Ascorbic acid C₆H₈O₆, a white, crystalline vitamin, found in citrus fruits, tomatoes, potatoes, and leafy green vegetables and used to prevent scurvy. Sometimes used as a adulterating substance in the street dale of white drugs. Also called *vitamin C*. Even used among *heroin* mainliners when *injecting*. Ascorbic acid can also be ingested to increase the metabolism in *amfetamine*-intoxication.

Ascortone *Meprobamate*.

Asenlix Fenproporex or Fenproporex hydrochloride.

Asesino Colloquial heroin.

Asgandh Withania somnifera.

ASH Acronym for Action on Smoking and Health in the UK.

ASH-dependence Acronym for dependence of *Anxiolytic*, *Sedative* and *Hypnotic* drugs.

Ash-Ra German rock group founded 1970, leader Manuel Göttsching. One of the pioneers among German experimental rock groups using cosmic and meditative music with strong drug influences from *hallucinogenic drugs*. On the album *Seven up* (1973. *Timothy Leary* appears as guest *LSD*-poet.

Ashes Colloquial term for marijuana.

Ashischin See: Assasins.

Ashtray A receptacle for *tobacco* ashes and *cigarette* butts.

Ashvaganda Withania somnifera.

Ashwaganda Withania somnifera.

Asian skinflush reaction Elevated levels of *acetaldehyde* which is common in Asian people.

Asihuit Psidium guajava.

Asimyl Phenobarbital sodium.

Asiwit Psidium guajava.

Ask for Cotton Colloquial term for asking for the cotton just used by another person so that residue can be squeezed out and used for a small *injection*.

Ask otu Turkish term for *marijuana*.

Aslapax Oxazepam.

Asma Nolo Phenobarbital.

Asma tuss Phenobarbital.

Asma-ese Phenobarbital.

Asma-kets Phenobarbital.

Asma-lief Phenobarbital.

Asmac Allobarbital or Amobarbital or Barbital or Phenobarbital.

Asmacol Secbutabarbital.

Asmadil Secbutabarbital.

Asmahab Phenobarbital.

Asmakap Phenobarbital.

Asmal Phenobarbital.

Asmalin, -e Phenobarbital.

Asmalina Pethidine hydrochloride.

Asman valeas Amobarbital.

Asmaparis Phenobarbital.

Asmaphyl Methylphenobarbital.

Asmarectal Pentobarbital.

Asmasedina Amobarbital.

Asmater Pentobarbital.

Asmatosil Phenobarbital.
Asmatriad Phenobarbital.

Asmett Amoharbital sodium

Asminoletas Phenobarbital.

Asminorel Phenobarbital.

Asmo-Hubber Meprobamate.

Asmo-Hubber forte *Meprobamate* or *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Asmodox Phenobarbital.

Asmofilina Phenobarbital.

Asmol Amobarbital.

Asmotron Amobarbital.

Asnisolone Methylphenobarbital.

Asotine *Diazepam*.

Asotus Colloquial term for being *drunk*. **Aspadine** *Amobarbital* and *Secobarbital* sodium.

Aspam Diazepam.

Aspamol Phenobarbital.

ASPD Acronym for Antisocial Personality Disorders.

Asperal A Phenobarbital sodium.

Asperal B Phenobarbital.

Asperal C Phenobarbital sodium.

Asperal P Phenobarbital or Phenobarbital sodium.

Asperal U Phenobarbital sodium.

Aspergillosis An infection or a disease caused by fungi of the genus *Aspergillus*. *Marijuana* leaves are often contaminated with the aspergillus fungus which can lead to pulmonary aspergillosis. But normally most of

the fungi are destroyed by the heat when the *marijuana* is smoked and healthy humans seldom become ill from a minor invasion of aspergillus fungi

Asphamen Amfetamine sulfate.

Aspir-sed Phenobarbital.

Aspirbar Phenobarbital.

Aspirin $C_9H_8O_4$, acetylsalicylic acid, synthetic chemical compound. It is made from salicylic acid, found in the bark of the willow tree, which was used by the ancient Greeks and Native Americans, among others, to counter fever and pain. Salicylic acid is bitter, however, and irritates the stomach. The German chemist Felix Hoffman synthesised the acetyl derivative of salicylic acid in 1893 in response to the urging of his father, who took salicylic acid for rheumatism. It was commersially spread and marketed by Bayer from 1899.

In some persons, aspirin is most effective in relieving slight to moderately severe pain, particularly headache, muscle aches, and joint pains. It is less effective against deep-seated pain originating in internal organs. Because it suppresses inflammatory processes while relieving pain, it is still the treatment of choice for arthritis and related disorders. Aspirin reduces fever by increasing blood flow to the surface, thereby promoting sweating and heat loss from the body. There is evidence that all the therapeutic effects of aspirin involve the inhibition of the synthesis of prostaglandins. fatty acids with hormone like functions, which are implicated in inflammation and fever. This effect has been linked with the prevention of blood clots and studies suggests that half an aspirin tablet per day may reduce risk of heart attack and stroke. Aspirin causes insignificant gastrointestinal bleeding that can over time, however, cause iron deficiency. Gastric ulcers may also occur with long-term use. Complications can be avoided by using enteric-coated aspirin, which does not dissolve until reaching the intestine.

In large doses aspirin is toxic, however, causing kidney damage and, in severe cases, death. Aspirin should never be given to children with viral diseases such as chicken pox or influenza. Such use has been associated with occurrences of the sometimes-fatal Reye's syndrome.

Aspirol Trade name for *amyl nitrite*.

Ass cache Colloquial term for drugs hidden in the rectum

Ass on Backwards Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

Assasins 1. One who murders by surprise attack, especially one who carries out a plot to kill a prominent person. **2.** A member of a

secret order of Moslem fanatics who terrorised and killed Christian Crusaders and others

Assassins is the Western name for a group of fanatical ismailis, a sect of the Muslim shiites, who worked for the creation of a new fatimid caliphate from 1094 to 1273. On the death (1094) of al-Mustansir, the Fatimid caliphate in Egypt was seriously split between his two sons; the Assassins were partisans of his deposed eldest son, Nizar. They seized and fortified a string of mountain strongholds in northern Persia, most notably Alamut in the Elburz Mountains, and Syria. From these fortresses they waged a war of terror against both orthodox Muslims and the Christian Crusaders. They often murdered prominent individuals: hence assassin in English came to mean a politically motivated murderer.

The Western designation for this group actually derives from the Arabic hashashin, meaning "users of hashish." The story related by Marco Polo and others that hallucinatory drugs were used to stimulate the Assassins to their acts is unconfirmed, however, in any Ismaili sources. The extremism of the Assassins began to moderate in the 13th century. They were destroyed in Persia by the Mongols (1256) and in Syria by the Mamelukes (1273). French, from Medieval Latin assass"nus, from Arabic han, pl. Of ha.

Assassin of youth Colloquial term for *marijuana*, term coined by *Harry Anslinger*. **Asscache** Colloquial term for drugs con-

cealed in a *capsule* hidden in the rectum. **Assenzio vero** *Artemisia absinthium.*

Assicodid Hydrocodone bitartrate.

Assilaudid-, e *Hydromorphone hydrochlo- ride.*

Assis Cannabis.

Assiva Diazepam.

Association for Medical Education and Research in Substance Abuse National organisation in USA founded 1977 for the promotion of education and research in the addiction field. The organisation is open to medical faculty and faculty in allied health programs and has 500 faculty members. It was developed from the informal coalition of US Federal Career Teachers in Alcoholism and Drug Abuse established 1972. It organises national meetings, and publishes the quarterly publication Substance Abuse.

Assyouni Egyptian term for a mix of wine and *hashish* flavoured with spices.

Assyuni 1. Cannabis. **2.** That term for a mix of wine and hashish flavoured with spices.

AST Aspartate transferase.

Astedin Amfetamine sulfate.

Astha-calm *Meprobamate*.

Astha-frenon *Cyclobarbital*.

Asthamolytic Phenobarbital.

Asthma grass Colloquial term for lobelia.

Asthma-Hilfe Phenobarbital.

Asthma-holz Phenobarbital.

Asthmacon Amobarbital.

Asthmador cigarette Cigarette containing stramonium and atropine which was prescribed to asthma-patient in order to minimize their coughing, The cigarettes also had hallucinogenic effects. They have now been replaced by modern more effective asthma medicines.

Asthmadrin Phenobarbital.

Asthmakraut German colloquial term for *Jimson weed*.

Asthmalin Amobarbital.

Asthmamid Phenobarbital.

Asthmaphylline *Phenobarbital*.

Asthmarette Dimethylthiambutene hydrochloride.

Asthmasedine Phenobarbital.

Asthmatol *Phenobarbital*.

Asthmin Amobarbital.

Asthmindon *Phenobarbital*.

Asthmo kranit *Phenobarbital*.

Asthmolysin Phenobarbital.
Astidormin Phenobarbital.

Astmafvllin Amobarbital.

Astral Colloquial term for the mind being on a trip while the body stays behind.

Astramorph PF *Morphine sulfate*.

Astreiner Stoff German colloquial term for drugs of good quality.

Astress Oxazepam.

Astringency Oral sensation in the mouth similar to a drying sensation associated with drinking some kinds of *wine*.

Astrophen Phenobarbital.

Asturidon Secbutabarbital sodium.

Asuad Israeli colloquial term for *opium*.

Aswagandha Withania somnifera.

At 1. Colloquial term for a place where something related to drugs is taking place.2. Colloquial term for a place for a *marijuana*-

party. **At Ease** Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

At Rest Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

At the back Colloquial term for a place where drugs are consumed continuously.

At the front Colloquial term for a place where drugs are consumed continuously.

Atahualpa marching powder Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Atanasia Brunfelisa.

Ataractic Relating to or producing calmness and peace of mind. A drug that reduces nervous tension; a *tranquilizer*. From Greek *ata-*

raktos, undisturbed : *a*-, not. A- + *taraktos*, disturbed (from *tarassein*, *tarak*-, to disturb).

Ataraxic drugs Synonyme of ataractic.

Ataraxin, -e Meprobamate.

Atari Colloquial term for *crack*.

Atarogen Meprobamate.

Atarogen 200 Meprobamate.

Atarogen 400 Meprobamate.

Atarviton Diazepam.

Atavol Phenobarbital.

Ataxia Loss or impairment of muscular coordination. Ataxia may be characterised by involuntary trembling of parts of the body when performing voluntary movements, by difficulty in performing precise movements, or by disturbance in balancing the body. The condition is a symptom of a number of different disorders but is not a disease itself. It is caused by an injury to or a disease of the central nervous system.

Ataykkamaram Areca catechu.

Atchie erva Brazilian Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Atecuixtle Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

Atecuxtli Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

Atemperator Bromazepam.

Atempol Nitrazepam.

Aten 1 Lorazepam.

Aten 2. 5 Lorazepam.

Atenex Diazepam.
Atenos Etoxeridine.

Atensine Diazepam.

Aterophylline Phenobarbital.

ATF Acronym for Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Atharva Veda Religious text from India (2. 000-1. 400 BC) containing the earliest written reference to *cannabis*, descibed under the name *bhanga*.

Atheist Alcoholics Anonymous *Alcoholics Anonymous* organisation without the Christian program.

Athole brose Scottish Athole, Atholl a mountaing district in Perth, Scotland, brose., an infusion of boiling water. A drink made of whiskey, honey and hot water, properly pured over oatmeal first and strained sometimes a raw egg is added.

Athérophylline Phenobarbital.

Atike Nigerian Colloquial term for heroin.

Atilen Diazepam.

Atis See: Aconitum ferox.

Ativan Lorazepam.

Ativan 0.5 Lorazepam.

Ativan 1 Lorazepam.

Ativan 2. 5 Lorazepam.

Ativan 4 Lorazepam.

Ativish [Very poisonous], Nepalese name for *Aconitum ferox*.

Ativisha [Poisonous], Sanskrit name for

Aconitum ferox.

Ativtm 2 Lorazepam.

Atli karincalar Turkish Colloquial term for amfetamines.

Atma sanol Meprobamate.

Atmodjo, Sirad Member of UN:s International Narcotics Control Board, INCB.

Atmosphadis Phenobarbital.

ATOD Acronym for: Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs.

Atom bomb Colloquial term for *marijuana* and *heroin* mixed in a *cigarette*.

Atomic bomb 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **3.** Colloquial term for a mixture of *marijuana* and *heroin*.

Atop Mount Shasta Colloquial term for being addicted.

Atoxic Not poisonous or toxic.

Atoxicodan Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Atractyl Amfepramone resinate.

Atraxin *Meprobamate*.

Atri-Hubber Forte Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Atrintre Phenobarbital.

Atrium Phenobarbital.

Atrium-100 Phenobarbital.

Atro Hyos P *Phenobarbital*.

Atrobar-M Phenobarbital.

Atrobarb Phenobarbital sodium.

Atrobarbital Phenobarbital.

Atrocap Phenobarbital.

 $\textbf{Atropa belladonna} \ \operatorname{See:} \textit{Belladonna}.$

Atropal Phenobarbital.

Atropectate Phenobarbital.
Atrophen Phenobarbital.

Atropial Opium, mixed alkaloids of.

Atropibarbital Phenobarbital.

Atropicarbon Phenobarbital.

Atropin See: Atropine.

Atropine $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, a poisonous, bitter, crystalline alkaloid, obtained from belladonna and other related plants. It is used to dilate the pupils of the eyes and as an antispasmodic. From New Latin Atropa, genus name of belladonna, from Greek atropos, unchangeable. poisonous, crystalline substance belonging to a class of compounds known as alkaloids and used in medicine. Its chief use is in ophthalmology, in which it is applied locally to the eye to dilate the pupil in the examination of the retina or to break up or prevent adhesions between the lens and the iris. It gives symptomatic relief from hay fever and head colds by drying up nasal and lachrymal secretions. Because atropine relaxes intestinal spasms resulting from stimulation of the parasympathetic portion of the autonomic nervous system, it is prescribed in certain types of bowel distress and is included in a number of proprietary cathartics. It is used in the treatment of childhood bedwetting and is occasionally employed to relieve ureteral and biliary spasms. Atropine is no longer used as a respiratory *stimulant*. In the treatment of bronchial asthma to relax bronchial spasms, it has been largely replaced by epinephrine.

Specific effects of atropine include the arrest of secretion of sweat, mucus, and saliva; inhibition of the vagus nerve, which results in an increased heart rate; dilation of the pupil and paralysis of accommodation of the lens of the eye and relaxation of bronchial, intestinal, and other smooth muscles. Central effects include excitement and delirium followed by depression and paralysis of the medulla oblongata, a region of the brain continuous with the spinal cord.

The ubiquitousness of the effects of atropine is a distinct disadvantage in its clinical use; as a result, a number of synthetic substitutes with more specific effects have been introduced. Homatropine, for example, has a more transient action in the eye and little or no effect on the central nervous system; trasentine and syntropan, on the other hand, have the antispasmodic action of atropine without producing dilation of the pupil, dryness of the mouth, or an increase in heart rate.

Atropine, which does not occur in appreciable amounts in nature, is derived from levohyoscyamine, a component of plants such as belladonna, henbane, thorn apple, and Scopolia, all of the family Solanaceae; the best source is Egyptian henbane (Hyoscyamus muticus). It forms a series of well-crystallized salts, of which the sulfate is principally used in medicine. Both atropine and hyoscamine have been synthesized from tropine.

Atroplex Phenobarbital.

Atrosed Phenobarbital.

Atrosedan Pentobarbital.

Atrosital Phenoharbital

Atroskopolamin Phenobarbital.

Atrospas Phenobarbital.

Atrotal Phenobarbital.

Atroverina forte *Meprobamate*.

Atshitshi Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Attention Deficit Disorder ADD. A child-hood syndrome characterized by impulsiveness, hyperactivity, and short attention span, which often leads to learning disabilities and various behavioral problems.

See: Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder. Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder ADHD, chronic, neurologic based syndrome characterized by any or all of three types of behavior: hyperactivity, distractibility, and impulsivity. Unlike similar behaviors caused by emotional problems or anxi-

ety, ADHD does not fluctuate with emotional states. Often diagnosed when a child begins school, ADHD is usually accompanied by learning difficulties and social inappropriateness. Treatment may include medication such as methylphenidate hydrochloride (Ritalin), which corrects neurochemical imbalances in the brain; sugar intake is no longer considered to be a factor. Symptoms may decrease after adolescence, although adults can also have ADHD.

Attenuation The extent to which brewing sugars turn to *alcohol* and carbon dioxide in the brewing process.

Attitude adjuster Colloquial term for *beer* or mixed drink typically consumed at the end of a working session "to relax".

ATV Lorazepam.

Atze German colloquial term for *Acetone*.

Aténorax Etoxeridine.

Aténos Etoxeridine

Au-liaw Singaporean term for drugs of poor quality.

Aubert-Roche, Louis 1808-1878, French physician who practiced medicine i Egypt 1834-1838 and wrote *The Use of Hashish in the Treatment of the Plague*, 1840. The book dealt with the beneficial effects of *hashish* in the treatment of typhus.

Audilex Clorazepate dipotassium.

AUDIT Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test - a screening test for primary care practitioners to detect alcoholism.

Auditory hallucinations See: *Hallucinations*.

Audium Diazepam.

Auf Achse German colloquial term for transporting drugs by truck.

Auf E sein German colloquial term for leaving drugs in a cache.

Auf Eis legen German colloquial term for leaving drugs in a cache.

Auf Entzug gehen German colloquial term for withdrawing from drugs.

Auf Junk sein German colloquial term for being addicted to *heroin*.

Auf Pille sein German colloquial term for being dependent om tablets or pills.

Auf Powder sein German colloquial term for being addicted to *heroin*.

Auf Tabe sein German colloquial term for being *high* on tablets.

Auf Trebe gehen German colloquial term for fleeing from mome in order to disappear into the drug scene.

Auf dem Affen sein German colloquial term for suffering from *withdrawal* symptoms. **Auf dem Hook sein** German colloquial term for being addicted.

Auf der Nadel hängen German colloquial

term for being addicted to heroin.

Auf der Nadel sein German colloquial term for being addicted to drugs.

Auf der Rolle Hängen German colloquial term for living under poor conditions.

Auf die Trebe gehen German colloquial term for fleeing from home to join the drug scene.

Auf etwas abfahren German colloquial term for the initial drug effects.

Aufgehende Sonne German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Aufgepumpt sein German colloquial term for being *high*.

Aufkochen German colloquial term for preparing *heroin* for *injection*.

Auflängen German colloquial term for adulterating drugs.

Aufpeppen German colloquial term for using *stimulants*.

Aufputschmittel German colloquial term for narcotics.

Aufreissen 1. German colloquial term for mediating drug transactions. **2.** German colloquial term for finding a drug supplier.

Auge im Dreieck German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Augen auf Null stellen German colloquial term for a fatal *overdose*.

Auleticon Arundo donax.

Aunt Hazel Colloquial term for heroin.

Aunt Mary Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Aunt Nora Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Aunti Colloquial term for *opium*.

Aunti Emma Colloquial term for *opium*. **Auropan** *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Aurora borealis 1. Luminous bands or streamers of light that are sometimes visible in the night skies of northern regions and are thought to be caused by the ejection of charged particles into the magnetic field of the earth. Also called *northern lights*. 2. Colloquial term for *THC* the most important active substance in *cannabis*. Preparations sold illegally under this name seldom contain *THC* but more often *PCP*.

Ausflippen German colloquial term for becoming *psychotic*.

Ausfreaken German colloquial term for becoming *psychotic*.

Ausgeflippt German colloquial term for becoming *psychotic*.

Ausgekochter Mohnsaft German colloquial term for *opium*.

Ausgetrockneter Mohnsaft Opium.

Ausklinken German colloquial term for separation from family and friends.

Ausklinken, sich German colloquial term for losing self-control.

Auspacken German colloquial term for

making a confession.

Ausrasten 1. German colloquial term for lose of self-control. **2.** German colloquial term for separation from friends and family.

Ausschleichen, sich German colloquial term for self-detoxification by decreasing the amounts of drugs taken.

Austrominal *Phenobarbital*.

Auto German colloquial term for *heroin*.

Auto fuel Colloquial term for non-beverage *alcohol*.

Auto überführen German colloquial term for *heroin*-transport.

Autogeschäfte German colloquial term for *heroin* dealing.

Autogramm German colloquial term for an *injection*.

Autograph Colloquial term for an *intrave-nous injection*.

Autonomic nervous system The part of the vertebrate nervous system that regulates involuntary action, as of the intestines, heart, and glands, and that is divided into the sympathetic nervous system and the parasympathetic nervous system.

Autostrich German colloquial term for prostitution in cars usually in connection with drug abuse

Autosuggestion Conscious or unconscious acceptance of an idea as true, without demanding rational proof, but with potential consequences for good or ill. Pioneered by Emile Cou (1857-1926) in healing. The method is sometimes used in modern psychotherapy to cure *tobacco*, *alcohol* and drug dependence.

Ava See: Kava.

Ava-Ava Piper methysticum.

Avanak toplari Turkish Colloquial term for *depressants*.

Avatar US. magazine about drugs.

Avazen Diazepam.

AVE Acronym for Abstinence Violation Effect

Avellana d'India Areca catechu.

Aversion therapy A treatment which suppresses undesirable behaviour by associating a painful or unpleasant experience with the behaviour. The term refers to any of several forms of treatment of alcohol or other drug dependence directed toward establishing a conditioned aversion to the sight, smell, taste, or thought of the misused substance. Generally the stimulus is a nauseant drug, such as emetine or apomorphine, administered just before an alcoholic drink, so that immediate vomiting occurs and absorption of the alcohol or other substance is avoided. Other stimuli involve an electric shock given in association with an alcoholic drink or with visual suggestions of drinking (bottles, advertisements),

administration of a drug that causes brief paralysis of breathing, or verbal suggestion with or without hypnosis. A related technique is covert sensitisation, in which the entire aversion procedure is carried out in the imagination.

Avex Diazepam.

Avicenna (979-1037) Latin from Arabic Abu Ali al-Husayn ibn Abdallah ibn Sina. Physician and philosopher born in Persia. His Canon is one of the most famous medical books ever written and was the standard text in Europe through the 17th century. He systematically compiled all of Graeco-Arabic medicine.

Avispas Argentinan colloquial term for *bar-biturates*.

Avlane *Loprazolam* or *Loprazolam mesilate*. **Avtenning** Norwegian term for detoxification.

Avtänd Swedish term for being detoxified. **Awa** *Piper methysticum*.

Awa-Awa Piper methysticum.

Awakener Colloquial term for an early morning bracer, *eye-opener*.

Awash Colloquial term for being *drunk*. **Away 1.** Colloquial term for being in jail. **2.** Colloquial term for someone no longer us

2. Colloquial term for someone no longer using drugs.

AWE Acronym for Alcohol Withdrawal Scale.

Awward Whiskey, from Aquardiente. **Awkward** Colloquial term for losing physical control due to drug use.

Awry-eyed Colloquial term for being *drunk*. **Axelrod, Julius** b. 1912. American biochemist and pharmacologist, co-winner of the Nobel-prize for medicine in 1970 for research on the chemical aspects of nerve impulse transmission.

Axial amnesia See: *Korsakoffs syndrome*. **Axon** Greek *axon*, axis. The usually long

process of a nerve fiber that generally conducts impulses away from the body of the nerve cell.

Axotal Butalbital or Phenobarbital.

Ayahuasca Wine of the soul, name in Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador for the South-American *Banisteriopsis* with hallucinogenic effects, See: *Yage*.

Ayahuasca amarilla Banisteriopsis caapi.
Ayahuasca negra Banisteriopsis caapi.

Ayahuascaliane Synonym for *Baniste-riopsis caapi*.

Ayahuma *Couroupita guianesis, Ayahuasca* admixture plant.

Ayak toplari 1. Turkish term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Turish term for *STP*.

Ayawasca Banisteriopsis caapi.

Ayawáska Banisteriopsis caapi.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral 1900s opiated patent medicine.

Ayeramate Meprobamate.

Ayi Peyote.

Ayr Secbutabarbital.

Ayran *Alcohol* beverage made from fermented cow-milk by the Mongols.

Ayrcap Secbutabarbital.

Ayurvedic Traditional medicine in India that uses *marijuana* to treat various problems such as diarrhea, cholera, tetanus, insomnia, loss of appetite and malaria.

Az-Kap Secbutabarbital.

Azalla Cannabis.

Azàm Hashish.

Azaraki Strychnos nux-vomica South Asian and South East Asian tree containing strychnine.

Azene Clorazepate or Clorazepate monopotassium.

Azeotropic Mixture Solution that contains the same ratio of chemical constituents after it is. The most common example is a solution of 4.43% water and 95.57% ethyl alcohol. Constituents of such mixtures cannot be separated by ordinary distillation, but addition of another chemical may make this possible - as in the addition of benzene to the above *alcohol*/water solution.

Azepamid Medazepam.

Azepyl Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Azetyl-demethylo-dihydrothebain *Thebacon*.

Azidothymidine See: AZT.

Azlidon Pentobarbital sodium and Phenobarbital.

Azlytal Phenobarbital.

Azma-aid Phenobarbital.

Azmadrina Amobarbital.

Azmadrine *Amobarbital* or *Phenobarbital*. **Azoksodon** *Pemoline*.

Azoxodon, -a, -e Pemoline.

Azpan Phenobarbital.

AZT Drug used to treat patients infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which causes AIDS: also called azidothymidine. It inhibits the virus's ability to reproduce and may decrease the frequency of infection by other diseases, enhancing the lives of HIV-infected patients, but it does not cure AIDS. Adverse effects include anemia and a reduction in the number of certain white blood cells. Two other drugs that act similarly to AZT, ddI (didanosine or dideoxyinosine) and d4T (stavudine), are used to treat patients who do not respond to or cannot tolerate AZT. Another similarly acting drug, ddC (zalcitabine or dideoxycytidine). is given in combination with AZT. The effectiveness of AZT is controversial. Long term follow ups has not scientifically proven that it prolongs the life and quality of life for the aids-patients.

Aztec Indians Spanish *Azteca*, from Nahuatl *Aztecatl*: *aztatl*-, cranes + *lan*-, near + *ztecatl*, place A member of a people of central Mexico whose civilisation was at its height at the time of the Spanish conquest in the early 16th century.

Aztekensalbei Salvia divinorium.
Aztekisches Traumgras Brunfelisa.
Azucar Colloquial term for LSD.
Azufre Colloquial term for heroin.
Azule 1. Colloquial term for amobarbital.
2. Colloquial term for barbiturates.
Azullilo Colloquial term for barbiturates.
Azumate de Puebla Artemisia mexicana.
Azutranquil Oxazepam.

Azzies Colloquial term for amfetamines.



B 1. Colloquial term for *cannabis*. From the forst letter in the word *brass*. **2.** Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

B & 0 Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Medicinal opium*.

B-100 Methaqualone.

B-40 Colloquial term for *cigar* laced with *marijuana* and dipped in *malt liquor*.

B-52s Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

B-7 Clonazepam.

B-A-C Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Butalbital*.

B-Dual Alprazolam.

B-Dual AD *Alprazolam*.

B-Dual N *Alprazolam* or *Flunitrazepam*.

B-Dual compuesto *Alprazolam*.

B-Sed Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

B-alert Pemoline.

B-barb Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

B-bomb Colloquial term for *Benzedrine* inhaler, coined in the 1940s.

B-sed-C Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

B.A Prods Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Secbutabarbital*.

B.A.T. Industries British conglomerate formed on July 23, 1976, in the merger of *Tobacco* Securities Trust Company Limited (TST) with British-American *Tobacco* Company Limited (BAT). In the late 20th century it was the world's largest manufacturer of *tobacco* products. The company was converted into a public limited company in 1981. The international headquarters are in London.

BAT began a corporation for handling international trade in *tobacco* products in 1992. Until 1911 the major stockholder was the American *Tobacco* Company, when a US. Court of Appeals dissolved the trust. BAT then became independent. In 1927 it acquired the Brown & Williamson *Tobacco* Corporation. In 1970 it acquired majority control of Wiggins Teape

Limited, a paper product's manufacturer. Beginning in 1971 it began investing in American department-store chains, eventually buying Marshall Field and Company and Saks Fifth Avenue. It sold these two businesses in 1990, however. In 1989 BAT entered the field of financial services with the purchase of the insurer Farmers Group Inc.

TST was incorporated into BAT in 1928 as an investment trust and acquired minority holdings in certain subsidiary and associated companies of BAT, mainly overseas. In the merger in 1976, TST changed its name to B.A.T Industries, and the old BAT became a wholly owned subsidiary.

BAT's main business operations are in *to-bacco*, retailing, paper, and financial services.

B.J.'s Colloquial term for *crack*.

B.R. Colloquial term for money.

B.U.D. AA acronym for "building up to a drink" - meaning that a relapse is imminent due to non-attendance at 12 Step group meetings.

B.V.D. Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Ba 20684 Etonitazene.

Baaras Mandrake.

Bab, the (1819-1850). Title of Ali Mohammad of Shiraz. Persian founder of Babism, a 19th-century religion that forbade polygamy, begging, trading in slaves, and the use of *alcohol* or drugs.

Baba Turkish colloquial term for head of organization.

Babalar Turkish colloquial term for head of organization.

Babasol No. 2 1. Barbital . **2.** Barbital sodium.

Babayan, Edouard Armenakovich Member of UN:s International Narcotics Control Board, INCB. Graduate of the Second Moscow Medical Institute (1941). Professor, Doctor of Medical Science, Academician. Chairman of the Standing Committee on Narcotic Drugs Control of the Russian Federation (nongovernmental). Expert of the World Health Organization (WHO). Vice-President of the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions. Author of over 200 scientific papers, inter alia/, monographs and courses on drug control, published in many countries throughout the world.

Babe Colloquial term for drug used for *detoxification*.

Baby 1. Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

2. Colloquial term for a minor heroin habit.

3. German colloquial term for *marijuana* user.

4. Colloquial term for *THC*, in the street dealing often *PCP* or *LSD*. **5.** Colloquial term for newcomer to *Alcoholics Anonymous*, *Narcotics Anonymous*, *Al-Anon* or *Cocaine Anonymous*,

mous

Baby Face Colloquial for heroin .

Baby Hawaiian wood rose Argyreia nervosa.

Baby T Colloquial term for crack.

Baby bhang Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Baby habit** Colloquial term for occasional use of drugs.

Baby is born Colloquial term amongst Skid Row alcoholics meaning that they have enough money to purchase a bottle of alcoholic beverage.

Baby sit Colloquial term for looking after another drug user, especially in connection with use of *hallucinogens* like *LSD*, during his *trip*, often done by an experienced friend.

Babydroge German colloquial term for *hashish* by *intravenous* drug users.

Babysit Colloquial term for guiding someone through his first drug experience.

Babystrich German colloquial term for streets and places where young girls prostitute themselves in order to obtain drugs or money for drugs.

BAC Abbreviation for *Blood Alcohol Concentration* or Blood Alcohol Content. The concentration of *alcohol* in the blood is usually measured in milligrams (mg.) per cent.

Bacchae The priestesses and women fol-

Bacchae The priestesses and women followers of *Bacchus*. **Bacchanalia 1.** In Roman religion a festival honoring *Bacchus*., the god of wine. Also

val honoring Bacchus., the god of wine. Also called Dionysia. Originally a religious ceremony, it led to drunken, licentious excesses and was outlawed (186 B.C.).In Greco-Roman religion, any of a number of Bacchus (Dionysus) festivals. They originated as rites of fertility gods. The most famous of the Greek Dionysia were in Attica and included the little, or rustic, Dionysia, characterized by simple, old fashioned rites; the Lenaea, which included a festival procession and dramatic performances; the Anthesteria, essentially a drinking feast; the city, or great Dionysia, accompanied by dramatic performances in the theatre of Dionysus, which was the most famous of all; and the Oschophoria ("Carrying of the Grape Clusters").

Introduced into Rome from lower Italy, the Bacchanalia were at first held in secret, attended by women only, on three days of the year. Later, admission was extended to men, and celebrations took place as often as five times a month. The reputation of these festivals as orgies led in 186 BC to a decree of the Roman Senate that prohibited the Bacchanalia throughout Italy, except in certain special cases. Nevertheless, Bacchanalia

long continued in the south of Italy. **2.** A riotous, boisterous, or drunken festivity; a revel. Latin, from *Bacchus*, Bacchus, from Greek *Bakkhos*.

Bacchant 1. A priest or votary of *Bacchus*. **2.** A boisterous reveler.

Latin bacchâns, bacchant-, present participle of bacchâri, to celebrate the festival of Bacchus, from Bacchus, Bacchus, from Greek Bakkhos.

Bacchantes, the Film released in 1963. Original title: *Le Baccanti*. Director: Giorgio Ferroni. Taina Elg plays a ballerina named Dirce who, butterly fashion, flits from lover to lover. Her latest is a hedonist young man named Dionysius (Pierre Bice). Frivolity veers dangerously towards tragedy, as a "Greek Chorus" of older observers-foremost among these is Akim Tamiroff-look on in bemusement and bewilderment. The basic story of The Bacchantes might seem familiar to first-year students in Greek drama. And well it should: the film is essentially an update of Euripides' The Bacchae.

Bacchic 1. Of or relating to *Bacchus*. **2.** Drunken and carousing; *bacchanalian*. **Bacchnal 1.** A participant in the *Bacchanalia*. **2.** The *Bacchanalia*. **3.** A drunken or riotous celebration in general. **4.** A reveler.

Bacchus Bacchus, in Greek and Roman mythology, the god of wine, identified with Dionysus, the Greek god of wine, and Liber, the Roman god of wine. The son of Zeus (Jupiter), Bacchus is usually characterized in two ways. One is that of the god of vegetation, specifically of the fruit of the trees, who is often represented on Attic vases with a drinking horn and vine branches. As he came to be the popular national Greek god of wine and cheer, wine miracles were reputedly performed at certain of his festivals. The second characterization of the god, that of a deity whose mysteries inspired ecstatic, orgiastic worship, is exemplified by the Maenads, or Bacchantes. This group of female devotees left their homes to roam the wilderness in ecstatic devotion to the god. They wore fawn skins and were believed to possess occult powers.

The name Bacchus came into use in ancient Greece during the 5th century BC. It refers to the loud cries with which he was worshiped at the *Bacchanalia*, frenetic celebrations in his honor. These events, which supposedly originated in spring nature festivals, became occasions for licentiousness and intoxication, at which the celebrants danced, drank, and generally debauched themselves. The Bacchanalia became more and more extreme and were prohibited by the Roman Senate in 186 BC. In the first century AD, however, the Dionysiac

mysteries were still popular, as evidenced by representations of them found on Greek sarcophagi.

Bacchus and the myths surrounding him have been an important subject in later cults and celebrations of *alcohol* and the holiness of the intoxication, especially in Europe in the 18th century.

BACCHUS Acronym for Boost Alcohol Consciousness Concerning the Health of University Students.

Baccy Colloquial term for *tobacco*.

Bach Calamus.

Bacha 1. Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*. **2.** *Calamus*.

Bachilla Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Bachnag Persian name for *Aconitum ferox*. **Bachnag** Hindi name for *Aconitum ferox*.

Back door Colloquial term for residue left in a pipe.

Back off Colloquial term for *injecting* drug partially into a *vein* and then withdrawing blood into *syringe* before reinjecting.

Black tabs Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Back to back Colloquial term for smoking *crack* after *injecting heroin*, or heroin used after smoking *crack*.

Back up See Backup.

Backbreakers Colloquial term for *LSD* and *strychnine*.

Backbuck Colloquial term for neck of a bottle used for smoking *hashish*.

Backdoor artist Colloquial term for drug misuser who specializes in cheating other drug misusers.

Backjack Colloquial term for *injecting* opium.

Backstrap Colloquial term for assure proper positioning of needle by drawing blood into *syringe*.

Backtrack Colloquial term for allow blood to flow back into the needle and *syringe* during *injection* of drugs to repeat and prolonge the *kick* feeling. The habit practiced by some intravenous drug users involves increased risks of spreading *aids* and *hepatitis*.

Backup 1. Colloquial term for prepare *vein* for *injection*. **2.** Colloquial term for permitting blood to back up into a *syringe* to ensure the needle is in a *vein* or to repeat and prolong the drug *kick*. This habit is a risk for spreading aids and *hepatitis*.

Backwards Colloquial term for *tranquilizers*.

Bacteiral infections Inflammations caused by bacteria, one-cell microorganisms is a common complication to substance abuse. Addicts have a remarkable low resistance against these infections, because of malnutri-

tion and because the liver often is overloaded with toxic substances and can not engage in the normal defense.

Local infections or inflammations in in the vascular walls (tromboflebit), inflammation often spread via lymphatic system and the lymphatic glands. It is often the *intravenous* misusers own staphylococci from his skin that are spread via the *injections*.

A dermatologic complication is the the so called "drug roses" caused by bacteria spread via the circulation of the blood. They consists of plenty of blushes and are specially common among intravenous *amfetamine* misusers. They are caused by bacteria in the *injected* substance.

A dangerous complication after bacterial attacks are blood poisoning, sepsis. Bacteria in the circulation of the blood can also attack the cardiac valve (endocardit), the brain (brainabcess) or the cerebral membranes (meningit). Syringe and needle exchange programs seems to reduce these risks considerably.

Tuberculosis, caused by the tubercle bacillus has since the beginning of the 1990s had a rapid spread especially among HIV-positive drug misusers in the bigger cities in USA and Europe, in some cases it is multi-resistent tubercle bacillus.

Bad Colloquial term for *crack*.

Bad Harry Colloquial term for.*heroin*.

Bad Influence Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Bad Joe Colloquial term for narcotics agent.

Bad acid 1. Colloquial term for *LSD*. **2.** Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

Bad bundle Colloquial term for inferior quality *heroin*.

Bad cat Colloquial term for person who cheats (in drug deals).

Bad go Colloquial term for bad reaction to a drug.

Bad head Colloquial term for being confused after drug use.

Bad mouth Colloquial term for making a negative statement about someone.

Bad pizza Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Bad scene Colloquial term for negative experience while being *high* on drugs.

Bad scrip Colloquial term for forged prescription. **Bad scrip passer** Colloquial term for per-

son who steals and forges prescriptions. **Bad script** Colloquial term for forged pre-

scription. **Bad seed 1.** Colloquial term for *peyote*.

2. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **3.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Bad trip 1. Bad *LSD* experience with nightmare *hallucinations*. **2.** Colloquial term for an adverse effect of drug use, consisting of

any mixture of the following: feelings of losing control, distortions of body image, bizarre and frightening *hallucinations*, fears of insanity or death, despair, suicidal thoughts, and strong negative affect. Physical symptoms may include sweating, palpitations, nausea, and paraesthesias. Although adverse reactions of this type are usually associated with the use of *hallucinogens*, they may also be caused by the use of *amfetamines* and other psychomotor *stimulants*, anticholinergics, antihistamines, and *sedatives/hypnotics*.

BADD Acronym for Bartenders Against Drunk Driving.

Badde Colloquial term for narcotics agent. **Badoh Turbina corymbosa** See: *Ololiugui*.

Badoh blanco *Turbina corymbosa*. See: *Ololiugui*.

Badoh-negro Seeds from *Ipomoea pur-purea*.

See: Morning glory seeds.

Badoh-shnaash *Turbina corymbosa*. See: *Ololiugui*.

Badoor *Turbina corymbosa*. See: *Ololiugui*. **Bador** Aztek word for *Morning glory seed*. **Baeyer, Adolf von** (1835-1917). German chemist, synthesized 1864 barbituric acid, the first *barbiturate* drug, his work was eclipsed by that of his associate F. A. Kekule. He ob-

tained 1892 the first synhtnesis of terpene. Baeyer discovered a new group of dyes-the phthaleins-demonstrated their chemical nature, and, with Heinrich Caro, developed these compounds into dyestuffs. For this research on dyes and his synthesis of indigo, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1905.

Bag 1. Colloquial term for a container for drugs, usually a small plastic bag 5 x 5 cm, standard amount for sale. 2. Colloquial term for a single dose of *heroin*, in small plastic bag.

Bag action Colloquial term for purchasing a packet of *heroin*.

Bag bride Colloquial term for a *crack*-smoking prostitute.

Bag carrier Colloquial term for person who transports luggage, especially internationally, which contains money or drugs or drug supplies.

Bag man Colloquial term for a person who transports money.

Bag one's interest Colloquial term for interest in drugs.

Baggie Colloquial term for plastic bag containing approximately 1 ounce (28 g) of *marijuana*.

Bagging 1. Colloquial term for using *inhalants*. **2.** Colloquial term for *inhalant* sprayed

in a bag for inhaling.

Baggy Colloquial term for a plastic bag containing approximately 1 ounce (28 g) of *marijuana*.

Bagman Colloquial term for a drug dealer, supplier, deliverer.

Bah and rang 1. Colloquial term for *cannabis*. **2.** Colloquial term for drugs in general.

Bah-say 1. Colloquial term for *freebase co-caine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *coca paste* (basuco).

Bahn German colloquial term for a row of *injection* marks.

Bahnhof Zoo Railway and U-Bahn-station in the center of the Western part of Berlin and since the 1970s one of the main drug-scenes in Berlin. The name became known worldwide after being mentioned in the title of the book. *Wir Kinder von Bahnhof Zoo*.

Bahsey Colloquial term for *crack*.

Baikua Brugmansia suaveolens.

Bail of hay Colloquial term for a quantity of dried *marijuana* leaves.

Bailey, Hannah Clark Johnston (1839-1923), US. reformer who was a leading advocate of the peace movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

In 1883 Bailey joined the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. From 1887 to 1916 she headed its International Department of Peace and Arbitration; she published two widely circulated monthly periodicals, the Pacific Banner and the Acorn.

Bailey traveled widely throughout the United States promoting pacifism, temperance, and woman suffrage.

Bajegida Canadian name for *Calamus*.

Bajon Argentinean colloquial term for the depression or let down after drug effects wear off

Bakana Scirpus, herb and hallucinogenic drug used by the tarahumara Indians in Mexico.

Bakanawa Cactus, *Coryphanta compacta*, even called hikuli and wichuri, used in Mexico in the same way as *peyote*.

Bakanil a iits Piper auritum.

Bakeridian Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **Bake-water** Colloquial term for the equipment needed to manufacture *crack*.

Bakepowder See: Baking soda.

Bakfull Swedish colloquial term for suffering from a hang-over.

Bakfylla Swedish colloquial term for hangover.

Bakhög Swedish colloquial term for hangover after drug use.

Baking soda NaHCO₃, A white crystalline compound, with a slightly alkaline taste, used in making effervescent salts and bever-

ages, artificial mineral water, pharmaceuticals, and fire extinguishers. Also called *bicarbonate of soda, sodium bicarbonate*. Baking soda is the main component added to *cocaine* when *crack* is made.

Baking soda is also a common adulterating substance for illegal drugs.

Bakpulver Baking soda.

Bakpundig Swedish colloquial term for being detoxified.

Bakramil Phenobarbital.

Bakrus Swedish term for a hangover.

Baksmälla Swedish colloquial term for a *hangover*.

BAL Acronym for: *Blood Alcohol Level*.

Bala Colloquial term for *Seconal*.

Balance *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Balance-L Chlordiazepoxide.

Balancel Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Balbarbzyme Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Baldon *Dimethylthiambutene*.

Baldrian-Dispert Valeriana.

Baldronit Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Baldronit forte Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Barbital* and *Phenobarbital*.

Baldronit nitro Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Bale Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Bale of hay Colloquial term for a large quantity of *marijuana*, about one pound (0.454 kg).

Balkan-route Transport route for drugs especially *heroin* and *cannabis* from cultivation areas in Asia to Europe. The political changes in Eastern Europe and the war in former Yugoslavia has made it very difficult for custom and police to control the flow of drugs through the Balkan route.

Ball Colloquial term for *crack*.

Ball room Colloquial term for a place where *marijuana* is smoked.

Balla ur Swedish colloquial term for losing control or being mentally impaired by drug use

Balling Colloquial term for vaginally implanted *cocaine*.

Balloon 1. Balloons are used as packing material for drugs which are swallowed and smuggled through national borders for drug dealers or in order to prevent detection in prisons. Compare: *Body-packer*. 2. Instrument used to measure *alcohol* contents in exhaled air. A color marker turns red if the *alcohol* contents exceeds a certain limit. Used as a first

check in police controls for detection of drunken drivers. When positive it in many countries has to be confirmed with another test, often a blood-sample, to be legally binding. **3.** Colloquial term for *heroin*. 4. Colloquial term for *heroin* supplier.

Balloon-effect Sociological term to describe how restrictions against one drug can effect the misuse of another drug. The metaphor used is when you squeeze a balloon at one place the air is transported to another place and the balloon is expanded there. For example when *alcohol* is prohibited other substances such as *cannabis* is to some extent substituting or when there are strict enforcement against cannabis the *heroin* use in some cases had shown an increase. The theory is controversial because a general liberal as well as a general restrictive attitude against substance misuse usually effects drug consumption in general

Balloon-gas Helium, common balloon-gas from children's balloons or from containers can be inhaled, the helium influences the vocal cords and makes the voice strange (called Donald Duck-voice). *Inhaling* of small amounts of helium is not dangerous. *Inhaling* massive amounts of helium can lead to lack of oxygen in the brain and risk for unconsciousness and death.

Ballot Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Ballotyl Phenobarbital sodium.

Balot Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Balphenyl Phenobarbital sodium.

Bam 1. Colloquial term for *depressants*.

2. Colloquial term for amfetamines.

Bama Meprobamate.

Bamadex Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Dexamfetamine sulfate* and *Meprobamate*.

Bamate Meprobamate.

Bambalacha Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Bambalacha rambler** Colloquial term for a *marijuana* smoker.

Bambi Colloquial term for *heroin* and *metamfetamine hydrochoride* (Desoxyn).

Bambia Cannabis.

Bambinos Colloquial term for *amfetamine* nills

Bambita Colloquial term for amfetamines.

Bamboo Colloquial term for smoking *opium*. **Bamboo, suck of** Colloquial term for smoking *opium*.

Bambs Colloquial term for *depressants*.

Bambu Colloquial term for a *joint*, *cannabis cigarette*.

Bambu case Colloquial term for receptacle for *marijuana joints*.

Bametinas Meprobamate.

Bami Meprobamate.

Bammies Colloquial term for *marijuana* of poor quality.

Bammy Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Bamo Colloquial term for barbiturates.

Bamo 400 Meprobamate.

Bams Colloquial term for *marijuana* of poor quality.

Bamyl Diazepam.

BAN British Approved Name, official nonproprietary name approved by the British Pharmacopoeia Commission.

Ban apple gas Colloquial term for amyl nitrite.

Bana torampi Cacao.

Banana Colloquial term for cannabis.

Banana skin See. Mellow yellow.

Bananadine See: Mellow yellow.

Bananes French colloquial term for dried banana leaves which can be smoked.

Banano Colloquial term for *marijuana*, or *tobacco cigarette* laced with *cocaine*.

Banapple gas Colloquial term for amyl nitrite.

Banatil Secbutabarbital.

Banbalacha Colloquial term for cannabis.

Banbalancha Cannabis.

Bancap Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Butalbital*.

Bancaps C Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Codeine phosphate* and *Secbutabarbital sodium*.

Bancko Colloquial term for *cannabis* residue.

Band house Colloquial term for jail.

Band, take a Colloquial term for using drugs.

Bandalon Colloquial term for *cigarette* paper used to roll a *marijuana joint*.

Bandera Colloquial term for narcotics agent. **Bandillero** Mexican colloquial term for *heroin* user.

Bandit pills Colloquial term for barbitu-

Bandje Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Bandsch Cannabis.

Bandzo Colloquial term for *cannabis* residue

Banesin Forte Secbutabarbital sodium.
Banewort Belladonna.

Bang 1. Colloquial term for injecting a drug.

2. Colloquial term for *inhaling* a drug. **3.** Colloquial term for *hashish* and *marijuana*.

4. Colloquial term for beverages containing *cannabis*. **5.** Colloquial term for *cannabis* which is swallowed. **6.** Colloquial term for *marijuana* of poor quality.

Bang in the arm Colloquial term for *injection* of drugs in the arm.

Bang, -a Cannabis.

Banga Colloquial term for *hashish* and *mari-iuana*.

Bangal Colloquial term for cannabis.

Bäng Swedish colloquial term for being mad or confused, often due to drugs.

Bängen Swedish colloquial term for the police.

Bängen trålar 1. Swedish colloquial term for police action. **2.** Title of a popular song from the musical *Speedy Gonzales* (1974) of the group Nationalteatern from Gothenburg, Sweden.

Banghi Colloquial term for beverage containing *cannabis*.

Banghi, -a Cannabis.

Bangi Colloquial term for marijuana.

Bangi-Aku Cannabis.

Bangi-aku Colloquial term for beverage containing *cannabis*.

Banging Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs

Bango Portuguese colloquial term for *hashish*.

Bängrita Swedish colloquial term for *Ritalin*. **Bängtjack** Swedish colloquial term for *hallucinogen* drugs such as *LSD* and *ecstasy*.

Bangster Colloquial term for *intravenous* drug user.

Bangue Cannabis.

Bangui Colloquial term for hashish.

Banguin Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Banisteria caapi Synonym for *Banisteriopsis caapi*.

Banisteria quitensis Synonym for *Banisteriopsis caapi*.

Banisterine Alkaloid from *Banisteria caapi* with *hallucinogen* properties. Banisteriopis inebrians Synonym for *Banisteriopsis caapi*.

Banisteriopis quitensis Synonym for *Banisteriopsis caapi*.

Banisteriopsis caapi Lian in Amazons from its barque the *hallucinogen* drink *yage* is produced. The active substances are the alkaloids *harmalin*, *harmine* and *d*-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroharmin and banisterine.

Banisteriosis caapi Lian in Amazons from its barque the *hallucinogen* drink *yage* is produced. The active substances are the alkaloids *harmalin*, *harmine* and *d*-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroharmin and banisterine.

Banj Colloquial term for drugs in general.

Bank bandit pills Colloquial term for *depressants*, especially *barbiturates*.

Banker Colloquial term for drug financier who assumes little risk of arrest.

Banulcos Phenobarbital.

Baqual Secobarbital.

Bar 1. A counter at which drinks, especially alcoholic drinks, and sometimes food, are served. **2.** An establishment or room having

such a counter. **3.** Colloquial term for marinana.

Bär German colloquial term for LSD on pa-

Bar 8 Phenobarbital.

Bar elixir Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bar hopping Colloquial term for sequentially imbibing alcoholic beverages at several drinking places.

Bar-100 Phenobarbital.

Bar-15 Phenobarbital.

Bar-25 Phenobarbital.

Bar-3 Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital sodium* and *Secobarbital sodium*.

Bar-30 Phenobarbital

Bar-4 Pentobarbital sodium.

Bar-5 Secobarbital.

Bar-Dex Dexamfetamine phosphate.

Bar-cy-a-tab Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bar-cy-amine Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bar-don Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bar-drinker American term for person with a marked tendency to drink *alcohol* in bars. It can be because of religious or social rules against drinking in the home. The bar-drinking has a social function in the life of many persons. Intoxication in combination with social mingling after work can be a way to break loneliness and make new social contacts. AA has special groups for bar-drinkers to deal with their special problems.

Bar-tropin Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Baranda Argentinean colloquial term for odor of *marijuana* smoke.

Barang 1. Colloquial term for cannabis.

2. Colloquial term for drugs in general.

Barang satay Colloquial term for *cannabis* in powder form.

Barb 1. *Barbital.* **2.** Colloquial term for *depressants*.

Barb-5 Secobarbital sodium.

BARB-6 Methylphenobarbital.

Barb-drine Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Barbacine Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Barbaetyl Barbital.

Barbalixir Phenobarbital.

Barballyl *Allobarbital*.

Barbalphin Phenobarbital.

Barbamid Amobarbital sodium.

Barbamil Amobarbital.

Barbamillum Amobarbital sodium.

Barbamin Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Barbamon Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Barbamvl Amobarbital.

Barbamyl, -um Amobarbital sodium.

Barbapil Phenobarbital.

Barbatose No. 2 Phenobarbital.

Barbatrin Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Barbatro No. 2 Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Barbe Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Barbel-graduals Methylphenobarbital.

Barbeldonna Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Barbella Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Barbellen Phenobarbital.

Barbellin Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Barbeloid 1. Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital.* **2.** Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital* and *Pentobarbital sodium.*

Barbeph Phenobarbital.

Barbeph forte Phenobarbital.

Barbevite Phenoharbital

Barbhexacion, -e Phenobarbital propylhexedrine.

Barbicaine Phenobarbital.

Barbico 1. Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital.* **2.** Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Barbital* and *Pentobarbital sodium.*

Barbiculin Phenobarbital.

Barbidal Allobarbital.

Barbidein Pentobarbital.

Barbidex Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Dexamfetamine sulfate* and *Phenobarbital*.

Barbidonna Phenobarbital.

Barbidonna No. 2 Drug containing more

than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Barbies Colloquial term for *depressant*.

Barbiflar Phenobarbital.

Barbigan Pentobarbital.

Barbihydan Phenobarbital.

Barbihydan mite Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Barbikote Phenobarbital.

Barbilettae Phenobarbital.

Barbimetten Barbital sodium.

Barbinal Phenobarbital.

Barbinux Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Barbiphan Phenobarbital.

Barbiphedrin Phenobarbital.

Barbiphen Phenobarbital.

Barbiphenal Methylphenobarbital.

Barbipheneal Methylphenobarbital.

Barbiphenyl Phenobarbital.

Barbiphylline Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Methylphenobarbital* or *Phenobarbital*.

Barbipil Phenobarbital.

Barbipyrin Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Barbis Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Barbisec Secobarbital sodium.

Barbisodite Barbital sodium.

Barbita Phenobarbital

Barbitab Secbutabarbital sodium.

Barbital C₈H₁₂N₂O₃. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 184.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Barbiturates*.

Barbital calcique French term for *Barbital calcium*

Barbital calcium C₁₆H₂₂CaN₄O₆. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 406.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 90.6. See: *Barbiturates*.

Barbital cálcico Spanish term for *Barbital calcium*.

Barbital magnesio Spanish for *Barbital magnesium*.

Barbital magnesium $C_{16}H_{22}MgN_4O_6$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 390.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 94.3. See: *Barbiturates*.

Barbital magnésium French term for Bar-

bital magnesium.

Barbital sodique French term for Barbital sodium.

Barbital sodium C₈H₁₁N₂NaO₃. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 206.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 89.3. See: *Barbiturates*.

Barbital soluble Barbital sodium.

Barbital sódico Spanish for Barbital so-dium.

Barbital. -e. -io. -um Barbital.

Barbitale sodico Barbital sodium.

Barbitalum Natrium Barbital sodium.

Barbitalum natricum Barbital.

Barbitbitico Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital* and *Secobarbital*.

Barbiteina Phenobarbital sparteine.

Barbiton. -e Barbital.

Barbitone sodium Barbital sodium.

Barbitonico Pentobarbital.

Barbitos Portuguese colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Barbitural Rarbital

Barbituran Phenobarbital.

Barbiturany Polish colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Barbiturates One of a group of central nervous system depressants that chemically are substituted derivatives of barbituric acid; examples are amobarbital, pentobarbital, phenobarbital, and secobarbital. They are used as antiepileptics, anaesthetics, sedatives, hypnotics, and - less commonly - as anxiolytics or anti-anxiety drugs. Acute and chronic use induces effects similar to those of alcohol. The barbiturates are derivatives of barbituric acid (malonyl urea), which is formed from malonic acid and urea. Barbital was first synthesized in 1903, and phenobarbital became available in 1912. The barbiturates act by depressing the central nervous system; they act particularly on certain portions of the brain, though they tend to depress the functioning of all the body's tissues. Most of them exert a sedative effect in small doses and a hypnotic effect in larger doses.

They are classified according to their duration of action. Long-acting barbiturates, such as barbital and phenobarbital, may last in their effects for as long as 24 hours and are used in conjunction with other drugs for the treatment of epilepsy, in which their prolonged depressant action helps prevent convulsions. Barbiturates of intermediate duration of action, such as amobarbital and butabarbital sodium, act for 6 to 12 hours and are used to relieve insomnia. Short-acting barbiturates, such as

amobarbital and secobarbital, are used to overcome difficulty in falling asleep. Ultrashort-acting barbiturates, such as thiopental sodium and thiamylal, are used intravenously to induce unconsciousness smoothly and rapidly in patients about to undergo surgery, after which gaseous anesthetics are used to maintain the unconscious state.

Barbiturates have a narrow therapeutic-to-toxic dosage ratio and are often lethal in *over-dose*. Because of their greater therapeutic ratio, the safer *benzodiazepines* have largely replaced barbiturates as sedatives/hypnotics or anxiolytics. Tolerance to barbiturates develops rapidly and the liability for harmful use or dependence is high. Patients who use these drugs over long periods can become psychologically and physically dependent. even though the prescribed dose is never exceeded.

Barbiturates are associated with the full range of substances use disorders in cathegory F13 of *ICD-10*. Specific syptomatology includes the following: *Barbiturate* intoxication - impaired concentration, memory and coordination slurred speech, unsteady gait), lability of mood, garrulity, and loss of control over sexual or aggressive impulses. In *overdose*, intoxication may be fatal.

Withdrawal syndrome - following persistent use, rapid reduction or total cessation of barbiturates leads to a range of symptoms: nausea, vomiting, weakness, sympathetic nervous system hyperactivity (sweating, rapid pulse, elevated blood pressure), insomnia, coarse tremor of the hands or tongue. Grand mal convulsions occur in a high percentage of chronic barbiturate users after abrupt withdrawal Delirium usually appears within one week after cessation or significant reduction in dosage.

Dementia - also termed *barbiturate*-induced residual psychotic disorder: persistent impairment of multiple higher cortical functions, including memory thought. orientation. comprehension, calculation, learning capacity, language, and judgment.

Besides having therapeutic uses, barbiturates are often used for their pleasurably intoxicating effects. Some people take them in addition to *alcohol*, or as a substitute. Heavy users of other drugs sometimes turn to them if their usual drugs are not available, or to counteract the effects of large doses of *stimulants* such as *amfetamine* or *cocaine*.

Barbiturates are known generally on the street as "downers" or "barbs." Many are named for the colors of their brand name versions - blues or blue heavens (*Amytal*), yellow jackets (*Nembutal*), red birds or red devils (*Seconal*). and rainbows or reds and blues (*Tuinal*).

Barbituretas Phenobarbital.

Barbiturin Barbital.

Barbiturism 1. Sudden or long-term poisoning by any of the barbiturates. Excessive amounts of these drugs may be fatal or may produce physical and psychological changes, as depressed respiration, lack of oxygen, disorientation, and coma. **2.** Addiction to barbiturates.

Barbityl Barbital.

Barbityral Pentobarbital sodium.

Barbivis Phenobarbital.

Barbonal Phenobarbital.
Barbonate Phenobarbital.

Barbopent Pentobarbital sodium.

Barbophen Phenobarbital.

Barbopine Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Barbosec Secobarbital or Secobarbital sodium.

Barbs 1. Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

2. Colloquial term for cocaine.

Barbulen Secbutabarbital sodium.

Barbural Cyclobarbital.

Barcash German colloquial term for cash.

Barcetin Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Bardon T. Dimethylthiambutene hydrochloride.

Bardopent Pentobarbital.

Bardorm Phenobarbital.

Bardose Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bareta Colloquial term for marijuana.

Baretta Colloquial term for *heroin* (stamped in two colors).

Barfen Phenobarbital.

Barfing Colloquial term for vomiting after too great an *alcohol* consumption; drunk.

Barfly 1. Colloquial term for person who spends much time in public drinking places.

2. Film released in 1987. Director Barbet Schroeder. Charles Bukowski, wrote the short stories upon which the Barfly was based. The film concentrates on alcoholic writer Mickey Rourke (the Bukowski alter ego) who carries on a hate-hate relationship with bartender Frank Stallone. Rourke makes the acquaintance of another of society's castaways, Faye Dunaway, who in addition to being a souse is said to be crazy. They move in together, even though Dunaway all but promises to be unfaithful for the price of a drink. Rourke has a chance to clean up his act when offered a large commission for his writings by publisher Alice Krige. They too end up in bed, each trying to change the other. The clarion call of the cheap wine bottle overrides Rourke's halfhearted efforts to enter the mainstream. The author Charles Bukowski, plays a minor role in the film.

Barhoma Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Barinari Arundo donax.

Baris Polish colloquial term for *LSD*.

Baris hapi Colloquial term for PCP.

Barkeeper A person who owns or operates a *bar* for the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Barmecide Colloquial term for morphine.

Barmecided Colloquial term for being addicted to *morphine*.

Barnbenyl Phenobarbital

Barnecide Dutch colloquial term for *morphine*.

Barnecided Colloquial term for being addicted to *morphine*.

Baron Meprobamate.

Baropa Phenobarbital.

Barophen Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Barpental Pentobarbital sodium.

Barpentyl Pentobarbital.

Barphyllin Phenobarbital.

Barpine Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Barpine No. 1 Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Barrel 1. Colloquial term for *LSD* tablets. **2.** Colloquial term for 100,000 tablets.

Barrels Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Barroom A room or building in which *alcoholic beverages* are sold at a *bar*.

Barrymore, John (1882-1942), American actor, Shakespeare interpreter, played Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. His *alcohol* and drug problems had impact on his works. He died after a collapse in a radio studio. His biography *Godnight, dear prince* (1945) was written by Gene Fowler.

Bärs Swedish colloquial term for beer.

Bärsärk A soldier in early Nordic literature who had a raging aggressive temper and furiously fought against the enemies. It has been suggested that *alcohol* and/or *fly agaric* helped develop this mood.

Bärsärkagång 1. Nordic term for the aggressive behaviours of the *bärsärks*. **2.** Present Nordic term for a person being violent and out of control due to *alcohol* or drug intoxication.

Barsec Secobarbital sodium.

Bart Simpson Colloquial term for *LSD* tablet stamped with the cartoon star Bart Simpson.

Bartender One who mixes and serves alcoholic drinks at a bar. Also called barkeeper. The bartender has especially in the American alcohol-culture sometimes an informal social function as host, discussion partner and confessor.

Bartenders Against Drunk Driving
American organisation of professional bartenders working against drunk driving by actively telling bar guests not to drive when they have been drinking too much, offering transportation and promoting responsible drinking.

Bartime Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bartinal Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Bartol Phenobarbital.

Bartone Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bartrate Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Bartul Bromazepam.

Barware The glassware and other items used in preparing alcoholic drinks.

Bas Colloquial term for *morphine base*.

Basa Colloquial term for *cocaine* base (*crack* or "*freebase*").

Base 1. The pure *cocaine crystals*, even called the *freebase*. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*; *crack*. **3.** Colloquial term for *morphine base*. **4.** Colloquial term for *cocaine* residue which is smoked. **5.** Colloquial term for *coca paste*. **6.** Colloquial term for *freebase smoking* of *cocaine*.

Base crazies Colloquial term for searching on hands and knees for *cocaine* or *crack*. Common *hallucination* in cocaine use The person is convinced that there are small grains of cocaine left at the skin especially on the hands that are possible to pick up between the thumb and the index finger. This leads to a characteristic picking.

Compare: Magnans syndrome.

Base head Colloquial term for person who is *freebase* smoking *cocaine*.

Base house Colloquial term for a place where *cocaine* is sold or taken.

Base morph Colloquial term for *morphine* base

Base pipe Colloquial term for pipe in which to smoke *freebase cocaine*.

Baseball 1. Colloquial term for *freebase* smoking of cocaine. **2.** Colloquial term for crack

Baseballer Colloquial term for person who smokes *freebase cocaine*.

Basement chemist Colloquial term for small-time chemist who 'cooks' drugs; an unqualified person who does not understand basic chemistry and kills by making mistakes.

Basen Dutch colloquial term for smoking *cocaine* in a water pipe.

Baserola Colloquial term for *crack*.

Baseroleros Ecuadorean and Peruvian colloquial term for persons who smoke *cocaine freebase*.

Bash Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Bashed Colloquial term for being totally

Basi dommanh fasulyeler Turkish colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Basiado Brazilian colloquial term for *mari-*

Basing and hailing Colloquial term for smoking *cocaine freebase* as well as instilling *cocaine* into the vagina as a part of sexual activity (occasionally fatal to the woman) to prolong erections.

Basketball Diaries, the Film released in 1995. Director: Scott Kalvert; David C. Dean. Adolescent drug addiction provides the focus for this timely drama based on author Jim Carroll's best-selling 1978 autobiography. As a young man, Carroll belonged to the St. Vitus basketball team, the best Catholic team in New York. His three teammates and best friends and he loved to hang out. They were a rebellious lot and loved to experiment with drugs. Often they would steal from rival teams, and beat them up. Jim was a little different from the other three because he was a compulsive writer who kept detailed journals. The boys initially innocent drug use led them into a spiral of increasingly stronger drugs and eventual heroin addiction. Two of the boys are kicked off the basketball team for drug use. Jim's own mother kicks him out of the house for his. The addicted friends become petty thugs to support their habits. Eventually Jim's mother gets him arrested and Jim realizes his life has bottomed out.

Basta *Pentazocine* or *Pentazocine lactate*. **Bastantri** Sanskrit name for *Argyreia nervosa*.

Bastardsuiker Dutch colloquial term for cocaine.

Basteln 1. German colloquial term for setting up a trap. **2.** German colloquial term for arrest

Basuchas Colloquial term for *coca paste* added to *cigarettes* or *marijuana*.

Basuco 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*; coca paste residue sprinkled on *marijuana* or regular *cigarette*. **2.** Colloquial term for coca paste (usually added to *cigarettes* or *marijuana*) - the name derives from the mixture of *cocaine*

with a strong chemical base (the *cigarette* is warmed prior to smoking, in order to mix the chemicals well) - contains kerosene, sulfuric acid, and pieces of stompeadores' feet.

Basuqueros Colloquial term for smokers of basuco

Basura Argentinean colloquial term for *heroin*.

Bat Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

BATF Acronym for Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Bathtub chemist Colloquial term for smalltime chemist who 'cooks' drugs; also an unqualified person who does not understand basic chemistry and sometimes kills by making mistakes.

Bathtub dope Colloquial term for dextropropoxyphene, an analgesic structurally related to methadone, but less addictive found in some Benzedrex inhalers, compound is extracted from the inhaler by boiling with muriatic acid and then *injected*.

Bathtub gin Colloquial term for home made *alcohol*, coined during the US prohibion.

Bathtub speed Colloquial term for *meth-cathinone*.

Batidor Argentinean colloquial term for a police informant.

Batizado Portuguese colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Batt Colloquial term for an intravenous needle

Batted out Colloquial term for being arrested.

Batter privates Colloquial term for (Skid Row) begging from private homes.

Battered woman syndrome Repeated episodes of physical assault on a woman by the man with whom she lives, often resulting in serious physical and emotional damage to the woman. Such violence tends to follow a predictable pattern.

The violent episodes usually follow verbal argument and are accompanied by verbal abuse. Almost any subject: housekeeping, money, childrearing, may begin the episode. Often the violence become more frequent and severe over time. once a month becomes once a week; a shove becomes a punch. Studies show that the longer the woman stays in the relationship, the more likely she is to be seriously injured. Less and less provocation seems to be enough to trigger an attack once the syndrome has begun. The use of alcohol increases the severity of the assault; a man who usually shoves or slaps his partner is more likely to punch or kick her if he is drunk. Stimulants also have this effect; especially when they are triggering paranoia and paranoic jealousy. With opioids the man is more likely to be abusive as the drug is wearing off. Battering occurs in cycles of violence. The first phase is characterized by the man acting increasingly irritable, edgy, and tense. Verbal abuse, insults, and criticism increase, and shoves or slaps begin. The second phase is the violent activity. As the tension mounts, the woman becomes unable to calm the man, and she may argue or defend herself. The man uses this as the justification for his anger and assaults her, often saying that he is "teaching her a lesson." The third stage is characterized by apology and remorse on the part of the man, with promises of change. The calm continues until tension builds again. The battered woman syndrome occurs at all socioeconomic levels. The battered woman syndrome is much better recognized now than a decade ago, and several different agencies can assist and protect the woman. In many communities the police have programs to remove the man and to refer the woman to help. Social service departments, battered women's shelters, and counseling ser-

Batteries South African colloquial term for *Mandrax*.

vices' hotlines can provide both emergency

services and long-term help.

Battery acid Colloquial term for *LSD*. **Batty, he is** Colloquial term for being on a *bad trip*.

Batu Colloquial term for smokable *metamfe-tamine*.

Bau German colloquial term for a prison. **Baudelaire, Charles** (1821-67), French poet whose work has been a major influence on Western poetry. His poems, classical in form, introduced symbolism. Baudelaire was moody and rebellious, imbued with an intense religious mysticism, and his work reflects an unremitting inner despair. His main theme is the inseparable nature of beauty and corruption. His major work, *The Flowers of Evil* (1857), originally condemned as obscene, is recognized as a masterpiece, especially remarkable for the brilliant phrasing, rhythm, and expressiveness of its lyrics.

Baudelaire contracted syphilis as a young man and his involvement with *opium* and *hashish* was initially for medical reasons. Later he was attracted by what he conceived to be the aesthetic potential of the "artificial paradises." In *Les Paradis artificiels*, 1860 he detailed and expressive described the mental effects of *cannabis* and *opium*, that often has been referred to by other authors.

Baum des bösen Adlers Brugmansia.
Baumdatura Brugmansia arborea.
Bäumchen German colloquial term for a cannabis plant.

Baumstechapfel Brugmansia arborea.

Bautizado Brazilian colloquial term for *marijuana* adulterated with other substances.

Bay 4503 Propiram fumarate.

Bay State Colloquial term for trade name of medical hypodermic *syringe* (glass.and metal) used on the street for drug *injection*.

Bay horse Colloquial term for (Skid Row) bay rum - a non-beverage *alcohol*.

Bay horse jockey Colloquial term for (Skid Row) person who drinks bay rum - a non-beverage alcohol.

Bay tree Any of several small trees with aromatic leaves, especially the sweet bay, or bay laurel (*Laurus nobilis*), source of the bay leaf (q.v.) used in cooking. The California laurel (q.v.; *Umbellularia californica*) is an ornamental tree also called the bay tree. The bay rum tree, or simply bay (*Pimenta racemosa*), has leaves and twigs that yield, when distilled, oil of bay, which is used in perfumery and in the preparation of bay rum.

Bayacen Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital* and *Meprobamate*.

Bayonet Colloquial term for syringe.

Bayu Boswellia sacra.

Baze Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Bazille German colloquial term for an informant

Bazille, linke German colloquial term for informant dealer who offers poor quality or bogus drugs.

Bazokas 1. Cigarettes containing coca paste mixed with tobacco and/or marijuana, mainly sold in the streets in South American cities.

2. Cannabis pipes open in both ends, often home made or of bamboo or glass or even a kitchen roll or toilet paper roll.

Bazooka Colloquial term for *crack*.

Bazulco Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

BBB Acronym for *blood-brain barrier*.

BBS Secbutabarbital sodium.

BDI Acronym for Behavioral Disturbance Index.

BDMPEA Brom-dimetoxi-fenetylamin, a *hallucinogen amfetamine* similar to *DMA* and *STP*.

See: Designer drugs.

BE 426 Tetrazepam.

BE 4261 Tetrazepam.

Be away from it Colloquial term for undergoing *withdrawal*.

Be down Colloquial term for being in prison. **Be in 1.** Colloquial term for being addicted to a drug. **2.** Psychedelic festivals, be ins, often with free supply of *LSD* was arranged in California, USA in the 1960s.

Be in biz Colloquial term for selling drugs. **Be in tweeds** Colloquial term for smoking

marijuana.

Be on edge Colloquial term for being nervous when drug effects wears off and *with-drawal* symptoms appear.

Be out of one's mind Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Be-bramat Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Be-ins *Psychedelic* festivals often with "free" *LSD*, mostly in California in the 1960s.

Beam me up Scottie 1. Colloquial term for small flake of *crack* rolled in a *marijuana joint* and then sometimes dipped in *PCP*.

2. Colloquial term for *crack* dipped in *PCP*. **Beam me up Scotty 1.** Colloquial term for small flake of *crack* rolled in a *marijuana joint* and then sometimes dipped in *PCP*. **2.** Colloquial term for *crack* dipped in *PCP*.

Beamer Colloquial term for a crack user.

Bean Colloquial term for *capsules* for drugs. **Bean trip** Colloquial term for intoxication

from ingestion of *Benzedrine*.

Beanery Colloquial term (Skid Row) for cheap restaurant.

Beans 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamine*; tablets. **2.** Colloquial term for *depressants*.

3. Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

Bear Colloquial term for LSD on paper.

Beast Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Beastly drunk Colloquial term for drunken, very intoxicated.

Beat See. Beat movement.

Beat artist Colloquial term for person selling bogus drugs.

Beat for the dough Colloquial term for drug dealer who has no money left for additional purchase.

Beat generation Term referring to certain American writers of the 1950s whose unconventional work and life-style reflected profound disaffection with contemporary society. The poetry and prose of *Jack Kerouac*, *Allen Ginsberg*, *William Burroughs*, and Lawrence Ferlinghetti provided a stimulus that found its way into art and music, as well as active social protest. "Beat," with its double connotation of depressed and beatific, was first used in this way by Kerouac about 1952. See: *Beat movement*.

Beat movement American social and literary movement originating in the 1950s and centered in the bohemian artist communities of San Francisco's North Beach, Los Angeles' Venice West, and New York City's Greenwich Village. Its adherents, self-styled as "beat" (originally meaning "weary," but later also connoting a musical sense, a "beatific" spirituality, and other meanings as beautitude and beaten) and derisively called "beatniks," ex-

pressed their alienation from conventional, or "square," society by adopting an almost uniform style of seedy dress, manners, and "hip" vocabulary borrowed from jazz musicians. The beat generation was a anlalogi to Hemingways expression the lost generation. They advocated personal release, purification, and illumination through the heightened sensory awareness that might be induced by drugs, jazz, sex, or the disciplines of Zen Buddhism. The beatniks had a romantic view of outsiders and idealized alcoholics and drug addicts as rebels. *Jack Keroacs* novel On the road has became classical as a romantic story about vagabonding and drug taking.

Beat poets sought to liberate poetry from academic preciosity and bring it "back to the streets." They read their poetry, sometimes to the accompaniment of progressive jazz, in such Beat strongholds as the Coexistence Bagel Shop and Lawrence Ferlinghetti's City Lights bookstore in San Francisco. The verse was frequently chaotic and liberally sprinkled with obscenities but was sometimes, as in the case of Allen Ginsberg's Howl (1956), ruggedly powerful and moving. Ginsberg and other major figures of the movement, such as the novelist Jack Keroacs, advocated a kind of free, unstructured composition in which the writer put down his thoughts and feelings without plan or revision-to convey the immediacy of experience-an approach that led to the production of much undisciplined and incoherent verbiage on the part of their imitators. By about 1960, when the faddish notoriety of the movement had begun to fade, it had produced a number of interesting and promising writers, including Ferlinghetti, Gregory Corso, Philip Whalen, and Gary Snyder, and had paved the way for acceptance of other unorthodox and previously ignored writers, such as the Black Mountain poets and the novelist William Burroughs.

Beat pad Colloquial term for a place where drugs can be purchased.

Beat the gong Colloquial term for smoking *opium*.

Beat the weed Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Beat vials Colloquial term for vials containing sham *crack* to cheat buyers. Can be a mix of some of the following ingredients: peanuts, pop-corn, chalk, plaster or soap.

Beatelvine Betel pepper.

Beatles 1. The most popular pop-music group under the 1960s and 1970s with John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr from Liverpool in England. The group where strongly influenced and became a part of the drug cultures of the time.

They used *amfetamine* when they where working in Hamburg in the beginning of their career

The records Help and Rubber Soul was produced under influence of cannabis. 1965 Harrison and Lennon used LSD. The psychedelic influence culminated in Sergeant Peppers lonely heart club band. The songs Lucy in the sky with diamonds, Fixing a hole and Being for the benefit of Mr Kite has been interpreted as wordgames around cannabis and LSD. The experiment with psychedelic colours music and dreams dreams continued in Magical mystery tour.

In an interview John Lennon 1970 told that "Help was made on marijuana, A Hard Day's Night on pills. They are real drugs, stronger than marijuana. I have been on pills since I was fifteen, no since I was seventeen or nineteen, than i Became a musician, You got them by the waiters the pills and the boze. I was a hopeless drunk when I went to art school When we wrote Help we began smoking marijuana and stopped drinking alcohol. I have always needed a drug to survive. Same with the others but I always needed more. I took always more pills, more of everything, proberbly because I'am crazier.

The Beatles made a public scandal when they told that they have smoked t *cannabis* at the toilet in Buckingham Palace i when they 1965 were honored with the Imperial order of the Queen Elizabeth II. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Beatnik A person who belongs to the *beat-movement* or hails the beat-ideals.

Beatol 1. Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital.* **2.** *Amobarbital.*

Beatryl Fentanyl citrate.

Beaujolais Red wines produced in the Beaujolais region of southern Burgundy, France. The wine is made from the Gamay grape; it is medium red in colour, with a relatively light body and a fruity, refreshing taste.

Wines from the southern part of the region are simply called Beaujolais. Wines from certain areas in the northern part of the region with the appellation Beaujolais-Villages generally have more colour and body and are considered to be superior in quality. Ten villages in the north produce the best Beaujolais, classified as Grands Crus; notable among them are Moulina-Vent and Fleurie.

The popularity of Beaujolais increased rapidly in the latter half of the 20th century. It became fashionable to drink it shortly after harvest; this very young wine is called Beaujolais nouveau. By the early 1990s more than half the production was drunk as nouveau. Beaujolais,

and particularly Beaujolais nouveau, is often served chilled.

Beaut Colloquial term for drunken (short for a beauty of a drunk).

Beaut (tied on a) Colloquial term for large drinking bout, usually with adverse consequences.

Beauties 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Beautiful boulders Colloquial term for crack

Beautiful horse root Withania somnifera.

Beautiful lady Colloquial term for *belladonna*.

Beauty Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Bebatab Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarhital*.

Bebe Colloquial term for *crack*.

Bebecikler Colloquial term for *methadone*. **Bec** *Psidium guajava*.

Becamedic Medazepam.

Becher, Johannes Robert (1891-1958), German poet, author and leading intellectual in Berlin in the 1910s and 1920s. During his youth he was idealizing *cocaine* and was also referring to his cocaine dependence to quit the army.

Becher studied medicine, literature, and philosophy and, in 1918, joined the German Communist Party (KPD). He was already an established commentator on the social and artistic scene and a leader of the movement to transform German society through a revolution of the proletariat. Involved in the Expressionist school that dominated German writing in the period 1910-20, he wrote romantic, emotionally complex poetry that mirrored both his personal turmoil and his visions of a new social order.

He was a member of the rebellious Spartakus Group, and his early experimentation with form gave way to a strict socialist realism. His most famous expressionist poem was "An Europa" (To Europe, 1916). He joined the German Communist party in 1919. In 1933 the Nazis forced Becher into exile, and in 1935 he settled in Moscow as editor of Internationale Literatur, Deutsche Blatter. After the war he was appointed cultural commissary of poetry in East Germany and demanded strict socialist dogma from writers. His own Marxist works include Heimkehr (Homecoming, 1946) and Neue deutsche Volkslieder (New German Folk Songs, 1950).

Bechizolo Zipeprol.

Bechterewi Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital* and *Phenobarbital*.

Becitramida Spanish for Bezitramide.

Beckna Swedish colloquial term for selling drugs.

Beconerv Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Barbital* and *Phenobarbital*.

Becosed Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Beedbugs Colloquial term for fellow addicts. **Bee 1.** Colloquial term for receptacle for drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for small amount of *marijuana*.

Bee that stings Colloquial term for drug habit, especially one rapidly developing.

Bee-bee Colloquial term for *crack*.

Beef Colloquial term for false drugs.

Beemers Colloquial term for *crack*.

Been had Colloquial term for being arrested. **Beer 1.** A fermented alcoholic beverage brewed from malt and flavored with hops.

2. A fermented beverage brewed by traditional methods that is then dealcoholized so that the finished product contains no more than 0.5 percent *alcohol*. **3.** A carbonated beverage produced by a method in which the fermentation process is either circumvented or altered, resulting in a finished product having an *alcohol* content of no more than 0.01 percent. 4. A beverage made from extracts of roots and plants: *birch beer*.

One of the oldest known alcoholic beverages. At first brewed chiefly in the household and monastery, it has been a commercial product since late medieval times and is made today in most industrialized countries. Color, flavor, and alcoholic content (usually 3%-6%) may vary, but the process in brewing is similar: A mash of malt (usually barley), cereal adjunct (e.g., rice and corn), and water is heated and agitated. The liquid is boiled with hops and cooled. Yeast is then added, and fermentation occurs.

Known to the Egyptians, Babylonians, and probably to earlier civilizations, beer became the common beverage in northern climates not conducive to grape cultivation. Although beer and wine are both fermented and undistilled, wine is made from basic materials rich in natural sugar, while beer is made from materials high in starch content. Starches must be converted to sugar before fermentation can occur

Lager beers, are aged beers of German origin, taking their name from the German lagern ("to store"). Bottom-fermented, they are stored at a low temperature for several months, clearing, acquiring mellowness, and becoming charged with carbon dioxide. Most lagers are light in colour, with high carbonation, medium hop flavour, and *alcohol* content of 3-5 percent by

volume. They include Pilsener, Dortmund, Munich, and California steam beer. Top-fermented beers, popular in Great Britain, include ale, stout, and a brew intermediate between the two, called porter. They have a sharper, more strongly hopped flavour than lagers and *alcohol* content ranging from 4 to 6.5 percent or more by volume.

Beers made from raw materials other than barley include hundreds of local African drinks made from millet, sorghum, and other available starch crops; Russian kvass, made from fermented rye bread; Chinese samshu, Korean suk, and Japanese sake, all brewed from rice; and pulque, an indigenous Mexican beer made from the fermented sap of the agave plant. The Mexicans and the Japanese also brew and export several brands of Western-style beer.

Middle English *ber*, from Old English *bêor*, from West Germanic, probably from Latin *bibere*, to drink.

Beer blast Colloquial term for a student *beer* party.

Beer goggles Colloquial term for blurry vision resulting from too much *alcohol* for sufficient to make anyone of the opposite sex look attractive.

Beerdigung 1. German colloquial term for a court trial. **2.** German colloquial term for a sentence imposed.

Beerdigungsunternehmer 1. German colloquial term for a court. **2.** German colloquial term for a prosecutor.

Beerigungsunternehmen 1. Colloquial term for a judge. **2.** Colloquial term for a prosecutor.

Beerily Colloquial term for cheerful, mellowed manner suggestive of *beer*, in a fuddled manner

Beery Colloquial term for cheerful, mellowed manner suggestive of *beer*, in a fuddled manner.

Beewort Calamus

Befuddle To stupefy with or as if with alcoholic drink.

Begräbnis 1. German colloquial term for a court trial. **2.** German colloquial term for a sentence imposed.

Behavior modification See: *Behaviour therapy*.

Behavior therapy Active psychotherapeutic approach aimed at modifying undesirable behaviors by reinforcing acceptable behavior and suppressing (by nonreinforcement) undesirable behavior. After observing the behavior and factors that trigger and maintain it, the therapist employs any of various techniques of reward and/or punishment (e.g., aversion therapy, desensitization, guided imagery). A form of psychotherapy developed from the work of

B.F. Skinner and others, behavior therapy is used in private and institutional therapy in group and individual settings to treat such disorders as drug *addiction*, alcoholism and phobias. It has sometimes been criticized for treating symptoms rather than causes.

Behind heroin Colloquial term for being under the influence of *heroin*.

Behind the iron house Colloquial term for being in prison.

Behind the scale Colloquial term for weighing and selling *cocaine*.

Bei den Bullen überhachten German colloquial term for being in police detention.

Beiging Colloquial term for chemicals altering *cocaine* to make it appear a higher purity.

Beilwurz Atropa belladonna.

Beine Colloquial term for a drug courier. **Beinsi** *Opium*, prepared.

Beis Norwegian colloquial term for a small piece of *hashish*.

Beisna *Mitragyna speciosa*, plants cultivated in Burma. It is chewed or boiled to tea and is reported to has sleep inducing properties.

Beierot, Nils (1921-1988) Swedish professor in social medicine at Karolinska Institutet in Stockholm. Criticized sharply what he viewed as the far to liberal drug policy in the Nordic countries. In his book Addiction: an artificially induced drive (1974) he launched his theory about how drug abuse is spread that referred to the classical epidemiology of contagious diseases. The main strategy against drug abuse according to Bejerot was isolation of the contaminated and a very restrictive policy towards drugs. He was highly controversial during the 1970s but during the 1980s his ideas was to a large extent adopted by the government. His ideas are behind the - in comparison with other European countries - very strict Swedish drug policy.

Bejuco culebra Rhynchosia pyramidalis. Bejuco de San Pedro Turbina corymbosa. See: Ololiugui.

Bejuco de oro Banisteriopsis caapi. Bejuco de yagé Banisteriopsis caapi.

Bek *Psidium guajava*. **Beka valley** Valley in Lebanon (a continuation of the river Jordans valley), center for

Bekadid Hydrocodone.

Bekiffen, sich German colloquial term for getting *high* on *cannabis*.

Bekylan Hydrocodone bitartrate.

cannabis cultivation and drug trade.

Bel-phen No. 1 Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bel-phen No. 2 Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bela rapids Venezuelan colloquial term for *stimulants*.

Belabarbital Phenobarbital.

Beladex Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Belafen Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Belakoids Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital* or *Phenobarbital*

Belakoids TT Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Belamethadolum Betamethadol.

Belap Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Belap 1 Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Belap 2 Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Belap ty-med Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Belatol Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Belatol No. 1 Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Belatol No. 2 Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Belbarb Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Belbarb 2. Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Belbop Tagetes.

Belbutal No. 2 Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Belcamina Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine sulfate* and *Phenobarbital*.

Belergamin Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Belfardine Phenobarbital.

Belgar Phenobarbital.

Believe in Me Film released in 1971. Director: Stuart Hagmann. A drug addict seduces his lover into sharing his chemical joys and together they begin a wrenching downward

spiral into destruction in this unflinching, well-wrought drama. Before getting hooked on speed, the woman had a successful career. But, despite the efforts of those who would help her, the couple cannot seem to kick their habit.

Belinuntia Henbane.

Belkatal Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Belkatol Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bell Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Bella-sanol Pentobarbital.

Bellabarb Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital* or *Phenobarbital* sodium.

Bellabarbital Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital* or *Secbutabarbital sodium*.

Bellabarbitol Phenobarbital.

Bellachar Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellacorn Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellacornut Phenobarbital.

Belladenal Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Belladol Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Belladonine Alkaloid derived from *belladonna* and related *Solanaceous* plants, produced during the process of extraction.

Belladonna 1. Poisonous perennial plant *Atropa belladonna* (Solannaceae) of the Nightshade family, also called banewort, deadly nightshade, death's herb and dwale. Eurasian but now wild in other parts of the world, the plant has reddish, bell-shaped flowers and shining black berries. Up to 1.5 meter high. **2.** The dried leaves, roots, and flowering or fruiting tops of *Atropa belladonna*, **3.** An alkaloidal extract or *tincture* derived from this plant and used in medicine.

Extracts of the leaves and roots dilate the pupils of the eye and were once so used by women hence the name *belladonna*, meaning beautiful lady in Italian. Belladonna has also been employed as a poison, a *sedative*, and, since medieval times, a hallucinogenic drug, the alkaloid drug *atropine*, an extract of belladonna, is frequently used to relax muscles and suppress glandular and mucous secre-

tions

Belladonna has played a major role in traditional folk medicine because of its ability to induce a dreamlike sleep with *hallucinations*. Since the 1060s it has also sporadically occurred among drug abusers.

The symptoms of intoxication are: dry mouth, thirst, fever, dilation of the pupils. sight disturbances, and inability to urinate. Higher doses can induce coma.

Italian : *bella*, feminine of *bello*, beautiful (from Latin *bellus*) + *donna*, lady.

See also: *Belladonna alkaloids*. **4.** Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Belladonna alkaloids A group of alkaloids, including *atropine* and *scopolamine*, found in plants such as *Belladonna* and *Jimson weed*. They are used in medicine to dilate the pupils of the eyes, dry respiratory passages, prevent motion sickness, and relieve cramping of the intestines and bladder.

Belladonna tree Brugmansia sanguinea.

Belladonne Belladonna.

Belladénal Phenobarbital.

Bellagotina compuesta Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellagrant Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellalgina Pethidine hydrochloride.

Bellalphen Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellalumine Phenobarbital.

Bellamin Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Pheno-barbital*

Bellaneed Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellaneuran Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellanox Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital* and *Secobarbital sodium*.

Bellapan-fenemal Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellapani barbituricae Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellapasil Meprobamate.

Bellapax Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellaphenal Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellapront *Phentermine resinate.*

Bellaravil Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital diethylaminoethanol*.

Bellarbital Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellasanol Phenobarbital.

Bellasedose Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellaspon Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellastal Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellatal Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellate Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellatran Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellavit Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Belle Angélique Calamus.

Belle-dame French term for Belladonna.

Bellebarb Phenobarbital.

Belledame Belladonna.

Bellems No. 1 Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*

Bellems No. 2 Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellephen Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellergal Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellergal retard Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellergal-S Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellergamin Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellergot Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellergotal Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellgotral Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellhop Colloquial term for toothpick soaked in veterinary *amfetamine* solution and dried - the toothpicks are sold in US. truck stops, and are chewed to stay awake.

Bellindon Phenobarbital.

Bellkatal Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellman. Carl Michael (1740-1795), Swedish poet and songwriter, one of the most explicit description of the contemporary Nordic vodka-culture. His many songs deals both with the freedom and the euphoria of the alcohol intoxication as well of the hangover and anxiety the day after. In The songs of Fredman he tells about the life in Stockholms streets and Inns through the literary person the watchmaker Fredman, the nymph Ulla Winblad and the musicians Father Berg. Movitz and Mollberg. He often refers to the classical Bacchus-mythology in the poem-cycle Bacche orden. His songs is still alive as popular drinking songs in the Nordic folk-tradition and 20th century singers as Fred Åkerström, Cornelis Vreeswijk and Mikael Samuelson have interpreted and renewed his songs.

Bello-phen Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellobarb Phenobarbital.

Belloform Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Cathine* or *Cathine hydrochloride*

Bellonetten Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellota Colloquial term for *poppy* pod (of seeds), source of *opium*.

Bellphenal Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bellugen Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Cyclobarbital calcium* and *Phenobarbital*.

Belly habit 1. Colloquial term for *heroin addiction* resulting in stomach problems such as constipation. **2.** Colloquial term for *with-drawal* symptoms.

Belminal, -e Phenobarbital.

Belohnungsshuss Colloquial term for a strong *injection* of *heroin* after a positive experience or given as a reward.

Belonal Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Belonephobia A morbid fear of sharp-

pointed objects, especially needles and pins.

Belongs Colloquial term for being addicted. **Belox** Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Pholoodine*.

Belpal Phenobarbital.

Belseren, -e Clorazepate or Clorazepate dipotassium.

Belt 1. Colloquial term for a drink of hard liquor. **2.** Colloquial term for *euphoria* following *injection* of drugs. **3.** Colloquial term for quantity or dose of drugs to be *injected*.

Belted 1. Colloquial term for being drunk on alcoholic beverages. **2.** Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Belting Colloquial term for swiging (an alcoholic beverage).

Beltiosan Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Belumin Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Belupan Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Belushi Colloquial term for *cocaine* and *heroin*

Belushi, John (1949-1982), American comedian, actor and rock singer during the 1970s. He became very popular as actor in the play Lemmings, a satire over rock music, *marijuana* and *heroin*. The actors were heavy into the more modern cult of *cocaine* that was snorted both during performances with improvisation and afterwards.

He was very successful in the American TVshow Saturday Night Live in the 1970s. The show was full of witty jokes about cocaine often making fun of the drug laws and picturing cocaine as a harmless party-drug. Belushi also played the burlesque figures in the films National Lampoon (1978) and Blues Brothers (1979). The films became so popular that he even became a rock star touring with the Blues Brothers band. Belushi was driven into a manic *cocaine* use. He died in a combination of cocaine and heroin in a hotel suite in Hollywood. The journalist Bob Woodward interviewed hundreds of persons with connections to Belushi and wrote the biography Wired (1984) one of the best and most well documented stories about the cocaine-culture in the American entertainment-industry during the

Belyando spruce Colloquial term for *mariiuana*.

Bemidon, -e *Hydroxypethidine*.

Benactymat Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under interna-

tional control: Meprobamate.

Benaphen Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Benarcos Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Oxycodone hydrochloride*.

Benased Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Bencetidina Spanish for Benzethidine.

Bencilmorfina Spanish for benzylmorphine.

Bend Colloquial term for a long draft of liquor (Scottish) as in "bend the spigot".

Bend an elbow Colloquial term for drinking alcoholic beverages.

Bender Colloquial term for a drug party.

Bending and bowing Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Bendi Hashish.

Bendle Colloquial term for enough *heroin* for a "fix", retail distribution term.

Bendor Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Bendsch Hashish.

Benepac Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Beneural Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Beng Benj, persian name for cannabis.

Bengali Cannabis.

Benghia Cannabis.

Bengimate Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Bengué Cannabis.

Benityl Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Benj Persian name for *cannabis*.

Benn, Gottfried (1886-1956), German physician, poet and author, leading expressionist in the 1910s. His life was characterized of aristocratic nihilism with a cynical tone - later even a deep cultural pessimism and a belief that only the artist can save the man from chaos. The son of a Lutheran clergyman, Benn studied theology at the University of Marburg, then transferred to the academy there for military-medical instruction and became a specialist in venereal and skin diseases. He took medical jobs on cruise ships, got to know the Mediterranean (a frequent setting in his poems), and as a German officer in World War I was made medical supervisor of jail inmates and prostitutes in occupied Brussels.

Degeneracy and medical aspects of decay are important allusions in his early poems, which also were shadowed by the death of his first wife (1914) and the suicide of an actress friend. His first and third collections of verse

were fittingly titled *Morgue* (1912) and *Fleisch* (1917; "Flesh"). He was early on fascinated of the mysticism and irrationalism in the nazi-party, which he left 1934. 1938 his writings were forbidden. Benn has had an important influence on German poetry and the postwar esthetical discussions. He was together with *Ernst Jünger* the writer who was most fascinated of the effects of *cocaine*. One of his most famous quotations are "Potent brains are not getting strong on milk but on alkaloids". In his essay *Das moderne Ich* (The Modern I,

1919) he expresses the idea that concepts are being replaced by myths, but his notion that art is an alternative to nihilism is developed in *Nach dem Nihilismus* (After Nihilism, 1932). In *Kunst und Macht* (Art and Might, 1934) Benn defended National Socialism. He reversed this position in the essay "Kunst und Drittes Reich" (Art and the Third Reich, 1941). His gradual loss of cynicism is richly reflected in the autobiography *Doppelleben* (1950; "Double Life"). His later works include *Statistische Gedichte* (Statistical Poems, 1948) and the posthumous collection *Primal Vision* (1958; Eng. trans., 1960).

Bennedonne Belladonna.

Bennett, William J. (b. 1943) US president Bush's director of National Drug Control Policy (1989-1990), used his first presidential TV address September 5 1989 to announce a war on drugs. He was the secretary of education of president Ronald Reagan (1985-1988).

Bennie Colloquial term for *Amfetamine*.

Bennies Colloquial term for *Benzedrine*.

Benny 1. Colloquial term for *Benzedrine*.

2. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Benny Jag Colloquial term for being *high* on *Benzedrine*.

Benny Jaz Colloquial term for being *high* on *Benzedrine*.

Benny and the Jets Colloquial term for *Benzedrine*

Benozil Flurazepam or Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Benpine Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride. Bensedin Diazepam.

Bensen Renzene

Bensetidin Benzethidine.

Bensfetamin Benzfetamine.

Bensin Benzine.

Bensodiazepiner Benzodiazepines.

Benson Medazepam.

Bensoyl-1-ekgoninmetylester Cocaine.

Bensylmorfin Benzylmorphine.

Bent 1. *Chlordiazepoxide*. **2.** *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*. **3.** Colloquial term for being intoxicated on narcotics or psychedelics.

Bent out of shape Colloquial term for be-

ing high on drugs, especially on hallucinogens.

Bent up Colloquial term for being drunk.

Bentley, William In the 1960s discovered the compound, *etorphine*, a "designer drug" made from *morphine*. Several thousand times as potent as morphine, etorphine, in the 1970s caused many deaths.

Bentran Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Bentyl composto Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Benz Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Benzafinyl Amfetamine sulfate.

Benzalex Phenobarbital.

Benzalin Nitrazepam.

Benzamine Amfetamine. Benzaminel Amfetamine.

Benzedrex Amfetamine sulfate.

Benzedrin, -a, -e Amfetamine or Amfetamine sulfate.

Benzene Benzene, colorless liquid with a characteristic odor and burning taste, formula C₆H₆. The benzene molecule is a closed ring of six carbon atoms connected by bonds that resonate between single and double bonds; each carbon atom is also bound to a single hydrogen atom. It is insoluble in water, but miscible in all proportions with organic solvents. Poisoning caused by swallowing benzene, inhaling benzene fumes, or exposure to benzene-related products, as toluene or xylene. The symptoms are nausea, headache, dizziness, and incoordination. In severe cases, respiratory failure or extremely rapid heart beat may cause death. Long-term exposure may result in aplastic anemia or a form of leukemia. Benzene poisoning by inhalation is treated with breathing assistance and oxygen. Poisoning from swallowing benzene is treated by flushing the stomach with water.

Benzene methanol, a-(aminoethyl)-Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Cathine*.

Benzeneacetic acid, a-ethoxy-a-phenyl, 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl ester *Dimenoxadol*.

Benzeneethamine, N-ethyl-alphamethyl- *Etilamfetamine*.

Benzeneethanamine, N,N-dimethyl a-

phenyl-, (R)- Lefetamine.
Benzeneethanamine, N,a-dimethyl-,

Benzeneethanamine, N,a-dimethyl-, (S)- Metamfetamine.

Benzeneethanamine, N-(3-

chloropropyl)-a-methyl- Mefenorex.

Benzeneethanamine, N-(3-

chloropropyl)-a-methyl-, hydrochloride
Mefenorex hydrochloride.

Benzeneethanamine, a,a-dimethyl

Phentermine.

Benzeneethanamine, a,a-dimethyl**hydrochloride** *Phentermine hydrochloride*. Benzeneethanamine, a-methyl-, (+) Am-

Benzeneethanamine, a-methyl-, (R) Levamfetamine.

Benzeneethanamine, a-methyl-, (S) Dexamfetamine.

Benzeneethanamine, a-methyl-, (S)-, phosphate (1:1) Dexamfetamine phosphate. Benzeneethanamine, a-methyl-, (S)-, sulfate (2:1) Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Benzeneethanamine, a-methyl-, sulfate **(2:1), (+)** *Amfetamine sulfate.*

Benzeneethanol, -[2-(dimethylamino) propyl]-a-ethyl b-phenyl- acetate (ester), [R- (R,R)] Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: Alphacetylmethadol.

Benzeneethanol, a-[2-

(dimethylamino)-1-methylethyl]-aphenyl-, propanoate (ester), hydrochloride,[S-(R*,S*)]-compound with naphtalenesulfonic acid (1:1), monohydrate

Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Benzeneethanol,a-[2-

(dimethylamino)1-methylethyl]-aphenyl-, propanoate (ester), [S-(R* ,S*)]-, compound with naphthalenesulfonic acid (1:1), monohydrate Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: Dextropropoxyphene napsylate.

Benzeneethanol, a -[2-

(dimethylamino)1-methylethyl]-aphenyl-, propanoate (ester), [S-(R*,S*)]- Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: Dextropropoxyphene.

Benzeneethanol, a-ethyl-b-[2-(methylamino)propyl]- b -phenyl-, acetate (ester), hydrochloride

Noracymethadol hydrochloride.

Benzeneethanol. **b** [2-(dimethylamino) propyl]-a-ethyl-b-phenyl Dimepheptanol. Benzeneethanol, **b**-2-(dimethylamino) propyl]-a-ethyl-, b-phenyl-, acetate (ester) Acetylmethadol.

Benzeneethanol, **b**-[2-(dimethylamino) propyl]-a-ethyl-b-phenyl-, [S-(R*,S*)]-

Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: Betamethadol.

Benzeneethanol, **b** -[2-(dimethylamino) propyl]- a -ethyl- b-phenyl-, acetate.(ester), (S*R*)] Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under

international control: Betacetylmethadol.

Benzeneethanol, b [2-

(dimethylamino)propyl]- a -ethyl- b phenyl-,.[R-(R*,R*)]-

Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: Alphamethadol.

Benzenemethanol. (1-aminoethyl)-. [S-**(R,R)]-** Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: Cathine.

Benzethidin, -e, -um Benzethidine.

Benzethidine C₂₃H₂₉NO₃, Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 367.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Benzethidine hydrobromide C₂₃H₂₉NO₃ HBr. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 448,4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 81. 9.

Benzethidine hydrochloride C₂₃H₂₉NO₃ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 404.0. Percentage of anhydrous base: 91. 0.

Benzetidin. -a Benzethidine.

Benzfetamin Benzfetamine.

Benzfetamina Spanish for *Benzfetamine*. **Benzfetamine** $C_{17}H_{21}N$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 239.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Benzfetamine hydrochloride C₁₇ H₂₁N HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 275.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 86.8.

Benzfétamine French term for Benzfeta-

Benzilmorfina Benzylmorphine.

Benzilmorphin, -um Benzylmorphine.

Benzin Benzine.

Benzine Even called ligroin, light, colorless fluid obtained from the fractional distillation of petroleum. The name is applied to liquid distillates that have a lower boiling point than kerosene, especially those used as solvents, but it is often indistinguishable in composition from gasoline. A good solvent for fats, gums, and resins, benzine is used extensively in the dry cleaning of clothes and the manufacture of varnishes and drugs. Because it is volatile and flammable, benzine is also used to enrich coal gas and sometimes for fuel.

Benzine can be inhaled to produce mindaltering effects.

Benzoapyrene dihydrodial exposide A substance associated with *tobacco* smoke that causes cancer.

Benzocaine Local anastethics used in tablets against soar throat and in ointments against itching and pain. Although not poisonous, some people become sensitive to it over prolonged or frequent use. Use of benzocaine may cause a blood disorder (methemoglobinemia) in infants and small children. A minimum of 5% benzocaine is required in a compound to be effective.

Benzocaine is used as adulterating substance for cocaine. And is sometimes sold as cocaine in streets because it can easy be mistaken for *cocaine* even of an experienced user as it gives the same numbing effect on the tongue when it is tried. Benzocaine is also used in *cocaine* lookalikes often together with procaine. Benzocaine has however no *euphoric* properties.

Benzodiapin Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Benzodiazepan Chlordiazepoxide. **Benzodiazepin** Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

BENZODIAZEPINES

Introduction

History

Chemistry and pharmacology Effects, tolerance, withdrawal and overdose Misuse patterns

Treatment

Prevention

BENZODIAZEPINES Introduction One of a group of structurally related drugs used mainly as sedatives/hypnotics muscle relaxants, and anti-epileptics, and once referred to by the now-deprecated term "minor tranquilizers". These agents are believed to produce therapeutic effects by potentiating the action of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), a major inhibitory neurotransmitter.

Benzodiazepines were introduced as safer alternatives to *barbiturates*. They do not suppress REM sleep to the same extent as *barbiturates*, but have a significant potential for physical and psychological dependence and misuse.

Short-acting benzodiazepines include halazepam and triazolam, both with rapid onset of action; alprazolam, flunitrazepam, nitrazepam, lorazepam, and temazepam, with slow onset. Profound anterograde amnesia ("blackout" and paranoia have been reported with triazolam, as well as rebound insomnia and anxiety. Many clinicians have encountered particularly difficult problems on discontinuing treatment with

alprazolam.

Long-acting benzodiazepines include diazepam (with the fastest onset of action), clorazepate (also fast onset), chlordiazepoxide (intermediate onset), flurazepam (slow onset), and prazepam (slowest onset). The long-acting benzodiazepines may produce a cumulative disabling effect and are more likely than the short-acting agents to cause daytime sedation and motor impairment.

Even when benzodiazepines are taken in therapeutic doses, their abrupt discontinuation induces a withdrawal syndrome in up to 50% of people treated for 6 months or longer. Symptoms are more intense with shorteracting preparations; with the long-acting benzodiazepines, withdrawal symptoms appear one or two weeks after discontinuation and last longer, but are less intense. As with other sedatives, a schedule of slow detoxification is necessary to avoid serious complications such as withdrawal seizures Some benzodiazepines have been used in combination with other psychoactive substances to accentuate euphoria, e g 40-80 mg of diazepam taken shortly before or immediatly after a daily maintenance dose of methadone. Benzodiazepines are frequently misused in conjunction with alcohol or in opioid dependence see multiple drug

Fatal *overdose* is rare with any benzodiazepine unless it is taken concurrently with *alcohol* or other central nervous system *depressants*.

BENZODIAZEPINES History Leo H Sternbach, a chemist employed by the pharmaceutical company Hoffman-La Roche, investigated 1955 a substance chlordiazepoxide that had been synthesized already 1947. He noticed that when a certain dose of chlordiazepoxide was given to a mouse it would loosen its grip on an inclined wire screen and fall to the floor of the test cage. When the mouse was given barbiturates it promptly fell asleep but when given chlordiazepoxide it continued to walk around sniffing the cage in a normal manner. This led to further investigations and chlordiazepoxide was considered as an almost perfect selective "antianxiety" drug that produced less drowsiness than the barbiturates and had a larger safety marginal before overdose death occurred. Chlordiazepoxide was introduced 1960 under the trade name Librium, followed five years later by diazepam under the tradename Valium. The introduction of benzodiazepines was an immediate medical and commercial success. They rapidly became the most widely used sedativehypnotics worldwide. The marketing was aggressive.

The benzodiazepines were important innova-

tions in the treatment of anxiety disorders and they were rapidly replacing barbiturates, bromides, opioids which were more toxic and had more serious side effects. One of the mayor advantages compared with these older substances was that benzodiazepines were a lot safer. The number of fatal *overdoses* fell considerably when benzodiazepines were introduced.

The benzodiazepines became so popular that they influenced the whole concept and acceptance of drug-taking. Rolling Stones sang about "Mother's little helper" and it became widely accepted to use benzodiazepines even for minor problems with anxiety and sleeping disorders. The health care professionals were so enthusiastic of the fairly "safe" therapeutic index (the amount needed to induce sedation was much lower than the amount that would cause *overdose*) and the relatively mild side-effects that they promoted a wide use that was accompanied by intense marketing from the pharmaceutical industry.

After a few years the darker sides of the benzodiazepines where reported: the lengthy time it lasted in the body, the ability to induce addiction even at low levels of use, the severity of withdrawal symptoms and the frequent use of the substance in combination with alcohol and other drues.

Beginning in the 1970 a wave of criticism against what was claimed as the overprescription of benzodiazepines. Self help groups of people dependent on benzodiazepines was formed. The benzodiazepines was placed under international control in the UN Convention on Psychotropic drugs 1971. In the 1980 a book written by the American journalist Barbara Gordon "I am dancing as fast as I can" played an important role in forming a political opinion against the "overprescription". In the media several cases of persons who had became violent after use of especially short-acting benzodiazepines were reported. There were also several reports on low-dose dependency. Mainly middle-aged women who had taken low therapeutic doses of benzodiazepines reported severe withdrawal problems and rebound effects. There were also a more ideological critisism of the frequent use of benzodiazepines for "normal" crises. It was strongly questioned whether it was good practice to prescribe benzodiazepines in life-crises such as divorces, deaths of close relatives, minor family problems or workplace problems and sleeping disturbances. The idea of the critics where that these problems will only be contained, prolonged and worsened by "sedating" them with benzodiazepines.

The use of benzodiazepines is still controver-

sial. While almost all health care professionals agree on the good of their relaxing, sleep-inducing and mucle-relaxant effects and their relative safety, it is still controversial how broad the indications shall be. The more psychoanalytic and psychotherapeutic oriented professionals are generally more restrictive in this sence.

In the 1990 the use of benzodiazepines has culminated in many industrialized countries. The use of Selective Serotenine Reuptake Inhibitors, though they act in a whole different way has partly taken over as the substances of choice especially in treatment of depressions and anxiety.

BENZODIAZEPINES Chemistry and pharmacology All substances in this group has a center of benzodiazdepine. They interact with or act as the naturally occurring neurotransmitter in the brain called gamma amino butyric acid, or GABA for short. GABA is one of the most important inhibitory neurotransmitters. Benzodiazepines greatly increase the actions of GABA and also influence other sedating neurotransmitters such as serotonin and dopamine. The effect is selective and does not influence the whole central nervous system.

There have been intensive efforts to isolate an endogenous benzodiazepine-like substance from brain tissue, this has so far not succeeded, but a *diazepam* binding inhibitor (DBI) peptide has been isolated.

Benzodiazepines is eliminated through the liver and through the kidneys, the elimination time is relatively long, it takes for example about a week for most of the *diazepam (Valium)* to leave it. The breakdown-process can be especially long in elderly persons where there is a risk for cumulation.

PLASMA HALF LIFE OF BENZODIAZEPINES

Chemical name Halflife (hours) Very long acting Flurazepam 90 - 200Halazepam 30 - 200 Prazepam 30 - 200 Intermediate acting 7 - 46 Chlordiazepoxide Diazepam 14 - 90Clonazepam 19 - 50Short acting Temazepam 5 - 20Alprazolam 6 - 206 - 24Oxazepam Lorazepam 9 - 22Extremly short acting Triazolam

withdrawal syndrome and overdose A

therapeutic dose of benzodiazepines (i.e., medically prescribed) can relieve anxiety and insomnia. They also have a significant muscle-relaxant effect.

Some examples: alprazolam is used to treat patents subjects to panic attacks, triazolam is used to treat insomnia, diazepam is used to control seizures such as those that occur during severe alcohol or barbiturate withdrawal. Benzodiazepines are commonly used as premedication before surgeries. The. benzodiazepines has also very powerful anti-epileptic properties, but the effect wears off within a few months and they are therefore rarely used for long term treatment of epilepsy. Especially diazepam and clonazepam is the drug of choice for treating life-threat conditions of status epilepticus.

Generally, benzodiazepines are well tolerated and have a wide margin of safety. But some people may experience drowsiness, lethargy dizziness or difficulty with co-ordination.

High doses lead to heavier sedation and can impair both mental sharpness and physical coordination. Lower doses are recommended for older people and for those with some chronic diseases, since they may be more sensitive to medications and may metabolize them more slowly. It has also been suggested that benzodiazepines can impair the ability to learn and remember new information.

Studies show that anti-anxiety agents, even when correctly prescribed, may interfere with the ability of some users to perform certain physical, intellectual and perceptual functions. Most side-effects usually occur early in treatment and wane over time.

For these reasons, individuals should assess their response to benzodiazepines before they operate a motor vehicle or engage in tasks requiring concentration and co-ordination. Such activities may become more dangerous if benzodiazepines are used together with *alcohol* and/or other sedative hypnotics or antihistamines (found in many cold, cough and allergy remedies).

Because some benzodiazepines (such as diazepam and flurazepam) are metabolized and eliminated from the body quite slowly, the medication can accumulate in body tissues with long-term use and may heighten such effects as lethargy in some individuals. Some users may feel drowsy or "hung over," even on the day after they take the medication. Seniors, in particular, may be at increased risk of falls. fractures and confusion.

Tolerance and Dependence

Tolerance is the need to increase the dose of a drug to maintain the desired effects. Tolerance

to the anxiety-relieving effects of benzodiazepines is uncommon and most individuals do not increase their benzodiazepine dose. But tolerance to the *sedative* and other effects of benzodiazepines can develop in some people with regular use. When the liver becomes more efficient in processing the drug, tolerance develops since more benzodiazepines is needed to achieve the same effect.

Risk of physical dependence increases if benzodiazepines are taken regularly (e.g., daily)for more than a few months, especially at higher than normal doses. However, problems have been reported after shorter periods of use. The user's body adapts to the presence of the medication and experiences withdrawal symptoms when use is stopped. The frequency and severity of these symptoms depend on the dosage, the duration of use, and whether the medication is stopped abruptly or tapered off. Stopping abruptly can bring on such symptoms as trouble sleeping, gastrointestinal upset, feeling unwell, loss of appetite, sweating, trembling, weakness, anxiety, and changes in perception (e.g.numbness and altered sensitivity to light, sound and smells). In rare cases after high doses, psychosis and convulsions may occur.

After high dose, continuous use for about two months, or lower-dose for a year or more, withdrawal can be severe.

First there will be craving fro the drug, then more anxiety, sleep disturbances. pacing the floor, tremulous movements and even *hallucinations* and temporary loss of vision or hearing, seizures and convulsions. The symptoms continue and peak in the first to to third weeks

The onset and severity of *withdrawal* are often more marked for benzodiazepines that are rapidly eliminated from the body (e.g., triazolam, alprazolam) than for those that are slowly eliminated (e.g., *diazepam*).

It is highly advisable to gradually taper the benzodiazepine dose to minimize discomfort, especially after long-term use. Gradual discontinuation of the medication is preferred, but it may not entirely eliminate withdrawal symptoms.

There are also several reports on low-dose dependence on benzodiazepines in low or even very low doses. Persons who have taken benzodiazepines for a long time in therapeutic doses have reported withdrawal symptoms, anxiety and rebound effects. They are usually mild as a few sleepless nights but can also be severe with headache, muscle pain, and over sensitivity for sound and light. The users are often frightened especially when it is combined with rebound-effects for example that

the anxiety for a life trauma for which the medication originally was taken is returning. Low-dose dependence is however controversial and is not included in most diagnostic system.

The persistence of benzodiazepines in the body from low or regular doses taken over long time results not only in prolonged with-drawal symptoms but also in symptoms that erratically come and go in cycles separated by 2 to 10 days. These symptoms are called protracted withdrawal syndrome and may persist for several months after the drug use has been discontinued.

If several *depressant* drugs is used the combination can cause a much greater reaction than simply the sum of the effects. When *alcohol* and diazepam is taken together, the liver is so busy metabolizing *alcohol* that the strength of the diazepam and its breakdown products pass through the body in a much greater strength.

Benzodiazepines also exhibit cross dependence and cross tolerance between different as well as similar chemical drug classes such as *alcohol*, *barbiturates* chlormetiazole and opioids.

Toxic Effects and overdoses

Symptoms of overdose include drowsiness, loss of consciousness, depressed breathing, coma and death if left untreated.

While it usually takes 50-100 pills to cause a serious overdose, street versions of the drugs, sometimes misrepresented and sold as Quaaludes can be so strong that 5-10 pills could cause severe reactions.

While death rarely results from benzodiazepine *overdose* alone, these medications may be fatal when used in combination with *alcohol* and other drugs that depress the central nervous system.

People do die from just a few pills of benzodiazepines and a modest amount of *alcohol*.

BENZODIAZEPINES Misuse patterns

The misuse of benzodiazepines has a very broad spectrum. It spans from older women who are on very low dose presciptions of benzodiazepines and experince that they are dependent on the drug and can not live without it to people highly physically adiicted to doses 10 to 20 times the normal daily dose and introvenous drug addicts who uses benzodiazepines in combination with *cocaine* or *heroin*.

Amfetamine and cocaine users use benzodiazepines to calm down from excess stimulation and mildering the crash.

Heroin addicts use often benzodiazepines as a substitute when they can not get opiates and alcoholics are frequently using benzodiazepines in combination with *alcohol* or as a self-medication to prevent life-threatening *with-drawal* symptoms as convulsions. Methadone patiens in some cases use benzodiazepines as their drug of choice.

BENZODIAZEPINES Treatment A slow descalation over at least 4-6 weeks is strongly recommended to avoid the sometimes severe *withdrawal* symptoms. If the dependence on benzodiazepines is one of the main problems for the individual counceling, group therapy and contact with self-help groups gives often the best results.

For many patiens especially persons who have got their initial benzoadiazepines in connection with a life-crise such as a dicvorce, a death of a relative etc it can be necessary with individual or group-therapy for a year or more. For a small group av patients eg persons with borderline syndromes, and certain types of severe anxiety the dependence on benzodiazepines even over a very long time is a lesser probem compared with the underlying diagnosis. To these persons it can be counterproductive and inhuman to force them to withdraw from their medication. They need the help of benzodiazepines as well as other psyciatric help. Moralizing over their drug dependence is counter productive.

BENZODIAZEPINES Prevention Benzodiazepines were put under international control in the 1971 UN convention on psychotropic drugs., the reason was the rapid spread of misuse.

Most nations has restricted the preisciptions of benzodiazepines. It has been done by narrowing the indications and by educationg the medical professionals.

Common rules and recommendations on benzodiazepines often include restrictions and carefulness when to prescribing benzodiazepines to certain gruops such as:

- young persons, especially young persons in different maternity crisis.
- patients with anxiety if not other measures are taken simultaniously.
- patients that the phisichen not has a good perosnal knowledge of.
- patients with known substance misuse history or spouce with known substance misuse.

The doses and durationm of medication are often recommended to be limited

A common method of getting large amounts of benzodiazepines used by addicts is to go to tens or seometiomes hundreds of physichans and obtain prescriptions for real or fake sympotoms or to "buy" pills or prescriptions diretly from medical professionals or perons wokring in the pharmacetutical industry. As computers are introduced in pharmacies and

drug stores it is nowdays easy to impliment control systems on both patiens and physicans but many such ssystems has been stopped by intersts groups the pharmaceutical industry often motivated by a concern for the right of privacy.

As the interational trade has increased smuggling of pharmaceutical products esopecially from Latin America and Eastern Europe

It has also been common to involude education on benzodiazepines in the drug educations in schools. A common way to start the use of benzodiazepines is by getting them from a friend or a family member, teenage girls often get them from their mothers.

Many special units dealing with benzodiazepine misuse has been established. They tend to reach middle aged soially functioning middle age women that are not alikely to show up at a regular drug abuse unit.

In many countrises self-help groups has been formed. Volontary organisations on benzodiazepine misuse working with treatment and opinion making now exist in most industrialized countries.

The use of benzodiazepines are still controversial in many countires. Self help groups and mass-media often point out the misuse of benzodiazepines as a very widespread and hidden problem. They also often point out that presciption of benzodiazepines often are performed routinely, symptom-oriented and that the important REM-sleep are disturbed and crises are contained rather than penetrated.

The advocates of extensive use of benzodiazepines in the medical profession as well as in the pharmaceutical industry points out that the majority of the millions of benzodiazepine users do not have any problems with them and that the critics not take in to account the massive suffering of, anxiety, depressions, tensions and sleeping-problems that the benzodiazepines at least partly counteract. The relative safety of the drugs are also udnerlined.

Several national concensus conference on benzodiazepines has been arranged. But the differing opinions on benzodiazepines seems to depend on basic views on mental health, psychiatry, psychopharmacology and the society as a whole. Most medical professionals tend to have a pragmatic view between these exterms. Hardly no one defends routin high-dose presciptions. and very few would never use them in the therapeutic arsenal. As in almost all other medical practice the answer is to find a reasonable balance for the individual patient.

Benzoilmorfina Spanish for *Benzoylmorphine*.

Benzol Benzene.

Benzolecgonina Ecgonine benzoylester.

Benzolone Amfetamine sulfate.

Benzopin Diazepam.

 $\textbf{Benzoposan}\ Dexam fetamine\ hydrochloride.$

Benzopyrene dihydrodial exposide A substance associated with *tobacco* smoke that causes cancer

Benzorphanol Levophenacylmorphan.

Benzotraine Oxazepam.

Benzotran Oxazepam.

Benzoyl-1-ekgonin-metylester Cocaine. Benzoylecgonine Ecgonine benzoylester. Benzoylecgonine ethylester Ecgonine

benzoylethylester.

Benzoylecgoninmethylester Cocaine. Benzoylekgonin Ecgonine benzoylester.

Benzoylergonin Ecgonine benzoylester Benzoylmethylecgonin, -e Cocaine.

Benzoylmetylekgonin Cocaine.

Benzoylmorphine $C_{24}H_{23}NO_4$. An ester of *morphine* with benzoic acid under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 389.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Benzphetamin, -e, -um Benzfetamine. Benzpropamin, -e, -um Amfetamine. Benzpropaminum phosphoricum Amfetamine phosphate.

 $\textbf{Benzyl-3 morphine} \ \textit{Benzylmorphine}.$

Benzylmorphine C₂₄H₂₃NO₃. Derivative of *morphine* under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 375.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

See: Opioids.

Benzylmorphine hydrochloride

 $C_{24}H_{23}NO_3$ HCl. Derivative of *morphine* under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 411. 9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 91. 2. See: *Opioids*

Benzylmorphine methylsulfonate

C₂₄H₂₃NO₃ CH₃SO₃H. Derivative of *morphine* under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 471. 5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 79.6. See: *Opioids*.

Benzylmorphine myristic acid ester *Myrophine*.

Benzylmorphine myristyl ester *Myrophine.*

Benzylmorphinmyristat Myrophine.
Benzylmorphinyl miristate Myrophine.
Benzyloxyethylnorpethidine Benzethidine.

Benzéthidine French term for *Benzethidine*. **Bephen** *Phenobarbital*.

Beplete Drug containing more than one ac-

tive substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bepro Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Codeine sulfate*.

Berber, Anita (1899-1928), German nude dancer who made sensation in the night club Weisse Maus in Berlin in the 1920s. She danced with painted nipples and performed "orgasm" on the stage. She was a worshiped muse in Berlin's literary circles and the painter Otto Dix made a famous portrait of her. Her intensive *cocaine* use and her sexual liberalism and open bisexuality was by many authors interpreted as a way to intellectual freedom. She died, 29 years old in a *cocaine overdose*.

Berch Hashish

Bergil Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bergotal Phenobarbital calcium.

Bergstroem, Olov (1841-1910), Baptist pastor and founder of the first Godtemplar organization in Sweden 1879 named "Klippan" in Gothenburg.

Bergstroem was a controversial preacher and agitator. He relapsed in alcoholism and died in USA after being prosecuted for shooting his wife's lover.

Berkely boo Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Berla-bellate** Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Berla-nilodyne Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Berliner Tinke German colloquial term for *tincture* of *opium*.

Berliner Tinktur German colloquial term for *tincture* of *opium*.

Berliner Wasser German colloquial term for *tincture* of *opium*.

Berliner-Drei-Blatt-Joint German colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*. with several layers of *cigarette paper*.

Bermuda thistle Argemone mexicana.

Berne, Eric (1910-1970), American physician and psychologist inventor of transactional analysis (TA), wrote the book *Games people play* (1964). The method was used in many treatment institutions and *therapeutic communities*.

Bernice Colloquial term for cocaine.

Bernice gold dust Colloquial term for co-

Bernie Colloquial term for cocaine.

Bernie's flakes Colloquial term for *cocaine*. Bernie's gold dust Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Bernies's flake Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Berraga** *Phenobarbital*.

Berry Colloquial term for *crack*.

Bers Hashish.

Berusning Swedish term for being *high* on *alcohol* or drugs.

Besitramid Bezitramide.

Besot To muddle or stupefy, as with alcoholic liquor or infatuation.

Be- + sot, to stupefy (from sot, fool) and or from assot, to befool (from Old French assoter, from sot, foolish).

Best Diazepam.

Best seller Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Besteck German colloquial term for *paraphernalia* for the *injection* of drugs.

Bestias 1. Argentinean colloquial term for addicts using a variety of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for *polydrug use*.

Besuch bekommen German colloquial term for arrival of the drug courier.

Beta blocker Beta-adrenergic blocking agent, any of a group of synthetic drugs used to treat a wide range of diseases and conditions of the sympathetic nervous system.

Stimulation by adrenaline of beta-type receptor sites, which predominate in cells of the heart and are present in vascular and other smooth muscle, results in excitation of the sympathetic nervous system. The administering of a beta blocker diminishes reaction at the beta receptor sites, thereby preventing or decreasing excitation. The drugs are prescribed to control anxiety and hypertension and to treat a variety of cardiac conditions, including anginal pain and cardiac arrythmias. The drugs have proved to be successful in reducing a patient's risk of a second heart attack. Beta blockers is also sometimes used to enhance the performance by calming down nervous reactions as for musicians prior to a performance. Beta-blockers has also been used as a doping-substance especially in pistol shooting. Beta state Colloquial term for the brain waves generated during normal, waking, consciousness. See: Electronic drugs.

Beta-(alpha-methylphenethylamino)-propionitrile *Fenproporex*.

Beta-1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine *Alphaprodine*.

Beta-1,3-dimetil-4-fenil-4-propionoxipiperidina *Betaprodine*.

Beta-1,3-dimetyl-4-fenyl-4-propionoksy-piperidin *Betaprodine*.

Beta-3-acetoksy-6-dimetylamino-4,4-difenylheptan Betacetylmethadol.

Beta-3-acetoxy-6-dimethylamino-4,4-

diphenylheptane Betacetylmethadol.

Beta-3-ethyl-1-methyl-4-

propionoxypiperidine Betameprodine.

Beta-3-etil-1-metil-4-fenil-4-propionoxipiperidina Betameprodine.

Beta-3-etyl-1-metyl-4-fenyl-4-propionoksy-piperidin *Betameprodine*.

Beta-4,4-difenil-6-dimetilamino-3-heptanol Betamethadol.

Beta-4,4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-3-acetoxyheptane Betacetylmethadol.

Beta-4,4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-3-heptanol Betamethadol.

Beta-4-morfoliniletilmorflna Pholcodine . Beta-6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-acetoxy-heptane Betacetylmethadol.

Beta-6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanol Betamethadol.

Beta-6-dimetilamino-4,4-difenil-3-acetoxi-heptano Betacetylmethadol.

Beta-6-dimetilamino-4,4-difenil-3-heptanol Betamethadol.

Beta-6-dimetylamino-4,4-difenyl-3-heptanol Betamethadol.

Beta-adrenergic blocking agent Beta-blocker.

Beta-aminopropylbenzene *Amfetamine*. **Beta-cocaine** *Cocaine*.

Beta-hidroxi-3-metilfentanilo Spanish for *Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl*.

Beta-hidroxifentanilo Spanish for *Beta-hydroxyfentanyl*.

Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl

 $C_{23}H_{30}N_2O_2$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I, IV. Molecular weight: 366.5. Percentage of anhydrous base:100.

Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl hydrochloride $C_{23}H_{30}N_2O_2$ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I, IV. Molecular weight: 393. 0. Percentage of anhydrous base:93.3.

Beta-hydroxyfentanyl C₂₂H₂₈N₂O₂. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I, IV. Molecular weight: 325.5. Percentage of anhydrous base:100. See: *Opioids*.

Beta-hydroxyfentanyl hydrochloride

 $C_{22}H_{28}N_2O_2$ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I, IV. Molecular weight: 388.9. Percentage of anhydrous base:90.6.

Beta-phenytisopropylamine Amfetamine.

Béta-1 méthyl-3 éthyl-phényl-4 propionoxy pipéridine *Betameprodine*. Bétacétylméthadol French term for *Betacetylmethadol*.

Bétaméprodine French term for *Betame-prodine*.

Bétaméthadol French term for *Betamethadol*.

Bétaprodine French term for *Betaprodine*. **Bézitramide** French term for *Bezitramide*.

Bêta-acétoxy-3 diméthylamino-

6diphényl-4,4 heptane Betacetylmethadol. Bêta-dimethylamino-6 diphényl-4,4 heptanol-3 Betamethadol.

Bêta-diméthyl-1,3 phényl-4 propionoxy-4 pipéridine *Betaprodine*.

Bêta-diphényl-4,4 diméthylamino-6 heptanol-3 Betamethadol.

Bêta-hydroxy méthyl-3 fentanyl French term for *Beta-hydroxy 3-methylfentanyl*.

Bêta-hydroxy méthyl-3 fentanyl hydrochloride French term for Beta-hydroxy-3methylfentanyl hydrochloride.

Bêta-hydroxyfentanyl French term for *Beta-hydroxyfentanyl*.

Bêta-éthyl-3 méthyl-1 phényl-4 propionoxy-4 pipéridine Betameprodine.

Betabamato Meprobamate.

Betacemethadone Betacetylmethadol.
Betacetilmetadol Spanish for betacetylmethadol.

Betacetylmetadolo Betacetylmethadol. Betacetylmethadol.

Betacetylmethadol C₂₃H₃₁NO₂. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 353.5. Percentage of anhydrous base:100. See: *Opioids*.

Betacetylmethadol, -um Betacetylmethadol.

Betafedrina Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Betahydroxifentanyl Beta-hydroxyfentanyl. Betal Phenobarbital.

Betamed Diazepam.

Betameprodin Betameprodine.

Betameprodin, -um Betameprodine.

Betameprodina Spanish for *betameprodine*. **Betameprodine** C₁₇H₂₅NO₂ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 275.4. Percentage of anhydrous base:100. See: *Onioids*.

Betametadol Betamethadol.

Betametadolo Betamethadol.

Betametadylacetat Betacetylmethadol.

Betamethadol $C_{21}H_{29}NO$ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 311.5. Percentage of anhydrous base:100. See: *Onioids*.

Betanamin Pemoline

Betapam Diazepam.

Betaprodin Betaprodine.

Betaprodin, -a, -e, -um Betaprodine.

Betaprodina Spanish for betaprodine.

Betaprodine $C_{16}H_{23}NO_2$ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 261. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base:100. See: *Opioids*.

Betaprodine hydrochloride $C_{16}H_{23}NO_2$ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 297.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 87.8. See: *Opioids*.

Betavel Cloxazolam.

Betel 1. Betel nut. 2. Betel pepper.

Betel cancer Squamous cell carcinoma in the cheek mucous membranes, seen mainly in India and other Asian countries where *betel nut*, often mixed with *tobacco*, is held in the buccal vestibule for prolonged periods.

Betel nut Betel chewing is widely practiced in some parts of Asia and the Pacific islands. Betel (or areca) nut, the large seed of an Asian palm tree *Areca catechu*, is wrapped in the leaf of the betel pepper tree. to which is added a pinch of burnt lime and flavourings. In contact with saliva, the mixture releases arecoline, an anticholinergic CNS *stimulant*, somewhat similar to nicotine.

The mouth cavity and teeth gets a reddish colour. And the pulse increases.

High doses of betel-oil intake have similarities to *alcohol* intoxication with vomiting diarrhoea and tremors. Betel chewing is widely practised; up to 10 per cent of the world population uses it as a traditional medicine, *stimulant* and *aphrodisiac*. Occasional use do not produce dependence but regular use can produce dependence, and habitual use often results in health problems, particularly impotence, diseases of the mouth, including a form of mouth cancer, frequent in India. There have been few efforts to control use.

Betel pepper *Piper betle*, fresh leaves are used together with *betelnuts*; dried leaves are used for tea.

Betel vine Betel pepper.

Betel-leaf Betel pepper.

Betel-quid A mixture, which typically consists of areca nut, *tobacco*, slaked lime and sweetening/flavouring agents, wrapped in a betel leaf. Betel-quid is chewed in many countries in Asia, such as India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Cambodia and Malaysia.

Betele Betel pepper.

Betelnusspalme Areca catechu.

Betelnut tree Areca catechu.

Betelpalme Areca catechu.

Bethadone Methadone hydrochloride.

Bethesda gold Colloquial term for weak *marijuana*.

Bethiodyl Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Betle Betel pepper.

Betless Cathine.

Betre Betel pepper.

Betriple Relax Clobazam or Medazepam.

Bettele Betel pepper.

Bettele-Pfeffer Betel pepper.

Better Than Escape Film released in 1994. Director: Lekic Miroslav: In this Yugoslavian drama, produced in 1991, a gifted actor destroys his life with alcohol. Stamena is an American-Serb. She has come to Belgrade for a vacation. There she encounters and falls for a handsome rising star, Aleska. Though in love, the two must deal with cultural differences. She wants a job; he insists she stay home and raise the baby. He drinks all the time; she wants him to stop. He does and his career takes off with a popular TV series, and the acclaim he receives for his brilliant work on the stage. Unfortunately, the government shuts down his play. The despondent Aleska runs for the bottle. While drunk he is involved in a fatal traffic accident. He is sent to prison. Stamena promptly bundles up the baby and returns to the USA.

Betties Colloquial term for a combination of *Talwin* and *pyribenzamine* for *injection*.

Betting the horses Colloquial term for being addicted to *morphine*.

Between the Devil and The Deep Blue Sea Film released in 1995. Director: Marion Hänsel. The fleeting friendship between a Greek-Irish sailor and a 10-year old Chinese sampan girl provides the basis of this touching drama. Radio-operator Nikos is aboard a commercial freighter stranded in Hong Kong when the shipping company goes belly up. He is reclusive, addicted to opium, and depressed over the loss of his English lover and so fills his life with mundane work and hopes the ship will soon again set sail. While the freighter languishes in the harbor, Nikos is visited by a young girl, who convinces him to let her come aboard and earn some money doing cleaning work. At first Nikos keeps his distance from the urchin, but her optimism and enthusiasm are so infectious he cannot help but succumb and become her grudging friend. He names her Li (meaning White Jasmine) and together they journey into Hong Kong where she has never been. During the journey they find Li's estranged mother and her blind father, a homeless street dweller. At the end of five days,

Nikos is sailing out on a different ship, his life profoundly better for his encounter with the spunky girl.

Beuthanasia-D Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium.*

Bevert hebben, de Dutch colloquial term for *withdrawal* symptoms.

Bevital Pentobarbital or Secobarbital sodium.

Bexadonna Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Beyaz kiz Turkish colloquial term for co-

Beyazcevher 1. Turkish colloquial term for *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Beyazlar Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Beygir Colloquial term for *heroin*. **Beyo** *Boswellia sacra*.

Bezitramid, -e, -um Bezitramide.

Bezitramide C₃₁H₃₂N₄O₂ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 492.6. Percentage of anhydrous base:100. See: *Opioids*.

BGA Acronym for Bundesgesundheitsamt, German Federal Health Office.

Bhadra Calamus.

Bhang 1. Cannabis beverage, common in India and Pakistan. Marijuana is boiled and thereafter squeezed several times in a cloth. The result is an extract, bhang drunk as tea or mixed with milk, often sweetened with sugar or honey. In the countryside in India and Pakistan this beverage is still being served in some restaurants. **2.** Colloquial term for marijuana.

Bhang, -a Cannabis.

Bhangaku Cannabis.

Bheng Hashish.

Bhong 1. Colloquial term for a long cylindric pipe for smoking *marijuana* (allows inhalation of large quantity of cool smoke - may use water or wine as a filter). **2.** A water pipe for smoking of *heroin*, commonly a 40 cm long bamboo closed in the end and filled with water. The pipe has a extremely small head which is prepared with a mix of *marijuana* and *heroin*. Common practice in Thailand, Nepal and parts of India.

Bhong toke Colloquial term for one long draw of *marijuana* smoke from a bhong.

Bhungi Colloquial term for a marijuana or hashish joint.

Bhungi tea Cannabis.

Bhuta-nashini Sanskrit name for Calamus.

Bi-cotussin *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Bi-imesonal Secobarbital.

Bi-to Turbina corymbosa. See: Ololiugui.

BI-62 Preludin.

Biaj Banisteriopsis caapi.

Bialminal Phenobarbital.

Bialzepam Diazepam.

Bianca Colloquial term for white *heroin*.

Biangán borrachera Brugmansia candida.

Biatos Hydrocodone.

Biaxíi Banisteriopsis caapi.

Bible Colloquial term for *LSD* with a bible as a logo.

Bibliotherapy A type of group therapy in which books, poems, and newspaper articles are read in the group to help prompt the members to think about events in the real world and to relate to one another.

Bibra, Ernst von (1806-1878), pioneer in the studies of drug *addiction*, he published 1885 *Die Narkotischen Genussmittel und der Mensch*. His work influenced other drug studies by *Karl Hartwich*, *Mordecai Cooke* and *Sigmund Freud*.

Bibulous Given to or marked by the consumption of alcoholic drink. From Latin *bibulus*, from *bibere*, to drink.

Bicarbonate of soda See Baking soda.

Bicho Marijuana.

Bichémia Banisteriopsis caapi.

Bicocodone prolongatum Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital magnesium*.

Bicodein *Dihydrocodeine bitartrate*.

Bicyclo[2. 2. 1]heptan-2-amine, Nethyl3-phenyl- Fencamfamin.

Bid Colloquial term for a pill.

Bidis Small hand rolled *cigarettes* wrapped in a piece of dried temburni leaf and tied with a small string. Bidis are used extensively in areas of Southeast Asia. Bidis are the most commonly smoked *tobacco* product in India.

Bidormal Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital*.

Bifetamine T Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Big 8 Colloquial term for 1/8 kilogram of *crack*.

Big C Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Big D Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Big Daddy 1. Colloquial term for *LSD*.

2. Colloquial term for heroin.

Big H Colloquial term for heroin.

Big Harry Colloquial term for heroin. **Big John** Colloquial term for a narcotics agent.

Big M Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Big O Colloquial term for *opium*.

Big O.D. Colloquial term for death due to an *overdose* of drugs (acronym for Over Dose).

Big bag Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Big bags Colloquial term for 5 to 10 dollar bags.

Big bloke Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Big book Colloquial term for usually a reference to the book, Alcoholics Anonymous from which AA derives its name.

Big chief Colloquial term for mescaline.

Big drunk bean Sophora secundiflora.

Big flake Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Big man Colloquial term for a drug supplier.

Big one Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Big rush Colloquial term for cocaine.

Big scene Colloquial term for a party where drugs are taken.

Big sister Colloquial term for Madame in a house of prostitution who supplies drugs to her "girls" as partial payment for services rendered.

Big snorter Colloquial term for 1/8th ounce of cocaine.

Big time Colloquial term for taking *heroin* or morphine.

Biiti Finnish colloquial term for a small piece of hashish.

Bijui Psidium guajava.

Bik Colloquial term for the amount of *heroin* no. 4 contained in a 2 x 5 cm plastic tube (1. 2-1.5 grams).

Biker chemist Colloquial term for smalltime chemist who 'cooks' drugs; unqualified person who does not understand basic chemistry and sometimes kills by making mistakes.

Bikh Synonym for for *Aconitum ferox*.

Bikut Brugmansia suaveolens.

Bilamide Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Bilchlolans Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Bilezyme plus Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital

Biliv-H Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Colloquial term for William Griffith Wilson, one of the 1935 co-founders of Alcoholics Anonymous (see also Dr. Bob), using principles from the Oxford Movement and a variety of other areas, and creating a viable program for recovery from alcoholism. He is buried in Akron, Ohio - AA members from some countries take "pilgrimages" to Akron.

Bill blass Colloquial term for crack.

Billie Hoke Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Billie hoke Colloquial term for *cocaine*. Billied Colloquial term for being addicted to cocaine.

Billy Colloquial term for a bat for protection.

Bilsenkraut Henbane.

Bim Colloquial term for narcotics agent.

Bimethadol, -um Dimepheptanol.

Bimpel Older term for a small bottle of ceramic, wood or glass with a sting to be worn over the shoulder and used to carry vodka.

Bimpish Psidium guajava.

Binden German colloquial term for tighten a belt, rubber hose or thin rope around the arm prior to injection.

Binder Colloquial term for belt, rubber hose or thin rope used to cut off the flow of blood prior to injection.

Bindle Colloquial term for small packet of drug powder; heroin.

Bindle man Colloquial term for a person who sells or delivers illegal drugs.

Bindle pusher Colloquial term for a person who sells or delivers illegal drugs.

Bindle shover Colloquial term for a person who sells or delivers illegal drugs.

Bindle stiff Colloquial term for an addict. Bindle stiffened Colloquial term for being

Bing 1. Colloquial term for heroin. **2.** Colloquial term for enough of a drug for one injec-

Bing room Colloquial term for a place where addicts prepare and take drugs.

Binge 1. A drunken spree or revel.

2. A period of unrestrained, immoderate self-indulgence. **3.** A period of excessive or uncontrolled indulgence in food or drink. 4. A period of intensive drug taking especially for stimulants as amfetamines and cocaine. Typically for the cocaine binge is a continuous use of the drug until total exhaustion or end of supply.

Binge drinking See Drinking, binge. **Bingers** Colloquial term for *crack* addicts. **Bingle** Colloquial term for delivering drugs. **Bingler** Colloquial term for a drug dealer. **Bingo** Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs. Bings Colloquial term for crack.

Binoctal 1. Drug containing more than one substance under international control: Amobarbital and Secobarbital. 2. Secobarbital sodium

Binomil Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Binomil 10 Chlordiazepoxide.

Binomil hipnotico Drug containing more than one substance under international control: Amobarbital sodium and Pentobarbital so-

Bio-coussin *Hydrocodone hydrochloride*. Bio-delta Meprobamate.

Bio-donnal Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital

Bio-spasm Phenobarbital sodium. Bioaler Phenobarbital.

Bioavailability

The degree to which a drug or other substance becomes available at the physiological site of activity after administration.

Biocalyptol-pholcodine Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Pholcodine*.

Biocapton Fenetylline hydrochloride.

Biochemistry The chemistry of living organisms and life processes. Also called biologic chemistry, physiologic chemistry.

Biocide Pentobarbital sodium.

Biocodon, -e Hydrocodone bitartrate.

Biodramina D Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Biofosfale sedativo Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Biohamat, -e Meprobamate.

Biologic half-life The time required for the body to eliminate one half of a dosage of any substance by regular physical processes. Also called metabolic half-life.

Biological marker A biological compound or attribute that provides evidence of the presence of, or vulnerability to, a specific disorder. In general, two types of marker are distinguished. A state marker identifies a current abnormality that most typically reflects a transient or reactive condition of the subject, such as the degree of activity of an underlying disorder or the recent use of a drug. A trait marker identifies a relatively stable and enduring attribute that reflects a continuing condition or, particularly in the case of a genetic marker; a predisposition to a specific disorder. Most biological markers for alcohol and other drugs are state markers, and many simply reflect the recent history of consumption. A high blood alcohol level, for example, may identify a state of alcoholic intoxication, but it does not confirm alcohol dependence. Many, but not all, state markers for alcohol are in fact tests of hepatic damage (such as elevated plasma vglutamyltransferase). They are diagnostic tests of alterations in liver status secondary to chronic drinking, and not valid indicators of alcohol dependence.

Other biological state markers for heavy alcohol consumption include desialotransferrin and *acetaldehyde*-protein adducts or antibodies to them. See also: *Screening test*

Biomorfil *Hydromorphone hydrochloride*. **Biomorphyl** *Hydromorphone hydrochloride*.

Bionin. -e Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Bionirvan Pentobarbital.

Bionona Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Bionone Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Biopon Opium, mixed alkaloids of.

Biosed Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Biosedan Pentobarbital sodium.

Biosedon 1. Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Methaqualone*. **2.** *Meprobamate*

Biosedon Retard Methaqualone.

Bioxatphen Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bioxphen Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bipan Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bipanal Secobarbital sodium.

Biphasan Phenobarbital.

Biphen Pethidine.

Biphenal *Hydroxypethidine* or *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Biphetacel Amfetamine phosphate.

Biphetamin, -e Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine resinate, Dexamfetamine* and *Dexamfetamine resinate.*

Biphetamine 12. 5 Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine sulfate* and *Dexamfetamine resinate*.

Biphetamine 20 Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine sulfate* and *Dexamfetamine*.

Biphetamine T Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine sulfate*, *Dexamfetamine*, *Dexamfetamine resinate* and *Methaqualone*.

Biphetamine-T 20 Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Methaqualone*.

Biphetine Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine*.

Bipinal Secobarbital.

Bipinal sodium Secobarbital sodium.

Bir Colloquial term for beer.

Bird 1. Colloquial term for prisoner. **2.** Film released in 1988. Director: Clint Eastwood. Forest Whitaker stars as the brilliant jazz saxophonist Charlie "Bird" Parker in this elegiac biopic. Director Clint Eastwood pays full homage to Parker's musical genius, but also devotes ample time to the musician's twin demons-drugs and *alcohol*-which accelerated his death at the age of 34. In his struggles to gain widespread acceptance for his music, "Bird" is forever stymied by his own self-

destructiveness, and forever bailed out by the love of his life, Chan Richardson Parker (Diane Venora). The film bemoans the demise of

of "cool" jazz in favor of conventional, as illustrated by the "descent" into the Mainstream of Parker's mentor Buster Franklin. Also starring in Bird is Samuel E. Wright as Dizzy Gillespie.

Bird eggs Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **Bird house** Colloquial term for a prison. **Bird, doing** Colloquial term for being in prison.

Bird-in-the-bush *Argemone mexicana*. **Birdcage hype** Colloquial term for drug addict unable to get enough drugs.

Birdeye Colloquial term for a small *injection*. **Birdie powder 1.** Colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Birdie stuff Colloquial term for powdered *heroin, cocaine* or *morphine*, often mixed. **Birdied** Colloquial term for being in prison. **Birds 1.** Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

2. Colloquial term for prisoners.

Birds eye Colloquial term for a small drug packet.

Birds of a Feather Colloquial term for 12 Step group for pilots recovering from alcoholism or other *addiction*.

Birdwood Colloquial term for marijuana. Bird's eyes Rhynchosia pyramidalis. Birth defects See: FAS, crackbabies. Birthday Colloquial term for anniversary of

Birukal Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bis Synonym for for *Aconitum ferox*. Bis(aquo)-N,N'-(2-imino-5-phenyl-4-oxazolidinone)copper(II) Pemoline copper.

Bis(aquo)-N,N'-(2-imino-5-phenyl-4-oxazolidinone)magnesium(II) Pemoline magnesium.

Bis-h Aconitum ferox.

Bisalate Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Secbutabarbital sodium*.

Bisatrophen Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Biscuit Colloquial term for 50 rocks of *crack*. **Biscuits** Colloquial term for *methadone*.

Bisecogen No. 1 Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital sodium* and *Secobarbital sodium*.

Bisecogen No. 2 Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital sodium* and *Secobarbital sodium*.

Bish Arabian name for *Aconitum ferox*.

Biskuit German colloquial term for *crack*. **Bisonn** *Pentobarbital*.

Bit Colloquial term for tablet.

Bitabamate Meprobamate.

Bitartrate de dextromoramide Dextromoramide tartrate.

Bitch-tits Colloquial term for *gynecomastia* enlargement of the breasts in males. A complication in in connection with misuse of anabolic *steroids*.

Bitchen Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Bite one's lips Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Bite your lip Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Bitone B Phenobarbital.

Bitter 1. A bitter, usually alcoholic liquid made with herbs or roots and used in cocktails or as a tonic. **2.** A sharp-tasting *beer* made with hops.

Bitter Reunion

Film released in 1958. Original title: *Le Beau Serge*. Director Claude ChabrolAiling city dweller Jean-Claude Brially makes a therapeutic return visit to his home town in the country. Here he visits childhood friend Gerard Blain, and is appalled to find how far Blain has plummeted into alcoholism and self-pity. The two protagonists indulge in a transference of personal guilt. Highly influential in the French New Wave movement of the 1950s, Bitter Reunion has something very special to say about the care and nurturing of friendship, especially one that has dimmed with distance and time.

 $\textbf{Bitter grass} \ \text{Colloquial term for } calea.$

Bitterer Beifuss Artemisia absinthium.

Bittersweet Name for two unrelated fall-fruiting, woody vines. One (*Solanum dulcamara*) belongs to the Nightshade family. Its twigs and stems yield a medicinal narcotic poison similar to *belladonna*. The more popular bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*) is in the staff tree family.

Biz 1. Colloquial term for a bag or a portion of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for *injection* paraphernalia.

Biziáa Cacao.

Bizoya Cacao.

Biáxa Banisteriopsis caapi.

BJ-pyrony Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

BJ:s Colloquial term for *crack*.

Bjudspruta Swedish colloquial term for a drug *injection syringe* with needle which is passed from person to person in a group.

BKA German acronym for Bundeskriminalamt, Federal Criminal Office.

Black 1. Colloquial term for *opium.* **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana.* **3.** Colloquial term for *coffee.*

Black Bombay Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Black Button

Colloquial term for dried button of *peyote*.

Black Cadillac 1. Colloquial term for *Bi-phetamine* (10 mg.). **2.** Colloquial term for look-alike biphetamine - typically *caffeine*, *ephedrine*, *pseudoephedrine*, and/or *phenyl-propanolamine*.

Black Columbus Colloquial term for strong *marijuana*.

Black H Colloquial term for *heroin* with added *caffeine*.

Black Heart Colloquial term for heroin.

Black Hollies Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Black Jack 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for *paregoric* which has been heated to concentrate the drug and is then *injected*.

Black Lexus Colloquial term for heroin. Black Magic Colloquial term for heroin. Black Rain Colloquial term for heroin

Black Russian 1. Colloquial term for black *hashish* of Russian origin, mostly from the border-area between Russia and Afghanistan and of high *THC* content. **2.** Colloquial term for *hashish* mixed with *opium.* **3.** Colloquial term for tetrahydrocannabinol (*THC*), in the black market often *PCP* or *LSD*.

Black Sabbath British hardrock-group founded 1968. Their songs deals a lot with intoxication, death and extermination. Their most successful album is *Paranoid* (1971).

Black Sunday Colloquial term for *heroin*. **Black Uhuru** *Reggae* group from Jamaica 1978-85. The group played a rastafari-inspired music jailing the sacred *marijuana* smoking eg their album *Sinsemilla*(1980) named after *sinsemilla*.

Black acid 1. Colloquial term for *LSD*. **2.** Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Black aconite Aconitum ferox.

Black and tan Colloquial term for *amfeta-mine-barbiturate* tablet.

Black and white 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for *Biphetamine* (12½ mg.), *amfetamines* and *dexamfetamines* in a black and white *capsule*. **3.** Colloquial term for a police car.

Black and white minstrel Colloquial term for a *capsule* containing *amfetamine* and a *sedative* or a *barbiturate*.

Black bart Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Black beanies** Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Black beauties 1. Colloquial term for *depressant.* **2.** Colloquial term for *amfetamines* (in back *capsule*). **3.** Colloquial term for *Benzedrine.* **4.** Colloquial term for *Biphetamine.* **5.** Colloquial term for look-alike amfetamines

- typically caffeine, ephedrine, pseudoephed-

rine, and/or phenylpropanolamine.

Black birds Colloquial term for amfetamines

Black bomb Colloquial term for *hashish* of good quality.

Black bomber 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for a *capsule* containing *amfetamine* and a *sedative*.

Black bombers 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for *Benzedrine*.

Black bottle Colloquial term for *opium*. **Black brownies** Colloquial term for cookies containing *hashish*.

Black capsule Colloquial term for lookalike biphetamine - typically *caffeine*, *ephedrine*, *pseudoephedrine*, and/or *phenylpropanolamine*.

Black dex 1. Colloquial term for *Bipheta-mine* (10 mg.). 2. Colloquial term for *Dexe-drine* 10 mg. or betamine (amfetamines).

3. Colloquial term for look-alike biphetamine (10 mg.) - typically *caffeine*, *ephedrine*, *pseudoephedrine*, and/or *phenylpropanolamine*.

Black diamonds Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Black dungeons 1. Colloquial term for dark raw-*opium*. **2.** Colloquial term for a combination of *opium* and *hashish*. **Black flats** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Black ganga Colloquial term for marijuana resin

Black gold Colloquial term for high potency *marijuana*.

Black gum Colloquial term for crude Mexican *heroin*, very potent even though in impure form.

Black gun Colloquial term for black-bodied assault rifle such as AK47, AR-15, AKS, TEC9, MAC10, preferred by drug dealers and traffickers.

Black gungi Colloquial term for *marijuana* from India.

Black gunion 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for black *hashish*.

Black hash Colloquial term for *opium* mixed with *hashish*.

Black heroin Colloquial term for a mixture of *heroin* and instant coffee (*caffeine*).

Black maria

Colloquial term for highly potent *marijuana*. **Black mo** Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Black moat Colloquial term for highly potent *marijuana*.

Black mole Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Black mollies 1. Colloquial term for *amfe*-

tamines. **2.** Colloquial term for *Benzedrine*. **Black monte** Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Black mota Colloquial term for hashish.

Black mote Colloquial term for *marijuana* mixed with honey.

Black oil Colloquial term for hashish oil.
Black parica Anadenanthera peregrina.
Black pearl 1. Colloquial term for heroin.
2. Colloquial term for black pill marketed in California as a Chinese arthritic remedy - contains herbs, spices, and traces of Librium, Val-

Black pill Colloquial term for *opium* pill. **Black pills** Colloquial term for *opium* pellets, smoked in a pipe.

Black powder

ium and a diuretic.

Colloquial term for black *hashish* ground into powder.

Black prince Colloquial term for dark *hashish* from Afghanistan.

Black rock Colloquial term for *crack*.

Black shit Colloquial term for *opium* of low quality.

Black spot Colloquial term for *opium den*. **Black star** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Black stuff 1. Colloquial term for heroin.

2. Colloquial term for black tar opium.

3. Colloquial term for blood in feces from any source, but especially related to "booting", the repeated *injection* and reinjection of a drug mixed with blood from the *vein*.

Black stuff blancho Colloquial term for *cocaine* and *opium*.

Black sunshine Colloquial term for *LSD*. **Black tabs** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Black tar heroin Colloquial term for crude Mexican *heroin* (high potency even though in impure form).

Black tar opium Colloquial term for tar-like *opium* mainly for smoking.

Black whack Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Black widows Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Blackkout 1. Acute anterograde amnesia, not associated with loss of consciousness, resulting from the ingestion of alcohol or other substances a period of memory loss during which there is little if any recall of activities. When this occurs in the course of chronic alcohol ingestion, it is sometimes referred to as the "alcoholic palimpsest". 2. Colloquial term for anterograde amnesia not associated with loss of consciousness, occurring during or immediately after an alcohol drinking session, or from alprazolam (Xanax) triazolam (Halcion), possibly some other (benzodiazepines) and barbiturates. 3. Colloquial term for stimulant under the influence of which individuals learn information which is not remembered at a later point in time

Blacks Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Blackthorn A thorny, deciduous Eurasian shrub (*Prunus spinosa*), having white flowers and small, bluish-black, plum like fruits used chiefly for flavoring alcoholic bever-

ages such as sloe gin. Also called sloe.

Blade Colloquial term for for razor blade used when *snorting cocaine*.

Blairphen Phenobarbital.

Blam Colloquial term for a dose of *cocaine*.

Blanca 1. Spanish colloquial term for *heroin.* **2.** Latin American colloquial term for *cocaine.* **3.** Colloquial term for *amfetamines.*

4. Colloquial term for *stimulants*.

Blanche 1. French colloquial term for smoking *hashish* or *marijuana*. **2.** French colloquial term for *cocaine*. **3.** French colloquial term for *heroin*.

Blanco 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*.

2. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Blanco de Espana Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Blanco y negro Colloquial term for weak *marijuana*.

Blank 1. Colloquial term for very weak drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for milk sugar or any other kind of powder sold as narcotics.

3. Colloquial term for *capsule* of powder supposedly saturated with *LSD*, but which does not contain the drug.

Blank sein Colloquial term for not having money to purchase drugs.

Blanket Colloquial term for a *marijuana* cigarette.

Blanking out Colloquial term for amnesia not associated with loss of consciousness, occurring during or immediately after a drinking session

Blanks 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*.

2. Colloquial term for low quality drugs.

Blast 1. Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*; **2.** Colloquial term for smoking *crack*. **3.** Colloquial term for a student *beer* party.

Blast Mary Jane Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Blast a joint Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Blast a reefer Colloquial term for smoking a *joint* of *marijuana* or *hashish*.

Blast a roach Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Blast a stick Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Blast party Colloquial term for group gathered to smoke *marijuana*.

Blast the joint Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Blast the reefer Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Blast the stick Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Blast the weed Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Blast weed Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Blasted 1. Colloquial term for being drunk. **2.** Colloquial term for being under the influence of drugs.

Blaster Colloquial term for a *marijuana*-smoker.

Blastido (suy) Colloquial term for heavy intoxication from *marijuana*.

Blasting party Colloquial term for a drug party.

Blatt Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Blatt-Löffel German colloquial term for small silver spoon for use of *cocaine*.

Blau sein German colloquial term for being drunk.

Blau werden German colloquial term for drug-induced collapse (when arms. legs and lips turns blue).

Blauche 1. Colloquial term for smoking *hashish* or *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Blaue Löwen Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Blaue Mikros Colloquial term for *LSD*-trips. **Blaue Träne** Colloquial term for blue *LSD* tablets.

Blauelsterkraut German name for *Aconitum napellus*.

Blauer German colloquial term for 100 mark

Blauer Adler German colloquial term for 100 mark bill.

Blauer Akonit Aconitum napellus.

Blauer Engel Colloquial term for barbitu-

Blauer Gott German colloquial term for *LSD*.

Blaukappen Aconitum napellus.

Blaumützen Aconitum napellus.

Blaze Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Blazed Colloquial term for being *high*.

Bleach Colloquial term for recommended agent for cleansing needles used for *intravenous injection* of drugs (to prevent *AIDS*).

Bleach test Colloquial term for purity test-indicates the amount and type of diluent used in "cutting" *cocaine*.

Bleichgesicht Colloquial term for needle addict

Blend 1. Colloquial term for *whiskey* containing either two or more straight whiskeys or a blend of whiskey and neutral spirits (usually 40%-50% *alcohol*). **2.** Swedish brand-name for a *cigarette* introduced by Tobaksbolaget 1971 as the first low-tar cigarette. Blend became rapidly one of the market leaders in the Scandinavian *tobacco* market.

Blended whiskey Mixture of straight *whiskey*. (that distilled from mash of a single grain) and mixed-grain whiskey or neutral spirits. Blended straight whiskey is a mixture of

straight whiskeys only. Whiskeys are blended in order to achieve a uniform product with a balanced character and, generally, a lighter, somewhat less pronounced taste than that of straight whiskey.

Blenker German colloquial term for an undercover agent.

Blesin Lorazevam.

Blessed plant Colloquial term for mari-

Bleu Heaven Colloquial term for *LSD* tablet.

Bleu Rock Colloquial term for *LSD* tablet. **Bleu acid** Colloquial term for *LSD* tablet.

Bleu cheer Colloquial term for *LSD* tablet.

Blew his cork Colloquial term for becoming psychotic due to an *overdose*.

Blind 1. Colloquial term for being drunk.2. Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.Blind drunk Colloquial term for being

drunk. **Blind pig** Colloquial term for *a* place where alcoholic beverages are sold illegally; a speakeasy. Also called: Regional. blind pig.

After the early custom of exhibiting animal curiosities in speakeasies.

Blind running rage Colloquial term for [Al-Anon] equal to "alcoholic rage", not induced by chemicals - physical/emotional outburst probably due to pent up frustrations from dealing with an alcoholic - may be a key factor in child abuse and other abuses by persons who live with addicted individuals and are continuously unable to do anything about "curing" the circumstances -a personal recommendation of the authors is to get such individuals to Al-Anon immediately.

Blind squid Colloquial term for a mix of ketamine, belladonna and LSD.

Blind tiger

Colloquial term for a place where alcoholic beverages are sold illegally; a speakeasy.

After the early custom of exhibiting animal curiosities in speakeasies.

Blitz German colloquial term for *LSD* trip. **Blitzed 1.** Colloquial term for being drunk.

2. Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs. **Blizzard** Colloquial term for white cloud in a

Blizzard Colloquial term for white cloud in a pipe used to smoke *cocaine*.

Blo Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Blocardyl "S" Chlordiazepoxide.

Block Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Block busters 1. Colloquial term for *barbiturates.* **2.** Colloquial term for *depressants.* in general.

Block stick Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana* or *hashish*.

Blockbuster Colloquial term for 50 mg *Nembutal*, *pentobarbital capsules*.

Blockbusters Colloquial term for barbitu-

rates.

Blocked Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs and not able to function.

Blocked up Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs and not able to function.

Blok Colloquial term for 1 kilo of *marijuana*. **Bloker** Colloquial term for a *cocaine* addict. **Blomkisal** Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Blomman för dagen Morning glory seeds. Blomsilan Oxazepam.

Blond Dutch colloquial term for weak blond *hashish*.

Blonde Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Blonde hash Colloquial term for *hashish* from Lebanon.

Blonder Colloquial term for *hashish* from Lebanon.

Blonder Marokkaner Colloquial term for *hashish* from Morocco.

Blood Alcohol Concentration BAC. The concentration of *alcohol* in the blood, expressed as the weight of alcohol in a fixed volume of blood and used as a measure of the degree of intoxication in an individual. The concentration depends on body weight, the quantity and rate of alcohol ingestion, and the rates of alcohol absorption and metabolism. Also called *Blood Alcohol Level*.

Blood alcohol level The concentration of *alcohol* (*ethanol*) present in the blood. It i usually expressed as mass per unit volume, but different countries may express it differently or use different units examples include milligrams per 100 millilitres (mg/100 ml or, incorrectly, mg percent). milligrams per litre (mg/l), grams per 100 millilitres (g/100 ml), grams percent. and millimoles per litre. A concentration of 8 parts per thousand would be expressed in legal terminology in USA as 08%, in Scandinavia as 0.8 promille.

and in Canada and elsewhere as 80 mg/100 ml. National differences also exist in the BAL set as the legal limit for driving under "per se" laws with most limits in the range 20-100 mg/100 ml.

The BAL is often extrapolated from measurements made on breath or urine or other biological fluids in which the *alcohol* concentration bears a known relationship to that in the blood. The Widmark calculation is a technique for estimating BAL at a given time after *alcohol* ingestion by extrapolating from BALs at known times and assuming a fixed rate of *alcohol* elimination (zero order kinetics). In some jurisdictions this is considered a dubious assumption and estimates of BALs at previous points in time are not accepted.

Blood boosting 1. Colloquial term for in-

travenous injection of blood or red blood cells by athletes to boost the oxygen carrying capacity -an illegal act for athletes, packing can cause blood clotting due to blood thickness.

2. Colloquial term for withdrawing blood into a *syringe* which mixes it with the drug contained there, and reinjecting the blood and the drug.

Blood doping A relatively new technique that has been used by some athletes to increase their performance and endurance. It consists of giving a blood transfusion to add red blood cells to increase the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood. It is illegal in most competitions. Also called blood boosting, blood packing.

Blood packing A relatively new technique that has been used by some athletes to increase their performance and endurance. It consists of giving a blood transfusion to add red blood cells to increase the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood. It is illegal in most competitions.

Blood pressure Stimulants like amfetamine and cocaine can lead to a fast onsetting and very strong increase of the blood pressure and sometimes leads to blasts of bloodvessels in the brain.

Blood-brain barrier A physiological mechanism that alters the permeability of brain capillaries, so that some substances, such as certain drugs, are prevented from entering brain tissue, while other substances are allowed to enter freely. Fat soluble substances such as THC in cannabis easily pass the barrier.

Bloods Colloquial term for Los Angeles street gang noted for widespread distribution of drugs in the entire USA.

Bloody shame Colloquial term for a Bloody Mary without alcohol; tomato juice and spices; usually for abstainers.

Blotter 1. Colloquial term for *LSD*;. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Blotter acid Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Blotter cube Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Blow 1. Colloquial term for *snorting* a drug. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*; to inhale *cocaine*;

3. Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Blow a fill Colloquial term for smoking *opium*.

Blow a fix Colloquial term for *injection* misses the *vein* and is wasted in the skin.

Blow a pill Colloquial term for smoking opium.

Blow a shot Colloquial term for *injection* misses the *vein* and is wasted in the skin.

Blow a stick Colloquial term for smoking a *marijuana cigarette*.

Blow blue Colloquial term for *snorting cocaine*. **Blow coke** Colloquial term for *snorting co*caine.

Blow it out Colloquial term for getting drunk.

Blow one's roof Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Blow smoke Colloquial term for *snorting* cocaine.

Blow snow Colloquial term for sniffing *co-caine*.

Blow some smoke Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Blow the vein Colloquial term for *injection* misses the *vein* and is wasted in the skin.

Blow up Colloquial term for *crack* cut with *lidocaine* to increase size, weight, and street value.

Blow weed Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Blow your mind Colloquial term for becoming intoxicated on a psychedelic drug.

Blow-your-mind-roulette Colloquial term for game played with various drugs where drugs are taken randomly.

Blowcaine Colloquial term for *crack* cut with *procaine*.

Blowing pot Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Blowing smoke Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Blown away 1. Colloquial term for being drunk. **2.** Colloquial term for being very intoxicated

Blowout 1. Colloquial term for *crack*.

2. Colloquial term for a heavy *alcohol* and/or drug consuming party.

Blowup Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Blu-phen** *Phenobarbital*.

Blud madman Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Blue 1. Colloquial term for *depressants*.

2. Colloquial term for *crack*. **3.** Colloquial term for *amobarbital*. **4.** Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Blue Cross Butalbital APAP and Caffeine Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Butalbital*.

Blue Diamond Colloquial term for *heroin* (logo is a gemstone).

Blue Ice 4-methylaminorex.

Blue Monday Colloquial term for sad feelings upon returning to work - often because of an unenjoyable job, but sometimes because of a hangover or cessation of *cocaine* use.

Blue Thunder Colloquial term for *heroin* (logo of hand holding lightning bolt).

Blue acid Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Blue aconite 1. *Aconitum ferox.* 2. *Aconitum napellus.*

Blue and clear 1. Colloquial term for amfe-

tamines. **2.** Colloquial term for look-alike Fastin (*stimulant*) - typically *caffeine*, *ephedrine*, *pseudoephedrine*, and/or *phenylpropanolamine*.

Blue and reds Colloquial term for (*Tuinal*) red and blue *capsule* containing *amobarbital* and *secobarbital*.

Blue angels 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for *depressants*.

3. Colloquial term for *amobarbital*.

Blue barrels Colloquial term for *LSD*. **Blue bell** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Blue birds 1. Colloquial term for *barbitu*rates. **2.** Colloquial term for *depressants* in general. **3.** Colloquial term for *amobarbital*.

Blue blood Colloquial term for person *injecting* drugs intravenously.

Blue boy Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Blue bullets 1. Colloquial term for *amobarbital*. **2.** Colloquial term for *depressants*. in general. **3.** Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Blue cap Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Blue caps 1. Colloquial term for *mescaline*. **2.** Colloquial term for *crack*, from vial stopper color

Blue capsule Colloquial term for *amobarbital*.

Blue chairs Colloquial term for LSD.

Blue cheer Colloquial term for *LSD* in tablets or *capsules*.

Blue cloud Colloquial term for *amobarbital*. **Blue cross** Mexican colloquial term for *inhalant*

Blue crystal Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Blue de hue Colloquial term for *marijuana* from Vietnam.

Blue devil 1. Colloquial term for *amobarbital*. **2.** Colloquial term for *depressants* in general. **3.** Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

4. Colloquial term for images hallucinated in *delirium tremens*.

Blue dolls 1. Colloquial term for *depressant*. **2.** Colloquial term for *amobarbital*.

3. Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Blue dots Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Blue fly Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Blue haze Colloquial term for *euphoria* from taking large amounts of *Xanax*.

Blue hearts Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Blue heaven 1. Colloquial term for *amobarbital*. **2.** Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

3. Colloquial term for *LSD*. **4.** Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Blue heavens Colloquial term for *depressants*.

Blue jeans Colloquial term for dark blue LSD

Blue lions Colloquial term for LSD on pa-

per.

Blue madman Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Blue microdot Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Blue mist Colloquial term for light blue LSD tablet

Blue moons Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Blue morning glory Colloquial term for *hallucinogens*.

Blue morphine Colloquial term for *morphine* (Numorphan).

Blue sage Colloquial term for marijuana.

Blue saze Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana* or *hashish*.

Blue sky Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Blue sky blond Colloquial term for high potency *marijuana* from Colombia.

Blue sky blonde Colloquial term for *marijuana* from Colombia.

Blue star Colloquial term for an annual hoax letter sent to schools in the USA by unknown informants - describes a tattoo - 9 sheet of blue stars of *LSD* (the size of a pencil eraser) on a white sheet -since *LSD* is absorbed directly through the skin, it could not be handled - ostensibly given to children for fun or to addict them - the *DEA* has investigated this every year for years and believes that it continues to be a hoax.

Blue tab Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Blue tablet Colloquial term for look-alike Valium - typically an antihistamine such as doxylamine or chlorpheniramine, in combination with acetaminophen or salicylamide.

Blue tips Colloquial term for *depressants*. **Blue velvet 1.** Colloquial term for *opium* and pyribenzamin. **2.** Colloquial term for *paregoric* plus an antihistamine.

Blue vials Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Blue water-lily Even called ninfa or quetzalaxochiacatl. The leaves contains the psychoactive substance *apomorphine*.

Blue wax Colloquial term for *mescaline* in a chewable bar.

Blue wedge Colloquial term for *LSD*. **Bluebirds** Colloquial term for *barbiturates*. **Blues 1.** Colloquial term for *Valium*.

2. Colloquial term for barbiturates.

Blues Brothers See: Belushi, John.

Blumen Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper. **Blunt 1.** Colloquial term for a *cigar* slit open and filled with *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana* and *cocaine* inside a *cigar*.

Blunted out

Colloquial term for having smoked many blunts of *marijuana*.

Blutfarbene Engelstrompete *Brugmansia sanguinea*.

Blutroter Stechapfel Brugmansia sanguinea.

Bluzedrin Amfetamine sulfate.

Blyn Henbane.

Blätter der Hirtin Salvia divinorium.

Blåsa Swedish colloquial term for cheating someone (in a drug deal).

Blåsa av Swedish colloquial term for tone down the stimulating effects of *amfetamines* by taking sedatives.

Blåse Norwegian colloquial term for smoking *hashish*.

Blase noen Norwegian colloquial term for squealing on someone.

Blåstjack Colloquial term for sugar or citric acid sold as *amfetamine*.

BN-378C48 Dipipanone hydrochloride

Bo Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Bo-bo Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Boarder baby An infant, often the offspring of drug addicts or AIDS victims, who remains for months, sometimes up to a year, at the hospital where he or she was born, waiting for placement in a home.

Boat 1. Colloquial term for *PCP*, short for *loveboat*. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Bob (Dr. Bob) Colloquial term for Robert Holbrook Smith, M.D., one of the co-founders of *Alcoholics Anonymous* (see also *Bill W.*), using principles from the Oxford Movement and a variety of other areas, and creating a viable program for recovery from alcoholism.

Bobbel Colloquial term for a condom containing heroin transported in the mouth by street drug dealers. Can be swallowed and hidden in the stomach.

Bobo 1. Colloquial term for being drunk.

2. Colloquial term for *marijuana* [1986].

3. Colloquial term for *crack*.

Bobo bush Colloquial term for a *marijuana* plant.

Bobo jockey Colloquial term for a *marijuana* user.

Bocca *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Boccawurzel *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Bock Colloquial term for a *beer* brewed in/for spring season.

Bock beer Colloquial term for a *beer* brewed in/for spring season.

Bock haben German colloquial term for drug desire.

Bock haben auf German colloquial term for craving to do something in connection with drugs.

Bockwurz Atropa belladonna.

Bocus *Phenobarbital*.

Bodey Colloquial term for narcotics agent.

Bodoh shnaash *Turbina corymbosa*. See: *Ololiugui*.

Body drug 1. Colloquial term for drug which creates physical *addiction*. **2.** Collo-

quial term for hallucinogens.

Body heat Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Body packer Colloquial term for person who ingests *crack* or *cocaine* to transport it. A drug smuggler who swallows bags, usually filled with *cocaine*, to elude drug enforcement officers or customs officials. The bags may rupture and poison the carrier.

Body search A physical search of a person made usually by patting the body with the hands and often by exploring bodily orifices in an attempt to find concealed weapons, explosives, drugs, or other contraband.

Body stuffer Colloquial term for person who ingests *crack* vials to avoid prosecution.

Böf Danish colloquial term for cheating someone in a drug deal.

Böff Norwegian colloquial term for bogus drugs.

Boffa Colloquial term for *inhaling*, especially butane-gas from lighters.

Böffe noen Norwegian colloquial term for selling bogus drugs.

Bog bilberry Vaccinum uliginosum.

Bog whortelberry Vaccinum uliginosum.

Boga *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Bogart Colloquial term for smoking a *joint* of *marijuana*. very slowly and with many intervals.

Bogart a joint Colloquial term for salivate on a *marijuana cigarette*; refuse to share.

Bogbilberry Vaccinum uliginosum.

Bogey Colloquial term for an undercover agent.

Bogus China White Colloquial term for *alfa*-metyl-fentanyl.

Boh-chuah Colloquial term for dollar bills.Bohd 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.2. Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Bohne German colloquial term for a very small *LSD* trip.

Bohnen German colloquial term for *heroin*. **Bohren** German colloquial term for searching a *vein* for *injection*.

Boi Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Boil Colloquial term for smoking device for *hashish* or *opium*.

Boil Lysol Colloquial term for apparently some native Eskimo persons boil Lysol, then cool it and strain it and drink the resultant liquid

Boil-out Colloquial term for *withdrawal*. **Boiled up** Colloquial term for being nervous

in connection with drug taking. **Boiler** Colloquial term for part of a moon-

shine still. **Boiler-room** Colloquial term for a place

where drugs are prepared for *injection*. **Bois rouge** *Anadenanthera peregrina*.

Bois écore Anadenanthera peregrina.

Boja Calamus.

Bojho Nepalese name for *Calamus*.

Bok Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Bolas Argentinean colloquial term for tablets.

Bolasteron Anabol and androgen steroid.

Bolasterone Injectable *steroid*.

Boldenon Steroid.

Boleta Argentinean colloquial term for murder.

Boletus See: Nonda.

Bolinhas Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Bolitas Colloquial term for tablets.

Bolivian marching powder Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Boliviani Colloquial term for cocaine.

Bolkaf Colloquial term for all parts of the *poppy* plant except the seeds.

Bollbärare Swedish colloquial term for someone who smuggles drugs in containers hidden in the body.

Bolle Colloquial term for a smoking device.

Bollen Colloquial term for a small piece of *hashish*.

Bollo Colloquial term for *crack*.

Bollwurz Atropa belladonna.

Bolo Colloquial term for *crack*.

Bolsa Colloquial term for a small packet of *heroin*.

Bolsa de Judas Solandra.

Bolsillas de cinco dolares Colloquial term for a \$5 bag of drugs.

Bolsillas de diez dolares Colloquial term for \$10 bag of drugs.

Bolsita Colloquial term for bag, bindle.

Bolt 1. Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite*.

2. Colloquial term for *butyl nitrite*.

3. Colloquial term for *PCP*, mispronunciation of loveboat.

Bolteos 1. Colloquial term for robbing a narcotics seller for money or drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for police plant *cocaine* on a person, arrest him, and then set him free for a price.

Bolute Solandra.

Bom-bom vein Colloquial term for *vein* used for drug *injections*.

Bomb 1. Colloquial term for *crack.* **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin.* **3.** Colloquial term for a large *marijuana cigarette.*

Bomb squad Colloquial term for a *crack*-selling crew.

Bombay black Colloquial term for black *hashish* from Bombay, India. Sometimes a mix with 70-80 percent Indian black *hashish* from Kashmir or Manali mixed with 20-30 per cent *opium*.

Bombed 1. Colloquial term for being *high* on *cannabis*. **2.** Colloquial term for being

drunk.

3. Colloquial term for being intoxicated.

Bombed out Colloquial term for being very intoxicated of drugs.

Bombed out of your mind 1. Colloquial term for being drunk. **2.** Colloquial term for being very intoxicated.

Bombed out of your skull 1. Colloquial term for being drunk. **2.** Colloquial term for being intoxicated.

Bomber Colloquial term for a *marijuana cigarette*.

Bombida 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for *metamfetamine*.

Bombido 1. Colloquial term for injectable *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

- **3.** Colloquial term for *depressants*.
- **4.** Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Bombita 1. Colloquial term for a mixture of *cocaine* and *heroin.* **2.** Colloquial term for *amfetamine.* **3.** Colloquial term for *heroin.* **4.** Colloquial term for *depressants.* **5.** Colloquial term for *barbiturates.*

Bombs Mexican colloquial term for *LSD*. **Bombs away** Colloquial term for *heroin*. **Bomskudd** Colloquial term for missing the *vein*.

Bon Cho Pentazocine.

Bon-Sonnil *Methaqualone*.

Bon-a-roo Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Bonare Oxazepam.

Bonarro Colloquial term for *opioids* of good quality.

Bonatranquan Lorazepam.

Boncodal Oxycodone hydrochloride.

 $\textbf{Bondrim}\ \textit{Methaqualone hydrochloride}.$

Bone 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for \$50 piece of *crack*.

3. Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Bone dry Colloquial term for total abstinence from *alcohol*.

Bonecrusher Colloquial term for *crack*.

Bones Colloquial term for *crack*.

Bong Bhong.

Bong toke Colloquial term for one long draw of *marijuana* smoke from a *bhong*.

Bong-nag Aconitum ferox.

Bong-nga Aconitum ferox.

Bongopely Colloquial term for a board game (similar to Game of Life) in which landing on spaces causes the player to take one or more puffs of *marijuana* from a *bhong*.

Bonita Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Bonnies Ranch German colloquial term for Karl Bonhöffer neurology clinic, well known for treatment of drug abuse, in Berlin.

Bontid Dexamfetamine carboxymethylcellulose.

Bonton Lorazepam.

Bontril 1. Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Dexamfetamine sulfate* and *Secbutabarbital sodium*.

2. Amfetamine sulfate or Dexamfetamine carboxymethylcellulose or Dexamfetamine sulfate or Phendimetrazine bitartrate.

 $\textbf{Bontril PDM} \ \textit{Phendimetrazine bitartrate}.$

Bontril Timed No. 2 Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Secbutabarbital*.

Bonumin Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Boo Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Böö Turkish colloquial term for marijuana.

Boo reefer Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana* or *hashish*.

Booger Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Booger sugar Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Booger tar Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Book Colloquial term for one pound of *can-nabis* from the USA:

Booking with Charlie Colloquial term for being addicted to *morphine*.

Boom Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Booma Colloquial term for warning: police are nearby.

Boost 1. Colloquial term for *injecting* a drug. **2.** Colloquial term for stealing, shoplifting

Boost and shoot Colloquial term for stealing to support a habit.

Booster 1. Colloquial term for *snorting co-caine*. **2.** Colloquial term for a professional shoplifter.

Booster pill Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Booster stick Colloquial term for a *ciga*rette with marijuana added.

Boosting Colloquial term for *intravenous injection* of blood or red blood cells by athletes to boost the oxygen carrying capacity- an illegal act for athletes, packing can cause blood clotting due to blood thickness and death due to clotting.

Boot Colloquial term for *injection*, and repeated *injection* of a drug mixed with blood from a *vein*, the push and pull of the plunger in a *syringe* to get a "rush" of drug.

Boot and shoe 1. Colloquial term for beggarly drug-addict. **2.** Colloquial term for small drug-dealer who sells occasionally.

Boot camp American term for a special type of treatment for young criminals who has not committed violent crime. Even called Shock incarceration (SI). The purpose is to offer an alternative to prison for example young drug addicts avoiding the crowded prisons saving money and preventing young criminals from influence from older criminals.

The punishment is three to six months in a camp with very strict military discipline mod-

eled after training of elite soldiers. Boot camps have since the beginning of the 1980s been introduced in many US states and in the beginning they were thought of as an effective and promising alternative to prison. Research data has been disappointing the relapse in criminal behaviour is as high or higher compared with prison.

Boot the gong Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Boot up Colloquial term for taking drugs. **Booted** Colloquial term for being under the influence of drugs.

Booti Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Booting Colloquial term for a slow *injection* of *heroin* to stretch out the rush often involves repeatedly pumping the blood in and out of the syringe.

Bootleg 1. To make, sell, or transport (alcoholic liquor) for sale illegally. 2. To produce, distribute, or sell without permission or illegally. Bootlegging is the illegal manufacture and transportation of alcoholic beverages. It may involve transporting them into a territory where their sale is banned, making them where their manufacture is illegal, or attempting to evade taxes on them. Bootlegging was widespread in the United States during the period of prohibition (1920-33). Although the 18th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution prohibited the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, demand for these products continued, and their manufacture and marketing remained a lucrative business. Rural distillers produced illegal beverages for bootlegging to urban markets, and in the cities thousands of small stills, breweries, and wineries appeared. Bootleggers also brought in illegal products from foreign suppliers. The law was so widely violated by the general public that officials were unable, and in some cases unwilling, to enforce it. The profits of the traffic attracted criminals, who soon took over much of it. After the repeal of the 18th Amendment by the 21st Amendment in 1933, organized crime turned to other pursuits. For a time, however, they supplied *alcohol* to customers in states that retained local prohibition laws.

Bootleg amfetamines Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Bootleg bonnet Old time police term for the felt hat through which fresh moonshine was strained.

Booty juice Colloquial term for *MDMA* dissolved in liquid.

Booz Colloquial term for distilled alcoholic spirits (generally 40% *alcohol* or greater). Booz family were 1900s Philadelphia distillers and bottlers.

Booze 1. Hard liquor. **2.** An alcoholic beverage. **3.** A drinking spree. See also:

Boozing Colloquial term for drinking alcoholic beverages excessively or chronically. Alteration of obsolete *bouse*, liquor, drinking bout, from Middle English *bousen*, to drink to excess, from Middle Dutch *búsen*.

Boppers Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite*. **Bopping** Colloquial term for use of amyl or *butyl nitrite*.

Borachera Brugmansia arborea.

Borachero Brugmansia candida.

Bordeaux wine Also called Claret, any of numerous wines of the region surrounding the city of Bordeaux, France.

Bordejo Colloquial term for addicts who wants *cocaine*.

Border Colloquial term for low quality *Seconal* manufactured in Mexico.

Borrachera Brugmansia candida.

Borrachera de agua Brugmansia candida. Borrachero 1. Floripondo. 2. Brugmansia candida. 3. Brugmansia sanguinea. 4. Brugmansia suaveolens.

Borrachero rojo Brugmansia sanguinea. Borracherushe Brugmansia candida. Borrego Colloquial term for a small packet of drugs.

Borsta Swedish colloquial term for drinking *vodka*.

Borsten Swedish colloquial term for *vodka*. **Börstet** Danish colloquial term for being arrested for possession or trafficking drugs. **Bortalium** *Diazepam*.

Boss Colloquial term for top quality drug.
Boswelia bhau-dajiana Synonym for
Boswellia sacra.

Boswelia carteri Synonym for *Boswellia sacra*.

Boswelia thurifera Synonym for Boswellia

Boswellia sacra Tree from the Middle East, from its resin is the incens Olibanum made. Olibanum were in ancient times the most commonly incens and it was also used as a magic drug.

Botanical A drug, medicinal preparation, or similar substance obtained from a plant or plants.

From Late Latin *botanicus*, from Greek *botanikos*, from *botanê*, fodder, plants.

Bote 1. Colloquial term for a prison. **2.** Colloquial term for a can, "lid"; about 1 ounce or 28 grams bottle injectable *amfetamines*.

Botola *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Botray Colloquial term for *crack*. **Botrys** *Artemisia absinthium*.

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Bottle Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Bottle buddies Colloquial term for alcoholic's drinking companions who back the alcoholic during trying circumstances (female alcoholics do not generally have bottle buddies).

Bottle gang Colloquial term for group of Skid Row alcoholics; especially a group of homeless men who gather to share a common bottle.

Bottle nose Colloquial term for protuberant reddish nose attributed to excess drinking.

Bottle up Colloquial term for a drink in a room

Bottle-baby Colloquial term for an alcoholic.

Bottleneck Colloquial term for broken neck of a bottle used to smoke *cannabis*.

Bottles 1. Colloquial term for *crack* vials.

2. Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Bottom Colloquial term for low point in life experience of alcoholic ("high bottom" vs. "low bottom").

Bottomless pit Colloquial term for unusual capacity for *alcohol* without showing intoxicating effects.

Bottoms Colloquial term for a combination of *Talwin* and *pyribenzamine injection*.

Bouard French colloquial term for no 3 *heroin*, impure.

Boubou Colloquial term for *crack*.

Bougies Suppositories designed for insertion into the urethra, nostrils, or ears.

Boulder 1. Colloquial term for *crack*.

2. Colloquial term for \$20 worth of *crack*.

Boule Colloquial term for 1 gram of *canna-bis*.

Boulette French colloquial term for *hashish*. **Boulva** Colloquial term for *crack*.

Boulya Colloquial term for *crack*.

Boum Colloquial term for *euphoria* after an *injection*.

Bounce the goof ball Colloquial term for smoking a *joint* of *marijuana* or *hashish*.

Bouncing powder Colloquial term for *co-caine*.

Bourbon Mixture of straight whiskey (that distilled from mash of a single grain) and mixed-grain whiskey or neutral spirits. Blended straight whiskey is a mixture of straight whiskeys only. Whiskeys are blended in order to achieve a uniform product with a balanced character and, generally, a lighter, somewhat less pronounced taste than that of straight whiskey. See: *Whiskey*.

Bouton Colloquial term for barbiturate tab-

Bouton noir Atropa belladonna.

Bouz Colloquial term for distilled alcoholic spirits (generally 40% *alcohol* or greater),

since the 14th century.

Bovachero Brugmansia sanguinea.

Bow Colloquial term for drugs in general.

Bow-sow Colloquial term for drugs in general.

Bowdrin Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bowl 1. Colloquial term for smoking *opium*. **2.** Colloquial term for a pipe used to smoke *hashish* or *marijuana*.

Bowl of smoke Colloquial term for *cocaine* smoke.

Bowl out Colloquial term for smoking opium.

Bowl, smoke a Colloquial term for smoking a pipe of *marijuana* or *hashish*.

Bowler Colloquial term for *opium* smoking.

Box Colloquial term for a prison.

Boxed Colloquial term for *Benzedrine*. **Boxed** Colloquial term for being in jail.

Boxogetten Cathine.

Boy Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Boy Jive Colloquial term for heroin.

Boy scout 1. Colloquial term for person who is against drug use. 2. Colloquial term for attempts to convince users to stop taking drugs

Boye, Karin (1900-1941), one of the first well-known women poets in Sweden. Her early poems are characterized by disciplined simplicity and the influence of psychoanalytic theory. The richly symbolic collection of poems För Trädets Skull (For Love of the Tree, 1935) and the posthumous De Sju Dödssynderna (Seven Deadly Sins, 1941) are dominated by the central image of a regenerating green tree, signifying the reconciliation of life and death. Boye's best-known novel is Kallocain (1940; English trans., 1966), a prophetic warning about life under totalitarianism. The theme is the fight between two global states the Welfare state and the Universal state that tries to force the citizens to total obeyans. The chemist Leon Kall invents the perfect tool for controlling people with a truth-serum. She committed suicide.

Boys and girls Colloquial term for *heroin* ("boys") and *cocaine* ("girls") *injected* in a two to one ratio (2 *heroin* to 1 *cocaine*).

Bozo Colloquial term for *heroin*, usually 1 ounce (28 g)

BP 81 *Metamfetamine hydrochloride.*

BP 84 Phenobarbital.

BPDE-I Benzopyrene dihydrodial exposide.

BT Colloquial term for ("bhong toke") one long draw of *marijuana* smoke from a *bhong* waterpipe.

Brace-in-bit Colloquial term for a needle and a *syringe*.

Bracer 1. One that braces, especially one that supports or holds something steady.

2. Colloquial term for a stimulating drink, especially of an alcoholic beverage.

Bradycardia An abnormal condition in which the heart contracts steadily but at a rate of less than 60 beats a minute. The heart normally slows during sleep, and, in some physically fit people, the pulse may be quite slow. Bradycardia may be a symptom of *opioids*, *depressants* and other drug *overdoses*, a brain tumor, digitalis *overdose*, or an abnormal response of the vagus nerve (vagotonia). The blood circulating is reduced, causing faintness, dizziness, chest pain, and, eventually fainting and collapse of the circulation. Treatment may include giving *atropine*, implanting a pacemaker, or reducing the digitalis dose.

Brahmadanti Argemone mexicana.

Brain booster See. Smart drugs.

Brain food Colloquial term for *psilocybine* mushrooms.

Brain pill Colloquial term for amfetamines.

Brain tickler Colloquial term for amfetamines

Brain ticklers Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Brain trip Colloquial term for being *high* after consumption of *hallucinogens*.

Brain-burned Colloquial term for being unable to function after long term *cannabis* use.

Braj Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Braja Colloquial term for a *hashish* pipe. **Brajgubbe** Swedish colloquial term for a *hashish* smoker.

Bralix Chlordiazepoxide. Brandewijn See: Brandy. Brandewine See: Brandy.

Brandy Strong alcoholic spirit distilled from white *wine*. Manufactured in many countries, brandy is most notable in the form of cognac, made from white grapes in the Charente district of France. Most fine brandies are distilled in pot stills, blended and flavored, and stored in casks (preferably oak) to mellow. Brandies are also made from fruits other than the grape, such as plum (slivovitz) or peach.

Branquinha Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Brass** Colloquial term for *hashish*.

From the felling of dryness after *hashish* smoking as after blowing brass musical instruments.

Brassa Colloquial term for smoking *hashish*. From *brass*.

Brassdealer Swedish colloquial term for a *hashish* dealer.

Bratt, Ivan (1914-1955). Swedish physician and politician and inventor of the alcohol rationing system "Motbokssystemet". The ideology was that by individual monthly *alcohol*

rations combined with banning the profitinterests in *alcohol* import and sale and with local temperance organisations minimize the harm of alcohol. The Bratt System was thought of as a compromise between prohibition and free alcohol trade. Bratt's policy was in force until 1955.

Braun German colloquial term for amfeta-

Brauner German colloquial term for brown *hashish* of medium quality.

Brauner Libanese German colloquial term for brown *hashish* from Lebanon.

Brauner Marokkaner German colloquial term for brown *hashish* Morocco.

Brauner Pakistani German colloquial term for brown *hashish* from Pakistan.

Brauntaler *Strychnos nux-vomica* South Asian and South East Asian tree containing *strychnine*.

Brava (a la) Colloquial term for ceasing drugs totally without tapering off; *cold turkey*. **Brea negra** Colloquial term for "black tar" *heroin*; extremely potent (40 %), but impure and inexpensive *heroin* made from Mexican poppies.

Bread Colloquial term for money (in drug deals).

Break Colloquial term for withdrawal.

Break a stick Colloquial term for smoking a *joint* of *marijuana* or *hashish*.

Break night 1. Colloquial term for staying up all night until day breaks. **2.** Colloquial term for staying up all night until day breaks when being under the influence or stimulants such as *amfetamine* or *cocaine*.

Break suddenly Colloquial term for abrupt discontinuance of drug use.

Break the habit Colloquial term for cease taking drugs.

Break the needle Colloquial term for *injecting* a large quantity of a drug.

Breakdowns 1. Colloquial term for a \$40 *crack* rock sold for \$20. **2.** Colloquial term for a shotgun.

Breakfast of champions Colloquial term for *crack*.

Breast-feeding Breast-feeding is giving a baby milk from the breast. After the birth of a child a mother's breast begins to produce milk, a natural process designed to provide complete nourishment for a baby for several months after its birth. Most drugs pass into the milk in small amounts. Breast feeding mothers are recommended not to drink *alcohol* or to take drugs. The benefit of breast-feeding are many and a mother who are on methadone maintenance is often recommended to breast-feed her child.

Breath analyzer The breath analyzer is an

instrument that detects alcoholic impairment by measuring the concentration of alcohol in the breath; there is a definite relationship between the concentration of alcohol in breath and blood. The breath analyzer collects specimens of breath and, using any of a number of available chemical laboratory techniques, quickly determines the percentage of blood alcohol concentration (BAC). Under US. government standards, a BAC of 0.10 percent or more is evidence of alcoholic impairment. Breath analyzer results are accepted as evidence in all 50 states. In some countries the finding must be corroborated by the results of blood analyses.

Breathalyzer A trademark used for a device that detects and measures *alcohol* in expired air so as to determine the concentration of alcohol in a person's blood.

Brechwurz Veratrum album.

Breckenridge green Colloquial term for *marijuana* of poor quality.

Breclase Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital diethylamine* or *Phenobarbital sparteine*.

Breeze 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

2. Colloquial term for running away from the police (short for "take a breeze").

Breibubi German colloquial term for a person who does not take any drugs.

Breit German colloquial term *euphoria* during and after drug use.

Bremer Gerichtstrat German colloquial term for *marijuana* grown around Bremen in Germany.

Brendalit Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Brendalit retard Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Brew 1. To make (ale or *beer*) from *malt* and *hops* by infusion, boiling, and *fermentation*.

- **2.** To make (a beverage) by boiling, steeping, or mixing various ingredients: *brew tea*.
- **3.** A beverage made by brewing. **4.** Colloquial term for *beer* (2.3% to 5.0% *alcohol* content). **5.** Colloquial term for *coffee*.

Brew with hops Colloquial term for an *injection* of *opium*.

Brew-ha Colloquial term for beer.

Brewery 1. A place where beer is *brewed*.

2. Colloquial term for place where drugs are made.

Brewing Brewing, process of making *beer*, ale, and similar cereal beverages that are fermented but not distilled (see Fermentation). The raw materials of these beverages are water, hops, and barley, supplemented by corn, rice, or sugar.

Bri-pham Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international

control: Phenobarbital.

Bri-pharm Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Briabel Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Briabell Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Briafac Phenobarbital.

Briama Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Briantum Delorazepam.

Briar 1. A Mediterranean shrub or small tree (*Erica arborea*) whose hard, woody roots are used to make *tobacco* pipes. **2.** A pipe made from the root of this plant or from a similar wood. French *bruyère*, heath, from Old French, from Vulgar Latin , from Late Latin *brúcus*, heather, of Celtic origin.

Brick 1. Colloquial term for 1 kilogram of *marijuana* or *hashish* tightly pressed often mixed with honey. **2.** Colloquial term for *crack.* **3.** Colloquial term for tetrahydrocannabinol (*THC*) often falsely marketed and in reality *PCP* or *LSD*.

Brick gum Colloquial term for opium.

Bricks 1. Colloquial term for 1 kilogram of *marijuana* or *hashish* tightly pressed often mixed with honey. **2.** Colloquial term for *crack*

Bridge Colloquial term for device to hold a *joint* of *marijuana* or *hashish*.

Bridge up or bring up Colloquial term for ready a *vein* for *injection*.

Brief German colloquial term for rectangular paper or aluminium foil packet which contains drugs in powder form.

Brief intervention A treatment strategy in which structured therapy of short duration (typically 50 minutes) is offered with the aim of assisting an individual to cease or reduce the use of a psychoactive substance or (less commonly) to deal with other life issues. It is designed in particular for general practitioners and other primary health care workers. To date, brief intervention - sometimes known as minimal intervention - has been applied mainly to cessation of smoking and as therapy for harmful use of *alcohol*.

The rationale for brief intervention is that, even if the percentage of individuals who alter their substance use after a single intervention is small the public health impact of large numbers of primary health care workers providing these interventions systematically is considerable Brief intervention is often linked to systematic screening testing for hazardous

and harmful substance use particularly of alcohol and tobacco. See also: Early intervention

Briefchen German colloquial term for rectangular paper or aluminium foil packet which contains drugs in powder form.

Brifo Colloquial term for marijuana.

Brigen-G Chlordiazepoxide.

Bright Lights, Big City 1. Title of a book of Jay McInerny. 2. Film released in 1988. Director: James Bridges. Michael J. Fox once more makes a courageous effort to shed his nice-guy image in Bright Lights, Big City. Fox plays an impressionable Kansan who comes to the New York to take a job at a major magazine. It isn't long before he falls into the twin traps of drug and *alcohol* abuse. His only hope for redemption is in the hands of Phoebe Cates, the cousin of his scuzzy drinking buddy Kiefer Sutherland.

Bring down Colloquial term for coming of drugs.

Bringen-G *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.* **Brink** Colloquial term for buying drugs from a dealer.

Bris Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Brisa Colloquial term for ("breeze") *cocaine*. **Brisket** Colloquial term for a packet of drugs. **Britazepam** *Diazepam*.

Britazepam Retard Diazepam.

British Navy S. Colloquial term for heroin.

British Navy Smack Colloquial term for heroin.

British system Colloquial term for treating the *heroin* addiction as a medical rather than a criminal problem, *heroin* maintenance of addicts by the government (since 1926) at minimal expense, in order to minimize the quantity of street crime and violence by addicts.

Britton Colloquial term for *pe-*

Brobamate *Meprobamate*.

Brobella-P.B. Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Broccoli Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Brock Colloquial term for 1 kilo of compressed *hashish*.

Brodie Colloquial term for simulating *with-drawal* spasms, performed to get drugs for free from other addicts.

Broker Colloquial term for go-between in a drug deal.

Brolamfetamine (**DOB**) C₁₁H₁₆BrNO₂, Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 274.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Amfetamines*.

Brolamfetamine hydrochloride

C₁₁H₁₆BrNO₂ HCl, Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 310.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 88.3. See: *Amfeta*-

Brolamfétamine (DOB) French term for *Brolamfetamine*.

Brolanfetamina (DOB) Spanish for *Brolamfetamine (DOB)*.

Brolumin Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Brom Bromine

Brom salt Bromide.

Brom-hioscin espasmolitico Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Brom-nervacit Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Bromacepán Bromazepam.

Bromadryl F *Phenmetrazine*.

Bromage Colloquial term for dextromethorphane.

Bromatose Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Bromazanil Bromazepam.

Bromazepam $C_{14}H_{10}BrN_3O$, Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 316.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

See: Benzodiazepines.

Bromazepam, -um Bromazepam.

Bromazépam French term for *Bromazepam*. **Brome** Colloquial term for *dextromethorphane hydrobromide*.

Bromhidrato de bencetidina Spanish for *Benzethidine hydrobromide*.

Bromhydrate de benzéthidine French term for *Benzethidine hydrobromide*.

Bromide A *bromine* compound, especially a salt of hydrobromic acid. Bromides, once widely used as sleeping pills, are now seldom used for that purpose because they may cause serious side effects.

Bromides were used widely in patent medicines in the around the turn of the centuries. Bromides accumulate in the body and they can build up a depression, There are serious toxic effects. It ranges from dermatitis and constipation to motor disturbances, delirium and full blown psychosis. Very low doses of bromides remained in some over the counter drugs until the 1960s

Bromidem Bromazepam.

Bromidon Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Pheno-*

barbital.

Brominal Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bromine (Br) A toxic, red-brown, liquid element of the halogen group. Its atomic number is 35; its atomic weight is 79.909. Bromine is used in photography, in making chemicals and fuels, and in drugs. Bromides are compounds of bromine that are used in some drugs. Long-term use of these products may cause a toxic condition (brominism) characterized by acne, headache, loss of sexual interest, drowsiness, and weakness.

Brominism Side effects after long-term use of bromine products, characterized by acne, headache, loss of sexual interest, drowsiness, and weakness.

Bromism Brominism.

Bromo-10 (fluoro-2 phényl) 11b tétrahydro-2,3,7,11b 5H-oxazolo [3,2-d]-(benzodiazépine-1,4) one-6 *Haloxa*zolam.

Bromo-10 (o-flurophényl)-11b tétrahydro-oxazolo-2,3,7,11b [3,2 d](5H)- benzodiazepine- [1,4] one-6 *Haloxazolam*. Bromo-7 (pyridyl-2)-5 dihydro-1,3 - 1H-benzodiazépine-1,4 one-2 *Bromazepam*. Bromo-7 dihydro-1,3 (pyridyl-2)-5 -2H-benzodiazepine-1,4 one-2 *Bromazepam*. Bromo-DMA *DOB*.

Bromoflorina Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Bromopial *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Bromoval Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Bromptons cocktail A painkiller containing *alcohol*, *morphine* or *heroin*, *cocaine*, and, in some cases, a phenothiazine drug. Mixtures vary, and recently *cocaine* has in many cases been dropped from the mixture. The cocktail is given to help control pain in the fatally ill patient for example in the terminal care of cancer patients.

Bromptons cocktail has mostly been used in USA and Britain within the hospice-movement. The mixture is named after Brompton Chest a hospital pioneering in a more liberal and individual treatment of pain and anxiety.

Bromure des alcaloides de l'opium *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Broméine Codeine hydrobromide.

Bron-sed Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bronchalène Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under inter-

national control: Pholcodine.

Bronchitis Inflammation of the bronchial tubes caused by viral or bacterial infection or by the inhalation of irritating fumes (e.g., tobacco smoke, cannabis smoke, inhalants and/or air pollutants). The bronchi are large delicate tubes in the lungs that are attached to the trachea and carry air to smaller tubes in the lungs. Symptoms include cough, fever, and chest pains, severe coughing, and often the secretion of sputum (mucous material coughed up from the respiratory tract). Acute bronchitis may subside, or, particularly with continued exposure to irritants, may persist and progress to chronic bronchitis or pneumonia Bronchitis can be treated with antihistamines, cough suppressants, bronchodilators, or antibiotics.

Acute bronchitis is characterized by a cough that releases sputum, fever, mucus-secreting structures growing larger, and back pain. Caused by the spread of viral infections to the bronchi, the swelling often occurs with childhood infections, as measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, and typhoid fever. Treatment includes bed rest, aspirin, cough drugs, and antibiotics.

Chronic bronchitis is characterized by an excess release of mucus in the bronchi with a cough that releases sputum for at least 3 months in at least 2 years. Additional symptoms are many lung infections, blue skin from lack of oxygen, less oxygen and more carbon dioxide in the blood, and a risk to develop a heart disease (cor pulmonale) and breathing problems.

Broncho 1. Colloquial term for ceasing drugs totally without tapering off; *cold turkey*. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Broncho-Tussin Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Morphine acetate*.

Bronchobid Secbutabarbital.

Bronchodil *Amobarbital* or *Phenobarbital*. **Bronchodilator** A drug that widens the air passages of the lungs and eases breathing by relaxing bronchial smooth muscle.

Bronchogenic carcinoma A common form of cancerous lung tumor that starts in the bronchi. Usually linked to *cigarette* smoking, it may cause coughing and wheezing, weakness, chest tightness, and aching joints. In the late stages, symptoms are bloody sputum, clubbing of the fingers, weight loss, and fluid around the lungs. Diagnosis is made by a range of tests. Surgery is the most effective treatment, but about 50% of cases are too far gone and not helped by surgery when first seen. Treatment to decrease the patient's discomfort includes x-ray therapy and chemotherapy.

Broncholate Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital* and *Secbutabarbital*.

Bronchospasm Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bronchovent Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Broncodid *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Broncozina Zipeprol.

Brondiletas Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Brondiletten Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bronkolixir Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bronkotabs Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bronkotal Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bronpax Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Ethylmorphine hydrochloride*.

Bronx Zipeprol.

Bropax Bromazepam.

Brophen Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bropidol *Phenobarbital*.

Brot German colloquial term for a chunk of *hashish*.

Brot backen Colloquial term for preparing *heroin*.

Brot holen Colloquial term for picking up *heroin* from a cache.

Brother 1. Colloquial term for heroin.

2. Colloquial term for acquaintance on the drug-scene.

Brought down Colloquial term for sudden and unexpected feeling of depression after being euforic during drug use.

Broussonetia secundiflora Synonym for *Sophora secundiflora*.

Brown 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*.

2. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

3. Colloquial term for long acting *amfetamines* (typically brown color).

Brown Colombo Colloquial term for weak *marijuana*.

Brown and clear 1. Colloquial term for *Dexedrine*. **2.** Colloquial term for look-alike dexamfetamine sulfate (*Dexedrine*), typically *caffeine*, *ephedrine*, *pseudoephedrine*, and/or *phenylpropanolamine*.

Brown and green Colloquial term for Durophet M *capsules*.

Brown bag Colloquial term for requirement to secrete alcoholic beverages, especially *beer*, in a brown bag to keep the drinking from public view and to comply with beverage laws and local rules forbidding drinking in the streets, common practice in USA.

Brown bomber Colloquial term for *dexam-fetamine*.

Brown crystal Colloquial term for heroin.

Brown dots Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Brown heroin Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Brown reefer Colloquial term for potent marijuana.

Brown rhine Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Brown rine Colloquial term for heroin.

Brown rock Colloquial term for smoking *heroin*.

Brown rocks Colloquial term for *heroin*. **Brown stuff 1.** Colloquial term for for brown low quality *heroin* from Mexico.

2. Colloquial term for *morphine*. **3.** Colloquial term for raw *opium*.

Brown sugar 1. Colloquial term for brown *heroin* often as small stones of low quality. Often smoked by *chasing the dragon* but can also be made into a solution and *injected*.

2. Song by the *Rolling Stones*.

Brown weed Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Brownie** Colloquial term for a *cannabis* cookie.

Brownies Colloquial term for amfetamine.

Browns Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Brozam *Bromazepam*. **Brozepax** *Bromazepam*.

Bruch German colloquial term for breaking into a drug store in order to steal drugs.

Brucine $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$, a poisonous white crystalline alkaloid, derived from the seeds of *nux vomica* and closely related plants and used to denature *alcohol*. After James Bruce (1730-1794), Scottish explorer.

Brugmanisa bicolor Synonym for *Brugmansia sanguinea*.

Brugmanisa insignis Brugmansia.

Brugmanisa lutea Synonym for *Brugmansia sanguinea*.

Brugmanisa vulcanicola Synonym for *Brugmansia sanguinea*.

Brugmansia A group of South American trees where the seeds and leaves are used by Indians in *hallucinogen* beverages, the most important are: *Brugmansia. arborea, Brugmansia insignis, Brugmansia sanguinea, Brugmansia suaveolens, Brugmansia versicolor, Brugmansia vulcanicola.*

See Floripondo.

Brugmansia arborea Brugmansia.

Brugmansia aurea Brugmansia.
Brugmansia candida Synonym for Brugmansia arborea.

Brugmansia sanguinea Brugmansia.
Brugmansia suaveolens Brugmansia.
Brugmansia versicolor Brugmansia.
Bruine suiker Colloquial term for heroin.
Brunfelisa See: Chiricaspi.

Brunfelsia chiricaspi See: Chiricaspi.
Brunfelsia grandiflora See: Chiricaspi.

Brunfelsie Brunfelisa.

Brunsukker Colloquial term for brown her-

Bruprenorfina Buprenorphine.
Bruprenorphinum Buprenorphine.
Bruprenovfina Buprenorphine.
Brush Colloquial term for an injection.
Brut Colloquial term for dry champagne.
Brutes Colloquial term for cigarettes of low

grade coca paste - bazookas. Bruun, Kettil (1924-1985) sociologist, and scientific leader at the Finnish Alcohol Research Institute, and a leading alcohol researcher who especially documented the relation between consumption levels of alcohol in a country and health consequences and alcohol deaths. He made (with Rexed and Pann) a critical study of the international drug control system The Gentlemens Club (1975). He also studied the consumption of drugs in the Nordic countries in Läkemedelsfrågan i Norden (1982) and wrote (with Christie) the highly controversial Den gode fienden, The good enemy (1985) in with he criticized the criminal approach to the drug problems, especially towards cannabis. The Kettil Bruun society established after his death is arranging scientific meetings on alcohol and drug policy.

Bruxism The continuous, unconscious grinding of the teeth. This occurs especially during sleep or to release tension during periods of high stress during waking hours. It is a common symptom in misuse of *stimulants* such as *cocaine* and *amfetemine* and often is an important factor causing a bad dental status.

Also called bruxomania.

Bruxomania The continuous, unconscious grinding of the teeth. This occurs especially during sleep or to release tension during periods of high stress during waking hours. It is a common symptom in misuse of *stimulants* such as *cocaine* and *amfetemine* and often is an important factor causing a bad dental status. Also called bruxism.

Bränd 1. Swedish colloquial term for being fouled. **2.** Swedish colloquial term for being heavily intoxicated of drugs, especially *cannabis*.

Brännvin Swedish term for *vodka*. **Brösel** German colloquial term for *hashish*.

Bröseln Colloquial term for cutting *hashish* into small pieces.

Bs Colloquial term for a combination of *Talwin* and *pyribenzamine* for *injection*.

BtM German colloquial term for drugs in general.

BtMG German colloquial term for drug laws. **Bu 1.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** *Betel pepper*.

BU-car Colloquial term for a police car. **Bubal** *Butobarbital*.

Bubarbital 1. Secbutabarbital **2.** Secbutabarbital sodium.

Bubarbital sodico Secbutabarbital sodium. **Bubartal** Secbutabarbital sodium.

Bubble Colloquial term for missing a *vein* accidentally during *injection*.

Bubble gum 1. Colloquial term for *crack*. **2.** Colloquial term for *coca paste* (through Americanization of the South American term "basuco" by its similarity in sound to Bazooka, a brand of bubble gum).

Bubble gum black Colloquial term for strong black *hashish*.

Bubbly Colloquial term for *beer* (2.3% to 5.0% alcohol content).

Bucet Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Butalbital*.

Buck 1. Colloquial term for shoot someone in the head. **2.** Colloquial term for potstill liquor ("moonshine"), made in prison from potato scraps and other ingredients as available.

Buck naked Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Buckeln** German colloquial term for working to earn money for drugs.

Bucket bong Colloquial term for 3-liter soft drink bottle with holes cut in the bottom and the bottle cap placed on it as a burner - the bottle is submerged, the *marijuana* is then lit and the bottle slowly withdrawn from the water - the jug fills with smoke due to the vacuum created by the emptying water - users then remove the bottle cap, place mouth over the hole, and resubmerge the bottle while *inhaling* the smoke.

Bucket chemist Colloquial term for small-time chemist who 'cooks' drugs; unqualified person who does not understand basic chemistry and kills by making mistakes.

Buckled Colloquial term for being arrested. **Bucktjack** Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Buco Colloquial term for drug use.

Bud 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for Budweiser *beer* (approximately 4.8% *alcohol* content).

Bud Light Colloquial term for Budweiser light *beer* (approximately 3. 5% *alcohol* content).

Buda Colloquial term for a high-grade mari-

juana joint filled with crack.

Budda Colloquial term for *marijuana* mixed with *opium*.

Buddha Colloquial term for *marijuana* mixed with *opium*.

Buddha grass *Marijuana* wrapped on sticks.

Buddha sticks *Marijuana* wrapped on sticks.

Budidan Withania somnifera.

Budorm Butobarbital.

Buena Colloquial term for cocaine.

Bueng Calamus.

Buf Colloquial term for a piece of *hashish*.

Bufalo herb Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Bufetene Misspelling of *bufotenin*.

Buff-A-Comp Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Butalbital*.

Buff-A-Comp 3 Butalbital.

Buff-A-Comp w/codeine Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Butalbital*.

Buff-a-barb Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Buffa Colloquial term for sniffing.

Buffadyne Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital* and *Secobarbital sodium*.

Buffadyne A-S Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Buffalo herb Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Buffer** Colloquial term for a *crack* smoker; a woman who exchanges oral sex for *crack*.

Bufo Latin name of toads of which some produce a milky secretion from glands in the skin on the back containing the *hallucinogen bufotenin*. These toads are in some cultures used for toad licking. It has been suggested that the tales of young girls kissing frogs and toads in fairy tales in order to meet the prince can be explained by the toad-licking custom.

Bufotenin Weak hallucinogenic agent active by oral intake or intravenous injection, isolated from several natural sources or prepared by chemical synthesis. Bufotenin is a constituent of toad poison, the poisonous, milky secretion of glands found in the skin on the back of the animal. It was first isolated in 1934. Structurally, bufotenin is an indole hallucinogen that is capable of blocking the action of serotonin, which is the indole amine transmitter of nerve impulses and can be found in normal brain tissue (and in toad poison). Bufotenin also functions as a powerful constrictor of blood vessels, causing a rise in blood pressure. Other sources of bufotenin are the mushroom Amanita muscaria and the tropical American tree *Piptadenia peregrina*, the seeds of which were used at the time of the early Spanish explorations by the Indians of Trinidad and of the Orinoco Plain to make the hallucinogenic snuff called *cohoba*, or *yopo*.In modern medicine, bufotenin has been used only experimentally, to simulate psychotic disease states for the purpose of psychiatric study.

Bufotenine Bufotenin.

Bug Colloquial term for itching skin sensation.

Bug juice Colloquial term for *opioids*.

Bugensongo *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Buger sugar

Colloquial term for powdered cocaine.

Bugged 1. Colloquial term for being annoyed. **2.** Colloquial term for being covered with sores and abscesses from repeated use of unsterile needles.

Bugs under the skin Colloquial term for unpleasant sensation following the use of drugs.

See: Magnans syndrome.

Bui Psidium guajava.

Buio Betel pepper.

BUJU Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Bukowski, Charles (1920-1994), American poet, short-story writer, and novelist that became cult hero in the beat tradition in the early Bukowski's voluminous unconventional, unrevised, uneven-powerfully evince a negative world view in their depiction of the Los Angeles low life from which he seemed to draw creative strength. He wrote about alcohol, drugs aging and his vagabonding life, He was an anarchistic outsider who described USA's obsession with drugs, sex and violence, probed into the life of the inner city and the inner self and described what he found there in uncompromising, often crude, language. A cult figure, first in Europe and, after the success of his screenplay for the motion picture Barfly (1987), in the US. as well, Bukowski parlayed his life of hard drinking and womanizing into a literary genre. Born in the German Rhineland of a US, occupation soldier and his German wife, Bukowski moved to Los Angeles when he was two. His childhood was marred by an abusive father, and after a short stint at a local college and a few years in New York trying to become a writer, Bukowski embarked on what was essentially a 10-year drinking binge, finally arriving at the brink of death in the charity ward of a Los Angeles hospital with an ulcerated liver in 1956. He achieved his first successes in local and underground publications. Los Angeles publisher John Martin recognized the peculiar genius of the self-described "dirty old

man" and established Black Sparrow Press to publish Bukowski's works. Bukowski's poetry appeared in dozens of volumes, including Flower, Fist and Bestial Wail (1960) and Poems Written Before Jumping out of an 8 Story Window (1968); his novels and short-story collections include Notes of a Dirty Old Man (1969), Post Office (1971), Erections, Ejaculations, Exhibitions, and General Tales of Ordinary Madness (1972), Factotum (1975), and Ham on Rye (1982). He completed a mystery novel, Pulp, just before his death.

Bulath Betel pepper.

Bulath-bel Betel pepper.

Bulgakow, Michail Afanassievitch (1891-1940). Russian author. The short story *Morphine* 1927 describing the morphine addiction of a dr Poliakov. Modelled after Bulgakowa own experience in 1917-1919.

Bulk dealer Colloquial term for a drug dealer who deals with large quantities.

Bulking out Colloquial term for term used by weight lifters and body builders to describe the increase in size of muscles -especially associated with illegal use of androgenic (anabolic) hormones.

Bull 1. Colloquial term for narcotics agent or police officer. **2.** Colloquial term for the US. Schlitz malt liquor *beer*.

Bull dip Colloquial term for a drug addict.Bull horrors 1. Colloquial term for being

depressed after using *cocaine* or *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for undergo sudden *with-drawal*, often upon being arrested.

Bull jive Colloquial term for a combination of *marijuana* and ingredients which contains no active substances such as honey, common grass or camel feces.

Bulldog man 1. Colloquial term for an undercover agent. **2.** Colloquial term for an informant.

Bulldogger 1. Colloquial term for an undercover agent. **2.** Colloquial term for an informant

Bullen German colloquial term for undercover agents.

Bullen auftrieb German colloquial term for drug agents in action.

Bullenaufwand German colloquial term for drug agents in action.

Bullet 1. Colloquial term for 1 dollar.

- **2.** Colloquial term for a *capsule* with drugs.
- **3.** Colloquial term for a prison term of 1 year.
- **4.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **5.** Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite* or *butyl nitrite*.

Bullet bolt Colloquial term for an *inhalant*. **Bullets** Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite*.

Bullia capital Colloquial term for crack.

Bullion Colloquial term for *crack*.

Bullkraut Atropa belladonna.

Bulls Colloquial term for an undercover agent.

Bullshit habit Colloquial term for irregular drug use.

Bullyon Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Bull's eye Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper. **Bum 1.** Colloquial term for feeling of fear with depression which in some cases follows use of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for alcoholic who does not adhere to Skid Row group standards, near the bottom stratum, not trusted.

3. Chilean colloquial term for inhaled volatile solvent; active agent in neoprene.

Bum bend Colloquial term for feeling of fear with depression which in some cases follows use of drugs, especially *LSD*.

Bum kicks Colloquial term for feeling of fear with depression which in some cases follows use of drugs, especially *LSD*.

Bum trip Colloquial term for feeling of fear with depression which in some cases follows use of drugs, especially *LSD*.

Bum-beefed Colloquial term for being framed in a drug deal.

Bumblebees Colloquial term for amfetamines.

Bummer Colloquial term for a bad experience with drugs.

Bummer cloud Colloquial term for *cocaine* smoke (refers to post-cocaine depression).

Bummer trip Colloquial term for unsettling and threatening experience from *PCP* intoxication

Bump 1. Colloquial term for *crack* in a pebble sized rock **2.** Colloquial term for fake *crack.* **3.** Colloquial term for boost a *high*; hit of *ketamine.*

Bump and rob Colloquial term for "carjacker" who smashes into another car to cause sufficient damage to make the other driver stop to investigate, and then robs them. Often associated with the violent US *crack* culture.

Bundle 1. Colloquial term for mutiple bags of a drug. **2.** Colloquial term for 25 "bendles".

3. Colloquial term for *heroin* in \$25 bag.

Bung Colloquial term for a water pipe used for smoking *hashish*. From *bhong*.

Bunghole Colloquial term for an *injection*. **Bungi** Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana* or *hashish*.

Bunk 1. Colloquial term for fake *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for material sold as *marijuana* but which has minimal or no marijuana content - looks and possibly smells similar to marijuana.

Bunk habit Colloquial term for being addicted to *opium*.

Bunker Colloquial term for a cache.

Bunkern 1. German colloquial term for

storage of large quantities of drugs. **2.** German colloquial term for hiding drugs.

Bunte Engelstrompete

Brugmansia versicolor.

Buoga Areca catechu.

Buprenal Buprenorphine hydrochloride.

Buprenex *Buprenorphine* or *Buprenorphine hydrochloride*.

Buprenon *Buprenorphine hydrochloride*. **Buprenorfin** *Buprenorphine*.

Buprenorfina Spanish for *Buprenorphine*.

Buprenorphin hydrochloride *Buprenorphine hydrochloride*.

Buprenorphine $C_{29}H_{41}NO_4$, Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule III. Molecular weight: 467.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Buprenorphine is a mixed agonist/antagonist which can be used in substitution treatment. It has been used extensively in many countries for the short-term treatment of moderate to severe pain. The mixed opioid-action/blocking-action appears to make it safe in overdose and possibly less likely to be diverted than pure opioids. It may also provide an easier with-drawal phase, and due to a longer action. May allow for alternate day dosing. It is apparent from the research conducted to date that buprenorphine is at least as effective as *methadone* as a maintenance agent.

Buprenorphine hydrochloride C₂₉H₄₁NO₄ HCl, Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule III. Molecular weight: 504.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 92.8. See: *Opioids*.

Buprenorphinum cloridratum *Buprenorphine hydrochloride*.

Buprex Buprenorphine or Buprenorphine hydrochloride.

Buprénorphine French term for *Buprenor-*phine.

Bur 3 Thai colloquial term for brown *heroin* number 3.

Bur 4 Thai colloquial term for white powder

Burdock Colloquial term for *methadone*.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Established in 1972 as a separate agency within the US. Treasury Department, the Bureau of Alcohol, *Tobacco* and Firearms (ATF) administers and enforces the federal laws relating to firearms and explosives, and to *alcohol* and *tobacco* products. Previously, these responsibilities were under the aegis of the Internal Revenue Service. Since the passage of the federal Anti-Arson Act in 1982, the ATF has also dealt with arson-for-profit activities. The bureau currently operates on an

annual budget of about \$335 million, and employs some 4,100 people.

The ATF is divided into two sections. One, called Regulatory Enforcement, is charged with monitoring trade-practice violations, issuing permits and licenses, and determining and collecting taxes on legal *alcohol*, *tobacco*, and firearms. The other, called Criminal Enforcement, is charged with suppressing illegal trafficking in the named products, as well as investigating tax evasion and arson for profit. Other ATF tasks include assisting federal, state, and local revenue and law-enforcement agencies; inspecting and regulating storage facilities for explosives; and maintaining records so that firearms and explosives used to commit crimes can be traced.

The ATF came under public scrutiny for its flawed raid on the compound of the Branch Davidians in Waco, Tex., on Feb. 28, 1993. Not only were four ATF agents and six cult members killed in the initial raid, but the ensuing 51-day siege (conducted by the FBI) resulted in disaster. A Treasury Department report was highly critical.

Buren Secbutabarbital.

Burese Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Burg German colloquial term for 500 mark bill.

Burgesic Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Burgodin Bezitramide.

Burgundy wine Wines of the region of Burgundy in east-central France. Beginning with the Chablis district, the region's vineyards include those of the Côtes de Nuits just south of Dijon, the area around Beaune and Mâcon, and end in Beaujolais just north of Lyons. Burgundy is a region of varied wines, rather than of a type. Its white wines are usually dry, its reds velvety and full-bodied. Burgundytype wines made in other countries such as Italy, Spain, Chile, or in California imitate, with varying success, some wine of the region of Burgundy.

The best Burgundy wines are codified under the Appellations d'Origine. The use of the names of the districts, as Côtes de Beaune, is controlled, as well as the names of communes, villages, and individual vineyards. The last produce the finest wines; wines bottled on their properties are known as estate-bottled, the counterpart of château-bottled in Bordeaux.

Burley A light-colored *tobacco* grown chiefly in Kentucky and used especially in making *cigarettes*. Probably from the name *Burley*.

Burmese opium Colloquial term for potent

opium, strong unpleasant smell.

Burn Colloquial term for being cheated by a drug pusher.

Burn an indian Colloquial term for being addicted.

Burn artist Colloquial term for a drug dealer who cheats.

Burn one Colloquial term for smoking a *marijuana cigarette*.

Burn out 1. Burnout syndrome. **2.** Colloquial term for effects of prolonged use of a psychoactive drug to the extent that the user feels used up. **3.** Colloquial term for a phencyclidine (*PCP*) user whose behavior and/or drug use is out of control.

Burn the main line Colloquial term for injecting a drug.

Burned 1. Colloquial term for purchase fake drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for recognition of a narcotics agent which renders him/her useless for further undercover investigations or vulnerable.

Burned by an Indian Colloquial term for being dependent on *marijuana*.

Burned out Colloquial term for collapse of *veins* from repeated *injections*; permanent impairment from drug abuse.

Burnese Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Burnie** Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Burning logs** Colloquial term for smoking a *joint*.

Burnout 1. Colloquial term for heavy abuser of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for a loss of mental or physical energy following a period of long-term, continuous job-related stress. It is sometimes characterized by physical illness. Burnout syndrome is common among persons working with rehabilitation of drug misusers and it is important to prevent it by counseling. **Burnt** Colloquial term for having smoked to much *marijuana*.

Burnt out Colloquial term for person who is mentally impaired after long term drug use. **Burrero** Colloquial term for a person who delivers packets of *marijuana* to other drug dealers

Burrito Colloquial term for a drug carrier or runner ("mule").

Burro Colloquial term for a drug carrier or runner ("mule").

Burroughs, William S(eward) (1914-1998), American writer, painter, and experimental artist. He was born in Saint Louis, Missouri, and graduated from Harvard University in 1936. He also briefly attended medical school in Vienna, Austria, and graduate school in anthropology at Harvard. Burroughs took a series of odd jobs as private detective, vemin-hunter and briefly served in the United States Army before set-

tling in New York City in 1943. In 1944 he met *Allen Ginsberg* and *Jack Kerouac*, with whom he helped found the *Beat Generation* literary movement. In New York Burroughs also met Joan Vollmer Adams, who became his common-law wife. They had one son, William S. Burroughs, Jr., also a writer. Burroughs's friendships, drug experimentation, and the accidental shooting death of his wife in 1951 shaped his writing style. Starting in 1949, he led an expatriate artist's life in Mexico City, Mexico; Tangier, Morocco; Paris, France; and London, England, returning to New York in 1974. He settled in Lawrence, Kansas, in 1981.

Burroughs's literary experimentation is apparent in his novels, which combine visionary intensity, strong social satire, and the use of montage, collage, and improvisation. He was the inventor of the routine (a satirical fantasy the author composes through improvisation), the cutup (a collage technique applied to prose writing in which the writer literally cuts up and recombines text), and pop mythologies (mythologies the writer creates using material from popular culture). His novels include Junky (1953), Naked Lunch (1959), The Soft Machine (1961), The Ticket That Exploded (1962), Nova Express (1964), The Wild Boys (1971), Exterminator (1973), Port of Saints (1975), Cities of the Red Night (1981), Place of Dead Roads (1984), Queer (1985), and The Western Lands (1987).

Naked Lunch, based on Burroughs's experience as a drug addict, is acknowledged to be a seminal work. The novel's sexually explicit language and evocation of grotesque images resulted in the book being banned in Boston, Massachusetts. The ban was lifted after a trial in 1965 and 1966 that effectively ended censorship of literature in the United States. Burroughs also wrote a number of short experimental prose pieces, short stories, short novels, and essays. He collaborated with other writers and artists on literary, film, musical, and multimedia works. In the 1980s he also became a painter, and exhibited widely.

Burroughs deep knowledge of drug dependence has been important for his writings. His descriptions of extreme violent homosexuality made him highly controversial.

Buru Betel pepper.

Buschmanntee *Khat.*

Buscopax Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Oxazepam*.

Bush 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

2. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Bush tea Colloquial term for tea with *marijuana*.

Bushman tea Colloquial term for *khat*. **Bushwhacker** Colloquial term for a *mari*-

iuana smoker.

Business Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* for *injections*.

Businessman Colloquial term for a large-scale drug dealer.

Businessman's LSD Colloquial term for *Dimethyltryptamine*.

Businessman's special 1. Colloquial term for (*DET*) diethyltryptamine, *LSD*-like effects but ham more rapid onset-duration is 1-2 hours, causes more marked elevation of blood pressure. **2.** Colloquial term for (*DMT*) dimethyltryptamine, *LSD*-like effects but has mere rapid onset-duration is 1-2 hours, causes more marked elevation of blood pressure and *hallucinations*. **3.** Colloquial term for (*DPT*) dipropyltryptamine, *LSD*-like effects but has more rapid onset-duration is 1-2 hours, causes more marked elevation of blood pressure.

Businessman's trip 1. Colloquial term for (DET) diethyltryptamine, LSD-like effects but ham more rapid onset-duration is 1-2 hours, causes more marked elevation of blood pressure. **2.** Colloquial term for (DMT) dimethyltryptamine, LSD-like effects but has mere rapid onset-duration is 1-2 hours, causes more marked elevation of blood pressure and hallucinations. **3.** Colloquial term for (DPT) dipropyltryptamine, LSD-like effects but has more rapid onset-duration is 1-2 hours, causes more marked elevation of blood pressure. **4.** Colloquial term for metamfetamine.

Businessman's lunchtime high Colloquial term for *DMT*.

Busodium Sechutabarbital sodium.
Busotran Sechutabarbital sodium

Buspirone A non-benzodiazepine anxiolytic. At present, it is regarded as having negligible dependence potential.

See also: Sedative/hypnotic

Buss Colloquial term for effects of drugs in general.

Bussinessmans high Colloquial term for *DMT*.

Bust Colloquial term for being arrested for possession or trafficking in drugs.

Bust a cap Colloquial term for shooting someone with a gun.

Bust a scrip Colloquial term for passing a forged prescription.

Bustaid Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Metamfetamine hydrochloride* and *Pentobarbital*.

Buste da 100 Italian colloquial term for *heroin* for 100.000 lire.

Busted Colloquial term for being arrested on a drug related charge.

Busteda Italian colloquial term for under-

cover agent who makes sham purchases from *heroin* dealers.

Buster Colloquial term for an undercover agent.

Busters Colloquial term for *depressants*.

Bustin Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs, as in "let's go out bustin".

Busy bee Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Buta-Kay Secbutabarbital sodium.

Buta-barb Secbutabarbital sodium.

Butabar Secbutabarbital sodium.

Butabarbital Butalbital.

Butabarbital sodium Secbutabarbital sodium.

Butabarbitona sodica Secbutabarbital sodium

Butabarbitone Secbutabarbital.

Butabarpal Secbutabarbital.

Butabarpal sodium Secbutabarbital sodium.

Butabel HMB Secbutabarbital.

Butabon Secbutabarbital sodium.

Butace Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Butalbital*.

Butacet Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Butalbital*.

Butafebrine Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control. *Phenobarbital*

Butak Sechutaharhital sodium.

Butal Secbutabarbital sodium.

Butal Compound *Butalbital*.

Butalan Sechutaharhital sodium

Butalbarbital Butalbital.

Butalbital C₁₁H₁₆N₂O₃, Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule III. Molecular weight: 224.3. Percentage of anhydrous base:100. See: *Barbiturates*.

Butalbital Compound *Butalbital*.

Butalbital and Acetaminophen 50/32 Butalbital.

Butalbital and aspirin Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Butalbital*.

Butalbital, APAP and Caffeine Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Butalbital*.

Butalbital, Acetaminophen 50/650 *Butalbital.*

Butalbital, Acetaminophen and Caffeine II Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Butalbital*.

Butalbital, Acetaminophen, Caffeine Drug containing more than one active sub-

stance whereof one under international control: *Butalhital*

Butalbitale Butalbital.

Butalgen Butalbital.

Butalgin, -a, -e Methadone hydrochloride. Butalguine Methadone hydrochloride.

Butalix Secbutabarbital sodium.

Butamed Secbutabarbital sodium.

Butamid Secbutabarbital sodium.

Butamin "Mallard" Secbutabarbital.

Butan Butane.

Butane C₄H₁₀ Either of two isomers of a gaseous hydrocarbon, produced synthetically from petroleum. butane is a petroleum hydrocarbon with a molecular weight of 58.12 It exists in two isomers, n-butane with a boiling point of -0.5 deg C at atmospheric pressure, and isobutane with a boiling point of -11. 7 deg C at atmospheric pressure. It can be compressed to form a liquid at this pressure. Butane is an important fuel gas and a major constituent of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). It is also used as a fuel in homes and for cigarette lighters. In fuel applications, most properties are the same for both forms. Butane is also used in the manufacture of synthetic rubbers and motor oils.

Inhaling butane from cheap cigarette-lighters or from fillers for cigarette lighter sometimes appears in epidemic proportion especially among younger teenagers. Butane-sniffing is risky because of the difficulty to control the amount and the risk of having an accidental overdose, the risks for sudden deaths and brain damages are considerable. See: Inhalants.

Butanedioic acid, compound with (-)-a-methylbenzeneethanamine (1:1) Levam-fetamine succinate.

Butanotic Secbutabarbital sodium.

Butapro Secbutabarbital sodium.

Butaril Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Butartrol Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Butasaron Secbutabarbital sodium.

Butased Secbutabarbital sodium.

 $\textbf{Butatab} \ \textit{Secbutabarbital sodium}.$

Butatal Secbutabarbital sodium.

Butatran Secbutabarbital sodium.

Butatrax Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*

Butazem Secbutabarbital sodium.

Butenil Butobarbital.

Buteryl Butobarbital.

Butethal Butobarbital.

Butex Sechutabarbital sodium

Buthethal Butobarbital.

Butibel Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: Sechutabarhital sodium

Buticaps Secbutabarbital sodium.

Butinal Capsules Butalbital.

Butisol Secbutabarbital sodium.

Butisol sodium Secbutabarbital.

Butobarbital C₁₀H₁₆N₂O₃, Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 212.2. Percentage of anhydrous base:100. See: *Barbiturates*

Butobarbital Dipharma *Butobarbital*.

Butobarbital, -e, -um Butobarbital.

Butobarbitural Butobarbital.

Butoloid *Butobarbital*

Butrate Secbutabarbital sodium.

Butseco Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital* and *Secobarbital sodium*.

Butt 1. An unburned end, as of a cigarette.

2. Colloquial term for a cigarette.

Butt end 1. Colloquial term for a butt of a *joint* of *marijuana* or *hashish*.

Butt naked Colloquial term for PCP.

Butte Secbutabarbital sodium.

Butter 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for *crack*. **3.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Butter flower Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Butterfly 1. Colloquial term [AA, NA and other 12 Step groups) for an occasional symbol of the metamorphosis made by addicts and alcoholics and their spouses who cease using mind-altering substances and who "practice the principles" of the 12 Step programs.

2. Colloquial term for brightly colored paper tab resembling a postage stamp in size with a picture of a butterfly made of *LSD*. These are often in a red cardboard box wrapped in foil in a clear ziplock bag (5 stamps). These are designed to promote *addiction* by children (placed in the mouth or absorbed through the skin)

Button 1. Colloquial term for mescal or *peyote* button, dried protuberances from peyote cactus, active ingredient *mescaline*. **2.** Colloquial term for an *opium* pellet.

Buttons Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

Butu Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Butyl Colloquial term for butyl nitrite

Butyl alcohol C₄H₉OH Any of four isomeric alcohols, widely used as solvents and in organic synthesis.

Butyl nitrite Substance contained in furniture polish as well as in "Rush", "Hardware", and other containers sold at many rock record

stores and *head shops* - has the same properties as *amyl nitrite* - banned by US Consumer Product Safety laws as of February, 1989.

Butylnitrit See Amyl Nitrite.

Butylone *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Butylonyl Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Butvlova Pentobarbital sodium.

Butylscopolamine Oxazepam.

Butynoct Butobarbital.

Butyrioct Butobarbital.

Buy Colloquial term for purchase of drugs.

Buy a sack 1. Colloquial term for purchase a bag of *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for purchase a bag of *heroin*.

Buy and bust Colloquial term for an undercover police who sell or buy drugs and then arrest the seller or purchaser.

Buy bust Colloquial term for an undercover police who sell or buy drugs and then arrest the seller or purchaser.

Buy money Colloquial term for money used by agents to buy drugs where the serial numbers have been recorded and which has been marked

Buyés Brugmansia candida.

Buyés borrachera Brugmansia candida.

Buyés borrachershe Brugmansia candida.

Buzz 1. Colloquial term for a pleasant intoxication, as after a moderate consumption or *alcohol*. **2.** Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Buzz bomb Colloquial term for small 8-gram metal cylinder of *nitrous oxide*.

Buzz bomb propellant Colloquial term for torpedo propellant used as a beverage (NBA-denatured alcohol) consumed by Navy personnel.

Buzz on Colloquial term for get slightly intoxicated.

Buzzed 1. Colloquial term for being intoxicated of *alcohol* (generally not drunken).

2. Colloquial term for being mildly intoxicated of drugs.

Buzzing Colloquial term for an attempt to purchase drugs.

BWP Colloquial term for look-alike amfetamine - typically *caffeine*, *ephedrine*, *pseudoephedrine*, and/or *phenylpropanolamine*.

BWS Acronym for *Battered woman syndrome*.

BWY20 Oxazepam.

Bykonox Vinylbital.

Bülsenkraut Henbane.

Bynaubaum Areca catechu.

Büyük sef Turkish colloquial term for *mescaline*

Büyürk harry Turkish colloquial term for heroin.

BZ 1. Acronym for benzodiazepines. **2.** Col-

loquial term for a *hallucinogen* non-lethal gas derived from lysergic acid.



C Colloquial term for cocaine.

C .S. 1. Colloquial term for *cannabis*. From *Cannabis Sativa*.

2. Colloquial term for marijuana.

C 11511 Glutethimide.

C 193901 Clonitazene.

C 20684 Etonitazene.

C 4311 Methylphenidate hydrochloride.

C 49 *Diethylthiambutene*.

C and **H** Colloquial term for a mix of *cocaine* and *heroin*.

C and M Colloquial term for a mix of *co-caine* and *morphine*.

C & H Colloquial term for a mix of *cocaine* and *heroin*.

C & M Colloquial term for a mix of *cocaine* and *morphine*.

C-4311/b Methylphenidate hydrochloride.

C-5511 *Ketobemidone*.

C-7115 *Ketobemidone*.

C-Pak Nitrazepam.

C-Pak diazepam Diazepam.

C-Tram *Chlordiazepoxide*.

C-Tran 1. Chlordiazepoxide. **2.** Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

C-dealer Colloquial term for a *cocaine*-dealer.

C-duct Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

C-dust Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

C-game Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

C-joint Colloquial term for a place where *co-caine* is sold.

C-pusher Colloquial term for a *cocaine*-dealer.

C-vitamin See Vitamin C.

C.B.-Gin *Meprobamate*.

C.B.11 *Phenadoxone*. **C.B.L.** *Phenobarbital*.

C.D. Acronym for a *cocaine*-dealer.

C.D.P. Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

C.K. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

C.R. Conoquiai term for cocume.

 $\textbf{C.L.M.} \ \textit{Amfetamine}.$

C.P.W Colloquial term for look-alike amfetamines - typically *caffeine*, *ephedrine*, *pseudoephedrine*, and/or *phenylpropanolamine*.

C.R.A.S.H. Colloquial term for Community Resources Against Street Hoodlums, U.S. Los Angeles Police Department unit to counteract crime and drug distribution by street gangs.

C5 Myrophine.

CA Acronym for *Cocaine Anonymous*.

Ca-ca 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*.

2. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Caapi 1. Brazilian and Colombian term for *yage*, a *hallucinogen* beverage made from the bark from the tree *Banistriopsis caape*. The effects are similar to *mescaline*.

Caapi Pinima

Compound from the lians, *Tetrapteris methustica* and *Tetrapteris murcroata*, with *hallucinogen* properties. The substance is made and used the same way as *ayahuasca*.

Caapí Banisteriopsis caapi.

Caaru Psidium guajava.

Caballo 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*.

2. Colloquial term for carrier of drugs. Spanish horse.

Cabello Colloquial term for cocaine.

Cabona Colloquial term for inhalants.

Cabronal 1. Phenobarbital calcium.

2. Phenobarbital.

 $\textbf{Cabuim} \ \textit{Anadenanthera colbrina}.$

Caca Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Cacahoatl Cacao.

Cacahua Cacao.

Cacahuatl Cacao.

Cacalia cordiflora See: Matwu. **Cacao 1.** An evergreen tropical American tree (Theobroma cacao) having leathery, ellipsoid, ten-ribbed fruits borne on the trunks and older branches. Also called chocolate tree. 2. The seed of this plant, used in making chocolate, cocoa, and cocoa butter. In this sense, also called cacao bean, cocoa bean. The usefulness of the cocoa bean was well known to the Pre-Columbian inhabitants of tropical Meso-America-particularly the Mayas and Aztecs, who used the bean not only to produce a beverage but also as a medium of exchange. During the 16th century cocoa beans were carried to Europe, where refinements in processing led to the development of cocoa and chocolate and to the extraction of cocoa butter (q.v.), a natural vegetable fat.

The cacao tree is grown throughout the wet lowland tropics, often in the shade of taller trees. Its thick trunk rises up to 12 metres (40 feet) and supports a canopy of leathery oblong leaves up to 30 centimetres (1 foot) long. The small, foul-smelling, pinkish flowers are borne directly on the branches and trunk. The flowers are followed by the fruit, or pods, which are ovoid, yellow-brown to purple, and divided on the surface by 10 ribs, or ridges. The pods may be up to 35 cm long and 12 cm in diameter. Each pod yields 20-40 seeds, or cocoa beans. The beans, about 2.5 cm long, are embedded within the pod in a pink mucilaginous pulp. After the fourth year a tree may

bear 60 to 70 fruits annually.

After harvesting, the pod is split open and the seeds, or beans, are removed and allowed to ferment for several days. They are then subject to a series of processes-including drying, cleaning, roasting, and grinding-that yields a paste called chocolate liquor. This liquor is then either pressed, to produce cocoa butter and cocoa powder, or combined with additional cocoa butter (and sometimes other ingredients), to yield one of many chocolate products.

Spanish, from Nahuatl cacahuatl.

Cacao butter See: Cocoa butter.

Cacao guianensis Synonym for *Theobroma cacao*,

See: Cacao.

Cacao minus Synonym for Theobroma ca-

See: Cacao.

Cacao sabanero Brugmansia candida.

Cacao sativa Synonym for Theobroma cacao.

See: Cacao.

Cacao tree See: Cacao. Cacaocuáhuitl Cacao. Cacaotero Cacao.

Cacau Cacao.

Cacauaxochitl Cacao.

Cacautzaua Cacao.

Cacayoer Cacao.

Cache 1. Colloquial term for large supply of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for hiding place for drugs.

Cachet A kind of wafer *capsule* formerly used by pharmacists for presenting an unpleasant-tasting drug. French, from Old French, from *cacher*, to press.

Cachimba de Don Juan Colloquial term for a pipe for *marijuana* smoking.

Cachito Colombian colloquial term for a *marijuana cigarette*.

Cachoaquiahuit Cacao.

Cachuca 1. Colloquial term for a *capsule*. **2.** Peruvian and Ecuadoran colloquial term for penitentary, reformatory or prison.

Cacil 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

2. Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Caco Cacao.

Cacti Joint Colloquial term for a joint of dried and ground up *peyote*.

Cactus Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

Cactus buttons Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

Cactus head 1. Colloquial term for *mescaline*. **2.** Colloquial term for a user of mescal buttons or *mescaline*.

Cad Colloquial term for 1 ounce (28 g.). Cadet Colloquial term for a new addict. Cadexyl Meprobamate. Cadillac Colloquial term for PCP.

Cadillac express Colloquial term for *meth-cathinone*.

Cadiprol Meprobamate.

Caduceus group Colloquial term for reovery group among physicians, often an AA group or NA group.

Cafe Mexican colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Cafe noir** Colloquial term for top quality drug

Cafergot Butalbital.

Cafergot PB 1. Butalbital and Pentobarbital or Pentobarbital sodium.

Cafergot compositum Butalbital.

Cafergot compositum forte Butalbital.

Caffeine A xanthine which is a mild central nervous system stimulant vasodilator and diuretic. Caffeine is found in coffee, chocolate. cola and some other soft drinks, and tea in some cases with other xanthines such as theophylline or theobromine. Acute or chronic overuse (e.g. a daily intake of 500 mg or more), with resultant toxicity is termed caffeinism. Symptoms include restlessness, insomnia flushed face, muscle twitching, tachycardia, gastrointestinal disturbances including, abdominal pain, pressured or rambling thought and speech, and sometimes exacerbation of preexisting anxiety of panic states, depression, or schizophrenia. The substance use disorders in ICD-10 include caffeine use disorder and caffeine dependence (classified in F15).

Caffeine is the world's most popular drug. The white, bitter-tasting, crystalline substance was first isolated from coffee in 1820. Both words, caffeine and coffee, are derived from the Arabic word *qahweh* (pronounced "kahveh" in Turkish). The origins of the words reflect the spread of the beverage into Europe via Arabia and Turkey from north-east Africa, where coffee trees were cultivated in the 6th century. Coffee began to be popular in Europe in the 17th century. By the 18th century plantations had been established in Indonesia and the West Indies.

The caffeine content of coffee beans varies according to the species of the coffee plant. Beans from *Coffea arabica*, grown mostly in Central and South America, contain about 1.1% caffeine. beans from *Coffea robusta*, grown mostly in Indonesia and Africa, contain about 2.2% caffeine. Caffeine also occurs in cacao pods and hence in cocoa and chocolate products; in kola nuts, used in the preparation of cola drinks; and in the ilex plant, from whose leaves the popular South American beverage yerba mate is prepared.

Caffeine is also found in tea. It was first isolated from tea leaves in 1827 and named "theine" because it was believed to be a distinctly different compound from the caffeine in coffee. Tea leaves contain about 3. 5% caffeine, but a cup of tea usually contains less caffeine than a cup of coffee because much less tea than coffee is used during preparation. The caffeine content of a cup of coffee averages about 50-100 mg, but varies widely according to cup size, the method of preparation, and the amount of coffee used. Generally, cups prepared from instant coffee contain less caffeine (average 65 mg) and cups prepared by drip methods contain more caffeine (average 110 mg). Cups of tea average about 30 mg, but the range is also large - from 10 to 90 mg.

Cola drinks contain about 35 mg caffeine per standard 280 ml serving, with some 5% of the caffeine being a component of kola nuts and most of the remainder being added in the form of a by-product of the decaffeination of coffee and tea. Caffeine-containing soft drinks account for more than 65% of soft drink consumption. A cup of hot chocolate contains about 4 mg caffeine, and a 50-gram chocolate bar between 5 and 60 mg, increasing with the quality of the chocolate. Caffeine is an ingredient of certain headache pills (30-65 mg). It is the main ingredient of non-prescription "stay-awake" pills (100-200 mg).

Caffeine taken in beverage form begins to reach all tissues of the body within five minutes. Peak blood levels are reached in about 30 minutes. Half of a given dose of caffeine is metabolized in about four hours p more rapidly in smokers and less rapidly in newborn infants, in women in late pregnancy, and in sufferers from liver disease. Normally, almost all ingested caffeine is metabolized. Less than 3% appears unchanged in urine, and there is no day-to-day accumulation of the drug in the body.

Caffeine use may increase blood pressure.

Caffeine stimulates the brain and behavior. Use of 75-150 mg of caffeine elevates neural activity in many parts of the brain, postpones fatigue, and enhances performance at simple intellectual tasks and at physical work that involves endurance but not fine motor coordination. (Caffeine-caused tremor can reduce hand steadiness.)

Caffeine's effects on complex intellectual tasks and on mood do not lend themselves to a simple summary. The effects depend on the personality of the user, on the immediate environment, on the user's knowing whether caffeine has been taken, and even on the time of day.

The effects of caffeine on sleep are clear-cut: taken before bedtime, it usually delays sleep onset, shortens overall sleep time, and reduces

the "depth" of sleep. After using caffeine, sleepers are more easily aroused, move more during sleep, and report a reduction in the quality of sleep. The effects of caffeine on dreaming are less clear.

Larger doses of caffeine, especially when given to non-users, can produce headache, jitteriness, abnormally rapid heartbeat (tachycardia), convulsions, and even delirium. Nearfatal doses cause a crisis resembling the state of a diabetic without insulin, including high levels of blood sugar and the appearance of acetone-like substances in urine.

The lowest known dose fatal to an adult has been 3,200 mg - administered intravenously by accident. The fatal oral dose is in excess of 5,000 mg - the equivalent of 40 strong cups of coffee taken in a very short space of time.

Tolerance refers to the body's "getting used" to a drug with its repeated taking. It is difficult to study the tolerance of human subjects to the various effects of caffeine because nearly everyone in our society uses caffeine regularly in one form or another. Careful research has suggested that tolerance develops to most of caffeine's effects - meaning that, with experience of the drug, the same dose produces a reduced effect, or a larger dose is required to produce the same level of effect.

Regular use of upwards of 350 mg of caffeine a day causes physical dependence on the drug. This means that interruption of the regular use produces a characteristic withdrawal syndrome, the most conspicuous feature of which is an often severe headache that can be relieved by taking caffeine. Absence of caffeine also makes regular users feel irritable and tired. Relief from these withdrawal effects is often given as a reason for using caffeine.

Long-term effects of a toxic nature do not appear evident when regular caffeine use is below about 650 mg a day - equivalent to about eight or nine average cups of coffee. Above this level, users may suffer from chronic insomnia, persistent anxiety and depression, and stomach ulcers. Caffeine use appears to be associated with irregular heartbeat and may raise cholesterol levels, but there is no firm evidence that caffeine causes heart disease.

The evidence is also unclear concerning caffeine and cancer. Caffeine and some of its metabolites can cause changes in the cells of the body and in the way in which they reproduce themselves, and caffeine certainly enhances this kind of action by some known carcinogens. However, although caffeine is suspected as a cause of cancer, the evidence is contradictory and does not allow a clear conclusion. Some animal studies suggest that caffeine can have anti-cancer properties. For example, in

rats it prevents breast cancer caused by diethylstilbestrol (the "morning after" pill).

Caffeine certainly has the ability to cause a variety of reproductive effects in animals, including congenital abnormalities and reproductive failures, reduced fertility, prematurity, and low birth weight. What is unknown is whether these findings are relevant to the use of ordinary amounts of caffeine-containing beverages by pregnant women. Pregnant women have been advised to restrict caffeine intake by both Canadian and United States governments. Pregnant smokers should be especially wary.

The most common medicinal use of caffeine is as a part of headache preparations and other pain relievers. Caffeine is added both for its specific ability to relieve headache, including that caused by caffeine withdrawal, and for its ability to help analgesics do their work better. The ability of caffeine to stimulate breathing is used in the treatment of apnea (cessation of breathing) in newborn babies, and as an antidote against the depression of breathing by overdoses of heroin and other opiate drugs.

More controversial therapeutic uses of caffeine are these: to kill skin funguses; to improve sperm mobility; to enhance the toxic effects of chemicals used in cancer therapy; and to facilitate the production of seizures during electroconvulsive therapy.

Annual world consumption of caffeine is about 120,000 tonnes - equivalent to 70 mg of the drug a day for each inhabitant. Of this total consumption, 54% is in the form of or derived from coffee; 43% is in the form of or derived from tea. Some three-quarters of the coffee that is cultivated is of the arabica species, but the robusta species accounts for rather more than a quarter of all caffeine derived from coffee because it contains twice as much caffeine. In the United States, daily per capita consumption of caffeine is about 210 mg. About 60% of United States consumption is in the form of coffee, with tea and soft drinks each accounting for about 16% of the total. Caffeine consumption is very much higher in some European countries. In Britain, daily per capita use of caffeine is about 445 mg, about 72% of which is in the form of tea and 19%, in the form of coffee. In Sweden, daily per capita consumption is near 425 mg, 85% in the form of coffee and 6% in the form of tea.

Caffeinism Acute or chronic overuse of *caffeine* (e.g. a daily intake of 500 mg or more), with resultant toxicity is termed caffeinism. Symptoms include restlessness, insomnia flushed face, muscle twitching, tachycardia, gastrointestinal disturbances including, abdominal pain, pressured or rambling thought

and speech, and sometimes exacerbation of pre-existing anxiety of panic states, depression, or schizophrenia. The substance use disorders in *ICD-10* include *caffeine* use disorder and caffeine dependence (classified in F15).

Cafilon *Phenmetrazine theoclate* (8-chlorotheophylli-nate).

Cafinitrina Phenobarbital.

Cágau Cacao.

CAGE Diagnostic test for screening *alcohol* problems. Acronym for the letters in the keywords of the questions: Cut back, Annoyed, Guilty and Eye-opener.

The four questions are: Have you ever:

1. Attempted to cut back on alcohol? 2. Been annoyed by comments made about your drinking? 3. Felt guilty about drinking? 4. Had an eye-opener first thing in the morning to steady your nerves?

Two of four positive answers identifying a "problem drinker".

A modified version (T-ACE) replaces the question of ever feeling guilty with a question addressing alcohol tolerance.

Although a simple questionnaire can not substitute for a complete history or thorough evaluation this simple and easy to manage questionnaire has proved to be a good instrument to detect alcohol problems and is recommended to use in general health examinations. The problem drinkers can than be subject for a more detailed structured interviews and early intervention.

Cahoba Anadenanthera peregrina.

Cahua Psychotria viridis.

Caine 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

2. Colloquial term for *crack*.

Cajecua Cacao.

Cajoba Anadenanthera peregrina.

Cakes Colloquial term for round discs of crack.

Cal-ma-phen *Phenobarbital*.

Calabar bean

The poisonous seed of a tropical western African woody vine (*Physostigma venenosum*) in the pea family, which has been used as an ordeal poison and is the source of the drug physostigmine. Also called *ordeal bean*.

After Calabar, a town of southeast Nigeria.

Calacidol composto Meprobamate.

Calamia Arundo donax.

Calamo Colloquial term for quill, rolled up matchbook cover used for sniffing drugs.

Calamo aromatico Calamus.

Calamus 1. Acorus calamus, a up to one metre high perennial plant growing in ditch-sides and on beaches in Europe, Asia and North America. It has a characteristic yellow-green spadices. The root, calamusroot, contains the active substance asarone similar to

mescaline and amfetamine with relaxing, stimulating and hallucinogen properties. In traditional medicine it was used in a syrup against a number of symptoms. In some countries it has also been used for spicing beer.

Ritual use of calamusroot in hallucinogen doses occurs among the Cree-indians in northern Alberta in Canada. The calamus root is also sometimes used in the drug scene and is marketed as a mild LSD-like natural high. A common initial effects is vomiting. **2.** Arundo donax.

Calamus cyprius Arundo donax.

Calcidorm Cyclobarbital calcium.

Calcidrine Pentobarbital sodium.

Calcilet Phenobarbital sodium.

Calcio-efedral Phenobarbital.

Calciphen *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Calcium 5-cyclohex-1-enyl-5-ethyl-

barbiturate Cyclobarbital calcium.

Calcium cyclohexenylaethylbarbi-

turicum Cyclobarbital calcium.

Calcium pentobarbital Pentobarbital calcium

Calea rugosa Brunfelisa.

Calea ternifolia Brunfelisa.

Calea zacatechichi Brunfelisa.

Calea zacatechnici *Hallucinogen* drug made from the Central American shrub with the same name. The drug is administered by drinking a tea made of the dried leaves.

Caleta Colloquial term for drug cache, a hiding place for drugs or drug use.

Cali 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Town in western Colombia, center for *cocaine* trade and the Cali-cartel. Capital of Valle del Cauca dept., on the Cali River. It is an industrial center, shipping minerals, lumber, and food products and manufacturing tires, textiles, paper, and chemicals. Founded in 1536, it has doubled its population since 1950, largely because of a regional hydroelectric power project. In the late 1980s and early 90s Cali gained notoriety for the *cocaine* cartel based there.

Cali red Colloquial term for *marijuana* from Cali, Colombia.

Cali-cartel The worlds leading *cocaine*-cartel that gained power after the *Medellin-cartel*'s violent conflicts with the police in the 1980s.

Calia Erythrosperma Synonym for *Sophora secundiflora*.

Calico Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

California cornflakes Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

California dreaming Colloquial term for *LSD*

California red Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

California sinse Colloquial term for *sinsemilla*, potent *marijuana*.

California sunshine Colloquial term for

Call Ralph Colloquial term for vomiting after too rapid ingestion of *alcohol*.

Call Ralph on white phone

Colloquial term for vomiting after too rapid ingestion of *alcohol*.

Call for Ralph Colloquial term for vomiting after too rapid ingestion of *alcohol*.

Calling card Colloquial term for scars along *veins* after many *injections* (proof to other drug misusers to be an addict and not an undercover agent).

Calmacard Phenobarbital.

 ${\bf Calmadin}\ {\it Meprobamate}.$

Calmamid Hydrocodone.

Calman Phenobarbital.

Calmantes Colloquial term for sedatives, *tranquilizers*.

Calmantyl Meprobamate.

Calmate Meprobamate.

Calmavén Diazepam.

Calmax Meprobamate.

Calmday Nordazepam.

Calmeco Meprobamate.
Calmepuv Meprobamate and Phenobarbital.

Calmetten *Phenobarbital*.

Calmexyl V Meprobamate.

Calmicor Phenobarbital.
Calmidorm Barbital.

Calmimeprol *Meprobamate* and *Phenobarbital*.

Calminal Phenobarbital.

Calmine Barbital sodium.

Calming Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Calmiren Meprobamate.

Calmocard Phenobarbital.

Calmociteno Diazepam.

Calmod Diazepam.

Calmoden 1. Chlordiazepoxide **2.** Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Calmodid 1. Hydrocodone **2.** Hydrocodone bitartrate.

 ${\bf Calmogen}\ {\it Methaqualone\ hydrochloride}.$

Calmonyl *Meprobamate*.

Calmotone *Meprobamate*.

Calmovita *Diazepam*. Calmpose *Diazepam*.

Calsmin Nitrazepam.

Calumet A long-stemmed sacred or ceremonial *tobacco* pipe used by certain Native Americans. Canadian French, from French dialectal, straw, from Late Latin *calamellus*, diminutive of Latin *calamus*, reed, from Greek *kalamus*

Calvados A French *brandy* made from apple or pear cider.

French, after *Calvados*, a department of northwest France.

Calydermos rugosus Brunfelisa.

Cam red Colloquial term for *marijuana* from Cambodia.

Cam trip Colloquial term for high potency *marijuana*.

Camacépan Camazepam.

Camara Colloquial term for marijuana.

Camarines 5 Medazepam.

Camaticaro Virola.

Camazepam C₁₉H₁₈CIN₃O₃, Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 371. 8. Percentage of anhydrous base:100. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Camazépam Camazepam.

Cambanda Bassassasia and

Cambanda Brugmansia candida.

Cambodian red Colloquial term for *marijuana* from Cambodia.

Cambrised Secbutabarbital sodium.

Cambuche Colombian colloquial term for a secure place (to use or store drugs).

Came 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

2. French colloquial term for drug.

Came through (for me) Colloquial term for provided for my drug or money needs.

Camel 1. Brand name for cigarettes, introduced 1913 by R. J. Reynolds. Camels are made largely from a flue-cured bright tobacco much like the tobacco discovered in 1852 by Eli and Elisha Slade, but they also contain a sweetened burley from Kentucky combined with some Turkish tobaccos that make them the first of the modern blended cigarettes. Their package design has been inspired by Old Joe, a dromedary in the Barnum & Bailey circus menagerie. Camel is a leading cigarette brand name. Their use of the camel in advertising has been critisized for unethic tobacco advertising targeted at children, especially in the form of the cartoon-like figure Joe Camel. 2. Colloquial term for [AA term] recovery symbol - an animal that can travel a long time without drinking, and using water only - or an animal that goes for a very long time between drinks.

Camel, Joe Cartoon figure advertising for *Camel cigarettes*.

Camellia Genus of about 80 species of East Asian evergreen shrubs and trees, belonging to the tea family (Theaceae), most notable for three ornamental flowering species and for *C. sinensis* (sometimes called *Thea sinensis*), the source of tea. The common camellia (*C. japonica*) is the best known, particularly for its double (many-petaled) cultivated varieties, whose overlapping petals range in colour from white through pink to red and variegated. In

the wild form five to seven petals surround a mass of yellow stamens, with sepals dropping as the petals open. The tree has glossy green, oval leaves usually about 10 cm long and reaches a height of about 9 m.

A similar but shorter species, *C. reticulata*, has flowers to 15 cm (6 inches) wide and dull green leaves. *C. sasanqua*, a loose straggling shrub with slightly fragrant, 5-centimetrewide flowers, can tolerate dryness and alkaline soils. It blooms in autumn and frequently is grown as a wall or hedge plant.

The tea plant (*C. sinensis*) reaches 9 m but in cultivation is kept to a low, mounded shrub, often pruned back to encourage development of young leaves. The flowers are fragrant, yellow-centred, white, and about 4 cm wide. See: *Tea*.

Camellia sinensis Latin name for the *tea-shrub*.

Camello Spanish colloquial term for a drug courier.

Camelote Colloquial term for cocaine.

Camer (se) French colloquial term for becoming drugged

Camioneros Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Camisa Colloquial term for packing for *heroin*.

Camoflorina Phenobarbital.

Campachu Brugmansia arborea.

Campana 1. Brugmansia candida.

2. Brugmansia suaveolens.

Campanilla 1. Brugmansia arborea.

2. Brugmansia candida.

Campanilla encarnada Brugmansia sanguinea.

Campanius Holm, Johannes (1601-1683) Swedish priest who joined the colonialists lead by Johan Prinz founding the colony New Sweden in Delaware 1642. He studied the life of the Indians and translated Luther's work to algonkin. He also gave detailed descriptions of the pipe smoking habits of the Indians.

Campeon Colloquial term for (champ) drug dealer who will not reveal his/her source of drugs.

Camphodionyl *Ethylmorphine hydrochlo- ride* and *Codeine*.

Camphorated opium tincture *Paregoric.* **Camsules** *Dexamfetamine hydrochloride.*

Camuate *Amfepramone hydrochloride*. **Camárambi** *Banisteriopsis caapi*.

Camé French colloquial term for drugged. **CAN** Acronym for *Centralförbundet för Alkohol och Narkotikaupplysning*.

Can 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*; 1 ounce. **2.** Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana* or *hashish*. **3.** Colloquial term for 3 ½ or 6 2/3 ounces of *opium*. **4.** Colloquial term

for 1 ounce of *morphine*. **5.** Colloquial term for *beer* (2.3% to 5.0% *alcohol* content). **6.** Colloquial term for jail.

Can action Colloquial term for buying or selling a packet of *marijuana*.

Can of M Colloquial term for about 1 ½ ounces of *marijuana*.

Can of O Colloquial term for about 3 ½ or 6 2/3 ounces of *opium*.

Can-Yac Cannabis.

Can-yack Colloquial term for cannabis.

Cana 1. Arundo donax. 2. Ecuadoran and Peruvian colloquial term for calaboose, dungeon, cell . 3. Argentinean colloquial term for law enforcement officer.

Cana brava Arundo donax.

Canachiari 1. Brugmansia suaveolens.

2. Brugmansia versicolor.

Canada black Colloquial term for *marijuana* of low quality grown in Canada.

Canadian black Colloquial term for *marijuana* grown in Canada.

Canadian bouncer Colloquial term for low-potency *Seconal* from Canada.

Canadian cross Colloquial term for amfetamines.

Canadian star Colloquial term for *LSD* on blotter paper.

Canaib Colloquial term for cannabis.

Cáñamo indiano Cannabis.

Canamazo Colloquial term for cannabis.

Canamo Colloquial term for marijuana.

Canamo Indico Colloquial term for *marijuana* plant.

Canamo indiano Colloquial term for *can*nabis.

Canap Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Canapa Cannabis.

Canape Colloquial term for cannabis.

Canape indiana Cannabis.

Canapis Colloquial term for cannabis.

Canappa Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Canapu Colloquial term for cannabis.

Canavalia maritima See: Frijol de playa. Canazepam Diazepam.

Cancelled stick Colloquial term for *marijuana cigarette*.

Cancer-root Phytolacca acinosa.

Cancerogenic Giving rise to a malignant tumor. Substances which can give cancer are for example tobacco smoke, alcohol and arsenic.

Candelón Anadenanthera peregrina.

Candle Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper. **Candles** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Candy 1. Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

2. Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **3.** Colloquial term for *crack*. **4.** Colloquial term for *depressants*. **5.** Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **6.** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

7. Colloquial term for pills in general.

Candy C Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Candy a joint Colloquial term for adding *heroin* to a *joint* of *marijuana* or *hashish*.

Candy cee Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Candy fiend Colloquial term for a person addicted to *heroin*.

Candy flip Colloquial term for 1 hit *ecstasy* per three hit(s) *LSD*.

Candyman Colloquial term for drug dealer.

Cane Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Cane of Spayne Arundo donax.

Canelon Argentinean colloquial term for *co-caine*.

Canep Cannabis.

Canepa indiana Cannabis.

Canfirin Phenobarbital.

Cangonha Cannabis. Canhama Cannabis.

Canhamo Cannabis.

Canimo Indio Colloquial term for the *marijuana* plant.

Canna Sceletium tortuosum. See: Channa.

Canna cheirosa Calamus.

Canna-root Sceletium tortuosum. See: Channa.

Cannab Cannabis.

Cannabidiol $C_{21}H_{30}O_2$, one of the cannabinoids, the psychoactive substances in cannabis. Cannabidiol can in therapeutic doses prevent epileptic seizures.

Cannabinaceae Hemp-family, the botanical group including *cannabis* and *hop* (humulus).

Cannabinoids Organic substances, terpenes, present in *Cannabis sativa*, having a variety of pharmacologic properties.80 cannabinoids has been identified. The most important are *cannabidiol* CBD, *tetrahydrocannabinol*, THC and *cannabinol*, CBN. The steps CBD-THC-CBN represent the biosynthetic pathway in the plant.

Cannabinol Colloquial term for *PCP*.

CANNABIS *Introduction*

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Treatment

CANNABIS - Introduction Cannabis is a natural product under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. It is defined as "the flowering or fruiting tops of the cannabis plant, *Cannabis sativa* (excluding the seeds and leaves when not accompanied by the tops) from which the resin has not been extracted.

Modern botanist specify only one spiecy of cannabis, *Cannabis sativa L*. with three subspecies: *Subspecies sativa* (oil- and fiber plant), *Subspecies indica* (hashish- and marijuana plant) and *Subspecies spontania* (wild hemp). These subspecies are viewed as ecotypes stemming from the same plant that through climate and actions by man has developed different qualities.

The word cannabis comes from Greek kánnabis, hemp.

Cannabis is a generic term used to denote the several psychoactive preparations of the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*. Cannabis contains at least 60 cannabinoids, several of which are biologically active. The most psychoactive constituent is D-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), its metabolites can be detected in urine for several weeks after usage of cannabis. The THC-content variates between different types of cannabis and is also depending on in what climate it has been grown in.

The most important preparations are:

1. Bhang - dried flowering tops and leaves that has been extracted in a fluid usually water. drunk as tea or mixed with milk, often sweetened with sugar or honey, traditional drink in India and Pakistan. THC content usually 1-2 per cent. 2. Marijuana - dried flowering tops and leaves from Cannabis sativa. Normally smoked as cigarettes or in pipes often mixed with tobacco. THC-content usually 1-3 per cent. 3. Ganja, sinsemilla - small flowering and fruiting tops of cultivated from female Cannabis sativa plants, normally smoked as marijuana. THC-content usually 5-10 per cent. 4. Hashish, in international conventions called cannabis resin and defined as "the separated resin, whether crude or purified, obtained from the cannabis plant" " The resin comes from the flowering tops and female parts of the plant that has been pressed together in in bricks or lumps varying from yellow, brown an black. Hashish is smoked in cigarettes or pipes often mixed with tobacco. THC-content usually 8-15 per cent. 5. Hashish oil - a brown sirup-like oil extracted from Cannabis sativa with chemicals and thereafter have been filtered and concentrated. It is usually dropped on tobacco and smoked in a cigarette. THC-content usually 40-60 per cent. 6. Pure THC is almost never available, except for research. Substances sold as THC on the street often turn out to be something else, such

CANNABIS-History Cannabis is second to *alcohol* the most used mind-altering drug in the world. It has been known and used for at least 10.000 years. In religion and folk medicine it played an important role in ancient

China and India. Homer describes elixir of cannabis as a healing drink which lessens feelings of unhappiness. The, according to the history-tellers, cruel *assassins* used the drug extensively in warfare.

In the Muslim world cannabis spread extensively, partly due to the *alcohol* restrictions in the Koran. In Europe the interest in cannabis arose after Napoleon's invasion of Egypt. In the middle of the 19ths century the French doctor *Jaques-Joseph Moreau* initiated *Le Club des Haschichins* where some of the most prestigious writers and artists of the time ate hashish jam and hailed its effects.

In USA cannabis was the drug of the slaves that later was associated with the jazz music in the afro-american community. 1920 the interest in cannabis became more widespread as a substitute for the prohibited alcohol. Cannabis also played a role in the beat-movement in the 1950s but it was not until the middle of the 1960s during the hippie-movement that cannabis was spread all over the western world as the drug of choice of millions of rebelling students. Cannabis was connected with flowerpower and the revolt against the establishment and cannabis-positive messages was spread through popular music and literature. In the rastafari-culture with its reggeamusic cannabis-smoking was a main component. During the 1980s the use of cannabis tended to go down considerably but in the late 1990s cannabis gained new popularity as a "downer" to calm down after using ecstasy and other dance drugs. Since the 1960s the discussions of the legal status of cannabis has continued. Some countries has in practice differentiated between cannabis and hard drugs and are not enforcing personal use of small amounts of the drugs, it has also in some countries been possible for physicians to prescribe cannabis and/or THC. Most countries though has continued and in some cases even hardened their attitudes towards cannabis and are critical over the tendencies to make the law enforcement towards cannabis more liberal.

CANNABIS-Botany The cannabis evolved in the Himalaya mountains. Carl von Linné classified 1753 the *hemp* plant and gave it the name *Cannabis sativa*, sativa means cultivated. It is an annual herb that can grow up to 9 meters high but are usually 1,5-2 meter. The male plants are small and thin while the female plants are thicker and produce a lot more of resin

The stems contains bastcells that can be up to 3 centimeters long this are connected with 1-3 meter long fibers, The fatty seeds, even called nuts contains hemp-oil. Hemp has been cultivated for:

1. The fibers which played an important role as raw material for textiles and ropes. Hemp rope was especially important for the sailing ships as they do not easily rotten. 2. The seeds which are used as a grainlike food and animal feed. 3. The resin which contains the highly psychoactive *THC* has been used medically and as a mind-altering drug.

The plant is usually called hemp when referring to the use of its seeds and fibers while it is called cannabis when referring to its psychoactive properties.

The whole plant is covered with small glandhairs that produces cannabis resin. Hemp cultivated in a subtropic climate tends to produce more resin. cannabis is easy to grow and it adapts itself to different conditions Cannabis has been evolving for hundreds of thousands generations on its own and by informal breeding programs by farmers. A diverse group of varieties has evolved or been developed to create a plant that is efficient at producing a desired product. Varieties differ i height, width, branching traits, leaf size, leaf shape, flowering time, yield, potency, taste and aroma. Potency is mainly a factor of genetics. Cannabis is usually dioecious, plants are either male or female, although some varieties are monoecius, they have male and female plants at the same plant.

Cannabis annual cycle begins with germination in early spring. The plants require a long period of sunlight and grows fast for several months. It flowers in the late summer or early fall and sets seed, The seeds drop as the plant dies.

By indoor growing the cultivator determines when the plants are to be stared, flower, whether they will flower, produce seeds and even if they are to bear a second harvest. Indoor growing for getting high potency *marijuana* and *hashish* has developed to industrial proportions Seeds and equipment for indoor lightning makes it possible to grow cannabis with extremely high THC content. The THC content of especially *marijuana* is therefore generally considerably higher today than 20 years ago.

CANNABIS-Chemistry and pharmacology

Cannabis consists of 420 different identified parts of with about 80, the so called *cannabinoids* are most active. The cannabinoids has some chemical similarities with human *steroids* (eg cholestorol and sex hormones)

THC is the strongest and most studied of the cannabinoids and is possible to make synthetically. In tablets gives pure THC the same pharmacological effects as concentrated cannabis resin. The cannabinoids are closely

chemically related and are soluble in fat. They and their metabolites can be stored in fattissues in the human body for a relatively long time and is the main course of the long term effects of the drug among long time cannabis users that can persists weeks after the acute intoxication.

THC and the other cannabinoids is effectively absorbed by the lungs during smoking. The maximum blood-concentration is usually achieved after 10-30 minutes. The blood concentration decreases rapidly and after 8 hours only a very small amount i left in the blood. THC is first binded to the blood-proteins but as it is fat -soluble THC and its metabolites is taken up by fat tissues and in different organs, the brain that has a high fat-content and the liver THC can easily pass the blood-brain-barrier and also pass to the placenta and influence the fetus. THC is even pass to the mothers milk and to the child through breast-feeding.

THC metabolize slowly and is eliminated in four weeks, for persons who have smoked cannabis for a long time it can take up to 8 weeks. the metabolites can be found in the urine with the EMIT-methode. The slow process makes the cannabinoids accumulate in the fat-depots of the human body which influence the long-term effects as *flash-backs* and psychosis

The biochemical ways of action are not fully known Some of the. cannabinoids are binded to special receiving molecules, cannabis-receptors on the brain cells and change their functions. A hypotheses is that the cannabinoids block the reception of certain substances such as the aminoacid arginin. In the same way as the body produces its own morphine endorphine - which binds itself to certain receptors on the brain cells, their seems to be certain cannabis receptors who originally are designed to bind the bodies own "cannabis". This was discovered 1992, the cannabis-like substance where given the name anandamide (from hindi anand, happiness).

CANNABIS-Effects, tolerance, withdrawal syndrome and overdose Cannabis intoxication produces a feeling of *euphoria*, lightness of the limbs, and often social *withdrawal*. It impairs driving and the performance of other complex, skilled activities: it impairs immediate recall, attention span, reaction time, learning ability, motor coordination, depth perception, peripheral vision, time sense (the individual typically has a sensation of slowed time), and signal detection. Other signs of intoxication may include excessive anxiety, suspiciousness or paranoid ideas in some and *euphoria* or apathy in others, im-

paired judgment, conjunctival *injection*, increased appetite, dry mouth, and tachycardia. Cannabis is sometimes consumed with *alcohol*, a combination that is additive in its psychomotor effects.

There are reports of cannabis use precipitating a relapse in schizophrenia. Acute anxiety and panic states and acute delusional states have been reported with cannabis intoxication; they usually remit within several days. Cannabinoids are sometimes used therapeutically for glaucoma and to counteract nausea in cancer chemotherapy.

Cannabinoid use disorders are included in the psychoactive substance use disorders in *ICD-10* (classified in F12).

The high

There individual response to the *high* of the cannabis smoking differs a lot, due to set and setting but also due to the THC content of the drug and the smoking technique. Some persons experience hardly any effects at all the first times they smoke cannabis on the other extreme there are persons who can get *hallucinations* and a panic attack the first time they smoke.

The first experience tends to be a slight nausea, increased heartbeat and pulse rate, dryness of the mouth and eyes and bloodshot eyes Thereafter follows the desired mild euphoric feelings of happiness, enhanced felling of self-confidence, relaxation and vivid associations, the experience of time is different there are usually a feeling of that the time slows down, colours and sounds get a different flavour and music can is experienced differently. The perception of the body and other persons gets different. Normally however the altered experiences tend to be based on reality. Things and persons can get different colours or size. The dryness of the mouth often trigger a thirst and even a flavour for sugar-rich food. In larger doses the cannabis intoxication tends to be more hallucinogenic and resembles the effects of LSD.

The onset of the drugs are about 10 seconds and the intoxication effects tend to peak after 10-30 minutes and last for 2-4 hours and are usually not noticeable 4-6 hours after the intake. Some of the impaired functions tend to persist for a longer time and the day after heavy intake is often characterized of feelings of tiredness and difficulties to concentrate.

A common bad reaction to *marijuana* is the "acute panic anxiety reaction." People describe this reaction as an extreme fear of "losing control," which causes panic. The symptoms usually disappear in a few hours.

Tolerance

There have earlier been conflicting reports of

the tolerance to cannabis, in older literature a negative tolerance is described meaning that she cannabis smoker decreases the doses. This is however due to the smoking technique. It takes a certain time to learn the smoking technique to inhale the hot cannabis smoke and keep the smoke in the lungs as long as possible and then slowly exhale.

There is a slight devlopment of tolerance, a chronic hashish-smoker usually smoke 1-4 grams of hashish per day a dose that would have toxic effects on a beginner.

There is a cross-tolerance between *alcohol* and cannabis and also between cannabis and many sleeping agents.

Dependence

Most cannabis users never experience any physical withdrawal symptoms. Long-term regular users of marijuana can experience abstinence symptoms with sleep-disturbance, irritation, tremors, diarrhea and stomach pains. Compared with opioids like heroin the physical withdrawal symptoms are mild. Regular users may however may become psychologically dependent. They may have a hard time limiting their use, they may need more of the drug to get the same effect, and they may develop problems with their jobs and personal relationships. The drug can become the most important aspect of their lives.

Overdose

There is a natural limit of how much cannabis the body can receive. In high doses the human body reacts with nausea, vertigo and confusion and stop the intake of the drug. Cannabis can be toxic in high doses but no over-dose deaths due to only cannabis in itself has not been reported.

Effects on the heart

Marijuana use increases the heart rate as much as 50 percent, depending on the amount of THC. It can cause chest pain in people who have a poor blood supply to the heart - and it produces these effects more rapidly than *to-bacco* smoke does.

Effects on the the lungs

Scientists believe that *marijuana* can be especially harmful to the lungs because users often inhale the unfiltered smoke deeply and hold it in their lungs as long as possible. Therefore, the smoke is in contact with lung tissues for long periods of time, which irritates the lungs and damages the way they work. Cannabis smoke contains some of the same ingredients in *tobacco* smoke that can cause emphysema and cancer. In addition, many *marijuana* users also smoke *cigarettes*; the combined effects of smoking these two substances creates an increased health risk.

Cannabis and cancer

Cannabis smoke has been found to contain more cancer-causing agents than is found in *tobacco* smoke. Examination of human lung tissue that had been exposed to *marijuana* smoke over a long period of time in a laboratory showed cellular changes called metaplasia that are considered precancerous. In laboratory test, the tars from *marijuana* smoke have produced tumors when applied to animal skin. These studies suggest that it is likely that *marijuana* may cause cancer if used for a number of years.

Effects on the human reproductive system

Some research studies suggest that the use of *marijuana* during pregnancy may result in premature babies and in low birth weights. Studies of men and women may have a temporary loss of fertility. These findings suggest that *marijuana* may be especially harmful during adolescence, a period of rapid physical and sexual development.

Effects on driving

Driving experiments show that *marijuana* affects a wide range of skills needed for safe driving - thinking and reflexes are slowed, making it hard for drivers to respond to sudden, unexpected events. Also, a driver's ability to "track" (stay in lane) through curves, to brake quickly, and to maintain speed and the proper distance between cars is affected. Research shows that these skills are impaired for at least 4-6 hours after smoking a single *marijuana cigarette*, long after the "high" is gone. If a person drinks *alcohol*, along with using *marijuana*, the risk of an accident greatly increases. Marijuana presents a definite danger on the road.

CANNABIS-Long-term effects Most cannabis smokers has occasionally experienced adverse reaction of the drug such as panic attacks when the intoxication instead of the desired *euphoria* gives anxiety and panicreactions. *Flash-backs* has also been reported where drug effects of apparently no reason reappear although no cannabis has been smoked for days or even weeks. It has been suggested that the THC in the body-fat can be the course of the *flash-backs*.

The most commonly reported effect of long term cannabis smoking is the amotivational-syndrome, even called cannabis burn out syndrome. it is characterized by decreased drive and ambition, shortened attention span, poor judgment, high distractibility, impaired communication skills, and diminished effectiveness in interpersonal situations.

Infrequently, a "cannabis psychosis" may occur, but generally this type of psychiatric reaction is associated only with heavy, long-term use of hashish, and are most common in countries such as in India and Morocco. Other effects of chronic hashish use are a debilitation of the will and mental deterioration. The cannabis psychosis is characterized of confusion, paranoia, visual and audial *hallucinations*, and impulsive behavior. Cannabis psychosis is similar to mania and psychiatric care is usually needed. The cannabis psychosis normally decrease and disappears within five weeks but there are cases reported when psychosis come in a row and became chronic.

Cannabis can also trigger psychiatric syndrome or make it difficult to treat especially schizofrenia.

CANNABIS-Cannabinoid Dependence Syndrome In the World Health Organization *ICD-10* Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders defined as:

F12.2 Cannabinoid Dependence Syndrome

A cluster of physiological, behavioural, and cognitive phenomena in which the use of cannabinoid takes on a much higher priority for a given individual than other behaviours that once had greater value. A central descriptive characteristic of the dependence syndrome is the desire (often strong, sometimes overpowering) to take cannabinoid (which may or may not have been medically prescribed). There may be evidence that return to substance use after a period of abstinence leads to a more rapid reappearance of other features of the syndrome than occurs with nondependent individuals.

Diagnostic Guidelines

A definite diagnosis of dependence should usually be made only if three or more of the following have been experienced or exhibited at some time during the previous year:

- (a) a strong desire or sense of compulsion to take cannabinoid:
- (b) difficulties in controlling cannabinoidtaking behaviour in terms of its onset, termination, or levels of use;
- (c) a physiological withdrawal state when cannabinoid use has ceased or been reduced, as evidenced by: the characteristic withdrawal syndrome for cannabinoid; or use of the same (or a closely related) substance with the intention of relieving or avoiding withdrawal symptoms;
- (d) evidence of tolerance, such that increased doses of cannabinoid are required in order to achieve effects originally produced by lower doses:
- (e) progressive neglect of alternative pleasures or interests because of cannabinoid use, increased amount of time necessary to obtain or take the substance or to recover from its effects:
- (f) persisting with cannabinoid use despite

clear evidence of overtly harmful consequences, such as depressive mood states consequent to periods of heavy substance use, or drug-related impairment of cognitive functioning; efforts should be made to determine that the user was actually, or could be expected to be, aware of the nature and extent of the harm. Narrowing of the personal repertoire of patterns of cannabinoid use has also been described as a characteristic feature.

It is an essential characteristic of the dependence syndrome that either cannabinoid taking or a desire to take cannabinoid should be present; the subjective awareness of compulsion to use drugs is most commonly seen during attempts to stop or control substance use.

In the USA a slightly different diagnosis tradition exists mainly organised after *DSM IV::Diagnostic Criteria*

A.Cannabis abuse: A destructive pattern of cannabis use, leading to significant social, occupational, or medical impairment.

B.Must have three (or more) of the following, occurring when the cannabis use was at its worst:

1. Cannabis tolerance:

Either need for markedly increased amounts of cannabis to achieve intoxication, or markedly diminished effect with continued use of the same amount of cannabis.

- 2. Greater use of cannabis than intended: Cannabis was often taken in larger amounts or over a longer period than was intended
- 3. Unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control cannabis use:

Persistent desire or unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control cannabis use

- 4.Great deal of time spent in using cannabis, or recovering from hangovers
- 5. Cannabis caused reduction in social, occupational or recreational activities:

Important social, occupational, or recreational activities given up or reduced because of cannabis use

6.Continued using cannabis despite knowing it caused significant problems:

Continued cannabis use is continued despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent physical or psychological problem that is likely to have been worsened by cannabis

Associated Features

Learning Problem

Psychotic

Euphoric Mood

Depressed Mood

Somatic/Sexual Dysfunction

Addiction

Odd/Eccentric/Suspicious Personality

Differential Diagnosis

Nonpathologic cannabis use for recreational or

medical purposes; repeated episodes of Cannabis Intoxication.

CANNABIS-Treatment Most smokers end their experimentation with the drug without any need for treatment. But sometimes even a brief encounter with the drug can induce panic attacks or trigger underlaving psychiatric problems. Heavy cannabis smoking can also lead to a full blown psychosis that can not been differed from a schizofrenic psychosis. There is an academic discussion whether this is to be labeled as a special hashish psychosis or if it rather is a schizofrenic psychosis triggered of the THC-intake, in clinical practice this i however of less interest as these problems are treated symptomatically in the usual psychiatric setting.

The main problem is a relatively small group of cannabis smokers who have used the drugs for a long time, often daily smoking and where cannabis smoking often have become one of the main activities in their lives often accompanied with a ideological or religious philosophy where the use of cannabis is integrated. They often find it hard to stop using the drug even when they want to. They can suffer from mild withdrawal symptoms and flash-backs. As THC is stored in the fat body tissues it can take several weeks before the cannabinoids are eliminated. When a longtime regular cannabis smoker stop the drug taking he often suffers from depression

The most well described symptoms after long term cannabis use is the amotivational syndrome - characterized by a lack of interest lowered intellectual capacity, sleepiness and low resistance capability even to everyday problems. It has similarities to the state in which users of benzodiazepines are in in the withdrawal period. It has been documented that long term cannabis smokers has about 10 percent lower cerebral blow flow which can be the biological explanations to these phenomena.

The wish for stop smoking cannabis often appears in connection with a change of lifestyle as a new relationship, a pregnancy or new study or job opportunities. In the counseling it is often hard to differ what are drug or drug withdrawal effects or what is a depression developed as a reaction to the sorrow to leave a value system or the sorrow accompanied with the awareness.

The best treatment in these cases appears to be counseling and group therapy where it is pointed out the relatively long time that can pass before the THC is eliminated from the body fat tissues and where supporting and conflict-solving are, the main themes. Sometimes it is necessary to treat the depression

symptomatically.

Cannabis Indica Cannabis.

Cannabis indicae herba Cannabis.

Cannabis oil Hashish-oil.

Cannabis psychosis See: Cannabis - Longterm effects.

Cannabis resin Natural product under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Defined as the separated resin, whether crude or purified, obtained from the *cannabis* plant. Best known under its popular name *hashish*.

Cannabis sativa Cannabis.

Cannabis tea Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Cannabisharts Hashish.

Cannabisme French term for chronic cannabis use

Cannacoro Cannabis.

Cannamo Cannabis.

Canned Colloquial term for being arrested.

Canned Heat 1. A trademark used for solid alcohol or paraffin fuel that is packed in small cans and used to heat food. 2. US. blues- and boggie group founded in Los Angeles 1965. The group made classical recordings of rock hits like On the Road again (1968) and Going up the country (1969). The group-leader Alan "Blind Owl" Wilson died 1970 in a drug overdose, even the other founders Bob "Bear" Hite died in a drug overdose 1981.

Canned goods Colloquial term for any type of drugs in a receptacle.

Canned sativa Hashish.

Canned stuff Colloquial term for smoking *opium* in tins.

Cannon Colloquial term for a huge *joint*

Cannon, James (1864-1944), American clergyman, a zealous prohibitionist, and a foe of Democratic presidential candidate Alfred E. Smith. He was elected a bishop in 1918 and retired in 1938. Bishop Cannon was a foremost Anti-Saloon Leaguer and head of the World League Against Alcoholism. During the 1928 presidential campaign, he delivered violent tirades against Alfred E. Smith, an outspoken "wet," who advocated repeal of the Prohibition Amendment.

Canny Colloquial term for cannabis.

Cano Colloquial term for *vein* for *injection*.

Canoe Colloquial term for when a *joint* gets a hole in the side and looks like a canoe.

Canquil *Meprobamate*.

Canquil-400 Meprobamate.

Cans Colloquial term for packets with *opium*. **Cantar 1.** Colloquial term for warning other drug-users about police agents in the area.

2. Colloquial term for sing - to tell police about associates in drug sales. From cantar,

sing.

Cantharis Also called Cantharidin. A dried beetle, used as a aphrodisiac, counter irritant and vesicant. Consists of the broken dried remains of the blister beetle (q.v.) *Lytta vesicatoria*. It has been a traditional sexual *stimulant* fed to male livestock to facilitate breeding. Inhumans the substance produces skin blisters on contact, and attempts to ingest it as an aphrodisiac are considered extremely hazardous.

Synonyms: Russian fly, Spanish fly.From latin kantharis, a beetle.

Cantidad de 75 hasta 500 libras Colloquial term for a bale of *marijuana*.

Cantidad de aproximadamente 1 onza Colloquial term for one ounce of *marijuana*.

Cantidad de marijuana Colloquial term for "finger lid" of *marijuana*.

Cantidad de pildoras Colloquial term for keg of pills (5,000 pills).

Cantidad peguena do drogas Colloquial term for "match box" - small quantity of drugs.

Cantidad solida de marijuana Colloquial term for brick; solid block of *marijuana*.

Cantil Phenobarbital.

Cantilon *Phenobarbital*.

Cantéine Phenobarbital.

Canudo Portuguese colloquial term for rolled up bill used to *snort cocaine*.

Canuto (hacer) Argentinean colloquial term for store, hide or hoard something.

Canxa Cannabis.

Caobo *Anadenanthera peregrina*.

Cap 1. Colloquial term for *crack*; **2.** Colloquial term for *LSD*. **3.** Colloquial term for receptacle of drugs (usually 1 ounce). **4.** Colloquial term for *capsule* with drugs. **5.** Colloquial term for shooting someone (from "bust a cap"). **6.** Colloquial term for a person who has to hustle to support a drug habit.

Cap out Colloquial term for getting tired after smoking *marijuana*.

Cap up Colloquial term for transfer bulk form drugs to *capsules*.

Cap-O-Tran Meprobamate.

Capac, Manco (1020-1065) Manqo Qhapaq. The founder of the Inca civilization according to the Inca history-tellers Gods son. Together with his sister Mama Oello he brought the holy *coca*-plant to the earth.

Capdas German colloquial term for *Captagon* tablets.

Cape Colloquial term for a *capsule* which contains a drug.

Capital H Colloquial term for heroin.

Caplets Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Capman Colloquial term for a supplier of drugs.

Capo 1. Chilean colloquial term for active

agent in glue sniffing, neoprene. **2.** Colloquial term for a mafia boss, a captain.

Caporal A strong dark *tobacco*. French, short for *(tabac de) caporal*, corporal('s *to-bacco*), from Italian *caporale*, from *capo*, head

Cappies Colloquial term for *Captagon* tablets.

Caps 1. Colloquial term for *crack*. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*. **3.** Colloquial term for *psilocybine/psilocine*. **4.** Colloquial term for drug *capsules*.

Capsh Cannabis.

Capsulas 1. Colloquial term for *capsules*, caps. **2.** Colloquial term for *goofballs*.

3. Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Capsule A solid dosage form in which the drug is enclosed in either a hard or soft soluble container or "shell" of a suitable form of gelatin.

Captagen 50 Fenetylline.

Captagon Fenetylline or Fenetylline hydrochloride, often sold as "Swedish diet", have caused many sudden deaths especially among tourist in South East Asia.

Captagon 50 mg Fenetylline.

Captagon Vitaminado Fenetylline.

Captas German colloquial term for *Captagon* tablets.

Caramellata Italian colloquial term for her-

Caras Cannabis.

Carb-A-Med Meprobamate.

Carbaline Cyclobarbital calcium.

Carbamate d'éthynyl-1 cyclohexyle Ethinamate.

Carbamato de 1-etinilciclohexanol *Ethinamate*.

Carbamic acid 1-ethynylcyclohexyl ester *Ethinamate*.

Carbamic acid 2-methyl-2-propyl-trimethylene ester *Meprobamate*.

Carbamic acid, dimethyl-7-chloro-2,3-dihydro-1-methyl-2-oxo-5-phenyl-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-3-yl ester Camaze-

pam. Carbaminsäure-(1-aethinyl-cyclohexyl)-

Carbaxin Meprobamate.

ester Ethinamate

Carbetidin, -e, -a Etoxeridine.

Carbincho Argemone mexicana.

Carbona 1. Colloquial term for an *inhalant*. **2.** A cleaning fluid (inhaled).

Carboxylate-3 d'éthyl chloro-7 (o-fluorophényl)-5 dihydro-2,3 oxo-2 1H-benzodiazépine-1,4 Ethyl loflazepate.

Carboxyphen, -e *Dexamfetamine carboxy-methylcellulose.*

Carbripen Pentobarbital sodium.

Carbrital Pentobarbital or Pentobarbital so-

dium.

Carbropent Pentobarbital sodium.

Carburetor Colloquial term for *crack* stem attachment.

Carceleras Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **Carcinogen** Any agent that causes cancer in animal tissue. Ubiquitous indoors and out, in the workplace and at home, carcinogens can be inorganic, such as asbestos and arsenic, or organic, such as certain molds and viruses. Others include various types of radiation, such as ultraviolet and X rays. Carcinogens can be inhaled (radon and tobacco smoke), ingested (nitrites), or absorbed through the skin (DDT and other pesticides). Using a procedure called the Ames test, potential carcinogens can be tested for their propensity to damage DNA and cause mutations. *Tobacco* smoke is one of the best scientifically studied carcinogens and cause of at least 15 per cent of all cancer cases

Carcocuda Cannabis.

Cardalin-phen Phenobarbital.

Cardanon Oxycodone bitartrate.

Cardenal Phenobarbital.

Cardenales 1. Colloquial term for ("reds") *barbiturates.* **2.** Colloquial term for ("reds") *secobarbital.*

Cardiacap A Amobarbital.

Cardialline Methylphenobarbital and Phenobarbital.

Cardidril Phenobarbital.

Cardilate-P Phenobarbital.

Cardinal, Marie (b. 1929), French author born and raised in Algeria teacher of philosophy, lives in Paris, a known columnist and one of the best known French feminists. The international break success with the autobiographical novel Les Mots Pour Le Dire, Words to Say (1978), where she describes her way out of a severe psychosis through psychoanalysis. The book Les Grands Désordres, Devotion & Disorder: A Story of Addiction, Obsession & Maternal Love (1987) i based on her daughters heroin-dependence. Everything in Elsa Labbe's life seems calm and ordered. She is a successful psychologist; she has an adorable daughter Laure, and is passionately devoted to the cause of reason and science. Then she discovers her daughter's heroin addiction. Elsa abandons everything to try and save her child's life. A complex study of addiction, obsession and maternal love.

Cardio mathoine *Methylphenobarbital*.

Cardio-Hubber Meprobamate.

Cardio-Setran Meprobamate.

Cardio-spasmon Phenobarbital.

 $\textbf{Cardiocalm, -e} \ \textit{Phenobarbital}.$

Cardiocor Meprobamate.

Cardiofren Meprobamate.

Cardiofyllin Amobarbital.

Cardiomatic Phenobarbital.

Cardiomyopathy, alcoholic See: *Alcoholic cardiomyopathy*.

Cardiophylline Phenobarbital.

 ${\bf Cardiosed an}\ {\it Amobarbital}.$

Cardiotrat Phenobarbital.

Cardo 1. Argemone mexicana. 2. San Pedro.

Cardo lechero Argemone mexicana.

Cardo santo Argemone mexicana.

Cardosanto Argemone mexicana.

Carduben Phenobarbital.

Cardui flava Argemone mexicana.

Cardón See: Trichocereus.
Cardón grande See: Trichocereus.

Carerital Phenobarbital.

Carga 1. Colloquial term for heroin.

2. Colloquial term for 125 pounds of *cocaine*, *heroin*, or *marijuana*.

Cargadores 1. Ecuadoran and Peruvian colloquial term for persons who carry counterfeit or real money and/or drugs. **2.** Bolivian colloquial term for magazines for bullets for a pistol or rifle.

Cargar (chiva, coca) Colloquial term for carrying (*heroin, cocaine*).

Cargo Colloquial term for large quantities of drugs.

Carhuinchu Argemone mexicana.

Carhuinchua Argemone mexicana.

Cari Brugmansia candida.

Carizzo Arundo donax.

Carizzo de castilla Arundo donax.

Carjacker Colloquial term for armed robbery against someone in or near their car - traffic lights, fast food drive-through windows, convenience stores, parking lots, and shopping centers are prime target areas.

Carlisan Phenobarbital sodium.

Carlsberg One of the worlds major international brewing groups. Founded in 1847 by Jacob Christian Jacobsen who 1888 donated the brewery to the Carlsberg foundation who is required by its charter to hold a minimum of 51 per cent of the share capital and donates substantial sums to scientific and cultural purposes. Carlsberg was in 1969 merged with De forenade bryggerier, consisting of the Tuborg (founded in 1873) and Wibroe breweries.

Carlsberg has about 100 subsidiaries and associated companies, the majority which are situated outside the homeland Denmark. The group has 60 production sites in 40 countries and a work force of 17,500 and sells its products in 150 countries. The turnover 1994/95 was 17 billion Danish crowns. Carlsberg has been criticized for an aggressive expansion in developing countries and for a monopoly like dominance on the home market Denmark.

Carlytene Amobarbital.

Carmabis Colloquial term for marijuana.
Carminativo Juventus Phenobarbital so-

Carnaby Street Street in London, during the 1960s center for the *flower-power* inspired *hippie* fashion.

Carnation Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Carne Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Carnegiea gigantea Cactus growing in the South West USA, contains the hallucinogenic substance pektenin, even called *carnegin*.

Carnegin Hallucinogenic substance from *Carnegiea gigantea*.

Carniceria Argentinean colloquial term for marks on the arms produced by *injections*, "needle tracks".

Carnie Colloquial term for cocaine.

Carnusen Phenobarbital.

Carocuda Cannabis.

Caropan Pipradrol hydrochloride.

Carpet Walker Colloquial term for a long time drug user.

Carpet patrol Colloquial term for *crack* smokers searching the floor for *crack*.

Carquincho Argemone mexicana.

Carrbutabarb Secbutabarbital sodium.

Carrie Colloquial term for cocaine.

Carrie Nation Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Carrier** Colloquial term for a person who de-

livers drugs from the dealer to the addict.

Carris Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Carrot Colloquial term for straight, person who does not use drugs.

Carrtime *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Carrujo Colloquial term for a *marijuana* cigarette.

Carry 1. Colloquial term for being in possesion of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for transporting drugs. **3.** Colloquial term for (from "Carrie") *cocaine*.

Carry Nation Colloquial term for (from "Carrie") *cocaine*.

Carry the M-monkey Colloquial term for being addicted to *cocaine*.

Carry the message Colloquial term for (12 Step term) part of the 12th Step - to assist other alcoholics in recovering only after sobriety has been attained and the Steps "worked" by the individual carrying the message.

Carrying 1. Colloquial term for being in possesion of drugs.

2. Colloquial term for transporting drugs.

Carsedan Phenobarbital.

Cartagena Port town in northern Colombia. Major transit point for *marijuana* and *cocaine* export.

Cartal Phenobarbital sodium.

Carteron Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Cartoon Colloquial term for experience *hallucinations* following *LSD* use.

Cartucho Colloquial term for package of *marijuana cigarettes*.

Cartwheels 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for *Dexedrine*.

3. Colloquial term for look-alike amfetamines - typically *caffeine*, *ephedrine*, *pseudoephedrine*, and/or *phenylpropanolamine*.

Caruancho Argemone mexicana.

Carú Psidium guajava.

CASA National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University Casab Arundo donax.

Casanpulgas Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

Casche Colloquial term for cache.

Casehardened Colloquial term for being addicted.

Casey Jones reaction Symptoms in acute *cocaine* overdose. Characterized by emotional lability, restlessness, stereotype motions, headache, perspiration, attacks of vomiting, paranoia and fever. The pupils are dilated and the blood pressure high. Can be fatal.

Casfen Mecloqualone.

Cash, Johnny (b.1932). Cash was exposed from childhood to the music of the rural South-hymns, folk ballads, and songs of work and lament-but he learned to play guitar and began writing songs during military service in Germany in the early 1950s. After military service he settled in Memphis, Tenn., to pursue a musical career. Appearances at county fairs and other local events won him a recording contract in 1955, and such songs as Hey, Porter, Folsom Prison Blues, and I Walk the Line brought him considerable attention. By 1957 Cash was acknowledged the top recording artist in the country and western field. His popularity waned for a time because of health and drug-addiction problems, but in the late 1960s he was rediscovered by a wider audience. His Johnny Cash at Folsom Prison album, his live appearances in New York and London, and in 1969 his own television show brought to the general public his powerfully simple songs of elemental experience. In 1968 he married June Carter of the Carter Family, with whom he had appeared since 1961. His autobiography Man in Black appeared in 1975.

Cashed Colloquial term for: a bowl is finished/empty.

Cashier Colloquial term for person who accepts money from purchaser of drugs (part of a team including a steerer and a dealer; this process sometimes helps the team avoid prosecution).

Cashing a script Colloquial term for using a forged prescription.

Casil Meprobamate.

Casino Colloquial term for heroin (logo is a

rabbit in a top hat).

Casper the ghost Colloquial term for crack

Casque-de-Jupiter [Cap of Jupiter] French name for *Aconitum napellus*.

Cassady, Neil (1920-1978), US author, together with Allen Ginsberg and Jack Keroac the best literary representative of the beat movement known for his humorous anecdotic observations. He was the most dedicated drug romantic among them and was continuously traveling. Cassedy used amfetamine, marijuana, peyote and alcohol, and died of a drug overdose on a railway track in Mexico.

Cassava Plant (genus *Manihot*) of the SPURGE family, native to Brazil. The roots are the source of cassava starch, cassava flour, and tapioca; they are also fermented to make an alcoholic beverage and have other uses. The raw roots of bitter cassava (*M. esculenta*), chief source of cassava flour, contain potentially lethal amounts of prussic acid, which must be dispelled in preparation. Sweet cassava roots contain less acid and can be eaten raw.

Casse French colloquial term for ("breakage") pharmacy burglary.

Castaneda, Carlos (b 1931), Brazilian anthropologist and author. Castaneda claims that he is the disciple to an Yaqui-indian witch-doctor named *Don Juan*. He have written several books, many of them advocating the use of *hallucinogens*.

Castilium Clobazam.

Casydorm Cyclobarbital sodium.

Cat 1. Colloquial term from *cathinone* and cathine, the active ingredients in khat, an amfetamine-like (similar in potency) substance obtained by chewing freshly cut young leaves (50% by weight) from the plant, Catha edulis forsk, a member of the Celastracae family. Elevated heart rate, blood pressure, euphoria, increased talkativeness, as well as loss of appetite. The dosage of drug rises throughout the day - possibly related to the shootings in Somalia late in the day. It is used primarily in the Middle East and some African countries (eg., Somalia, Yemen, Ojibouti, Madagascar, Kenya, and Tanzania) 2. Colloquial term for heroin

CAT Methcathinone.

Cat nap Colloquial term for short snatches of sleep during *withdrawal*.

Cat tail Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana* or *hashish*.

Cat valium Colloquial term for *ketamine*.

Cat's pee Colloquial term for crack.

Catalip Amfetamine sulfate and Pentobarbi-

Catch up Colloquial term for withdrawal.

Catecholamine Any of several structurally related compounds found in the body that help regulate the sympathetic nervous system. They include epinephrine, norepinephrine, and *dopamine* substances that prepare the body to meet emergencies such as cold, fatigue, and shock.

Catechupalme Areca catechu.

Catedore Colloquial term for a person who grades *marijuana* for traffickers and buyers by tasting it.

Catedoro Colombian colloquial term for a person who grades *marijuana* for traffickers and buyers by tasting it

Catensin Chlordiazepoxide.

Catensin "G" Chlordiazepoxide.

Caterpillar Colloquial term for *amfetamine* tablets.

Cateudil Methaqualone.

Cateudyl *Methaqualone* or *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

CATF Acronym for Chemical Action Task Force, international working group initiated by the G7 group to get similar routines for control of *precursor chemicals* used when producing illegal drugs.

Cath Khat.

Catha Cathine.

Catha edulis Latin name for khat.

Cathina Cathine.

Cathine $C_9H_{13}NO$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule III. Molecular weight: 151. 2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

The weaker of two active ingredients in *khat*, an *amfetamines*-like (similar in potency also) substance obtained by chewing freshly cut young leaves (50% by weight) from the plant, *Catha edulis forak*, a member of the *Celastracae* family. Elevated heart rate, blood pressure, *euphoria*, increased talkativeness, as well as loss of appetite.

Cathine hydrochloride C₉H₁₃NO HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule III. Molecular weight: 187.7. Percentage of anhydrous base:80.6. See: *Cathine*.

Cathine phenobarbital C₉H₁₃NO

C₁₂H₂₂N₂O₃, Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule III. Molecular weight: 383. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 39.4.

Cathine resinate Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule III.

Cathine sulfate (C₉H₁₃NO)₂ H₂SO₄. Syn-

thetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule III. Molecular weight: 400.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 75.5.

Cathini Hcl *Cathine hydrochloride*.

Cathinone C₉H₁₁NO. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 149.2. Percentage of anhydrous base:100.

Cathine is the most active ingredient in *khat*, an *amfetamines*-like (similar in potency also) substance obtained by chewing freshly cut young leaves (50% by weight) from the plant, *Catha edulis forak*, a member of the *Celastracae* family. Elevated heart rate, blood pressure, *euphoria*, increased talkativeness, as well as loss of appetite. The dosage of drug rises throughout the day -possibly related to the shootings in Somalia late in the day. It is used primarily in the Middle East and some African countries (eq., Somalia, Yemen, Ojibouti, Madagascar, Kenya, and Tanzania)

Cathinone hydrochloride C₉H₁₃NO HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule III. Molecular weight: 185.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 80.3.

Cathrine de Médicis (1519-1589) Queen of France as the wife of Henry II and regent during the minority (1560-1563) of her son Charles IX. She continued to wield power until the end of Charles's reign (1574). her migraine is said to have been cured by snuffing tobacco. The tobacco was provided by the French ambassador in Portugal Jean Nicot. Nicotine has a contracting effect on the vessels which is similar to that of modern migraine drugs. Cathrines recovering made tobacco comme-il-faut and it was spread among the upper classes over Europe as a medicine and as a pleasure drug.

Catina Hcl Cathine hydrochloride.

Catnip 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana cigarette*. **2.** Colloquial term for *Neoeta cataria*, catnip contains the *hallucinogen*, nepetalactone.

Caught in a snow storm Colloquial term for being *high* on *cocaine*.

Cauliflower Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Causat Phenobarbital.
Cauupuri mariri Banisteriopsis caapi.

Cava 1. Spanish term for sparkling quality wine fermented a second time in the bottle in the same way as *champagne*. 2. *Kava*.

Cáva Piper methysticum.

Cavallito *Amfetamine tannate.*

Caviar 1. Colloquial term for crack. 2. Col-

loquial term for brown residue left in coffee maker after producing *crack* - contains *co-caine*.

Cavite all star Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Cavite all stars Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Cavodan Nitrazepam or Oxazepam.

Cavonyl Cyclobarbital.

Cawe *Pachycereus pecten-aborginum*, Mexican cactus even called Wichawoka., up to 10 meter tall branched grey-green. The fluid from the young buds are used by the Tarahumara Indians to make a *hallucinogen* beverage.

Cayi Colloquial term for marijuana.

CB 11 Phenadoxone hydrochloride.

CB 4261 Tetrazepam.

CB 4306 Clorazepate or Clorazepate dipotassium.

CB 4311 Clorazepate or Clorazepate monopotassium.

CB 8092 *Oxazepam*.

CB 8133 Lorazepam.

CB-4761 Tetrazepam.

CB-8049 *Diphenoxylate*.

CBD Acronym for *cannabidiol*, one of the *cannabinoids*. CBD influece the metabolism of other drugs.CBD also has antiepileptic properties.

CBN Acronym for *cannabinol*, one of the *cannabinoids*.

Cc Acronym for cubic centimeters used by *intravenous* drug addicts as a measurement for injectable drugs, it is however unreliable as the purity tends to vary.

CCA-nox Phenobarbital.

CCC 1. Acronym for Custom Cooperation Council. See, *World Customs Organization*.

2. Al-Anon acronym, the three Cs: "I didn't cause it (the drinking), I can't -control it, and I can't cure it".

CCCC *Al-Anon* acronym, the four Cs: "I didn't Cause it (the drinking), I can't Control it, I can't Cure it but I can Contribute (to making it better or worse)".

CCE Acronym for (Continuing Criminal Enterprise statute) in the late 1970s CCE and *RICO* provided a means for the US. federal government to seize the personal assets of persons involved in criminal activities, including cash, art, buildings, land, jewelry, businesses, or other entitlements obtained from or used for criminal activities.

CD Colloquial term for *glutethimide* (Doriden).

CDA Acronym for [12 Step group]: Chemical Dependents Anonymous.

CDC Acronym for Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

CDDZ Delorazepam.

CDICG US acronym for Counterdrug Intelligence Coordinating Group.

CDP *Chlordiazepoxide*.

CDP 10 Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

CE Colloquial term for *glutethimide* (Doriden).

Cebil Anadenanthera colbrina.

Cébil Anadenanthera colbrina.

Cebil blanco Anadenanthera colbrina.

Cebil colorado Anadenanthera colbrina.

Cebilo Anadenanthera colbrina.

Cebolleta *Oncidium cebolleta*, orchid with *hallucinogen* properties used by the Tarahumara Indians in Mexico.

Cebrium Medazepam.

Cebrum Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Cebrun Chlordiazepoxide.

Cebíl Anadenanthera colbrina.

Cecie Colloquial term for cocaine.

Cecil Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Cecil Jones Colloquial term for a *morphine* addict.

Cecile Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Cecilie Colloquial term for cocaine.

CEDAR Center for Education and Drug Abuse Research. Cedrillo Virola.

Cee Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Ceech Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Ceepa Phenobarbital.

Cefinal Butalbital.

Cegramine *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Cehobbâ Anadenanthera peregrina.

CELAD Acronym for Comité Européen de Lutte Anti-Drouge, formerly a working group within the European Community for coordination of drug policy founded 1989. The group consisted of 12 representatives from the member states governments. The group was terminated 1993 when the Maastricht-treaty came into force.

Cell sting Colloquial term for police pretend to sell drugs in order to trap buyers.

Cellumme Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Celuten *Phendimetrazine bitartrate*. **Cemalonal** *Phenobarbital*.

Cemalonol Phenobarbital.

Cement Colloquial term for *opioids*.

Cementerio Mexican colloquial term for a glue (*inhalant*) user.

Cementero Mexican colloquial term for a glue (*inhalant*) user.

Cemento Mexican colloquial term for a glue (*inhalant*) user.

Cempoal Tagetes.

Cempoalxochitl Tagetes.

Cendex Dexamfetamine hydrochloride.

Ceniramina Amfetamine.

Cennet mavisi Turkish colloquial term for

LSD.

Centedrin *Methylphenidate hydrochloride*. **Centek** Polish colloquial term for *LSD*.

Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies US Center which mission is to promote the identification, prevention and effective treatment of *alcohol* and other drug use problems in our society through research, publications, education and training.

Center for Education and Drug Abuse Research A consortium between the US University of Pittsburgh and St. Francis Medical Center. CEDAR serves to elucidate the factors contributing to the variation in the liability to drug abuse and determine the developmental pathways culminating in drug abuse outcome, normal outcome, and psychiatric/behavioral disorder outcome.

Center for Substance Abuse Research CESAR, The US Center for Substance Abuse Research located at the University of Maryland and provides a weekly fax service on drug abuse related topics also.

Center-ef-barb Phenobarbital.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC, agency of the United States Public Health Service, with headquarters and main laboratories in Atlanta, Georgia. The CDC conducts research into the origin and occurrence of diseases and develops methods for their control and prevention. The agency had its origin in the US. antimalaria program of World War II (1939-1945) and was established as the Communicable Disease Center in 1946. It became the Centers for Disease Control in 1970: "and Prevention" was added in 1992, though Congress requested that CDC remain the agency's initials. Among the CDC's accomplishments are identifying the causes of toxic shock syndrome and of Legionnaires' disease. Currently, the agency is involved in the battle against acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).

Centrac Prazepam or Tilidine hydrochloride. Centralförbundet för alkohol- och narkotikaupplysning Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs, main office in Stockholm. Has Scandinavia's leading library on alcohol and drug problems, publish information material and arrange seminaries and information activities.

Centralgin, -e Pethidine hydrochloride.

Centraline *Meprobamate*.

Centralstimulantia Swedish term for central *stimulants*.

Centramin Pemoline.

Centramin, -a, -e Amfetamine sulfate.

Centrax Prazepam.

Centre for International Crime Prevention

Established in 1997, the Centre for International Crime Prevention (CICP) is the United Nations office responsible for crime prevention, criminal justice and criminal law reform. The CICP works with Member States to strengthen the rule of law, promote stable and viable criminal justice systems and combat the growing threat of transnational organized crime through its Global Programme Against Corruption, Global Programme Against Corruption, Global Programme Against Trafficking in Human Beings and its Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB).

Centrex Lorazepam.

Centrosed *Meprobamate*.

Centroton *Pyrovalerone* or *Pyrovalerone* hydrochloride.

Cephalagine Phenobarbital.

Cephalguine Methadone.

Cerabella Atropa belladonna.

Cerado Colloquial term for being *high* on *marijuana*.

Cerase Nimetazepam.

Cercin, -e Diazepam.

Cereal

Colloquial term for marijuana (be-

ing smoked in a bowl)

Cerebel Phenobarbital.

Cerebrol Amfetamine sulfate or Phenobarbi-

Ceregulart Diazepam.

Cerepax Temazepam.

Cereus giganteus San Pedro.

Cereus peruvianus San Pedro.

Cerificada Argentinean colloquial term for pure *heroin*.

Cerise Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

CERM-3024 Zipeprol.
Cerotab Phenobarbital.

Cerrado Colloquial term for being *high* on *marijuana*.

Cerregulart Diazepam.

Cerson Nitrazepam.

Certified AIDS-free Colloquial term for cards, often bogus, certifying that the person has been tested for AIDS and is negative.

Certonal *Methaqualone*.

CESAR Center for Substance Abuse Research

Cesradyston *Phenobarbital*.

Cess Colloquial term for mari-

juana.

Cetafedrin *Metamfetamine*.

Cetafedrina Metamfetamine.

Cetalgin Methadone or Methadone hydrochloride.

Cétalguine Methadone.

Cetarin *Racemorphan*.

Cetased Phenobarbital.

Cetobemidon, -a, -e, -um Ketobemidone.

Cetogin, -e *Ketobemidone hydrochloride*. **Cetyl alcohol** $C_{15}H_{33}OH$, a waxy alcohol, used in cosmetics and pharmaceuticals. From laatin *cêtus*, whale.

Cevher Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Cevil Anadenanthera colbrina.

Cevil blanco Anadenanthera colbrina.

Cevil colorado Anadenanthera colbrina.

CH-757 Lormetazepam.

Cha-cha Colloquial term for an *opium* pipe. **Chablis** White wine of France, made from chardonnay grapes and grown in strictly delimited areas surrounding the village of Chablis and along the Serein River in the district of Yonne in northern Burgundy. Chablis is noted for its distinctively dry, full-bodied, somewhat acidic character and a rather austere aroma described in wine terminology as "flinty."

Chacrona Psychotria viridis.

Chacruna Psychotria viridis.

Chadron béni Argemone mexicana.

Chadron mabré Argemone mexicana.

Chagara Colloquial term for *coca* cultivation, Llanos of Colombia.

Chagropanga Psychotria viridis.

Chaik Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Chain Saw Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Chain smoker A smoker who smokes continually, as by lighting the next *cigarette* from the previous one.

Chak Colloquial term for avoiding the surveillance of the police.

Chak-pi-chi Psidium guajava.

Chako Fan Colloquial term for heroin.

Chalice vine Solandra.

Chalipanga Psychotria viridis.

Chalk 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

2. Colloquial term for *metamfetamine*

Chalked up Colloquial term for being under the influence of *cocaine*.

Chalking Colloquial term for chemically altering the colour of *cocaine* so it looks white. Chalmis *Calamus*.

Chalxócotl Psidium guajava.

Chamang-pins-dansaw An

gyreia nervosa.

Chamber

Colloquial term for a pipe used for *marijuana*. **Chamico 1.** *Brugmansia arborea*. **2.** *Brugmansia candida*. **3.** *Brugmansia sanguinea*.

Champ Colloquial term for a drug user who not reveals the name of his dealer or addicted friends.

Champagne Sparkling wine from Champagne province in France; The carbonation allows faster absorption of the *alcohol* content in the stomach.

The Champagne method of wine making was invented by *Dom Perignon* at the Hautveilliere

convent. He found that it was possible to preserve the bubbles developed during fermentation by bottling the wine before the fermentation was finished. In the middle of the 19th century the beverage got very popular as an exclusive party wine. Adophe Jacquessons invention of the special champagne-cork 1845 was important for the transportation. The champagne method is used to make *sekt* in Germany and *cava* in Spain.

Champagne and caviar Colloquial term for *marijuana* and *crack*.

Champagne of drugs A 1970s colloquial term for *cocaine*, due to its high price at the time.

Champinones Mexican colloquial term for *hallucinogens* (*mushrooms*).

Chanate pusi Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

Chancomen Mexican colloquial term for a packet of *marijuana* sufficient for several days.

Chancoo Colloquial term for *opium* for smoking.

Chandelier A drinking game played in college, typically started by the alcoholic members of the group in order to appear normal.

Chandi Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Chandoo Colloquial term for *opium* for smoking.

Chandu Opium, Prepared.

Chandu khana 1. Colloquial term for Indian (hindu-bengali) boiled *opium* for smoking.

2. Colloquial term for an opium den.

Chanel Colloquial term for cocaine.

Chang Colloquial term for *injecting cocaine* intravenously.

Change playmates, & playgrounds & playthings Colloquial term for [12 Step term] change the individuals with whom you associate and the places you frequent, lest the affiliation induce the recurrence of old habits leading to *alcohol* and/or drug consumption.

Changes Colloquial term for different experiences with new drugs.

Changes, go through Colloquial term for emotional bursts of mood due to drug use.

Channa Drug made of the resins and leaves from the South African scrubs *Sceletium tortuosum* (*Mesembryantheum tortuosum*) and *Mesembryanthemum expansum* and , 30 cm tall with yellow flowers. Smoked in the central parts of South Africa and has yellow flowers. Contains several halluconogen alkaloids, among them mesembrin. Descriptions of the effects are conflicting, some decribe the effects as *cocaine*-like others say it induces sleep, The use of channa among South African hottentots was documented by European seafarers in the 18th century.

Channel Colloquial term for *vein* into which a drug is *injected*.

Channel swimmer Colloquial term for one who injects *heroin*.

Chanure Cannabis.

Chanvre French term for hemp. cannabis.

Chanvre India French term for cannabis.

Chanvre indien Cannabis.

Chaplin, Charlie (1889-1977). In his silent movie *Modern times* (1936) there is a classic *cocaine* scene. The hero is in a jail when he by accident gets a tin with a white powder marked Nose powder. This gives him strength to fight with the mean inmates and finally breaking out from the prison.

Chapters Colloquial term for condition of onset of sleep after *withdrawal*.

Char-bo-phem Phenobarbital.

Char-hal Phenobarbital.

Character Colloquial term for an eccentric person; Skid Row alcoholic with bizarre behavior, the bottom stratum of *Skid Row*.

Charas 1. Colloquial term for black potent *marijuana* from India, sometimes mixed with *opium*. **2.** Indian *hashish*.

Charash Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Charbella Phenobarbital.

Charbelphen Phenobarbital.

Charcobarb Phenobarbital sodium.

Chardonna Phenobarbital.

Chardonna-2 Phenobarbital.

Charge Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Charged Colloquial term for feeling the *euphoric* effects of *alcohol* and/or other drugs. **Charged up** Colloquial term for being under the influence of drugs.

Charlatan Colloquial term for fake, a quack, false person.

Charles Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Charley 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*.

2. Colloquial term for *cocaine* (replacement of sexual partner by cocaine's orgasmic sensations).

Charley coke Colloquial term for *cocaine* addict.

Charlie Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Charlie Coke Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Charlie girl Colloquial term for cocaine.

Charloid Phenobarbital.

Charly Colloquial term for cocaine.

Charphen Phenobarbital.

Charras Hashish

Charred up Colloquial term for being under the influence of drugs.

Charris Hashish.

Charsi Colloquial term for cannabis user.

Charspast *Phenobarbital*.

Charush Colloquial term for adulterated *hashish*.

Charuto Colloquial term for "cheroot", a big

marijuana cigarette.

Chase 1. Colloquial term for smoking *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*

Chaser Colloquial term for a compulsive *crack* user.

Chasing Colloquial term for a method for using heroin. The use heats the substance on a metal foil or on a coin and inhales the fumes through a short pipe. Chasing is an effective non-injecting method and the users often shift from smoking heroin mixed with tobacco in a cigarette to chasing. This method is the most frequent route for administration of brown sugar (heroin) on the Indian subcontinent, though it is also not uncommon in Europe, particularly in the United Kingdom. See also: *Chasing the dragon*

Chasing the bag Colloquial term for hustling for drugs.

Chasing the dragon Colloquial term for smoking *heroin* by *inhaling* the *heroin* smoke from a metal paper. The word refers to the heroin crawling as a snake or a dragon when it is heated. See also: *Chasing*.

Chasing the monkey Colloquial term for continuous long term *intravenous injection* of *heroin*.

Chasing the nurse Colloquial term for being addicted to *morphine*.

Chasing the tiger Colloquial term for smoking *heroin*.

Chasing the white nurse Colloquial term for being addicted to *morphine*.

Chasser la queue de dragon French colloquial term for *heroin* inhaled through a paper tube.

Chassis Greek colloquial term for *cannabis*. **Chastig** *Hashish*.

Chasting Beverage containing *cannabis*.

Chastraki Egyptian term for a combination of *hashish* and *wine* to which spices are added. **Chastraky** Egyptian term for a combination of *hashish* and *wine* to which spices are added.

Chastry Hashish.

Chat Khat.

Chatian Hindi name for Alstonia scholaris.

Chatiun Alstonia scholaris

Chats Raki Hashish.

Chattiyan Alstonia scholaris.

Chaute *Ariocarpus fissuratus*.

Chautle Ariocarpus fissuratus.

Chavas Fijian colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Chavica auriculata Betel pepper.

Chavica betle Betel pepper.

Chavica chuvya Betel pepper.

Chavica densa Synonym for Piper betle.

Chavica sibirica Synonym for *Piper betle*.

Chavo champinon Colloquial term for a

hallucinogenic mushroom user.

Chaw A chew, especially of *tobacco*.

Chay peh eh Colloquial term for looking for white powder (*heroin*).

Chaze Colloquial term for to christen a new bowl or pipe.

Cha'pak' Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

Cheap basing 1. Colloquial term for *crack*. **2.** Colloquial term for smoking unfinished *crack* containing impurities.

Cheap cocaine Colloquial term for phencyclidine (*PCP*).

Cheap drunk Colloquial term for a drunken state due to use of *alcohol* and *barbiturates*.

Cheap shit Colloquial term for *marijuana* of poor quality.

Cheater Term invented in 1971 by Carl Chambers (NY State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission) to describe a person who participates in methadone maintenance, but continues to use other drugs as well. See. *Dirty urine*.

Cheating 1. Colloquial term for drug use while feigning abstinence. **2.** Colloquial term for lying to oneself/or others about continued drug use.

Check Colloquial term for personal supply of drugs.

Checken 1. German colloquial term for knowing the drug scene. **2.** German colloquial term for mediating in drug deals. **3.** German colloquial term for knowing what is going on.

Checker-hit German colloquial term for drug dose as payment for contact service.

Checkmate Colloquial term for *heroin* (logo is a castle tower, chess piece or a snake).

Cheeba Colloquial term for marijuana.

Cheech & Chong The "Stan and Laurel of the cannabis culture" Marin Cheech and Thomas Chong. Their first film *Up in smoke* (1978) is about two permanently cannabis smoking young men seeking after as good *marijuana* as possible. The second films *Cheech & Chongs Nice Dreams* (1981) about selling marijuana from an ice-cream car. The critics has had different opinions whether the films are innocent comedies or drug propaganda.

Cheeo Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Cheep drunk Colloquial term for drunken state due to use of *alcohol* and *barbiturates* simultaneously.

Cheer Colloquial term for *marijuana* for 5 dollars

Cheers A drinking game which requires that players watch the TV show, "Cheers" - choose 5 words, and whenever anyone on the show says one of the words, players take a drink

Cheese Colloquial term for *amfetamines* user.

Cheese eater Colloquial term for informant.

Chef 1. German colloquial term for person who prepares drugs for *injection*. **2.** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Chef Ra Colloquial term for erstwhile spokesperson and cook who creates *marijuana* containing recipes for *High Times* magazine, in the tradition of *Alice B. Toklas*.

Cheio Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Cheiro Portuguese colloquial term for a small dose of *cocaine* which is snorted.

Cheirosa Portuguese colloquial term for *co-caine* of good quality.

Chembarbital sodium Amobarbital sodium

Chemdas Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Chemdipoxide Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Chemepro Meprobamate.

Chemergobel Phenobarbital.

Chemetrazine Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.

Chemfedral Phenobarbital.

Chemhisdex DHC *Hydrocodone bitartrate*. Chemical Colloquial term for *crack*.

Chemical cocktail Colloquial term for a combination of *LSD* and *crack*.

Chemical dependency A physical and psychological habituation to a mood- or mind-altering drug, such as *alcohol* or *cocaine*.

The body's physical and/or psychological addiction to a psychoactive (mind-altering) substance, such as narcotics, alcohol, or nicotine. Physical dependency on such chemicals as prescription drugs or alcohol stems from repetitive use followed by the gradual increase in the body's tolerance to, or ability to assimilate, that drug. Thus, increasingly larger doses must be consumed to maintain the drug's desired effects, which may include the temporary alleviation of depression or anxiety, or the induction of euphoria. Without an increase in the dosage, it is possible for actual or anticipated drug withdrawal symptoms to occur.

The two most common forms of chemical dependency are alcoholism and addiction to central-nervous-system drugs. The latter include short- and intermediate-acting barbiturates such as secobarbital, pentobarbital, and amobarbital, tranquillizers such as chlordiazepoxide, diazepam, meprobamate and methaqualone, and amfetamine such metamfetamine and dexamfetamine. Characteristics of dependency on these drugs include a strong desire or need to continue taking the drug, a periodic tendency to increase the dosage, and a psychic and physical need to rely on the drug's effects for the maintenance of homeostasis (physical balance). Individuals who develop a dependency for one drug may

also consume other types of mind-altering drugs to affect feelings and perceptions. Polydrug users may swing between ingesting *bar-biturates* ("downers") and *amfetamine* ("uppers").

Excess of both barbiturates and alcohol may result in a form of intoxication with the similar symptoms of impaired mental and psychomotor skills. Taken together, barbiturates and alcohol, potentiate each other; that is, the effects of the two drugs taken together is greater than the sum of their effects when taken separately. Sudden drug withdrawal can lead to symptoms associated with delirium tremens, such as rapid pulse, elevated blood pressure, profuse sweating, paranoid delusions, and hallucinations. Treatment for chemical dependency, known as detoxification, should only be conducted under close medical supervision, usually in a hospital.

Detoxification programs may be either selfcontained or part of broader psychiatrictreatment programs and normally involve both medical and psychological personnel. Individual and group psychotherapy are critical elements in aiding the patient to adjust to the physical symptoms of withdrawal and the pressures which underlay the addiction. Support groups, mainly Alcoholics Anonymous, have been very successful in treating alcoholics. It is generally agreed, however, that a person with a vulnerability to a certain kind of chemical substance abuse can never be totally cured in a medical sense; he must remain vigilant and committed to avoiding similar problems in the future. In fact, the ability to admit addiction and the will to change are necessary first steps to any successful detoxification program.

The individual dependent on opiate drugs such as *heroin* or *morphine* may be permanently dependent. In 1967, two Americans, internist Vincent P. Dole and psychiatrist Marie E. Nyswander, suggested that a chronic chemical dependency on opiates "induces a physiologic change at the cellular level that is permanent and not reversed by *withdrawal* of these agents." Opiate-addicted individuals are often treated by maintaining them with the synthetic narcotic methadone in a manner comparable to the way that a diabetic needs insulin to correct a physiologic deficiency.

Chemical head Colloquial term for condition after using *DMT* or *DET*.

Chemical trip Colloquial term for taking

Chemist 1. Colloquial term for a person who "cooks" or otherwise prepares drugs, especially *PCP* and *heroin*; person who

2. Colloquial term for a person who converts

morphine base into heroin.

Chemo Mexican colloquial term for an inhalant

Chemo 60 Phenobarbital.

Chemodiazine Oxazepam.

Chemotherapy Treatment of disease by means of chemical substances or drugs.

Chemovonal Barbital.

Chempheno B Pentobarbital sodium or Phenobarbital.

Chemseco B Secobarbital sodium.

Chemsectal Secobarbital.

Chemsectal 100 Amobarbital and Secobarbital

Chemsectal 200 Amobarbital and Secobarbital

Chenjen morphine sulfate Morphine sulfate

Chequered motif Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Cheroot Colloquial term for a large *marijuana cigarette*.

Cherry dome Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Cherry kicks Colloquial term for the unpleasant feeling following the first *injection* after a long period of *withdrawal*.

Cherry leb Colloquial term for amfetamines.

Cherry top Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Chestbonz Colloquial term for the one who takes the biggest *bong* hit.

Chestox *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Chetiba Colloquial term for *marijuana*, potent *sinsemilla* variety, Colombian in origin, but also grown in USA.

Cheval 1. Belgian colloquial term for *opium*. **2.** French colloquial term for *heroin*.

Chewies Colloquial term for *crack*.

Chewing gum Colloquial term for *opium*.

Chewing the gum Colloquial term for being addicted to *opium*.

Chewing tobacco *Tobacco* used for chewing and appearing in a variety of forms, notably:

1. Flat plug, a compressed rectangular cake of bright tobacco, sweetened lightly or not at all. 2. Navy, a flat rectangular cake of barley tobacco, highly flavoured with either licorice, rum, cinnamon, nutmeg, sugar, honey, or some other spice or sweetener. 3. Twist, tough, dark tobacco rolled and braided into ropes. 4. Fine-cut, shredded, stripped leaf, not compressed, of expensive blend. 5. Scrap, cigar by-products consisting of loose leaf ends and clippings.

Tobacco chewing was common among certain American Indian groups. After 1815 it became almost a distinctive mode of tobacco usage in the United States, replacing pipe smoking. Partly the switch was a chauvinistic reaction against European snuff-taking and pipe-

smoking; partly it was a matter of convenience for pioneering Americans on the move, since chewing was easier than lighting up a cumbersome pipe. The symbol of the change was the spittoon or cuspidor, which became a necessity of 19th-century America. Manufacturing statistics are revealing: of 348 tobacco factories listed by the 1860 census for Virginia and North Carolina, 335 concentrated wholly on chewing tobacco, and only 6 others even bothered with smoking tobacco as a sideline, using scraps from plug production.

The rising popularity of manufactured *cigarettes* by the beginning of the 20th century spelled the decline of chewing *tobacco*. After World War I, plug-taking fell off abruptly.

Chhatim Bengali name for *Alstonia* scholaris.

Chhation *Alstonia scholaris.*

Chi Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Chiak hong Colloquial term for being imprisoned.

Chiam Colloquial term for *cigarette* partially filled with *heroin*.

Chiba chiba Colloquial term for high potency *marijuana* from Colombia.

Chibouk A Turkish *tobacco* pipe with a long stem and a red clay bowl. Turkish dialectal *çibuk*, from *çubuk*, shoot, twig, staff, from Old Turkic *chubuq*, *chibiq*, diminutive of *chip*, *hib*-, branch.

Chicago black Colloquial term for *marijuana*, term from Chicago, USA.

Chicago green Colloquial term for mari-

Chicago leprosy Colloquial term for multiple abscesses.

Chicallotl Argemone mexicana.

Chicalote Argemone mexicana.

Chicarra Colloquial term for a *marijuana* cigarette.

Chicharra 1. Colloquial term for leftovers of a *joint* of *marijuana* or *hashish*. **2.** Colloquial term for a *cigarette* containing *marijuana* and *tobacco*.

Chichicallotl Argemone mexicana.

Chichilotl Argemone mexicana.

Chichipe Malva colorada.

Chicho Mexican colloquial term for an *amfetamine* user.

Chick 1. Colloquial term for a girl in the drug scene. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Chicken Colloquial term for a girl in the drug scene.

Chicken neck Colloquial term for a woman who will provide oral sex for drugs -source of term is apparently Appalachian bestiality with chickens in which the neck of the chicken is wrung to obtain death throes.

Chicken powder Colloquial term for amfe-

tamines.

Chicken scratch Colloquial term for searching on hands and knees for *cocaine* or *crack*. Common *hallucination* in cocaine use The person is convinced that there are small grains of *cocaine* left at the skin especially on the hands that are possible to pick up between the thumb and the index finger. This leads to a characteristic picking. Compare: *Magnans syndrome*.

Chickie Colloquial term for a girl in the drug

Chicks Colloquial term for girls in the drug scene

Chicle Colloquial term for heroin.

Chicory 1. Chicoryum intybus perennial blue-flowered plant, from Africa now common in Europe and North America, eaten as a vegetable or salad. The root can be used to make coffee and was used extensively during the second world war when many countries was cut off their supply of coffee. It is even today in some regions added to coffee because of the bitterness. **2.** Colloquial term for *opium* of poor quality.

Chief 1. Colloquial term for *LSD*. **2.** Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

Chieva Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Chikago grün German colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Chil Colloquial term for a neck of a bottle containing *hashish* and *tobacco*.

Child Short for *Child of an alcoholic*.

Child Of an Alcoholic COA. An individual with at least one parent which is or was an alcoholic. Earlier discussions of the effects on the child of an alcoholic had focused on young teenaged children. In the 1980s, being an adult child of an alcoholic (ACA or ACOA) became a self-identification associated with a mutualhelp group movement. operating under the auspices of Al-Anon and in separate groups and treatment programmes, mostly organized on twelve step group principles. A growing popular literature characterizes the ACA as co-alcoholic or codependent, and posits an inclusive list of debilitating characteristics of the ACA in adult life There is a tendency now to generalize the model to 'adult children of dysfunctional families".

Children Colloquial term for *Mandrax*.

Childs Play Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Chilicote Sophora secundiflora.

Chill Colloquial term for not give a buyer drugs.

Chill one Colloquial term for putting a *beer* in the refrigerator.

Chillazotl Argemone mexicana.

Chilled Colloquial term for semi-conscious following use of a large drug dose.

Chillie Willies Colloquial term for snorting vodka or gin out of a bottle cap.

Chillout Colloquial term for room usually provided at *rave* and techno-parties where pariticipants can come down and relax.

Chillproof beer Colloquial term for *beer* with supposedly sufficient *alcohol* content to not freeze in cold weather - therefore, potent *beer*.

Chillum Cone-formed pipe used to smoke *to-bacco*, *marijuana*, *hashish*, or *opium* originally from India and usually 15 cm made of clay, glass, marble, ivory or wood. The chillum is held by both hands and the smoke is chilled in the palm of the hand and than inhaled. Different chillums have often name as Bombay chillum, Black claychillum etc.

Chillun Chillum.

Chiloom Chillum.

Chilral Phenobarbital.

Chilvax Zipeprol.

Chimbomba Colloquial term for balloon.

China Colloquial term for *heroin*. **China White 1.** Colloquial term for very pure white *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for *fentanyl*. **3.** *Alpha-methylfentanyl*. **4.** Colloquial

tanyi. 3. Alpha-mentylentanyi. 4. Conoquial term for (alpha-methyl fentanyl citrate and lactose) synthetic heroin (a designer drug 80-100 times as potent as morphine) - does not show up on some heroin tests.

China cat Colloquial term for high potency heroin.

China girl Colloquial term for *fentanyl*.

China town Colloquial term for *fentanyl*.

Chinalbitalum Amobarbital.

Chinaman on the back, having a Colloquial term for suffering from *withdrawal* pains.

Chinaman on the neck, having a Colloquial term for suffering from *withdrawal* pains.

Chineonal Barbital.

Chinese Colloquial term for *heroin* from the Far East.

Chinese Pokeweed Phytolacca acinosa.

Chinese blow Colloquial term for *heroin* smoke inhaled through a paper tube.

Chinese cure Colloquial term for reduction of *heroin* dose to overcome *addiction*.

Chinese dragons Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Chinese eyed Colloquial term for when the eyes become slanted from the influence of *marijuana*.

Chinese heroin Colloquial term for pure *heroin* from Southeast Asia.

Chinese molasses Colloquial term for opium.

Chinese needlework Colloquial term for *injection*.

Chinese red Colloquial term for heroin.

Chinese saxophone Colloquial term for *opium* pipe.

Chinese symbols Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Chinese tobacco Colloquial term for opium.

Chinese white Colloquial term for *heroin*. **Chinesische Symbole** German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Chinesische Verbindung Dutch colloquial term for a group of Chinese triad-members in Amsterdam which controls the *heroin* market.

Chinezen Colloquial term for *heroin* smoke inhaled through a paper tube.

Ching Colloquial term for avoiding the surveillance of the police.

Chingas Colloquial term for a butt of a *joint* of *marijuana* or *hashish*.

Chinisische Kermesbeere Phytolacca acinosa

Chinki tukutai maikua Brugmansia suaveolens

Chino German colloquial term for a Chinese drug dealer.

Chinprogin Meprobamate.

Chiodo Italian colloquial term for a *syringe*. **Chiorazepam** *Nitrazepam*.

Chip 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for a girl friend. **3.** Colloquial term for dealing with drugs in small quantities.

4. Colloquial term for taking or *injecting* drugs occasionally.

Chipiando Colloquial term for occasional usage of drugs.

Chipiar Colloquial term for occasional usage of drugs, usually narcotics.

Chipper 1. Colloquial term for an occasional drug user. **2.** Colloquial term for who deals with drugs in small quantities. **3.** Colloquial term for a person who occasionaly uses *heroin.* **4.** Colloquial term for person who adulterates drugs.

Chippie Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Chipping 1. Colloquial term for using drugs occasionally. **2.** Colloquial term for narcotics

Chippy 1. Colloquial term for a person who uses drugs infrequently. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Chippy habit Colloquial term for occasional drug use.

Chippy user 1. Colloquial term for a person who takes drugs only occasionaly. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine* user.

Chippy with coke Colloquial term for occasional *cocaine* user.

Chippying 1. Colloquial term for occasional drug use. **2.** Colloquial term for dealing with

drugs in small quantities. **3.** Colloquial term for adulterate drugs.

Chips 1. Colloquial term for *LSD*-trips.

2. Colloquial term for *tobacco* or *marijuana cigarettes* dipped in *PCP*.

Chiquita Colloquial term for a small dose of a drug.

Chiquitone *Dimethylthiambutene*.

Chira 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for *hashish*

Chira. -s Hashish.

Chiric-sanango Potato-plant with big blue flowers *Brunfelsia grandiflora* and the smaller *Brunfelsia chiricaspi*, used in Colombia, Peru and Bolivia in traditional medicine and religious rites The active ingredient is *scopolamine*.

Chiricaspi Potato-plant with big blue fleowers *Brunfelsia grandiflora* and the smaller *Brunfelsia chiricaspi*, used in Colombia, Peru and Bolivia in traditional medicine and religious rites The active ingredient is *scopolamine*.

Chirinda red-wood Colloquial term for *khat*.

Chiseler Colloquial term for Skid Row habitue who does not share in the pooling of money to buy a bottle; cannot be trusted - the lowest Skid Row stratum.

Chispa Colloquial term for any type of weapon (pistol, rifle).

Chit French colloquial term for *hashish*.

Chit eh Colloquial term for a plastic straw filled with *heroin*.

Chit-su-ku Colloquial term for a plastic straw filled with *heroin*.

Chital 1. Cigarette comtaining marijuana and opium. **2.** Cigarette containing hashish and heroin.

Chiv Knife used to cut drugs.

Chiva Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Chivo Mexican colloquial term for a ton of *marijuana*.

Chlopoxide Chlordiazepoxide.

Chlor-7 (o-fluorophényl)-5 dihydro-1,3 méthyl-1 2H-benzodiazépine-1,4 one-2 Fludiazepam.

Chloral hydrate C₂H₃Cl₃O₂, Molecular weight 165.42. First synthesized in 1832 but was not introduced into medicine until 1869, when Mathias E.O. Liebreich discovered its effectiveness in inducing sleep. Chloral hydrate acts as a *depressant* on the central nervous system, with sedative effects similar to those of *barbiturates*. A therapeutic dose (500 mg to 1 g) produces a deep sleep lasting four to eight hours with few aftereffects, but habitual use of the drug results in *addiction*. Symptoms of *overdose* may include deep stupor, dilation of blood vessels, fall in blood pressure

and body temperature, and slowed respiration. In a severe *overdose*, death usually occurs within 5 to 10 hours.

Chlorazepic acid potassium salt compund with potassium hydroxide Clorazepate dipotassium.

Chlorbamate *Meprobamate*.

Chlordemethyldiazepam Delorazepam.

Chlordesmethyldiazepam Delorazepam.

Chlordia-XE Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Chlordiacepóxido Chlordiazepoxide.

Chlordiazachel *Chlordiazepoxide* or *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*.

Chlordiazepossido Chlordiazepoxide.

Chlordiazepossido cloridato *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*.

Chlordiazepoxid 2,6-di-tert-butyl-1,5naphthalenedisulfonate Chlordiazepoxide dibunate.

Chlordiazepoxid, -e Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Chlordiazepoxid, -e, -um Chlordiazepoxide

Chlordiazepoxide $C_{16}H_{14}CIN_3O$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 299.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

A benzodiazepine drug, whose hydrochloride is used as an antianxiety drug and in the treatment of chronic alcoholism and *alcohol withdrawal*. The drug was introduced in the 1960s under several proprietary names, including *Libritabs* (the original base) and *Librium* (the hydrochloride salt). See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Chlordiazepoxide Hcl 25 Chlordiazepoxide hvdrochloride.

Chlordiazepoxide Hcl 5 Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Chlordiazepoxide dibunate C₁₆H₁₄CIN₃O C₁₈H₂₄O₃S. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 620.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 48.3. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride

C₁₆H₁₄ClN₃O HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 336.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 89.1. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Chlordiazepoxidhydrochlorid Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Chlordiazepoxidi hydrochloridum Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride. Chlordiazepoxyd Chlordiazepoxide. Chlordiazépoxide di-tert-butyl-2,6-naphthalène-sulfonate-1,5 *Chlordiazepoxide dibunate.*

Chlordinium Sealets Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Chlorepin Clobazam.

Chlorhydrate de (+)-cis-bêta-hydroxy méthyl-3 fentanyl ¼ H20 French term for (+)-cis-beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl hydrochloride ¼ H2O.

Chlorhydrate de benzfétamine French term for *Benzfetamine hydrochloride*.

Chlorhydrate de benzylmorphine French term for *Benzylmorphine hydrochloride*.

Chlorhydrate de benzéthidine French term for *Benzethidine hydrochloride*.

Chlorhydrate de brolamfétamine French term for *Brolamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Chlorhydrate de buprénorphine French term for *Buprenorphine hydrochloride*.

Chlorhydrate de bétaprodine French term for *Betaprodine hydrochloride*.

Chlorhydrate de bêta-hydroxyfentanyl French term for Beta-hydroxyfentanyl hydrochloride.

Chlorhydrate de codéthyline *Ethylmorphine hydrochloride*.

Chlorhydrate de diméthoxy-2,5 amphétamine 2,5-dimethoxyamfetamine hydrochloride (DMA).

Chlorhydrate des alcaloïdes totaux de l'opium Opium, mixed alkaloids of.
Chloridum Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.
Chlornordiazepam Delorazepam.

Chloro-1 éthyl-3 pentène-1 yne-4 ol-3 Ethchlorvynol.

Chloro-10 (chloro-2 phényl)-11b tétrahydro-2,3,7,11b 5H-oxazolo[3,2-d]benzodiazépine[1,4] one-6 Cloxazolam. Chloro-10 (o-chlorophényl)-11b tétrahydro-2,3,7,11b 5H-oxazolo[3,2-d] benzodiazépine[1,4] one-6 Cloxazolam. Chloro-10 méthyl-2 phényl-11b hexahydro 2,3,5,6,7,11b oxazolo [3,2-d] benzodiazépine[1,4] one-6 Oxazolam. Chloro-10 tétrahydro-2,3,7,11b méthyl-2 phényl-11b oxazolo[3,2-d] (5H)benzodiazépine[1,4] one-6 Oxazolam. Chloro-11 dihydro-8,12b diméthyl-2,8 phényl-12b 4H-oxazino-[1,3][3,2-d] benzodiazépine[1,4] (6H)-dione-4,7 Ketazolam.

Chloro-11 diméthyl-2,8 phényl-12b dihydro-8,12b4H,6H-[oxazino-1,3] [3,2-d] [benzodiazépine-1,4] dione-4,7 *Keta*zolam.

Chloro-7 (chloro-2 phényl)-5 hydroxy-3 méthyl-1 dihydro-1,3 2H-benzo-diazépine-1,4 one-2 *Lormetazepam*. Chloro-7 (cloro-2 phényl)-5 dihydro-1,3

2H-benzodiazépine-1,4 one-2 *Deloraze- pam.*

Chloro-7 (cyclohexen-yl-1)-5 dihydro-1,3 méthyl-1 2H-benzodiazépine-1,4 one-2 *Tetrazepam*.

Chloro-7 (cyclohexène-1-yl)-5 méthyl-1 oxo-2 dihydro-2,3 (1H)

benzo[f]diazépine-1,4 Tetrazepam.

Chloro-7 (cyclopropylméthyl)-1 dihydro-1,3 phényl-5 2H-benzo-diazépine-1,4 one-2 *Prazepam*.

Chloro-7 (cyclopropylméthyl)-1 phényl-5 dihydro-1,3 2H-benzo-diazépine-1,4 one-2 *Prazepam*.

Chloro-7 (fluoro-2 phényl)-5 méthyl-1 dihydro-1,3 2H-benzodiazépine-1,4 one-2 Fludiazepam.

Chloro-7 (o-clorophényl)-5 dihydro-1,3 2H-benzodiazépine-1,4 one-2 Delorazepam.

Chloro-7 (o-clorophényl)-5 dihydro-1,3 hydroxy-3 1H-benzodiazépine-1,4 one-2 *Lorazepam*.

Chloro-7 (o-clorophényl)-5 dihydro-1,3 hydroxy-3 2H-benzodiazépine-1,4 one-2 *Lorazepam*.

Chloro-7 (o-clorophényl)-5 dihydro-1,3 hydroxy-3 méthyl-1 2H-

benzodiazépine-1,4 one-2 *Lormetaze- pam.*

Chloro-7 [(diéthylamino)-2 éthyl]-1 (fluoro-2 phényl)-5 dihydro-2,3 1-H-benzodiazépine-1,4 one-2 Flurazepam. Chloro-7 [(diéthylamino-2) éthyl]-1 (ofluorophényl)-5 dihydro-1,3 2H-benzodiazépine-1,4 one-2 Flurazepam. Chloro-7 dihydro-1,3 hydroxy-3 méthyl-1 phényl-5 2H-benzo-diazépine-1,4 one-2 Temazepam.

Chloro-7 dihydro-1,3 hydroxy-3 phényl-5 2H-benzodiazépine-1,4 one-2 Oxaze-pam.

Chloro-7 dihydro-1,3 méthyl-1 phényl-5 2H-benzodiazépine-1,4 one-2 *Diazepam*. Chloro-7 dihydro-1,3 phényl-5 (propinyl-2)-1 2H-benzodiazépine-1,4 one-2 *Pinazepam*.

Chloro-7 dihydro-1,3 phényl-5 (tri-fluoroéthyl-2,2,2)-1 2H-benzodiazépine-1,4 one-2 Halazepam. Chloro-7 dihydro-1,3 phényl-5 2H-benzodiazépine-1,4 one-2 Nordazepam. Chloro-7 dihydro-2,3 méthyl-1 phényl-5 1H-benzodiazépine-1,4 Medazepam. Chloro-7 dihydroxy-2,2 phényl-5 dihydro-2,3 1H-benzo[f]diazépine-caroxylate-3 Clorazepate.

Chloro-7 dihydroxy-2,2 phényl-5 dihydro-2,3 1H-benzo[f]diazépine-caroxylate-3 de potassium *Clorazepate*

dipotassium.

Chloro-7 hydroxy-3 méthyl-1 phényl-5 1H-benzodiazépine-1,4 one-2 *Temaze-nam*

Chloro-7 hydroxy-3 phényl-5 dihydro-1,3 1H-benzodiazépine-1,4 one-2 Oxazepam.

Chloro-7 méthyl-1 oxo-2 phényl-5 dihydro-1,3 2H-benzodiazépine-1,4 yl-3 diméthylcarbamate de Camazepam. Chloro-7 méthyl-1 phényl-5 1H-benzodiazépine-1,5(3H,5H) dione-2,4 Clobazam

Chloro-7 méthyl-1 phényl-5 dihydro-2,3 1H-benzodiazépine-1,4 Medazepam. Chloro-7 méthyl-1 phényl-5 tétrahydro-1,2,4,5 3H-benzo [b]-diazépine(1,5) dione-2.4 Clobazam.

Chloro-7 méthylamino-2 phényl-5 3Hbenzodiazépine oxyde-4 *Chlordiazepox*ide.

Chloro-7 phényl-5 (propyne-2 yl)-1 dihydro-1,3 2H-benzodiazépine-1,4 one-2 *Pinazepam.*

Chloro-7 phényl-5 (trifluoro-2,2,2 éthyl)-1 dihydro-1,3 2H-benzo-diazépine-1,4 one-2 *Halazepam*. Chloro-8 (chloro-2 phényl)-6 méthyl-1 4H-s-triazolo [4,3-a]-[benzodiazépine-1,4] *Triazolam*.

Chloro-8 (o-chlorophényl)-6 méthyl-1 4H-s-triazolo[4,3-a] benzodiazépine[1,4] *Triazolam*.

Chloro-8 (o-fluorophényl)-6 méthyl-1 4H-imidazo[1,5-a]benzodiazépine-1,4 Midazolam.

Chloro-8 méthyl-1 phényl-6 4H-striazolo[4,3-a][benzodiazépine-1,4] Alprazolam.

Chloro-8 méthyl-1 phényl-6 4H-s-triazolo[4,3-a]benzodiazépine[1,4] *Alprazolam*.

Chloro-8 phényl-6 4H-s-triazolo[4,3-a] benzodiazépine[1,4] *Estazolam*.

Chloroform CHCl. Also called trichloromethane, nonflammable, clear, colourless, mobile, heavy liquid with a pleasant, etherlike odour, used as a solvent and an anesthetic. It was first prepared in 1831. The Scottish physician Sir James Simpson of Edinburgh was the first to use it as an anesthetic, in 1847, and it was generally accepted by 1853, when an English physician, John Snow, gave it to Queen Victoria during the birth of Prince Leopold, her eighth child.

Chloroform is one of the most potent inhalation anesthetics, a few millilitres usually being enough to produce surgical anesthesia within a few minutes. It is mainly excreted with the exhaled air, and the patient awakens in 10-15 minutes, usually groggy but with very little nausea or vomiting. The margin of safety in chloroform use is relatively narrow. It has a depressing effect on most organs, especially the heart, blood vessels, liver, pancreas, and kidneys. Fatalities occurring during induction of anesthesia, termed primary collapse, are most often due to overdosage. Delayed chloroform poisoning results when chloroform is given in high concentration with too little oxygen and occurs most often in poorly nourished patients.

Chloronordiazepam Delorazepam. Chloropent Pentobarbital sodium. Chlorothyroidin Amfetamine sulfate.

Chlorpromazine $C_{17}H_{19}ClN_2S$, derived from phenothiazine and used to suppress vomiting and as a sedative and a tranquilizer, especially in the treatment of schizophrenia and other psychotic states. Chlorpromazine acts selectively upon the higher centres in the brain as a depressant of the central nervous system. It is used in the treatment of persons with psychotic disorders. Chlorpromazine was first synthesized in 1950 and became generally available for medical use in the mid-1950s. One of the first tranquilizers introduced into medicinealong with the rauwolfia alkaloid, reserpinechlorpromazine soon displaced reserpine in psychiatric practice. Chlorpromazine is a representative and important member of a series of tranquilizing agents that includes promazine, triflupromazine, and trifluoperazine; these agents are called phenothiazines because they are chemically related to the parasiticide phenothiazine. Generally considered as the standard compound in the treatment of psychotic patients, chlorpromazine is widely used to suppress or mitigate delusions and hallucinations, to reduce agitation and violent behaviour, and to restore or increase the patient's response to psychotherapy. Some specific conditions treated with chlorpromazine are chronic delirium, manic states, conceptual disorders, motor hyperactivity, catatonia, and paranoia. A wide variety of schizophrenic conditions are alleviated by chlorpromazine. The introduction of chlorpromazine and related drugs onto the wards of mental hospitals in the 1950s had profoundly beneficial medical and social effects. Many previously intractable, agitated, or grossly delusional patients became quieter, more rational, and more accessible to conventional psychotherapy. Such drugs enabled many episodically psychotic patients to have shorter stays in the hospital, and many other patients who would otherwise have been permanently institutionalized were able to live in the outside world once they were maintained on chlorpromazine. The principal side effect of chlorpromazine is the rigidity it imparts to the muscles of certain patients; this rigidity may be accompanied by a characteristic tremor of the limbs involved. Chlorpromazine hydrochloride, sometimes marketed under the trade name Thorazine, may be administered orally or rectally or by *injection*.

Chlorpropylamphetamin Mefenorex.
Chlorpropylamfetamine hydrochloride
Mefenorex hydrochloride.

Chlortan Chlordiazepoxide.

Chlortran Chlordiazepoxide.

Chlotiazepam Clotiazepam.

Chnouf 1. French colloquial term for for *co-caine*. **2.** French colloquial term for *heroin*.

Chnouk French colloquial term for *heroin*.

Chobang Colloquial term for pipe used for smoking *hashish* or *marijuana*.

Chocando Colloquial term for being hirh on *marijuana*.

Chochero Mexican colloquial term for an amfetamine user.

Chocho Colloquial term for a pill user.

Chochos 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*, pills or tablets. **2.** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Chocolate 1. Fermented, roasted, shelled, and ground cacao seeds, often combined with a sweetener or flavoring agent. 2. A beverage made by mixing water or milk with chocolate. 3. A small, chocolate-covered candy with a hard or soft center. Chocolate is prepared by a complex process of cleaning, blending, and roasting the beans, which are then ground and mixed with sugar, cocoa butter, and milk solids. It is consumed as candy and used to make beverages and as a flavouring ingredient or coating for various confections and bakery products. Rich in carbohydrates, it is an excellent source of quick energy and also contains minute amounts of the stimulating alkaloids theobromine and caffeine. At the court of Montezuma, the Aztec ruler of Mexico, in 1519. Hernán Cortés was served xocoatl, a bitter cocoa-bean drink, which he introduced to Spain. Sweetened, flavoured with cinnamon and vanilla, and served hot, the beverage remained a Spanish secret for almost a hundred years before its introduction to France. In 1657 a Frenchman opened a shop in London, at which solid chocolate for making the beverage could be purchased at 10 to 15 shillings a pound. At this price only the wealthy could afford to drink it, and there appeared in London, Amsterdam, and other European capitals fashionable chocolate houses, some

of which later developed into famous clubs. About 1700 the English improved chocolate by the addition of milk. The reduction of the cost of the beverage was hampered in Great Britain by the imposition of high import duties on the raw cocoa bean, and it was not until the mid-19th century, when the duty was lowered to a uniform rate of 1 penny a pound, that chocolate became popular. Chocolate is made from the kernels of fermented and roasted cocoa beans. The kernels are ground to form a paste called chocolate liquor, which may be hardened in molds to form baking (bitter) chocolate; pressed to reduce the cocoa butter (vegetable fat) content and then pulverized to make cocoa powder; or mixed with sugar and additional cocoa butter to make sweet (eating) chocolate, developed by the English firm of Fry and Sons in 1847. Coating chocolate for use on candies and biscuits (cookies) came into use soon afterward. The addition of concentrated milk to sweet chocolate produces milk chocolate, introduced by Daniel Peter of Switzerland in 1876. 4. Colloquial term for opium; **5.** Colloquial term for amfetamines.

6. Argentinean colloquial term for *hashish*. **Chocolate Thai** Colloquial term for *marijuana* (may be treated with *PCP*).

Chocolate Thi Colloquial term for mari-

Chocolate chips Colloquial term for LSD.
Chocolate drops Colloquial term for amfetamines.

Chocolate ecstasy Colloquial term for *crack* made brown by adding *chocolate* milk powder during production.

Chocolate mesc Colloquial term for mesca-

Chocolate rocket Colloquial term for *crack* made brown by adding chocolate milk powder during processing

Chocolates Mexican colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Choi Standard weight for *opium* in South East Asia, 1.6 kilograms.

Choir boy group Colloquial term for recovery group (AA or NA) of police.

Choker Colloquial term for a large or powerful hit of *crack*.

Choklad Chocolate.

Chokladchips Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Cholan HMB Phenobarbital.

 $\textbf{Cholatropin}\ \textit{Phenobarbital}.$

Cholerace Phenobarbital.

Cholly Colloquial term for cocaine.

Choloxital Phenobarbital.

Chon khong Thai term for purchase of drugs.

Chon narm Thai term for taking a bath in

order to relieve the condition of craving for heroin.

Chong, Thomas See: *Cheech & Chong.* **Chontaruco** *Brugmansia candida.*

Chontaruco borrachera Brugmansia candida

Chop Colloquial term for cleaning drugs.

Chorals 1. Colloquial term for *chloral hydrate*. **2.** Colloquial term for a *depressant*.

Chorea Any of various disorders of the nervous system marked by uncontrollable and irregular muscle movements, especially of the arms, legs, and face. One of the causes is misuse of central *stimulants* especially *amfetamines*. New Latin *chorea* (*Sancti Viti*), (St. Vitus') dance, from Latin *chorêa*, from Greek *khoreia*, choral dance, from *khoros*.

Chota Colloquial term for informant or police agent.

Chouk Colloquial term for a *joint* of *mari- juana* or *hashish*.

Chris Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Chrisopam Oxazepam.

Christal 1. Colloquial term for *metamfeta-mine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Christiane F See: Wir kinder von Bahnhof

Christina Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Christine Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Christmas acid Colloquial term for *LSD* mixed with other drugs.

Christmas rolls Colloquial term for depres-

Christmas tree 1. Colloquial term for marijuana. **2.** Colloquial term for amfetamines.

3. Colloquial term for *amfetamine* mixed with *amobarbital*. **4.** Colloquial term for *depressants*

Christmas trees 1. Colloquial term for dextroamfetamines sulfate (*Dexedrine*).

2. Colloquial term for ("red and blues" - *Tuinal*) capsules with amobarbital and secobarbital combination.

Chromium Health food stores supply this heavy metal which is taken by body builders in an attempt to stimulate muscle growth may be hazardous as other heavy metals are.

Chronic Colloquial term for *marijuana* mixed with *crack*.

Chrottebeeri Atropa belladonna.

Chrotteblueme Atropa belladonna.

 ${\bf Chrot teblume}\ {\it Atropa}\ {\it Belladonna}.$

Chu tsao Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Chu tso Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Chucho Colloquial term for a *marijuana cigarette*.

Chuck Colloquial term for craving for sweets after *withdrawal*.

Chuck horrors Colloquial term for craving for sweets after *withdrawal*.

Chucks Colloquial term for hunger following *withdrawal* from *heroin*.

Chudechú Cacao.

Chum Colloquial term for a pipe used to smoke *marijuana* or *hashish*. Short for *chillum*.

Chunk Colloquial term for a large chunk of *hashish*.

Chupalla Agave.

Chupar Mexican colloquial term for smoking drugs.

Chur ganja Cannabis.

Chur-gunjah Cannabis.

Church Colloquial term for a *LSD* paper with a cross on it.

Churchwarden Colloquial term for a person who attends an addict during a *LSD*-trip.

Churchyard trip Colloquial term for an *overdose* with fatal outcome.

Churrus Hashish.

Churus Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Chus Hashish.

Chutazo Colloquial term for heroin.

Chutras Cannahis

Chutsao Cannabis.

Chyptran Secobarbital sodium.

Ch'ang Chinese name fo *Calamus*.

Ch'ang-jung Calamus.

Ch'ang-p'u Calamus.

CI Colloquial term for confidential informant in the drug scene.

Cl-395 Phencyclidine or Phencyclidine hydrochloride.

CI-400 Eticyclidine hydrochloride.

CI-421 Tenocyclidine.

CI-705 *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

CIA Acronym term for: Irish and alcoholic reference to large number of alcoholic persons of this persuasion.

Cialdini Phenobarbital.

Ciazepam Diazepam.

CIBA-Geigy AG Swiss multinational holding company created in 1970 in the merger of two concerns headquartered in Basel-Ciba AG and J.R. Geigy SA. The group consists of affiliates in some 50 countries and is engaged in the manufacture and marketing of dyes and chemicals; pharmaceuticals; plastics and additives; agricultural chemicals and fertilizers; photographic products; and household and garden products and toiletries.

Ciba 1. Pharmaceutical industry *CIBA-Geigy AG.* **2.** Colloquial term for *hydromorphone* (Dilaudid). **3.** Colloquial term for *glutethimide* (Doriden).

Ciba rita Colloquial term for Ritalin.

Ciba-34 Colloquial term for *hydromorphone* (Dilaudid).

Cibalgin, -a, -e Allobarbital.

Cibas Colloquial term for Doriden.

Cibil Anadenanthera colbrina. **Cibrium** Chlordiazepoxide.

 ${\bf Ciclobar bit al.}$

Ciclobarbitale calcico Cyclobarbital calcium.

Ciclomir Cyclobarbital.

Ciclon Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Ciclon de crystal Colloquial term for PCP.

Ciclostal Meprobamate.

Ciclostan Medazepam.

Cicopales Mexican colloquial term for *depressant*.

CICP Centre for International Crime Prevention.

Cid Colloquial term for *LSD*, short for *acid*. **Cider** Pressed from fruits, especially apples, used as a beverage or to make other products, such as vinegar. Used as a beverage or for making other products (such as applejack, vinegar, or apple butter). In most European countries the name is restricted to fermented juice. In North America, the freshly expressed juice that has not been subjected to any permanent preservative treatment is generally called sweet cider, whereas juice that has been permitted to undergo some natural fermentation is designated hard cider. The expressed juice of apples that has been treated by some method to prevent spoilage while in hermetically sealed cans or bottles is marketed as apple juice in most countries. Apple juice or cider is relatively low in content of protein, fat, ascorbic acid (vitamin C), and vitamin A and contains a moderate amount of carbohydrates. However, about 75 percent of the carbohydrates consists of sugars that are readily assimilated by humans. Ascorbic acid, too, is easily added.

In the making of cider, the apples are ground into a fine pulp or pomace and then pressed. For hard cider, the extracted juice is conveyed directly into fermenting vats or casks. If the fermented cider is to be sweet, the juice must be filtered at an early stage to make possible the retention of the desired percentage of unfermented sugar. If a dry cider is desired, fermentation must proceed until all or most of the sugar is converted into alcohol. Natural fermentation resulting from the wild yeasts present on the apples is the usual practice, but some makers pasteurize the fresh juice and then add pure cultures of selected yeasts. After about three months the juice is subjected to filtration to remove sedimentation and the look of turbidity. Flavour is improved by aging hard cider for a few months, or even two or three years, after filtration. Some hard cider is carbonated. France has the largest production of cider. Cider manufactured in France must be produced by the fermentation of the juice of fresh apples or a mixture of apples and pears and must conform to specific standards for the different kinds, designated by different names. English and American cider has been extremely variable because of a lack of legal standards, except for those regulations relating to contamination.

Middle English *sidre*, from Old French, from Late Latin *sìcera*, intoxicating drink, from Greek *sikera*, from Hebrew *sêkâr*.

Cidin *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Cielo ayahuasca Banisteriopsis caapi.

Cifte bela Turkish colloquial term for for barbiturates.

Cigar Cylindrical roll of *tobacco* for smoking, consisting of cut *tobacco* filler formed in a binder leaf and with a wrapper leaf rolled spirally around the bunch. Wrapper leaf, the most expensive leaf used in cigars, must be strong, elastic, silky in texture, and even in colour; it must have a pleasant flavour and good burning properties.

Columbus and the explorers who followed

him in Cuba, Mexico, Central America, and Brazil found that the Indians of those regions smoked a long, thick bundle of twisted tobacco leaves wrapped in a dried palm leaf or corn (maize) husk. A pottery vessel discovered at Uaxactún, Guatemala, dating from the 10th century AD or earlier, shows the figure of a Maya smoking a string-tied roll of tobacco leaves. The Spanish word cigarro, from which "cigar" is derived, probably was an adaptation of sik'ar, the Mayan term for smoking. By 1600 the cigar had been introduced into Spain, where it was a symbol of conspicuous wealth for two centuries before it was widely used in other European countries. Modern cigars are described by their size and shape as follows: corona is a straight-shaped cigar with rounded top (the end placed in the mouth), about 5 ½ inches (14 centimetres) long; petit corona, or corona chica, is about 5 in. long; tres petit corona is about 4 ½ in. long; half a corona is about 3 3/4 in. long; Lonsdale is the same shape as a corona, about 6 ½ in. long; ideales is a slender, torpedo-shaped cigar, tapered at the lighting end, about 6 ½ in. long; bouquet is a smaller, torpedo-shaped cigar; Londres is a straight cigar about 4 3/4 in. long. These descriptive terms appear after the brand name. A panatela is a thin cigar open at both ends, usually about 5 in. long with a straight shape but sometimes having a shoulder, or drawn-in portion, at the mouth end; originally it had a finished top that had to be cut off before smoking. A cheroot is a thin cigar, open at both ends, usually thicker and stubbier than a panatela, and sometimes slightly tapered. The name whiff, used in Britain, refers to a small cigar open at both ends, about 3 ½ in. long.

The main colour classifications of cigars are claro (CCC), light; colorado-claro (CC), medium; colorado (C), dark; colorado-maduro (CM), very dark; and maduro (M), exceptionally dark. The last two are seldom seen in the United Kingdom or the United States. The colour of the wrapper is no indication of the strength of a cigar, but considerable care is given to the matching of colours. Goodquality cigars may be sorted into as many as 20 different shades to ensure that all cigars in a box have a uniform appearance.

Cigars should be kept in a fairly dry and warm, not hot, atmosphere at constant conditions.

In modern packaging, a band is placed on the cigar or printed on the protective covering, usually cellophane. The covering, applied by machine, preserves the natural humidostatic condition of the cigar. Selectors and packers, working under suitable lighting, arrange the cigars according to colour and perfection of wrapper and place them in boxes made of wood, metal, paper, or glass.

Cigar smoker A person who smokes *cigars*. **Cigarette 1.** A small roll of finely cut *to-bacco* for smoking, enclosed in a wrapper of thin paper. **2.** A similar roll of another substance, such as a *tobacco* substitute or *marijuana*.

The Aztecs smoked a hollow reed or cane tube stuffed with *tobacco*. Other natives of Mexico, Central America, and parts of South America crushed *tobacco* leaves and rolled the shreds in corn (maize) husk or other vegetable wrappers. But it was the *cigar* rather than this prototype of the cigarette that the conquistadors brought back to Spain as a luxury for the wealthy.

Early in the 16th century beggars in Seville began to pick up discarded cigar butts, shred them, and roll them in scraps of paper (Spanish papeletes) for smoking, thus improvising the first cigarettes. These poor man's smokes were known as cigarrillos (Spanish: "little cigars"). Late in the 18th century they acquired respectability and their use spread to Italy and Portugal; they were carried by Portuguese traders to the Levant and Russia. French and British troops in the Napoleonic Wars became familiar with them; the French named them cigarettes. Forty years later another generation of French and British troops, fighting in the Crimean War, made the acquaintance of Turkish cigarettes. At the same time, cigarettes were becoming popular in the U.S. British taste later switched to cigarettes filled with unmixed Virginia *tobacco*, but the U.S. market developed a preference for a blend including some Turkish *tobacco*.

At first, all cigarettes were made by hand either by the smoker or in factories. The factory process consisted of hand rolling on a table, pasting, and hand packaging. In 1880, James A. Bonsack was granted a U.S. patent for a cigarette machine in which *tobacco* was fed onto a continuous strip of paper and was automatically formed, pasted, closed, and cut to lengths by a rotary cutting knife. The Bonsack machine was imported to England in 1883. In the next few years the cigarette industry developed in several European countries.

Improvements in cultivation and processing that lowered the acid content of cigarette to-bacco and made it easier to inhale contributed to a major expansion in cigarette smoking during the first half of the 20th century. During World War I the prejudice against smoking by women was broken, and the practice became widespread among women in Europe and the United States in the 1920s.

In the 1950s and '60s research produced medical evidence that linked cigarette smoking with health hazards, especially with lung cancer, emphysema, and heart disease. In some nations, notably the United Kingdom and the United States, measures were taken to discourage the use of cigarettes. In the 1980s and '90s, despite growing awareness of the health risks involved, smoking continued to increase, with greater consumption in Third World countries offsetting the effects of antismoking sentiment elsewhere.

French, diminutive of *cigare*, cigar, from Spanish *cigarro*.

Cigarette paper Colloquial term for packet of *heroin*.

Cigarette smoker A person who smokes *cigarettes*.

Cigarette smoking The breathing in of the gases generated by slowly burning *tobacco* in *cigarettes*. The practice stems from the effect on the nervous system of the nicotine contained in the smoke. In addition to *Nicotine*, nearly 1000 other chemicals have been identified in *cigarette* smoke, many of which have been shown to cause cancer. *Cigarette* smoke is considered more dangerous than pipe or *cigar* smoke because it is less irritating and more likely to be breathed in deeply.

See also: Tobacco, Nicotine.

Cigarill A small cigar.

Cigarr Cigar.

Cigarro Colloquial term for *cigarette* (*marijuana* or *tobacco*).

Cigarro de marihuana Marijuana cigaret-

Cigarro grueso de marijuana Colloquial term for a large marijuana cigarette

Cigarrode cristal Colloquial term for PCP. Cikoria Chicory.

Ciliary mucus transport The movement of particles from the upper respiratory tract. These particles are breathed in and become trapped in mucus secreted by the cells of the upper airways of the lungs. These cells also have hairlike projections that sweep the mucus upward, out of the lungs.

Cillergon Phenobarbital.

Cillibucha Strychnos nux-vomica South Asian and South East Asian tree containing strychnine.

Cimadon *Piminodine ethylsulfonate*.

Cimarrón San Pedro.

Cimen Turkish colloquial term for mariiuana.

Cimora 1. Brugmansia arborea. 2. Brugmansia candida.

Cimora blanca San Pedro.

Cin Turkish colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Cinchonine One of a series of alkaloids derived from cinchona bark. It is chemically similar to the alkaloid quinine and has a weak antimalarial activity. Cinchonine, which was isolated from cinchona bark in 1811, is onefifth as active as quinine in combatting the growth and reproduction of the malarial parasites (Plasmodium species).

Cinco dolares de drogas Colloquial term for \$5 worth of drugs.

Cinnamon 1. Powder from the bark of the tree Cinnamomum zeylanicum, native to Sri Lanka and India. 5-20 drops of concentrated cinnamon oil can produce hallucinations and epileptic seizures and can damage kidneys and liver. The doses of cinnamon used in baking and flavouring are very far from the doses required for intoxication. Cinnamon has been used in traditional medicine and was once more valuable than gold. 2. Colloquial term for brown heroin.

Cinnamon sedge Calamus.

Cinnamon wood Synonym for Sassafras albidum. See: Sassafras.

Cinnamoylcocaine Ecgonine cinnamoylmethylester.

Cinnamoylecgonine methylester Ecgonine cinnamoylmethylester.

Cinnamylcocaine Ecgonine cinnamoylmethylester.

Ciplium Diazepam.

Ciprial Secbutabarbital sodium.

Circe Chlordiazepoxide.

Circe 25 Chlordiazepoxide.

Circle Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Circle of Recovery Colloquial term for [self-help group] Black men who gather together to share in the recovery process.

Circo Argentinean colloquial term for drug scene, or a group of drug addicts.

Circulador Colloquial term for distributor of drugs.

Cirponvi *Meprobamate*.

Cirrhosis 1. A chronic disease of the liver characterized by the replacement of normal tissue with fibrous tissue and the loss of functional liver cells. It can result from alcohol abuse, nutritional deprivation, or infection especially by the hepatitis virus. Cirrhosis can result in gastrointestinal disturbances, emaciation, jaundice, and edema. It is irreversible, but supportive treatment includes diet control, vitamins, diuretics (to remove accumulated fluid), and beta blockers (to control gastrointestinal bleeding). Cirrhosis is a common cause of death. 2. Chronic interstitial inflammation of any tissue or organ. New Latin: Greek kirros, tawny (from the color of the diseased liver) + -OSIS.

Cisco Colloquial term for alcoholic beverage which contains 20% alcohol by volume - apparently bottled like wine coolers to be deceptive -caused alcohol poisoning in many

youths.

Citarin *Racemorphan*.

Citexal Methagualone or Methagualone hydrochloride.

Cities Against Drugs See European Cities Against Drugs, ECAD.

Citizeta Zipeprol.

Citomorfina *Morphine phenylpropionate*.

Citorfina *Morphine phenylpropionate*.

Citral Colloquial term for hashish from India. Citrexal Colloquial term for methaqualone (benzodiazepine/ antihistamine are commonly substituted).

Citric acid Compound from citris fruits that is an intermediate in the tricarboxylic acid. Citrate chelattes calcium ions and prevent blood cloting and is used as an anticoagulant. Citric acid is a common adulterant for illegal drugs, it is also used among heroin addicts to dissolve the heroin in water to prepare it for an intravenous injection.

Citrol Colloquial term for high potency marijuana, from Nepal.

Citronsyra Swedish term for citric acid.

Civil Colloquial term for an undercover agent. **CJS** Colloquial term for *PCP*.

CL 112302 Buprenorphine.

CL-15 Tenocyclidine.

Clack the doctor Colloquial term for stealing drugs from a physician.

Cladrastis secundiflora Synonym Sophora secundiflora.

Clara Colloquial term for clearing made in jungle to raise *cocaine* or *marijuana*.

Clarabella Colloquial term for THC.

Clarity Colloquial term for *ecstasy*.

Clarix Pholcodine.

Clarmyl Clobazam.

Clarmyl 10 Clobazam.

Clarmyl 20 Clobazam.

Claro Colloquial term for a type of *cigars*.

Class "A" drug US term for narcotic: *opioid*, addictive drugs.

Class "B" drug US term for narcotic: non-addictive drugs.

Class "M" drug US term for narcotic: no prescription required by law.

Class "X" drug US term for narcotic: prescription required, minimal narcotic present.

Class A Colloquial term for *opioids*.

Class B Colloquial term for non-addictive substances.

Class M Colloquial term for substances which do not need prescription.

Class X 1. Colloquial term for substances which needs prescriptions. **2.** Colloquial term for minimal amounts of drugs available.

Clavar Colloquial term for store or stash something.

Clavarse Colloquial term for *fixing*, inject, score, shoot up.

Claviceps purpurea Ergot.

Clavo Colloquial term for stash.

Clay Colloquial term for *THC*.

Clean 1. Colloquial term for being drugfree. **2.** Colloquial term for not having drugs in one's possesion.

Clean & Sober Film released in 1988. Director: Glenn Gordon Caron: Clean and Sober chronicles the first 30 days of "Cold Turkey" for drug addict Michael Keaton. A tyro real estate exec, Keaton has squandered nearly \$100,000 of his company's funds on cocaine. To escape arrest, he cynically checks himself into a hospital for recovering addicts. Exjunkie Morgan Freeman puts Keaton back on the road to normalcy, but Keaton's growing romantic relationship with fellow addict Kathy Baker threatens to end his regeneration before it begins. Realistic to a fault, Clean and Sober is not the easiest film to sit through, which may explain why Michael Keaton didn't get the Oscar he deserved for his flawless per-

Clean stuff Colloquial term for very pure *marijuana*.

Clean works Colloquial term for new *paraphernalia* for *injection* of drugs - a possibility to reduce the frequency of AIDS transmission between *intravenous* drug *injecting* persons.

Cleanen German colloquial term for cleaning up rooms or empty receptacles proof to a

police search.

Cleaners Colloquial term for people laundering money obtained from drug trafficking.

Clear Bag Colloquial term for heroin.

Clear up Colloquial term for stop drug use.

Cleared up Colloquial term for being clean after *withdrawal*.

Clearlight Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Clenil Clonazepam.

Clerk Colloquial term for prescription forger. **Cleveland** Colloquial term for a 1,000 dollar

Clicker Colloquial term for *crack* and *PCP*.

Cliff, Jimmy (b 1948), reggae singer from Jamaica with cannabis-influenced texts. Breakthrough 1972 in the film *The harder they come* with the songs *Sitting in Limbo* and *You can get it if you really want.*

Cliffhanger Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Climax 1. Colloquial term for *crack*.

2, Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite*. **3.** Colloquial term for *butyl nitrite*. **4.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Climb Colloquial term for a marijuana cigarette.

Climb Mount Shasta Colloquial term for becoming addicted to a drug.

Clindorm Meprobamate.

Clinical mikes Colloquial term for micrograms of an unadulterated drug that are accurate. See: *Street mikes*.

Clinoxan Tetrazepam.

Clip 1. Colloquial term for adulterating drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for a roach clip, holder of a *joint* of *marijuana* or *hashish*.

Clipoxide *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*. **Clipped** Colloquial term for being arrested.

Clips Colloquial term for rows of vials heat-sealed together.

Cliradin Ketobemidone hydrochloride.

Cliradon Ketobemidone or Ketobemidone hydrochloride.

Clobasium Clobazam.

Clobazam $C_{16}H_{13}CIN_2O_2$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 300.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Clobazán Clobazam.

Clobedol, -um Clonitazene.

Clock Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Clock traffic Colloquial term for drug dealers and addicts who meet each other at certain times and places in a complicated pattern in order to avoid police detection.

Clocking paper Colloquial term for profits from selling drugs.

Clonax Pinazepam.

Clonazepam C₁₅H₁₀ClN₃O₃, Synthetic sub-

stance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 315.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: Benzodiazepines.

Clonazepam, -um Clonazepam.

Clonazepán Clonazepam.

Clonazil Clonazepam.

Clonbural Butobarbital.

Clonex Clonazepam.

Clonitazen, -e, -o, -um Clonitazene.

Clonitazene C₂₀H₂₃CIN₄O₂. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 386.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Clonitazene hydrochloride $C_{20}H_{23}ClN_4O_2$ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 423. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 91. 4. See: *Opioids*.

Clonitazene methylsulfonate

C₂₀H₂₃CIN₄O₂ CH₃SO₃H. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 483. 0. Percentage of anhydrous base: 80.1. See: *Opioids*.

Clonitazine Clonitazene.

Clonix Clonazepam.

Clonobarb Phenobarbital.

Clonotril Clonazepam.

Clonpin Clonazepam.

Clopax Clobazam.

Clopoxid, -e Chlordiazepoxide.

Clopoxidii *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*.

Clopoxidum Chlordiazepoxide.

Clopoxiichloridum Chlordiazepoxide.

Cloracepato dipotásico Clorazepate dipotassium.

Cloral hidrato *Chloralhydrate*, "knockout drops".

Clorazepate C₁₆H₁₁CIN₂O₃. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 314.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Clorazepate dipotassium

 $C_{16}H_{11}CIK_2N_2O_4$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 408.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 76.9.

Clorazepate dipotassium salt Clorazepate dipotassium.

Clorazepate monopotassium

C₁₆H₁₀ClKN₂O₃. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Con-

vention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 352. 8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 88.9.

Clorazepic acid Clorazepate dipotassium.

Clorazepic acid potassium salt Clorazepate monopotassium.

Clorazolam Triazolam.

Clorazépate bipotassique *Clorazepate dipotassium*.

Clordemetildiazepam Delorazepam.

Clordesmetildiazepam Delorazepam.

Clordiazepoksid, -a Chlordiazepoxide.

Clordiazeposside *Chlordiazepoxide hydro-chloride*.

Clordiazepossido *Chlordiazepoxide* or *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*.

Clordiclor Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride. Clorepin Clobazam.

Cloretum cocaicus Older medical term for *cocaine hydrochloride*.

Clorhidrato dacatil-Morfina Heroin.

Clorhidrato de (+)-cis-beta-hidroxi-3-metilfentanilo ¼ H2O Spanish for (+)-cis-beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl hydrochloride ¼ H2O.

Clorhidrato de 3-[(1-metil-2-feniletil)amino]propanonitrilo Fenproporex hydrochloride.

Clorhidrato de [(metil-1-fenil-2)etilamino]3-propionitrilo Fenproporex hydrochloride.

Clorhidrato de bencetidina Spanish for *Benzethidine hydrochloride*.

Clorhidrato de bencilmorfina Spanish for *Benzylmorphine hydrochloride*.

Clorhidrato de benzfetamina Spanish for *Benzfetamine hydrochloride*.

Clorhidrato de beta-hidroxi-3-

metilfentanilo Spanish for *Beta-hydroxy-3-metylfentanyl hydrochloride*.

Clorhidrato de beta-hidroxifentanilo Spanish for *Beta-hydroxyfentanyl hydrochloride*.

Clorhidrato de betaprodina Spanish for *Betaprodine hydrochloride*.

Clorhidrato de brolanfetamina Spanish for *Brolamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Clorhidrato de buprenorfina Spanish for *Buprenorphine hydrochloride*.

Clorhidrato de dl-[(metil-1)fenil-

2)etilamino]-3-propionitrilo *Fenproporex hydrochloride*.

Clormetaminodiazepoxid Chlordiazepoxide.

Cloro-nona Methadone hydrochloride.

Clorofenidato Methylphenidate.

Closed meeting 1. Colloquial term for 12 step meeting for alcoholics only or those who think they have a problem with *alcohol*.

2. Colloquial term for NA meeting for addicts

only or those who think they have a problem with drugs.

Closet baser Colloquial term for user of *crack* who prefers anonymity.

Clotiazepam $C_{16}H_{15}CIN_2OS$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 318.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

See: Benzodiazepines.

Clotiazepán Clotiazepam.

Cloud Colloquial term for *crack*.

Cloud 9 See: Herbal ecstasy.

Cloud nine 1. Colloquial term for *crack*.

2. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Cloudnine Colloquial term for *crack*.

Clown Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Clowns Colloquial term for brightly colored paper tab resembling a postage stamp in size with a picture of a clown made with potent *LSD*. These are often in a red cardboard box wrapped in foil in a clear zip lock bag (5 stamps).

Cloxazolam $C_{17}H_{14}Cl_2N_2O_2$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 349.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Cloxazolam, -um Cloxazolam.

Cloxazolazepam Cloxazolam.

Cloxazolán Cloxazolam.

Clozan Clotiazepam. Clozepan Clonazepam.

Club Colloquial term for place where *marijuana* is smoked.

Club des Haschichins, le Club consisting of leading artists and authors in Paris in the the 1840s. Founded by the author Theophile Gautier inspired by the French psychiatrist Jacques-Joseph Moreau de Tour. The activities were centered around the eating of green hashish jam (consisting of hashish, cinnamon, clove, nutmeg, pistachio, sugar, orange juice, butter and cantharis). Among the members where Alexandre Dumas, Victor Hugo, Eugene Delacroix and Charles Baudelaire. Le Club des Haschichins had an influence even in our time and gave the use of cannabis an intellectual and prestigious flavour. The club met in Hotel Pimodan, originally a palace with Gothic architecture with a magic atmosphere. Theophile Gautier has suggestively written about how the members met nightly when the fog was over the Seine river. On the top of the staircase stood Dr. Moreau with the crystal vase saying "This will be taken from your share in paradise". The slow onsetting effects of the ingested hashish was than experienced in front of a fireside. Gautier gave up the hashish after a short time "Not because it harmed me physically, but a real author do not need anything other than his own natural dreams and does not want to have his thoughts influenced by foreign substances". Charles Baudelaire who wrote the hashish inspired book Les Paradis artificiels was mainly an observer during the seanses on Hotel Pimodan. Alexandre Dumas wrote about hashish in the book The Count of Monte Christo.

Club drugs Ecstasy, Herbal Ecstasy, Rohypnol, GHB, and Ketamine are among the drugs used by teens and young adults who are part of a nightclub, bar, rave, or trance scene. Raves and trance events are generally nightlong dances, often held in warehouses. Many who attend raves and trances do not use drugs, but those who do may be attracted to the generally low cost, seemingly increased stamina, and intoxicating highs that are said to deepen the rave or trance experience. Recent hard science, however, is showing serious damage to several parts of the brain from use of these drugs.

Many users tend to experiment with a variety of club drugs in combination. Also, combinations of any of these drugs with alcohol can lead to unexpected adverse reactions and death.

Club drugs are an increasing challenge for treatment programs. Many teens and young adults enter treatment with a number of these drugs and alcohol, rather than a single drug, as their primary problem.

MDMA, called "Adam," "Ecstasy," or "XTC," on the street, is a synthetic, psychoactive drug with hallucinogenic and amphetamine-like properties.

Many problems MDMA users encounter are similar to those found with the use of amphetamines and cocaine. Psychological difficulties can include confusion, depression, sleep problems, severe anxiety, and paranoia. Physical problems can include muscle tension, involuntary teeth clenching, nausea, blurred vision, faintness, and chills or sweating. Use of the drug has also been associated with increases in heart rate and blood pressure, a special risk for people with circulatory or heart disease. Recent research also links Ecstasy use to long-term damage to those parts of the brain critical to thought, memory, and pleasure.

Club soda Mixer of carbonated water with some minerals (midway between seltzer and mineral water).

Clutchin Callaguial term for a crack smoker.

Clutchin Colloquial term for a vehicle for drug transport.

Clysma Diazepam.

Clémodril Phenobarbital.

CM 6912 Ethyl loflazepate.

CMO Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control

CMPB Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

CN-25253-2 *Phencyclidine hydrochloride.* **CN-26** *Tenocyclidine.*

CN-38703 Methaqualone hydrochloride.

CN-IWG Acronym for Counter-Narcotics Interagency Working Group; US Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) committee.

CND Acronym for *United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs*.

CNS Acronym for Central Nervous System.

COA Colloquial term for *Child of an alcohol*. **COAF** Abbreviation for Children of Alcoholics Foundation.

Co-addict Colloquial term for a family member of an addicted person, who chooses to stay with that person in spite of emotional and other damage from the relationship See also: *Codependent*.

Co-alcoholic Colloquial term for a family member of an alcoholic person, who chooses to stay with that person in spite of emotional and other damage from the relationship.

See also: Codependent.

Co-codamol Codeine phosphate.

Co-codaprin *Codeine phosphate*.

Co-dependency A psychological condition or a relationship in which a person is controlled or manipulated by another who is affected with a pathological condition (as an *addiction* to *alcohol* or drugs). The term is often used in AA and Al-anon to point out that a spouse, relative or friend to an alcoholic often unknowingly is playing a role which excuse, prolongs and make a substance abuse possible. By counseling the co-dependent can be aware of this, coop with his guilt-feelings and act more rational.

Co-dependent See: Co-dependency.

Co-dvdramol Dihvdrocodeine.

Co-elorine *Amobarbital*.

Co-elorine 100 Amobarbital.

Co-entero Phenobarbital.

Co-pilot Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Co-pilots 1. Colloquial term for *amfeta-mines*. The term was coined during the second world war when amfetamines was given to pilots.

2. Colloquial term for a sober person who sits with an addict during intoxication, especially during *LSD*-trip

Coast Colloquial term for drug *euphoria*.

Coast to coast Colloquial term for *amfeta-mines*. From the truck-drivers use of *amfeta-mines* in order to stay awake on long journeys

between the west and the east coast in USA.

Coasting Colloquial term for being under the influence of drugs.

Coasts to coasts Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Coatlxihuitl *Turbina corymbosa*. See: *Ololiugui*.

Coatlxoxouhqui *Turbina corymbosa*. See: *Ololiugui*.

Coatlxoxouqui *Turbina corymbosa*. See: *Ololiugui*.

Coaxihuitl *Hallucinogen* wine that are frequently mentioned in the reports from the colonizers in the 17th century. The word is taken from náhuat-indian language and means snake plant, but the main ingredients are not known.

Cob Argentinean colloquial term for a *sy-ringe* entering a *vein* and causing bleeding.

Cobain, Kurt (1967-1994), US. musician, composer and singer in the rock-group Nirvana. Described as the anointed angst-ridden poet of the so-called Generation X, bespoke a deeply personal despair that struck a chord of fellowship among young adults struggling with their own frustrations. Cobain turned to music and then heroin as a source of consolation. He and bass player Chris Novoselic formed Nirvana in 1986, and they recruited Dave Grohl in 1989 to complete the trio. The band, whose style derived from punk rock, combined the fury of that genre (they often smashed their equipment during performances) with a deafening sound of anguished lyrics, a signature that together with their torn jeans and flannel shirts ushered in what became known as grunge rock. In 1989 Nirvana released its first album Bleach and gained a counterculture following among college students. Their second album, Nevermind (1991), featured the strident lyrics of "Smells like Teen Spirit," which became something of an official anthem for their fans. Cobain's unexpected rise to stardom-the album went triple platinum-elevated him to a prominence he abhorred. In Nirvana's next blockbuster album, In Utero (1993), he railed against his fame, "I do not want what I have got." He and his wife, Courtney Love, also a heroin addict, temporarily lost custody of their daughter when Love admitted having taken the drug during her pregnancy. His wife was also lead singer of the neo-punk band Hole. In March 1994, while Nirvana was touring Europe, Cobain was rushed to a hospital after slipping into a drug-and-alcohol-induced coma. Less than a month later he committed suicide by shooting himself. After his death he has became an icon for many young people.

Cobatone *Dimethylthiambutene*.

Cobics Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Cobies Colloquial term for morphine.

Coboroftalmina Cocaine.

Cobra Colloquial term for "brand name" of *heroin* (logo is a snake).

Cobwebs Colloquial term for *Psilocybe* or Stropharia mushrooms - the name derives from a habit of taking mushrooms once a year to "clean out the cobwebs" from other drug use.

Coca 1. Erythroxylum coca, tropical shrub, of the family Erythroxylaceae, the leaves of which are the source of the drug cocaine (q.v.). The plant, cultivated in Africa, northern South America, Southeast Asia, and Taiwan, grows about 2.4 m (8 feet) tall. The branches are straight, and the lively green leaves are thin, opaque, oval, and more or less tapering at the extremities. A marked characteristic of the leaf is an areolated portion bounded by two longitudinal curved lines, one on each side of the midrib, and more conspicuous on the under face of the leaf. The flowers are small and disposed in little clusters on short stalks; the corolla is composed of five yellowish white petals, the anthers are heart-shaped, and the pistil consists of three carpels united to form a three-chambered ovary. The flowers are succeeded by red berries.

The plants thrive best in hot, damp situations, such as the clearings of forests; but the leaves most preferred are obtained in drier localities, on the sides of hills. The leaves are considered ready for plucking when they break on being bent. The green leaves (matu) are spread in thin layers and dried in the sun; they are then packed in sacks, which, in order to preserve the quality, must be kept from damp.

The composition of different specimens of coca leaves is very inconstant. Good samples have a strong tealike odour; when chewed they produce a sense of warmth in the mouth and have a pleasant, pungent taste. Besides the important alkaloid *cocaine*, there are several other alkaloids. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Coca base 1. Crude *cocaine* paste (may contain sulfuric acid and kerosene). See: *Coca paste*. **2.** Colloquial term for *freebase* cocaine. **Coca en maceracion** Colloquial term for coca leaves in the maceration stage of *cocaine* production.

Coca folium Coca leaf.

Coca leaf Natural product under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Defined as "the leaf of the *coca* bush, except a leaf from which all *ecgonine*, *cocaine* and any other *ecgonine* alkaloids have been removed".

The leaves of the *coca* bush *Erythrolylon coca*, traditionally chewed or sucked in Andean cultures with a pinch of alkaline ashes as a *stimulant* and appetite suppressant and to increase endurance at high altitudes. *Cocaine* is extracted from coca leaves.

Coca levelek Coca leaf.

Coca paste The product of the first step in the process of extracting *cocaine* from coca leaves. It contains 50-90% cocaine sulfate and toxic impurities such as kerosene and sulfuric acid. It is smoked in South America with *marijuana*, with *tobacco*, or alone. Coca paste mixed with *marijuana* and/or *tobacco* is known as *pitillo* in Bolivia and *basuco*. in Colombia. Spanish: Pasta de coca

Coca pisadores Bolivian term for *coca* "stompers".

Coca-Cola The drink Coca-Cola was originated in 1886 by an Atlanta pharmacist, John S. Pemberton (1831-88), at his Pemberton Chemical Company; his bookkeeper, Frank Robinson, chose the name for the drink and penned it in the flowing script that became the Coca-Cola trademark. Pemberton originally touted his drink as a tonic for most common ailments, basing it on cocaine from the coca leaf and caffeine-rich extracts of the kola nut. (The cocaine was removed from Coca-Cola's formula in 1905.) He sold his syrup to local soda fountains, and, with advertising, the drink became phenomenally successful. By 1891 another Atlanta pharmacist, Asa Griggs Candler (1851-1929), had secured complete ownership of the business (for a total cash outlay of \$2,300 and the exchange of some proprietary rights), and he incorporated the Coca-Cola Company the following year.

Under Candler's leadership, sales rose from about 9,000 gallons of syrup in 1890 to 370,877 gallons in 1900, and during the decade syrup-making plants were established in Dallas, Texas, and in Los Angeles and Philadelphia, selling in every US. state and territory and to Canada. In 1899 the Coca-Cola Company signed its first agreement with an independent bottling company, which was allowed to buy the syrup and produce, bottle, and distribute the Coca-Cola drink. Such licensing agreements formed the basis of a unique distribution system that now characterizes most of the American soft-drink industry.

The Coca-Cola Company was sold in 1919 to a group of investors led by Atlanta businessman Ernest Woodruff, whose son, Robert Winship Woodruff, as president and chairman, guided the company for three decades (1923-55)

The post-World War II years saw diversification in the packaging of Coca-Cola and also in the development or acquisition of new products. In 1946 the company purchased rights to the Fanta soft drink, previously developed in Germany. It introduced the lemon-lime drink Sprite in 1961 and the sugar-free cola Tab in 1963.

By purchase of Minute Maid Corporation in 1960, it entered the citrus beverage market.

The trademark "Coca-Cola" was registered in the U.S. Patent Office in 1893; the trademark "Coke" (first used in advertising in 1941) was registered in 1945; the contoured Coca-Cola bottle (introduced in 1916) was registered in 1960.

Cocablatt Coca leaf.

Cocacola Mexican colloquial term for Coca Cola and/or *cocaine*.

Cocacolo Mexican colloquial term for a *cocaine* user.

Cocada Andean term for a cud of *coca* leaves and lime chewed by South American natives - to cope with altitude and fatigue - effective for about 40 minutes (2-3 kilometers) in mountains.

Cocae folium Coca leaf.

Cocaethylene Ecgonine benzoylethylester. **Cocaetylen** A substance which existence has not been proven but according to a theory is initiated when a human being combines alcohol and cocaine. The theory of cocaetylen was revealed 1992 in JAMA in an effort to explain the frequent deaths in a combination of cocaine and alcohol.

Cocaholic Colloquial term for person who cannot stop his/her *cocaine* use although in spite of experience with adverse consequences from previous use - *cocaine* has become a significant part of his/her life.

See also: Dysfunctional user, cokehead.

Cocain, -a, -á, -e, -u, -um Cocaine.
Cocaina cloridrato Cocaine hydrochloride.
Cocaina esquerda Cocaine.

COCAINE

Introduction
History
Chemistry and pharmacology
Effects
Cocaine Dependence Syndrome

COCAINE-Introduction C_{17} $H_{21}NO_4$. An alkaloid found in coca leaves or prepared by synthesis from *ecgonine* under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 303. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

An *alkaloid* obtained from coca leaves or synthesized from *ecgonine* or its derivatives. *Cocaine hydrochloride* was commonly used as a local anaesthetic in dentistry, ophthalmology, and ear, nose and throat surgery because its

strong vasoconstrictor action helps to reduce local bleeding, Cocaine is a powerful central nervous system stimulant used non-medically to produce euphoria or wakefulness; repeated use produces dependence. Cocaine, or "coke", is often sold as white, translucent, crystalline flakes or powder ("snuff", "snow"), frequently adulterated with various sugars or local anaesthetics The powder is sniffed ("snorted") and produces effects within 1-3 minutes that last for about 30 minutes. Cocaine may be ingested orally, often with alcohol, and combined opioid and cocaine users are likely to inject it intravenously. "Freebasing" refers to increasing the potency of cocaine by extracting pure cocaine alkaloid (the free base) and inhaling the heated vapours through a cigarette or water pipe. An aqueous solution of the cocaine salt is mixed with an alkali (such as baking soda), and the free base is then extracted into an organic solvent such as ether or hexane. The procedure is dangerous because the mixture is explosive and highly flammable. A simpler procedure, which avoids use of organic solvents, consists of heating the cocaine salt with baking soda; this yields crack or "rock"

Crack is alkaloidal (free base) cocaine, an amorphous compound that may contain crystals of sodium chloride. It is beige in colour. Crack refers to the crakling sound made when the compound is heated. An intense "high" occurs 4-6 seconds after crack is inhaled; an early feeling of elation or the disappearance of anxiety is experienced, together with exaggerated feelings of conhdence and self-esteem There is also impairment of judgment, and the user is thus likely to undertake irresponsible, illegal, or dangerous activities without regard for the consequences Speech is pressured and may become disjointed and incoherent. Pleasurable effects last only 5-7 minutes, after which the mood rapidly descends into dysphoria, and the user is compelled to repeat the process in order to regain the exhilaration and euphoria of the "high". Overdose appears to be more frequent with crack than with other forms of cocaine. Repeated administration of cocaine known as a "run" is typically followed by the "crash" when use i dicontinued. The "crash" may be viewed as a withdrawal syndrome in which euphjoria gives way to apprehension, profound depression, sleepiness, and inertia.

Acute toxic reactions may occur in both the naive experimenter and the chronic abuser of cocaine. They include a panic-like *delirium*, hyperpyrexia, hypertension. (sometimes with subdural or subarachnoid haemorrhage), cardiac arrhythmias, myocardial infarction, in-

clude a psychotic syndrome with paranoid delusions, auditory and visual hallucinations, and ideas of reference. "Snow lights" is the term used to describe hallucinations or illusions resembling the twinkling of sunlight on snow crystals. Teratogenic effects have been described, including abnormalities of the urinary tract and limb deformities. Cocaine use disorders are among the psychoactive substance use disorders included in *ICD-10* (classified in F14).

COCAINE-History Archeologic findings shows that coca has been cultivated 1900-1750 BC. The Indians of South America believed that coca was a plant given by the Gods. Chewing coca was effective against tiredness and hunger. Coca was used by the European colonialists, they paid the miners with coca

A German chemist Albert Niemann 1860 extracted the active substance from cocaine which he named cocaine. Karl Koller introduced cocaine as a revolutionary local anastetic. Cocaine became a popular medicine against depressions, syphilis, tuberculosis. Cocaine-drinks like Vin Mariani and Coca-Cola became very popular. Among the enthusiasts for cocaine where the young Austrian physician Sigmund Freud who after experimenting on himself and with his patients wrote an enthusiastic report Über Coca 1885, he recommended cocaine against depressions. The military forces began to experiment with cocaine to keep the troops more alert awaken and for a short critical time fight more effectively without food.

At the end of the 1890s the misuse and many deaths in cocaine overdoses made many countries to view cocaine as a poison and regulate the use. The cocaine containing patent medicines and drinks where outlawed in many countries.

Under the 1920s and 1930s cocaine once again became fashionable. Cocaine from the military forces on the first world war came out on the and cocaine became the drug of fashion in Paris, Berlin and Vienna. After the second world war cocaine use decreased. Both the militaries and the illegal drug market where more interested in the new synthetical *stimulants*: amfetamines.

In the 1970s cocaine sniffing once again became fashionable, now in the disco-culture of New York and the rapidly spread over the western world. Cocaine was sniffed to stay awake and to give sexual pleasure. In the beginning cocaine was very expensive and regarded as an exclusive drug for the upper classes. The fast conversion of coca meant for the local chewing markets to cocaine by the

Medellin and Cali cartels in Colombia made cocaine cheaper and in the 1980s freebase smoking and later the introduction of crack made the cocaine market boom and lowered the prices.

COCAINE-Chemistry and pharmacology The chemical structure of cocaine $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$ has some similarities with *atropine* and *scopolamine*. As cocaine is not stable cocaine is generally sold on the street as a *hydrochloride salt* - a fine, white crystalline powder known as coke, C, snow, flake, or blow. Street dealers dilute it with inert (non-psychoactive) but similar-looking substances such as cornstarch, talcumpowder, and sugar, or with active drugs such as *procaine* and *benzocaine* (used as local anesthetics), or other CNS *stimulants* such as *amfetamines*.

Cocaine hydrochloride can be chemically altered to remove other substances. The process, called "freebasing," is potentially dangerous because the solvents used are highly flammable. The pure form of cocaine that results ("free base") is smoked rather than snorted. The drug commonly called crack is a crude form of free base that has become popular in recent years.

Crack is *cocaine hydrochloride* heated with baking soda which forms beige rocks of pure cocaine for immediate use.

Cocaine can be absorbed by any of the mucous membranes of the body, the modes of administration are:

- 1. Chewing of *coca-leaves*. 2. *Snorting* of *co-caine hydrochloride* into the nostrils. 3. Smoking of *crack*. 4. Smoking of *coca paste*.
- 5. Smoking of *freebase* cocaine. 6. Application of cocaine and rubbing into the mucous linings of the mouth, rectum, or vagina. 7. Injecting cocaine.

 The exact impact on the central nervous sys-

tem of cocaine is nor fully understood but it is effecting the transmitter substances of the nerve cells by blocking the reuptake noradrenaline and dopamine and serotonine. It results in an overstimulation with heightened pulse and blood pressure and effecting the brain area responsible for thirst, hunger, sleep, body temperature, sleep and sexuality. Cocaine is fast metabolized in the body, the half life is about 1 hour. Less than 20 percent is excretioned in the urine. After a few days it is not possible to trace cocaine. The excretion

10-20 mg is a normal *snorting* dose. The fatal dose in humans is normally 1,2 g but deaths has been reported with as little as 25 mg.

i continued after the death which is the reason

why some cocaine overdoses are not correctly

COCAINE-Effects

diagnosed.

Cocaine's short-term effects appear soon after a single dose and disappear within a few minutes or hours. Taken in small amounts (up to 100 mg), cocaine usually makes the user feel euphoric, energetic, talkative, and mentally alert - especially to the sensations of sight, sound, and touch. It can also temporarily dispel the need for food and sleep. Paradoxically, it can make some people feel contemplative, anxious, or even panic-stricken. Some people find that the drug helps them perform simple physical and intellectual tasks more quickly; others experience just the opposite effect. Physical symptoms include accelerated heartbeat and breathing, and higher blood pressure and body temperature.

Large amounts (several hundred milligrams or more) intensify users' "high," but may also lead to bizarre, erratic, and violent behavior. These users may experience tremors, vertigo, muscle twitches, paranoia, or, with repeated doses, a toxic reaction closely resembling amfetamine poisoning. Physical symptoms may include chest pain, nausea, blurred vision, fever, muscle spasms, convulsions, and coma. Death from a cocaine overdose can occur from convulsions, heart failure, or the depression of vital brain centres controlling respiration.

With repeated administration over time, users experience the drug's long-term effects. *Euphoria* is gradually displaced by restlessness, extreme excitability, insomnia, and paranoia - and eventually *hallucinations* and delusions. These conditions, clinically identical to *amfetamine* psychosis and very similar to paranoid schizophrenia, disappear rapidly in most cases after cocaine use is ended.

While many of the physical effects of heavy continuous use are essentially the same as those of short-term use, the heavy user may also suffer from mood swings, paranoia, loss of interest in sex, weight loss, and insomnia.

Chronic cocaine *snorting* often causes stuffiness, runny nose, eczema around the nostrils, and a perforated nasal septum. Users who inject the drug risk not only overdosing but also infections from unsterile needles and hepatitis or AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) from needles shared with others. Severe respiratory tract irritation has been noted in some heavy users of cocaine free base.

Tolerance to any drug exists when higher doses are necessary to achieve the same effects once reached with lower doses. But scientists have not observed tolerance to cocaine's *stimulant* effect: users may keep taking the original amount over extended periods and still experience the same *euphoria*. Yet some users frequently increase their dose to intensify and prolong the effects. Amounts up to 10

g (10,000 mg) have been reported.

Some users, however, report that they become more sensitive to cocaine's anesthetic and convulsant effects even without increasing the amount. This theory of increased sensitivity has been put forward to explain some deaths that have occurred after apparently low doses. Psychological dependence exists when a drug is so central to a person's thoughts, emotions, and activities that it becomes a craving or compulsion. Among heavy cocaine users, an intense psychological dependence can occur; they suffer severe depression if the drug is unavailable, which lifts only when they take it again.

Experiments with animals suggest that cocaine is perhaps the most powerful drug of all in producing psychological dependence. Rats and monkeys made dependent on cocaine will always strive hard to get more.

At present, researchers do not agree on what constitutes physical dependence on cocaine. When regular heavy users stop taking the drug, however, they experience what they term the "crash" shortly afterwards.

Overall, during abstinence, many users complain of sleep and eating disorders, depression, and anxiety, and the craving for cocaine often compels them to take it again. Treatment of the dependent cocaine user is therefore difficult, and the relapse rate is high. Nevertheless, some heavy users have been able to quit on their own.

There is little research on cocaine's effects on pregnant women or the fetus. One preliminary report suggests that its tendency to raise blood pressure may increase the risk of obstetrical complications. Studies of the effects of crack use on offspring have been reported, but the possible contribution to these effects of other factors, including use of other drugs - such as alcohol, cannabis, and *tobacco* - is difficult to assess.

COCAINE- Dependence Syndrome In the World Health Organization *ICD-10* Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders defined as:

F14.2 Cocaine Dependence Syndrome

A cluster of physiological, behavioural, and cognitive phenomena in which the use of cocaine takes on a much higher priority for a given individual than other behaviours that once had greater value. A central descriptive characteristic of the dependence syndrome is the desire (often strong, sometimes overpowering) to take cocaine (which may or may not have been medically prescribed). There may be evidence that return to substance use after a period of abstinence leads to a more rapid reappearance of other features of the syndrome

than occurs with nondependent individuals. *Diagnostic Guidelines*

- A definite diagnosis of dependence should usually be made only if three or more of the following have been experienced or exhibited at some time during the previous year:
- (a) a strong desire or sense of compulsion to take cocaine:
- (b) difficulties in controlling cocaine-taking behaviour in terms of its onset, termination, or levels of use:
- (c) a physiological withdrawal state when cocaine use has ceased or been reduced, as evidenced by: the characteristic withdrawal syndrome for cocaine; or use of the same (or a closely related) substance with the intention of relieving or avoiding withdrawal symptoms;
- (d) evidence of tolerance, such that increased doses of cocaine are required in order to achieve effects originally produced by lower doses (clear examples of this are found in cocaine-dependent individuals who may take daily doses sufficient to incapacitate or kill nontolerant users);
- (e) progressive neglect of alternative pleasures or interests because of cocaine use, increased amount of time necessary to obtain or take the substance or to recover from its effects;
- (f) persisting with cocaine use despite clear evidence of overtly harmful consequences, such as depressive mood states consequent to periods of heavy substance use, or drugrelated impairment of cognitive functioning; efforts should be made to determine that the user was actually, or could be expected to be, aware of the nature and extent of the harm.

Narrowing of the personal repertoire of patterns of cocaine use has also been described as a characteristic feature.

It is an essential characteristic of the dependence syndrome that either cocaine taking or a desire to take cocaine should be present; the subjective awareness of compulsion to use drugs is most commonly seen during attempts to stop or control substance use.

In the USA a slightly different diagnosis tradition exists mainly organised after *DSM IV*. *Diagnostic Criteri*a

A.Cocaine abuse: A destructive pattern of cocaine use, leading to significant social, occupational, or medical impairment.

B.Must have three (or more) of the following, occurring when the cocaine use was at its worst:

1. Cocaine tolerance:

Either need for markedly increased amounts of cocaine to achieve intoxication, or markedly diminished effect with continued use of the same amount of cocaine.

2. Cocaine withdrawal symptoms:

Either (a) or (b).

(a) Two (or more) of the following, developing within several hours to a few days of reduction in heavy or prolonged cocaine use:

sweating or rapid pulse

increased hand tremor

insomnia

nausea or vomiting

physical agitation

anxiety

transient visual, tactile, or auditory hallucinations or illusions

grand mal seizures

- (b) Cocaine is taken to relieve or avoid with-drawal symptoms.
- 3. Greater use of cocaine than intended: Cocaine was often taken in larger amounts or over a longer period than was intended
- 4. Unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control cocaine use:

Persistent desire or unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control cocaine use

- 5.Great deal of time spent in using cocaine, or recovering from hangovers
- 6.Cocaine caused reduction in social, occupational or recreational activities:

Important social, occupational, or recreational activities given up or reduced because of cocaine use.

7. Continued using cocaine despite knowing it caused significant problems:

Continued cocaine use is continued despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent physical or psychological problem that is likely to have been worsened by cocaine (e.g., current cocaine use despite recognition of cocaine-induced depression)

Associated Features

Learning Problem

Psychotic

Euphoric Mood

Depressed Mood

Somatic/Sexual Dysfunction

Hyperactivity Addiction

Sexually Deviant Behavior

Odd/Eccentric/Suspicious Personality

Dramatic/Erratic/Antisocial Personality

Differential Diagnosis

Nonpathologic cocaine use for recreational or medical purposes; repeated episodes of Cocaine Intoxication.

Cocaine Anonymous 12-step group focuses on *cocaine* dependence. Modelled after *Alcoholics Anonymous*.

Cocaine Cowboys Film (1979) Director: Ulli Lommel. Aboput a rock gorup smugglling *cocaine*. trhe film was shot in Andy Warhols apartement and Warhol does also act in the film.

Cocaine Fiends Famous anti-drug film from 1936 directed by William A O'Connor. A melodram showing a young girl who is drawn in to cocain misuse after she has been tempted to take a headache pulver.

Cocaine One Man's Seduction Film released in 1983. Director: Paul Wendkos. This made-for-TV message drama presents the dangers of cocaine addiction as it follows one man's descent from successful real estate salesman and father, to red-eyed, runny nosed, coke head. The film had some importance for the change of the US opinion towards a more restrictive attitude towards cocaine.

Cocaine benzoate $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$ $C_7H_6O_2$, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 425.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 71. 3.

Cocaine binge An intensive period of *cocaine* abuse characterized by a manic behaviour where *cocaine* is snorted, smoked or injected several times per hour until the supply is ended or the abuser collapses or die - the crash.

Cocaine blues Colloquial term for depression after extended *cocaine* use.

Cocaine borate C₁₇H₂₁NO₄ H₃BO₃, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 365.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 83.1.

Cocaine chrystals White chrystals of *cocaine hydrochloride*.

Cocaine citrate $(C_{17}H_{21}NO_4)_2$ $C_6H_8O_7$, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 798.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 76.0.

Cocaine cowboy Colloquial term for gunfights revolving around sale or purchase of *cocaine* or *crack*.

Cocaine formate C₁₇H₂₁NO₄ CH₂O₂, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 349.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 86.8.

Cocaine hydriodide C₁₇H₂₁NO₄ HI, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 431.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 70.3.

Cocaine hydrobromide C₁₇H₂₁NO₄ HBr, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 384.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 78.9.

Cocaine hydrochloride C₁₇H₂₁NO₄ HCl, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amend-

ments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 339.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 89.3. The salt of cocaine. See: *Cocaine*.

Cocaine lactate $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$ $C_3H_6O_3$, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 393. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 77.1.

Cocaine nitrate C₁₇H₂₁NO₄ HNO₃₂H₂O, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 402. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 82. 8.

Cocaine pipeline US colloquial term for the highway Interstate 95 (from Miami to New York) along which *cocaine* is transported - I-85, I-40, I-10 and other such roads are joining I-95.

Cocaine psychosis Delusions; paranoia; violence; visual, auditory or tactile *hallucinations*

See: Cocaine.

Cocaine salicylate $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$ $C_7H_6O_3$, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 402.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 82. 8.

Cocaine sulfate C₁₇H₂₁NO₄ H₂SO₄, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 401. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 75.6.

Cocaine tartrate (C₁₇H₂₁NO₄)₂ C₄H₆O₆, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 756.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 80.2.

Cocainhydrochlorid Cocaine hydrochlo-

Cocaini hydrochloridum Cocaine hydrochloride.

Cocainist Colloquial term for person who uses *cocaine* extensively.

Cocainium chloratum *Cocaine hydrochlo- ride.*

Cocainium chloride Cocaine hydrochlo-

Cocainization The act of putting under the influence of *cocaine*.

Cocainize To put under the influence of *co-*

Cocainized A preparation where *cocaine* is added, this was originally made in many *patent medicines* and in health beverages as *Vin Mariani* and *Coca Cola* (Coca Cola does not contain any *cocaine*, only coca-flavour, today)

Cocainum hydrochloricum Cocaine hydrochloride.

Cocaleros 1. Peruvian and Colombian colloquial term for *coca* plantings; coca grower.

2. Colloquial term for maker of *cocaine* (improper use of term).

Cocales Spanish word for a *cocaine* farm in South America. These farms are situated on the hillsides in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. They vary in size from small family farms to bigger plantations.

Cocanon Organisation of significant others to *cocaine* abusers, modeled after *Al-anon*. Cocanon family groups are organized into local chapters. They exist to help families of drug users rather than users themselves. In the groups, members share experiences and common concerns and work to increase their understanding of how the drug problem affects them.

Cocazo Mexican colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Cocaïne** qauche *Cocaine*.

Cochinada, la Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Cochornis Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Cocinero Colloquial term for processor of *coca paste* ("cook").

Cock Colloquial term for *crack*.

Cock ring Colloquial term for external penile rigidity device to prolong erections - used in "balling" with *cocaine* -often have to be sawed off because they have no quick release button.

Cocker, Joe (b. 1944), British blues- and soul singer. Most known for his version of the Beatles song *A little help from my friends*. He was infamous for his scandals on the stage where he often performed heavily intoxicated. **Cockroach** Colloquial term for for *LSD* on paper

Cocktail 1. Any of various mixed alcoholic drinks consisting usually of *brandy*, whickey yadka or gin combined

whiskey, vodka, or gin combined with fruit juices or other liquors and often served chilled. The classical cocktail is Dry Martini consisting of gin and dry vermouth with served with lemon peel or an live. The cocktail tradition was introduced in USA in the end of the 19th century and came to Europe in the 1880s. Under the 1920s the cocktail party became a popular an modern way to meet as opposed to the formal dinner.

- **2.** Colloquial term for *cigarette* laced with *co-caine* or *crack*;
- **3.** Colloquial term for a partially smoked *marijuana cigarette* inserted in regular *cigarette*.
- **4.** Colloquial term for 2/3 of *heroin* mixed with 1/3 *cocaine*.
- **5.** Colloquial term for a mix of *amfetamine* and *heroin*.
- **6.** Colloquial term for mixture of different drugs in general.

Cocktail drink See: Cocktail.

Cocktail explosive Colloquial term for a

combination of tranquilizers and alcohol.

Cocktailparty Party where cocktails with light snacks are served. A cocktailparty lasts for 1-3 hours and the guest are usually standing and circulating. Many persons can be gathered in a limited space and to a low cost. In the business community and even in diplomacy the cocktailparty is the dominating social leisure activity.

Coco 1. Portugease colloquial term for *cocaine*. **2.** French and Mexican colloquial term for a *cocaine* user.

Coco puffs Colloquial term for *crack* added to a *marijuana cigarette*.

Coco rocks Colloquial term for dark brown *crack* made by adding chocolate pudding during production.

Coco snow Colloquial term for *benzocaine* used as cutting agent for *crack*.

Cocoa Highly concentrated powder made from chocolate liquor-a paste prepared from *cocoa* beans, the fruit of the *cacao*-and used in beverages and as a flavouring ingredient.

Cocoa Tree See: Cacao.

Cocoa butter Also called Theobroma oil, yellowish-white fatty solid obtained from cacao seeds and used as an ingredient in cosmetics, tanning oils, chocolate, and soap. Also called *cacao butter*.

Cocoa puff Colloquial term for smoking *co-caine* and *marijuana* mixed together in a *ciga-rette*

Coconut Portuguese colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Cocteau, Jean (1889-1963), French poet, librettist, novelist, actor, film director, jazzpianist and painter After the death of his friend Raymond Radiquets Cocteau became deeply depressed and begun to smoke opium. He continued his opium smoking throughout his life and was often in different clinics getting treatment for his opium dependence. During a treatment period he wrote 1928 a detailed report over his drug experiences. It was published 1930 under the title Opium and was referring to Thomas De Quinceys self-biographical work Confessions of an English Opium Eater.

Some of his most important works include the poem L'Ange Heurtebise (1925; "The Angel Heurtebise"); the play Orphée (1926; "Orpheus"); the novels Les Enfants terribles (1929; "The Incorrigible Children"; Eng. trans. Children of the Game) and La Machine infernale (1934; The Infernal Machine); and his surrealistic motion pictures Le Sang d'un poète (1930; The Blood of a Poet) and La Belle et la bête (1946; Beauty and the Beast).

Coctel 1. Colloquial term for a *marijuana cigarette* which is smoked inside a regular *to*-

bacco cigarette (a cocktail). **2.** Colloquial term for mixture of drugs to be used simultaneously.

Cocugu Colloquial term for codeine.

Cod Colloquial term for a large amount of money.

Cod's flesh Colloquial term for Psilocvbe, Conocybe, or Stropharia mushroom, hallucinogenic agents are *psilocybine* and *psilocine*.

CODA 1. Acronym for Child Of a Drug Abuser. **2.** Acronym for Codependents

Anonymous, a 12 Step group for persons who are emotionally involved with a person who is addicted to anything including *alcohol*, drugs, sex, gambling, or other -apparently begun in Phoenix, USA. AE to deal with the physical, emotional, and spiritual deficits from living in such a relationship.

Codaethylin, -e Ethylmorphine.

Codalgine *Phenobarbital*.

Code-vin Phenoharbital

Codefilona Amobarbital sodium.

Codeia Codeine.

Codeigene Codeine-N-oxide.

Codein, -a, -e, -um Codeine.

Codein-6-(pyridin-3-carbonsäure-ester) *Nicocodine.*

Codeina fosfato emidrato *Codeine phosphate*.

Codeina fosfato sesquiidrato Codeine phosphate.

Codeinaminoxyd Codeine-N-oxide.

Codeine C₁₈H₂₁NO₃, Also called Methylmorphine. An alkaloid contained in *opium* and in poppy straw; also prepared from *morphine* by selective methylation, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 299.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Codeine is used in medicine as a cough suppressant and narcotic analgesic drug. Its action is weaker than that of morphine. Codeine is given orally as an ingredient in syrups to relieve coughing; it has antispasmodic and sedative effects. It is also combined with nonnarcotic analgesics and is used orally to relieve pain. In addition, it is given by hypodermic syringe for analgesia and sedation. Codeine may be extracted directly from opium, the dried milky exudate of the unripe seed capsule of the opium poppy, but most of the codeine used in the drug industry is produced from morphine. Codeine was first isolated from opium by the French chemist Pierre-Jean Robiquet in 1832. The sulfate and phosphate salts are used most frequently in medicine.

Codeine 6-nicotinate *Nicocodine*.

Codeine N-déméthylée *Norcodeine*.

Codeine N-oxide C₁₈H₂₁NO₄. Derivate of

morphine under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 315.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Codeine N-oxide hydrochloride $C_{18}H_{21}NO_4$ HCl H_2O . Derivate of *morphine* under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 369.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 85.3. See: *Opioids*.

Codeine Polistirex Codeine resinate.

Codeine acetate C₁₈H₂₁NO₃ C₂H₄O₂ 2H₂O. An alkaloid contained in *opium* and in poppy straw; also prepared from *morphine* by selective methylation, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 395.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 75.7. See: *Opioids*.

Codeine camphosulfate $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$ $C_{10}H_{15}O$ SO_3H . An alkaloid contained in *opium* and in poppy straw; also prepared from *morphine* by selective methylation, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 531. 6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 56.3.

See: *Opioids*. **Codeine citrate** (C₁₈H₂₁NO₃) C₆H₈O₇. An alkaloid contained in *opium* and in poppy straw; also prepared from *morphine* by selective methylation, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 1090.2. Percentage of anhydrous base:

82. 4. See: *Opioids*. **Codeine cyclohexenylethylbarbiturate** C₁₈H₂₁NO₃ C₁₂H₁₆N₂O₃. An alkaloid contained in *opium* and in poppy straw; also prepared from *morphine* by selective methylation, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 535.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 55.9. See: *Opioids*.

Codeine cyclopentenylallylbarbiturate $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$ $C_{12}H_{14}N_2O_3$. An alkaloid contained in *opium* and in poppy straw; also prepared from *morphine* by selective methylation, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 533. 6. Persenters of only down bases 56.1. See Original

centage of anhydrous base: 56.1. See: *Opioids*. **Codeine diallylbarbiturate** C₁₈H₂₁NO₃ C₁₀H₁₂N₂O₃, An alkaloid contained in *opium* and in poppy straw; also prepared from *morphine* by selective methylation, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Sched-

ule II. Molecular weight: 533. 6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 56.1. See: *Opioids*.

Codeine diethylbarbiturate $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$ $C_8H_{12}N_2O_3$. An alkaloid contained in *opium* and in poppy straw; also prepared from *morphine* by selective methylation, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 483. 6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 61. 9. See: *Opioids*.

Codeine hydriodide C₁₈H₂₁NO₃ HI. An alkaloid contained in *opium* and in poppy straw; also prepared from *morphine* by selective methylation, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 427.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 70.0. See: *Opioids*.

Codeine **hydrobromide** $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$ HBr₂H₂O. An alkaloid contained in *opium* and in poppy straw; also prepared from *morphine* by selective methylation, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 416.1. Percentage of anhydrous base: 71. 9. See: *Opioids*.

Codeine hydrochloride C₁₈H₂₁NO₃ HCl₂H₂O. An alkaloid contained in *opium* and in poppy straw; also prepared from *morphine* by selective methylation, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 416.1. Percentage of anhydrous base: 80.5. See: *Opioids*.

Codeine methobromide Codeine methylbromide.

Codeine methylbromide $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$ CH_3Br . An alkaloid contained in *opium* and in poppy straw; also prepared from *morphine* by selective methylation, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 394.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 75.9. See: *Opioids*.

Codeine nicotinic acid ester *Nicocodine*. **Codeine phenylethylbarbiturate**

C₁₈H₂₁NO₃ C₁₂H₁₂N₂O₃. An alkaloid contained in *opium* and in poppy straw; also prepared from *morphine* by selective methylation, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 531.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 56.3. See: *Opioids*.

Codeine phosphate C₁₈H₂₁NO₃ H₃PO₄ 1 ½ H₂O. An alkaloid contained in *opium* and in poppy straw; also prepared from *morphine* by selective methylation, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Mo-

lecular weight: 406.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 73. 6. See: *Opioids*.

Codeine phosphate sesquihydrate Codeine phosphate.

Codeine resinate An alkaloid contained in *opium* and in poppy straw; also prepared from *morphine* by selective methylation, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. See: *Opioids*.

Codeine salicylate C₁₈H₂₁NO₃ C₇H₆O₃. An alkaloid contained in *opium* and in poppy straw; also prepared from *morphine* by selective methylation, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 437.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 68.6. See: *Opioids*.

Codeine sulfate $(C_{18}H_{21}NO_3)_2$ H_2SO_4 , under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 696.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 85.9.

or:

 $(C_{18}H_{21}NO_3)_2\ H_2SO_4\ 3H_2O,$ under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 750.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 79.6.

(C₁₈H₂₁NO₃)₂ H₂SO₄ 5H₂O, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 786.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 76.1. See: *Opioids*.

Codeine sulphate *Codeine sulfate.*

Codeini phosphas Codeine phosphate.

Codeini phosphas hemihydricus *Codeine phosphate.*

Codeini phosphate sesquihydricus *Codeine phosphate.*

Codeinon, -a Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Codeinone (enol) methyl ester *Thebaine.* **Codeinphosphat-Hemihydrat** *Codeine phosphate.*

Codeinphosphate-Sesquihydrat Codeine phosphate.

Codeinum dihydrogenphosphoricum *Codeine phosphate.*

Codeinum hydrochloricum Codeine hydrochloride.

Codeinum hydrochloridum Codeine hydrochloride.

Codeinum monohydricum *Codeine*.

Codeinum phosphoricum Codeine phosphate.

Codelasa Phenobarbital.

Codelprone *Meprobamate*.

Codenon Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Codeonal Barbital or Pentobarbital sodium.

Codependent A relative, close friend, or colleague of an alcohol- or drug-dependent person, whose actions are defined by the term as tending to perpetuate that persons dependence and thereby retard the process of recovery. Symptoms include difficulty identifying and expressing feelings, perfectionism, difficulty maintaining close relationships, feeling overly responsible, need for approval, powerlessness, difficulty adjusting to changes. In the early 1970s, the terms co-alcoholic and coalcoholism came into use among those treating alcoholism in USA to characterize close relatives of the alcoholic (initially the wife in particular). With the shift in terminology from alcoholism to alcohol dependence, codependent and codependence came into use, also referring to relatives of those dependent on other drugs. Use of the term implies an attributed need for treatment or help, and some have proposed classifying codependence as a psychiatric disorder. The term is also now used figuratively to refer to the community or society acting as an enabler of alcohol or drug dependence.

See also: Child of an alcoholic.

Codermyl A H *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Codesona Hydrocodone.

Codethyline Ethylmorphine or Ethylmorphine hydrochloride.

Codetilina *Ethylmorphine hydrochloride*.

Codexin Dexamfetamine sulfate and Pheno-

Codexin T Dexamfetamine sulfate and Phenobarbital.

Codhydrin, -e *Dihydrocodeine bitartrate.*

Codhydrine Dihydrocodeine.

Codibarbital Phenobarbital.

Codidol retard *Dihydrocodeine bitartrate*.

Codies Colloquial term for *codeine* tablets. Codimal Hydrocodone.

Codinan Hydrocodone or Hydrocodone bitartrate

Codinon *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Codinovo *Hvdrocodone bitartrate*.

Codisol Pholcodine.

Coditine Methadone.

Coditrate *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Codone *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Codossima Codoxime.

Codotussyl Pholcodine.

Codoxim, -e, -um Codoxime.

Codoxime C₂₀H₂₄N₂O₅. Derivate of morphine under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 372. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: Opioids.

Codvlin Pholcodine.

Codéigène Codeine-N-oxide.

Codéine (phosphate de) hémihydraté Codeine phosphate.

Codéine (phosphate de) sesquihydraté Codeine phosphate.

Codéthylene *Ethylmorphine hydrochloride*. **Codéthyline** *Ethylmorphine*.

Codéthyline Houdé Ethylmorphine hydro-

Cofacodal Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Cofacodid, -e Hydrocodone.

Cofalaudid, -e Hydromorphone hydrochlo-

Cofedon Phenobarbital.

Coffadyn *Dexamfetamine tartrate*.

Coffadyne *Dexamfetamine*.

Coffe Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Coffee 1. An evergreen bush 8 to 10 metres high. Its branches carry bouquets of small white flowers with a jasmine-like fragrance. The fruit, 15 to 18 millimetres ($\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ inch) long and red when mature, is called a cherry; it consists of a fleshy pulp and two seeds joined with even planes side by side. Each seed is protected by two coverings: a thin, hard endocarp and a fine membranous pellicle. The species C. arabica has given rise to a number of varieties, among which are maragogype, with bulky seeds; bourbon, appreciated for quality; and caturra, of exceptional quality and cultivated in Brazil and Colombia. The species C. robusta possesses greater strength and resistance to disease than C. arabica, yields more fruit, and adapts to warm, humid climates to which the C. arabica is not suited

The coffee beverage is consumed hot or cold by about one-third of the world's population, and its total consumption is larger than that of any other beverage except tea. A coffee beverage may be prepared from the roasted and ground coffee beans in various ways and using diverse apparatus, sometimes with filtration: grounds may be steeped in water in a pot or leached with water in a percolator; espresso coffee is made by forcing steam through powdered coffee in a special machine; a decoction may be made by boiling the grounds in water in a pot.

Mild coffees are exclusively high-quality varieties of C. arabica, principally from Central and South America, excluding Brazil. The varieties obtained from Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, and Cameroon are related to this group. Brazilian coffees, known for their diversity, are also varieties of C. arabica, but they are characterized by less refined flavour and aroma than those of the mild group. Coffees of the C. robusta species are more neutral in taste and less aromatic than the C. arabica varieties. but are becoming more appreciated, particularly in the form of soluble coffee. Most coffee products are mixtures that combine the characteristics of different species and varieties, professionally blended to satisfy consumers' tastes.

Coffee may derive its name from the Arabic *qahwah*, but some etymologists connect it with the name *Kaffa*, a province in southwestern Ethiopia, reputedly its birthplace. **2.** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Coffee dope Colloquial term for *heroin*. **Coffee habit** Colloquial term for occasional

drug use.

Coffee-shops Small bars in the Netherlands which are allowed to sell small quantities of *hashish* and *marijuana* for personal use, The coffee-shops must not advertise their products or sell other illegal drugs. 1997 2.000 coffee-shops is operating in the Netherlands,. The idea is to separate the *cannabis* market from the market for other drugs like *heroin* and *cocaine*. This policy is highly controversial and has caused international conflicts within the EU, especially with France who refuses to implement the Shengen agreement because of the liberal Dutch drug policy.

Coffeys bladder Distillation equipment for manufacturing of whiskey invented by the Irishman Aeneas Coffey 1830. It contributed to simplify the manufacturing of whiskey.

Cogesic B Pentobarbital sodium.

Cogiba Anadenanthera peregrina.

Cogioba Anadenanthera peregrina.

Cognac A brandy produced in the Charente and Charente-Maritime départements of France and named for the town of Cognac in the locality. French law limits the use of the name to brandy made from the wine of a specified grape variety, distilled twice in special alembics, or pot stills, and aged for a prescribed period in Limousin oak. Every step in the production of cognac, from the growing of grapes to the distillation of the new brandy, must take place within certain delimited areas of the Charente and Charente-Maritime départements. Cognac traces its origins to the 17th century, when wines of the Charente region were distilled to withstand shipment to distant European ports. In time, the brandy from the Cognac district in the centre of the Charente was recognized as superior and its production strictly regulated.

Cohaba *Anadenanthera peregrina.* **Cohete 1.** Colloquial term for *heroin.* **2.** Colloquial term for *LSD.*

Cohey Colloquial term for a *cocaine* addict. **Cohiba 1.** *Anadenanthera peregrina*. **2.** Cuban trade mark for one of the world's most exclusive *cigars*.

Cohoba 1. Hallucinogenic snuff made from

the seeds of a tropical American tree Anadenanthera peregrina. The drug is even called yopo and was used by Indians of the Caribbean and South America at the time of early Spanish explorations. DMT (N,N-dimethyltryptamine) and bufotenine are thought to have been the active principles. Cohoba was inhaled deeply by means of special bilateral tubes. 2. Anadenanthera peregrina.

Cohobba Cohoba.

Coiba Anadenanthera peregrina.

Coin Colloquial term for money.

Cojiba Anadenanthera peregrina.

Cojobilla Anadenanthera peregrina.
Cojones del diablo Brugmansia arborea.

Coka French colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Coke 1. Alternative tradenamne for *Coca-Cola.* **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine.* **3.** Colloquial term for *crack.*

Coke bar Colloquial term for a bar where *cocaine* is openly used.

Coke broke Colloquial term for being financially incapacitated from supporting *cocaine* habit.

Coke broker Colloquial term for a *cocaine* dealer.

Coke bugs Colloquial term for delusions of insects crawling under the surface of the skin (fornication) - some patients try to burn or gouge out the imagined "bugs" (these tactile hallucinations lead to skin-picking). See: Magnan's syndrom.

Coke fiend Colloquial term for *cocaine* user. **Coke head** Colloquial term for a person heavily addicted to *cocaine*.

Coke joint Colloquial term for a *marijuana* cigarett laced wigh *cocaine* or *crack*.

Coke lover Colloquial term for a person who provides sex for *cocaine*.

Coke oven Colloquial term for a place where *cocaine* is sold or taken.

Coke powder Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Coke-blower Colloquial term for a person who *snorts cocaine*.

Cokeaholic Colloquial term for person who cannot stop his/her *cocaine* use although in spite of experience with adverse consequences from previous use The term was coined in US treatment-programmes to underline the similarities between alcoholics and *cocaine* addicts

Coked out 1. Colloquial term for excessive use of *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for personality change from constant *cocaine* use: confusion; anxiety; depression; impaired thinking; difficulty remembering; loss of interest in food, sex, work; sometimes aggression; sometimes panic attacks.

Coked up Colloquial term for being *high* on

cocaine.

Cokehead Colloquial term for person who cannot stop *cocaine* use although in spite of experience with adverse consequences from previous use - *cocaine* is a very significant part of his/her life - habitually uses *cocaine*, typically smokes *crack* or injects *cocaine* intravenously, and declares *cocaine* to be drug of choice.

Cokes Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Cokesmoke Colloquial term for fumes from vaporizing the *crack* form of *cocaine*.

Cokey Colloquial term for a *cocaine* addict. **Cokie** Colloquial term for a *cocaine* addict.

Cokomo Colloquial term for a *cocaine* addict.

Cokser Colloquial term for a *cocaine* addict. **Cola 1.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for (inhale or sniff) glue or other solvents.

Cola de zorillo Artemisia mexicana.

Cola nut The nut of an African tree of the *Sterculiaceae* family, containing *caffeine* and eaten socially in West Africa. A *caffeine*-bearing extract is widely used in massmarketed carbonated cola drinks, some of which also contain an extract of coca leaves with the *cocaine* removed.

Colafen Phenobarbital.

Colas Dutch colloquial term for the upper leaves of the *cannabis* plant.

Colchimax Medicinal opium.and Phenobarbital

Colcoddi sedante *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Cold Colloquial term for a person who do not want to talk about drugs.

Cold and hot Colloquial term for a mix of *cocaine* and *heroin*.

Cold crotch Colloquial term for an ice bag on scrotum for *heroin overdose*.

Cold one Colloquial term for beer.

Cold popping Colloquial term for *heroin* which is not heated before *injection*.

Cold shake Colloquial term for stopping using *alcohol* and/or drugs without medical treatment.

Cold turkey Colloquial term for immediate, complete *withdrawal* from something on which one has become dependent, such as an addictive drug.

Originally referring to withdrawal from opioids especially heroin, but now used for drug withdrawals without medication in general. The term cold turkey refers to the skin of the addict that during opioid-withdrawal becomes like a picked cold turkey.

Cold turkey afkick Dutch colloquial term for *withdrawal* expreienced by an addict without being given any medication or substitute

drug.

Coleridge, Samuel Taylor (1772-1834), English poet, critic, and philosopher, who was a leader of the romantic movement. From 1791 until 1794 he attended Jesus College, University of Cambridge, except for a brief period when he was deeply in debt and entered the army. At the university he absorbed political and theological ideas then considered radical, especially those of Unitarianism. He left Cambridge without a degree and joined the poet Robert Southey in a plan, soon abandoned, to found a utopian society in Pennsylvania. In 1795 the two friends married sisters: for Coleridge, the marriage proved unhappy. Southey departed for Portugal, but Coleridge remained in England to write and lecture. In 1796 he published *Poems on Various Subjects*. Coleridge was most of his life addicted to opium smoking originally prescribed to him as a cure for his nervousness and rheumatism. 1797 he wrote one of his most famous poems Kubla Kahn (not published until 1816), based on the cannabis using assasins and their myths and inspired of contemporary oriental poems. Under an opium *high* he had a detailed dream and immediately after waking up he wrote down the colorful rhythmic poem.

1816 Coleridge, still addicted to opium and now estranged from his family, took residence in the London home of an admirer, the physician James Gillman. There he wrote his major prose work, Biographia Literaria (1817), a series of autobiographical notes and dissertations on many subjects, including some brilliantly perceptive literary criticism. The sections in which Coleridge defines his views on the nature of poetry and the imagination and discusses the works of Wordsworth are especially notable. Other writings were published while he was in seclusion at the Gillman home, notably Sibvlline Leaves (1817), Aids to Reflection (1825), and Church and State (1830).

Coleus Blumei See: El Nene.

Colgado Mexican colloquial term for a *marijuana* user.

Coli Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Coli-stop Phenobarbital.

Colibantil sedativo *Phenobarbital*.

Colichem Phenobarbital.

Colidrani Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Coliflor tostao Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Colilla Colloquial term for a butt of a *joint* of *marijuana* or *hashish*.

Colirines Sophora secundiflora.

Colirousi-sedatif Cocaine hydrochloride.
Colisedin Pentobarbital and Phenobarbital.

Collar Colloquial term for arrest.

Collared Colloquial term for arrested in possesion of illegal drugs based on confidential information.

Collila Colloquial term for marijuana cigarette.

Collubarb Phenobarbital.

Collugin-M *Meprobamate*.

Colmpose Diazepam.

Coloc Psidium guajava.

Colofen Meprobamate.

Colom Colloquial term for *marijuana* of the Colombian gold variety, very potent.

Colombia Gold Colloquial term for *marijuana* from Colombia.

Colombian Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Colombian acquittal Colloquial term for defendants in drug trails who return to their homelands while purported awaiting trial and are never seen again.

Colombian chiba-chiba Colloquial term for *marijuana* from Colombia.

Colombian coca *Erythroxylum novogratense*, the common *coca* bush.

Colombo Colloquial term for *cocaine* grown in Colombia.

Coloplex Zipeprol.

Coloradas Colloquial term for ("reds") *secobarbital* (*Seconal*).

Colorado Colloquial term for *Seconal*.

Colorado cocktail Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Colorado kool aid Colloquial term for Coors *beer*, Adolph Coors Brewing Co.

Colorincito Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

Colorines 1. Colloquial term for *mescal beans.* **2.** Colloquial term for *LSD.* **3.** *Rhynchosia pyramidalis.*

Colorín Sophora secundiflora.

Colorín chiquito Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

Colum Colloquial term for *marijuana*, of the Colombian gold variety, very potent.

Columbian Colloquial term for *marijuana* from Colombia.

Columbian red Colloquial term for *marijuana* from Colombia.

Columbiananse Colloquial term for potent *marijuana* from Colombia.

Columbien Colloquial term for potent *marijuana* from Colombia.

Columbus German colloquial term for *marijuana* of good quality.

Columbus black Colloquial term for *marijuana* from Ohio, USA.

Columbus, Christopher (1451-1506) Italian-Spanish navigator who sailed west across the Atlantic Ocean in search of a route to Asia but achieved fame by making landfall, instead, in the Caribbean Sea. He described the cermonial use of different hallucinogen powders epena, parica and cohoba mainly made from

the tree Piptadenia peregrina.

Coma A state of unconciousness from which the patient cannot be aroused, even by powerful stimulation.

Also called: Exanomation.

Combisedin Bromazepam.

Combixanthin Methylphenobarbital.

Combuthal Pentobarbital sodium.

Come To Me Colloquial term for heroin.

Come down 1. Colloquial term for ending a drug experience. **2.** Colloquial term for feelings of depression after use of *amfetamines* or *cocaine*.

Come home Colloquial term for end a "trip" from LSD.

Comeback Colloquial term for *benzocaine* and *mannitol* used to adulterate *cocaine* for conversion to *crack*.

Comic Mad Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Coming down Colloquial term for when a drug effect wears off.

Coming down hard Colloquial term for painful determination of a drug trip.

Comital 1. Phenobarbital. **2.** Methylphenobarbital.

Comital L Methylphenobarbital and Phenobarbital

Comizial Phenobarbital.

Commission Colloquial term for police, police car.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs *United Nations Commission of Narcotic Drugs.*

Commode hugging Colloquial term for vomiting after too rapid ingestion of *alcohol*.

Commode hugging drunk Colloquial term for being very intoxicated; vomiting after too rapid ingestion of *alcohol*.

Common wormwood Artemisia absin-

Communauté thérapeutique French term for *therapeutic community*.

Community empowerment Interventions which encourage a community (e.g. people in a locality, drug injectors, sex workers) to develop collective ownership and control over health-related choices and activities. To achieve this, the community may also need to gain collective control of the wider social, political and economic factors which influence their access to health. Empowerment is a process of increasing personal, interpersonal or political power so that individuals can take action to improve their lives.

Comorbidity See *Dual diagnosis; multiple drug use.*

Compal *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Compedium Bromazepam.

Compendium Bromazepam.

Compensol Diazepam.

Complutine Diazepam.

Compobarb Amobarbital sodium and Secobarbital sodium.

Compodorm Pentobarbital.

Componerse Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs.

Compote Polish colloquial term for locally produced *heroin* from poppy fields, often of low quality.

Compound A substance that consists of two or more chemical elements in union.

Compragyl Phenobarbital.

Compraventas Colloquial term for a drug deal.

Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control (CMO) A key United Nations document outlining strategies for dealing with drug problems adopted in 1987 by a United Nations International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking which was attended by representatives of 138 states. The CMO lists 35 targets.

Comprilumin Phenobarbital.

Comprimes 642 Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Compulsion When applied to psychoactive substance use, the term refers to a powerful urge - attributed to internal feelings rather than extenal influences - to take the substance (or substances) in question. The substance user may recognize the urge as detrimental to wellbeing and may have a conscious intent to refrain. These feelings are less characteristic of *alcohol* and drug dependence than of the psychiatric syndrome of obsessive-compulsive disorder. See also: *Control, impaired, Craving.*

Computer Addiction See: Internet addic-

Con Colloquial term for faking out (of drugs or money).

Con las pilas puestas Colloquial term for being *high* on *marijuana*.

Conacid Clorazepate dipotassium.

Conacid "D" Clorazepate dipotassium.

Conadyn *Dexamfetamine sulfate.*

Conan Colloquial term for "brand name" of *cocaine* (to convince buyer of consistent purity of product).

Conan der Barbar German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Conan el Barbaro Spanish colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Concap Phenobarbital.

Concentrate of poppy straw Defined as: "The material arising when poppy straw has entered into a process for the concentration of its alkaloids, when such material is made available in trade.", under international control

according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I.

Concentrated opium *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Concentratum palae papaveris *Concentrate of poppy straw.*

Concentratum papaveris crudum *Concentrate of poppy straw*.

Concombre zombi Jimson weed.

Concombre à chien Jimson weed.

Concorde 1. Colloquial term for *barbitu*rates. **2.** Colloquial term for name brand of *heroin* (logo is airplane).

Concrete Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Condision Veratrum album.

Condition *Diazepam*.

Conditioned Colloquial term for being addicted.

Condom A sheath or cover for the penis, commonly made of rubber, worn during coitus to prevent impregnation and infection.

Regular use of condom is the best way to prevent the spread of HIV that causes aids.

Condoms are used in drug smuggling. Swallowed condoms with cocaine or heroin is a common but dangerous method to smuggle drugs. Latin *condus*.

Condon que se usa para cargor Colloquial term for a condom (used to carry drugs inside the body).

Conductil "T" Oxazepam.

Conductor Colloquial term for a person who sells *LSD*.

Conductor of the trolley 1. Colloquial term for a drug dealer. **2.** Colloquial term for a drug courier.

Conectarse Colloquial term for making a connection with a drug supplier.

Cones 1. *Joints* of *marijuana*. **2.** Portuguese colloquial term for *LSD*.

Conexine Flunitrazepam.

Conexion Colloquial term for connection (for drugs): person who supplies drugs.

Confection 1. A fancy dish or sweetmeat. **2.** Sweet food. **3.** Medicinal preparation usually made with sugar, syrup, or honey. A medicated conserve or *electuary*. Some drugs are taken in confection. *Hashish* was in the beginning of the 20th century often served as confection. Latin *confectio*.

Confezionare una camicia o un pantalone Italian colloquial term for delivering a dose of a drug.

Confidence drug Colloquial term for amfetamines

Confortal Phenobarbital.

Conga Colloquial term for *marijuana* from Africa.

Congener In strict usage, this term applies to the alcohols (other than *ethanol*), aldehydes,

and ester's that are found in alcoholic beverages and contribute to the special aroma and taste of these drinks However, congener is also used more loosely to mean any constituent of an alcoholic drink that imparts an aroma, taste, colour, or other characteristic such as "body" to such a drink. Tannins and colorants are some of the compounds that have been so termed.

Congo Mataby Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Congo brown Colloquial term for *marijuana* of good quality from Zaire.

Conium maculatum Hemlock.

Conjugal paranoia See: *Alcoholic jealousy*. **Connect** Colloquial term for purchase drugs; supplier of illegal drugs.

Connection Colloquial term for supplier of drugs, pusher.

Connections machen 1. German colloquial term for working in commission basis in drug deals. **2.** German colloquial term for make connections to a drug dealer.

Connector Colloquial term for a drug dealer working on commission basis.

Conocio de heroina Colloquial term for "cutting" *heroin* (reduce the concentration of *heroin* with addition of adulterants).

Conquan Ketazolam.

Constan Alprazolam.

Constantantine, Thomas (b. 1938), head of the Drug Enforcement Administration, DEA since 1994.

Constantonin Oxazepam.

Constimol *Pemoline*.

Consun Chlordiazepoxide.

Contac 700 Cathine hydrochloride.

Contact 1. Colloquial term for a drug dealer with permanent supply of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for a drug dealer working on commission basis.

Contact high Colloquial term for *high* induced by *inhaling* the smoke exhaled by *cannabis* smokers.

Contact lens 1. Colloquial term for *LSD*. **2.** Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Contact-lens Colloquial term for LSD.

Containerman Colloquial term for a person who smuggles drugs in a container in the anal opening. By lubricating a metal container and put it up the anal can she smuggler transport drugs over borders or in to a prison.

Contal Corax Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

 ${\bf Contalgan}\ {\it Morphine}\ {\it sulfate}.$

Contaign *Morphine sulfate*.

Contamex Ketazolam.

Contamex mite Ketazolam.

Conten Butalbital.

Continal Pentobarbital sodium

Contol *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Contract Colloquial term for 5 grams of *co-*

Contract for Life: The S.A.D.D. Story Film released in 1985. Director Joseph Pevney The film was originally produced by the US TV network ABC as a Schoolbreak Special. The titular acronym stands for Students Against Drunk Driving, an organization spearheaded by hockey coach Bob Anastas. Stephen Macht plays Anastas in this re-enactment of the tragic events leading up to the formation of S.A.D.D. When two of his best players are killed in an alcohol-related car accident. Anastas rallies the rest of the team-and the rest of the school-to join hands in preventing future gas-and-alcohol mixtures. Central to the S.A.D.D. creed is the signing of an agreement promising never to drink and drive, not only during the high school years, but for the rest of one's life

Contradol Pethidine hydrochloride.

Contralorin forte Dextropropoxyphene. Contrasma Barbital.

Contraspan Phenobarbital.

Contrato 1. Colloquial term for "contract", 5 grams of *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for package of waterproof paper containing 5 grams of *cocaine*; packages of cocaine.

Contrinuct Barbital and Phenobarbital.

Contrispasman Barbital.

Control 1. Lorazepam. **2.** Colloquial term for [[Al-Anon term] futile attempts by spouses to compensate for alcoholism's impact in all areas of life in order that no one else will know about the disease. **3.** Colloquial term for experienced hallucinogen user who stays with a first-time user (guide).

Control gras *Amfepramone hydrochloride*. **Control point** Colloquial term for central command post for crack management - no money or drugs enter the command point, dealings are by phone or messenger.

Control, impaired Diminished ability of an individual to control his or her use of a psychoactive substance in terms of onset. Level, or termination. "Impaired capacity to control" is a criterion for the dependence syndrome in ICD-10. Impaired control is distinguished from loss of control in that the latter implies hat the phenomenon prevails at all times and in all circumstances.

Control, loss of An inability to modulate the amount and frequency of psychoactive substance use; the inability to cease ingesting substances such as *alcohol* and *cocaine* once their initial effect has been experienced. In recent discussions of the dependence syndrome, the term "loss of control" has been replaced by *impaired control*. See also: *Inability to ab-*

stain.

Controlent *Phendimetrazine bitartrate*.

Controlgras Phenmetrazine hydrochloride. Controlled drinker Colloquial term for person who feels a need to be careful and conscious of the quantity of alcohol consumed often indicates problems have occurred in association with a too great consumption of alcohol, but that the person desires (has a need) to continue drinking - persons may go so far as to deliberately ration the upper limit of total

behavior and prevent further problems. **Controlled drinking** See: *Drinking, controlled.*

consumption in order to "control" the resultant

Controlled substances Psychoactive substances and their precursors whose distribution is forbidden by law or limited to medical and pharmaceutical channels.

The substances actually subject to this control differ somewhat between countries. The term is often used to refer to psychoactive drugs and precursors covered by international drug conventions (the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, amended by a 1972 Protocol; the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances; the 1988 Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances). At both international and national levels (as in the 1970 United States Controlled Substances Act), controlled drugs are commonly classified according to a hierarchy of schedules reflecting different degrees of restriction of availability, 2. US expression for a drug or chemical substance whose possession and use are regulated under the Controlled Substances Act.

Convengar Clorazepate dipotassium.

Conventions, international drug International treaties concerned with the control of production and distribution of psychoactive drugs. Early treaties (General Brussels Act, 1889-90, and St Germain-en-Laye Convention of 1912) controlled liquor traffic in Africa in the colonial era. The first treaty dealing with currently controlled substances was the Hague Convention of 1912; its provisions and those of succeeding agreements were consolidated in the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961; amended by a 1972 Protocol). To this have been added the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

Convertal Oxazolam.

Convolvulus corymbosa Synonym for *Turbina corymbosa*.

Convolvulus corymbosus Synonym for *Turbina corymbosa*.

Convolvulus domingensis Synonym for

Turbina corvmbosa.

Convolvulus sidaefolia Synonym for *Turbina corymbosa*.

Convolvulus sidafolius Synonym for *Turbina corymbosa*.

Convulsant An agent, such as a drug, that causes *convulsions*.

Convulsion, alcohol- or drug-related A seizure-like event occurring during withdrawal from or intoxication by alcohol or another drug. It is characterized by loss of consciousness and muscular rigidity (accompanied by temporary cessation of respiration), followed by non-purposive jerking of the limbs and trunk. The term is sometimes also used to include convulsions related to alcoholor drug-induced brain damage. Convulsions due to idiopathic epilepsy or structural brain damage following trauma or infection in individuals with psychoactive substance use disorders are excluded from this definition. Synonyms: Alcohol- or drug-related fits or seizures; "rum fits"

Cook 1. Colloquial term for mixing *heroin* with water; heating *heroin* to prepare it for *injection*. **2.** Colloquial term for chemically converting *cocaine* into *crack*. **3.** Colloquial term for process of making *designer drugs*. 4. Colloquial term for process of making *PCP*.

Cook a pill Colloquial term for preparing *opium* for smoking.

Cook down Colloquial term for a process in which users liquify *heroin* in order to inject it. **Cook up 1.** Colloquial term for heating *heroin* and water for *injection* (often in a spoon).

2. Colloquial term for sterilizing a needle. **Cook up a pill** Colloquial term for prepare *opium* for smoking.

Cooke, Mordecai (1825-1913), British mycolog, one of the pioneers in the scientific study of *hallucinogen* mushrooms. Besides his scientific articles he also published the overview *The seven sisters of sleep*.

Cooked Colloquial term for being addicted to a drug.

Cooked up Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Cooker 1. Colloquial term for a spoon or bottle cap used to heat drugs for *injection*.

2. Colloquial term for person who chemically produces drugs (eq. *PCP*, *crack*, *designer drugs*).

Cookie 1. Colloquial term for an *opium* den. **2.** Colloquial term for an *opium* addict. **3.** Colloquial term for a sweet cookie baked with *cannabis*. **4.** Colloquial term for *crack*.

Cookies Colloquial term for *crack*.

Cookshop Colloquial term for a place where drugs are prepared for *injection*.

Cooky 1. Colloquial term for a *cocaine* ad-

dict. 2. Colloquial term for an opium den.

Cool guy Colloquial term for a person in the drug scene that can be trusted.

Cool head Colloquial term for a person who takes drugs but does not show the effects in action or speech.

Cool one Colloquial term for *beer*.

Cool turkey See: Cold turkey.

Coole Toilette German colloquial term for toilet facilities with little traffic used by drug addicts for preparation and *injection* of drugs.

Cooler 1. Colloquial term for hot weather highball of wine or distilled spirits with soda, ice and sometimes fruit juices. **2.** Colloquial term for a *cigarette* laced with a drug.

Cooler, in the Colloquial term for being in prison.

Coolie Colloquial term for *cigarette* laced with *cocaine*.

Coolie mud Colloquial term for *opium* of poor quality.

Cop 1. *Chlordiazepoxide*. **2.** Colloquial term for obtaining drugs.

Cop a buy Colloquial term for making a purchase of drugs.

Cop a deuce Colloquial term for purchasing 2 *joints* of *marijuana*.

Cop a deuceway Colloquial term for purchase drugs for 2 dollars.

Cop a match Colloquial term for purchasing a small quantity of *marijuana*.

Cop a sneak Colloquial term for leaving a place.

Cop out Colloquial term for evading an issue.

Cop sickness 1. Colloquial term for fear of being arrested. **2.** Paranoid fear of being haunted by the police or police informers, relatively common in heavy *amfetamine* or *cocaine* use. Friends are often being accused and attacked as traitors.

Cop syndrome 1. Colloquial term for fear of being arrested. **2.** Paranoid fear of being haunted by the police or police informers, relatively common in heavy *amfetamine* or *cocaine* use. Friends are often being accused and attacked as traitors.

Cop-man Colloquial term for a drug supplier.

Copa de oro Solandra.

Cope Colloquial term for mastering an experience with drugs.

Copelandia Copelandia cyanescens, small mushroom that grows worldwide but is cultivated on Bali where it is used in religious ceremonies. It gives a hallucinogenic intoxications. Some mycologists classifies it to the species Panaelus.

Copelandia cyanescens See: *Copelandia*. **Coperto** Italian colloquial term for a drug

dealer who stores drugs in wholesale quanti-

Copharprin Phenobarbital.

Copholco Pholcodine.

Copholcoids *Pholcodine*.

Cophylac *Normethadone hydrochloride* **Copilotas** Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Copin Phenobarbital.

Copout 1. Colloquial term for stopping the drug use due to arrest. **2.** Colloquial term for having an alibi. **3.** Colloquial term for confessing or informing. 4. Colloquial term for going to prison.

Copper pemoline Pemoline copper.

Copping 1. Colloquial term for buying *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for obtain drugs and other subsistence items. **3.** Colloquial term for stealing or borrowing with no intention to repay.

Copping areas Colloquial term for distrbution places for drugs.

Copping out Colloquial term for withdrawing, avoiding, letting someone down.

Copping zones Colloquial term for specific areas where buyers can purchase drugs.

Coprobate Meprobamate.

Cops 1. Colloquial term for police. **2.** Colloquial term for undercover agents.

Coquelusédal Phenobarbital.

Coquero 1. Colloquial term for person who chews *coca* leaves. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine* addict. **3.** Colloquial term for a small bag for keeping *coca* leaves. **4.** Colloquial term for *cocaine* manufacturer or trafficker.

5. Term for South American chronic *coca*-leaves chewer who have reached a compulsive dependence. They chew between 50 and 100 grams per day, some cases of consumption up to 500 grams per day have been recorded. The chronic coca-chewers show symptoms resembling intensive user of *cocaine*.

Cor-neo-nervacit Barbital.

Corail beans Mescal beans

Coral Colloquial term for *depressant*.

Coral bean tree Sophora secundiflora.

Coral beans Sophora secundiflora.

Coralito Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

Coraphylline Phenobarbital.

Coraphylline Severine Phenobarbital.

Corastenyl Phenobarbital.

Coratrate Phenobarbital.

Corax Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Corazones Colloquial term for *amfetamines* ("hearts"), generally *dexamfetamines*.

Cordial A liqueur; the term cordial was formerly used for only those liqueurs that were thought to have a tonic or stimulating quality especially for the heart due to the medicinal components of their flavourings, the terms

cordial and liqueur are now used interchangeably.

Cordiforton *Phenobarbital*.

Cordilan-SR Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Cordoncillo Piper auritum.

Cordoncillo blanco Piper auritum.

Coreauil <20> Meprobamate.

Corfinosel Meprobamate.

Corgie Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Coriander seeds Colloquial term for cash.

Coridina Pentobarbital.

Corina Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Corine Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Corinna Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Corinne Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Coristex DH *Hydrocodone bitartrate*. **Coristine DH** *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Coritranquil *Meprobamate*.

Coritrat *Meprobamate* and *Phenobarbital*.

Corivit C *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Cork the air Colloquial term for snorting

Cormophin *Hydromorphone hydrochloride*. Cormorfina Hydromorphone.

Cormorphin, -e Hydromorphone.

Corn 1. Distilled spirits, especially homemade spirits, generally 40% alcohol content or greater. 2. Colloquial term for short for corn liquor, whiskey typically made from corn homemade. 3. Colloquial term for scars along veins after many injections.

Corn liquor Colloquial term for whiskey made from corn, typically homemade.

Corn squeezings Short for corn liquor, whiskey made from corn, typically homemade.

Corncob 1. The hard, thick, cylindrical central core on which are borne the grains or kernels of an ear of corn, usually in rows.

2. A corncob pipe.

Corned Colloquial term for being drunk.

Coronaletta Phenobarbital.

Corosedine Phenobarbital

Corosédine Phenobarbital.

Corovas Secobarbital.

Corplus Methylphenobarbital.

Corporation cocktail Colloquial term for blowing lighting gas bubbles through milk which is then ingested.

Corredor Colloquial term for courier, delivery person.

Correo Colloquial term for courier, delivery

Corridor Colloquial term for the nations through which raw materials, intermediate or final drug products are transported to get from the producer to the purchaser.

Corriemineto Piper auritum.

Corrina Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Corrine Colloquial term for cocaine.

Corrinna Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Corrinne Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Cortadeltin asma Phenobarbital.

Cortal Colloquial term for *Mandrax*.

Cortar Colloquial term for "cutting" (reduce the concentration of a drug by adding adulterants: cutting provides a diluted concentration and thus, expands the apparent amount of drug).

Cortarse el vicio Colloquial term for kicking the (drug) habit.

Cortasymyl Phenobarbital.

Corte Mexican colloquial term for Novocaine.

Corti-ostochont *Meprobamate*.

Corticosan "P" Barbital and Phenobarbital.

Corticosan 100 Diazepam.

Cortidasmyl *Phenobarbital*.

Cortidurazon *Meprobamate*.

Corto Argentinean colloquial term for lack of drugs, failure to obtain drugs.

Cortran Meprobamate.

Corutol DH *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Corvitin, -e Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Corvérum Phenobarbital.

Cory French colloquial term for *Corydrane*.

Cory-Eze Metamfetamine.

Corydrane *Amfetamine acetylsalicylate.*

Corydrone Cathine.

Corynanthe yohimbe See: Yohimbe.

Coryphantha compacta See: Bakanawa. **Cos** Colloquial term for selling or buying

Cosa Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Cosa, la Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Cosadon Butalbital.

Cosadon S *Butalbital*.

Cosalgesic Dextropropoxyphene hydrochlo-

Cosechar Colloquial term for harvesting (drugs).

Cosenal Secobarbital sodium.

Cosign my bullshit Colloquial term for endorse my drinking habits and the "reasons" I give for drinking.

Cosil Hydrocodone.

Cosmic Space Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Cosmos Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Costa Rica 1. Colloquial term for Guajira peninsula area of Colombia noted or its rich marijuana fields. 2. Colloquial term for marijuana from the Guajira peninsula area of Colombia.

Costermonger Colloquial term for drug

Costra Colloquial term for scab (from abscess caused by an injection).

Cotalmon Barbital.

Cotics Colloquial term for drugs in general. Short for parcotics

Cotics racket Colloquial term for large scale drug deal.

Cotidone *Methadone*.

Cotton The cotton used to strain drugs before *injection*. These pieces of cotton are collected and saturated with water in order to remove the last traces for use, they can also occasionally be eaten.

Cotton brothers 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin* **3.** Colloquial term for *morphine*. **4.** Colloquial term for a drug addicts.

Cotton fever 1. Colloquial term for occasional drug use. **2.** Colloquial term for septicemia or allergic reaction from "doing some cottons".

Cotton habit Colloquial term for occasional drug use.

Cotton mouth Colloquial term for dry mouth after *cannabis* smoking.

Cotton picker Colloquial term for a person who take drugs occasionally and in small quantities.

Cotton shot Colloquial term for a drug *injection*.

Cottons Colloquial term for cotton used as a filter for *heroin* to remove adulterants before drawing solution into hypodermic needle for *injection*, or into eyedropper; cottons are saved and diluted again in water for the residue.

Cotussate *Hydrocodone hydrochloride*.

Council of Cooks Colloquial term for purported underworld group of "cooks" supposedly with the mission to produce "safe" drugs with few impurities.

Counselor Colloquial term for professional, or more typically a paraprofessional who attempts to assist alcohol and drug abusing persons to recover - in many programs counselors are themselves recovering.

Count Colloquial term for a relatively large quantity of drugs.

Counter-Narcotics Interagency Working Group US Office of National Drug Control Policy (*ONDCP*) committee.

Country Girl, the Film released in 1954. Director: George Seaton.Bing Crosby does the Academy Award-bid bit in the atypical role of a self-pitying alcoholic, but it was his co-star, a deglamorized Grace Kelly, who won the Oscar for her performance in The Country Girl. This adaptation of Clifford Odets' play stars Crosby as Frank Elgin, a once-famous Broadway star who's hit the skids. Hotshot young director Bernie Dodd (William Holden), a longtime admirer of Elgin, tries to get the old-timer back on his feet with a starring role in a new play. But Dodd must contend with Elgin's hard, suspicious wife Georgie, who seemingly

who seemingly runs roughshod over her husband. Dodd holds Georgie responsible for Elgin's lack of self-confidence and his reliance upon the bottle-a suspicion fueled by Elgin himself, who insists that Georgie has been suicidal ever since the death of their son. When Elgin goes on a monumental bender during the play's out-of-town tryouts, the truth comes out: it is Elgin who is suicidal, and Georgie has been the glue that has held him together. Adopting a now-or-never stance, Dodd forces Elgin to stay off the sauce long enough for the play to open-and, in spite of himself, falls in love with Georgie. Remake 1982 with Faye Dunaway and Dick Van Dyke.

Country Joe & the Fish US acid-band which played *LSD*-influenced music, founded 1965. Originally it was a folk music duo consisting of "Country Joe" McDonald and Barry Melton "the Fish", but the group was later extended. The break through song was *I-feel-like-I-am-fixing-to-die-rag* (1967).

Courage pills 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*;. **2.** Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

3. Colloquial term for *depressants*.

Courier Colloquial term for person who delivers drugs, especially when taking them over country-borders and or distributes to drug dealers.

Course note Colloquial term for bill larger than \$2.

Court diversion A programme or treatment, re-education or community service for individuals referred from criminal courts (criminal diversion) after being charged with driving under the influence of alcohol (drinking-driver diversion) or another drug, with the sale or use of drugs (drug diversion), or with another crime. Individuals are assigned to diversion programmes in lieu of prosecution, which i usually held in abeyance pending successful completion of the diversion programme. Precharge diversion refers to the systematic referral of those detected by the police to an alternative programme without arrest. In some countries, the term custody diversion is used to make explicit that in many diversion schemes the individual may attend court but is diverted away from custody into a programme of treatment or re-education.

Couzie Colloquial term for a female police informant

Couzy Colloquial term for a female police informant.

Covengar Clorazepate.

Cowboys Colloquial term for police; narcotics officials.

Cowhage *Mucuna pruriens*, herb in Asia and South America with *hallucinogenic* properties. **Cox** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Coyoquelite *Piper auritum*.

Cozer Colloquial term for a police informant. **Cozey** Colloquial term for a female police informant

Cozoiba Virola.

CR Colloquial term for *metamfetamines*, acronym for crystal meth.

Crab and star Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Crack Preparation of *cocaine*, baking soda and water which is smoked. It is one of the most addictive of abused substances. The drug's availability has greatly increased the number of cocaine addicts worldwide. Crack is alkaloidal (free base) cocaine, an amorphous compound that may contain crystals of sodium chloride. It is beige in colour. Crack refers to the crackling sound (like popcorn popping) made when the compound is heated. The heated cocaine is oiled with baking soda and the pure cocaine is coming up to the surface as small gray, beige or yellow-white vials or flakes The technique was developed by drug dealers in Bahamas and was first introduced on the West Coast of the USA, it was a major product development of cocaine, to get a a less expensive, more potent, smokable form of the drug, An intense "high" occurs 4-6 seconds after crack is inhaled; an early feeling of elation or the disappearance of anxiety is experienced, together with exaggerated feelings of confidence and self-esteem There is also impairment of judgment, and the user is thus likely to undertake sexual. aggressive, illegal, or dangerous activities without regard for the consequences Speech is pressured and may become disjointed and incoherent. Pleasurable effects last only 5-7 minutes, after which the mood rapidly descends into dysphoria, and the user is compelled to repeat the process in order to regain the exhilaration and euphoria of the "high". Overdose appears to be more frequent with crack than with other forms of cocaine. See: Cocaine.

Crack attack Colloquial term for craving for *crack*.

Crack baby Colloquial term for newborn child which is hyper-irritable, has difficulty bonding to parent, and was born to a mother who smoked *crack* at some time during pregnancy, especially right before delivery when it might show in mother's urine - the baby gets "labeled" whether *cocaine* has had an influence or not - the term is typically misused by practitioners when other factors may have been at the core of the apparent problem such as nutritional deficits.

Crack back Colloquial term for *crack* and *marijuana*.

Crack cooler Colloquial term for crack

soaked in wine cooler.

Crack gallery Colloquial term for place where *crack* is bought and sold.

Crack house A heavily fortified and guarded building or apartment, often containing a laboratory where *cocaine* is converted to *crack*, in which a drug dealer dispenses *crack* to customers.

Crack lover Colloquial term for woman who will provide sex of any sort to obtain *crack*.

Crack spot Colloquial term for area where people can purchase *crack*.

Crack vials Colloquial term for small glass containers with red or blue rubber stoppers, formerly used to distribute *crack* - typically have been replaced with glassine envelopes.

Crackbabies Children to *cocaine* or crack addicted mothers. *Cocaine* can induce convulsions in the uterus which can damage the supply of oxygene and nutrition to the fetus. Crack babies are often born premature and has a delayed development.

Cracker Colloquial term for a crack user.

Cracker jack Colloquial term for a *crack* smoker.

Crackers Colloquial term for LSD.

Cracking Colloquial term for motion which mimics cracking a whip, indicating *crack* for sale.

Crado Colloquial term for a *joint* of *mari- iuana* or *hashish*.

Crakers Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Crampiton *Meprobamate*.

Cranck French colloquial term for *metamfe-tamine* (hallucinogenic *stimulant*) -typically not in the smokable "ice" form.

Cranimal Phenobarbital.

Crank 1. Colloquial term for *metamfeta-mine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

3. Colloquial term for methcathinone. 4. Colloquial term for cocaine or cocaine substitutes, including amfetamines, lidocaine, prescription stimulants, phenylpropanolamine (PPA), caffeine, or combinations of the above. 5. Colloquial term for propoxyphene, the substance found in many decongestant inhalers - the drug can be extracted from the cotton in the inhaler and injected intravenously - it may cause complications including kidney failure, convulsions, stroke, death. 6. Colloquial term for cocaine substitutes such as 'freebase' residue, amfetamines, prescription stimulants, caffeine, phenylpropanolaaine (PPA) or combinations of the above.

Crank freak Colloquial term for a person who is depending on different drugs for waking up, stay awake and finally go to sleep.

Crank pipe Colloquial term for pipe, often glass, used to smoke *metamfetamines* (as opposed to a crack pipe, it has no wire screen,

and the drug is placed directly on the glass surface to be heated).

Crank up Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs to get things going.

Crank whore Colloquial term for woman who will give sex or prostitute to obtain *metamfetamines*.

Cranking up Colloquial term for *injecting* a drug.

Crankster Colloquial term for user of *metamfetamines* ("crystal seth").

Crap 1. Colloquial term for highly adulterated *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for drugs of low quality in general.

Crap artist Colloquial term for a drug dealer who sells drugs of poor quality.

Crappy Colloquial term for (crapulence) hangover; gross intemperance in eating/drinking.

Crapulence 1. Sickness caused by excessive eating or drinking. **2.** Excessive indulgence; intemperance. From Crapulent, sick from gluttony, from Late Latin *crâpulentus*, very *drunk*, from Latin *crâpula*, intoxication, from Greek *kraipalê*.]

Crash 1. Colloquial term for the immediate phase after stopping the use of *stimulants* especially *cocaine* and *amfetamines*. Characterized of exhaustion, anxiety, depression and suicidal thoughts and a desire to relapse in drug taking or to induce sleep. **2.** Colloquial term for sleep off effects of drugs. **3.** Colloquial term for undergoing a period of depression as an aftereffect of drug-taking. **4.** Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **5.** Acronym for Community Resources Against Street Hoodlums, Los Angeles Police Department unit to counteract crime and drug distribution by street gangs.

Crash outs Colloquial term for *barbiturates*. **Crash pad** Colloquial term for a place where one can rest after a drug party.

Cratecil Phenobarbital.

Crater Colloquial term for scars along the *veins* after many *injections*.

Cratidanil forte Phenobarbital.

Cratodin Amfetamine sulfate.

Cratodén noche Phenobarbital.

Craving Very strong desire for a psychoactive substance or for the intoxicating effects of that substance. Craving is a term in popular use for the mechanism presumed to underlie impaired control: it is thought by some to develop, at least partly, as a result of conditioned associations that evoke conditioned withdrawal responses. Craving may also be induced by the provocation of any physiological arousal state resembling an alcohol or drug withdrawal syndrome. See also: Compulsion; Control, impaired; Dependence syndrome;

Withdrawal, conditioned.

Crazies Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Crazy 1. Colloquial term for being *high* on *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for a drug of very good quality.

Crazy Eddie Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Crazy Eddy Colloquial term for high grade *PCP*.

Crazy coke Colloquial term for PCP.

Crazy weed Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Credit card Colloquial term for a *crack* stem. **Creep** Colloquial term for a person who will do various services for a small quantity of drugs.

Creeper Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Cremins Colloquial term for a turkey that reneges on promises.

Crenodin Metamfetamine.

Crenodyn Metamfetamine.

Creosedin Bromazepam.

Crest of the wave Colloquial term for the peak of a *LSD* trip.

Cresta Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Crestanil Meprobamate.

Cresto Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Crevolidon *Methylphenobarbital*.

Crib Colloquial term for *crack*.

Cribbles Colloquial term for containers for *quarter bags*.

Crimmie Colloquial term for *cigarette* laced with *crack*.

Crimson dawn Colloquial term for a cheap and dangerous drink.

Crink Colloquial term for *metamfetamine*.

Cripple Colloquial term for a marijuana cigarette.

Crips Colloquial term for Los Angeles street gang noted for widespread distribution of drugs to the entire USA.

Cris 1. Colloquial term for *metamfetamine*.

2. Colloquial term for amfetamines.

Crisonar *Temazepam*.

Crispy critters Colloquial term for person who has mental aberration due to use of too many drugs - "fried brain".

Criss-cross 1. Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper. **2.** Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Crisscross Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Cristal Colloquial term for pure *LSD*.

Cristal tea Colloquial term for tetrahydrocannabinol (*THC*) often *PCP* or *LSD*.

Cristales 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for *metamfetamines*. **Cristalina, forma** Crystals.

Cristallina Italian colloquial term for *co-caine*.

Cristian Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Cristina Colloquial term for *metamfetamine*.

Cristy Colloquial term for smokable *metamfetamine*.

Croak 1. Colloquial term for *crack* and *metamfetamine*. **2.** Colloquial term for consulting a physician in order to get drugs.

Croaker Colloquial term for a physician who sells prescriptions or drugs to addicts.

Crock Colloquial term for a hospital. **Crock** Colloquial term for an *opium* pipe.

Crocked Colloquial term for being drunk, very intoxicated.

Crook an elbow Colloquial term for drinking alcoholic beverages.

Crooker Colloquial term for a physician who sells presciptions or drugs to addicts.

Cross tops Colloquial term for double scored *amfetamine* tablets.

A pharmacological Cross-dependence term used to denote the capacity of one substance (or class of substances) to suppress the manifestations of withdrawal from another substance or class and thereby maintain the physically dependent state. Note that "dependence" is normally used here in the narrower psychopharmacological sense associated with suppression of withdrawal symptoms. A consequence of the phenomenon of crossdependence is that dependence on a substance is more likely to develop if the individual is already dependent on a related substance. For example, dependence on a benzodiazepine develops more readily in individuals already dependent on another drug of this type or on other substances with sedating effects such as alcohol and barbiturates.

See also: Cross-tolerance; Detoxification.

Cross-tolerance The development of tolerance to a substance, to which the individual has not previously been exposed, as a result of acute or chronic intake of another substance. The two substances usually, but not invariably, have similar pharmacological effects. Cross-tolerance is apparent when a dose of the novel substance fails to produce the expected effect. See also: *Cross-dependence*; *Detoxification*

Crossing Guard Film released in 1995. Director: Sean Penn. A bereaved father attempts to reconcile himself to his grief after a drunk driver kills his seven-year-old daughter in this dark drama. The film opens with a group therapy session. Later Freddy Gale, a jeweler, and his ex-wife Mary are seen having dinner. After reminiscing about their lives before their daughter's death, Freddy shares with her his plan to murder their daughter's killer, John Booth, who is just about to be released from prison. Soon after John's release, Freddy spends an evening in his favorite topless bar, and then goes to the trailer home of John. Freddy bursts into the trailer, gun in hand ready to shoot John down. But John proves to be as racked with guilt as Freddy is angry. A heated discussion follows and Freddy tells John that he will give him three more days to live before returning to kill him. During the reprieve, Freddy becomes increasingly tense and explosive while John seeks solace in the arms of a gentle painter. The time passes and en route to the fateful rendezvous, Freddy is pulled over by the police for drunk driving. A chase ensues as he tries to avoid the police.

Crossroads Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Crosstops Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Crowley, Aleister (1875-1947), British author, poet and magician. He became after his death an important cult figure during the 1960s and 1970s psychedelic movements. He was engaged in a number of occult orders and studied in India and Egypt. Crowley founded an own cult based on the Chinese I Ching book of wisdom and published the magazine The Equinox. A main point in his teachings was the use of mescaline, hashish and ether combined with ritual sex to get in contact with the Gods. Crowley also hailed the drug use as an important inspiration for his literary work. He had a group of followers in a convent in Cefalu in Sicily were he became addicted to heroin and wrote the partly autobiographical novel Diary of a Drug Fiend. One of his disciples was Ron Hubbard who later formed an own cult the Scientology.

Crown cap Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Crown crap Colloquial term for heroin.

Crude opium Opium.

Crum Colloquial term for (Skid Row) a louse. **Crumbs** Colloquial term for tiny pieces of *crack*.

Crunch and munch Colloquial term for crack

Crunch & Munch Colloquial term for *crack*. **Cruse** Colloquial term for receptacle for *opium*.

Crusher 1. Colloquial term for a drug agent. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Crutch Colloquial term for a split match which is used as a holder rot the roach of a *joint* of *marijuana* or *hashish*.

Cruz Colloquial term for *opium* from Veracruz, Mexico.

Cruz azul Mexican colloquial term for "blue cross" *inhalant*.

Cruzado Colloquial term for strung out.

Cruzador Colloquial term for courier, especially across US-Mexican border.

(A) Cry for Love Film released in 1980. Director: Paul Wendkos. Jill Robinson's Bed-Time-Story, inspired by actual events, was the source for the made-for-TV A Cry for Love. Divorcee Susan Blakely, with no alimony and

two kids to support, begins turning to amfetamines. While at her lowest ebb, she meets Powers Boothe, an alcoholic and three-time loser in marriage-who, incredibly, turns out to be the ideal man for her Joseph Bologna and Renee Taylor were the guiding hands behind the Cry For Love teleplay.

Crying weed Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Crypt** Colloquial term for *Amyl nitrite*.

Crypt tonight 1. Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite*. **2.** Colloquial term for *butyl nitrite*.

Crypto Colloquial term for *metamfetamine*. **Crystal 1.** Colloquial term for *metamfetamine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *PCP*. **3.** Colloquial term for *amfetamine*. **4.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **5.** Colloquial term for *Methed*-

rine. **6.** Colloquial term for LSD. **7.** Colloquial term for any drug crystalline form.

Crystal Ball Colloquial term for *heroin*.(logo of crystal ball). **Crystal Methedrine** Colloquial term for

metamfetamine.

Crystal T Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Crystal caine Colloquial term for *caffeine* as adulterate or bogus crack.

Crystal date Colloquial term for person who seeks sexual intercourse (male or female) and pays with crystal *metamfetamine*.

Crystal joint Colloquial term for *PCP*. **Crystal joints** Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Crystal meth Colloquial term for *metamfetamine*.

Crystal supergrass Colloquial term for *marijuana* mixed with *PCP*.

Crystal tea Colloquial term for LSD.

CS 1. Colloquial term for an informant.

2. Colloquial term for central *stimulants*.

CS 293 Pemoline.

CS 370 Cloxazolam or Oxazolam.

CS 430 Haloxazolam.

CSAP Acronym Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.

CSAT Acronym Center for Substance Abuse Treatment.

CT-oxa Oxazepam.

Cuadel Diazepam.

Cuadel long Diazepam.

Cuait "D" Diazepam.

Cuait "N" Diazepam.

Cuajo Virola.

Cuan-bodoa *Turbina corymbosa*. See: *Ololiugui*.

Cube 1. Colloquial term for *LSD* on sugar cubes. **2.** Colloquial term for *morphine*.

3. French colloquial term for 1 gram of *hashish*.

Cube head Colloquial term for a *LSD* user. **Cube juice** Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Cube, the Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Cubes Colloquial term for *LSD*. tablets.

Cubo Argentinean colloquial term for *LSD* in a sugar cube.

Cubo de azucar con acido Argentinean colloquial term for *LSD* in a sugar cube.

Cuc French colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Cuca Coca leaf.

Cucaracha Colloquial term for roach, *marijuana cigarette* (literal translation is "cockroach") - the famous Mexican song "la cucaracha" was written about the bandit/hero Pancho Villa who was a renowned smoker of *marijuana* - in the song he protests that his *marijuana* 'roach' is running low.

Cuchara hechiza Colloquial term for spoon for heating drugs for *injection*.

Cuchi-ayahuasca Banisteriopsis caapi.

Cuchuma San Pedro.

Cucu Brugmansia candida.

Cucuy 1. Colloquial term for cannabinol (*THC*) (often mixed with *PCP*). **2.** Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Cud 1. Food regurgitated from the first stomach to the mouth of a ruminant and chewed again. **2.** Something held in the mouth and chewed, such as a quid of *tobacco*. Middle English, from Old English *cudu*.

Cudo rebalsero Virola.

Cuetzpallin Turbina corymbosa. See: Olo-liugui.

Cuexpalli Turbina corymbosa. See: Ololiugui.

Cuidado Colloquial term for alert, vigilant.

Culebra Brugmansia candida.

Culebra Borrachero Also called the serpents drug. Drug obtained from the tree *Methysticodendron amesianum*, up to 7 meter tall with white flowers. Cultivated by the Kamsa and Ingano Indians of Colombia. The leaves are prepared to a *hallucionogen* beverage with high content of *scopolamine*.

Culebra-borrachero Brugmansia candida.

Culican Colloquial term for high potency marijuana from Mexico.

Cum 1. Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite* (from its uses in homosexual sex). **2.** Colloquial term for *butyl nitrite* (from its uses in homosexual sex).

Cumala Virola.

Cumala caspi Virola.

Cumatil *Methylphenobarbital*.

Cumtail < Methylphenobarbital and Phenobarbital

Cunafin Phenobarbital.

Cup Colloquial term for *coffee*.

Cup of gold Solandra.

Cupcakes Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Cups (in his) Colloquial term for down and out, or, drunk.

Cuquear Colloquial term for cooking or fix

up heroin (heat and mix before injection).

Cura Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Curadol *Hydrocodone bitartrate* or *Hydrocodone hydrochloride*.

Curandero Colloquial term for hack, quack. **Curansiex** *Clorazepate dipotassium*.

Curansiex retard Clorazepate dipotassium.
Curarlo Colombian colloquial term for smoking slowly - make a marijuana cigarette last.

Curarse Colloquial term for *injecting*, shoot drugs.

Curban Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Cure Colloquial term for controlled *with-drawal*.

Cure, take a Colloquial term for stopping the use of drugs.

Cure, taking the Colloquial term for stopping the use of drugs.

Curral Allobarbital.

Currar Colloquial term for taking a *fix* of *heroin*.

Curuba Anadenanthera peregrina.

Curubu'y Anadenanthera colbrina.

Curupa Anadenanthera peregrina.

Curupai Anadenanthera colbrina.

Curupay Anadenanthera colbrina.

Curupaytí Anadenanthera colbrina.

Curupaù barcino Anadenanthera colbrina. Curupaù blanca Anadenanthera colbrina.

Curupá Anadenanthera peregrina.

Cushi rao Banisteriopsis caapi.

Cushion Colloquial term for *vein* into which a drug is *injected*.

Cusitan Meprobamate.

Custom Cooperation Council See: World Customs Organization.

Cut Colloquial term for reduce the concentration of a drug by adding adulterants: cutting provides a diluted concentration and thus, extends the drug further - to make more money - typical agents used are.mannitol, lactose, sucrose (sugars) or cheap.stimulants substituted for cocaine (caffeine, PPA, ephedrine, amfetamines, procaine, lidocaine, benzocaine) and other compounds such as talc (causes embolism when injected), quinine (to cut heroin) - other adulterants include barbiturates, procaine, aminopyrine, methapyrilene, baking soda.

Cut loose 1. Colloquial term for being released from prison. **2.** Colloquial term for severing a relationship.

Cut ounces Colloquial term for adulterating a drug more and more.

Cut out 1. Colloquial term for stopping the use of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for leaving a place.

Cut the 1. Colloquial term for adulterating drugs by adding substances such as milk sugar or aspirin. **2.** Colloquial term for the profit

gained by adulteration of drugs.

Cut you in Colloquial term for introducing someone to the drug scene.

Cut-with Colloquial term for adulterating *heroin* with other substances before sale.

Cútacua Solandra.

Cutered pill Colloquial term for an *opium* pellet.

Cutting Colloquial term for adulterating drugs by adding substances such as milk sugar or aspirin.

Cutting powder Colloquial term for powder of the same color and consistency as that of the pure drug which is being "cut" to expand its volume for resale.

Cutting razor Colloquial term for razor blade used to portion *cocaine*.

Cutting room Colloquial term for a place where pure drug is mixed with adulterants to increase its volume for resale.

Cuympatan Psidium guajava.

Cwels Phenobarbital.

CX-59 Psilocine. Psilotsin.

CY 39 Psilocybine.

Cyano-4 diméthylamino-2 diphényl-4,4 butane Methadone intermediate.

Cyano-4 méthyl-1 phényl-4 pipéridine

Pethidine intermediate A.

Cybal Cyclobarbital.
Cybamate Meprobamate.

Cybel Phenobarbital sodium.

Cyber-relationship Addiction See: Internet addiction.

Cybersexual Addiction See: Internet addiction.

Cycle drinker Colloquial term for person who appears to drink at regular intervals such as every other month, or every three weeks not a scientific observation, it is likely that such observations are excuses for, rather than causes of drinking.

Cycles of use Colloquial term for intermittent periods of daily *steroid* use usually 6-8 weeks) followed by 4-6 weeks of abstinence - designed to theoretically minimize adverse drug effects and to avoid detection - theoretically allows natural hormonal systems to restart after being turned off by the *steroid* use.

Cyclex Meprobamate.

Cyclimorph *Morphine tartrate*.

Cycling Colloquial term for intermittent periods of daily *steroid* use usually 6-8 weeks) followed by 4-6 weeks of abstinence designed to theoretically minimize adverse drug effects and to avoid detection - theoretically allows natural hormonal systems to restart after being turned off by the *steroid* use.

Cyclo-bell *Pentobarbital sodium* and *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Cyclo-tab Pentobarbital sodium and Pheno-

barbital sodium.

Cyclobarbital C₁₂H₁₆N₂O₃. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule III. Molecular weight: 236.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

See: Barbiturates.

Cyclobarbital calcium C₂₄H₃₀CaN₄O₆. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule III. Molecular weight: 510.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 92.5. See: *Barbiturates*.

Cyclobarbitalum *Cyclobarbital*.

Cyclobarbitalum calcicum *Cyclobarbital calcium*.

Cyclobarbiton, -e Cyclobarbital.

Cyclobarbitone calcium *Cyclobarbital calcium*.

Cyclodorm Cyclobarbital.

Cyclohexal Cyclobarbital.

Cyclohexamine *Eticyclidine*.

Cyclohexanol, 1-ethynyl-, carbamate Ethinamate.

Cyclohexanol-1-ethynyl-carbamate

Ethinamate.

Cyclohexemal Cyclobarbital.

Cyclobarbital or *Cyclobarbital* calcium.

Cyclones Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Cyclopal Cyclobarbital.

Cyclopam Diazepam.

Cyclopyrabital Cyclobarbital.

Cyclosedal Cyclobarbital calcium.

Cyclostal Meprobamate.

Cycol Cloxazolam.

Cycotin *Dexamfetamine sulfate.*

Cycotran *Meprobamate*.

Cydorm Cyclobarbital.

Cydrid Levamfetamine.

Cydril Levamfetamine or Levamfetamine succinate.

Cyklobarbital Cyclobarbital.

Cyklodorm Cyclobarbital or Cyclobarbital calcium.

Cyklonal *Cyclobarbital*.

Cylert Pemoline magnesium.

Cylert Prods *Pemoline*.

Cymbopogon densiflorus See: *Esakuna*. **Cymidon** *Ketobemidone* or *Ketobemidone hydrochloride*.

Cymital Phenobarbital.

Cynidal Phenobarbital.

Cypress Hill Rap music group whose texts are centered around *cannabis* smoking and legalization of cannabis.

Cyrpon Meprobamate.

Cyrpon forte *Meprobamate*.

Cystospaz-SR Secbutabarbital.

Cytisus Canariensis Shrub from the Ca-

nary Islands, relatively common in the Mediterranean area. It is one of the very few plants from Europe that has been integrated in the Indian cultures of North America. From the seeds a hallucinogenic substance - *genista* - is made that is used especially among the Indians in Mexico.

Czar, the Colloquial term for *LSD* vendor.



D 1. Colloquial term for *LSD*. 2. Colloquial term for *glutethimide* (Doriden).

D's Colloquial term for an undercover drug police agents.

D 65MT Alprazolam.

D & D Colloquial term for drunk and disorderly (an arrest or a charge).

D & É Colloquial term for look-alike *amfetamines* - typically *caffeine*, *ephedrine*, *pseudoephedrine*, and/or *phenylpropanolamine*.

D of big **D** Dutch colloquial term for *LSD*.

D,L-threo-2-amino-1-phenyl-1-propanol *Cathine*.

D-37 *Meperidine* (Demerol).

D-40TA Estazolam.

D-Dealer Colloquial term for *LSD* dealer.

D-O-E *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

D-Pam Diazepam.

D-THC *Tetrahydrocannabinol*.

D-Tran Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride or Diazepam.

D-asma Secobarbital sodium.

D-bol Colloquial term for methandienone (short for Dianabol) an oral *steroid* which is supposedly an "anabolic' growth promoting hormone (increases muscles), may cause allergic reactions including bronchial asthma, behavioral problems and sterility.

D-man Colloquial term for a person who uses *LSD*.

D-mann German colloquial term a person who uses *LSD*.

D-moramid. -e Dextromoramide.

D. Lota Estazolam.

D.140 Pethidine hydrochloride.

D.A. Colloquial term for drug addict.

D.A.S Dexamfetamine sulfate.

D.A.S. Dexamfetamine.

D.D. Pentobarbital sodium.

D.E.T. *DET*.

D.L. spot Colloquial term for a safe place to buy and use drugs.

D.O.E. *Metamfetamine*.

D.O.F. *Phendimetrazine bitartrate.*

D.P. South African colloquial term for *cannabis* from Natal.

D.t.s. Colloquial term for *delirium tremens*: agitation, disorientation, tremor, nausea.

D¹⁽⁶⁾**THC** Tetrahydrocannabinol.

D¹-**THC** *Tetrahydrocannabinol*.

D1-tetrahydrocannabinol Tetrahydrocannabinol.

D¹⁰-**THC** *Tetrahydrocannabinol*.

D⁶-THC Tetrahvdrocannabinol.

D^{6a(10)} -**THC** Tetrahydrocannabinol.

D^{6a(7)} -**THC** Tetrahydrocannabinol.

D'-THC *Tetrahydrocannabinol*.

D⁸ -THC Tetrahydrocannabinol.

D⁹⁽¹¹⁾ -**THC** *Tetrahydrocannabinol*.

D⁹ -THC Dronabinol or Tetrahydrocannabi-

DA Acronym for a drug addict.

DALCTRÁF Acronym for Drug and Alcohol Traffic Database, bibliographical database available under *Alconline*.

DAMP Acronym for Deficits in Attention, Motor Control and Perception Also called MBD, Minimal Brain Dysfunction, Minimal Brain Damage). ADHD (Attention Deficit, Hyperactivity Disorder), ADD (Attention Deficit Disorder), Hyperkinetic Disturbance and Clumsy Children Syndrome. It is sometimes treated with low doses of *amfetamine*. This has been controversial because of the early administration of controlled substances to children with a sometimes unclear diagnosis. The results have been promising in clinical trials and the doses are small compared with the doses needed for *euphoria*.

DAP Diazepam.

DARC UCLA Drug Abuse Research Center.

DARE Acronym Drug Abuse Resistance Education, organization founded 1983 of The school and police boards of Los Angeles. The main method use is to give children 11-13 years of age 17 lessons of intense training in drug abuse resistance (How to say no). The program has spread internationally and 5 million schoolchildren attend the program each year. Independent evaluations has been somewhat discouraging as the children who have participated often has bee more interested in drugs and more willing to try drugs than children who have not attended.

DAWN Acronym for *Drug Abuse Warning Network*.

DB 1. German colloquial term for a drug supply. **2.** German colloquial term for a drug receptacle.

DCDCC Abbreviation Drugs & Crime Data Center and Clearinghouse, USA.

DD 1. Colloquial term for being addicted.

2. Colloquial term for an addict.

DDA Colloquial term for *PCP*.

DDD Acronym for Defined Daily Dose, a standard measure for drug consumption. The WHO Collaborating Center on Drug Statistics Methodology in Oslo define the average daily dose of a drug and drug consumption are often measured as DDD per 1,000 inhabitant per

day to study the use of a substance.

DDRP Abbreviation Drug Demand Reduction Program, USA.

DEA Acronym for *Drug Enforcement Administration*.

DEP-75 Amfepramone hydrochloride.

DET $C_{14}H_{20}N_2$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 216.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

DF 118 *Dihydrocodeine* or *Dihydrocodeine bitartrate*.

DFFL Colloquial term for "Dope Forever - Forever Loaded".

DFSCA Abbreviation Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, [U.S.]

DH-codeine *Dihydrocodeine*.

DHC Dihydrocodeine bitartrate.

DHC 60 Dihydrocodeine bitartrate.

 $\textbf{DHC continus} \ \textit{Dihydrocodeine bitartrate}.$

DHT Methylphenobarbital.

DIC Acronym for Dissminated Intravascular Coagulation, symptoms in connection with over-heating, could be fatal when using drugs like *ecstasy*.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{DIP} \ \textit{Amfepramone hydrochloride}. \end{tabular}$

DL-1-methyl-2-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-ethyl-phenyl)-ethylamine 2,5-dimethoxy-4-

ethylamfetamine (DOET).

DL-3-(alpha-methylphenethylamino)- propionitrile *Fenproporex*.

DL-Cathinhydrochlorid Cathine hydrochloride.
DL-Cathinum hydrochloricum Cathinone

DL-Cathinum hydrochloricum *Cathinone hydrochloride*.

DL-cathinum phenobarbitalum *Cathine phenobarbital.*

DMA Dimethoxyamfetamine (DMA).

DMDZ Nordazepam.

DMHP C₂₅H₃₈O₂. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 370.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

DMSO Dimethylsulfoxide, pharmaceutical drug which is rapidly absorbed through skin and takes other substances along including bacteria, drugs, viruses - DMSO causes a garlic taste in the mouth and has been shown to have negative influences such as photophobia, headache, nausea, diarrhea, dermatitis, burning on urination, and lens opacities in the eye.

DMT C₁₂H₁₆N₂, Dimethyltryptamine, derivate of tryptamine and also found as constituent of *Piptadenia peregrina*, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 188.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. Dimethyltryptamine is a

powerful, naturally occurring hallucinogenic compound structurally related to LSD. DMT blocks the action of serotonin in brain tissue. It is inactive when taken by mouth and produces effects only when injected, sniffed, or smoked. DMT is usually consumed along with marijuana, which is soaked in a solution of DMT and then dried and smoked in a pipe or cigarette. The hallucinatory action begins about five minutes after administration by injection and lasts for about an hour. Anxiety reactions and panic states are more frequently associated with DMT than with other hallucinogens, probably because of the unexpected rapidity of its effects. Naturally formed DMT has been found in the body fluids of persons suffering from schizophrenia. It also has been synthesized chemically. DMT is contained in cohoba, the hallucinogenic snuff made from the seeds of Piptadenia peregrina and used by the Indians of Trinidad and the Llanos in northern South America at the time of early Spanish explorations.

DND Acronym for *United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs*.

DOA 1. Colloquial term for *PCP*, acronym for *Dead On Arrival*. **2.** Colloquial term for *crack*.

DOB Brolamfetamine.

DOET *2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ehtylamfetamine* (DOET).

DOM STP, DOM.

DPT Colloquial term for dipropyltryptamine, *LSD*-like effects but more rapid onset, and higher elevation of blood pressure, duration 1-2 hours ("businessman's trip"), synthetic *hallucinogen*.

DRC New Zealand colloquial term for undercover agent.

DS 1. Colloquial term for *hydromorphone* (Dilaudid). **2.** Colloquial term for druq squad. **DSM** *DSM IV*.

DSM IV Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. Diagnostic system published by American Psychiatric Association. The US equivalent of the ICD concerning Mental Disorders. The first version was published 1951 and very psychoanalytically oriented. DSM-III-R was published 1987 and the latest version DSM-IV was introduced 1994 and coordinated with the international standard of classification of mental disorders in the World Health Organizations ICD-10, Chapter 5. The later versions are theoryneutral based on clinical descriptions rather than interpretations and formed after 5 axis the clinical syndrome, the disturbance, the physical status the psychosocial stress situation and the social situation.

Substance Misuse are classified in DSM-IV as

- follows.
- 291 Alcohol Intoxication Delirium
- 291 Alcohol Withdrawal Delirium
- 291. 1 Alcohol-Induced Persisting Amnestic Disorder
- 291. 2 Alcohol-Induced Persisting Dementia
- 291. 3 Alcohol-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 291. 5 Alcohol-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 291. 8 Alcohol-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 291. 8 Alcohol-Induced Mood Disorder
- 291. 8 Alcohol-Induced Sexual Dysfunction
- 291. 8 Alcohol-Induced Sleep Disorder
- 291. 8 Alcohol Withdrawal
- 291. 9 Alcohol-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 292 Amphetamine Withdrawal
- 292 Cocaine Withdrawal
- Nicotine Withdrawal
- 292 Opioid Withdrawal
- 292 Other (or Unknown) Substance Withdrawal
- 292 Sedative, Hypnotic, or Anxiolytic Withdrawal
- 292. 11 Amfetamine-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 11 Cannabis-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 11 Cocaine-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 11 Hallucinogen-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 11 Inhalant-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 11 Opioid-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 11 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 11 Phencyclidine-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 11 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 12 Amfetamine-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 12 Cannabis-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 12 Cocaine-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 12 Hallucinogen-Induced Psychotic Disorder. With Hallucinations
- 292. 12 Inhalant-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 12 Opioid-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 12 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations

- 292. 12 Phencyclidine-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 12 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 81 amfetamine Intoxication Delirium
- 292. 81 Cannabis Intoxication Delirium
- 292. 81 Cocaine Intoxication Delirium
- 292. 81 Hallucinogen Intoxication Delirium
- 292. 81 Inhalant Intoxication Delirium
- 292. 81 Opioid Intoxication Delirium
- 292. 81 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Delirium
- 292. 81 Phencyclidine Intoxication Delirium
- 292. 81 Sedative, Hypnotic, or Anxiolytic Intoxication Delirium
- 292. 81 Sedative, Hypnotic, or Anxiolytic Withdrawal Delirium
- 292. 82 Inhalant-Induced Persisting Dementia
- 292. 82 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Persisting Dementia
- 292. 82 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Persisting Dementia
- 292. 83 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Persisting Amnestic Disorder
- 292. 83 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Persisting Amnestic Disor-
- 292. 84 amfetamine-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 84 Cocaine-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 84 Hallucinogen-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 84 Inhalant-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 84 Opioid-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 84 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 84 Phencyclidine-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 84 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 89 amfetamine-Induced Anxiety Disor-
- 292. 89 amfetamine-Induced Sexual Dysfunction
- 292. 89 Amphetamine-Induced Sleep Disorder
- 292. 89 Amphetamine Intoxication
- 292. 89 Caffeine-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 89 Caffeine-Induced Sleep Disorder
- 292. 89 Cannabis-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 89 Cannabis Intoxication
- 292. 89 Cocaine-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 89 Cocaine-Induced Sexual Dysfunction
- 292. 89 Cocaine-Induced Sleep Disorder
- 292. 89 Cocaine Intoxication
- 292. 89 Hallucinogen-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 89 Hallucinogen Intoxication
- 292. 89 Hallucinogen Persisting Perception

- Disorder
- 292. 89 Inhalant-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 89 Inhalant Intoxication
- 292. 89 Opioid-Induced Sleep Disorder
- 292. 89 Opioid-Induced Sexual Dysfunction
- 292. 89 Opioid Intoxication
- 292. 89 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 89 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Sexual Dysfunction
- 292. 89 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Sleep Disorder
- 292. 89 Other (or Unknown) Substance Intoxication
- 292. 89 Phencyclidine-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 89 Phencyclidine Intoxication
- 292. 89 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 89 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Sexual Dysfunction
- 292. 89 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Sleep Disorder
- 292. 89 Sedative, Hypnotic, or Anxiolytic Intoxication
- 292. 9 Amphetamine-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 292. 9 Caffeine-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 292. 9 Cannabis-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 292. 9 Cocaine-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 292. 9 Hallucinogen-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 292. 9 Inhalant-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 292. 9 Nicotine-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 292. 9 Opioid-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 292. 9 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 292. 9 Phencyclidine-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 292. 9 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified

DSM IV, Diagnosis, Alphabetic listing

- V62. 3 Academic Problem
- V62. 4 Acculturation Problem
- 308.3 Acute Stress Disorder
- 309.9 Adjustment Disorder Unspecified
- 309.24 Adjustment Disorder With Anxiety
- 309 Adjustment Disorder With Depressed Mood
- 309.3 Adjustment Disorder With Disturbance of Conduct
- 309.28 Adjustment Disorder With Mixed

- Anxiety and Depressed Mood
- 309.4 Adjustment Disorder With Mixed Disturbance of Emotions and Conduct
- V71. 01 Adult Antisocial Behavior
- 995.2 Adverse Effects of Medication. Not Otherwise Specified
- 780.9 Age-Related Cognitive Decline
- 300.22 Agoraphobia Without History of Panic Disorder
- 305 Alcohol Abuse
- 303. 9 Alcohol Dependence
- 303 Alcohol Intoxication
- 291 Alcohol Intoxication Delirium
- 291. 8 Alcohol Withdrawal
- 291 Alcohol Withdrawal Delirium
- 291. 8 Alcohol-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 291. 8 Alcohol-Induced Mood Disorder
- 291. 1 Alcohol-Induced Persisting Amnestic Disorder
- 291. 2 Alcohol-Induced Persisting Dementia
- 291. 5 Alcohol-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 291. 3 Alcohol-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 291. 8 Alcohol-Induced Sexual Dysfunction
- 291. 8 Alcohol-Induced Sleep Disorder
- 291. 9 Alcohol-Related Disorder. Not Otherwise Specified
- Amnestic Disorder Due to...[Indicate the General Medical Condition]
- 294.8 Amnestic Disorder. Not Otherwise Specified
- 305.7 Amphetamine Abuse
- 304.4 Amphetamine Dependence
- 292. 89 Amphetamine Intoxication
- 292. 81 Amphetamine Intoxication Delirium
- 292 Amphetamine Withdrawal
- 292. 89 Amphetamine-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 84 Amphetamine-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 11 Amphetamine-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 12 Amphetamine-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 89 Amphetamine-Induced Sexual Dysfunction
- 292. 89 Amphetamine-Induced Sleep Disorder
- 292. 9 Amphetamine-Related Disorder. Not Otherwise Specified
- 307.1 Anorexia Nervosa
- 301. 7 Antisocial Personality Disorder
- 293. 89 Anxiety Disorder Due to...[Indicate the General Medical Condition]
- 300 Anxiety Disorder. Not Otherwise Specified
- 299.8 Asperger's Disorder
- 314.9 Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Dis-

	order . Not Otherwise Specified		sode Mixed, Severe Without Psy-
314.01	Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Dis-		chotic Features
21101	order, Combined Type	296.6	Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-
314.01	Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Dis-	2067	sode Mixed, Unspecified
	order, Predominantly Hyperactive-	296.7	Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-
314	Impulsive Type	296.06	sode Unspecified Pinelar I Disorder Single Mania Eni
314	Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Predominantly Inattentive	290.00	Bipolar I Disorder, Single Manic Epi- sode, In Full Remission
	Type	296.05	Bipolar I Disorder, Single Manic Epi-
299	Autistic Disorder	270.03	sode, In Partial Remission
	Avoidant Personality Disorder	296.01	Bipolar I Disorder, Single Manic Epi-
	Bereavement	270.01	sode, Mild
	Bipolar Disorder . Not Otherwise	296.02	Bipolar I Disorder, Single Manic Epi-
	Specified		sode, Moderate
296.56	Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-	296.04	Bipolar I Disorder, Single Manic Epi-
	sode Depressed, In Full Remission		sode, Severe With Psychotic Features
296.55	Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-	296.03	Bipolar I Disorder, Single Manic Epi-
	sode Depressed, In Partial Remission		sode, Severe Without Psychotic Fea-
296.51	Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-		tures
	sode Depressed, Mild	296	Bipolar I Disorder, Single Manic Epi-
296.52	Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-		sode, Unspecified
	sode Depressed, Moderate		Bipolar II Disorder
296.54	Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-	300.7	Body Dysmorphic Disorder
	sode Depressed, Severe With Psy-		Borderline Intellectual Functioning
	chotic Features		Borderline Personality Disorder
296.53	Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-		Breathing-Related Sleep Disorder
	sode Depressed, Severe Without Psy-	298.8	Brief Psychotic Disorder
2065	choticFeatures	307.51	Bulimia Nervosa
296.5	Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-	305.9	Caffeine Intoxication
207.4	sode Depressed, Unspecified		Caffeine-Induced Anxiety Disorder
296.4	Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-	292. 89	Caffeine-Induced Sleep Disorder Caffeine-Related Disorder. Not Oth-
296.46	sode Hypomanic Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-	292. 9	erwise Specified
290.40	sode Manic, In Full Remission	305.2	Cannabis Abuse
296.45	Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-	304.3	Cannabis Dependence
270.73	sode Manic, In Partial Remission		Cannabis Intoxication
296.41	Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-		Cannabis Intoxication Delirium
270.11	sode Manic, Mild		Cannabis-Induced Anxiety Disorder
296.42	Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-		Cannabis-Induced Psychotic Disor-
	sode Manic, Moderate		der, With Delusions
296.44	Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-	292. 12	Cannabis-Induced Psychotic Disor-
	sode Manic, Severe With Psychotic		der, With Hallucinations
	Features	292. 9	Cannabis-Related Disorder. Not Oth-
296.43	Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-		erwise Specified
	sode Manic, Severe Without Psy-	293.89	Catatonic Disorder Due to.[Indicate
			1 0 11/11/10 10/10

chotic Features

296.4 Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Episode Manic, Unspecified

Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-296.66 sode Mixed, In Full Remission

296.65 Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Episode Mixed, In Partial Remission

296.61 Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Episode Mixed, Mild

296.62 Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Episode Mixed, Moderate

Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Episode Mixed, Severe With Psychotic Features

296.63 Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-

the General Medical Condition]

V71. 02 Child or Adolescent Antisocial Behavior

299.1 Childhood Disintegrative Disorder

307.22 Chronic Motor or Vocal Tic Disorder

307.45 Circadian Rhythm Sleep Disorder

305.6 Cocaine Abuse

Cocaine Dependence 304.2

292. 89 Cocaine Intoxication

292. 81 Cocaine Intoxication Delirium

292 Cocaine Withdrawal

292. 89 Cocaine-Induced Anxiety Disorder

292. 84 Cocaine-Induced Mood Disorder

292. 11 Cocaine-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions

- 292. 12 Cocaine-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 89 Cocaine-Induced Sexual Dysfunction
- 292. 89 Cocaine-Induced Sleep Disorder
- 292. 9 Cocaine-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 294.9 Cognitive Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 307.9 Communication Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 312. 8 Conduct Disorder
- 300.11 Conversion Disorder
- 301. 13 Cyclothymic Disorder
- 293 Delirium Due to.[Indicate the General Medical Condition]
- 780.09 Delirium . Not Otherwise Specified
- 297.1 Delusional Disorder290.1 Dementia Due to Creutzfeldt-Jakob
- Disease
- 294.1 Dementia Due to Head Trauma
- 294.9 Dementia Due to HIV Disease
- 294.1 Dementia Due to Huntington's Disease
- 294.1 Dementia Due to Parkinson's Disease
- 290.1 Dementia Due to Pick's Disease
- 294.1 Dementia Due to.[Indicate the General Medical Condition]
- 294.8 Dementia . Not Otherwise Specified
- 290.1 Dementia of the Alzheimer's Type, With Early Onset, Uncomplicated
- 290.11 Dementia of the Alzheimer's Type, With Early Onset, With Delirium
- 290.12 Dementia of the Alzheimer's Type, With Early Onset, With Delusions
- 290.13 Dementia of the Alzheimer's Type, With Early Onset, With Depressed Mood
- 290 Dementia of the Alzheimer's Type, With Late Onset, Uncomplicated
- 290.3 Dementia of the Alzheimer's Type, With Late Onset, With Delirium
- 290.2 Dementia of the Alzheimer's Type,
 With Late Onset, With Delusions
- 290.21 Dementia of the Alzheimer's Type, With Late Onset, With Depressed Mood
- 301. 6 Dependent Personality Disorder
- 300.6 Depersonalization Disorder
- 311 Depressive Disorder. Not Otherwise Specified
- 315.4 Developmental Coordination Disorder
- 799.9 Diag. Not Otherwise Specified Deferred on Axis II
- 799.9 Diag. Not Otherwise Specifiedis or Condition Deferred on Axis I
- 313. 9 Disorder of Infancy, Childhood, or Adolescence . Not Otherwise Specified
- 315.2 Disorder of Written Expression

- 312. 9 Disruptive Behavior Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 300.12 Dissociative Amnesia
- 300.15 Dissociative Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 300.13 Dissociative Fugue
- 300.14 Dissociative Identity Disorder
- 302. 76 Dyspareunia (Not Due to a General Medical Condition)
- 307.47 Dyssomnia. Not Otherwise Specified
- 300.4 Dysthymic Disorder
- 307.5 Eating Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 787.6 Encopresis, With Constipation and Overflow Incontinence
- 307.7 Encopresis, Without Constipation and Overflow Incontinence
- 307.6 Enuresis (Not Due to a General Medical Condition)
- 302. 4 Exhibitionism
- 315.31 Expressive Language Disorder
- 300.19 Factitious Disorder. Not Otherwise Specified
- 300.19 Factitious Disorder With Combined Psychological and Physical Signs and Symptoms
- 300.19 Factitious Disorder With Predominantly Physical Signs and Symptoms
- 300.16 Factitious Disorder With Predominantly Psychological Signs and Symptoms
- 307.59 Feeding Disorder of Infancy or Early Childhood
- 625 Female Dyspareunia Due to...[Indicate the General Medical Condition]
- 625.8 Female Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder Due to...[Indicate the General MedicalCondition]
- 302. 73 Female Orgasmic Disorder
- 302. 72 Female Sexual Arousal Disorder
- 302. 81 Fetishism
- 302. 89 Frotteurism
- 302. 85 Gender Identity Disorder in Adolescents or Adults
- 302. 6 Gender Identity Disorder in Children
- 302. 6 Gender Identity Disorder. Not Otherwise Specified
- 300.02 Generalized Anxiety Disorder
- 305.3 Hallucinogen Abuse
- 304.5 Hallucinogen Dependence
- 292. 89 Hallucinogen Intoxication
- 292. 81 Hallucinogen Intoxication Delirium292. 89 Hallucinogen Persisting Perception
- Disorder 292. 89 Hallucinogen-Induced Anxiety Dis-
- 292. 84 Hallucinogen-Induced Mood Disor-
- 292. 11 Hallucinogen-Induced Psychotic Dis-

- order, With Delusions
- 292. 12 Hallucinogen-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 9 Hallucinogen-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 301. 5 Histrionic Personality Disorder
- 307.44 Hypersomnia Related to.[Indicate the Axis I or Axis II Disorder]
- 302. 71 Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder
- 300.7 Hypochondriasis
- 313. 82 Identity Problem
- 312. 3 Impulse-Control Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 305.9 Inhalant Abuse
- 304.6 Inhalant Dependence
- 292. 89 Inhalant Intoxication
- 292. 81 Inhalant Intoxication Delirium
- 292. 89 Inhalant-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 84 Inhalant-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 82 Inhalant-Induced Persisting Dementia292. 11 Inhalant-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 12 Inhalant-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 9 Inhalant-Related Disorder. Not Otherwise Specified
- 307.42 Insomnia Related to...[Indicate the Axis I or Axis II Disorder]
- 312. 34 Intermittent Explosive Disorder
- 312. 32 Kleptomania
- 315.9 Learning Disorder. Not Otherwise Specified
- 296.36 Major Depressive Disorder, Recurrent, In Full Remission
- 296.35 Major Depressive Disorder, Recurrent, In Partial Remission
- 296.31 Major Depressive Disorder, Recurrent, Mild
- 296.32 Major Depressive Disorder, Recurrent, Moderate
- 296.34 Major Depressive Disorder, Recurrent, Severe With Psychotic Features
- 296.33 Major Depressive Disorder, Recurrent, Severe Without Psychotic Features
- 296.3 Major Depressive Disorder, Recurrent, Unspecified
- 296.26 Major Depressive Disorder, Single Episode, In Full Remission
- 296.25 Major Depressive Disorder, Single Episode, In Partial Remission
- 296.21 Major Depressive Disorder, Single Episode, Mild
- 296.22 Major Depressive Disorder, Single Episode, Moderate
- 296.24 Major Depressive Disorder, Single Episode, Severe With Psychotic Features
- 296.23 Major Depressive Disorder, Single Episode, Severe Without Psychotic

- Features
- 296.2 Major Depressive Disorder, Single Episode, Unspecified
- 608.89 Male Dyspareunia Due to...[Indicate the General Medical Condition]
- 302, 72 Male Erectile Disorder
- 607.84 Male Erectile Disorder Due to...[Indicate the General Medical Condition]
- 608.89 Male Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder Due to...[Indicate the Medical Condition]
- 302. 74 Male Orgasmic Disorder
- V65.2 Malingering
- 315.1 Mathematics Disorder
- 333. 9 Medication-Induced Movement Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 333. 1 Medication-Induced Postural Tremor
- 293. 9 Mental Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified Due to...[Indicate the General Medical Condition]
- 319 Mental Retardation, Severity Unspecified
- 317 Mild Mental Retardation
- 315.31 Mixed Receptive-Expressive Language Disorder
- 318 Moderate Mental Retardation
- 293. 83 Mood Disorder Due to...[Indicate the General Medical Condition]
- 296.9 Mood Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 301. 81 Narcissistic Personality Disorder
- 347 Narcolepsy
- V61. 21 Neglect of Child
- 995.5 Neglect of Child (if focus of attention is on victim)
- 333. 92 Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome
- 333. 99 Neuroleptic-Induced Acute Akathisia
- 333. 7 Neuroleptic-Induced Acute Dystonia
- 332. 1 Neuroleptic-Induced Parkinsonism
- 333. 82 Neuroleptic-Induced Tardive Dyskinesia
- 305.1 Nicotine Dependence
- 292 Nicotine Withdrawal
- 292. 9 Nicotine-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 307.47 Nightmare Disorder
- V71. 09 No Diag. Not Otherwise Specifiedis on Axis II
- V71. 09 No Diag. Not Otherwise Specifiedis or Condition on Axis I
- V15.81 Noncompliance With Treatment
- 300.3 Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
- 301. 4 Obsessive-Compulsive Personality
 Disorder
- V62. 2 Occupational Problem
- 305.5 Opioid Abuse
- 304 Opioid Dependence
- 292. 89 Opioid Intoxication
- 292. 81 Opioid Intoxication Delirium

- 292 Opioid Withdrawal
- 292. 84 Opioid-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 11 Opioid-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 12 Opioid-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 89 Opioid-Induced Sexual Dysfunction
- 292. 89 Opioid-Induced Sleep Disorder
- 292. 9 Opioid-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 313. 81 Oppositional Defiant Disorder 305.9 Other (or Unknown) Substance
- 305.9 Other (or Unknown) Substance Abuse
- 304.9 Other (or Unknown) Substance Dependence
- 292. 89 Other (or Unknown) Substance Intoxication
- 292 Other (or Unknown) Substance Withdrawal
- 292. 89 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 81 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Delirium
- 292. 84 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 83 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Persisting Amnestic Disor-
- 292. 82 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Persisting Dementia
- 292. 11 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 12 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 89 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Sexual Dysfunction
- 292. 89 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Sleep Disorder
- 292. 9 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 625.8 Other Female Sexual Dysfunction Due to...[Indicate the General Medical Condition]
- 608.89 Other Male Sexual Dysfunction Due to...[Indicate the General Medical Condition]
- 307.89 Pain Disorder Associated With Both Psychological Factors and a General MedicalCondition
- 307.8 Pain Disorder Associated With Psychological Factors
- 300.21 Panic Disorder With Agoraphobia
- 300.01 Panic Disorder Without Agoraphobia
- 301 Paranoid Personality Disorder
- 302. 9 Paraphilia. Not Otherwise Specified 307.47 Parasomnia. Not Otherwise Specified
- V61. 20 Parent-Child Relational Problem

- V61. 1 Partner Relational Problem
- 312. 31 Pathological Gambling
- 302. 2 Pedophilia
- 310.1 Personality Change Due to.[Indicate the General Medical Condition]
- 301. 9 Personality Disorder. Not Otherwise Specified
- 299.8 Pervasive Developmental Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- V62. 89 Phase of Life Problem
- 305.9 Phencyclidine Abuse
- 304.9 Phencyclidine Dependence
- 292. 89 Phencyclidine Intoxication
- 292. 81 Phencyclidine Intoxication Delirium
- 292. 89 Phencyclidine-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 84 Phencyclidine-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 11 Phencyclidine-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 12 Phencyclidine-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 9 Phencyclidine-Related Disorder. Not Otherwise Specified
- 315.39 Phonological Disorder
- V61. 1 Physical Abuse of Adult
- 995.81 Physical Abuse of Adult (if focus of attention is on victim)
- V61. 21 Physical Abuse of Child
- 995.5 Physical Abuse of Child (if focus of attention is on victim)
- 307.52 Pica
- 304.8 Polysubstance Dependence
- 309.81 Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
- 302. 75 Premature Ejaculation
- 307.44 Primary Hypersomnia
- 307.42 Primary Insomnia
- 318.2 Profound Mental Retardation
- 293. 81 Psychotic Disorder Due to.[Indicate the General Medical Condition], With Delusions
- 293. 82 Psychotic Disorder Due to.[Indicate the General Medical Condition], WithHallucinations
- 298.9 Psychotic Disorder. Not Otherwise Specified
- 312. 33 Pyromania
- 313. 89 Reactive Attachment Disorder of Infancy or Early Childhood
- 315 Reading Disorder
- V62. 81 Relational Problem. Not Otherwise Specified
- V61. 9 Relational Problem Related to a Mental Disorder or General Medical Condition
- V62. 89 Religious or Spiritual Problem
- 299.8 Rett's Disorder
- 307.53 Rumination Disorder
- 295.7 Schizoaffective Disorder
- 301. 2 Schizoid Personality Disorder

- 295.2 Schizophrenia, Catatonic Type
- 295.1 Schizophrenia, Disorganized Type
- 295.3 Schizophrenia, Paranoid Type
- 295.6 Schizophrenia, Residual Type
- 295.9 Schizophrenia, Undifferentiated Type
- 295.4 Schizophreniform Disorder
- 301. 22 Schizotypal Personality Disorder
- 305.4 Sedative, Hypnotic, or Anxiolytic Abuse
- 304.1 Sedative, Hypnotic, or Anxiolytic Dependence
- 292. 89 Sedative, Hypnotic, or Anxiolytic Intoxication
- 292. 81 Sedative, Hypnotic, or Anxiolytic Intoxication Delirium
- 292 Sedative, Hypnotic, or Anxiolytic Withdrawal
- 292. 81 Sedative, Hypnotic, or Anxiolytic Withdrawal Delirium
- 292. 89 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 84 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 83 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-I nduced Persisting Amnestic Disorder
- 292. 82 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Persisting Dementia
- 292. 11 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 12 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 89 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Sexual Dysfunction
- 292. 89 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Sleep Disorder
- 292. 9 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 313. 23 Selective Mutism
- 309.21 Separation Anxiety Disorder
- 318.1 Severe Mental Retardation
- V61. 1 Sexual Abuse of Adult
- 995.81 Sexual Abuse of Adult (if focus of attention is on victim)
- V61. 21 Sexual Abuse of Child
- 995.5 Sexual Abuse of Child (if focus of attention is on victim)
- 302. 79 Sexual Aversion Disorder
- 302. 9 Sexual Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 302. 7 Sexual Dysfunction . Not Otherwise Specified
- 302. 83 Sexual Masochism
- 302. 84 Sexual Sadism
- 297.3 Shared Psychotic Disorder
- V61. 8 Sibling Relational Problem
- 780.54 Sleep Disorder Due to...[Indicate the General Medical Condition], Hyper-

- somnia Type
- 780.52 Sleep Disorder Due to...[Indicate the General Medical Condition], Insomnia Type
- 780.59 Sleep Disorder Due to...[Indicate the General Medical Condition], Mixed Type
- 780.59 Sleep Disorder Due to...[Indicate the General Medical Condition], Parasomnia Type
- 307.46 Sleep Terror Disorder
- 307.46 Sleepwalking Disorder
- 300.23 Social Phobia
- 300.81 Somatization Disorder
- 300.81 Somatoform Disorder. Not Otherwise Specified
- 300.29 Specific Phobia
- 307.3 Stereotypic Movement Disorder
- 307 Stuttering
- 307.2 Tic Disorder. Not Otherwise Specified
- 307.23 Tourette's Disorder
- 307.21 Transient Tic Disorder
- 302. 3 Transvestic Fetishism
- 312. 39 Trichotillomania
- 300.81 Undifferentiated Somatoform Disorder
- 300.9 Unspecified Mental Disorder (nonpsychotic)
- 306.51 Vaginismus (Not Due to a General Medical Condition)
- 290.4 Vascular Dementia, Uncomplicated
- 290.41 Vascular Dementia, With Delirium290.42 Vascular Dementia, With Delusions
- 290.43 Vascular Dementia, With Depressed Mood
- 302.82.1 Voyeurism

DSM IV, Diagnosis, Numeric listing

- 290 Dementia of the Alzheimer's Type, With Late Onset, Uncomplicated
- 290.1 Dementia Due to Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease
- 290.1 Dementia Due to Pick's Disease
- 290.1 Dementia of the Alzheimer's Type, With Early Onset, Uncomplicated
- 290.11 Dementia of the Alzheimer's Type, With Early Onset, With Delirium
- 290.12 Dementia of the Alzheimer's Type, With Early Onset, With Delusions
- 290.13 Dementia of the Alzheimer's Type, With Early Onset, With Depressed Mood
- 290.2 Dementia of the Alzheimer's Type, With Late Onset, With Delusions
- 290.21 Dementia of the Alzheimer's Type, With Late Onset, With Depressed Mood
- 290.3 Dementia of the Alzheimer's Type, With Late Onset, With Delirium

- 290.4 Vascular Dementia, Uncomplicated
- 290.41 Vascular Dementia, With Delirium
- 290.42 Vascular Dementia, With Delusions
- 290.43 Vascular Dementia, With Depressed Mood
- 291 Alcohol Intoxication Delirium
- 291 Alcohol Withdrawal Delirium
- 291. 1 Alcohol-Induced Persisting Amnestic Disorder
- 291. 2 Alcohol-Induced Persisting Dementia
- 291. 3 Alcohol-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 291. 5 Alcohol-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 291. 8 Alcohol-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 291. 8 Alcohol-Induced Mood Disorder
- 291. 8 Alcohol-Induced Sexual Dysfunction
- 291. 8 Alcohol-Induced Sleep Disorder
- 291. 8 Alcohol Withdrawal
- 291. 9 Alcohol-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 292 Amphetamine Withdrawal
- 292 Cocaine Withdrawal
- 292 Nicotine Withdrawal
- 292 Opioid Withdrawal
- 292 Other (or Unknown) Substance Withdrawal
- 292 Sedative, Hypnotic, or Anxiolytic Withdrawal
- 292. 11 Amphetamine-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 11 Cannabis-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 11 Cocaine-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 11 Hallucinogen-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 11 Inhalant-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 11 Opioid-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 11 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 11 Phencyclidine-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 11 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 12 Amphetamine-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 12 Cannabis-Induced Psychotic Disorder. With Hallucinations
- 292. 12 Cocaine-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 12 Hallucinogen-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 12 Inhalant-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 12 Opioid-Induced Psychotic Disorder,

- With Hallucinations
- 292. 12 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 12 Phencyclidine-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 12 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 81 Amphetamine Intoxication Delirium
- 292. 81 Cannabis Intoxication Delirium
- 292. 81 Cocaine Intoxication Delirium
- 292. 81 Hallucinogen Intoxication Delirium
- 292. 81 Inhalant Intoxication Delirium
- 292. 81 Opioid Intoxication Delirium
- 292. 81 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Delirium
- 292. 81 Phencyclidine Intoxication Delirium
- 292. 81 Sedative, Hypnotic, or Anxiolytic Intoxication Delirium
- 292. 81 Sedative, Hypnotic, or Anxiolytic Withdrawal Delirium
- 292. 82 Inhalant-Induced Persisting Dementia
- 292. 82 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Persisting Dementia
- 292. 82 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Persisting Dementia
- 292. 83 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Persisting Amnestic Disorder
- 292. 83 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Persisting Amnestic Disorder
- 292. 84 Amphetamine-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 84 Cocaine-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 84 Hallucinogen-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 84 Inhalant-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 84 Opioid-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 84 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 84 Phencyclidine-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 84 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 89 Amphetamine-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 89 Amphetamine-Induced Sexual Dysfunction
- 292. 89 Amphetamine-Induced Sleep Disorder
- 292. 89 Amphetamine Intoxication
- 292. 89 Caffeine-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 89 Caffeine-Induced Sleep Disorder
- 292. 89 Cannabis-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292, 89 Cannabis Intoxication
- 292. 89 Cocaine-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 89 Cocaine-Induced Sexual Dysfunction
- 292. 89 Cocaine-Induced Sleep Disorder

- 292. 89 Cocaine Intoxication
- 292. 89 Hallucinogen-Induced Anxiety Dis-
- 292. 89 Hallucinogen Intoxication
- 292. 89 Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder
- 292. 89 Inhalant-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 89 Inhalant Intoxication
- 292. 89 Opioid-Induced Sleep Disorder
- 292. 89 Opioid-Induced Sexual Dysfunction
- 292. 89 Opioid Intoxication
- 292. 89 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 89 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Sexual Dysfunction
- 292. 89 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Sleep Disorder
- 292. 89 Other (or Unknown) Substance Intoxication
- 292. 89 Phencyclidine-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 89 Phencyclidine Intoxication
- 292. 89 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 89 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Sexual Dysfunction
- 292. 89 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Sleep Disorder
- 292. 89 Sedative, Hypnotic, or Anxiolytic Intoxication
- 292. 9 Amphetamine-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 292. 9 Caffeine-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 292. 9 Cannabis-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 292. 9 Cocaine-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 292. 9 Hallucinogen-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 292. 9 Inhalant-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 292. 9 Nicotine-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
 292. 9 Opioid-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 292. 9 Opioid-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 292. 9 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 292. 9 Phencyclidine-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 292. 9 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 293 Delirium Due to...[Indicate the General Medical Condition]
- 293. 81 Psychotic Disorder Due to...[Indicate the General Medical Condition], With Delusions
- 293. 82 Psychotic Disorder Due to...[Indicate

- the General Medical Condition], WithHallucinations
- 293. 83 Mood Disorder Due to...[Indicate the General Medical Condition]
- 293. 89 Anxiety Disorder Due to...[Indicate the General Medical Condition]
- 293. 89 Catatonic Disorder Due to...[Indicate the General Medical Condition]
- 293. 9 Mental Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified Due to...[Indicate the General Medical Condition]
- Amnestic Disorder Due to...[Indicate the General Medical Condition]
- 294.1 Dementia Due to...[Indicate the General Medical Condition]
- 294.1 Dementia Due to Head Trauma
- 294.1 Dementia Due to Huntington's Disease
- 294.1 Dementia Due to Parkinson's Disease
- 294.8 Amnestic Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 294.8 Dementia . Not Otherwise Specified
- 294.9 Cognitive Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 294.9 Dementia Due to HIV Disease
- 295.1 Schizophrenia, Disorganized Type
- 295.2 Schizophrenia, Catatonic Type
- 295.3 Schizophrenia, Paranoid Type
- 295.4 Schizophreniform Disorder
- 295.6 Schizophrenia, Residual Type295.7 Schizoaffective Disorder
- 295.9 Schizophrenia, Undifferentiated Type
- 296 Bipolar I Disorder, Single Manic Episode, Unspecified
- 296.01 Bipolar I Disorder, Single Manic Episode, Mild
- 296.02 Bipolar I Disorder, Single Manic Episode, Moderate
- 296.03 Bipolar I Disorder, Single Manic Episode, Severe Without Psychotic Features
- 296.04 Bipolar I Disorder, Single Manic Episode, Severe With Psychotic Features
- 296.05 Bipolar I Disorder, Single Manic Episode, In Partial Remission
- 296.06 Bipolar I Disorder, Single Manic Episode, In Full Remission
- 296.2 Major Depressive Disorder, Single Episode, Unspecified
- 296.21 Major Depressive Disorder, Single Episode, Mild
- 296.22 Major Depressive Disorder, Single Episode, Moderate
- 296.23 Major Depressive Disorder, Single Episode, Severe Without Psychotic Features
- 296.24 Major Depressive Disorder, Single Episode, Severe With Psychotic Features
- 296.25 Major Depressive Disorder, Single

- Episode, In Partial Remission chotic Features Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-296.26 Major Depressive Disorder, Single 296.64 Episode, In Full Remission sode Mixed, Severe With Psychotic Major Depressive Disorder, Recur-296.3 rent, Unspecified 296.65 Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-296.31 Major Depressive Disorder, Recursode Mixed, In Partial Remission rent, Mild Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-296.66 296.32 Major Depressive Disorder, Recursode Mixed, In Full Remission rent, Moderate 296.7 Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-296.33 Major Depressive Disorder, Recursode Unspecified rent, Severe Without Psychotic Fea-296.8 Bipolar Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified 296.89 Bipolar II Disorder 296.34 Major Depressive Disorder, Recurrent, Severe With Psychotic Features 296.9 Mood Disorder . Not Otherwise Major Depressive Disorder, Recur-296.35 Specified rent, In Partial Remission 297.1 Delusional Disorder 296.36 Major Depressive Disorder, Recur-297.3 Shared Psychotic Disorder rent, In Full Remission 298.8 Brief Psychotic Disorder 296.4 Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-298.9 Psychotic Disorder . Not Otherwise sode Hypomanic Specified 296.4 Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-299 Autistic Disorder 299.1 sode Manic, Unspecified Childhood Disintegrative Disorder 296.41 Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-299.8 Asperger's Disorder sode Manic, Mild 299.8 Pervasive Developmental Disorder. Not Otherwise Specified 296.42 Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Episode Manic, Moderate 2998 Rett's Disorder Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-Anxiety Disorder . Not Otherwise 296.43 300 sode Manic, Severe Without Psy-Specified 300.01 Panic Disorder Without Agoraphobia chotic Features 300.02 Generalized Anxiety Disorder 296.44 Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-300.11 Conversion Disorder sode Manic, Severe With Psychotic Features 300.12 Dissociative Amnesia Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-300.13 Dissociative Fugue 296.45 300.14 Dissociative Identity Disorder sode Manic, In Partial Remission 300.15 Dissociative Disorder . Not Other-296.46 Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Episode Manic, In Full Remission wise Specified 296.5 Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-300.16 Factitious Disorder With Predomisode Depressed, Unspecified nantly Psychological Signs and 296.51 Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-Symptoms sode Depressed, Mild 300.19 Factitious Disorder . Not Otherwise 296.52 Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-Specified sode Depressed, Moderate 300.19 Factitious Disorder With Combined 296.53 Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-Psychological and Physical Signs and sode Depressed, Severe Without Psy-Symptoms choticFeatures 300.19 Factitious Disorder With Predomi-296.54 Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epinantly Physical Signs and Symptoms 300.21 sode Depressed, Severe With Psy-Panic Disorder With Agoraphobia 300.22 Agoraphobia Without History of chotic Features Panic Disorder Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-296.55 sode Depressed, In Partial Remission 300.23 Social Phobia 296.56 Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-300.29 Specific Phobia sode Depressed, In Full Remission 300.3 Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder 296.6 Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-300.4 Dysthymic Disorder
- Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Epi-296.61 sode Mixed, Mild

sode Mixed, Unspecified

- 296.62 Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Episode Mixed, Moderate
- 296.63 Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Episode Mixed, Severe Without Psy-

Somatization Disorder

Hypochondriasis

Depersonalization Disorder

Body Dysmorphic Disorder

Somatoform Disorder. Not Otherwise

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- 318.2 Profound Mental Retardation tention is on victim) 319 Mental Retardation, Severity Un-995.81 Physical Abuse of Adult (if focus of attention is on victim) specified 332. 1 Neuroleptic-Induced Parkinsonism 995.81 Sexual Abuse of Adult (if focus of at-Medication-Induced Postural Tremor 333 1 tention is on victim)

Mild Mental Retardation

Severe Mental Retardation

Moderate Mental Retardation

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318 1

995.5

995.5

Physical Abuse of Child (if focus of

Sexual Abuse of Child (if focus of at-

attention is on victim)

- V15.81 Noncompliance With Treatment
- V61. 1 Partner Relational Problem
- V61. 1 Physical Abuse of Adult
- V61. 1 Sexual Abuse of Adult
- V61. 20 Parent-Child Relational Problem
- V61. 21 Neglect of Child
- V61. 21 Physical Abuse of Child
- V61. 21 Sexual Abuse of Child
- V61. 8 Sibling Relational Problem
- V61. 9 Relational Problem Related to a Mental Disorder or General Medical Condition
- V62. 2 Occupational Problem
- V62. 3 Academic Problem
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- V62. 81 Relational Problem . Not Otherwise Specified
- V62. 82 Bereavement
- V62. 89 Borderline Intellectual Functioning
- V62. 89 Phase of Life Problem
- V62. 89 Religious or Spiritual Problem
- V65.2 Malingering
- V71. 01 Adult Antisocial Behavior
- V71. 02 Child or Adolescent Antisocial Behavior
- V71. 09 No Diag. Not Otherwise Specifiedis on Axis II
- V71. 09 No Diag. Not Otherwise Specifiedis or Condition on Axis I

DSM IV, Substance Misuse Diagnosis, Alphabetical 995.2

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- 305 Alcohol Abuse
- 303. 9 Alcohol Dependence
- 303 Alcohol Intoxication
- 291 Alcohol Intoxication Delirium
- 291. 8 Alcohol Withdrawal.
- 291 Alcohol Withdrawal Delirium
- 291. 8 Alcohol-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 291. 8 Alcohol-Induced Mood Disorder
- 291. 1 Alcohol-Induced Persisting Amnestic Disorder
- 291. 2 Alcohol-Induced Persisting Dementia
- 291. 5 Alcohol-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 291. 3 Alcohol-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 291. 8 Alcohol-Induced Sexual Dysfunction
- 291. 8 Alcohol-Induced Sleep Disorder
- 291. 9 Alcohol-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 305.7 Amphetamine Abuse
- 304.4 Amphetamine Dependence
- 292. 89 Amphetamine Intoxication
- 292. 81 Amphetamine Intoxication Delirium
- 292 Amphetamine Withdrawal
- 292. 89 Amphetamine-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 84 Amphetamine-Induced Mood Disor-

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- 292. 11 Amphetamine-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 12 Amphetamine-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 89 Amphetamine-Induced Sexual Dysfunction
- 292. 89 Amphetamine-Induced Sleep Disorder
- 292. 9 Amphetamine-Related Disorder. Not Otherwise Specified
- 305.9 Caffeine Intoxication
- 292. 89 Caffeine-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 89 Caffeine-Induced Sleep Disorder
- 292. 9 Caffeine-Related Disorder. Not Otherwise Specified
- 305.2 Cannabis Abuse
- 304.3 Cannabis Dependence
- 292. 89 Cannabis Intoxication
- 292. 81 Cannabis Intoxication Delirium
- 292. 89 Cannabis-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 11 Cannabis-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 12 Cannabis-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 9 Cannabis-Related Disorder. Not Otherwise Specified
- 305.6 Cocaine Abuse
- 304.2 Cocaine Dependence
- 292. 89 Cocaine Intoxication
- 292. 81 Cocaine Intoxication Delirium
- 292 Cocaine Withdrawal
- 292. 89 Cocaine-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 84 Cocaine-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 11 Cocaine-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 12 Cocaine-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 89 Cocaine-Induced Sexual Dysfunction
- 292. 89 Cocaine-Induced Sleep Disorder
- 292. 9 Cocaine-Related Disorder. Not Otherwise Specified
- 293 Delirium Due to...[Indicate the General Medical Condition]
- 780.09 Delirium . Not Otherwise Specified
- 301. 6 Dependent Personality Disorder305.3 Hallucinogen Abuse
- 304.5 Hallucinogen Dependence
- 292. 89 Hallucinogen Intoxication
- 292. 81 Hallucinogen Intoxication Delirium
- 292. 89 Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder
- 292. 89 Hallucinogen-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 84 Hallucinogen-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 11 Hallucinogen-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 12 Hallucinogen-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations

- 292. 9 Hallucinogen-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 305.9 Inhalant Abuse
- 304.6 Inhalant Dependence
- 292. 89 Inhalant Intoxication
- 292. 81 Inhalant Intoxication Delirium
- 292. 89 Inhalant-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 84 Inhalant-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 82 Inhalant-Induced Persisting Dementia
- 292. 11 Inhalant-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 12 Inhalant-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 9 Inhalant-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 305.1 Nicotine Dependence
- 292 Nicotine Withdrawal
- 292. 9 Nicotine-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 305.5 Opioid Abuse
- 304 Opioid Dependence
- 292. 89 Opioid Intoxication
- 292. 81 Opioid Intoxication Delirium
- 292 Opioid Withdrawal
- 292. 84 Opioid-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 11 Opioid-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
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- 292. 89 Opioid-Induced Sleep Disorder
- 292. 9 Opioid-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
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- 292. 89 Other (or Unknown) Substance Intoxication
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- 292. 89 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 81 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Delirium
- 292. 84 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 83 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Persisting Amnestic Disorder
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- 292. 11 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
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- 292. 9 Other (or Unknown) Substance-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 305.9 Phencyclidine Abuse
- 304.9 Phencyclidine Dependence
- 292. 89 Phencyclidine Intoxication
- 292. 81 Phencyclidine Intoxication Delirium
- 292. 89 Phencyclidine-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 84 Phencyclidine-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 11 Phencyclidine-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 12 Phencyclidine-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 9 Phencyclidine-Related Disorder . Not Otherwise Specified
- 304.8 Polysubstance Dependence
- 305.4 Sedative, Hypnotic, or Anxiolytic Abuse
- 304.1 Sedative, Hypnotic, or Anxiolytic Dependence
- 292. 89 Sedative, Hypnotic, or Anxiolytic Intoxication
- 292. 81 Sedative, Hypnotic, or Anxiolytic Intoxication Delirium
- 292 Sedative, Hypnotic, or Anxiolytic Withdrawal
- 292. 81 Sedative, Hypnotic, or Anxiolytic Withdrawal Delirium
- 292. 89 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Anxiety Disorder
- 292. 84 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Mood Disorder
- 292. 83 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-I nduced Persisting Amnestic Disorder
- 292. 82 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Persisting Dementia
- 292. 11 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Delusions
- 292. 12 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Psychotic Disorder, With Hallucinations
- 292. 89 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Sexual Dysfunction
- 292. 89 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Induced Sleep Disorder
- 292. 9 Sedative-, Hypnotic-, or Anxiolytic-Related Disorder. Not Otherwise Specified

DT Acronym for *Delirium Tremens*.

DUI Acronym for Driving Under the Influence (of alcohol or alcoholic).

DV German colloquial term for drug supply. Acronym for Drogenvorrat.

DWI 1. Abbreviation for Driving While Im-

paired. **2.** Abbreviation Driving While Intoxicated.

DZP Diazepam.

Da 15 T Dexamfetamine sulfate.

DA-10 Dexamfetamine sulfate.

DA-5 *Dexamfetamine sulfate.*

Da-Sed Secbutabarbital or Secbutabarbital sodium.

Da-boa Cannabis.

Dabble Colloquial term for using drugs occasionally.

Dabbler Colloquial term for a person who takes drugs occasionally.

Dabbling Colloquial term for irregular drug

Dabrobamat Meprobamate.

Dabromat *Meprobamate*.

Dacartil Normethadone hydrochloride.

Dacha Cannabis.

Dache Colloquial term for heroin.

Dactil Phenobarbital.

Dada French colloquial term for a mixture of *heroin* and *cocaine*.

Daddy Colloquial term for a marijuana *joint*. **Dadex** *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Dadexal Amobarbital.

Daefa Phendimetrazine bitartrate or Phendimetrazine hydrochloride.

Daewon Seconal Secobarbital.

Daffy Duck Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Dafne 1 Lorazepam.

Dafne 2.5 Lorazepam.

Dagga South African word for *marijuana*.

Dagga rooker South African colloquial term for a person who smokes *dagga*.

Dagin Meprobamate.

Dago red Colloquial term for inexpensive red *wine*, formerly Italian homemade *wine*.

Dai ando Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Dainite Pentobarbital sodium.

Dainite night *Phenobarbital*.

Dainite-KI Phenobarbital.

Dakka South African term for marijuana.

Dálau Calamus.

Dalca Meprobamate and Phenobarbital.

Dalmadorm Flurazepam or Flurazepam hydrochloride; Levorphanol tartrate.

Dalmadorm 15 Flurazepam.

Dalmadorm 30 Flurazepam.

Dalmane Flurazepam or Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Dalmane 15 Flurazepam hydrochloride. **Dalmate** Flurazepam or Flurazepam hydrochloride or Levorphanol tartrate.

Dalmene Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Daloxen Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Dama blanca Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Dama blance** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Dama da Noite Dame of the night, leaves from the Brazilian shrub *Cestrum laevigatum*, up to 3 meter high with white flowers. The green fruits contains *hallucinogens*, and the leaves are smoked in the same way as *marijuana*. The active alkaloids are not fully known.

Damaset-P *Hydrocodone bitartrate.*

Damason-P *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Damiamura Phenobarbital.

Damiana Turnera diffusa.

Damiana amarilla Turnera diffusa.

Damiana americana Turnera diffusa.

Damiana de California Turnera diffusa.

Damoral Phenobarbital.

Dampf German colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Dance club drugs Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite* and *butyl nitrite*.

Dance drugs Colloquial term for drugs used i connection with techno- and *rave dance* as *ecstasy (MDMA)*, *MDA*, *MDE*, *amfetamines* and *LSD*.

Dance fever Colloquial term for fentanyl.

Dandi Fenproporex.

Danger in the Skies Film released in 1979. Alternative title: *Pilot*. Director: Cliff Robertson. From book by Robert P Davis.In this drama a highly-regarded commercial airline pilot must reevaluate his life when his alcoholism begins endangering the lives of his passengers.

Dank Colloquial term for marijuana.

Danta Brugmansia candida.

Danta borrachera 1. Brugmansia candida.

2. Brugmanisa insignis.

Dantoinal *Phenobarbital*.

Dantromin Pemoline

Danylen Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Dapaz Meprobamate.

Dapco Secbutabarbital.

Dapex Phentermine hydrochloride.

Dapped Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs

Daprisal Amobarbital and Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dar uma banda Portuguese colloquial term for addicts searching for *cocaine*.

Darakte bang Colloquial term for *cannabis*. **Darakte-Bang** *Cannabis*.

Daralid 10 Chlordiazepoxide.

Daraphen Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride

Dárau Calamus.

Daribamat Meprobamate.

Daricon P.B. Phenobarbital.

Daritran *Meprobamate*.

Dark blooded man/woman Colloquial term for person *injecting* arterially.

Dark green Mex Colloquial term for potent

marijuana from Arkansas, USA, red hairs on buds.

Dark shadows Colloquial term for distilled alcoholic spirits.

Darkene Flunitrazepam.

Daro Dexamfetamine hydrochloride.

Daro-Timed Dexamfetamine.

Darodex Dexamfetamine hydrochloride.

Dårört Scopolia carniolica.

Darosec Secobarbital.

Darse brisa Ecuadoran and Peruvian colloquial term for "take a breeze", run away from police.

Darvo-tran Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Darvocet N *Dextropropoxyphene napsylate.* **Darvon** *Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.*

Darvon N Dextropropoxyphene napsylate.
Darvon with A.S.A. Dextropropoxyphene

hydrochloride. **Das kommt gut an** German colloquial term for positive feelings while high.

Das kommt schlecht an German colloquial term for negative feelings while *high*.

Das kommt tierisch gut an German colloquial term for extreme form of feeling, both positive and negative while *high*.

Das packe ich German colloquial term for accomplish something.

Dasorbil Phenobarbital.

Dasten Mazindol.

Datura 1. Any of several plants of the genus Datura, having large trumpet-shaped flowers up to 25 centimeters long and usually prickly fruits. The leaves and seeds yield hallucinogen alkaloids as hyoscamine and atropine. Also called thorn apple. 2. A drug also called dhatura and dutra, extracted from the plants Datura metel and Datura ferox originally from Pakistan and Afghanistan, but now spread over the tropical regions around the world. The plants are up to 2 meter high with triangular leaves big purple flowers and round green fruits. The seeds are grind into a powder that are added to alcohol or mixed with tobacco or marijuana and smoked. Sometimes it is used with betel. The drug has been known for hundreds of years and has been used in traditional Arabic medicine and in Europe since the medieval period. In Indonesia the drug is viewed as aphrodisiac and is used in religious rituals. The active substances are mainly hyoscamine and scopolamine. New Latin Datura, genus name, from Hindi dhatúrâ, from Sanskrit dhattúrâ, thorn-apple.

Datura affinis Synonym for Brugmansia candida

Datura arborea Synonym for *Brugmansia arborea*.

Datura aurea Synonym for Brugmansia

candida.

Datura candida Synonym for *Brugmansia candida*.

Datura cornigera Synonym for *Brugmansia* arborea

Datura d'Egitti Brugmansia suaveolens.

Datura d'Egypt Brugmansia suaveolens.

Datura gardneri Synonym for *Brugmansia* suaveolens.

Datura isignis Synonym for *Brugmanisa insignis*.

Datura maxima Solandra.

Datura metel See: Datura.

Datura pittieri Synonym for Brugmansia

Datura rosei Synonym for Brugmansia sanguinea

Datura sanguinea Synonym for *Brugmansia sanguinea*.

Datura sarmentosa Solandra.

Datura scandens Solandra.

Datura stramonium *Jimson weed.*

Datura suaveolens 1. Synonym for *Brugmanisa insignis*. **2.** Synonym for *Brugmansia suaveolens*.

Datura versicolor Synonym for *Brugmansia versicolor*.

Datura vulcanicola Synonym for *Brugmansia sanguinea*.

Daturmed *Methaqualone*.

Dauerbenutzer German colloquial term for a person who takes drugs all the time.

Daun coca Coca leaf.

Daun syry Betel pepper.

Dauran Dextromoramide.

Davenol Pholcodine.

Daviappala Alstonia scholaris.

Davicaina Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Davidstern German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Davies, Miles (1926 -1991), American jazz trumpeter, bandleader, and composer who influenced jazz steadily from the late 1940s. In *Miles - the autobiography* he describes his own problems of *heroin* and *cocaine* and the drug culture of the jazz scene.

Dawamesc Colloquial term for *marijuana* laced with juices and seasoning.

Dawamesk Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Dawka** Polish colloquial term for a dose (of drugs)

Daxab South African colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Day Night Colloquial term for *heroin* (logo is four stars).

Days of Wine and Roses Film released in 1962. Director: Blake Edwards. The events of the film are mostly related in flashback, bookended by the testimony of Joe (Jack Lemmon) at a meeting of *Alcoholics Anonymous*. A

promising adman, Joes meet his future wife Kirsten (Lee Remick) at a party. Once married, the pressures of his business lead Joe to seek solace in liquor. Kirsten joins him in his nocturnal drinking sessions, and before long both are confirmed alcoholics. After several frightening episodes, Joe is able to shake the habit thanks to AA, but Kirsten finds it impossible to get through the day without liquor. The two split up, though Joe clings to the hope that someday he and Kirsten will be reunited, if for no other reason than the sake of their young daughter. J.P. Miller adapted the screenplay from his own 1958 Playhouse 90 television script.

Daysed Phenobarbital.

Daytop Acronym for Drug Addicts Treated On Probation, an organisation working with *therapeutic communities* with many ex-addicts involved as therapists. The original Daytop village was started in New York but the program has expanded both in the US and internationally

Dazelone 10 Diazepam.

Dazelone 2 Diazepam.

De Quincey, Thomas (1785 -1859.), English essayist and critic, best known for his Confessions of an English Opium-Eater.De Quincey was alienated from his, prosperous mercantile family by his sensitivity and precocity. At the age of 17 he ran away to Wales and then lived incognito in London (1802-03). There he formed a friendship with a young prostitute named Ann, who made a lasting impression on him. Reconciled to his family in 1803, he entered Worcester College, Oxford, where he conceived the ambition of becoming "the intellectual benefactor of mankind." He became widely read in many subjects and eventually would write essays on such subjects as history, biography, economics, psychology, and German metaphysics. 1804, he took his first opium to relieve the pain of facial neuralgia. By 1813 he had become "a regular and confirmed opium-eater", keeping a decanter of laudanum by his elbow and steadily increasing the dose; he remained an addict for the rest of his life. De Quincey became a close associate of William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge. He rented Wordsworth's former home, Dove Cottage at Grasmere, on and off from 1809 to 1833. Though he wrote voluminously, he published almost nothing. His financial position as head of a large family went from bad to worse until the appearance of Confessions of an opium eater (1821) in London Magazine made him famous. It was reprinted as a book in 1822. The avowed purpose of the first version of the Confessions is to warn the reader of the dangers of opium, and it combines the interest of a journalistic exposé of a social evil, told from an insider's point of view, with a somewhat contradictory picture of the subjective pleasures of drug addiction. The book begins with an autobiographical account of the author's addiction, describes in detail the euphoric and highly symbolic reveries that he experienced under the drug's influence, and recounts the horrible nightmares that continued use of the drug eventually produced. The highly poetic and imaginative prose of the Confessions makes it one of the enduring stylistic masterpieces of English literature. In 1856 he seized the opportunity provided by the publication of his collected works to rewrite the book that had made him famous. He added some descriptions of opium-inspired dreams that had appeared about 1845 in Blackwood's Magazine under the title Suspiria de Profundis ("Sighs from the Depths"). But by this time he had lost most of the accounts he had kept of his early opium visions, so he expanded the rather short original version of the Confessions in other ways, adding much autobiographical material on his childhood and his experiences as a youth in London. De Quincey became increasingly solitary and eccentric, especially after his wife's death in 1837, and he often retreated for long periods into opium dreams.

De barb *Phenobarbital*.

De bevert hebben Dutch colloquial term for *withdrawal* symptoms.

De heptal Phenobarbital.

De keilenwinkel Dutch colloquial term for a place where drug can be purchased.

De kit Dutch colloquial term for an undercover drug police agent.

De la clase punto rojo "Red dot class" *marijuana*, believed to be top quality.

De nipa Colloquial term for alcohol.

De shakes hebben Dutch colloquial term for *withdrawal* symptoms.

De tal Phenobarbital.

De zietke Dutch colloquial term for *with-drawal* symptoms.

De-pheta-caps *Dexamfetamine sulfate.*

Dead Head Colloquial term for fans to the *LSD*-influenced rock group *Grateful Dead*. **Dead Head acid** Colloquial term for brand

name of *LSD* with *Grateful Dead* emblem. **Dead Heat** Colloquial term for *heroin* (logo

Dead Heat Colloquial term for *heroin* (logo of blue stars).

Dead acid Colloquial term for *LSD* upon which is the emblem of the *Grateful Dead*, a rock group whose concerts was a major exchange site for *LSD*.

Dead drunk Colloquial term for drunken, often to the point of passing out.

Dead men Colloquial term for empty alcoholic beverage bottles.

Dead on arrival 1. Colloquial term for heroin. 2. Colloquial term for phencyclidine (PCP).

Dead presidents Colloquial term for money.

Dead soldiers Colloquial term for empty alcoholic beverage bottles due to consumption often stacked in arrays to be impressive.

Dead to the world Colloquial term for drunken, passed out.

Deadheads Colloquial term for fans to the LSD-influenced rock group Grateful Dead.

Deadly nightshade Belladonna.

Deadwood Colloquial term for an undercover police agent pretending to be an addict. **Deadym** Pemoline.

Deadyn Pemoline.

Deal 1. Colloquial term for buying or selling drugs. 2. Colloquial term for a drug deal.

3. Colloquial term for a small amount of *can*-

Deal bag Colloquial term for a quantity of drugs.

Deal is going down Colloquial term for: Drug dealing is taking place.

Deala Colloquial term for drug dealing. **Dealcoholize** To remove some or all of the alcohol from (beverages).

Dealen German colloquial term for drug dealing.

Dealer Colloquial term for someone who sells illegal drugs.

Dealer's band Colloquial term for a packet of drugs held on the dealers wrist by a rubber band, drugs can be disposed of quickly this wav.

Dealing Colloquial term for continuing to use drugs.

Dealplatz German colloquial term for a place where drugs are sold.

Death Row Colloquial term for *heroin*. **Death Wish** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Death's herb Colloquial term for belladonna

Deatussan Normethadone.

Deba Rarbital

Debes Entfettungdragées Cathine.

Debilitante Colloquial term for *depressant*.

Deca-Durabol Anabolic steroid.

Deca-Durabolin Trade name for nandrolone decanoate, an injected anabolic, androgenic steroid taken to promote growth of muscles has negative effects on testes in males and hormone production in females.

Deca-Poxyde Chlordiazepoxide.

Deca-duabolin Injectable steroid.

Decaci Chlordiazepoxide.

Decacil Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepox-

ide hvdrochloride.

Decacil "plus" Diazepam.

Decaf Colloquial term for decaffeineated cof-

Decapryn-M *Meprobamate*.

Deccadence Colloquial term for *ecstasy*.

Decholin-BB Secbutabarbital sodium.

Deck 1. 1 to 15 grams of *heroin*, also known as a bag; packet of drugs. 2. Colloquial term for several bags of drugs.

Deck up Colloquial term for packing powdered drugs.

Deck-man Colloquial term for a person who sells small amounts of drugs.

Decriminalization The repeal of laws or regulations that define a behaviour, product, or condition as criminal. The term is used in connection with both illicit drugs and the crime of public drunkenness. It is sometimes also applied to a reduction in the seriousness of a crime or of the penalties the crime attracts, as when possession of marijuana is downgraded from a crime that warrants arrest and a jail term to an infraction to be punished with a warning or fee. Thus decriminalization is often distinguished from legalization, which involves the complete repeal of any definition as a crime, often coupled with a governmental effort to control or influence the market for the affected behaviour or product.

See also: Alcohol control, Drug control

Decupion *Meprobamate* and *Phenobarbital*. Decyl 10 Diazepam.

Decyl 2 Diazepam.

Decvl 5 Diazepam.

Dederich, Charles "Chuck" American businessman who in the end of the 1950s founded Synanon the first therapeutic community for ex drug addicts. Dederich became more and more eccentric under the 1980s and was developing as a cult-leader.

Dedo Mexican colloquial term for finger someone

Dee-10 Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Dee-Dex-10 Metamfetamine hydrochloride. Dee-light Colloquial term for Dilaudid.

Deeda Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Deep purple Colloquial term for a LSD tablet of purple color.

Deewa sales Scopolia carniolica.

Deffa Colloquial term for defining the muscles, as when body builders use diuretics for this purpose.

Defonce Colloquial term for ("to cave in") on the nod, under influence.

Defoncer Colloquial term for becoming drugged.

Degadil A.P. Fenproporex.

Deglamorize To make less glamorous as deglamourizing drugs in the entertainment industry.

Degonan Mazindol.

Degue Colloquial term for a *capsule*.

Dehacodin Dihydrocodeine or Dihydrocodeine bitartrate.

Dehistol Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dehorn Colloquial term for (Skid Row) person who drinks non-beverage alcohol (because it is cheap).

Dehydrocodeinone hydrochloride *Hydrocodone hydrochloride*.

Deiweilskersche Atropa belladonna.

Deksamfetamin Dexamfetamine.

Deksofen Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Dekstromoramid Dextromoramide.

Del Drin Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Delamised Amobarbital.

Delancey Street *Therapeutic community* in San Francisco.

Delatestryl Injectable steroid.

Delaviral Zipeprol.

Delcaine *d-cocaine*.

Delcobese Drug containing more than one substance under intermational control: Amfetamine adipate, Amfetamine sulfate, Dexamfetamine adipate and Dexamfetamine

Désagzine Phendimetrazine bitartrate.

Delevil Phenobarbital.

Delfetamine *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*. **Delgacerol** *Phenmetrazine hydrochloride*. **Delgafen** *Fenproporex*.

Delgamar Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Delgamer Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Delgasan Phenobarbital.

Delgaxit Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.

Delight Colloquial term for *Dilaudid*.

Delirium An acute organic cerebral syndrome characterized by concurrent disturbances of consciousness, attention, perception, orientation, thinking, memory, psychomotor behaviour, emotion, and the sleep-wake cycle. Duration is variable. from a few hours to a few weeks, and the degree of severity ranges from mild to very severe. Delirium usually results from some intoxication or other physical disorder that affects the brain, such as fever, heart failure, or a blow on the head. It often results from an overdose of sedatives, especially bromide, and can be provoked by the tooabrupt discontinuance of barbiturates in addicts. Alcoholic delirium-called delirium tremens because of the characteristic tremor-is a result not merely of excessive consumption of alcohol but of a complicating exhaustion, lack of food, and dehydration; prior to the outbreak of delirium, the patient has usually been deteriorating physically because of vomiting and restlessness. Delirium usually clears up soon after the physical causes have been checked.

Recovery, however, depends not only on riddance of poisons but also on the extent of the damage done to the brain and on the capacity of the body's reparative mechanisms to undo it

Delirium tremens Withdrawal syndrome with delirium; an acute psychotic state occurring during the withdrawal phase in alcoholdependent individuals and characterized by confusion, disorientation, paranoid ideation, delusions, illusions, hallucinations (typically visual or tactile, less commonly auditory, olfactory, or vestibular), restlessness, distractibility, tremor (which is sometimes gross), sweating, tachycardia, and hypertension. It is usually preceded by signs of simple alcohol withdrawal. Onset of delirium tremens is usually 48 hours or more after cessation or reduction of alcohol consumption, but it may present up to one week from this time. It should be distinguished from alcoholic hallucinosis. which is not always a withdrawal phenomenon. The condition is known colloquially as "the DTs" or "the horrors." (F10.4)

Delorazepam C₁₅H₁₀Cl₂N₂O. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule III. Molecular weight: 305.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Delorean chart Chart with the progression of *cocaine* symptomatology characteristic of continued usage, parallels the *Jellinek* chart for alcoholism.

Delphin Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Delphinium ferox See: *Aconitum ferox*.

Delsox Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Delta state Colloquial term for the brain waves found during deep meditation and dreamless sleep - the slowest brainwave activity of all.

Delta-1,2-tetrahydrocannabinol *Tetrahydrocannabinol*.

Delta-1,6-tetrahydrocannabinol *Tetrahydrocannabinol*.

Delta-1-tetrahydrocannabinol *Tetrahydrocannabinol.*

Delta-6-tetrahydrocannabinol *Tetrahydrocannabinol*.

Delta-8-tetrahydrocannabinol *Tetrahydrocannabinol.*

Delta-8-tetrahydrocannabinol *Tetrahydrocannabinol*.

Delta-9-THC Dronabinol.

Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol *Tetrahydrocannabinol.*

Deltamece Phenobarbital.

Deltamine Pemoline.

Deltanyne *Dronabinol*.

Deltasma Phenobarbital.

Deltasmyl *Phenobarbital*.

Deltrax *Phenmetrazine hydrochloride*.

Delysid (+)-Lysergide.

Demadar Nordazepam.

Demadar Noite Nordazepam.

Demadar forte *Nordazepam*.

Demalgorin *Phenobarbital*.

Demand reduction A general term used to describe policies or programmes directed at reducing the consumer demand for psychoactive drugs. It is applied primarily to illicit drugs, particularly with reference to educational, treatment, and rehabilitation strategies, as opposed to law enforcement strategies that aim to interdict the production and distribution of drugs (supply reduction) Compare: *Harm reduction*.

Demax Bromazepam.

Dementia, alcoholic See: Alcoholic dementia.

Demer-Idine *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Demeridine *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Demerol Pethidine or Pethidine hydrochlo-

Demerol APAP Pethidine hydrochloride. Demerol Hydrochloride Pethidine hydrochloride.

Déméthyl-acétyl-dihydrothébaine Th

Demethyldiazepam Nordazepam.

Demethyldihydrothebaine acetate Thebacon.

Demethylmorphine *Normorphine*.

Déméthylmorphine Normorphine.

Demetildiazepam Nordazepam.

Demetovix Zipeprol.

Demetren Prazepam.

Demetrin Prazepam.

Demetrin 10 Prazepam.

Demetylmorfin Normorphine.

Demi-sec Sweet *champagne*.

Demidone Hydroxypethidine.

Demies Colloquial term for *Demerol*.

Demmies Colloquial term for *meperidine* (*Demerol*; *Mepergan*), narcotic analgesic with properties similar to *morphine*.

Demmy Colloquial term for *meperidine* (*Demerol*; *Mepergan*), narcotic analgesic with properties similar to *morphine*.

Demo Colloquial term for *crack* stem; a sample-size quantity of *crack*.

Demolish Colloquial term for *crack*.

Demon Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Demon and Power Hit Colloquial term for *heroin*.(stamped in two colors).

Demon rum Colloquial term term for any alcoholic beverage, as portrayed by the Women's Christian Temperance Union and other abstinence promoting groups.

Demons Colloquial term for drug police un-

dercover agents.

Demétilmorfina Normorphine.

Den Affen füttern German colloquial term for satisfying an *addiction*.

Den Drachen jagen German colloquial term for smoking *heroin*.

Den tieriechen Affen losmachen German colloquial term for faking *withdrawal* symptoms in order to get drugs.

Den tierischen Affen markieren German colloquial term for faking *withdrawal* symptoms in order to get drugs.

Denature To render unfit to eat or drink without destroying usefulness in other applications, especially to add *methanol* to *ethyl alcohol*.

Denatured Alcohol made unsuitable for drinking by adding an obnoxious or lethal substance without impairing its usefulness for other purposes.

Denatured alcohol Ethyl alcohol.to which a poisonous substance, such as acetone or methanol, has been added to make it unfit for consumption.

Denerval forte Phenobarbital.

Déngau Calamus.

 $\textbf{Dengesic} \ \textit{Secbutabarbital}.$

Denoral *Pholcodine*.

Dental Floss Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Deophene Phenobarbital.

Deoxydihydrothebacodine *Racemethor-phan.*

Deoxynorephedrine Amfetamine.

 $\textbf{Dep-testosterone} \ \mathrm{Injectable} \ \mathit{steroid}.$

Depagin Meprobamate.

Depalone Dexamfetamine phosphate.

Deparon Meprobamate.

Dependence As a general term, the state of needing or depending on something or someone for support or to function or survive. As applied to alcohol and other drugs, the term implies a need for repeated doses of the drug to feel good or to avoid feeling bad. In DSM-IIIR, dependence is defined as "a cluster of cognitive, behavioral and physiologic symptoms that indicate a person has impaired control of psychoactive substance use and continues use of the substance despite adverse consequences". It is roughly equivalent to the dependence syndrome of ICD-10. In the ICD-10 context, the term dependence could refer generally to any of the elements in the syndrome. The term is often used interchangeably with addiction and alcoholism. In 1964 a WH0 Expert Committee introduced "dependence" to replace addiction and habituation.l The term can be used generally with reference to the whole range of psychoactive drugs (drug dependence, chemical dependence, substance use dependence), or with specific reference to

a particular drug or class of drugs (e.g. alcohol dependence, opioid dependence). While *ICD-10* describes dependence in terms applicable across drug classes, there are differences in the characteristic dependence symptoms for different drugs.

In unqualified form, dependence refers to both physical and psychological elements. Psychological or psychic dependence refers to the experience of .impaired control over drinking or drug use (see craving, compulsion), while physiological or physical dependence refers to tolerance and withdrawal symptoms (see also neuroadaptation). In biologically-oriented discussion, dependence is often used to refer only to physical dependence. Dependence or physical dependence is also used in the psychopharmacological context in a still narrower sense, referring solely to the development of withdrawal symptoms on cessation of drug use. In this restricted sense, crossdependence is seen as complementary to cross-tolerance, with both referring only to physical symptomatology (neuroadaption).

Dependence potential The propensity of a substance, as a consequence of its pharmacological effects on physiological or psychological functions, to give dependence on that substance. Dependence potential is determined by those intrinsic pharmacological properties that can be measured in animal and human drug testing procedures. See also: *Abuse liability*.

Dependence syndrome A cluster of behavioural, cognitive, and physiological phenomena that may develop after repeated substance use. Typically, these phenomena include a strong desire to take the drug, impaired control over its use, persistent use despite harmful consequences, a higher priority given to drug use than to other activities and obligations, increased tolerance, and a physical withdrawal reaction when drug use is discontinued. In *ICD-10*, the diagnosis of dependence syndrome is made if three or more of six specified criteria were experienced within a year.

The dependence syndrome may relate to a specific substance (e.g. tobacco, alcohol, or diazepam), a class of substances (e.g. opioids), or a wider range of pharmacologically different substances. See also: Addiction; Alcoholism.

Depezime *Methaqualone hydrochloride*. **Depezine** *Methaqualone*.

Dephradren Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Depleite Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Deplix Meprobamate.

Depo Colloquial term for testosterone cypionata, an *injected steroid* which is sup-

posedly an "anabolic" growth promoting hormone (increases muscles), but which also causes "androgenic" effects (negative, reproductive effects).

Depo-Testosteronecypionata, an *injected steroid* which is supposedly an "anabolic" growth promoting hormone (increases muscles), but which also causes "androgenic" effects (negative, reproductive effects).

Depot *Diazepam.* **Depot** *Cathine.*

Depot-Solamin Secobarbital.

Deprancol Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride

Depresorin *Meprobamate*.

Depressant Any agent that suppresses, inhibits, or decreases some aspects of central nervous system (CNS) activity. The main classes of CNS depressants are them *sedative/hypnotic*, *opioids*; and *neuroleptics* Examples of depressant drugs are *alcohol*, *barbiturates*, anaesthetics, *benzodiazepines*; opiates and their synthetic analogues. Anticonvulsants are sometimes included in the depressant group because of their inhibitory action on abnormal neural activity. Disorders related to depressant use are classified as psychoactive substance use disorders in *ICD-10* in categories F10 (for alcohol), F11 (for opioids), and F13 (for sedatives or hypnotics).

From Latin. *de-primo*, pp. *-pressus*, to press down **Depressants** Any agent that suppresses, inhibits, or decreases some aspects of central nervous system (CNS) activity. The main classes of CNS depressants are them *sedative/hypnotic*, *opioids*; and *neuroleptics* Examples of depressant drugs are *alcohol*, *barbiturates*, anaesthetics, *benzodiazepines*; opiates and their synthetic analogues. Anticonvulsants are sometimes included in the depressant group because of their inhibitory action on abnormal neural activity.

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Depressionslösande medel Depressant.

Deprestop Diazepam.

Depridol *Methadone* or *Methadone hydro-chloride*.

Deprol Meprobamate.

Depronal Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Depronal SA Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Depscain *d-cocaine*.

Depsocaine *d-cocaine*.

Depsococaine d-cocaine.
Deptadol Methadone.
Deptran Bromazepam.
Deptran 12 Bromazepam.
Deptran 3 Bromazepam.
Deptran 6 Bromazepam.

Der Nebellaufer Film released in 1995 A single unanswered question causes an enormous amount of suffering in a young boy's heart in this sensitively rendered Swiss drama that chronicles the troubled 14-year old's attempt to deal with this question, his changing body, and issues of life and death. The question concerns the mysterious circumstances of the young man's father. His mother tells him nothing and busies herself with her new lover, whom the boy resents. Michi is further confused by his burgeoning, and disturbing feelings for his older sister. Unable to cope with his emotional tumult, Michi cuts the brakes on his bicycle and tries to kill himself on a steep hill. He nearly succeeds and soon afterwards, his mother sends him to Catholic boarding school where things get even worse. His only friend there is the liberal Father Lorenz. Eventually, he also meets Marenka, a pretty young kitchen hand with whom he falls in love. Still these two islands of humanity are not enough for Michi and he has frequent nervous outbursts that get him sent to the infirmary. While there, he sees Father Lorenz using drugs. The priest is a long-time addict and as time passes is unable to conceal his problems. The school administrators decide to send him to rehab, but the distraught Lorenz ends up hanging himself in a nearby forest. Unfortunately, it is Michi who finds him. Later the administrators force him to remain silent. Michi tries to run away. fails, and ends up sleeping with Marenka. The lovers are discovered and his mother is called to the school. Upon her arrival, Michi tells what he has seen. This finally causes his mother to tell him the heartbreaking truth about his father's death.

Der Weisse Daemon White Demon. **Derfon** Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Deridanal Cyclobarbital.

Deriminal Phenobarbital.

Dermaophyllum speciosum Synonym for *Sophora secundiflora*.

Dermonidal Cyclobarbital calcium.

Derocher French colloquial term for ("unhook") abandon the use of drugs.

Derrumba Mexican colloquial term for "little birds", *hallucinogens*.

Des-O-E *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Des-Oxo-5 *Metamfetamine hydrochloride.* **Desabam** *Meprobamate.*

Desamfetamina Dexamfetamine.

Desanca Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Desarex Dexamfetamine hydrochloride. **Desbutal** Metamfetamine hydrochloride and Pentobarbital.

Desbutal Gradumet *Metamfetamine*.

Desbutal fuerte Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Desbutal graumet fuerte *Dexamfetamine*. **Descansol** *Nitrazepam*.

Descente French colloquial term for coming down, lose the effects of drugs.

Desconet Diazepam.

Descraptin *Meprobamate*.

Desenaler Meprobamate.

Desenfriol Hydrocodone.

Desephrine Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

 $\textbf{Desepin} \ \textit{Metamfetamine hydrochloride}.$

Desexets *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Desfedrin Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Designer drugs 1. Originally meaning a novel chemical substance with psychoactive properties, synthesized specifically for sale on the illicit market and to circumvent regulations on controlled substances. Typically modifications of PCP, fentanyl, meperidine, amfetamines or metamfetamines) - many have greater potency (fentanyl analogs are thousands of times more potent than morphine). In USA designer drugs were made automatically illegal by federal law as of 1 January 1987. 2. The term is now often used as a synonym for drugs like ecstasy and fentanyl analoges. A designer drug is an analog, a chemical compound that is similar in structure and effect to another drug of abuse but differs slightly in structure. Designer drugs are produced in clandestine laboratories to mimic the psychoactive effects of controlled drugs. Theoretically, the number of potential synthetic analogs that can be made and distributed is very large. The most commonly known types of synthetic analog drugs available through the illicit drug market include analogs of fentanyl and meperidine synthetic opioids), phencyclidine (PCP,), and amfetamine and metamfetamine (which have hallucinogenic and stimulant properties). The street names of designer drugs vary according to time, place, and manufacturer, and they change frequently.

Fentanyl Analogs

Fentanyl was introduced in 1968 by a Belgium pharmaceutical company as a synthetic narcotic to be used as an analgesic in surgical procedures because of its minimal effect on the heart. In the early 1980s, however, crude clandestine laboratories began manufacturing fentanyl derivatives that were pharmacologically similar to heroin and morphine. These fentanyl analoges create addiction similar to that of the opiate narcotics and present a significant drug abuse problem, including an increased potential for overdose. The most

commonly known fentanyl analog is *alpha*-methylfentanyl, which is known on the streets as *China White*. Other *fentanyl analoges* on the street include synthetic *heroin*, Tango and Cash, and Goodfella.

As with other narcotic analgesics, respiratory depression is the most significant acute toxic effect of the fentanyl derivatives. Fentanyl analogs are 80 to 1,000 times more potent than heroin, depending on how they are made, and are 200 times more potent than morphine. They are intended to duplicate the euphoric effects of heroin.

Fentanyl analogs have a very rapid onset (1 to 4 minutes) and a short duration of action (approximately 30 to 90 minutes), which varies according to the particular drug. Because of the potency and quick onset, even a very small dose of a fentanyl analog can lead to sudden death.

The most common route of administration is by *injection*. Authorities report that a victim can die so suddenly from respiratory paralysis that the needle may still be present in the dead user's arm. The antidote naloxone may be used in an overdose situation to counter respiratory depression when the victim is found in time. Recent data indicate that smoking and sniffing are two means of ingestion that are becoming more popular - perhaps because of the attempt on the part of users to avoid the transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Meperidine Analogs

Meperidine, known by the trade name of Demerol. Over thepast decade, the illicit use of meperidine has increased during periods when heroin was scarce. Two meperidine analogs that have appeared on the streets include MPPP(1-methyl-4-phenyl-4propionoxypiperidine) and PEPAP (1-[2phenylethyl]-4-acetyloxypiperdine). They ten are marketed as "new heroin." MPPP is popular among drug users because when it is injected, it produces a euphoria similar to that produced by heroin. An impurity formed during the clandestine manufacture of MPPP, called MPTP (1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6,tetrahydro-pyridine),

has been shown to be a potent neurotoxin and has caused irreversible brain damage in several individuals. The damage is manifested in a syndrome resembling a very severe parkinsonism, which results in increased muscle tone, difficulty in moving and speaking, drooling, and cogwheel rigidity of the upper extremities. Tremor in such patients characteristically involves the proximal muscles and is more pronounced than the typical involuntary rest tremor occurring in idiopathic parkinsonism.

Methamfetamine Analogs

Several dozen analogs of *amfetamine* and methamfetamine are hallucinogenic; many have been scheduled under the CSA. The methamfetamine analogs currently of concern include *MDA* (3,4-methylenedioxyamfetamine) and *MDMA* (3,4-methylenedioxymethamfetamine).

MDA, known by the street name "love drug," became a drug of abuse in the 1960s. MDA produces a heightened need for interpersonal relationships, and users report an increased need to talk to and be with other people. MDA became more widely abused in the early 1980s on college campuses and by psychiatrists, until scientists discovered that MDA damages the brain's serotonin neurons, thereby producing brain damage. Effects of MDA use resemble those of amfetamine intoxication: hyperactivity, hyperthermia, tachycardia, hypertension, and seizures.

MDMA, often known on the streets as "ecstasy" or "Adam," is structurally similar to methamfetamine and mescaline and stimulates the central nervous system and produces hallucinogenic effects. MDMA was first synthesized in the early 1900s as an appetite suppressant, although it was never used as such. It was first synthesized illegally in 1972 but was not widely abused until the 1980s.

MDMA also is closely related to the amfetamine family because it can result in a variety of acute psychiatric disturbances, including panic, anxiety, depression, and paranoid thinking. Physical symptoms include muscle tension, nausea, blurred vision, faintness, chills, and sweating. MDMA also increases the heart rate and blood pressure. MDMA has been shown to destroy serotonin-producing neurons in animals. These neurons play a direct role in regulating aggression, mood, sexual activity, sleep, and sensitivity to pain. MDMA also has been reported to cause jaw clenching, tremor, and hallucinations.

Both MDMA and MDA have been shown to be neurotoxic. In animal studies, the doses of MDA that produce neurotoxicity are only two or three times more than the minimum dose needed to produce a psychotropic response. This suggests that individuals who are selfadministering the drug may be getting a neurotoxic dose. The relationship between the neurotoxic dose and the psychotropic dose of MDMA is currently under investigation. Because of its neurotoxic effects and its abuse potential, MDMA was placed on Schedule I of the CSA on an emergency basis in July 1985. Various claims have been made by a small number of psychiatrists for the usefulness of MDMA in enhancing psychotherapy. No evidence has been presented to document these few anecdotal reports.

PCP analogs

,Has been seen in som cases but are not widely abused.

Designer-Drogen Designer drugs.

Desmenuzar Colloquial term for cutting up *marijuana*.

Desmethylcodein Norcodeine.

Desmethyldiazepam Nordazepam.

 $\textbf{Desmethylmethadon, -e} \ \textit{Normethadone}.$

Desmethylprodine *MPPP*. **Desmetildiazepam** *Nordazepam*.

Desmetylmorfin Normorphine.

Desmetylmorphin, -e Normorphine.

Desmonto Colloquial term for: No longer *high*.

Desobesi-M Fenproporex.

Desodex *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Desomorfin Desomorphine.

Desomorfin, -e, -um Desomorphine.

Desomorphine C₁₇H₂₁NO₂. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I, IV. Molecular weight: 271.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Desomorphine hydrobromide $C_{17}H_{21}NO_2$ HBr. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I, IV. Molecular weight: 352.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 77.0. See: *Opioids*.

Desomorphine hydrochloride $C_{17}H_{21}NO_2$ HCl, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I, IV. Molecular weight: 307.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 88.1. See: *Opioids*.

Desomorphine sulfate $(C_{17}H_{21}NO_2)_2$ H_2SO_4 $2H_2O$, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I, IV. Molecular weight: 676.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 80.2. See: *Opioids*.

Desophen-G *Amfetamine hydrochloride*.

Desophen-L Amfetamine hydrochloride.

Desossiefedrina Metamfetamine.

Desoxedrin Metamfetamine.

Desoxedrine *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*. **Desoximorfina** *Desomorphine*.

Desoxin *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Desoxyephedrin, -e Metamfetamine.

Desoxyephedrine Metamfetamine race-

Désoxyéphédrine *Metamfetamine*.

Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride *Metam-fetamine hydrochloride*.

Desoxyfed *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*. **Desoxyn, -e** *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Desoxynorephedrin, -e Amfetamine.

Desoxyped *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Desoxyphed *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*. **Despachar** Argentinean colloquial term for murdering.

Despasmol *Meprobamate*.

Destile Argentinean colloquial term for crushed or pulverized drugs which are mixed with water for *intravenous injection*.

Destim *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Destroy some brain cells Colloquial term for drink some alcoholic beverages.

Destroyed Colloquial term for being *high* to an extent where one is unable to function.

Desyphed Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Detach *Al-Anon* and other 12 step group term indicates a trained ability to mentally separate yourself from the pains and anguish caused by a person addicted to any substance - detachment occurs from the drug, not from the person - also useful for health practitioners.

Detached Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Detail man A representative of a manufacturer of drugs or medical supplies who calls on doctors, pharmacists, and other professional distributors to promote new drugs and supplies.

Detaril Pipradrol or Pipradrol hydrochloride.

Detensitral Meprobamate.

Dethypryl Methyprylon.

Dethyprylon, -e, -um Methyprylon.

Detipriloon *Methyprylon*.

Detonal *Phenobarbital* and *Secobarbital*.

Detox Colloquial term for removal of a mindaltering substance from the body, short for *detoxification*.

Detox center Colloquial term for place for *detoxification* from a substance.

Detoxification 1. The process by which an individual is withdrawn from the effects of a psychoactive substance. 2. As a clinical procedure, the withdrawal process carried out in a safe and effective manner, such that withdrawal symptoms are minimized. The facility in which this takes place may be variously termed a detoxification centre, detox centre, or sobering-up station. Typically, the individual is clinically intoxicated or already in withdrawal at the outset of detoxification. Detoxification may or may not involve the administration of medication. When it does, the medication given is usually a drug that shows cross-tolerance and cross-dependence to the substance(s) taken by the patient. The dose is calculated to relieve the withdrawal syndrome without inducing intoxication, and is gradually tapered off as the patient recovers.

Detoxification as a clinical procedure implies

that the individual is supervised until recovery from intoxification or from the physical withdrawal syndrome is complete. The term "selfdetoxification" is sometimes used to denote unassisted recovery from intoxication or withdrawalsymptoms.

Detoxify 1. To counteract or destroy the toxic properties of. **2.** To remove the effects of poison from. **3.** To treat (an individual) for *alcohol* or drug dependence, usually under a medically supervised program designed to rid the body of intoxicating or addictive substances.

Detripón Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Detroit pink Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Deuce Colloquial term for \$2 package of heroin.

Deuce bag Colloquial term for *marijuana* worth 2 dollars.

Deuce deuce Colloquial term for pistol of the .22 caliber variety.

Deuce someone Colloquial term for purchasing two *joints* of *marijuana* for someone. **Deukie** Dutch colloquial term for small tablets

Deuscher Ingwer [German ginger] Cala-

Deutches Gras German colloquial term for *marijuana* cultivated in Germany.

Deutscher Zittwer Calamus.

Develin *Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride*. **Devil** Colloquial term for *crack*.

Devil drug Colloquial term for *marijuana* (scare term invented by *Harry Anslinger*, Commissioner of the US Treasury Department's Bureau of Narcotics - 1930s).

Devil stick Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Devil tree Alstonia scholaris.

Devil's dandruff Colloquial term for *crack*. **Devil's dick** Colloquial term for a *crack* pipe. **Devil's dust** Colloquial term for phencyclidine *PCP*.

Devils 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

- 2. Colloquial term for any red pill.
- **3.** Colloquial term for *barbiturates* (see "*barbiturate*"). 4. Colloquial term for (short for "red devils") *secobarbital* (*Seconal*).

Devilsmoke Colloquial term for *crack*.

Devil's apple Colloquial term for *Jimson weed*.

Devil's testicle Colloquial term for *mandrake*.

Devil's tree Alstonia scholaris.

Devil's trumpet Colloquial term for *Jimson* weed.

Devine Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Devixil Zipeprol.

Dew 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for home brewed and distilled *alcohol*, from "mountain dew".

Dews Colloquial term for \$10 worth of drugs. **Dex** Colloquial term for *Dexedrine* tablets.

Dex-M Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dexa-ket Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dexa-sequels Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dexacaps Dexamfetamine hydrochloride.

Dexalone Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dexamed Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dexamfetamin *Dexamfetamine*.

Dexamfetamine C₉H₁₃N. Dexo-isomer of *amfetamine*, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 135.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Amfetamines*.

Dexamfetamine adipate $C_0H_{13}N$ $C_6H_{10}O_4$. Dexo-isomer of *amfetamine*, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 281. 3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 48.1. See: *Amfetamines*.

Dexamfetamine hydrochloride C₉H₁₃N HCl. Dexo-isomer of *amfetamine*, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 170.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 79.2. See: *Amfetamines*.

Dexamfetamine pentobarbiturate $C_9H_{13}N$ $C_{11}H_{18}N_2O_3$. Dexo-isomer of *amfetamine*, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 361.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 37.4. See: *Amfetamines*.

Dexamfetamine phosphate (C₀H₁₃N)₂ H₃PO₄. Dexo-isomer of *amfetamine*, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 368.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 73. 4

C₉H₁₃N H₃PO₄, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 233.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 58.0. See: *Amfetamines*.

Dexamfetamine resinate Substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. See: *Amfetamines*.

Dexamfetamine saccharate $C_0H_{13}N$ $C_6H_{10}O_8$. Dexo-isomer of amfetamine, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 345.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 39.1. See: Amfetamines.

Dexamfetamine sulfate (C₀H₁₃N)₂ H₂SO₄. Dexo-isomer of *amfetamine*, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 368.5. Percentage of anhy-

drous base: 73. 4. See: Amfetamines.

Dexamfetamine tannate $C_0H_{13}N$ $C_{14}H_0O_{10}$. Dexo-isomer of *amfetamine*, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 457.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 29.6. See: *Amfetamines*

Dexamfetamine tartrate $C_9H_{13}N$ $C_4H_6O_6$. Dexo-isomer of *amfetamine*, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 285.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 47.4. See: *Amfetamines*.

Dexamil Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dexamin Tablets Amfetamine.

Dexamin, -e Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dexamobarb Amobarbital and Dexamfetamine.

Dexampex Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dexamphaetamini sulphas Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dexamphate Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dexampheta Dexamfetamine.

Dexamphetamin, -e, -um Dexamfetamine. Dexamphetamine sulphate Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dexamphetamini sulfas Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dexamphoid Dexamfetamine hydrochloride. **Dexamyl** Amobarbital and Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dexamyl Spansules Dexamfetamine and amobarbital.

Dexanfetan Dexamfetamine hydrochloride. **Dexaphamine** Dexamfetamine hydrochlo-

Dexaphet Dexamfetamine hydrochloride.

Dexaspan Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dexatal-10 Dexamfetamine sulfate and Phenobarbital.

Dexatal-5 Dexamfetamine sulfate and Phenobarbital.

Dexdale Dexamfetamine.

Dexdelay T.D. Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dexdemin Dexamfetamine.

Dexedrin Dexamfetamine.

Dexedrina Dexamfetamine or Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dexedrina Spansule *Dexamfetamine*. **Dexedrine** *Dexamfetamine* or *Dexamfetamine* sulfate.

Dexedrine Spansule Dexamfetamine.

Dexedrine sulfate Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dexefetamine Dexamfetamine hydrochloride.

Dexellets Dexamfetamine hydrochloride or Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dexer Colloquial term for *Dexedrine*.

Dexfenmetrazin Phenmetrazine hydrochlo-

ride.

Dexies 1. Colloquial term for *Dexedrine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

3. Colloquial term for Dexedrine lookalike - typically *caffeine*, *ephedrine*, *pseudoephedrine*, and/or *phenylpropanolamine*.

Dexifed *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Dexime *Dexamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Dexin Dexamfetamine.

Dexobarb Amobarbital and Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dexocodene Dexamfetamine.

Dexofen Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Dexone-C Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dexophrine *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Dexostan Dexamfetamine hydrochloride.

Dexosyn Dexamfetamine sulfate or Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Dexoval Dexamfetamine sulfate and Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Dexphenmetrazine *Phenmetrazine hydrochloride*.

Dexpro Dexamfetamine hydrochloride.

Dexserpine Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dexstim *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Dextel Clorazepate dipotassium.

Dexten Dexamfetamine resinate.

Dexten, -al Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dexteramine Dexamfetamine hydrochloride.

Dextim *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Dextresule *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Dextro amphetamine sulphate *Dexamfetamine sulfate.*

Dextro-10 Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dextro-15 Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dextro-amphetamine phosphate *Dex-amfetamine phosphate.*

Dextro-desoxyephedrine *Metamfetamine*. **Dextro-obicaps** *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Dextro-profetamine Dexamfetamine phosphate or Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dextro-unicelles *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Dextroamphetamin, -e Dexamfetamine. DextroAmfetamine phosphate Dexamfetamine phosphate.

Dextroamphetanin Dexamfetamine.

Dextroanfetamina Dexamfetamine.

Dextrobar Amobarbital and Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dextrobarb Dexamfetamine sulfate or Phenobarbital.

Dextrocaine d-cocaine.

Dextrocaps Dexamfetamine hydrochloride.

Dextrococaine *d-cocaine*.

Dextrococaína d-cocaine.

Dextrodiphenopyrine Dextromoramide.

Dextrogesic Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride

Dextrolen Dexamfetamine hydrochloride or Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dextrometadona d-methadone.

Dextromethadone d-methadone.

Dextromethorphan Synthetic drug related to *morphine* and used as a cough suppressant. The hydrobromide salt of dextromethorphan is administered orally in syrups and tablets. It acts upon the central nervous system to suppress the cough reflex. It does not produce *addiction* or central depression, as do a number of other *morphine* derivatives, and it has no analgesic effect.

Dextromine Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dextromoramide.

Dextromoramid, -a, -e, -um Dextromora-

Dextromoramide $C_{25}H_{32}N_2O_2$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 392. 6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Dextromoramide acide tartrate *Dextromoramide tartrate.*

Dextromoramide hydrochloride

C₂₅H₃₂N₂O₂ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 429.1. Percentage of anhydrous base: 91.5. See: *Opioids*.

 $\begin{array}{llll} \textbf{Dextromoramide} & \textbf{tartrate} & C_{25}H_{32}N_2O_2 \\ C_4H_6O_6. & \text{Synthetic} & \text{substance} & \text{under} & \text{international} \\ \text{convention 1961} & \text{and} & \text{its amendments}, & \text{Schedule I. Molecular weight: 542. 6. Percentage of} \\ \text{anhydrous base: 72. 4. See: } \textit{Opioids.} \end{array}$

Dextromoramidhydrogentartrat Dextromoramide tartrate.

Dextromoramidi tartras Dextromoramide tartrate.

Dextropropoxyphene. Dextropropoxyphene. Dextropropoxyphen, -e, -um Dextropropoxyphene.

Dextropropoxyphene C₂₂H₂₉NO₂. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 339.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

See: Opioids.

Dextropropoxyphene 2-naphtalenesulfonate *Dextropropoxyphene napsylate*.

Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride

C₂₂H₂₉NO₂ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 339.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Dextropropoxyphene napsylate

 $C_{22}H_{29}NO_2$ $C_{10}H_8O_3S$ H_2O . Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 565.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 60.0. See: *Opioids*.

Dextropropoxyphene resinate Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. See: *Opioids*.

Dextropropoxyphenhydrochlorid Dex-

tropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Dextropropoxyphenium chloratum *Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride*.

Dextrose Glucose.

Dexules Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dexxies Colloquial term for *dexamfetamines*.

Dexy Colloquial term for *dexamfetamines*.

Dexyfed Metamfetamine hydrochloride. **Dexyfal** Amobarbital and Dexamfetamine

sulfate.

Dezibarbitur *Phenobarbital*. **Dezomorfina** *Desomorphine*.

Dezopon *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Dhapoxide Chlordiazepoxide.

Dhatura Datura.

Dhazepam Diazepam.

Di-Metrex *Phendimetrazine bitartrate.*

Di-antalvic Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Di-ap-trol *Phendimetrazine bitartrate*.

Di-nicotinic acid ester of morphine *Ni-comorphine*.

Dia Diazepam.

Dia-Quel Medicinal opium.

Dia-tuss Pholcodine.

Diablitos rojos 1. Mexican and Argentinean colloquial term for ("red devils") *amfetamines*. 2. Colloquial term for ("red devils") *barbiturates*. 3. Colloquial term for ["red devils" *secobarbital* (*Seconal*).

Diablos 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for *barbiturates*. **3.** Colloquial term for "red devils" *secobarbital* (*Seconal*).

Diablos rojos Colloquial term for "red devils" *secobarbital (Seconal)*.

Diabrim Chlordiazepoxide.

Diabutal Pentobarbital sodium.

Diabutal sodium Pentobarbital sodium.

Diacepam Diazepam.

Diacephin, -um Heroin.

Diaceplex Diazepam.

Diaceplex simple 10 Diazepam.

Diaceplex simple 5 Diazepam.

Diacetilmorfina Heroin.

Diacetylmorfin Heroin.

Diacetylmorphin, -a, -e, -um Heroin.

Diacetylmorphine, diamorphine Alternative generic names for *heroin*.

See: Opioids.

Diacodon Thebacon hydrochloride.

Diacomone Phenobarbital.

Diacor *Phenobarbital*.

Diacromone *Phenobarbital* and *Codeine phosphate*.

Diaction Diphenoxylate hydrochloride.

Diacétylmorphine Heroin.

Diadol Allobarbital.

Diadone Methadone hydrochloride.

 $\textbf{Diaethylmalonylcarbamid} \ \textit{Barbital}.$

Diaethylpropionum Amfepramone.

Diaethylthiambuten, -um Diethylthiambutene

Diaetylmalonylurea Barbital.

Diafanal Allobarbital.

Diafanor *Fenproporex*.

Diafin 5 Nitrazepam.

Diafon Chlordiazepoxide dibunate.

Diagen Allobarbital.

Diagnosis The determination of the nature of a disease. Modern diagnosis combines the taking of the patient's health history, a physical examination, and laboratory and radiological examinations.

Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental disorders See: DSM.

Diagnostic instrument In general medical usage, any machine or instrument, and - by extension - any clinical procedure or interview schedule used for the determination of an individual's medical condition or the nature of his or her illness. With respect to substance use and other behavioural disorders, the term refers principally to lists of questions oriented to diagnosis, including structured interview schedules that can be administered by trained lay interviewers. The Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI) and the Diagnostic Interview Schedule (DIS) are examples of such schedules, which allow diagnosis of psychoactive substance use disorders as well as a range of other mental disorders. See also: Screening test.

Diagnostic test A procedure or instrument used in conjunction with observation of behaviour patterns, history, and clinical examination to help in establishing the presence, nature, and source of, or vulnerability to, a disorder, or to measure some specified characteristic of an individual or group. Physical specimens tested vary according to the nature of the investigation examples include urine (e.g. for the presence of drugs), blood (e.g. for blood alcohol level), semen (e.g. for motility of spermatozoa), faeces (e.g. for the presence of parasites), amniotic fluid (e.g. for the presence of a heritable disorder in the fetus), and tissues (e.g. for the presence and activity of neoplastic cells). The methods of testing also

vary and include biochemical, immunological, neurophysiological, and histological examinations. Diagnostic imaging techniques include X-ray, computed tomography (CAT scan), positron emission tomography (PET), and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Psychological investigations may involve intelligence tests, personality tests, projective tests (such as the Rorschach ink blot test), and neuropsychological batteries of tests to assess the type, location, and degree of any brain dysfunction and its behavioural expressions. See also: *Biological marker*; *Screening test*

Dial Allobarbital.

Dial escalier Colloquial term for amfetamine.

Dialag Diazepam.

Dialan Colloquial term for amfetamine.

Dialar Diazepam.

Dialar forte Diazepam.

Dialilbarbitona Allobarbital.

Dialilmalonilurea Allobarbital.

Dialilmalum Allobarbital.

Dialix Allobarbital.

DiallyIbarbital *Allobarbital*.

Diallylbarbitone *Allobarbital*.

Diallylbarbituric acid Allobarbital.

Diallylmalonylurea Allobarbital.

Diallymal, -um Allobarbital.

Diallynal Allobarbital.

Dialum Allobarbital or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Diam Diazepam.

Diamanten German colloquial term for *am-fetamine*.

Diamba Cannabis.

Diambista Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Diamet Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Diami Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Diaminon Methadone.

Diaminon Hcl Methadone hydrochloride.

Diamond ice Colloquial term for *crack*.

Diamonds Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Diamone Methadone.

Diamorfina Heroin.

Diamorph Colloquial term for heroin.

Diamorphin, -e, -um Heroin.

Diamorphine hydrochloride Heroin hydrochloride.

Diampromid *Diampromide*.

 $\begin{array}{lll} \textbf{Diampromide} & C_{21}H_{28}N_2O. & Synthetic & substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 324.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. \end{array}$

See: Opioids.

Diampromide sulfate C₂₁H₂₈N₂O H₂SO₄. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Mo-

lecular weight: 422.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 76.8. See: *Opioids*.

Dianabol Oral androgenic anabolic *steroid* (methandienone) taken fo d muscle mass - often mislabelled sometimes supplied by 'biker gangs'.

Dianaphen Phenobarbital.

Dianona Methadone.

Dianone *Methadone*.

Diapam Diazepam.

Diapantin Diazepam.

Diapax Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride or Diazepam.

Diaphorm Heroin.

Diapine Diazepam.

Diapo Diazepam.

Diapoxil 10 Chlordiazepoxide.

Diapoxil 5 *Chlordiazepoxide*. **Diapromid, -a, -e, -um** *Diampromide*.

Diaprosa Meprobamate.

Diaquel Diazepam.

Diarsed Diphenoxylate or Diphenoxylate hydrochloride.

Diasetielmorfien Heroin.

Diasetilmorfin Heroin.

Diasetylmorfiini Heroin.

Diassera Diazepam.

Diastay Medicinal opium.

Diatona Diazepam.

Diatran Diazepam.

Diaz Diazepam.

Diaza Diazepam.

Diazachel Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Diazan 10 Diazepam.

Diazarex *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*. **Diazebram** *Chlordiazepoxide dibunate*.

Diazebrin Meprobamate.

Diazebrum *Chlordiazepoxide dibunate* or *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*.

Diazefonate Chlordiazepoxide.

Diazefonato Chlordiazepoxide.

Diazelong Diazepam.

Diazem Diazepam.

Diazemat Meprobamate.

Diazemuls *Diazepam*.

Diazep Diazepam.

Diazep von ct Diazepam.

Diazepam C₁₆H₁₃CIN₂O. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 284.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. Tranquillizing drug used orally or by *injection* for the treatment of anxiety and tension states and as an aid in preoperative and postoperative sedation. Diazepam also is used to treat skeletal muscle spasms. It belongs to a group of chemically related compounds (including *chlordiazepoxide*) called *benzodiazepines*, the

first of which was synthesized in 1933. Diazepam, known by several trade names, including *Valium*, was introduced in 1963. Side effects of diazepam include drowsiness and muscular incoordination. A degree of physical dependence can result after prolonged use. Diazepam occurs as colourless crystals, and it is available for use in solution and in tablet form. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Díazepam Diazepam.

Diazepam (L)-2 Diazepam.

Diazepam (L)-5 Diazepam.

Diazepam 10 Diazepam.

Diazepam 2 Diazepam. Diazepam 5 Diazepam.

Diazepam devege Diazepam.

Diazepam mercklé Diazepam.

Diazepam, -um Diazepam.

Diazepan Diazepam.

Diazepan 10 Diazepam.

Diazepan 2 Diazepam.

Diazepan argentia Diazepam.

Diazepan complex *Diazepam*. Diazepan hubber *Diazepam*.

Diazepan leo Diazepam.

Diazepan prodes Diazepam.

Diazephonate Chlordiazepoxide or Chlor-

diazepoxide dibunate.

Diazepina Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Diazepán lisan Diazepam.

Diazetard Diazepam.

Diazetylmorphin, -e Heroin.

Diazida Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.

Diazida "T" Diazepam.

Diazida <**T>** *Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.*

Diazidem Diazepam.

Diazilax 2 Diazepam.

Diazilax 5 Diazepam.

Diazine Diazepam.

Diazon *Diazepam*.

Diazum Diazepam.

Diazun Diazepam.

Diazun 2 Diazepam.

Diazépam Diazepam.

Diben Diazepam.

Dibenzazepine Any member of a class of chemical compounds (including the drugs imipramine and desipramine) introduced into medicine in the 1960s as antidepressant drugs. Imipramine was the first tricyclic (threeringed) antidepressant introduced, and several other dibenzazepines and dibenzazepine derivatives (as amitriptyline, desipramine, nortriptyline, and protriptyline) followed. They are usually administered orally, also sometimes by *injection*. During the 1960s they became widely prescribed.

Dibromol Meprobamate.

Dibuga Tabernanthe iboga. containing the

stimulant ibogaine.

Dibugi *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Dicandiol Meprobamate.

Dicarbamate de méthyl-2 propyl-2 propanediol-1,3 *Meprobamate*.

Dicarbamate de méthyl-2 propyl-2 propanediyle-1,2 *Meprobamate*.

Dicarbamate de méthyl-2 propyl-2 triméthylène Meprobamate.

Dicarbamato de 2-metil-2-propil-1,3-propanediol *Meprobamate*.

Dice Colloquial term for *metamfetamines*.

Dicel Fenproporex or Fenproporex hydrochloride.

Dicepin B6 Diazepam.

Dicht sein 1. German colloquial term for being non-responsive after drug use. **2.** German colloquial term for being totally *high* on drugs.

Dick German colloquial term for a small packet containing drugs.

Dick Tracy II Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Dick shooter Colloquial term for person who injects *metamfetamines* or *heroin* into the *vein* of his penis - this is typically done to demonstrate manliness (a drug cult effect) rather than a need to hide the *injection* site - also used as a last resort for other users when other *veins* have collapsed.

Dick, Philip Kindred (1928-1982) American science-fiction author (43 novels 126 short stories) LSD and amphetamine user. In 1964 he experienced his first trip of LSD, he experimented with a range of drugs, but the greatest influence and the source of many of his marital failures was due to his growing addiction to amphetamines. For an excellent book based around a junkies lifestyle see his novel *A Scanner Darkly*.

Diclophen6 Phenobarbital.

Dico Dihydrocodeine bitartrate or Hydrocodone bitartrate

Dicodal Hydrocodone bitartrate.

Dicodethal Hydrocodone bitartrate.

Dicodid, -e *Hydrocodone* or *Hydrocodone* bitartrate.

Dicodinon *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Dicodrine *Hydrocodone* bitartrate.

Diconal Dipipanone hydrochloride.

Diconon, -e *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Diconona Hydrocodone.

Diconone Hydrocodone.

Dicosed Hydrocodone bitartrate.

Dicosol *Hydrocodone* bitartrate.

Dicotrate *Hydrocodone*.

Dicovix Hydrocodone hydrochloride.

Dicumal Barbital.

Dicyphen Phenobarbital.

Did I have a good time Colloquial term for

(symptomatic of a blackout) unable to remember all or part of the events from preceding period due to *alcohol* consumption.

Didascon Pipradrol.

Diddle Colloquial term for *gin*, or other distilled spirits (generally 40% *alcohol* or greater).

Didepil Phenobarbital.

Didrate *Dihydrocodeine* or *Dihydrocodeine bitartrate* or *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Didrex Amfetamine sulfate or Benzfetamine hydrochloride.

Didrofillina sedativa Phenobarbital.

Die Burg German colloquial term for a 500 mark bill.

Die Fliege machen German colloquial term for fleeing from detention.

Die Macht German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Die Mücke machen German colloquial term for fleeing from confinement.

Die Sehnsucht de Veronika Voss Veronika Voss

Die augen auf Null stellen German colloquial term for death due to a drug overdose.

Die kiste öffnen German colloquial term for fleeing from detention.

Die lage ist schlecht German colloquial term for "drug deals are dangerous at present".

Die pferde anspannen German colloquial term for preparing a *heroin injection*.

Diemal. -um Barbital.

Diemalnatrii Barbital sodium.

Diemalnatrium Barbital sodium.

Diempax Diazepam.

Dienobarb Phenobarbital.

Dienpax Diazepam.

Dienpax AP Diazepam.

Diepin Medazepam.

Diepropon Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Diesed Metamfetamine hydrochloride and Phenobarbital.

Diesel Colloquial term for heroin.

Diet pills Colloquial term for amfetamine.

Dietacaps Fenproporex.

Dietamine Amfetamine sulfate.

Dietec Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Dietene Cathine hydrochloride.

Diethibutin *Diethylthiambutene*.

Diethyl ether Ethyl ether.

Diethylambutene *Diethylthiambutene*.

Diethylbarbiturate monosodium Barbital sodium.

Diethylbarbituric acid Barbital.

Diethylbutin Diethylthiambutene.

Diethyliambutene *Diethylthiambutene*.

Diethylmalonylharnstoff *Barbital*.

Diethylmalonylurea Barbital.

Diethylmalonylurea sodium Barbital sodium.

Diethylmalonylurée *Barbital*.

Diethylpropion hydrochloride

fepramone hydrochloride.

Diethylpropion, -e, -um Amfepramone.

Diethylthiambuten, -e, -um *Diethylthiambutene.*

Diethylthiambutene $C_{16}H_{21}NS_2$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 291.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Diethylthiambutene hydrochloride

C₁₆H₂₁NS₂ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 291.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Diethyltryptamine *DET*.

Diethyltryptamine hydrochloride $C_{14}H_{20}N_2$ HCl. Synthetic substance under in-

C₁₄H₂₀N₂ FICI. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 252. 8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 85.6 See: *Opioids*.

Dietibutin *Diethylthiambutene*.

Dietil-retard *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Dietilambutene *Diethylthiambutene*.

Dietilambuteno Diethylthiambutene.

 ${\bf Dietil tien but eno}\ {\it Diethyl thiambut ene}.$

Dietiltriptamina DET.

Dietrol *Phendimetrazine bitartrate*.

Dietyltiambuten Diethylthiambutene.

Difebarbamate *Phenobarbital*.

Difenin Diazepam.

Difenoksien Difenoxin.

Difenoksylat *Diphenoxylate*.

Difenossilato Diphenoxylate.

Difenoxilic acid Difenoxin.

Difenoxin $C_{28}H_{28}N_2O_2$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 424.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Difenoxin hydrochloride $C_{28}H_{28}N_2O_2$ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 460.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 92. 1.

Difenoxinum *Difenoxin*.

Difenoxylat *Diphenoxylate*.

Difenoxylic acid *Difenoxin*.

Difentoin *Phenobarbital*.

Difexilaat Diphenoxylate.

Difilina dexametasona Phenobarbital.

Difinoxin ethylester *Diphenoxylate*.

Difrarel *Phenobarbital*.

Difuma *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Dig 1. Colloquial term for understanding. **2.** Colloquial term for identifying with something

Digetonil Phenobarbital.

Digezyme Phenobarbital.

Diggidy Colloquial term for good herb, *marijuana*.

Digi-pulsnorma Phenobarbital.

Digie Colloquial term for scales used to weigh drugs

Digur Fenproporex.

Dihidrocodeinona 1. Hydrocodone.

2. Oxycodone.

Am-

Dihidrocodeinona-6-carboximetiloxima Codoxime.

Dihidrodeoximorfina Desomorphine.

Dihidrodesoximorfina Desomorphine.

Dihidrohidroxicodeinona Oxycodone.

Dihidrohidroximorfinona Oxymorphone.

 $\textbf{Dihidromorfinon, -a} \ \textit{Hydromorphone}.$

Dihidromorfinona *Hydromorphone*.

Dihidromorfon *Hydromorphone*.

Dihydrin Dihydrocodeine or Dihydrocodeine bitartrate.

Dihydro-1,3 méthyl-1 nitro-7 phényl-5 2H-benzodiazépine-1,4 one-2 *Nimetazepam*.

Dihydro-1,3 nitro-7 phényl-5 1H-benzodiazépine-(1,4) one-(2) Nitraze-pam.

Dihydro-1,3 nitro-7 phényl-5 2H-benzodiazépine-1,4 one-2 *Nitrazepam*.

Dihydro-14-hydroxy-4-O-methyl-6b-

thebainol Drotebanol.

Dihydro-14-hydroxy-6 **b**-thebainol-4-methyl ether *Drotebanol*.

Dihydro-14-hydroxymorphione Oxymor-

phone. **Dihydro-7,8 codéine** *Dihydrocodeine*.

Dihydro-néopine Dihydrocodeine.

Dihydrocodein, -e, -um *Dihydrocodeine*. **Dihydrocodeine** C₁₈H₂₃NO₃. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 301.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Dihydrocodeine acid tartrate *Dihydrocodeine bitartrate*.

Dihydrocodeine bitartrate $C_{18}H_{25}NO_3$ $C_4H_6O_6$. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 451.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 66.8.

or:

C₁₈H₂₃NO₃ C₄H₆O₆ H₂O. Molecular weight: 469.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 64.2. See: *Ovioids*.

Dihydrocodeine compound Dihydroco-

deine bitartrate.

Dihydrocodeine

hydrochloride

C₁₈H₂₃NO₃ HCl. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 337.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 89.2. See: *Opioids*.

Dihydrocodeine phosphate C₁₈H₂₅NO₃ H₃PO₄. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 399.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 75.4. See: *Opioids*.

Dihydrocodeine resinate Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments. See: *Opioids*.

Dihydrocodeine tartrate *Dihydrocodeine bitartrate.*

Dihydrocodeine thiocyanate $C_{18}H_{23}NO_3$ HSCN. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 360.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 83. 4. See: *Opioids*.

Dihydrocodeine-6-nicotinate Nicodicodine.

Dihydrocodeinhydrogentartrat *Dihydrocodeine bitartrate*.

Dihydrocodeinon, -e, -um *Hydrocodone*. Dihydrocodeinon-O-(carboxymethyl)-oxim *Codoxime*.

Dihydrocodeinone Hydrocodone.

Dihydrocodeinone acid tartrate *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Dihydrocodeinone enol acetate *Thebacon.*

Dihydrocodeinone-6-carboxymethyloxime Codoxime.

Dihydrocodeinonum bitartaricum *Hy-drocodone bitartrate*.

Dihydrocodeinum bitartaricum *Dihydrocodeine bitartrate*.

Dihydrocodeinum hydrogentartaricum *Dihydrocodeine bitartrate.*

Dihydrocodéinone *Hydrocodone*.

Dihydrocodéinone carboxyméthyloxime-6 *Codoxime*.

Dihydrodeoxymorphine Desomorphine.

Dihydrodesoksymorfin Desomorphine.

Dihydrodesoximorfin *Desomorphine*. **Dihydrodesoxymorfin** *Desomorphine*.

Dihydrodesoxymorphin, -e, -um Desomorphine.

Dihydrodesoxymorphine-D *Desomorphine.*

Dihydrodéoxymorphine Desomorphine. Dihydrogénophosphate de (diméthylamino-2 éthyl)-3 indolyle-4 Psilocybine. Dihydrohydroxycodeinon, -e, -um Oxycodone.

Dihydrohydroxycodeinone Hcl Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Dihydrohydroxycodéinone *Oxycodone*. **Dihydrohydroxymorphinon, -e** *Oxymorphone*.

Dihydrokodein *Dihydrocodeine*.

Dihydrokodeinon Hydrocodone.

Dihydrokodeinon-enolacetat Thebacon.

Dihydrokon *Hydrocodone*.

Dihydrolone Injectable *steroid*.

Dihydromethylmorphinone *Metopon*.

Dihydromorfin *Dihydromorphine*.

Dihydromorphin,-e, -um *Dihydromorphine.*

Dihydromorphine C₁₇H₂₁NO₃. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 287.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

See: Opioids.

Dihydromorphine hydrochloride

 $C_{17}H_{21}NO_3$ HCl. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 323. 8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 88.7. See: *Opioids*. **Dihydromorphine hydrodide** $C_{17}H_{21}NO_3$ HI. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Conventional Control C

tion 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 415.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 69.2. See: *Opioids*.

Dihydromorphine picrate $C_{17}H_{21}NO_3$ $C_6H_3N_3O_7$. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 516.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 55.6. See: *Opioids*.

Dihydromorphinon, -e, -um *Hydromorphone*.

Dihydromorphinone *Hydromorphone*.

Dihydromorphinone hydrochloride *Hydromorphone hydrochloride*.

Dihydromorphinonum hydrochloricum

Hydromorphone hydrochloride.

Dihydrone Oxycodone or Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Dihydroneopine *Dihydrocodeine* or *Dihydrocodeine bitartrate*.

Dihydrooxycodeinon, -e -um Oxycodone.

Dihydrooxykodeinon Oxycodone.

 $\textbf{Dihydroxymorphinone}\ \textit{Oxymorphone}.$

Diidrocodeina Dihydrocodeine.
Diidrocodeinon, -a, -e Hydrocodone.

Diidrocon Hydrocodone.

Diidromorfina *Dihydromorphine*.

Diidromorfinona *Hydromorphone*.

Diidrona Oxycodone.

Dikalii clorazepas Clorazepate dipotassium.

Dikaliumchlorazepat Clorazepate dipotassium.

Dikaliumclorazepat Clorazepate dipotassium.

Dikaliumklorazepat Clorazepate dipotassium.

Dikaliumsalz von Chlor-7-dihydroxy-2,2-phenyl-5-carboxy-3-dihydro-2,3-1H-benzodiazepin Clorazepate dipotassium.

Dikenler Turkish colloquial term for barbiturates

Dikodid Hydrocodone.

Dil Argentinean colloquial term for a "deal", to make a connection to obtain drugs.

Dila Swedish colloquial term for drug dealing.

Dilacap Phenobarbital.

Dilacoran Pentobarbital.

Dilamet Lormetazepam.

Dilatrane Phenobarbital or Phenobarbital sodium.

Dilauden Hydromorphone hydrochloride. **Dilaudid, -e** Hydromorphone or Hydromorphone hydrochloride.

Dilaudid-Atropin Drug containing *Atropine* sulfat and *Hydromorphone hydrochloride*.

Dilavene Phenobarbital.

Dilavert *Methaqualone*. **Dilcoran** *Phenobarbital*.

Dilear Colloquial term for drug dealing.

Dill Anethum graveolans. 5-20 drops of concentrated oil pressed from dill-seeds can induce hallucinations but also epileptic reactions and seriously damage kidneys and liver. Active substances are karvon and apiol. this is when ingesting concentrated dill oil. The amount of dill used in normal cooking is very far from the doses needed for hallucinations or damages on inner organs.

Dille Swedish colloquial term for *Delirium tremens*.

Dillies Colloquial term for *hydromorphone* (Dilaudid).

Dillys Colloquial term for *hydromorphone* (Dilaudid)

Dilocol *Hydromorphone hydrochloride*.

Dilorbron Secbutabarbital sodium.

Dilum 5 *Diazepam.*

Dima Nitrazepam.

Dimagrir Mazindol.

Dimba Colloquial term for *marijuana* from West Africa.

Dime Colloquial term for *crack*; \$10 worth of *crack*.

Dime bag Colloquial term for \$10 worth of drugs.

Dime rock Colloquial term for \$10 worth of crack.

Dime's worth Colloquial term for amount of *heroin* to cause death.

Dimefentadolum *Dimepheptanol*.

Dimefeprimina Proheptazine.

Dimefeptanolo *Dimepheptanol*.

Dimenoksadol Dimenoxadol.

Dimenossadolo Dimenoxadol.

Dimenoxadol $C_{20}H_{25}NO_3$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 327.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Dimenoxadol hydrochloride C₂₀H₂₅NO₃ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 363. 9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 90.0. See: *Opioids*.

Dimenoxadol, -e, -um Dimenoxadol.

Dimepheprimine *Proheptazine*.

Dimepheptanol $C_{21}H_{29}NO$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 311.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.Because of the two asymmetric carbon atoms six isomers are possible

Dimepheptanol (Methadol):

Alphamethadol

dl-alphamethadol,

l-alphamethadol

Betamethadol

d-betamethadol, *dl*-betamethadol.

l-betamethadol.

Alphamethadol and Betamethadol and their isomers have separately been placed under international control. See: Opioids.

Dimepheptanol hydrochloride C₂₁H₂₉NO HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 347.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 89.5. See: *Opioids*.

Dimepheptanolacetat Acetylmethadol.

Dimepheptanolum *Dimepheptanol.*

Dimepro Meprobamate.

Dimerin Methyprylon.

Dimetane *Hydrocodone* bitartrate.

Dimethibutin *Dimethylthiambutene*.

Dimethoxybromoamfetamine *Brolamfetamine (DOB)*.

DimethoxybromoAmfetamine Brolamfetamine (DOB).

Dimethyl-heptyl-delta-3-THC *DMHP*. **Dimethylamino-diphenyl-heptanon** *Methadone*.

Dimethylaminodiphenylbutanonitrile *Methadone intermediate.*

Dimethylaminodiphenylpropylbutanone Methadone.

Dimethylaminoethyldiphenyl-aethoxyacetate Dimenoxadol.

Dimethylcarbamic acid, 7-chloro-2,3-dihydro-1-methyl-2-oxo-5-phenyl-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-3-yl ester *Camaze-nam*

Dimethylcarbamidsäure-7-chlor-2,3-dihydro-1-methyl-2-oxo-5-phenyl-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-3-yl ester Camazepam.

Dimethylheptylpyran DMHP.

Dimethylmeperidine *Trimeperidine*.

Dimethylnitrosamine $C_2H_6N_2O$, a carcinogenic nitrosamine that occurs in *tobacco* smoke and certain foods.

Dimethylthiambuten, -e, -um *Dimethylthiambutene.*

Dimethylthiambutene $C_{14}H_{17}NS_2$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 263. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

See: Opioids.

Dimethylthiambutene hydrochloride

C₁₄H₁₇NS₂ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 299.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 87.8.

See: Opioids.

Dimethyltryptamine *DMT*. Dimethyltryptamine hydrochloride

C₁₂H₁₆N₂ HCl, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 224,7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 83. 8. See: *DMT*.

Dimethyltryptamine methyliodide

C₁₂H₁₆N₂ CH₃I, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 330.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 57.0.

See: DMT.

Dimetilaminoetil-difenil-alfa-etoxiacetato Dimenoxadol.

Dimetilheptilpirano DMHP.

Dimetiltiambutene Dimethylthiambutene. Dimetiltienbuteno Dimethylthiambutene. Dimetiltriptamina DMT.

Dimetoxibromoanfetamina Brolamfetamine (DOB).

Dimetylketon Acetone.

Dimetyltiambuten *Dimethylthiambutene*. **Dimetyltryptamin** *DMT*.

Diminex Amfetamine sulfate or Dexamfetamine resinate.

Diminex "T" Amfetamine sulfate.

Dimixol Chlordiazepoxide.

Dimixol 10 *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Dimixol 25 Chlordiazepoxide.

Dimorfid *Hydromorphone hydrochloride*.

Dimorfinon *Hydromorphone hydrochloride*.

Dimorfona Hydromorphone.

Dimorlin Dextromoramide or Dextromoramide tartrate.

Dimorlin tartrate Dextromoramide tartrate. Dimorphid Hydromorphone hydrochloride. Dimorphinon Hydromorphone hydrochlo-

Dimorphisid Hydromorphone hydrochloride.

Dimorphone *Hydromorphone*.

Dimotane *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Dimples Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Diméphéprimine Proheptazine.

Diméprotane *Dextropropoxyphene resinate.* **Dimétane** *Pholcodine.*

Diméthoxy-2,5 amfétamine 2,5-

dimethoxyamfetamine (DMA).

Diméthoxy-2,5 bromo 4 amfétamine *Brolamfetamine (DOB).*

Diméthoxy-2,5 bromo 4 amphétamine *Brolamfetamine (DOB)*.

Diméthoxy-3,4 N-méthyl morphinanediol-6 **b**,14 *Drotebanol*.

Diméthoxybromoamfétamine *Brolamfetamine* (DOB).

Diméthoxybromoamphétamine *Brolam-fetamine* (DOB).

Diméthyl-1,3 phényl-4 propionoxy-4 azacykloheptane *Proheptazine*.

Diméthyl-1,3 phényl-4 propionyloxy-4 hexaméthylèneimine *Proheptazine*.

Diméthylamino-2 diphényl-4,4 cyano-4

butane Methadone intermediate.

Diméthylamino-2 phényl-1 cyclo-

hexène-3 carboxylate-1 d'éthyle Tilidine.

Diméthylamino-3 di-(thiényl-2')-1,1 butène-1 Dimethylthiambutene.

Diméthylamino-6 diphényl-4,4 heptanol-3 *Dimepheptanol*.

Diméthylamino-6 diphényl-4,4 heptanone-3 *Methadone*.

Diméthylamino-6 diphényl-4,4 hexanone-3 Normethadone.

Diméthylamino-6 diphényl-4,4-acétoxy-3 heptane Acetylmethadol.

Diméthylamino-6 méthyl-5 diphényl-4,4 hexanone-3 Isomethadone.

Diméthylaminoéthyl-2 éthoxy-1 diphénylacétate-1,1 Dimenoxadol.

Diméthylcarbamate (ester) de chloro-7 dihydro-1,3 hydroxy-3 méthyl-1 phényl-5 2H-benzodiazépine-1,4 one-2

Camazepam.

 $\textbf{Dim\'ethylheptylpyranne}\ \textit{DMHP}.$

 $\label{eq:Dimethyltryptamine} \textbf{\textit{DMT}}.$

Dinacode Phenobarbital.

Dinamit Turkish colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Dinaphenil Amfetamine.

Dinarcon Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Dinarkon Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Dinero Colloquial term for money.

Dinezgil Pemoline.

Ding Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Dingbat Colloquial term for (Skid Row) the lowest type of tramp.

Dingbit Colloquial term for a tablet that is hard to dissolve in water.

Dinghy Colloquial term for being mentally and emotionally disturbed following long term drug use.

Dingus Colloquial term for medicine dropper used as a syringe, the skin i pierced with a pin or a needle first.

Dingübergabe German colloquial term for a drug delivery.

Dinicotin Secobarbital.

DinicotinyI-3,6 morphine.

Dinicotinylmorphine Nicomorphine.

Dinikotinsäuremorphinester *Nicomorphine*.

Dinitrogen monoxide Nitrous oxidus.

Dinkie dow Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Dinky Daus** Colloquial term for *marijuana*

Dinky Daus Colloquial term for *marijuana* cigarette.

Dinky dows Colloquial term for *joints* of *marijuana*.

Dinoctin Secobarbital.

Dintospina *Amfetamine*.

Dinyl Butobarbital.

Diobese *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Diocarb Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dioctin *Difenoxin hydrochloride*.

Diocurb Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dioksaphetylbutyrat Dioxaphetyl butyrate.

Diolan, -um Ethylmorphine hydrochloride.

Diolanum *Ethylmorphine*.

Dionin, -a, -e, -um *Ethylmorphine* or *Ethylmorphine hydrochloride*.

Dionosic Meprobamate.

Dionysia In GrecoRoman religion, any of the several festivals of the wine god, *Dionysus*, the wine god. They originated as rites of fertility gods. The most famous of the Greek Dionysia were in Attica and included the Little, or Rustic, Dionysia, characterized by simple, old-fashioned rites; the Lenaea, which included a festal procession and dramatic performances; the Anthesteria, essentially a drinking feast; the City, or Great, Dionysia, accompanied by dramatic performances in the theatre of Dionysus, which was the most famous of all; and the Oschophoria ("Carrying of the Grape Clusters"). See also *Bacchanalia*.

Dionysus In Greek mythology, god of fertility and wine, later considered a patron of the arts. Probably of Thracian origin, Dionysus was one of the most important Greek gods and the subject of profuse and contradictory legends. He was thought to be the son of either Zeus and Persephone or of Zeus and Semele. Dionysus was attended by a carousing band of Satyrs, Maenads, and Nymphs. He taught humans viticulture but was capable of dreadful revenge upon those (e.g., Orpheus and Pentheus) who denied his divinity. His worship was characteristically drunken and orgiastic. The chief figure in the Orphic mysteries and other cults, Dionysus had many festivals in his honor. From the music, singing, and dancing of the Greater Dionysia in Athens developed the dithyramb and, ultimately, Greek drama. The Romans identified him with Liber and Bacchus, who was more properly the wine god.

Diophen *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Diosa blanca Colloquial term for *cocaine*. White goddess.

Diosa verde Colloquial term for *marijuana*. Green goddess.

Diosan *Ethylmorphine hydrochloride*.

Diossafetile butirrato Dioxaphetyl butvrate.

Diotabs *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Diouproscope Methylphenobarbital.

Dioxafetilbutirato *Dioxaphetyl butyrate*. **Dioxafetylbutyrat** *Dioxaphetyl butyrate*.

Dioxaphetyl butyrate C₂₂H₂₇NO₃. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 263. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Dioxaphetyl butyrate hydrochloride C₂₂H₂₇NO₃ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 389.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 90.7. See: *Opioids*.

Dioxaphetylbutyrat Dioxaphetyl butyrate.

Dioxaphetylum butyricum Dioxaphetyl butyrate.

Dioxaphétyl Dioxaphetyl butyrate.

Dip 1. Colloquial term for alcoholic, from *dipsomania*. **2.** Colloquial term for *crack*.

Dip into it Colloquial term for becoming addicted.

Dipabon Meprobamate.

Dipam Diazepam.

Dipaz Diazepam.

Dipen Amfetamine sulfate.

Dipezona Diazepam.

Dipezona omega Diazepam.

Dipezona plus omega Diazepam.

Diphenal Phenobarbital.

Diphenin Diazepam.

Diphenoxylate.

Diphenoxylat, -e, -um Diphenoxylate.

Diphenoxylate C₃₀H₃₂N₂O₂. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments. Schedule I. Molecular weight: 452. 6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Diphenoxylate hydrochloride C₃₀H₃₂N₂O₂ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 489.1. Percentage of anhydrous base: 92.5.

Diphenoxylati hydrochloridum Diphenoxylate hydrochloride.

Diphenoxylic acid Difenoxin.

Diphenyldimethylaminoethylbutanon Normethadone.

Diphenyldimethylaminoäthylbutanon Normethadone.

Diphenylmorpholinoisovaleric acid Moramide intermediate.

Diphetamine Misspelling of *biphetamine*. **Diphyles** Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Diphylets *Dexamfetamine sulfate.*

Diphényl-1,1 (pipéridyl-2)-1 méthanol Pipradrol.

Diphényl-1,1 diméthylaminoéthyl-1 butanone-2 Normethadone.

Diphényl-2,2 (pipéridino-4 carbamyl-4'pipéridyl)-4 butyronitrile Piritramide.

Diphényl-2,2 [(pipéridine-1)-4carboxamide-4-pipéridine-1]-4 butane Piritramide.

Diphényl-2,2[(carbamoyl-4-piperidino-4)-1]-4 butironitrile Piritramide.

Diphényl-4,4 diméthylamino-6 acétoxy-3 heptane Acetylmethadol.

Diphényl-4,4 diméthylamino-6 heptanol-3 Dimepheptanol.

Diphényl-4,4 diméthylamino-6 heptanone-3 Methadone.

Diphényl-4,4 diméthylamino-6 hexanone-3 Normethadone.

Diphényl-4,4 morpholino-6 heptanone-3 Phenadoxone.

Diphényl-4,4 méthyl-5 diméthylamino-6 hexanone-3 Isomethadone.

Diphényl-4,4 pipéridino-6 heptanone-3 Dipipanone.

Diphényl-4,4 pipéridino-6 hexanone-3 Norpipanone.

Diphényl-alpha-éthoxyacétate de diméthylaminoéthyle Dimenoxadol.

Dipidolor *Piritramide*.

Dipidorol *Piritramide*.

Dipipanon Dipipanone.

Dipipanon, -e, -a, -um Dipipanone.

Dipipanone $C_{24}H_{31}NO$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 349.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: Opi-

Dipipanone hydrobromide $C_{24}H_{31}NO$ HBr. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 430.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 81. 2. See: Opioids.

 $C_{24}H_{31}NO$ Dipipanone hydrochloride HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 386.0. Percentage of anhydrous base: 90.5.

C₂₄H₃₁NO HCl H₂O. Molecular weight: 403. 7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 86.5. See:

Dipoconil Meprobamate.

Dipodolor *Piritramide*.

Dipotassium clorazepate Clorazepate dipotassium.

Dipotassium-7-chloro-2,3-dihydro-2,2dohydroxy-5-phenyl-1H-1,4-

benzodiazepine-3-carboxylate Clorazepate dipotassium.

Dipox 25 *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Dipoxyl Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Dipped Colloquial term for being addicted to drugs.

Dipper Colloquial term for an addict.

Dipping out Colloquial term for crack runners taking a portion of crack from vials.

Dipropion clave 735 Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Dipso Colloquial term for alcoholic, from dipsomania.

Dipsomania 1. An insatiable, often periodic craving for alcoholic beverages.

2. Older term for *alcoholism*. Greek *dipsa*, thirst.

Diquinal Phenobarbital.

Dirame Propiram fumarate.

Dirge Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Dirijo Cannabis.

Dirilticiler Turkish colloquial term for amfe-

Dirita Alstonia scholaris.

Dirt Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Dirt doojee Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Dirt grass Colloquial term for inferior quality marijuana.

Dirtweed Colloquial term for low grade marijuana.

Dirty 1. Colloquial term for associated with criminal element and/or drug sales, including police officers. **2.** Colloquial term for *LSD* which is impure - impurities may be more harmful than the original drug. **3.** Colloquial term for presently using or possessing drugs.

Dirty basing Colloquial term for smoking unfinished *crack* containing impurities.

Dirty fix Colloquial term for a non-sterile *injection*.

Dirty rotten choppers Colloquial term for undercover drug police agents.

Dirty urine Colloquial term for positive findings in urine tests.

Disability, alcohol- or drug-related Any problem, illness, or other consequence of harmful use, acute intoxication, or dependence that inhibits an individual's capacity to act normally in the context of social or economic activities. Examples include the decline in social functioning or physical activity that accompanies alcoholic cirrhosis, drug-related HIV infection, or *alcohol-*related traumatic injury. See also: *Alcohol-related problem*; *Drug-related problem*.

Disarim Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Disco Colloquial term for *methaqualone* (*benzodiazepine*/antihistamine are commonly substituted).

Disco biscuits 1. Colloquial term for *depressant*. **2.** Colloquial term for *ecstasy*.

Discorama 1. Colloquial term for *amyl ni-trite* (inhalant) (named from its use in homosexual dance halls). **2.** Colloquial term for *butyl nitrite* (inhalant) (from its use in homosexual dance halls).

Disease Colloquial term for drug of choice. **Disefonin** *Methadone hydrochloride*.

Disereno *Methaqualone hydrochloride*. **Disfil** *Phenobarbital*.

Disgreelent Clorazepate dipotassium.

Disicardon Phenobarbital.

Disinhibition 1. A state of release from intenal constraints on an individual's behaviour Disinhibition may result from the administration of a psychoactive drug. The belief that a psychoactive drug, especially alcohol, gives rise pharmacologically to uninhibited behaviour, is often expressed in the 19th century physiological formulation of the shutting on/ of inhibitions located in "the higher centres of the mind". Almost any adjective, from "malign" to expressive", can be used to describe the behaviour attributed to the disinhibitory effect. The term "disinhibition theory" is used to distinguish this belief from the more recent perspective that pharmacological effects are heavily mediated by cultural and personal expectations and by context. 2. Used by neurophysiologists and neuropharmacologists to refer to the removal of an inhibitory influence on a neuron or circuit, as distinct from direct stimulation of the neuron or circuit. For example, *opioid* drugs depress the activity of dopaminergic neurons that normally exert a tonic inhibitory effect on the secretion of prolactin by pituitary gland cells. Thus, the opioids "disinhibit" secretion of prolactin and indirectly cause a rise in serum prolactin level.

Disipan Methadone.

Disket Methadone hydrochloride.

Diskette Colloquial term for *methadone*, a strong long-acting narcotic analgesic tablet made by the Eli Lilly Co.

Diskiamos Henbane.

Disks Colloquial term for *methadone*.

Dislembral Diazepam.

Disnealin Pentobarbital.

Disnetam *Phenobarbital*.

Disorder, psychoactive substance use

A generic term used to denote mental, physical, and behavioural conditions of clinical relevance and associated with the use of psychoactive substances. Compare with alcoholrelated problem and drug-related problem, which are terms that also include conditions and events not of clinical interest. The full ICD-10 term is "mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use", covered by codes F10-F19: the third character in the code specifies the class of substances involved. The disorders include acute intoxication, harmful use, dependence syndrome, withdrawal syndrome, (with and without delirium), psychotic disorders, and amnesic syndrome.

Dispadal Pethidine hydrochloride.

Dispadol Pethidine hydrochloride.

Distalgesic Dextropropoxyphene hydrochlo-

Distalgesic soluble *Dextropropoxyphene napsylate.*

Distalzil Meprobamate.

Distensam 10 Clotiazepam.

Distensan Clotiazepam.

Distensan 5 Clotiazepam.

Distensor Diazepam.

Distillation Process used to separate the substances composing a mixture; it involves a change of state, e.g., liquid to gas, and subsequent condensation. A simple distillation apparatus consists of three parts: a flask in which the mixture is heated, a condenser in which the vapor is cooled, and a vessel in which the condensed vapor, called distillate, is collected. Upon heating, the substances with a higher boiling point remain in the flask and constitute the residue. When the substance with the lowest boiling point has been removed, the temperature can be raised and the process repeated with the substance having the next

lowest boiling point. The process of obtaining portions (or fractions) in this way is called fractional distillation. In destructive distillation various solid substances, such as wood, coal, and oil shale, are heated out of free contact with air, and the portions driven off are collected separately. Distillation is used in preparing alcoholic beverages with higher alcohol content as vodka, whiskey, and cognac.

Distilled liquor Alcoholic beverage (such as brandy, whiskey, rum, or arrack) that is obtained by distillation from wine or other fermented fruit juice or plant juice or from a starchy material (such as various grains) that has first been brewed. The alcoholic content of distilled liquor is higher than that of beer or wine.

In general, the raw material used for a distilled liquor is a natural sugar or a starchy substance that may be easily converted into a sugar. Grapes are a principal raw material used for the production of distilled liquor, producing brandy. Peaches, apples, and many other fruits are used according to local availability. The most common vegetables used are sugarcane and sugar beets, which produce rum. Corn is the most widely used grain. Rye, rice, and barley grains are also used. Distilled liquors made from grain are usually called whiskeys.

The distillation process is based on the different boiling points of water and *alcohol*. The alcohol vapours that arise while the fermented liquid boils are trapped and recondensed to create a liquid of much greater alcoholic strength.

Distiller 1. One that distills, as a condenser. **2.** One that makes alcoholic liquors by the process of distillation.

Distillery An establishment for distilling, especially for distilling alcoholic liquors.

Distoid *Methaqualone*.

Distoncur *Meprobamate*. **Distonium** *Meprobamate*.

Distovagal *Phenobarbital*. **District** Colloquial term for

District Colloquial term for [12 Step group term] an association of recovering individuals who band together for administration of services including work with hospitals, prisons, and other institutions, and general service functions.

Disulfiram Antabuse, the prototypic *alcohol-sensitizing drug*, prescribed to assist in maintaining abstinence from *alcohol*. Disulfiram inhibits aldehyde dehydrogenase activity and, in the presence of *alcohol*, causes accumulation of *acetaldehyde* and an aversive facial flushing reaction, accompanied by nausea, dizziness, and palpitations. These effects are sometimes termed "the Antabuse reaction".

Disupnine F *Phenobarbital*.

Disy geyik Turkish colloquial term for *metamfetamine*.

Dita Alstonia scholaris.

Ditabaum Alstonia scholaris.

Ditch Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Ditch weed Mexican colloquial term for *marijuana* inferior quality.

Ditchweed Colloquial term for *marijuana*, usually growing wild.

Ditlevsen, Tove (1917-1976), female Danish poet, short story author and novelist. In the novels *Ansigterne* (1968) and *Gift* (Poison) she described her *addiction* to *opioids*.

Dito Meprobamate.

Ditoin P. Phenobarbital.

Ditta Alstonia scholaris.

Diudorm Glutethimide or Methaqualone.

Diurbidal Phenobarbital.

Diuretic Any drug that increases the excretion of urine. Some prescribed drugs are used specifically to achieve this effect for medical purposes. Some are used by athletes who wish to mask levels of banned performance enhancing drugs in their urine by increasing their dilution. It is also used by body-builders to display the muscles clearer. A number of psychoactive drugs also have a diuretic action e.g. caffeine and alcohol.

Diurnal Meprobamate.

Diurobese *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Diuse Meprobamate.

Diuslembral forte Diazepam.

Divagueta Argentinean colloquial term for disorientation caused by drugs.

Dive Colloquial term for disreputable drinking establishment.

Diveron Meprobamate.

Diversion Colloquial term for obtain legally controlled substances by taking them from pharmaceutical supplies (by authorized personnel) ostensibly for patients, or by prescribing them for a fellow addict and then sharing the drugs.

Diversion programme A US. programme of treatment or re-education for individuals referred from criminal courts (criminal diversion) after being charged with driving under the influence of *alcohol* (drinking-driver diversion) or another drug. with the sale or use of drugs (drug diversion), or with a general crime not defined in terms of drugs or *alcohol*. In strict legal usage of the term, individuals are assigned to diversion programmes in lieu of prosecution, which is usually held in abeyance pending successful completion of the diversion programme.

"Diversion" is also used more broadly for any pattern of referral from the court at any stage of processing, including as a sentence or condition of probation. **Divial** Lorazepam pivalate.

Divider Colloquial term for sharing a *joint* with someone.

Divina Colloquial term for LSD.

Diviner's Sage Salvia divinorium.

Divinoctal Secobarbital.

Division on Narcotic Drugs *United Nations International Drug Control Programme.*

Divits Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Dixanthal Phenobarbital.

Dixie Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Dixies Colloquial term for amfetamine.

Dizam Diazepam.

Dizepin Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Dizz Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Diäthylbarbital Barbital.

Diäthylpropion Amfepramone.

Diéthyl-3,3 méthyl-5 pipéridinedione-

2,4 Methyprylon.

Diéthylamino-2 phényl-1 propanone-1 *Amfepramone.*

Diéthylamino-2 propiophénone Amfepramone.

Diéthylamino-3 di-(thiényl-2´)-1,1

butène-1 Diethylthiambutene.

Diéthyltryptamine DET.

Djaha Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Djalan Colloquial term for *amfetamine* tablets.

Djamba Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Djambubaum *Psidium guajava*.

Djau der Boswellia sacra.

Djit jand Colloquial term for *opioids*.

Djitang Colloquial term for *opioids*.

Djoma Cannabis.

Djomba Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Djonkie Dutch colloquial term for drug addict.

Dkar-po *Phytolacca acinosa*.

Do Colloquial term for taking drugs.

Do (some drugs) Colloquial term for taking or use (drugs).

Do a bit Colloquial term for being in prison. **Do a joint** Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Do a line Colloquial term for *snorting co-caine*.

Do a reefer Colloquial term for smoking a *joint*.

Do a train Colloquial term for leaving the drug scene.

Do it Jack Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Do meth Colloquial term for injecting *metamfetamines*.

Do righter Colloquial term for a person who does not take drugs.

Do some papers Colloquial term for using *LSD* of the "tattoo" variety (figures on paper to be eaten, absorbed by mouth or through the

skin).

Do up 1. Colloquial term for *LSD*. **2.** Colloquial term for *glutethimide* (Doriden).

Do-Do 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*.

2. Colloquial term for *OTC*-drugs.

Do-Right-John Colloquial term for a person who does not take drugs.

Dobbeaet udtraek Danish colloquial term for method of *injection*.

Dobbelkick Norwegian colloquial term for interaction of *stimulants* and *sedatives*.

Dobbelt-kick Danish colloquial term for interaction of *stimulants* and *sedatives*.

Dobesin *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Doblar (se) Colloquial term for ("burn out") *overdose*.

Dobo Dexamfetamine hydrochloride.

Dobrizon *Methaqualone*.

Doc Colloquial term for a physician.

Doce Portuguese colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Docka Swedish colloquial term for hiding drugs.

Doctor 1. Colloquial term for *ecstasy*.

2. Colloquial term for *hashish*. **3.** Colloquial term for *Banisteriopsis caapi*.

Doctor Bob Colloquial term for Robert Holbrook Smith, M.D., one of the two founders in 1935 of *Alcoholics Anonymous* using principles from the Oxford Movement and other areas, created a viable program for recovery from alcoholism.

Doctor shopping Colloquial term for search for physicians who supply psychoactive drugs with little evidence of need - it is common that addicts have numerous physicians cyclically approached for drugs.

Doctors Colloquial term for *meperidine*.

Dödel bauen German colloquial term for preparing *hashish* for smoking in a certain smoking device.

Dodonal Pethidine hydrochloride.

Doe Colloquial term for *metamfetamine*.

Dofek 1. Colloquial term for doubling a dose. **2.** Colloquial term for *snorting* drugs.

Dofek rosch Colloquial term for smoking *hashish*.

Dofsdex Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Dog Colloquial term for residue left in the strainer after *opium* has been cooked and strained.

Dog food Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Dogged me on a bag Colloquial term for "he gave me bad *cocaine*".

Dogie 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Dogjie Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Dogwood Any of the shrubs, trees, or herbs of the genus *Cornus*, in the dogwood family (*Cornaceae*), native to Europe, eastern Asia,

and North America. The bunchberry (q.v.; C. canadensis) is a creeping perennial herb. Flowering dogwood (C. florida), a North American species, is widely grown as an ornamental for its showy petallike bracts (modified leaves) under the tiny flowers. Cornelian cherry (C. mas), a European species also grown as an ornamental, produces fruit that is eaten fresh or made into preserves or wine (vin de corneulle). The Pacific, or mountain, dogwood (C. nuttallii) resembles the flowering dogwood with minor differences. A few shrubby species are planted for their variegated leaves and colourful twigs-which can be red, purple, or yellow-and as food for game.

Doing a bird Colloquial term for being in prison.

Doing a bit Colloquial term for being in prison.

Doing a party pack Colloquial term for anesthesiologist or other person with access who self-injects *fentanyl* while anesthetizing a patient for surgery.

Doing business Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Doing research 1. Colloquial term for resumption of drugging or alcoholic drinking after abstinence. **2.** Colloquial term for testing capability to drink/drug in a controlled fashion.

Doing some cottons Colloquial term for *injecting heroin* filtered through cotton (to remove impurities/adulterants).

Doja Colloquial term for strong *marijuana*.

Dojee Colloquial term for heroin.

Dojer Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Dojie Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Dok Colloquial term for marijuana.

Dokka Cannabis.

Dol 1. Atropa belladonna. **2.** Pethidine.

Dolafin Methadone.

Dolaflex *Phenobarbital*.

Dolamid, -e Methadone.

Dolamin, -a Methadone.

Dolanguifa Pethidine hydrochloride.

Dolanquifamine *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Dolantal Pethidine or Pethidine hydrochloride

Dolantin, -a, -e *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Dolantol Pethidine hydrochloride.

Dolapent Pentazocine or Pentazocine hydrochloride or Pentazocine lactate.

Dolaphine Methadone.

Dolaremil Pethidine hydrochloride.

Dolargan, -e Pethidine hydrochloride.

Dolargen Pethidine hydrochloride.

Dolarin Pethidine hydrochloride.

Dolarindon *Phenobarbital*.

Dolasan Dextropropoxyphene napsylate.

Dolatal Pethidine hydrochloride.

Dolatol Pethidine hydrochloride.

Dolaxan Secbutabarbital.

Dolcontin *Morphine sulfate*.

Dolcontral Pethidine hydrochloride.

Dolcsona Methadone.

Dole, Vincent P. Biochemist at the Rockefeller Institute, invented together with his wife the psychiatrist *Marie Nyswander* the modern *methadone* maintenance program.

Dolenal Pethidine hydrochloride.

Dolene *Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride*.

Dolental Pethidine hydrochloride.

Dolential Pethidine hydrochloride.

Dolesona Methadone hydrochloride.

Dolesone *Methadone hydrochloride*.

Dolestin, -e *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Doleval Pethidine.

Dolfin Pethidine hydrochloride.

Dolibral *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Dolibrax Chlordiazepoxide.

Dolicholus phaseoloides Synonym for *Rhynchosia pyramidalis*.

Dolin, -al, -e Pethidine hydrochloride.

Dolisan *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Dolisina Pethidine hydrochloride.

**Dolisina ** *Properidine*.

Dolisina B *Properidine hydrochloride*.

Dolivane Pethidine.

Doll Colloquial term for *methadone*.

Dollar Colloquial term for \$100 worth of drugs

Dollies Colloquial term for *methadone*, from *Dolophine*, trade name of methadone made by Eli Lilly & Co., a strong long-acting narcotic analgesic tablet - Dolophine derives its name from the Latin word 'dolor' translated as pain or sorrow - the name has nothing to do with Adolph Hitler, but is popularly connected in numerous books and street folklore.

Dollkraut Atropa belladonna.

Dollop Colloquial term for a small drink of distilled spirits, a small quantity.

Dolls 1. Colloquial term for *depressant*.

2. Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

3. Colloquial term for *methadone*, from *Dolophine*, Eli Lilly & Co, a strong long-acting narcotic analgesic tablet -Dolophine derives its name from Latin, 'dolor' translated as pain or sorrow - the name has nothing to do with Adolph Hitler, but is a popular connection made in numerous books and street folklore.

Dollwurz German colloquial term for *mandrake*.

Dolly Colloquial term for *methadone*, from *Dolophine*, a strong long-acting narcotic analgesic tablet - Dolophine derives its name from Latin, 'dolor' translated as pain or sorrow - the name has nothing to do with Adolph Hitler which sometimes has been suggested in the underground press.

Dolly's M Colloquial term for a dose of opium or heroin.

Dolmar Butalbital.

Dolo Atropa belladonna.

Dolo-buscopan *Amobarbital* and *Codeine phosphate*.

Dolo-prolixan *Dextropropoxyphene*.

Dolo-visano *Meprobamate*.

Dolocap Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Dolodorin Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Dolodorm Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Dolofina Methadone hydrochloride.

Dolofortin *Pentazocine* or *Pentazocine hydrochloride* or *Pentazocine lactate*.

Doloheptan *Methadone hydrochloride*.

Doloheptone *Methadone*.

Dolone Atropa belladonna.

Doloneurin, -e *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Dolopam *Diazepam*.

Dolopethin Pethidine hydrochloride.

Dolopetin *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Dolophin, -e *Methadone hydrochloride*.

Dolopur Pethidine hydrochloride.

Dolor Pethidine hydrochloride.

Dolor plus Secbutabarbital sodium.

Doloral Phenobarbital.

Dolorex Methaqualone and Codeine phosphate.

Dolorex. -ol Methadone.

Dolorex-N *Methaqualone* and *Codeine phosphate*.

Doloridine Pethidine hydrochloride.

Dolorin Phenobarbital.

Dolorin forte *Phenobarbital*.

Dolormin *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Dolornin Pethidine hydrochloride.

Dolorosos Colloquial term for a term used to denote money made from drug sales, it is a combination of Spanish words for dollars and for sadness or pain.

Dolorphen Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride

Dolortin Amobarbital.

Dolosal Pethidine hydrochloride.

Dolosan *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Dolosil *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Dolosin Pethidine hydrochloride.

Dolotard Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Doloxene *Dextropropoxyphene hydrochlo- ride* or *Dextropropoxyphene napsylate*.

Doloxene N Dextropropoxyphene napsylate.

Dolphin Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper. **Dolsin** *Pethidine hydrochloride*

Dolsom Amobarbital and Pentobarbital.

Dolsona Methadone.

Dolvanol Pethidine hydrochloride.

Dolviran N *Phenobarbital* and *Codeine phosphate*.

Dolviron *Phenobarbital*.

Dolwurtz Atropa belladonna.

Dom German colloquial term for 1,000 mark bill

Dom 58 German colloquial term for *heroin* for 200 German marks per gram.

Dom Perignon 1. (1669-1715), monk and inn-keeper at the abbey Hautvilliere in France. Is hailed as the inventor of the *champagne*.

2. Colloquial term for heroin.

Domafate Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Domalium Diazepam.

Domanid *Methadone*.

Domapal Amobarbital and Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Domar Pinazepam.

Dome Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Domefate Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Doment Bromazepam.

Domes Colloquial term for *LSD* tablets.

Domestic Colloquial term for locally grown *marijuana*.

Domex Colloquial term for *PCP* and *ecstasy*. **Domidorm** *Cyclobarbital* or *cyclobarbital calcium*.

Domingues, Domingo "Meco" One of Bolivias leading *cocaine* dealers.

Dominicans Colloquial term for gang which sells *crack*.

Dominium Alprazolam.

Domino 1. Colloquial term for a *capsule* containing *amfetamine* and *barbiturate* or *sedative*. **2.** Colloquial term for purchasing drugs.

Dominoes Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Dominos Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Domnamid Estazolam.

Domopon *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of. **Dompear** Colloquial term for dump (get rid

Don Jem Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Don Juan Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Don Juanito Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Don't Bogart Colloquial term for (don't) let a *marijuana cigarette* droop (and burn up needlessly) in the fashion that actor Humphrey Bogart is alleged to have smoked *cigarettes*.

Don't talk, trust, or feel Colloquial term for (*COA* term) common personal characteristics of persons who were raised in dysfunctional homes, especially those in which *addiction* was present.

Don-a-spas *Phenobarbital*.

Dona Juania Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Dona Juanita** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Dona Junita Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Dona blanca** Mexican colloquial term for *cocaine*. White ladv.

Donafen Phenobarbital.

Donagesic Phenobarbital.

Donald Colloquial term for brightly colored paper tab the size of a postage stamp with a picture of Donald Duck made of *LSD*. Often in a red cardboard box wrapped in foil in a clear zip lock bag (5 stamps).

Donald Duck Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Donapax Chlordiazepoxide.

Donapax "Serral" *Chlordiazepoxide hydro-chloride.*

Donapax A.P. Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Donapax AP Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Donaphen Phenobarbital.

Donax Arundo donax.

Done Colloquial term for *methadone*.

Donibín antitérmico Phenobarbital.

Donix *Lorazepam*.

Donjem Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Donkey thistle Argemone mexicana.

Donna-phenal Phenobarbital.

Donna-sed Phenobarbital.

Donnabarb Phenobarbital or Secbutabarbital sodium.

Donnabarbital Phenobarbital.

Donnabid *Phenobarbital*.

Donnacin Phenobarbital.

Donnagel-PG Opium, medical.

Donnagenic Phenobarbital.

Donnalate *Phenobarbital*.

Donnamar P-B *Phenobarbital*.

Donnamed Phenobarbital.

Donnamed-L *Phenobarbital*.

Donnamine *Phenobarbital*.

 $\textbf{Donnaplex} \ \textit{Phenobarbital}.$

Donnaprin Phenobarbital.

Donnasep Phenobarbital.

Donnatal Phenobarbital.

Donnatal LA Phenobarbital.

Donnatal No. 2 Phenobarbital.

Donnazyme *Phenobarbital*.

Donnerschlag German colloquial term for crack.

Donphen Phenobarbital.

Doo jee Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Doo-doo Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Doob Colloquial term for *marijuana* (from Doobie).

Doobage Colloquial term for *marijuana* (from Doobie).

Doobee Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Doobie Colloquial term for *marijuana*, named for the singing group, the Doobie Brothers.

Doogie Colloquial term for her-

Dooje Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Doojee 1. Colloquial term for marijuana.

2. Colloquial term for heroin.

Doojees Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Doojer Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Doojes Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Dooji Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Dooley Colloquial term for her-

Doors US rock group founded 1965 in Los Angeles, first record 1967. The star singer was Jim Morrison. Their music were heavily inspired of drugs and transcendental meditation. The group named themselves after *Aldous Huxleys* description of the poet William Blake in the book *The doors of perception*.

Doors and fours Colloquial term for *Doriden* and *codeine*.

Dop Norwegian colloquial term for drugs in general.

Dópa Anadenanthera peregrina.

Dopamine A monoamine neurotransmitter formed in the brain by the decarboxylation of dopa and essential to the normal functioning of the central nervous system. A reduction in its concentration within the brain is associated with *Parkinson's disease*.

Dope 1. Colloquial term for any drug of abuse. **2.** Colloquial term for *morphine*.

3. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **4.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Dope Fighter Colloquial term for an addict who tries to overcome *addiction*.

Dope arm Colloquial term for an undercover agent.

Dope bull Colloquial term for an undercover agent.

Dope cop Colloquial term for an undercover agent.

Dope cops Colloquial term for narcotics police or agents.

Dope den Colloquial term for a place where drugs are taken.

Dope fiend 1. Colloquial term for continuous user of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for a *crack* addict.

Dope gun Colloquial term for svringe.

Dope hole Colloquial term for place from which drugs are available.

Dope hop Colloquial term (prison terminology) for a jail sentence administered because of drugs (used typically by prison officials rather than prisoners).

Dope peddler Colloquial term for a drug dealer.

Dope pipe Colloquial term for a pipe used to smoke drugs.

Dope smoke Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Dope whore Colloquial term for a person who prostitutes solely for drugs.

Doped up Colloquial term for being high on

drugs.

Dopen German colloquial term for taking

Doper 1. Colloquial term for person only living for drugs. 2. Colloquial term for marijuana user.

Dopey 1. Dazed or lethargic, as if drugged. 2. Stupid: doltish. 3. Silly: foolish.

Dopidrin *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Dopie Colloquial term for a drug addict.

Doping Defined by the International Olympic Committee and the International Amateur Athletic Federation as the use or distribution of substances that could artificially improve an athlete's physical or mental condition, and thus his or her athletic performance. The substances that have been used in this way are numerous and include various steroids, stimulants, beta blockers, antihistamines, and opioids. Official screening tests for doping substances have been carried out at the Olympic Games since 1908 and are now a regular practice in a range of professional and amateur sports in many countries. Outside the context, "dope" refers to any thick liquid or pasty preparation. By the late 19th century, one meaning of "doping" was the administration of psychoactive substances to racehorses to affect their performance, and "dopey" came to describe a person whose senses were apparently dulled, as by drugs. In slang usage, "dope" has long been used to refer to any psychoactive substance, and in North America in

recent decades particularly to cannabis. **Dopium** Colloquial term for *opium*.

Dopium stoker Colloquial term for an opium addict.

Doppelkick Dutch colloquial term for interacting effects produced by the use of stimulants and barbiturates simultaneously.

Doracil Mefenorex hydrochloride.

Doradilla Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Doraphen** Dextropropoxyphene hydrochlo-

Dorar 1. Mexican colloquial term for smoking drugs. 2. Ecuadoran and Peruvian colloquial term for smoking marijuana.

Dorasan Phenobarbital sodium.

Dorbena Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Dorespasm Barbital. **Dorexol** Methadone.

Doricum Midazolam hydrochloride.

Doridem Glutethimide

Doriden forte Glutethimide.

Doriden. -e Glutethimide.

Doriden-sed *Glutethimide*.

Doridène Glutethimide.

Doriglute Glutethimide

Dorimide Glutethimide.

Dorina Phenobarbital

Dorlotin *Amobarbital*.

Dorlotvn Amobarbital.

Dorm Allobarbital or Lorazepam.

Dormabrol *Meprobamate*.

Dormador Flurazepam hydrochloride or Levorphanol tartrate.

Dormallyl Allobarbital.

Dormamed Cyclobarbital.

Dormanal Secobarbital sodium.

Dormanol Barbital.

Dormasoft Oxazepam.

Dormatyl Secobarbital sodium.

Dormatylan Secobarbital or Secobarbital sodium

Dormenil Cyclobarbital.

Dormicalin Phenobarbital.

Dormicum Midazolam hydrochloride or Midazolam maleate or Nitrazepam.

Dormidina *Methaqualone*.

Dormidorm Cyclobarbital.

Dormigen Flurazepam.

Dormigoa Methaqualone or Methaqualone hvdrochloride.

Dormigon *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Dormileno Barbital.

Dormilfo *Meprobamate*.

Dormilona Cannabis.

Dormilone *Methagualone hydrochloride*.

Dormina Methaqualone hydrochloride or Phenobarbital.

Dorminal Amobarbital sodium or Cyclobarbital or Pentobarbital sodium.

Dorminil Cyclobarbital.

Dormiphan Cyclobarbital or Cyclobarbital calcium.

Dormiphen *Cyclobarbital*.

Dormiphene Cyclobarbital.

Dormir *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Dormiral Cyclobarbital or Phenobarbital.

Dormiretten Butobarbital.

Dormised Methaqualone.

Dormistab Amobarbital.

Dormitabs Glutethimide

Dormo-Puren Nitrazepam.

Dormo-Iongoral Cyclobarbital.

Dormobarbital Cyclobarbital.

Dormodor Flurazepam or Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Dormogen *Methaqualone*.

Dormona Secobarbital sodium.

Dormonal Barbital.

Dormonan Secobarbital

Dormonid Midazolam maleate.

Dormonoct Loprazolam or Loprazolam me-

Dormopan Cyclobarbital calcium.

Dormutil Methagualone or Methagualone hydrochloride.

Dormutil Retard Methagualone.

Dormyl *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Dormytal Amobarbital, Pentobarbital sodium and Phenobarbital.

Dorothy Colloquial term referring to *The Wizard of Oz* where Dorothy is stopped on the yellow brick road by *opium* poppy field on her way to the wonderful world of Oz Dorothy is brought around by "magical snow, which some drug users suggest is *cocaine*.

Dorsanvite *Oxycodone hydrochloride*. **Dorsedin, -e** *Methaqualone*.

Dorsital Pentobarbital or Phenobarbital.

Doruklar Colloquial term for *peyote*.

Dorumtil Methagualone.

Dose Colloquial term for a certain quantity of drugs.

Doseval Methyprylon.

Dosicodid *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Dosificar Colloquial term for breaking down into dosage units.

Dosilantine *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Dosilantino *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Dosis German colloquial term for a certain quantity of a drug.

Dosis excesiva Colloquial term for an *over-dose*.

Dosoxy *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Dosökning Swedish term for increasing the dose of a drug.

Dot Colloquial term for *LSD* in *microdot* form.

Dots Colloquial term for *LSD* .

Dottle The plug of *tobacco* ash left in the bowl of a pipe after it has been smoked. From dotl, lump (obsolete).

Doub Colloquial term for \$20 rock of *crack*. **Doubarb** *Pentobarbital* and *Phenobarbital*.

Double Globe Brand "Brand name" for South East Asian *heroin*, sold in bags with two lions holding a globe.

Double barrel Colloquial term for mescaline

Double blue Colloquial term for *Dexamyl*. **Double blues** Colloquial term for a combination of *amfetamines* and *barbiturates*.

Double bubble 1. Colloquial term for *co-caine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *crack*.

Double cross Colloquial term for amfeta-

Double dimples Colloquial term for *LSD*. **Double domes** Colloquial term for *LSD* tablets.

Double header Colloquial term for smoking two *joints* of *marijuana* simultaneously.

Double rock *Crack* diluted with *procaine*. **Double soaked** Colloquial term for *LSD* supposedly has double the potency of a standard "hit" - this is a marketing technique.

Double trouble 1. Colloquial term for *depressant.* **2.** Colloquial term for *Tuinal (Seconal & Amytal)* (also lookalikes). **3.** Colloquial

term for drug abusers who beside their drug dependence also have a major psychiatric diagnosis.

Double ups 1. Colloquial term for a \$20 rock of *crack* that can be broken into two \$20 rocks. **2.** Colloquial term for purported to be a more potent form of *crack*.

Double yoke Colloquial term for *crack*.

Double yolk Colloquial term for *crack*.

Dousico Ouzo.

Doux Colloquial term for sweet *champagne*.

Doval Diazepam.

Dovavixin *Zipeprol*.

Dove Colloquial term for \$35 piece of *crack*. **Dover, Thomas** (1660-1742), British physician, inventor of *Dover's powder*.

Dover's powder A powdered drug containing ipecac and *opium*, formerly used to relieve pain and induce perspiration. After *Thomas Dover*.

Dow, Neal (1804-1897), American politician and temperance advocate whose Maine Law of 1851 presaged national prohibition in the United States. He organized the Maine Temperance Union in 1838. As mayor of Portland (1851-58), he wrote a state prohibition law and secured its passage (June 2, 1851) to replace a weaker statute of 1846, for which he also had been partly responsible. After serving in the American Civil War he resumed his temperance activities and in 1880 ran for president of the United States as the Prohibition Party candidate. His autobiography, The Reminiscences of Neal Dow, Recollections of Eighty Years, was published posthumously in 1898.

Down 1. Colloquial term for oral drug use. **2.** Colloquial term for aftereffects of *marijuana*.

Down it Colloquial term for oral drug use. **Down sein** German colloquial term for depression due to drug use.

Down trip Colloquial term for feeling of fear and depression following the use of hallucinogens especially *LSD*.

Down with someone Colloquial term for sharing a packet of drugs with others.

Down, to go Colloquial term for teh second phase of a *LSD*-trip.

Downer Colloquial term for a *depressant* or *sedative* drug, such as a *barbiturate* or a *tran-auilizer*.

Downer freak Colloquial term for habitual user of *sedatives* and/or *tranquilizers*.

Downers Colloquial term for *depressant* or *sedative* drugs, such as a *barbiturates* or a *tranquilizers*. As opposed to *uppers*.

Downhead Colloquial term for person whose drug of choice and continuous use is *downer* drugs.

Downie Colloquial term for *depressant*. **Downil** *Meprobamate*.

Downs Colloquial term for *depressants*.

Downtown Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Doxephin *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Doxephrin Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Doxichol-as Phenobarbital.

 $\textbf{Doxophrine} \ \textit{Metamfetamine hydrochloride}.$

Doxyfed *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*. **Doxyfed** *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Doyle, Arthur Conan (1859-1930), writer

best known for his creation of the detective Sherlock Holmes-one of the most vivid characters in English fiction. Holmes's friend, the good-hearted but comparatively obtuse Dr. Watson, and the detective's principal enemy, the archeriminal Professor Moriarty, also have taken on an uncanny life that persists beyond the page. Conan Doyle practiced medicine until 1891 as an ophtamologist he came in contact with Carl Kollers studies of cocaine. He made Sherlock Holmes cocaine dependent and have in detail written about the effects of cocaine. The character of Holmes, who first appeared in A Study in Scarlet (1887), partly derives from a teacher at Edinburgh noted for his deductive reasoning. Short stories about Holmes began to appear regularly in the Strand Magazine in 1891 and later made up several collections. Conan Doyle wearied of him and devised his death in 1893-only to be forced by public demand to restore him ingeniously to life. After the death of his son from wounds incurred in World War I, he dedicated himself to the cause of spiritualism.

Dpa-bo *Phytolacca acinosa*.

Dr Alban (b. 1958), Artist name for Alban Nwapa, Nigerian dentist and rap-artist whose anti-drug message are formulated in the song *No coke*.

Dr Weiss German colloquial term for drug

Dr. Schöner German colloquial term for 1.000 mark bill.

Drache German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Draf weed Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Drag 1.** Colloquial term for drag from a *joint* of *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for an unpleasant drug experience. **3.** Colloquial term for an unpleasant person.

Drag weed Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Draget** Norwegian colloquial term for mental state after *cannabis* use.

Dragged Colloquial term for anxiety after *cannabis* use.

Dragon British colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Dragon chasing See *Chasing the dragon*. **Dragon's milk** Colloquial term for strong

ale.

Dram 1. A unit of weight equal to 1/16 of an ounce or 27.34 grains (1.77 grams). **2.** A unit of apothecary weight equal to 1/8 of an ounce or 60 grains (3. 89 grams). **3.** A small draft: *a dram of brandy*. **4.** Colloquial term for a shot of *yodka*.

Middle English *dragme*, a drachma, a unit of weight, from Old French, from Late Latin *dragma*, from Latin *drachma*.

Dramane Colloquial term for amfetamine.

Drastinetten Methagualone or

Methagualone hydrochloride.

Drauf sein German colloquial term for being addicted to drugs.

Draufhängen German colloquial term for being addicted to drugs.

Draw 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Draw up Colloquial term for *injecting* a drug. **Drazetka** Polish term for sugar-coated tablet.

Dream Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Dream gum** Colloquial term for *opium*.

Dream pipe Colloquial term for *opium* pipe. **Dream queen** Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Dream stick Colloquial term for *opium*.

Dream stuff Colloquial term for *opium*. **Dream wax** Colloquial term for *opium*.

Dreamer Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Dreamer's holiday Colloquial term for 1940s song which is purported to suggest and support *barbiturate* use.

Dreams Colloquial term for opium.

Dreamster Colloquial term for *opium*.

Dreck Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Drei German colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Drei-drei-sechs German colloquial term for JB 336 a substance with hallucinogenic effect. **Dreiundzwanzig** German colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Dreizehn German colloquial term for *co-caine*.

Drenian Diazepam.

Drenián 10 Diazepam.

Drenián 2 Diazepam.

Drenián 5 Diazepam.

Drenur 1. Phenobarbital. **2.** Fenproporex.

Dried M Colloquial term for dried *marijuana*. **Dried out** Colloquial term for having gone through *detoxification* program for drugs or *alcohol*.

Drift Colloquial term for a small packet of cocaine.

Drimamyl Amfetamine sulfate.

Drimmel Oxazepam.

Drinalfa *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Drinamyl Amobarbital and Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Drink Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Drink Texas tea Colloquial term for smok-

ing marijuana.

Drinker One who drinks alcoholic liquors, especially habitually or excessively: a hard drinker.

Drinking Ingestion of a beverage specifically, in the present context of an alcoholic beverage.

Drinking, binge Pattern of heavy drinking that occurs in an extended period set aside for the purpose. In population surveys, the period is usually defined as more than one day of drinking at a time. The terms "bout drinking" and "spree drinking" are also used for the activity, and "drinking bout" for the occasion. A binge drinker or bout drinker is one who drinks predominantly in this fashion, often with intervening periods of abstinence. In USA binge drinking is often defined as drinking five or more drinks in a row on at least one occasion. Approximately 40 per cent of American college students have done this during the last two-weeks period.

Synonyms: Bout drinking: Spree drinking. See also: *Jellinek's typology (epsilon alcoholism)*.

Drinking, controlled Drinking that is moderated to avoid intoxication or hazardous use. The term is applied especially when there is a reason to question the ability to drink in a controlled fashion at all times, as in the case of individuals who have exhibited signs of alcohol dependence or harmful drinking. When applied to the use of other psychoactive substance, the analogous term "controlled drug use" refers to the maintenance of regular, noncompulsive substance use that does not interfere with ordinary functioning, and to methods of use that minimize untoward drug effects. Compare impaired control. See also: *Drinking, moderate*.

Drinking, escape Drinking motivated by the desire or need to escape an unpleasant mood or situation. Cognate terms are: personal-effects reasons (vs social); use of alcohol for coping: negative-affect drinking.

Drinking, excessive Currently a nonpreferred term for a pattern of drinking considered to exceed some standard of moderate drinking or acceptability. Hazardous drinking is a rough equivalent in current use. The Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases distinguished two types of excessive drinking: episodic and habitual, where excessive drinking was apparently equivalent to intoxication. Episodic excessive drinking includes relatively brief bouts of excessive consumption of alcohol occurring at least a few times a year. These bouts may last for several days or weeks (see binge drinking). Habitual excessive drinking includes regular consumption of quantities of *alcohol* large enough to be detrimental to the individual's health or social functioning.

See also: Drinking, heavy; Harmful use.

Drinking, heavy A pattern of drinking that exceeds some standard of moderate drinking or more equivocally - social drinking, Heavy drinking is often defined in terms of exceeding a certain daily volume (e.g. three drinks a day) or quantity per occasion (e.g. five drinks on an occasion, at least once a week). See also: *Drinking, excessive*.

Drinking, problem Drinking that results in problems, individual or collective, health or social. Earlier usages included drinking in response to a life problem. The term has been used since the mid-1960s in a more general sense that avoids commitment or reference to the disease concept of alcoholism. In some usages, problem drinking is assimilated to the alcoholism concept as an earlier or Iess serious stage. A problem drinker is a person whose drinking has resulted in health or social problems

Formulations that avoid the labeling inherent in the term include "drinking-related problems" and "drinking problems" (see alcohol-related problems). The term "problematic drinking" has been used by some to cover the related concept of drinking that has the potential to cause problems (roughly equivalent to hazardous use of alcohol), while "the drink problem" is a term that dates from the temperance era and like "the liquor question" - referred to alcohol policy as a whole.

Drinking, social 1. Literally, drinking in company, as opposed to solitary drinking. **2.** Often used loosely to mean a drinking pattern that is not problem drinking. **3.** More prescriptively, the use of alcoholic beverages in compliance with social custom, primarily in the company of others, and then only for socially acceptable reasons and in socially acceptable ways. (Also known as "integrated drinking".)

Social drinking is not necessarily moderate drinking. In certain South American societies, for example, individuals engage in communally approved "fiesta" drinking, often to the point of intoxication. (Compare moderate drinking, recreational use.) Synonyms (sense 2): Responsible drinking, Sensible drinking.

Drinking-driving The generally favoured term for the criminal action of driving a vehicle with a blood alcohol level over a specified limit. The legislation that criminalizes this action is called a per se law; reflecting the supplementation of older legislation by per se laws, the term "drinking-driving" includes, but is not limited to, drunk driving, driving under

the influence (DUI), and driving while intoxicated (Dwl). In recent years, drinking-driving laws have been commonly extended to apply to "drugged driving", generally forbidding driving with any trace of specified drugs in the bloodstream. Synonym: Drink-driving (particularly in Australasia)

Drinking-moderate An inexact term for a pattern of drinking that is by implication contrasted with heavy drinking. It denotes drinking that is moderate in amount and do not cause problems. Sometimes, moderate drinking is also contrasted with light drinking.

See also: Drinking, controlled; Drinking, excessive; Drinking, heavy; Drinking, social.

Drip system Colloquial term for watering system for indoor growth of *marijuana* -may cover as much as an acre underground or in abandoned factory and be totally self-sufficient.

Dripper Colloquial term for medicine dropper used as *syringe*; the skin is pierced with a pin or a needle first.

Drive-in Colloquial term for smuggling of drugs into a prison.

Driver Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Driving sideways Colloquial term for using *alcohol* and *marijuana* at the same time

Driving the porcelain bus Colloquial term for vomiting from too rapid alcohol consumption

Driving, alcohol and drugs Driving while impaired - whether by *alcohol*, by other drugs, or by alcohol and one or more other drugs combined - is a major health and safety problem. Most traffic crashes are the result of human error. At highest risk are young people. Motor vehicle accidents are the main killer of those under 25. Those between the ages of 16 and 25 are most vulnerable.

Alcohol is the most widely used drug and the one most often linked to motor vehicle accidents. Other drugs, however, and especially when they are combined with alcohol, can also interfere with a person's ability to drive. While there is a large body of research on the contribution of alcohol to traffic injuries and deaths. researchers have less information about the effects of prescription, over-the-counter, or illicit drug use, especially when these drugs are combined with alcohol. There is no doubt, though, that since driving involves such basic skills as attention, judgment, perception, decision-making, physical reaction - and the ability to coordinate these skills - drivers under the influence of any behavior- or moodaltering drug may present a road safety hazard. Best advice for anyone taking any kind of medication is to ask a pharmacist or doctor about the effects on driving and whether even a small amount of *alcohol* will increase the drug's effect. Best advice for anyone using illicit drugs or legal drugs in a non-medical way is

Alcohol

Alcohol impairs performance on a wide variety of measures, ranging from simple reaction time and eye-hand coordination tasks to measures of judgment and ability to perform several tasks simultaneously. Tasks requiring divided attention (e.g. watching for oncoming traffic and changing traffic lights at the same time) are most sensitive to alcohol effects. Impairment of these tasks has been observed at blood *alcohol* levels of 0.02% - i.e. a blood alcohol level below that which would occur after consumption of a single standard drink for many people. The more a person drinks, the more likely he or she is to drink and drive.

Tranquillizers & Barbiturates

Tranquillizers and barbiturates are particularly dangerous in conjunction with alcohol because the mixture increases the accident risk beyond that found with any one of the drugs alone. Particularly strong is the interaction between alcohol and diazepam. Taking tranquillizers or barbiturates with antihistamines (in cold, cough, and allergy remedies) can also be hazardous because of disruption of certain physical, intellectual, and perceptual functions

On their own, benzodiazepines - can slow reaction time, decrease eye-hand coordination, and interfere with one's judgment. The neuroleptics, impair information processing, especially at the onset of treatment. However, these considerations need to be weighed against the possibility of even greater impairment of someone's ability to drive when depressed, anxious, preoccupied, or irritable without the beneficial effects of such medications as tranquillizers or antidepressants. It would be wise to check with your pharmacist or physician before deciding to drive.

Because of the risks associated with barbiturate abuse, and the availability of safer drugs such as the benzodiazepines, barbiturates are less frequently prescribed today than in the past. Nonetheless, they are still available, both on prescription and illegally. Even at moderate doses, they affect motor skills, coordination, vision, and vehicle handling ability. Taken with alcohol, sedatives can also cause sudden mood swings or emotional flare-ups - with angry, reckless driving as a possible result.

Narcotics

Single doses of narcotics can have marked effects on performance, such as reaction time. However, epidemiological and other data suggest that narcotics do not present a hazard or exist as a significant factor in automobile driving. However, users of *heroin* are also prone to heavy use of other psychoactive drugs, such as *cocaine*, alcohol, certain *sedative*/hypnotics, and tranquillizers all of them dangerous drugs when it comes to driving.

Over-the-Counter Medications

Some drugs have depressant side effects along with their main medical effect. Included in this category are cough medicines, cold remedies, drugs to prevent motion sickness or nausea, and antihistamines to control allergy symptoms. Taken on their own, but especially when combined with alcohol, they can cause drowsiness, slower reaction times, and decreased attention and coordination.

Cannabis

Experimental evidence indicates that *cannabis* impairs the skills important for driving. Perception and attention are greatly affected and various tracking functions are also impaired. Tests on driving simulators showed the biggest impairment caused by cannabis was in perceiving and responding to potentially hazardous situations. Combined with alcohol, sedatives, and various other drugs, cannabis heightens their effects on thinking, behavior, and muscle control.

Antidepressants

The sedative effect of some antidepressants can impair vigilance, significantly decrease reaction time, and seriously affect a person's ability to handle a vehicle properly. Users should be particularly careful when driving demands divided attention.

Stimulants

Caffeine

It is an enduring myth that the caffeine in coffee can sober one up. This is not true. Only time can lower alcohol concentration in the blood - and it takes much more time for the body to metabolize and eliminate alcohol than it takes to drink it. Caffeine might wake people up but it also leaves them still impaired. Using *stimulants* like the caffeine in coffee, tea, cola drinks, or "stay awake pills" to overcome fatigue on long drives or night trips can also lead to trouble. The *stimulant* effects can wear off suddenly, leaving someone who is very tired fast asleep at the wheel.

Amfetamines and Cocaine.

The changes in a person's perception, mood, and thinking during *cocaine* intoxication are particularly relevant to driving skills. The most dramatic effects of *cocaine* with respect to driving are on vision. Cocaine may cause a higher sensitivity to light, halos around bright objects, and difficulty focusing. Users have also reported blurred vision, glare problems, and *hallucinations*, particularly "snow lights" -

weak flashes or movements of light in the peripheral field of vision, which tend to make drivers swerve toward or away from the lights. Some users have also reported auditory hallucinations (e.g. ringing bells) and olfactory hallucinations (e.g. smell of smoke or gasoline). Many users say that cocaine and amfetamines

Many users say that *cocaine* and amfetamines actually improves their driving ability, which is not surprising because the drugs induces *euphoria* and feelings of increased mental and physical abilities. Such self-reports must be accepted with caution, however, since these effects of cocaine are short-lived and are often followed by fatigue and lassitude.

Cocaine and amfetamines can also heighten irritability, excitability, and startle response. Users have reported that sudden sounds, such as horns or sirens, have caused them severe anxiety coupled with rapid steering or braking reactions, even when the source of the sound was not in the immediate vicinity of their vehicles. Suspiciousness, distrust, and paranoia other reactions to cocaine - have prompted users to flee in their cars or drive evasively. Everyone surveyed reported attention lapses while driving and ignoring relevant stimuli such as changes in traffic signals.

Drobs German colloquial term for drug information offices.

Drocode *Dihydrocodeine* or *Dihydrocodeine bitartrate*.

Drog Drug.

Droga Colloquial term for drug.

Droga alucinante Colloquial term for hallucinogen, especially *LSD*.

Drogadiccion Drug addiction.

Drogadicto Colloquial term for a drug addict.

Drogado Colloquial term for a *marijuana* user

Drogarse Spanish colloquial term for taking drugs.

Drogas blandas Colloquial term for *soft* drugs (a comparative term based on the user's perceptions - e.g. marijuana).

Drogas duras Colloquial term for *hard drugs* (a comparative term based on the user's perceptions - e.g. *opium*, *heroin*, and *cocaine*).

Drogas evasivas Colloquial term for *depressants*.

Drogas heroicas Colloquial term for hard drugs.

Drogenabhängigkeit German term for drug dependence.

Drogenmissbrauch German term for drug misuse.

Drogi German colloquial term for a drug user.

Drogist German colloquial term for a drug user, especially of *opioids*.

Dromoran Levorphanol tartrate.

Dronabinol C₂₁H₃₀O₂. Substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 314.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: THC.

Dronkers, Ben Dutch cannabis-dealer, director of Sensi Seeds one of Europe's leading distributors of cannabis seeds and equipment for professional use and home growing. Dronkers is also the founder of the Haschisch museum in Amsterdam and a active proponent of legalization of cannabis.

Droog afkicken Dutch colloquial term for ending addiction with substitute drugs.

Droog staan Dutch colloquial term for having no drugs available.

Drop 1. Colloquial term for taking a drug orally. 2. Colloquial term for a place where money or drugs are left.

Drop a cap Colloquial term for swallowing an LSD capsule.

Drop a dime Colloquial term for informing others about drug deals.

Drop a joint Colloquial term for a *joint* of marijuana.

Drop out 1. Colloquial term for detachment from society. Used in a classical quatation by Timothy Leary "Drop out, turn on, tune in"

2. Colloquial term for leaving a place.

Dropped 1. Colloquial term for oral drug use. **2.** Colloquial term for being arrested. Dropped out Colloquial term for being psychotic.

Dropper 1. Colloquial term for *injecting* a drug. **2.** Colloquial term for medicine dropper used as a syringe; the skin is pierced with a pin or a needle first.

Drops Colloquial term for material containing LSD.

Dross 1. German colloquial term for *opium* condensate containing morphine. 2. French colloquial term for residue of smoked opium.

Drotebanol C₁₉H₂₇NO₄. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 333, 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: Opioids.

Drotebanolum Drotebanol.

Drowning his sorrows Colloquial term for using sadness as a reason for intoxication.

Drowsy high Colloquial term for *depressant*. Droxacepam Oxazepam.

Droxal Chlordiazepoxide.

Droxemms Phenobarbital sodium.

Droxol Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Druck German colloquial term for the quantity of drugs needed for one injection.

Druck machen German colloquial term for a drug injection.

Druckräume German term for a room where drug addicts can inject drugs and are provided clean syringes.

Druff sein German colloquial term for being addicted.

Drug 1. A substance used in the diagnosis. treatment, or prevention of a disease or as a component of a medication. 2. A chemical substance, such as a narcotic or hallucinogen, that affects the central nervous system, causing changes in behavior and often addic-

A term of varied usage. In medicine, it refers to any substance with the potential to prevent or cure disease or enhance physical or mental welfare, and in pharmacology to any chemical agent that alters the biochemical or physiological processes of tissues or organisms. Hence, a drug is a substance that is, or could be, listed in a pharmacopoeia. In common usage, the term often refers specifically to psychoactive drugs, and often, even more specifically, to illicit drugs, of which there is nonmedical use in addition to any medical use. Professional formulations (e.g. "alcohol and other drugs") often seek to make the point that caffeine, tobacco, alcohol, and other substances in common non-medical use are also drugs in the sense of being taken at least in part for their psychoactive effects.

Middle English drogge, from Old French drogue, drug, from Middle Dutch droge (vate), dry (cases), pl. of drog, dry. originally referring to dried herbs and medical preparations imported by the trade companies, later it referred to dried medical product from plants.

Drug (the) Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Drug Abuse Current international drug control treaties do not define drug abuse but make reference to a variety of terms, including abuse, misuse, and illicit use. In the context of international drug control, drug abuse constitutes the use of any substance under international control for purposes other than medical and scientific, including use without prescription, in excessive dose levels, or over an unjustified period of time.

Drug Abuse-Related Harm Any adverse social, physical, psychological, legal or other consequence of drug use which is experienced as harmful to a drug user and/or those living or otherwise affected by the actions of a drug user. This term is preferred by many to that of "drug problem" because there is no implication of an enduring personal problem requiring treatment. It focuses attention on whether or not the use of a drug is related to measurable harm of some kind.

Drug Deal Colloquial term for the exchange of money for drugs

Enforcement Administration Agency of the US. Department of Justice established in 1973. DEA merged the functions of four separate drug law enforcement agencies. The primary task of the agency is to reduce the supply of illicit drugs produced domestically or entering the US. from abroad. DEA also regulates the legal trade in narcotic and dangerous drugs, manages a national narcotics intelligence system, and works with other agencies to support drug traffic prevention. In 1982, concurrent jurisdiction over drug offenses was given to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and DEA. Agents of the two organizations work together on drug law enforcement, and DEA's administrator reports to the director of the FBI. DEA has offices in all US states and in more than 40 countries, normally located in the US embassies.

Drug Policy Foundation US organisation founded 1987, working for legalizing drugs.

Drug Strategies A US non-profit research institute promoting more effective approaches to the nation's drug problems by supporting private and public initiatives that reduce the demand for drugs through prevention, education, treatment, law enforcement and community coalitions.

Drug abuse See: *Abuse* (drug, alcvohol, chemical, substance, or psychoactive substance).

Drug abuse warning network Data collecting systems based on emergency room reporting of drug overdoses and other related problems from 21 of the most important urban areas in the USA. The information is used to have a early warning system about new drugs

or drug use patterns as well as monitoring the ever changing drug scene in order to adjust preventive activities and drug policies.

Drug abuser Euphemistic term which describes persons who have problems which are related to drug use, but which avoids labels such as 'addict' which have stereotypic societal responses associated.

Drug buy Colloquial term for purchasing

Drug control The regulation, by a system of laws and agencies, of the production, distribution, sale, and use of specific psychoactive drugs (controlled substances) locally, nationally, or internationally (see conventions, international drug). Alternatively, equivalent to drug policy (compare alcohol policy).

The first major national efforts to control the distribution of narcotic and other dangerous drugs were the efforts of the Chinese in the 19th century. Commerce in poppy (opium) and coca leaf (cocaine) developed on an organized basis during the 1700s. The Manchus of China attempted to discourage opium importation and use, but the English East India Company, which maintained an official monopoly over British trade in China, was engaged in the profitable export of opium from India to China. This monopoly of the China trade was eventually abolished in 1839-42. and friction increased between the British and the Chinese over the importation of opium. Foreign merchants, including those from France and the United States, were bringing in ever-increasing quantities of opium. Finally, the Manchu government required all foreign merchants to surrender their stocks of opium for destruction. The British objected, and the Opium War (1839-42) between the Chinese and the British followed. The Chinese lost and were forced into a series of treaties with England and other countries that took advantage of the British victory. In 1858 the importation of opium into China was legalized by the Treaty of Tientsin, which fixed a tariff rate for opium importation. Further difficulties followed. An illegal opium trade carried on by smugglers in south China encouraged gangsterism and piracy, and the activity eventually became linked with powerful secret societies in the south of China.

Throughout the 1800s, the Chinese government considered opium an important moral and economic question, but obviously China needed international help. In 1909, US. President Theodore Roosevelt proposed an international investigation of the opium problem; a meeting of 13 nations held in Shanghai in the same year resulted in recommendations that formed the basis of the first opium convention

held at The Hague in 1912. Ratification of the Hague Convention occurred during the meetings of 1913 and 1914. Although further regulatory activity was suspended during the course of World War I, ratification of the Versailles peace treaties of 1919-20 also constituted a ratification of the Hague Convention of 1912. The League of Nations was then given responsibility to supervise agreements with regard to the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs. A further important development in drug control was the convention of 1925, which placed further restrictions on the production and manufacture of narcotics. Six more international conventions and agreements were concluded between 1912 and 1936. Under a Protocol on Narcotic Drugs of December 1946 the functions of the League of Nations and of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique were transferred to the United Nations and to the World Health Organization. In 1948 a protocol extended the control system to synthetic and natural drugs outside the scope of the earlier conventions. In 1953 a further protocol was adopted to limit and regulate the cultivation of the poppy plant and the production of, or international and wholesale trade in, and use of opium. Before the protocol became operative in 1963 the international control organs found a need for codifying and strengthening the existing treaties, and a Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs was drawn up in New York in 1961. This Convention drew into one comprehensive control regime all the earlier agreements, limited the use of coca leaves and cannabis to medical and scientific needs, and paved the way for the International Narcotics Control Board. The Convention came into force in 1964, and the new board began duty in 1968.

Drug dependence See: Dependence.

Drug house Colloquial term for a home where addicts attempt *withdrawal*.

Drug hunger Colloquial term for generic term indicating craving for a particular drug.

Drug policy 1. In the context of psychoactive drugs, the aggregate of policies designed to affect the supply and/or the demand for illicit drugs, locally or nationally, including education, treatment, control, and other programmes and policies. In this context, "drug policy" often does not include pharmaceutical policy (except with regard to diversion to nonmedical use), or *tobacco* or alcohol policy.

2. In the context of WHO's Action Programme on Essential Drugs, "national drug policy" refers to a national pharmaceutical policy concerning the marketing, availability, and therapeutic use of medicines. WHO recommends that every country should have such a policy,

formulated in the conColloquial term for of a national health policy. The WHO List of Essential Drugs is an effort to assist developing countries to develop a pharmaceutical policy attuned to allocating scarce funds for pharmaceuticals on the basis of health needs rather than market considerations.

Drug roses See: Bacterial infections.

Drug seeking Actions to acquire drugs. Includes buying from licit suppliers (e.g. liquor outlets, cigarette vendors), illicit drug suppliers or dealers, forging medical prescriptions or presenting to medical practitioners in an attempt to acquire prescription medication for non-medical use.

Drug testing The analysis of body fluids (such as blood, urine, or saliva) or hair or other tissue for the presence of one or more psychoactive substances.

Drug testing is employed to monitor abstinence from psychoactive substances in individuals pursuing drug rehabilitation programmes, to monitor surreptitious drug use among patients on maintenance therapy, and where employment is conditional on abstinence from such substances.

See: Blood alcohol level for testing specifically for alcohol.

Drug-related problem Any of the range of adverse accompaniments of drug use, particularly illicit drug use. "Related" does not necessarily imply causality. The term was coined by analogy with alcohol-related problem but is less used, since it is drug use itself, rather than the consequences, that tends to be defined as the problem; it can be used to refer to problems at an individual or societal level. In international drug control, drug-related problems are taken into account in setting a level of control for a controlled substance through a WHO assessment of the drug's dependence potential and abuse liability.

"Drug problems" is a possible cognate term, but can be confused with "the drug problem", meaning illicit drugs as a policy issue.

Druggie Colloquial term for a drug addict.

Drugging Colloquial term for consuming licit or illicit mind-altering drugs in other than a prescribed manner.

Druggist 1. A pharmacist. **2.** One who sells drugs.

Druggy Of or relating to drugs or drug use. **Drugola** Colloquial term for bribery with payment or kickbacks made by using illegal drugs as the medium of exchange. From: drug + (pay)ola.

Drugstore 1. A store where prescriptions are filled and drugs and other articles are sold. **2.** Colloquial term for a place where illegal drugs a bought and sold.

Drugstore Cowboy Film released in 1989. Director: Gus Van Sant. The operative word in Drugstore Cowboy is "drug." Matt Dillon plays the leader of a group of dopeheads who wander around the country robbing pharmacies to feed their habits. Dillon's chums include doltish James Le Gros and teen-age iunkie Heather Graham; also along for the ride is Dillon's wife Kelly Lynch. Their nemesis is cop James Remar, whom Dillon takes perverse delight in humiliating. One of the young addicts dies of an overdose, prompting Dillon to try to go straight, a task complicated by wife Lynch's determination to stay high and by the corrupting presence of an ex-priest, played by Naked Lunch author William Burroughs (who knows from drugs, believe us). Drugstore Cowboy was director Gus Van Sant's breakthrough picture; its brilliance has inevitably cast a pall on most of his subsequent films.

Drugstore dope 1. Colloquial term for *hydromorphone*, often stolen from a drugstore.

2. Colloquial term for *morphine*, often stolen from a drugstore.

Drugstore heroin Colloquial term for *hydromorphone* (Dilaudid).

Drugstore stuff Colloquial term for drugs of good quality.

Drugstore traffic Colloquial term for drug sales.

Drum Colloquial term for a house or apartment where drugs are taken or sold.

Drunfos Portuguese colloquial term for barhiturates

Drunk 1. Intoxicated with alcoholic liquor to the point of impairment of physical and mental faculties. **2.** A drunkard. **3.** A bout of drinking.

Drunk as a fiddler Colloquial term for drunken, presumably very intoxicated, possibly from the tradition of providing liguid refreshments to musicians.

Drunk as a lord Colloquial term for drunken, presumably very intoxicated, and with the right to be so.

Drunk as a skunk Colloquial term for drunken, presumably very intoxicated - term derives from the rhyming rather than any characteristic of skunks.

Drunk as a wheelbarrow Colloquial term for drunken, presumably very intoxicated - no known association other than both have a propensity to fall over.

Drunk pills Colloquial term for *Valium*.

Drunk-a-log Colloquial term for (AA term) for detailled reminiscence of personal drunken behavior.

Drunkalogue Colloquial term for detailed reminiscence of personal drunken behavior.

Drunken Angel Film released in 1948. Original title *Yoidore Tenshi*. Director: Akira Kurosawa.Takashi Shimura plays an alcoholic doctor, running a fleabitten clinic in the slums of Tokyo. Shimura tries to pull himself together long enough to save the life of young hoodlum Toshiro Mifune.The doctor feels that, by saving Mifune, he is retrieving a portion of his own lost youth and idealism.

Drunking Colloquial term for gross intake of *alcohol* for the purpose of getting drunk.

Drunks Film released in 1995. Director: Peter Cohen. An *Alcoholics Anonymous* meeting provides the framework of this slice-of-life drama. The meeting is seen from start to finish as it takes place in the dingy basement of a church. The plot is adapted from screenwriter Gary Lennon's play *Blackout*. As each member of the group gets up to tell his or her story (and many of them are wrenching) it is plain to see that alcoholism affects many different kinds of people regardless of cultural background or social standing. At one point during the meeting, one of the members storms out and goes on a massive bender.

Drupal Lorazepam pivalate.

Dry 1. Colloquial term for no *alcohol* available for purchase in the area. **2.** Colloquial term for no drugs (at least of the desired type) available for purchase in the area. **3.** Colloquial term for not currently taking drugs or *alcohol*.

Dry Whiskey Ariocarpus fissuratus.

Dry bender Colloquial term for irritability, depression or aggressiveness in an alcoholic during abstinence (AA term).

Dry drunk Colloquial term for irritability, depression or aggressiveness in an alcoholic during abstinence (AA term).

Dry heaves Colloquial term for unproductive retching, especially after vomiting; the body's reaction to too much drinking. Can lead to rupture of *esophageal* blood vessels, rupture of esophagus and death - related to high acetaldehyde levels as well as to stomach irritation by *alcohol*.

Dry high Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Dry out Colloquial term for voluntary drug withdrawal.

Dry up Colloquial term for limited availability of a drug, especially *heroin*, due to law enforcement activities or general interruptions in drug supply networks.

Dry whiskey Colloquial term for *peyote*.

Drying out Colloquial term for voluntary drug withdrawal.

Drying out place Colloquial term for facility to which alcoholics go to dry out without intention of subsequent abstinence.

Drying room Colloquial term for a room

where *marijuana* plants are hung upside down to dry 10-14 days (concentrate the *THC*).

Dryol Phenobarbital.

Drögeln German colloquial term for a drug user.

Drögler Colloquial term for a drug user.

Dröhnen German colloquial term for becoming *high*.

Dröhnung German colloquial term for semiconcious state.

Drücken German colloquial term for *injecting*.

Drücker German colloquial term for a person who *injects* drugs.

Ds (four) Colloquial term for [*Al-Anon* term] four helpful hints about decision making: Dig, Deliberate Decide, and Do it.

Dts Colloquial term for *delirium tremens*: agitation, disorientation, tremor, nausea.

Du-oria *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Duactin Phenobarbital.

Dual diagnosis A general term referring to comorbidity or the co-occurrence in the same individual of a psychoactive substance use disorder and another psychiatric disorder. Such an individual is sometimes known as a mentally ill chemical abuser (MICA). Less commonly. the term refers to the cooccurrence of two psychiatric disorders not involving psychoactive substance use. The term has also been applied to the cooccurrence of two diagnosable substance use disorders (see multiple drug use). Use of this term carries no implications of the nature of the association between the two conditions or of any etiological relationship between them. Synonym: Comorbidity.

Dub Sack Colloquial term for \$20 worth of drugs (*marijuana*).

Dubbe Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Dubbelkick Swedish colloquial term for the changing effects caused by use of *stimulants* and *barbiturates* simultaneously.

Dubbs Colloquial term for short for "doubleups", a supposedly more potent form of *crack*. **Dube** Colloquial term for *marijuana* (from "Doobie").

Dubee Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Dubie Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Dublin group Informal group for cooperation between governments in drug abuse matters. consists of the European EU-states, USA, Japan, Canada and Australia.

Duboisia hopwoodii Pituri.

Duby Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Ducene Diazepam.

Ducodal Oxycodone or Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Duct Colloquial term for cocaine.

Dudeen A short-stemmed clay pipe. Irish Gaelic *dúidin*, diminutive of *dúd*, stump, pipe.

Due Colloquial term for residue of oils trapped in a pipe after smoking.

Duftende Engelstrompete Brugmansia suaveolens.

Dugee Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Dugga Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Dugie Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Duijer Colloquial term for *heroin*. **Dujer** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Duji Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Dujie Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Duke Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Duke in Colloquial term for introducing someone in the drug scene.

Duke, James Buchanan (1856-1925), often called Buck, American tobacco magnate and philanthropist. The son of Washington Duke, who had entered the tobacco business after the American Civil War. He participated in the invention the modern high capacity cigarette machine. When the principal Americigarette-manufacturing companies merged to form the American Tobacco Company in 1890 he became its president. He later helped to organize the American Snuff Company (1900) and the American Cigar Company (1901). In 1911 the US. Supreme Court ordered the dissolution of the monopolistic American Tobacco Company, and Duke bore the chief task of breaking the company up into the separate corporations that henceforth became the principal cigarette manufacturers of the United States.

Duksen Diazepam.

Dularin-TH Secbutabarbital sodium.

Dulce Mexican colloquial term for *LSD* candy or sweets.

Dulcipan Methaqualone.

Dulcruyt Atropa belladonna.

Dulla Finnish colloquial term for *hashish*.

Duman Turkish colloquial term for marijuana.

Dumas, Alexander (1802-70), French novelist and playwright of the romantic period, known as Dumas père. Dumas, the most widely read of all French writers, is best remembered for his historical novels *The Three Musketeers* (1844) and *The Count of Monte-Cristo* (1844). In the latter he in detail describes the use of *hashish* jam when the sailor Simbad is invited to a gourmet dinner, finished with the green hashish jam of the same type as Dumas was being served in the *Club des Haschichins*. Althougth Dumas was a

prominent member of the club he was not using the drug extensively, in his hectic and manic life coffein was the preferred stimulant and he drank enormous amounts of coffee. Dumas was born in Villers-Cotterêts, Aisne, July 24, 1802. He was the son of a general and the grandson of a nobleman who had settled in Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic) and married a black woman there. He had little formal education but read voraciously and was especially attracted to 16th- and 17th-century adventure stories. While working as a clerk, he attended performances of an English Shakespearean company and was inspired to write drama. The Comédie Française produced his play Henri III et sa cour (Henry III and His Court) in 1829 and the romantic drama Christine in 1830; both were resounding successes. Dumas was a prolific writer; about 1200 volumes were published under his name. Although many were the result of collaboration or the production of a "fiction factory" in which hired writers executed his ideas, almost all the writing bears the unmistakable imprint of his personal genius and inventiveness. Dumas's earnings were enormous but scarcely sufficient in his later years to sustain his extravagant style of living. He spent great sums of money in maintaining his estate outside Paris (Monte-Cristo), supporting numerous mistresses (one of whom was the mother of his son Alexandre), purchasing artworks, and making up the losses incurred by numerous business ventures. At his death, on December 5, 1870, he was virtually bankrupt. Besides his historical novels, the works of Dumas include the plays Antony (1831), La tour de Nesle (The Tower of Nesle, 1832), Catherine Howard (1834), and L'Alchimiste (The Alchemist, 1839), as well as numerous dramatizations of his own fiction. He also wrote memoirs, which give a vivid picture of his times.

Dumlin Phenobarbital

Dummies Colloquial term for Dolerone.

Dummy 1. Colloquial term for any kind of substance sold as drugs in the street. **2.** Colloquial term for drugs of poor quality.

Dummy dust Colloquial term for *PCP*. **Dumolid** *Nitrazepam*.

Dumping Colloquial term for vomiting while *high* on drugs.

Duna Pinazepam.

Duna 10 Pinazepam.

Duna 2. 5 Pinazepam.

Duna 5 Pinazepam.

Dunaphorine *Morphine gluconate* or *Morphine phenylpropionate*.

Dunder Swedish colloquial term for *vodka*. **Dungeons 1.** Colloquial term for *opium*.

2. Colloquial term for a combination of opium

and hashish.

Dunkelbrauner German colloquial term for a 1,000 mark bill.

Dunkelbrauner Pakistani German colloquial term for potent dark brown *hashish* from Pakistan.

DuoBarb Amobarbital sodium and Secobarbital sodium.

Duobarbital Amobarbital sodium and Secobarbital sodium.

Duodin *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Duogesic Butalbital.

Duotrate Phenobarbital.

Duovent Phenobarbital.

Duplisedan Pentobarbital.

Dura 1. Mexican colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Mexican colloquial term for *hashish*.

Dura Dex Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Durabolin Injectable *steroid*.

Duracap Secbutabarbital and Secobarbital.

 $\textbf{Duradiazepam}\ \textit{Diazepam}.$

Duralozam *Lorazepam*.

Duramorph PF *Morphine sulfate.*

Durased *Phenobarbital*.

Durazanil Bromazepam.

Durazepam Oxazepam.

Durban Colloquial term for potent variety of *marijuana*.

Durban poison South African colloquial term for dagga (*cannabis*) from Natal.

Durchhängen German colloquial term for being depressed.

Durchziehen 1. Einen durchziehen. German colloquial term for smoking a *joint* of *marijuana* or a pipe with *hashish*. **2.** German colloquial term for deep inhalation.

Durijo Cannabis.

Durna rope Scopolia carniolica.

Duro-Tuss *Pholcodine*.

Durog Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Duromin, -e *Phentermine resinate*.

Duromine *Phentermine*.

Duromine M 40 Methaqualone.

Duromorph *Morphine*.

Durophet Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine*, *Amfetamine resinate*, *Amfetamine sulfate*, *Dexamfetamine*, *Dexamfetamine resinate* and *Dexamfetamine sulfate*; *Levamfetamine*.

Durophet M Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine resinate*, *Dexamfetamine resinate*, *Dexamfetamine sulfate*, *Methaqualone* and *Methaqualone resinate*.

Duros Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Dury, lan (b. 1942), British rock singer. He made success 1975 with the record *New boots and panties* which contained the popular song *Sex and drugs and rock and roll*, which was banned by the BBC as drug propaganda. The

expression Sex and drugs and rock and roll has since than been a popular slogan.

Dusotal Amobarbital sodium.

Dust 1. Colloquial term for drugs in powder form. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*; *cocaine*; *PCP*; *marijuana* mixed with various chemicals.

Dust joint Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Dust of Mr Morpheus 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for drugs in powder form.

Dust of angels Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Dusted 1. Colloquial term for being *high* on *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for being addicted. **Dusted parsley** Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Duster 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

2. Colloquial term for *cigarette* with *heroin* added.

Dusters Colloquial term for *cigarettes* containing *PCP*.

Dusting Colloquial term for adding *PCP*, *heroin*, or another drug to *marijuana*, often by sprinkling it over the substance.

Dutch Connection German colloquial term for drug dealers in Amsterdam.

Dutch courage Dutch colloquial term for opioids.

Dutchman Colloquial term for drug dealer. **Dutra** *Datura*.

Duvdevan Colloquial term for opium.

Duxen Diazepam.

Dwale Belladonna.

Dway berry Atropa belladonna.

Dwuallyl Allobarbital.

Dügün zilleri Turkish colloquial term for *LSD*.

Dykes Colloquial term for *Diconal*.

Dymethzine Colloquial term for injectable *steroid*.

Dynalert *Pemoline*.

Dynamika Colloquial term for *stimulants*.

Dynamin *Pemoline magnesium*.

Dynamite 1. Colloquial term for *heroin* and *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for drugs of high purity. **3.** Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

4. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

5. Colloquial term for *marijuana* dipped in *heroin*. **6.** Colloquial term for *marijuana* dipped in *PCP*. **7.** Colloquial term for extra special or good (drug). **8.** Colloquial term for tetrahydrocannabinol (*THC*) usually *PCP* or *LSD* in reality. **9.** Colloquial term for *vodka*.

Dynamite hash Colloquial term for potent *hashish*.

Dynamiter Colloquial term for *heroin* addict. **Dynaphenil** *Amfetamine phosphate* or *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Dynemms *Phenobarbital*.

Dyno Colloquial term for high potency her-

oin.

Dyno-pure Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Dyrexan Phendimetrazine bitartrate.

Dysbasan Phenobarbital.

Düsen German colloquial term for smoking hashish.

Dysfunctional use Substance use that is leading to impaired psychological or social functioning, for example loss of employment or marital problems. Compare: *Abuse*, *Harmful use*, *Hazardous use*, *Problem drinking*.

Dysfunctional user Colloquial term for indicates that the person so labeled uses the drug of choice as the significant part of their life, they are personally and socially dysfunctional and spend all their time in drug seeking, drug taking, and other related activities. They no longer have control over their use of the drug. Although this is the least numerous role, it is widespread. Compare: *Experimenter, Social-recreational user*, and *Involved user*.

Dyskinesia An impairment in the ability to control movements, characterized by spasmodic or repetitive motions or lack of coordination. Occurs when using high dosis of central *stimulants* such as *amfetamine* and *cocaine*.

Dysnetamine *Phenobarbital*.

Dysphoria An emotional state characterized by anxiety, depression, and restlessness. New Latin, from Greek *dusphoria*, distress, from *dusphoros*, hard to bear : *dus*-, dys- + -*phoros*, -phorous.

Dyspneine Phenobarbital.

Dyspné Difficulty in breathing, often associated with lung or heart disease and resulting in shortness of breath. Also called *air hunger*. Can occur in intensive *cannabis* smoking and in connection with drug *overdoses*. Latin *dyspnoea*, from Greek *duspnoia*: *dus*-, dys-+ *pnoia*, breathing.

c-Dystasin *Meprobamate*.

Dystazin Meprobamate.

Dystoid 1. Meprobamate. **2.** Methaqualone or Phenobarbital.

Dystonal *Phenobarbital*.

Dysurgal Barbital.



E (auf E sein) German colloquial term for experiencing *withdrawal* symptoms.

E in Taiwan Colloquial term for *heroin*. E-Kur German colloquial term for *withdrawal* treatment.

E-Pam Diazepam.

E-Werk German colloquial term for an illegal drug laboratory.

Eagle 1. Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Eagle-earth Colloquial term for *heroin*. **Eap** *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Early intervention A therapeutic strategy that combines early detection of hazard use or harmful substance use and treatment of those involved. Treatment is offered or provided before such time as patients might present of their own volition, and in many cases before they are aware that their substance use might cause problems. It is directed particularly at individuals who have not developed physical dependence or major psychosocial complications. Early intervention is therefore a proactive approach, which is initiated by the health worker rather than the patient. The first stage consists of a systematic procedure for early detection. There are several approaches: routine enquiry about use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs in the clinical history, and the use of screening tests, for example, in primary health care settings. Supplementary questions are then asked in order to confirm the diagnosis. The second component, treatment, is usually brief and takes place in the primary health care setting (lasting on average 5-10 minutes). Treatment may be more extensive in other settings.-See also: Brief intervention

Earth Colloquial term for a marijuana cigarette.

Earth people Colloquial term for [12 Step group term] persons who neither have nor live with alcoholism ("Earth people can't understand this, but you will").

Easing powder Colloquial term for *opium*. **East-gesic** *Phenobarbital*.

Eastside player Colloquial term for *crack*. **Easy Jesus** Colloquial term for E&J *brandy*, distilled alcoholic spirits.

Easy score Colloquial term for obtaining drugs easily.

Eat 1. Colloquial term for oral drug use.

2. Colloquial term for misusing *Methedrine*.

Eatan 1. Nitrazepam. 2. Methaqualone.

Eatan N Nitrazepam.

Eater Colloquial term for someone who eats *marijuana*

Eating Colloquial term for taking a drug orally.

Eau de Créole An aromatic *liqueur* distilled from the flowers of *Mammee apple*.

Eau de vie 1. French term for distilled *wine* from grapes or other fruits: including *Cognac*, *Armagnac* and *Calvados*. **2.** Cheap distilled wine added with *vodka*. French, water of life, from Latin *aqua vitae*.

Ebena Anadenanthera peregrina.

Ebene Virola.

Ebenieghber Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Eberreis Artemisia absinthium.

Eboga *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Eboga bush *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Eboghe *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Eboka *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Ebãnã Anadenanthera peregrina.

ECAD Acronym for European Cities Against Drugs

Ecalmate Meprobamate.

ECDP Acronym for European Cities on Drug Policy.

Ecgonina Ecgonine.

Ecgonine C₉H₁₅NO₃ The principal part of the *cocaine* molecule. Obtained by hydrolysis of *cocaine* and also of other coca alkaloids, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 185.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Cocaine, chemistry and pharmacology*.

Ecgonine 2,6-

dimethylbenzoylmethylester

C₁₀H₂₅NO₄, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 317.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 55.6. See: *Cocaine, chemistry and pharmacology*.

Ecgonine benzoate *Ecgonine benzoylester*. See: *Cocaine, chemistry and pharmacology*.

Ecgonine benzoylester C₁₆H₁₉NO₄ 4H₂O, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 361.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 80.0. See: *Cocaine, chemistry and pharmacology*.

Ecgonine benzoylethylester $C_{18}H_{23}NO_4$, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amend-

ments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 317.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 58.4.

See: Cocaine, chemistry and pharmacology.

Ecgonine cinnamate methyl ester Ecgonine cinnamoylmethylester.

Ecgonine cinnamoylmethylester

C₁₉H₂₃NO₄, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 329.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 56.2.

Ecgonine ethyl ester benzoate *Ecgonine* benzovlethylester.

Ecgonine hydrochloride C₉H₁₅NO₃ HCl, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 221. 7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 83. 6. See: *Cocaine, chemistry and pharmacology*.

Ecgonine methylester $C_{10}H_{17}NO_3$, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 199.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 93. 0. See: *Cocaine, chemistry and pharmacology*.

Ecgonine methylester benzoate Cocaine.

Ecgonine methylester hydrochloride

C₁₀H₂₇NO₃, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 235.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 84.5. See: *Cocaine, chemistry and pharmacology*.

Ecgonine phenylacetylmethylester

C₁₈H₂₃NO₄, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 361. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 51. 2. See: *Cocaine, chemistry and pharmacology*.

Ecgoninum *Ecgonine*.

Echinopsis pachanoi San Pedro. Echites malabarica Alstonia scholaris. Echites scholaris Alstonia scholaris.

Echo 1. Colloquial term for reoccurrence when not taking a drug, of an experience previously felt when taking drugs. **2.** German colloquial term for *hallucinations* especially aftereffects of *hallucinogens*.

Echo-Effekt German colloquial term for *hallucinations* especially aftereffects of *hallucinogens*.

Echo-Rausch German colloquial term for unexpected recurrence of a *high* without new drugs being taken.

Echter Weihrauchbaum Boswellia sacra. Echter Wermut Artemisia absinthium. Eclorion Heroin hydrochloride. Ecomil Meprobamate. Econozyme Phenobarbital.

Ecstasy C₁₁H₁₅NO₂, 3,4-methylenedioxymetamfetamine MDA) methylmethylenedioryamfetamines (MMDA; MDMA; methylated MDA)

Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 193.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

History

Ecstasy is the most common name of MDMA a drug that was synthesized 1914 by the pharmaceutical company Merck. It was planned to be sold as a slimming cure. 1953-54 it was tested in animal research at US Army Medical Centers but the negative effects where made the agency not to recommended it. In the 1960s MDA and MDMA was in combination with psychotherapy was tried in the USA. It was at the same times when psychiatrist was using LSD. MDMA was reported to have good effect especially in marriage counseling. it was recommended by psychotherapists as a catalyst to stimulate trust and empathy for marriage counseling (hug-drug) .By giving the patients MDMA before the therapy sessions they became more p positive towards each other and psychiatrists in UK and the USA reported enthusiastic that they have found the love drug. MDA was in first marketed in the illicit drug scene as the "love drug" in the 1970s. But many reports and emergency room incidents of heart and breathing problems, fever and delirium and hallucinations made MDA less popular. In 1972 MDMA under the new name Ecstasy began to appear in USA and the UK. The drug was adopted of the dance-culture. Young people who were gathering at rave-parties to dance to techno-music found that the drug could be used to get into trance, give hallucinations and counter sleepiness at the all-night raves. Ecstasy became the main drug of the man dance-drug accompanied by a new interest in other hallucinogens like LSD. Ecstasy was in the 1980s considered as a rather mild and safe drug. But especially from UK many reports over unexpected deaths by young people, often of over-heating highlighted the ecstasy-influenece on the temperature regulation of the brain. Information campaigns were launched stressing the importance of drinking and chill down when ecstasy were taken especially in warn ill ventilated locations. In the 1990s many psychiatric complications, such as severe depressions has been linked to the use of ecstasy because of its impact on the serotonin level in the brain. There was also growing concern that ecstasy for many young teenagers was the gateway to other *hallucinogens* like *LSD* and other drugs like *cannabis* and *heroin* to chill-out after ecstasy use

Chemistry and pharmacology

Ecstasy the popular name for 3-4 methylenedioxymethamphetamine is an amfetamine but has chemically similarities to *mescaline*. It is also similar to two other synthetic drugs, *MDA* and *metamfetamine*. In the body *MDMA* is converted to *MDA*. A normal dose is 75. 160 mg. The *euphoria* comes within 30 minutes and reach its maximum after 90 minutes. The *high* remains for about 3 hours.

Ecstasy influence serotonine system of the brain in an unique way, different from other amfetamines, cocaine or LSD. At first there is a release of serotonin but the receptors seems after a while to be damaged. When studying ecstasy users the serotonine in the cerebospinal fluid fluid is remarkably lower even 2 months after the ecstasy intake.

Ecstasy probably due to its effects on the serotonine levels also can give strong disturbances on the bodys temperature regulation systems. Hundreds of deaths due to heat strokes in young otherwise healthy persons has been reported.

Effects

The high usually begins with a light sickness feeling and thirst, tense muscles and sweating. After 30 minutes the euphoria occurs it has been described as a feeling of universal love and happiness and and urge to get emotional contact with all persons around. There is also a visual impact, the contours of things and persons fade and are colored. For some this is a nice dreamy stage when music, dance and stroboscopic lightning underline the hallucinations but for other or even for the same persons at another time the hallucination can be fearful and give anxiety. Under moderate doses the user seldom lose the complete control of the situation.

Many problems users encounter with MDMA are similar to those found with the use of amfetamines and cocaine. They are:

Psychological difficulties, including confusion, depression, suicide, sleep problems, drug craving, severe anxiety, and paranoia-during and sometimes weeks after taking MDMA (even psychotic episodes have been reported); Physical symptoms such as muscle tension, involuntary teeth-clenching, nausea, blurred vision, rapid eye movements, faintness, and chills or sweating;increases in heart rate and blood pressure, a special risk for people with circulatory or heart disease. 2. South African colloquial term for nutmeg oil.

Intense joy or delight; rapture. From Greek *ekstasis*, astonishment, *ex-*, out of, *histanai*, to

place.

Ectasule Amobarbital.

Ectasule III Amobarbital.

Ectasule timesule Amobarbital.

Ectodrome Amfetamine sulfate.

Ecuacor Meprobamate.

Ecuagesico Meprobamate.

Ecuanil Meprobamate.

Ecylert Pemoline magnesium.

Eden-psich Chlordiazepoxide.

Edenal Meprobamate.

Edge (on) Colloquial term for being irritable, in need of drugs.

Edge (take it to the) Colloquial term for heavy dose of drugs: near lethal; take sufficient drugs to approach the brink of death, look over, but not die.

Edge (the) Colloquial term for death.

Edge, be on Colloquial term for being irritated and nervous as drug effects wears off.

Edhanol Phenobarbital magnesium.

EDIU Acronym for European Drug Intelligence Unit.

Edrisal Amfetamine sulfate.

Edusan C Phenobarbital.

Eefet parano Colloquial term for condition after *amfetamine*-use.

Een H-junk Dutch colloquial term for a *her-oin* addict.

Een O-junk Dutch colloquial term for an *opium* addict.

Een blowtje nemen Dutch colloquial term for *inhaling cannabis* smoke.

Een geele 1. Dutch colloquial term for a 25 guilder bill. **2.** Dutch colloquial term for *heroin* for 25 guilders bill.

Een gele 1. Dutch colloquial term for a 25 guilder bill. **2.** Dutch colloquial term for *heroin* for 25 guilders bill.

Een geltje 1. Dutch colloquial term for a 25 guilder bill. **2.** Dutch colloquial term for *heroin* for 25 guilders bill.

Een gramshotter Dutch colloquial term for a person who often *injects* drugs.

Een jointje bouwen Dutch colloquial term for preparing a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Een junkie Dutch colloquial term for a *heroin* addict.

Een lijntje Dutch colloquial term for a dose of *cocaine*.

Een pakje Dutch colloquial term for a packet of *heroin* for street sale.

Eetless Cathine hydrochloride.

Efal Amobarbital.

Efamyl Amobarbital.

Efasedan Lorazepam.

Efcodral Phenobarbital.

Efed Secobarbital.

Efedrin Ephedrine.

Efedro-noctal Secobarbital.

Efedrobarbital Secobarbital.

Efedron *Ephedrone*.

Efelin Phenobarbital.

Effilon Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Efronot Colloquial term for *opium*.

Efroxine *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Eftoc Phenobarbital.

Egg Colloquial term for *crack*.

Eggnog A drink consisting of milk or cream, sugar, and eggs beaten together and often mixed with an alcoholic liquor such as rum or *brandy*.

Eggs 1. Colloquial term for *crack*. **2.** Colloquial term for 1/8th ounce (3. 55 grams) of *cocaine*, from scientific name, *ecgonine*.

Egherit Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Egonida <M> Phenobarbital.

Egualudes Mexican colloquial term for *Quaaludes*.

Ei daeng Thai colloquial term for *secobarbital*.

Eicheln German colloquial term for a 5 mark bill.

Eichenlaub German colloquial term for a 5 mark bill.

Eidetika Hallucinogenes.

Eier German colloquial term for *LSD*-trips.

EIGDU Acronym for European Interest Group for Drug Users.

Eight 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for one eight of a pound of a drug.

Eight ball 1. Colloquial term for 1/8 ounce of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for 1/8th ounce (3. 55 grams) of *cocaine*.

Eight eighty eight Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Eight track 1. Colloquial term for 2-2 ½ grams of *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for 1/3rd ounce of *cocaine*.

Eight-pointed star Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Eightball Colloquial term for *crack* and *her-*

Eighted Colloquial term for being arrested. **Eighteen** Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marinana*.

Eighth 1. Colloquial term for 1/8 of a kilogram of a drug. **2.** Colloquial term for 1/8 of a teaspoon. **3.** Colloquial term for 1/8 ounce of *heroin.* **4.** Colloquial term for 1/8th ounce (3. 55 grams) of *cocaine.* **5.** Colloquial term for 1/8th of a kilogram of *cocaine* **6.** Colloquial term for 1/8th of a kilogram of *heroin.*

Eighty eight Colloquial term for college drinking game in which cards are picked by different persons and laid end to end until the total adds to 88 or more - the person placing that card has to take a drink (chug a *beer*).

Eighty-four Colloquial term for Turkish

honey: *heroin* in powder form, gray-brown to white in color, up to 90 % pure.

Eighty-one Colloquial term for *morphine* base.

Eighty-two Colloquial term for *morphine* base.

Ein Dollar German colloquial term for 100 grams of *amfetamine*.

Ein Gewogenes German colloquial term for 1 properly weighed gram in contrast to a street gram.

Ein Kilo German colloquial term for 100 mark.

Ein Kilo 50 German colloquial term for 150 marks.

Einbauen 1. German colloquial term for use of drugs in combination with *alcohol.* **2.** German colloquial term for being arrested.

Einbuchten German colloquial term for being arrested.

Eine Connection aufreissen German colloquial term for establishing a contact with a drug dealer.

Eine Scheibe haben German colloquial term for being dull due to use.

Eine Theke machen German colloquial term for breaking into a pharmacy.

Einen Affen haben German colloquial term for having *withdrawal* symptoms.

Einen Durchziehen 1. German colloquial term for smoking a *joint* of *marijuana*. or a *hashish* pipe. **2.** German colloquial term for deep inhalation.

Einen Trip schmeissen German colloquial term for taking *hallucinogens* especially *LSD*.

Einen Trip werfen German colloquial term for taking *hallucinogens* especially *LSD*.

Einen gasen German colloquial term for smoking drugs.

Einfahren German colloquial term for going to prison.

Einfädeln German colloquial term for the process of *injecting* drugs when *veins* are in poor condition.

Einkliniken German colloquial term for taking tablets.

Einpacken German colloquial term for being subject to the organisation's pursuit.

Einpfeifen German colloquial term for taking drugs.

Eins German colloquial term for *amfetamine*. **Einschieben** German colloquial term for taking tablets.

Einschmeissen 1. German colloquial term for oral drug use. **2.** German colloquial term for swallowing an *LSD* trip.

Einsteigen German colloquial term for participating in a drug deal.

Einstich German colloquial term for marks and scars from drug *injections*.

Einstieg German colloquial term for a drug which leads to use of a stronger drug.

Einstiegsdroge German colloquial term for a drug which leads to use of a stronger drug.

Einundzwanzig German colloquial term for a police informant.

Einwerfen 1. German colloquial term for oral drug use. **2.** German colloquial term for swallowing an *LSD* trip.

Eirenal Meprobamate.

Eis (auf Eis legen) German colloquial term for for stopping transporting drugs, or leave in in a cache

Eisenhut German name for *Aconitum napellus*

Eisenhütlein German name for *Aconitum napellus*.

Eisenkappe German name for *Aconitum napellus*.

Eiserne Klammer German colloquial term for *heroin* dependency.

Ejicalm B6 *Meprobamate*.

Ejicalm vitamine *Meprobamate*.

Ekdasch Colloquial term for a *syringe*.

Ekgonin Ecgonine.

Ekgoninmethylester *Ecgonine methylester*. **Ekies** Dutch colloquial term for *Mandrax*.

Ekilbran Meprobamate.

Ekivan Chlordiazepoxide.

Ekman, Gösta (1890-1938) Swedish actor, When he 1925 in Berlin played the title role in F W Murnaus screen version of Goethes *Dr Faustus*, he was offered *cocaine* as a *stimulant*. He first sniffed and later injected *cocaine*. During many years he was one of the leading actors and worked in a manic tempo often around the clock but became more eccentric, lived in his dressing room at the theater and was heavily dependent on *cocaine injections*. In the end of his carrier he got paranoid and was taken to compulsory mental care. He became a symbol of the genius in spontaneous combustion.

Ekrised Opium, Medical.

Ekstase German colloquial term for drugs similar to *LSD*.

Ekstasy-Kapseln German colloquial term for *ecstasy*.

Ekta Finnish colloquial term for pure *hashish*. **Ekvaprin** *Meprobamate*.

El Ahijado El Nene.

El Cid Colloquial term for *LSD*

El Gato Diablo Colloquial term for crystal *methamphetamine*

El Macho El Nene.

El Nene Also called El Ahijado and El Macho. Leaves from the plant *Coleus blumei* chewed or chopped and dissolved in water to a hallucinogen beverage. The plant is originally from the Philippines but is mostly used by the

Mezatèques Indians in southern Mexico.

El Paso Intelligence Center A US *DEA*-administered, multi-agency law enforcement support activity; located in El Paso, Texas.

El Vaticano Demetrio Chavez Penaherrera, one of Perus leading drug dealers and main supplier if cocaine to the *Cali-cartel* in Colombia.

El condado Mexican colloquial term for a prison.

El diablito Colloquial term for *marijuana*, *cocaine*, *heroin* and *PCP*.

El diablo Colloquial term for *marijuana*, *cocaine* and *heroin*.

El ganchos Spanish colloquial term for being addicted.

El guantug Brugmansia sanguinea.

El juanado Spanish colloquial term for being *high* on *marijuana*.

El kif Cannabis.

El que receta Colloquial term for a *marijuana* dealer.

Elabro bianco Italian name for *Veratrum*

Elahu *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Elaine Colloquial term for ec-

stasy.

Elantran Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Elastonin *Amfetamine sulfate* and *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Elastonon Amfetamine and Amfetamine sulfate.

Elbow Colloquial term for 1 pound of *marijuana*.

Elbow-bender Colloquial term for a person who habitually indulges in the drinking of alcoholic beverages.

Elbrus Medazepam.

Elbrus sostenido Medazepam.

Elcomato *Meprobamate*.

Eldonal Pentobarbital sodium or Phenobarbital

Eldonal-L.A. Pentobarbital sodium.

Eldonal-S. Pentobarbital sodium.

Electric 1. Colloquial term for a strong punch laced with *LSD*. **2.** Colloquial term for overpowering - a positive statement.

Electric Kool Aid Colloquial term for potent punch laced with *LSD*.

Electric butter Colloquial term for *marijuana* fried in butter.

Electric cool ade Colloquial term for potent punch laced with *LSD*.

Electric kool ade Colloquial term for potent punch laced with *LSD*.

Electric lemonade 1. Colloquial term for *vodka,gin:rum*:triplesec in 1:1:2:1 proportions. **2.** Colloquial term for (1½ oz. *vodka*) with Sprite or Sevenup added - tastes like lemonade

but has 12% alcohol by volume.

Electric wine Colloquial term for *wine* with *LSD* added.

Electricity Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Electronic drugs Colloquial term for electro-meditation devices which seek to produce effects similar to drugs by direct electrical stimulation of the brain - advertised as "mellow, deeper relaxation, lucid dreaming, and increased psychic ability".

Electuary A drug mixed with sugar and water or honey into a pasty mass suitable for oral administration. Middle English *electuarie*, from Late Latin *êlêctuârium*, probably alteration of Greek *ekleikton*, from *ekleikhein*, to lick up: *ek*-, out + *leikhein*, to lick.

Elefant 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*.

2. Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper. **3.** Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Elefantenwinde Argyreia nervosa.

Elefanti Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Elefanti blanco Colloquial term for *LSD*. **Elenium** *Chlordiazepoxide* or *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*.

Elephant 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*.

2. Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper. **3.** Colloquial term for *PCP*, from its former use as a big animal tranquilizer.

Elephant creeper Argyreia nervosa.

Elephant juice Colloquial term for *PCP*. **Elephant tranquilizer** Colloquial term for

PCP.

Elepsin Fenproporex hydrochloride.

Elevado a-mil Colloquial term for being drunken or otherwise intoxicated.

Eleval Amobarbital and Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Elevated Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs

Elevator Colloquial term for *stimulants*.

Elevon Mexican colloquial term for an *inhalant*

Elf German colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Eliaswagen German name for *Aconitum* napellus.

Elibrin *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Elibrium Chlordiazepoxide.

Elilampala Alstonia scholaris.

Elilappali Alstonia scholaris.

Elimin Nimetazepam.

Elinar 2 Diazepam.

Elinar 5 Diazepam.

Elini-cor *Methaqualone*.

ELISAD Acronym for European Association of Libraries and Information Services on Alcohol and Other Drugs.

Elixir 1. A sweetened aromatic solution of *alcohol* and water, serving as a vehicle for medicine. **2.** A substance believed to maintain life indefinitely. Also called *elixir of life*.

3. A substance or medicine believed to have the power to cure all ills. Middle English, a substance of transmutative properties, from Old French *elissir*, from Medieval Latin *elixir*, from Arabic *al-'iksìr : al*, the + *iksìr*, elixir (probably from Greek *xêrion*, desiccative powder, from *xêros*, dry).

Elixiral Phenobarbital.

Elixsed Barbital sodium.

Elle Momo Colloquial term for *marijuana* laced with *PCP*.

Elleborus albus Veratrum al-

Ellis Day Colloquial term for LSD

Elmutos *Phenobarbital*.

Elphemet *Phendimetrazine bitartrate*.

Elphetamine Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Elrodorm Glutethimide.

Elsbeth Tucher German colloquial term for a 20 mark bill.

Elthon Diazepam.

Elum Cloxazolam.

Elva Cannabis.

Elysium *Ethyl loflazepate*.

Em German colloquial term for *morphine*.

EM eins German colloquial term for *ephed-rine*.

Embalao Portuguese colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Embalming fluid Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Embinal Barbital sodium.

Emblem Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper. **Embryo** Colloquial term for alcoholic drink in which a drop of cream is gently inserted between a layer of 151 Rum and a liqueur of different viscosity.

Embutal Pentobarbital sodium.

EMCDDA Acronym for European Monitoring Centre.for Drugs and Drug Addiction.

Eme-nil Pentobarbital sodium.

Emedian Methylphenobarbital.

Emelasma Amobarbital.

Emergency gun Colloquial term for instrument used to inject, other than *syringe*.

Emesert Pentobarbital.

Emetex Secobarbital

Emethibutin *Ethylmethylthiambutene*.

Emetibutin *Ethylmethylthiambutene*.

Emisis Colloquial term for vomiting after use of drugs.

EMIT Acronym for Enzyme Multiplied Immunoassay Test. An effective metode to measure drugs in body fluids.

Emm German colloquial term for *morphine*. **Emma** Turkish colloquial term for *morphine*.

Emma, Miss Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Emotical Lorazepam.

Emotion Lorazepam.

Emotival *Amobarbital* or *Lorazepam*.

Empabarb Phenobarbital.

Empaque Colloquial term for "G-rag", packing which makes a dropper airtight.

Empaspaz Phenobarbital.

Emphaenemal Methylphenobarbital.

Emphet *Metamfetamine*.

Emphysema 1. Respiratory disease characterized by coughing, shortness of breath, and wheezing, developing into extreme difficulty in breathing, and sometimes resulting in disability and death. The highest degree of occurrence is among heavy cigarette smokers. In recent years emphysema has become a serious public health problem in terms of rapidly increasing numbers of disabilities and deaths. In the course of the disease the passages leading to the air sacs of the lungs become narrowed. Air is trapped in the sacs, and the tissues of the lungs lose their natural elasticity and undergo destructive changes. As the disease progresses the volume of residual air trapped in the lungs increases, and the volume of each breath decreases. The lungs increase in size, and in severe cases the patient develops a characteristic "barrel chest". The lungs become unable to supply enough oxygen to the body tissues. This reduction in oxygen intake causes the heart to pump faster; consequently, the heart becomes strained. Excessive carbone dioxide in the blood gives the patient a bluish skin color. Although the deterioration in the lungs brought about by emphysema is permanent and irreversible, treatment can give relief and increase functioning capacity. Abstention from smoking is essential, and change of occupation or residence may be necessary if air pollution or occupational pollution aggravates the condition. Bronchial dilators, special breathing exercises, and antibiotics are also helpful. Therapy is most successful in instances when the disease is diagnosed at an early stage. 2. Infiltration of air into connective tissue and between air cells of the lungs. Greek emphusma, inflation.

Empiral Phenobarbital.

Employee assistance programme An employment-based programme (EAP) that allows for treatment of an alcohol- or drug-related problem or other mental disorder detected on the basis of work performance or by drug screening The term replaced "industrial alcoholism programme" (occupational alcoholism programme) in the 1970s to extend the main focus of such programmes to a more general "troubled employee" approach, Normally, an EAP referral occurs as a diversion from discharge or another sanction for a first and sometimes subsequent offense. The term originated in the USA, but is now more widely used.

Empressa Nacional de la Coca Peru's state *coca* monopoly that formally has the exclusive rights to by *coca* from the cocafarmers.

Empties Colloquial term for bottles of alcoholic beverage which have been emptied in "appropriate" fashion by drinking.Compare: *Dead soldiers*.

Emrel Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Emsel Colloquial term for morphine.

En Delorazepam.

En Compagnie d'Antonin Artaud My Life and Times with Antonin Artaud.

En Motado Spanish colloquial term for being *high* on *marijuana*.

En amor Colloquial term for being *high* ("in love" with the drug).

En juanado Mexican colloquial term for being *high* on *marijuana*.

En lenado Spanish colloquial term for being *high* on *marijuana*.

En yedado Spanish colloquial term for being *high* on *marijuana*.

ENACO Acronym for Empressa Nacional de la Coca, Perus state *coca* monopoly that formally has the exclusive rights to by *coca* from the coca-farmers.

Enabler Any person or social group whose actions or policies intentionally or unintentionally facilitate the continuing misuse of *alcohol* or other substance.

Person who assists an alcoholic or addict in continuing the *addiction* by making excuses for the addiction, phoning work to cover up absences (e.g., "George is sick", when George has a hangover), a misguided form of love, 'enabling' promotes continued progress of the addiction with an ultimate consequence of increased severity and fatality. See also: *Codependent*.

Enadel Cloxazolam

Enadine Clorazepate or Clorazepate dipotassium.

Enandi Psidium guajava.

Encanado Ecuadoran and Peruvian colloquial term for a prisoner.

Encens Boswellia sacra.

Encephalopathy An inexact term referring to organic brain disorder of any degree. Some authors use the term in a more restricted sense to refer to chronic brain disease with irreversible pathological changes; others use it to describe an acute *delirium*. Still others use it for early signs of brain tissue dysfunction that are too subtle to warrant a definitive diagnosis. *Alcoholic Encephalopathy* (G31. 2) indicates that the damage to brain tissue damage is caused by or associated with *alcohol* use.

See also: Alcoholic brain syndrome.

Enchaioni Colloquial term for a *hashish* smoker

Encounterleip Dutch colloquial term for psychological state after having been in a drug-free *therapeutic community*.

Endequil Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Endo Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Endocarditis Infection and inflammation of the membrane lining the inner surface of the heart, including the heart valves. The two major forms of the disease are the acute type, which appears suddenly and can be fatal within a few days, and the subacute type, which develops slowly and may cause death within months. Many cases of the acute form are caused by the bacterium *Staphylococcus aureus*; the subacute form is often due to infection by streptococcal bacteria. A relatively common complication of *intravenous* drug abuse due to unsterile *injections*. Treated with high doses of antibiotics, it is important that medical care is provided as soon as possible.

Endolin Pemoline.

Endomyl *Methaqualone*.

Endone Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Endor Barbital.

Endorphins See Opioid, endogenous.

Endovalpin Phenobarbital.

Endrogado Colloquial term for being drugged.

Endrogar Colloquial term for using drugs. **Endurets** *Phendimetrazine hydrochloride*. **Energize me** Colloquial term for *crack* dipped in *PCP*.

Enerpax Lorazepam.

Enervantes 1. Term for drugs. **2.** Term for *stimulants*.

Enfenemal Methylphenobarbital.

Enfermo Argentinean colloquial term for being in jail.

Engaletado Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Engelenspul Dutch colloquial term for *PCP*.

Engelstaub German colloquial term for *PCP*.

Engelstrompete Brugmansia.

English belladonna Atropa belladonna.

English rose South African colloquial term for *LSD*.

Engström, Albert (1869-1940), Swedish artist and author. Many of his short stories and cartoon like drawings are humorously describing the life of alcoholics, smugglers and illegal distillers. Especially the bohemian Kolingen became very popular. His posters played an important role in the opinion against the *prohibition* in connection with the referendum in Sweden 1922

Enidrel Oxazepam.

Enkefal Amfetamine sulfate.

Enkefeneimal Phenobarbital.

Enkephalin See: Opioid, endogenous.

Enobrin *Medazepam*.

Enoctan Flurazepam or Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Enologist A person who studies *wines*.

Enology The study of wine and the making of *wine*; viticulture. Greek *oinos*, wine.

Enoltestovis Colloquial term for an injectable *steroid*.

Enorden *Meprobamate*.

Enpayne Phenobarbital.

 $\textbf{Enphenemal, -um} \ \textit{Methylphenobarbital}.$

Enrique Grande Argentinean colloquial term for *heroin*.

Ensencio de mata verde Artemisia mexicana.

Enslavement 1. Theory which infers that drugs are used to pacify those who might otherwise arise as a group and fight the oppression and despair of their position in the lowest class. The theory holds that ruling governments will not step in to deal with minority drug problems until the problem infringes on the ruling class. At other times, drug abuse and the accompanying law enforcement are purported necessary to maintain a sufficient group of unskilled workers. **2.** Modification of the preceding theory which suggests that enslavement to drugs and the black market causes criminality [dates back to nineteenth century].

Ensobarb Phenobarbital.

Ensodorm Phenobarbital.

Entabicada Mexican colloquial term for *marijuana* in brick shape.

Entactogen Term derived from the Greek "en" (inside) and "gen" (to induce) and the Latin "tactus" (tact). It describes a condition that allows users to "make contact" with their own feelings and those of others. Examples of controlled drugs include MDMA (*ecstasy*).

Entamid Flurazepam.

Entanil Meprobamate.

Enteral Phenobarbital.

Enteramin Serotonine

Enterodon Phenobarbital.

Enteroespas Diazepam.

Enteroleaf Phenobarbital.

Enterosediv, -e Secobarbital.

Entheogene Hallucinogen.

Entigue Fencamfamin.

Entobar Pentobarbital

Entolax Phenobarbital.

Entrar en orbits Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Entrega Colloquial term for drop.

Entro-calm Phenobarbital

Entry point Colloquial term for a safe place for police to cut through a wall to gain entry to a drug house - often easier than getting through doors or windows.

Entzug German colloquial term for with-

Enuresil Amfetamine sulfate.

Enurétine Phenobarbital.

Environmental Tobacco Smoke The smoke that a person inhales from sources other than by directly smoking a *cigarette*. It is composed of the smoke that is:

1. Exhaled by the smoker (second-hand smoke), **2.** Burns off the tip of the *cigarette* (sidestream smoke), and **3.** Seeps through the paper and filter of the lit *cigarette* (lateral stream smoke). See also: *Passive smoking*.

Enyerbado Colloquial term for being under the influence of *marijuana*.

Enyoid Diazepam.

Epadu Colloquial term for a coca-like alkaloid which is 40% as potent as *cocaine*, but which is 60% less expensive than cocaine derived from a small tree in Colombian forests.

Epamal Amobarbital. **Epamal** Phenobarbital.

Epanalium *Diazepam*.

Epazote de castilla Artemisia mexicana.

Epena Hallucinogen drug, also called Nyakwana and Yakee, extracted from the red resin under the bark of the tree Virola calophylla, growing in the rain forests of Colombia and Brazil. Active substances are DMT and bufotenine. Epena is made from the dried resin that are chopped and mixed with ash. Epena is sniffed and gives a 30 minutes high. It is however irritating to the mucous membrane of the nose and often provoke intense sneezing. Epena is mainly used by the Indians in the Amazons. It is a MAO-inhibitor which in combination with other drugs or food can form dangerous an unpredictable combination effects.

Epetal Phenobarbital.
Ephcodral Phenobarbital.
Ephed-organidin Phenobarbital.
Ephedhal Phenobarbital.

Ephedra-phen Phenobarbital.

Ephedral Phenobarbital.

Ephedrine Mild, slow-acting drug used to treat moderate attacks of bronchial asthma and to relieve nasal congestion from hay fever or infection of the upper respiratory tract. Nonaddictive, ephedrine may cause insomnia and restlessness. Ephedrine is obtainable from plants of the genus *Ephedra*, particularly the Chinese species *Ephedra sinica*, and it has been used in China for more than 5,000 years to treat asthma and hay fever. It is effective

when administered orally, and its effects persist for several hours, in contrast to the shorter-acting norepinephrine. Since the 1920s synthetic ephedrine has been used in Western medicine as a bronchodilator and nasal decongestant and in controlling urinary incontinence. When its longer duration of action is desirable, ephedrine replaces epinephrine in non-emergency treatment of allergic reactions. Its slow action renders it useless in arresting acute allergic attacks. Because of its *stimulant* effects, ephedrine must sometimes be used in combination with sedatives. Ephedrine is a common ingredient in look-alike amfetamines. **Ephedro-noctal** *Phenobarbital* and *Se-*

cobarbital. **Ephedrobarbital** Phenobarbital and Se-

cobarbital.

Ephedrobarbital T *Phenobarbital*.

Ephedrone Colloquial term for *methcathinone*.

Ephenylin *Phenobarbital*.

Ephenyllin, -e Phenobarbital.

Ephesthmin *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Ephobarb Phenobarbital.

 ${\bf Ephophen}\ {\it Phenobarbital}.$

Ephragen Amobarbital.

Ephydion *Ethylmorphine hydrochloride*.

Ephédronal Phenobarbital.

Epibarb Phenobarbital.

Epibenzaline *Nitrazepam*.

EPIC Acromym for El Paso Intelligence Center; a *DEA*-administered, multi-agency law enforcement support activity; located in El Paso, Texas.

Epicalm *Meprobamate*.

Epicrisine Amfetamine sulfate or Phenobarbital.

Epicur *Meprobamate*.

Epidemic 1. Spreading rapidly among many individuals in an area. **2.** A contagious disease that spreads rapidly. **3.** A rapid spread or development. Drug abuse is sometimes described as an epidemic. From Greek *epidmos*, prevalent.

Epidorm *Phenobarbital*.

Epidosin compositum *Butobarbital*.

Epiglutal Phenobarbital.

Epikur Meprobamate.

Epilamin *Phenobarbital*.

Epilax Clonazepam.

Epilepsy Disorder resulting from rapid, uncontrolled electrical activity in one or more areas in the brain and characterized by periodic convulsive seizures. Partial, or focal, seizures involve a small area of damaged brain cells. Generalized seizures, which involve many areas of damage, include absence seizures (formerly petit mal), in which the person may appear to be daydreaming,

and grand mal seizures, which last a few minutes and result in a loss of consciousness and involuntary contraction of all the muscles of the body. No organic cause can be determined for the disorder in most cases, but seizures can result from birth injury or high fever, alcohol withdrawal, tumors, and head injuries. Drug therapy includes the use of such anticonvulsants as phenytoin, phenobarbital, and carbamazepine. Brain surgery to remove the damaged cells is most successful in infants and young children.

Epilil Phenobarbital.

Epilol Phenobarbital.
Epilunal Phenobarbital.

Epimor *Morphine hydrochloride*.

Epimorph *Morphine sulfate*.

Epinelbon Nitrazepam.

Epiphantine *Phenobarbital*.

Epipropane 1. Amfetamine sulfate and Phenobarbital magnesium. **2.** Amfetamine.

Episedal *Phenobarbital*.

Episindrome 1. *Metamfetamine hydrochloride* and *Phenobarbital*. **2.** *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*.

Epistil *Phenobarbital*.

Epithelantha micromeris See: Hikuli mulato

Epizep Clonazepam.

Eponal *Phenobarbital*.

Eposal 10 *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Epoxide Chlordiazepoxide.

Epragen Amobarbital.

Epsylone *Phenobarbital*.

EPT Dutch colloquial term for extreme *addiction*.

Eptadol *Methadone*.

Eptadone *Methadone hydrochloride*.

Eptalgine *Phenadoxone*.

Eptanone *Phenadoxone*.

Equagen Meprobamate.

Equagesic *Meprobamate*.

Equagesic-M *Meprobamate*.

Equalysen *Meprobamate*.

Equanate Meprobamate.

Equane anesthetic Pentobarbital sodium.

Equanil Meprobamate.

Equanil L-A *Meprobamate*.

Equanitrate *Meprobamate*.

Equapred *Meprobamate*.

Equaprin *Meprobamate*.

Equatrate *Meprobamate*.

Equazine M *Meprobamate*.

Equibaral Meprobamate.

Equibaral NF Diazepam.

Equibral Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Equidal Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Equilibrin Bromazepam.

Equilium *Meprobamate*.

Equimorfin, -a Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Equimorphine Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Equiner Chlordiazepoxide.

Equinil Meprobamate.

Equipax Prazepam.

Equipax 10 Prazepam.

Equipax 5 *Prazepam*.

Equipaz Prazepam.

Equipo hipodermico *Injection* kit, hypodermic equipment.

Equipose Colloquial term for veterinary

Equisedrin Bromazepam.

Equisu Meprobamate.

Equitar Meprobamate.

Equithesin Pentobarbital.

ER 115 Temazepam.

Er hat gekotzt German colloquial term for having made a statement.

Er hängt auf der Nadel German colloquial term for being addicted.

Er ist batty German colloquial term for being on a bad trip.

Er ist safe 1. German colloquial term for someone that can be trusted. 2. German colloquial term for someone who will make no statement.

Eradex Amfetamine.

Erantin Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Erasen Phenobarbital.

Erb Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Erba cannella Calamus.

Erba di Venere [Herb of Venus] Italian name for *Calamus*.

Erbev learbev Colloquial term for *heroin* being adulterated with too much of other substances.

Ercafital Phenobarbital.

Erconal *Phenobarbital*.

Ercorax Meprobamate.

Ercotina Meprobamate.

Erdevu Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Erdmännchen German colloquial term for mandrake.

Ereiba Hallucinogen drug, the leaves from the herb Homalomena Lauterbachii. The leaves are chewed or mixed in a decoction with agara. Ereiba is mainly used in Indonesia and on New Guinea. The active alkaloids are not fully reseached.

Ergatral Phenobarbital.

Ergkatal Phenobarbital.

Ergo-kranit *Phenobarbital*.

Ergo-lonarid Amobarbital.

Ergo-phen Phenobarbital.

Ergobel Phenobarbital.

Ergobelan B Phenobarbital.

Ergocalm *Lormetazepam* or *Meprobamate*.

Ergogenics Colloquial term for increasing

working efficiency or capability -includes physical, mental, and biomechanical training as well as use of nutritional aids, physiological aids (see *blood doping*), and pharmacologic aids (caffeine, steroids, amfetamines). From Greek words, "ergon", meaning work, and "gennan" meaning to produce).

Ergojuvan Phenobarbital.

Ergosedal Barbital and Phenobarbital.

Ergostamini Butalbital.

Ergot Disease of rye and other cereals caused by a fungus *Claviceps purpurea*, which appears on heads of rye as dark purple structures called ergots. The ergots, which resemble rye seeds, contain certain active substances (*alkaloids*) that are poisonous and causes convulsive death. Ergot poisoning was epidemic in the Middle Ages, for example, because bread was often made from ergot-contaminated rye. The ergots also contain alkaloids used as drugs, e.g., ergotamine to treat migraine headaches and ergonovine to stop postpartum uterine bleeding. From the studies of the lysergic acid from ergot *LSD* was discovered.

Ergot de Seigle French word for *ergot*. **Ergot flop** Colloquial term for negative experience (*bad trip*) from *LSD*.

Ergotamine C₃₃H₃₅N₅O₅. The best known of a series of *alkaloids* from *ergot*. Is used for treatment of migraine and to constrict the uterus after childbirth.

Ergotism Poisoning caused by consuming *ergot*-infected grain or grain products, or from excessive use of drugs containing *ergot*.

Ergotromal Phenobarbital.

Ergotropal Phenobarbital. Ergoval Phenobarbital.

Ergozuvan Phenobarbital.

Eridan Diazepam.

Erika German colloquial term for warning used when police agents are in the vicinity of the areas where addicts are.

Erimin Nimetazepam.

Erimo seleke Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Erina Meprobamate.

Erispan Fludiazepam.

Erital Diazepam.

Eritos *Zipeprol*.

Eritroxilina Cocaine.

Erlenmayer, Albrecht German physician who 1885 strongly criticized *Sigmund Freuds* enthusiastic reports on *cocaine*. He accused Freud of letting lose the third pestilence of mankind (after *alcohol* and *morphine*).

Ero Italian colloquial term for *heroin*.

Eroga *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Eroin Italian colloquial term for heroin.

Eroin, -a *Heroin.*

Erotomania Extremely strong sexual desire and need of sexual encounters, common initial effect of *stimulants* like *amfetamine* and *cocaine*.

Errecalma Dextromoramide or Dextromoramide tartrate.

Erth Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Erva Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Erva do norte Cannabis.

Erva maligna Cannabis. Erythin Phenobarbital.

Erythroxylon Obsolete term for *cocaine*.

Erythroxylum Latin name for the coca shrub. 250 species exists whereof 200 are wild shrubs and trees of South America. Only two species, *Erythroxylum coca* and *Erythroxylum novogratense* (with the variant *E. truxillense*) are cultivated because of their high content of *cocaine*.

Erythroxylum coca Latin name for the most commonly cultivated species of the coca bush, also called Bolivian coca or Huanaco. It has been cultivated for thousands of years for its leaves rich in *cocaine* and is not found wild, The bush has big oval darkgreen leaves, the flowers are yellow-white, it has small red berries.

Erythroxylum coca ipadu Variant of *Erythroxylum coc*a also called Amazona coca. It is mainly cultivated in the Amazona delta. The bush is smaller and has thicker leaves, The *cocaine* content of the leaves are relatively low. The leaves are traditionally dried and made into a powder that is chewed.

Erythroxylum novogratense Species of the *coca* bush named after Nueva Granada the former Spanish name for Colombia. Also called Colombian coca or Hayo. The bush is cultivated extensively in South America and the leaves has a relatively high *cocaine* content. Under the beginning of the 1900 the bush was spread over the tropical parts of the British Empire especially in India and Ceylon (Sri Lanka) and large commercial plantations was established in Java for industrial production of

Erythroxylum truxillense Also called trujillococa, variant of *Erythroxylum novogratense*. It is cultivated along the coast of Peru on relative low altitude and is growing as high bushes with small thick leaves. It has she best taste and aroma of the coca species and is exported mainly from the city of Trujillo in northern Peru to among others *Coca-Colas* extract factories in the USA. The *cocaine* is excluded from the cocamass before it is used for the soft drinks.

Erytroxylin Cocaine.

Es geht etwas ab German colloquial term

for drugs available.

Es wurde gekrugt German colloquial term for drugs transported by truck.

Esakuna Drug made of the flowers from the African and Asian herb Cymbopogon densiflorus. In Tanzania the flowers are smoked, sometimes mixed with tobacco. The active substances are not vet known.

Esar Turkish colloquial term for a combination of sweets and hashish.

Esbelcaps Fenoroporex and Diazeram. Escabarb Phenobarbital.

Escama Spanish colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Escape drinking See *Drinking, escape*.

Escapism The avoidance of reality through daydreaming, fantasy, or entertainment.

Escapist Colloquial term for a drug addict. **ESBRA** Acronym for European Society of Biological Research on Alcoholism.

Escobal *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Escobar, Pablo (1949-1993) Leader of the Medellín cocaine cartel. In 1991 he turned himself in to the authorities 19 on the promise of President César Gaviria Trujillo that he would not be extradited to the United States for trial despite evidence that he and his cohorts have killed hundreds in a 2-year orgy of bombings and assassinations. The multibillionaire was held in a luxurious prison at his hometown of Engivado, 10 miles from Medellín. In 1992 he escaped, in 1993 he was shot dead by police at a Medellín shopping center The Cali cartel, far more sophisticated than the Medellín cartel, continued to pour cocaine into the United States and Europe.

Escofal Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Escofedal Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Escolaudol *Hydromorphone hydrochloride*.

Escopedron Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Escopermida Desomorphine hydrobromide.

Escopon *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of. **Esculgue** Colloquial term for body search,

frisking of a person. Escultismo Peruvian colloquial term for

drug addiction. Esdesan Methaqualone.

Esecarnéine Phenobarbital.

Esev Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Esgic Butalbital.

Esgic forte Butalbital.

Esilgan Estazolam.

Eskabarb Phenobarbital.

Eskaphen Phenobarbital.

Eskatrol Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Eski küpler Turkish colloquial term for *LSD*.

Esmail Medazepam.

Esmesedan Meprobamate.

Esophagus varices Variocities of the branches of the azygos vein which anastomoise whith tributaries of the portal vein in the lower esophagus, occuring in patients with alcoholism or hypertension. The symptoms are voimiting of black blood. The condition is life-threatning but can be handled in an emergency room.

Espasina Phenobarbital.

Espasmile Phenobarbital.

Espasmo sulmetin Phenobarbital.

Espasmo-Wolner *Meprobamate*.

Espasmoalgolisina Methadone.

Espasmodolisina Properidine hydrochloride.

Espasmokyl Phenobarbital.

Espasmon *Phenobarbital*.

Espasmosanil *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Espasmotex Phenobarbital.

Espasmotropina Phenobarbital.

Espasmox Oxazepam.

Espasmoxal Dioxaphetyl butyrate hydrochloride.

Esra Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Esrar Cannabis.

Esrara Turkish term for *cannabis*.

Essence 1. An extract that has the fundamental properties of a substance in concentrated form. Such an extract in a solution of alcohol. 2. Colloquial term for ecstasy, used for sexual marathons and as a 'hug drug'; in USA by some psychotherapists as a catalyst to stimulate trust and empathy for marriage counseling.

Middle English essencia and French essence, both from Latin essentia, from Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: essêns, ·essent-, present participle of esse, to be (translation of Greek ousia, from present participle of einai, to be), .

Essigsäure-(4,5-epoxy-3-methoxy-17methyl-morphin-6-en-6-yl)-ester Theba-

ESSRG Acronym for European Social Science Group on Drug Issues.

Esta carajoda Spanish colloquial term for marijuana.

Estafeta Colloquial term for a drug courier.

Estafiate Artemisia mexicana.

Estaphiate Artemisia mexicana.

Estar certo Portuguese colloquial term for snorting cocaine.

Estar drogado Portuguese colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Estar em falta 1. Portuguese colloquial term for feeling the lack of drugs. 2. Portuguese colloquial term for having no cocaine.

Estar en algo Spanish colloquial term for being high on drugs.

Estar muito certo Portuguese colloquial term for snorting cocaine.

Estar muy cerrado Spanish colloquial term

for being very high on marijuana.

Estar na santa paz Portuguese colloquial term for being in a *euphoric* state after *snorting cocaine*.

Estasil Meprobamate.

Estazolam C₁₆H₁₁ClN₄. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 294.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Estazolam, -um Estazolam.

Estecitin Metamfetaminecarboxílico. Ester 6-codeínico del ácido piridín-3-Nicocodine.

Ester bis-nicotínico de la morfina *Nico-morphine*.

Ester der 1-methyl-4-phenyl-piperidin-4-carbonsäure *Pethidine*.

Ester dicarbamique de 2-méthyle-2propyle propane-diol-1,3 *Meprobamate*. Ester etílico de la benzoilecgonina *Ecgonine benzoylethylester*.

Ester etílico del ácido 1-(2-benciloxietil)-4-fenilpiperidin-4-carboxílico Benzethidine.

Ester etílico del ácido 1-(2-morfolinoetil)-4-fenilpiperidin-4-carboxílico *Mor*pheridine.

Ester etílico del ácido 1-(3-ciano-3,3-difenilpropil)-4-fenilpiperidin-4-carboxílico Diphenoxylate.

Ester etílico del ácido 1-(3-fenilaminopropil)-4-fenilpiperidin-4-carboxílico Piminodine.

Ester etílico del ácido 1-(3-hidroxi-3-fenilpropil)-4-fenilpiperidin-4-carboxílico *Phenoperidine*.

Ester etílico del ácido 1-(tetrahidrofurfuriloxietil)-4-fenilpiperidin-4carboxílico Furethidine.

Ester etílico del ácido 1-[2-(2-(hidroxietoxi)-etil]-4-fenilpiperidin-4-carboxílico Etoxeridine.

Ester etílico del ácido 1-metil-4-(3-hidroxifenil)-piperidin-4-carboxílico *Hydroxypethidine*.

Ester etílico del ácido 1-metil-4fenilpiperidin-4-carboxílico *Pethidine*. Ester etílico del ácido 1-para-aminofenetil-4-fenilpiperidin-4-carboxílico *Anileridine*.

Ester etílico del ácido 4-fenil-1-(3-fenilaminopropil)-piperidin-4-carboxílico *Piminodine*.

Ester etílico del ácido 4-fenilpiperidin-4-carboxílico Pethidine intermediate B. Ester etílico del ácido 4-metahidroxifenil-1-metilpiperidin-4carboxílico Hydroxypethidine. Ester isopropylique de l'acide méthyl-1 phényl-4 pipéridine carboxylique-4 *Properidine*.

Ester isopropílico del ácido 1-metil-4fenilpiperidin-4-carboxílico *Properidine*. Ester metílico de la benzoilecgonina *Cocaine*.

Ester metílico de la cinnamoilecgonina Ecgonine cinnamoylmethylester.

Ester metílico del ácido 2-fenil-2-(2piperidil)-acétique *Methylphenidate*. Ester metílico des 2-6-

dimetilbenzoilecgonina *Ecgonine* 2,6-dimethylbenzoylmethylester.

Ester mirístico de la bencilmorfina *Myrophine*.

Ester myristique de la benzylmorphine Myrophine.

Ester méthylique de la benzoylecgonine Cocaine.

Ester méthylique de l'acide phényl-1 pipéridyl-1 acétique *Methylphenidate*. Ester nicotinique de la dihydrocodéine *Nicodicodine*.

Ester nicotínico de la codeína *Nico-codine*.

Ester nicotínico de la dihidrocodeína *Nicodicodine*.

Ester éthylique de l'acide (benzyloxy-2 éthyl)-1 phényl-4 pipéridine carbox-ylique-4 *Diphenoxylate*.

Ester éthylique de l'acide (cyano-3 diphényl-3,3 propyl)-1 phényl-4 pipéridine carboxylique-4 *Diphenoxylate*. Ester éthylique de l'acide (hydroxy-3 phényl-3 propyl)-1 phényl-4 pipéridine carboxylique-4 *Phenoperidine*.

Ester éthylique de l'acide (morpholino-2 éthyl)-1 phényl-4 pipéridine carboxylique-4 *Morpheridine*.

Ester éthylique de l'acide (phénylamino-3 propyl)-1 phényl-4 pipéridine carboxylique-4 *Piminodine*.

Ester éthylique de l'acide (tétrahydrofurfuryloxy-2 éthyl)-1 phényl-4 pipéridine carboxylique-4 Furethidine. Ester éthylique de l'acide [(hydroxy-2 éthoxy)-2 éthyl]-1 phényl-4 pipéridine carboxylique-4 Etoxeridine.

Ester éthylique de l'acide métahydroxy-4 phényl méthyl-1 pipéridine carboxylique-4 *Hydroxypethidine*. Ester éthylique de l'acide méthyl-1 (hy

Ester éthylique de l'acide méthyl-1 (hydroxyphényl-3)-4 pipéridine carboxilique-4 *Hydroxypethidine*.

Ester éthylique de l'acide méthyl-1 phényl-4 pipéridine carboxylique-4 *Pethidine*.

Ester éthylique de l'acide paraaminophénéthyl-1 phényl-4 pipéridine carboxylique-4 Anileridine.

Ester éthylique de l'acide phényl-4 (phénylamino-3 propyl)-1 pipéridine carboxylique-4 *Piminodine*.

Ester éthylique de l'acide phényl-4 pipéridine carboxylique-4 Pethidine Intermediate B.

Estere etilico dell'ácido N-metilpiperidin-ggfenil-carbónico Pethidine. Esteticin Metamfetamine hydrochloride. Esthocin Dimenoxadol.

 $\textbf{Esthocine}\ Dimenox adol\ hydrochloride.$

Estimal *Amobarbital*.

Estimulante 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for *stimulants*,

Estimulex *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*. **Estimulo-Powel** *Pemoline*.

Estocin Dimenoxadol or Dimenoxadol hydrochloride.

Estomiate Artemisia mexicana.

Estrellas Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Estressitone A *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Estricnodal Phenobarbital.

Estuche Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* for drug *injection*.

Estuffa Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Estuffan Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Estupefaciente Colloquial term for drug, narcotic, something which makes the person stupid.

Estupenal Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Estupenona Oxycodone hydrochloride.

ET Colloquial term for *alpha-ethyltryptamine*. **Etafilina sedativa** *Phenobarbital*.

Etamfetamine Etilamfetamine.

Etaminal Pentobarbital.

Etamphétamine Etilamfetamine.

Etamyl Amobarbital.

Etaphydel *Phenobarbital sodium.*

Etaphylline phénobarbital *Phenobarbital sodium.*

Etaphylline sedative Phenobarbital sodium.

Etchlorvinolo *Etchlorvynol*.

Eter bencilico de la morfina Benzylmorphine.

Eter monometílico de la morfina Codeine.

ETH Colloquial term for elixer of terpin hydrate with *codeine*.

Ethaminal *Pentobarbital* or *Phenobarbital*. **Ethaminal sodium** *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Ethanitrol Secobarbital sodium.

Ethanol CH₃CH₂OH, a colorless liquid with characteristic odor and taste, commonly called grain *alcohol* or, simply, *alcohol*. Ordinary ethanol is about 95% pure, the remaining 5% being water, which can only be removed with difficulty to give pure or absolute ethanol. Ethanol is the *alcohol* in *beer*, *wine*, and liquor

and can be made by the fermentation of sugar or starch. Denatured *alcohol*, for industrial use, is ethanol with toxic additives. Ethanol is used as a solvent in the manufacture of varnishes and perfumes; as a preservative; in medicines; as a disinfectant; and as a fuel and fuel additive. Ethanol is a soporific; if its presence in the blood exceeds about 5%, death usually occurs. Behavioral changes, impairment of vision, or unconsciousness occur at lower concentrations. See: *Alcohol*.

 $\textbf{Ethaphylline sedative} \ \textit{Phenobarbital}.$

Ethchlorovynol *Ethchlorvynol*.

Ethchlorvynol C₇H₉ClO. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 144.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Barbiturates*.

Ethclorvynol *Ethchlorvynol*.

Ether 1. Any of a class of organic compounds in which two hydrocarbon groups are linked by an oxygen atom. **2.** C₂H₅OC₂H₅, a volatile, highly flammable liquid, derived from the distillation of ethyl alcohol with sulfuric acid and widely used as a reagent, a solvent, and an anesthetic. Also called *diethyl ether or ethyl ether*.

3. The regions of space beyond the earth's atmosphere; the heavens. **4.** The element believed in ancient and medieval civilizations to fill all space above the sphere of the moon and to compose the stars and planets. **5.** An all-pervading, infinitely elastic, massless medium formerly postulated as the medium of propagation of electromagnetic waves. Middle English, upper air, from Latin *aethêr*, from Greek *aithêr*.

Ether éthylique de la N-méthyl phényl-4 carboxy-4 pipéridine *Pethidine*.

Ether-oxydo monomethylico da morphina Codeine.

Ethical Of or relating to a drug dispensed solely on the prescription of a physician.

Ethinamat, -e, -um Ethinamate.

Ethinamate C₀H₁₃NO₂. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 167.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Barbiturates*.

Ethionamide *Ethinamate*.

Ethipam Diazepam.

Ethnin, -e *Pholcodine*.

Ethnine Pholcodine hydrochloride.

Ethnine Simplex *Pholoodine*.

Ethobral Phenobarbital and Secobarbital sodium

ETOH Colloquial term for *alcohol* (chemical shorthand for *ethanol*).

Ethohexeridine Etoxeridine.
Ethomorphine Ethylmorphine.
Ethorphin, -um Etorphine.
Ethoxydiphenylacetic acid 2-dimethyl-

aminoethyl ester Dimenoxadol.

Ethyl 1. Colloquial term for *ethyl alcohol*, *ethanol*, *grain alcohol*, the *alcohol* contained in most alcoholic beverages. **2.** Colloquial term for *butyl nitrite* ("Rush"). **3.** Colloquial term for caffeinated *coffee*. **4.** Colloquial term for a strong drink.

Ethyl 1-(2-benzyloxyethyl)-4-phenyl-4piperidine carboxylate Benzethidine. Ethyl 1-(2-benzyloxyethyl)-4-phenylisonipecotate Benzethidine.

Ethyl 1-(2-benzyloxyethyl)-4-phenyl-piperidine-1-carboxylate Benzethidine. Ethyl 1-(2-benzyloxyethyl)-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylate Benzethidine. Ethyl 1-(2-tetrahydrofurfuryloxyetyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate Furethidine.

Ethyl 1-(2'-morpholinoethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate *Morpheridine*.

Ethyl 1-(3-aminopropyl)-4-phenylisonipecotate monoethane sulfonate Piminodine ethylsulfonate (esylate).

Ethyl 1-(3-anilinopropyl)-4-phenylisonipecotate *Piminodine*.

Ethyl 1-(3-anilinopropyl)-4phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate *Pimino-dine*.

Ethyl 1-(4-aminophenethyl)-4-phenylisonipecotate *Anileridine*.

Ethyl 1-(p-aminophenethyl)-4-phenylisonipecotate *Anileridine*.

Ethyl 1-(p-aminophenethyl)-4-phenylisonipecotate dihydrochloride *Anil*eridine dihydrochloride.

Ethyl 1-(tetrahydrofurfuryloxyethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate Fure-thidine.

Ethyl 2-(dimethylamino)-1-phenyl-3-cyclohexene-1-carboxylate *Tilidine*. Ethyl 2-dimethylamino-1-phenyl-cyclohex-3-ene-1-carboxylate *Tilidine*. Ethyl 4-(3-hydroxy-phenyl)-1-methyl-piperidine-4-carboxylate *Hydroxypethidine*.

Ethyl 4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-1-methylpiperidine-4-carboxylate *Hydroxypethidine*.

Ethyl 4-(m-hydroxyphenyl)-1-methylisonipecotate *Hydroxypethidine*. Ethyl 4-m-hydroxyphenyl-1-methylpiperidine-4-carboxylate *Hydroxypethidine*.

Ethyl 4-phenyl-1-(2-tetrahydrofurfuryloxyethyl)piperidine-4carboxylate Furethidine.

Ethyl 4-phenyl-1-(3-phenylaminopropyl)piperidine-4-carboxylate Piminodine

Ethyl 4-phenyl-1-[2-(tetrahydro-furfuryloxy)ethyl]isonipecotate Furethidine.

Ethyl 4-phenyl-1-[2-(tetrahydrofurfuryloxy)ethyl]piperidine-4carboxylate Furethidine.

Ethyl 7-chloro-5-(o-fluorophenyl)-2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-1,4-benzo-diazepine-3-carboxylate Ethyl loflazepate.

Ethyl a,a-diphenyl-4-

morpholinebutyrate Dioxaphetyl butyrate.

Ethyl alcohol See: Alcohol.

Ethyl b-chlorovinyl ethynyl carbinol *Ethchlorvynol*.

Ethyl cétone (hydroxyphényl-3)-4 méthyl-4 pipéridyl-4 *Ketobemidone*. Ethyl difenoxilate *Diphenoxylate*.

Ethyl ester Furethidine.
Ethyl ester of 1-[2(2-hydroxyethoxy)-ethyl]-4-phenylisonipecotic acid Morpheridine.

Ethyl ether CH₃CH₂OCH₂CH₃, Also called Diethyl ether, well-known anesthetic, commonly called simply ether, an organic compound belonging to a large group of compounds called ethers; its molecular structure consists of two ethyl groups linked through an oxygen atom. Ethyl ether is a colourless, volatile, highly flammable liquid (boiling point 34.5 C) with a powerful, characteristic odour and a hot, sweetish taste. It is a widely used solvent for bromine, iodine, most fatty and resinous substances, volatile oils, pure rubber, and certain vegetable alkaloids.

Ethyl fluclozepate Ethyl loflazepate. Ethyl loflazepate C₁₈H₁₄CIFN₂O₂. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 360.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: Benzodiazepines.

Ethyl morpholino-4 diphényl-2,2 butyrate Dioxaphetyl butyrate.

Ethyl gmorpholino-a,a-diphenylbutyrate Dioxaphetyl butyrate.

Ethyl-1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-4-phenyl-4-piperidine-carboxylate *Di-*phenoxylate.

Ethyl-1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-4-phenyl-4-piperidinecarboxylate *Di-phenoxylate*.

Ethyl-1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-4-phenylisonipecotate *Diphenoxylate*. Ethyl-1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-4-phenylisonipecotate hydrochloride *Diphenoxylate hydrochloride*.

Ethyl-1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-4-phenylisonipecotate monohydrochloride Diphenoxylate hydrochloride.
Ethyl-1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-4-

Ethyl-1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-4 phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate *Diphenoxylate*.

Ethyl-1-(3-hydroxy-3-phenylpropyl)-4-phenylisonipecotate *Phenoperidine*. Ethyl-1-(3-hydroxy-3-phenylpropyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate *Phenoperidine*.

Ethyl-1-4'-aminophenethyl-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylate *Anileridine*. Ethyl-1-[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate *Etoxeridine*.

Ethyl-1-[3-(phenylamino)propyl]-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate *Piminodine*.

Ethyl-1-methyl-4-phenylisonipecotate *Pethidine.*

Ethyl-1-methyl-4-phenylisonipecotate hydrochloride *Pethidine hydrochloride*. Ethyl-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate *Pethidine*.

Ethyl-1-methyl-5-phenylbarbituric acid *Methylphenobarbital*.

Ethyl-2 phényl-2 glutarimide *Glutethimide*.

Ethyl-2,2-diphenyl-4-morpholino-butyrate *Dioxaphetyl butyrate*. Ethyl-2-(2-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-cyclohexencarboxylat *Tilidine*. Ethyl-2-chlorovinylethinylcarbinol *Ethchlorvynol*.

Ethyl-3 morphine *Ethylmorphine*. Ethyl-3 phényl-3 pipéridinedione-2,6 *Glutethimide*.

Ethyl-4-[4-(m-hydroxyphenyl)-Nmethyl-piperidyl]ketone Ketobemidone. Ethyl-4-morpholino-2,2-diphenyl**butvrate** Dioxaphetvl butvrate. Ethyl-4-phenyl-1-[3-(phenylamino)propyl]-piperidine-4-carboxylate ethanesulfonate Piminodine. Ethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidinecarboxvlate Pethidine intermediate B. Ethyl-5 (méthyl-1 butyl)-5 perhydropyrimidinetrione-2,4,6 Pentobarbital. Ethyl-5 isopentyl-5 perhydropyrimidinetrione-2,4,6 Amobarbital. Ethyl-5 méthyl-1 phényl-5 perhydropyrimidinetrione-2,4,6 Methylphenobarbital.

Ethyl-5 phényl-5 perhydropyrimidinetrione-2,4,6 *Phenobarbital*. Ethyl-5 sec-butyl-5 barbituric acid

Ethylamino-2 phényl-3 norbornane *Fencamfamin.*

Secbutabarbital.

Ethylamphetamin, -a, -e, -um Etilamfetamine.

Ethylbarbital Barbital.

Ethylbenzoylecgonine *Ecgonine benzoylethylester*.

Ethylchlorovinyl-2 éthynylcarbinol *Eth-chlorvynol*.

Ethylchlorvynol Ethchlorvynol.

Ethyle-2 phényle-2 glutarimide *Glutethimide*.

Ethylhexabital Cyclobarbital.

Ethylline sedative *Phenobarbital*.

Ethylmethiambutene *Ethylmethylthiambutene*.

Ethylmethylthiambuten, -um *Ethylmethylthiambutene*.

Ethylmethylthiambutene C₁₅H₁₉NS₂. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 277.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Ethylmethylthiambutene hydrochloride $C_{15}H_{19}NS_2$ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 313. 7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 88.5. See: *Opioids*.

Ethylmorfin *Ethylmorphine*.

Ethylmorphin, -a, -e, -um *Ethylmorphine*. **Ethylmorphine** C₁₉H₂₃NO₃. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 313. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Ethylmorphine camphosulfonate

 $C_{19}H_{23}NO_3$ $C_{10}H_{15}O$ SO_3H . Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 545.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 57.4. See: *Opioids*.

Ethylmorphine hydrobromide C₁₉H₂₃NO₃ HBr. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 394.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 79.7. See: *Opioids*.

Ethylmorphine hydrochloride $C_{19}H_{23}NO_3$ HCl $2H_2O$. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 385.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 81.5. See: *Opioids*.

Ethylmorphine hydrochloride dihydrate *Ethylmorphine hydrochloride.*

Ethylmorphine methyliodide C₁₉H₂₃NO₃ CH₃I. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single

Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 455.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 68.8. See: *Opioids*.

Ethylmorphine phenylethylbarbiturate

C₁₉H₂₃NO₃ C₁₂H₁₂N₂O₃. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 545.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 57.4. See: *Opioids*.

Ethylmorphinhydrochlorid *Ethylmorphine hydrochloride*.

Ethylmorphini hydrochloridum *Ethylmorphine hydrochloride*.

Ethylmorphinium chloratum *Ethylmorphine hydrochloride*.

Ethylmorphinum hydrochloricum *Ethylmorphine hydrochloride*.

Ethylméthylamino-3 di-(thiényl-2')-1,1 buténe-1 Ethylmethylthiambutene.

Ethylomorphina Ethylmorphine.

Ethynylcyclohexyl carbamate *Ethinamate.*

Eticyclidine $C_{14}H_{21}N$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 203.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Eticyclidine hydrochloride C₁₄H₂₁N HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 239.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 84.8.

Etielmorfien *Ethylmorphine*.

Etil-1-(4-aminofenetil)-4-fenilisonipecotato Anileridine.

Etil-2-cloroviniletínilcarbinol *Ethchlor-vynol*.

Etil-4-fenil-4-piperidín-carboxilato *Pethidine intermediate B.*

Etil-4-morfolin-2,2-difenilbutirato *Dioxaphetyl butyrate.*

Etilamfetamin, -a, -um *Etilamfetamine*. **Etilamfetamine** $C_{11}H_{17}N$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 163.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Amfetamines*.

Etilamfetamine hydrochloride $C_{11}H_{17}N$ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 199.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 81. 7. See: *Amfetamines*.

Etilfen Phenobarbital.

Etilmetiltiambutene *Ethylmethylthiambutene*.

Etilmetiltienbuteno Ethylmethylthiambu-

tene.

Etilmorfin, -a, -ä Ethylmorphine.

Etilmorfina cloridrato *Ethylmorphine hydrochloride.*

Etilomorfina Ethylmorphine.

Etinamat Ethinamate.

Etinamate Ethinamate.

Etklorvynol Ethlorvynol.

Etobedolum Etonitazene.

Etokseridin *Etoxeridine*.

Etomorfina *Ethylmorphine*. **Etonitaceno** *Etonitazene*.

Etonitazen Etonitazene.

Etonitazen, -e, -um Etonitazene.

Etonitazene $C_{22}H_{28}N_4O_3$. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 396.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Etonitazene hydrochloride $C_{22}H_{28}N_4O_3$ HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 433. 0. Percentage of anhydrous base: 91. 6. See: *Opioids*.

Etonitazinum Etonitazene.

Etophylate P.P. *Phenobarbital*.

Etorfien *Etorphine*. **Etorfin** *Etorphine*.

Etorphine C₂₅H₃₃NO₄. Derivate of *thebaine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I, IV. Molecular weight: 411.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Designer drug made from *morphine*, first discovered by K. W. Bentley of Edinburgh in the 1960s. Several thousand times as potent as *morphine*, in 1975 Etorphine has been responsible for many deaths especially in South Florida, USA. See: *Opioids*.

Etorphine 3-methylether $C_{26}H_{35}NO_4$. Derivate of *thebaine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 425.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 96.7. See: *Opioids*.

Etorphine acetate *Acetorphine*.

Etorphine hydrochloride C₂₅H₃₃NO₄ HCl. Derivate of *thebaine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I, IV. Molecular weight: 448.0. Percentage of anhydrous base: 91. 9. See: *Opioids*.

Etosseridina Etoxeridine.

Etoval, -etta Butobarbital.

Etoxeridin Etoxeridine.

Etoxeridin, -a, -e, -um Etoxeridine.

Etoxeridine C₁₈H₂₇NO₄. Synthetic substance under international control according to the

UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 321.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Etoxeridine hydrochloride C₁₈H₂₇NO₄ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 356.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 89.8. See: *Opioids*.

Etrafron Chlordiazepoxide.

Etryptamine Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I.

ETS Acronym for *Environmental Tobacco Smoke exposure*.

ETSC Acronym for European Transport Safety Council.

Etsch German colloquial term for *heroin*.

Etwas checken German colloquial term for drug dealing.

Etwas schecken German colloquial term for drug dealing.

Etwas zum Träumen German colloquial term for *LSD*.

Etyl-4-morfolino-2,2-difenylbutyrat *Di-oxaphetyl butyrate.*

Etylalkohol Ethyl alcohol.

Etylism Obsolete term for *alcoholism*.

Etylloflazepat *Ethyl loflazepat*.

Etylmetyltiambuten *Ethylmethylthiambutene*.

 $\textbf{Etylmorfiini} \ \textit{Ethylmorphine}.$

Etylmorfin *Ethylmorphine*.

Etylmorfin, -y *Ethylmorphine*. **Eu sleep** *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Eu-phed-ital Phenobarbital sodium.

Eubin, -a, -e Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Eubispasme *Ethylmorphine* and Medicinal *opium*.

Eucalyptine pholcodine *Pholcodine*.

Eucardin *Phenobarbital*.

Eucodal Oxycodone.

Eucodal, -e, -um Oxycodone hydrochloride. Eucodamin, -a, -e Oxycodone hydrochloride

Eucodin, -e Codeine methylbromide.

Eucodinina Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Eucopon Normethadone or Normethadone hydrochloride

Eucosan Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Eudan *Methylphenobarbital*.

Eudin Oxycodone hydrochloride. **Eudol** Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Eudolak Pethidine hydrochloride.

Eudolat, -e *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Eufilina compositum *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Eufinalin *Phenobarbital*.

Eufipulmo *Phenobarbital*.

Eufodrinal *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Eufomania 1. Pathological craving for feelings of happiness. **2.** Older synonym for drug *addiction*.

Euforiserande *Euphoric*.

Euganol Colloquial term for oily liquid from cloves, clove oil - topical anesthetic, occasionally smoked by youth.

Euhynos *Temazepam*.

Euhypnos *Temazepam*.

Euhypnos forte *Temazepam*.

Euhypnos mite *Temazepam*. **Euhypros** *Temazepam*.

Euipnos *Temazepam*.

Eukdin Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Eukodal Oxycodone or Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Eukodam Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Eulcin Secbutabarbital sodium.

Eumorfol Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Eumorphal Oxycodone hydrochloride.

 $\textbf{Eunalgit} \ \textit{Allobarbital}.$

Eunervin *Amobarbital*.

Euneryl Phenobarbital.

Eunoctal Amobarbital or Amobarbital sodium.

Eunoctin *Nitrazepam*.

Eunoxon Amobarbital and Secobarbital.

Eupaco *Phenobarbital*. **Eupased** *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Eupharma Racemoramide.

Euphisedine *Phenobarbital*.

Euphobine *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Euphodine Amfetamine sulfate.

Euphodyn Amfetamine sulfate.

Euphoramin *Meprobamate* and *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Euphoria 1. A feeling of great happiness or well-being. **2.** *4-methylaminorex*. Greek, from *euphoros*, healthy, eu-, *pherein*, carry.

Euphoriant A drug that tends to produce *euphoria*.

Euphoric Adjective of *euphoria*.

Euphorika Older term for opiates.

Euphorin *Diazepam*.

Euphorin A,P *Diazepam*.

Euphracaine Barbital.

Euphrodinal *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Euphyllina sedativa Phenobarbital.

Euquitar Meprobamate.

EURAD Acronym for Europe Against Drugs.

Eurem *Meprobamate*.

Eurnervina Phenobarbital.

Eurobutyl *Meprobamate*.

EUROCARE International organization founded 1990 of the NGO temperance organisations in order to study and influence the alcohol policy of the European Union.

Eurodal Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Eurodin Estazolam.

Eurodion Estazolam.

Europan Meprobamate.

Europe Against Drugs Organisation founded 1988 of national European parents organisations against drugs. Their goals are "to fight against the legalization-propaganda and work against the spread of drugs in the borderless Europe"

European Association of Libraries and Information Services on Alcohol and other Drugs, ELISAD Organisation of librarians and other information specialists. Arrange a yearly conference and publish a newsletter ELISAD-News. Cooperating with SALIS.

European Cities Against Drugs ECAD, organisation founded 1994. The majors of some European cities were invited by the mayor of Stockholm where they signed The Stockholm resolution mainly targeting against the legalization of drugs. ECAD was formed partly as a reaction on another cooperation between cities the *European Cities on Drug Policy, EDCP*. ECAD has a newsletter and arrange seminars and conferences.

European Cities on Drug Policy Organisation founded 1990 in connection with a conference in Frankfurt where a resolution known as the Frankfurt-declaration was passed demanding decriminalization of cannabis and small personal possession of drugs, substitution therapy, syringe exchange programs and other measures for harm reduction of drug abuse. Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Hamburg and Zürich where the founding cities but today more than 20 European cities participates. The head office is in Frankfurt and the organisation arrange regular meetings with coordinators of the member-cities and conference on harm reduction topics.

European Drug Intelligence Unit Division of *Europol*.

European Interest Group for Drug Users Organisation founded 1990 to coordinate the activities of different European groups working for decriminalization and legalization of some or all illegal drugs.

European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction EMCDDA, founded of the European Union 1994, main office in Lisbon, Portugal. Main purpose to give the member states objective, correct and comparable data of drug abuse and its consequences. It operates a special network for data communication *REITOX*. Director is Georges Estivenart.

European Social Science Group on Drug Issues ESSRG a network of sociologists in Europe founded 1990, arrange yearly conferences on drug abuse.

European Society of Biological Research on Alcoholism Organisation of European alcohol researchers founded 1985.

European Working Group on Drug Policy Oriented Research EWODOR, forum for scientists working with drug policy, arranges conferences, administered of Instituto de Drogodependencias, Universidad de Deusto. Bilbao.

European white hellebore Veratrum al-

Europol Police coordination agency within the European Union, main office in Haag, Netherlands, A special department European Drug Intelligence Unit, is coordinating police information and make the fight against illegal drug trade more effective.

Eurosan Diazepam.

Eurosprint *Phenmetrazine sulfate.*

Eusedal Phenobarbital.

Eusedon Barbital and Phenobarbital.

Eusol Pentobarbital sodium.

Euspasmin Phenobarbital.

Eusédyl Phenobarbital.

Eutagen Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Euth-o-barb *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Eutha 77 Pentobarbital sodium.

Eutha-6 Pentobarbital sodium.

Eutha-vet Pentobarbital sodium.

Euthalene Phenobarbital.

Euthanol Pentobarbital sodium.

Euthansol Pentobarbital sodium.

 $\textbf{Euthanyl} \ \textit{Pentobarbital sodium}.$

Euthatal Pentobarbital sodium.

Euthesate Pentobarbital sodium

Euvalerol Phenobarbital.

Euvital Fencamfamin.

Euvitol Fencamfamin or Fencamfamin hydrochloride.

Evacalm Diazepam.

Evadirse Colloquial term for trip out.

Eve Colloquial term for *N-ethyl methylenedi*oxyamfetamine. *MDEA*. used with ecstasy (*MDMA*), hence 'Adam' and 'Eve'.

Even it out Colloquial term for take a drug to nullify the negative effects of another drug (e.g., smoke *marijuana* to remove the hyperexcitability from using *cocaine*).

Evenol Meprobamate.

Every mother's blood Colloquial term for a mixture of *hallucinogens*.

Evesma Cyclobarbital.

Evetran *Meprobamate*.

Evidorm Cyclobarbital or Cyclobarbital calcium.

Evidorm calcium *Cyclobarbital calcium*.

Eviphen *Phenobarbital*.

Evradex tempules Dexamfetamine sulfate. **Evronal** Secobarbital or Secobarbital sodium. Evronal sodium Secobarbital sodium.

Ewe ajiwere Nigerian colloquial term for *marijuana*.

EWODOR Acronym for European Working Group on Drug Policy Oriented Research

Ex it Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs.

Ex-Obese *Phendimetrazine bitartrate*.

Ex-adipos *Phentermine hydrochloride*.

Ex-alcoholic Colloquial term for former alcoholic, the term is controversial and considered inappropriate among the AA-movement because they consider alcoholism as a chronic disease and therefore prefers the term recovering alcoholic.

Ex-user Colloquial term for former drug user.

Exact Temazepam.

Examin Dimethylthiambutene hydrochloride.

Exasma Phenobarbital sodium.

Exasme Phenobarbital.

Excellent Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Excessive drinking See *Drinking, excessive*

Excitant 1. Tending to excite; stimulating. **2.** An agent or stimulus that excites; a *stimulant*

Excitation 1. The act or process of exciting or an instance of it. **2.** The state or condition of being excited.

3. The activity produced in an organ, a tissue, or a part, such as a nerve cell, as a result of stimulation.

Executioner Colloquial term for gunman who enforces drug sales and drug dealings.

Exipid Amfepramone hydrochloride. **Exitante** Colloquial term for stimulants., especially amfetamines.

Exitofilin Phenobarbital

Exitoriiin Phenobarbital
Exneural Barbital.

Exol Barbital.

Exorban Amfetamine sulfate.

Expansatol Secbutabarbital or Secbutabarbital sodium

Expasmus *Meprobamate* and *Phenobarbital*. **Experience** Colloquial term for bering intoxicated with *LSD*.

Experienced Colloquial term for having tried drugs.

Experimental use Usually, the first few instances of using a particular drug (sometimes including *tobacco* or *alcohol*), The term sometimes refers to extremely infrequent or nonpersistent use.

Experimenter Colloquial term for indicates that the person so labeled uses the drug of choice occasionally, the drug does not play an important role in his/her lives socially or otherwise, and he/she does not seek out the drug but may use it if someone else provides it in an appropriate setting - most drug users, in-

cluding abusers describe themselves as experimenters or as social-recreational users.

Experimentierer German colloquial term for a person who tries out different drugs without being addicted.

Exphobin *Meprobamate*.

Expidet Oxazepam.

Expiral Pentobarbital sodium.

Explorer's club Colloquial term for a group of *LSD* addicts.

Explosion 91 Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Exponcit Cathine and Cathine hydrochloride.

Expulin *Pholcodine*.

Extenamine Amobarbital.

Externalization To project or attribute (inner conflicts or feelings) to external circumstances or causes.

Extra-extra Colloquial term for low quality *hashish* from the Near East.

Extract A concentrated preparation of the essential constituents of a food, a flavoring, or another substance; a concentrate.

Extractum concentratum opii *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Extussin *Normethadone* or *Normethadone* 2,6-di-tert-butylnaphthalin-disulfonate.

Eye dropper Colloquial term for a medicine dropper used as a *syringe*, the skin is pierced with a needle first, preferred by some addicts rather than a *syringe*.

Eye in triangle Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Eye opener 1. Colloquial term for *alcohol* taken upon awakening (to eliminate tremulousness and other *withdrawal* feelings) - typically, distilled spirits consumed until initial vomiting ceases and the person is able to hold the *alcohol* in the stomach - one of the diagnostic clues for alcoholism. **2.** Colloquial term for *crack*.

3. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Eye speck Colloquial term for *injection* of a small dose of a drug.

Eyewitness News Colloquial term for *heroin*.

 $\textbf{Eysenh\"{u}tlein}\ \textit{Aconitum}\ \textit{napellus}.$

Ezol Butalbital



F 1. Colloquial term for fake *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *fencamfamin*. **3.** Colloquial term for needle addict, short for fixer.

F 1983 Pyrovalerone hydrochloride.

F 7209 3-methylfentanyl.

F 7302 Beta-hydroxy-3-methyIfentanyl.

F-40 Colloquial term for *secobarbital*, *Seco-nal*.

F.M.-200 Meprobamate.

F.M.-400 Meprobamate.

FAE Acronym for Fetal Alcohol Effects; Child born with small size, small head, mental retardation, modified facial features due to moderate-to-heavy drinking by the mother during pregnancy. Similar to *FAS* but may include many other signs and symptoms, be greater in severity and yet not include all three of the above.

FAS Fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS). As set by the Fetal Alcohol Study Groups of the Research Society on Alcoholism, the criteria for diagnosing FAS are:

1. Weight and/or length below the 10th percentile; 2. Central nervous system involvement, including neurological abnormalities, developmental delays, behavioral dysfunction, intellectual impairment, and skull or brain malformations; and 3. A characteristic face with short eye openings, a thin upper lip, an elongated, flattened midface, and a groove in the middle of the upper lip. When only some of these criteria are met, the diagnosis is fetal alcohol effects (FAE). The harmful effects of prenatal exposure to *alcohol* are now known to exist on a continuum, ranging from fullblown FAS to mild FAE that may include more subtle cognitive and behavioral defects. Mental disabilities and hyperactivity are probably the most debilitating aspects of FAS. Problems with learning, attention, memory, and problem solving are common, along with lack of coordination, impulsiveness, and speech and hearing impairment. Deficits in learning skills persist even into adolescence and adulthood. The characteristic facial features are difficult to recognize in newborns, and mental retardation may not be identified until several years after birth.

Not all women who drink *alcohol* during pregnancy have babies with FAS or *FAE*. Variables affecting outcome include genetics,

cigarette smoking and other drug use, nutrition, and time of use during pregnancy. Unlike other known causes of mental retardation, FAS and FAE are totally preventable. Prevention efforts have focused on educating the public about the risks of consuming even small amounts of alcohol during pregnancy. Many countries have conducted education campaigns, and some require posting warning signs about the risk of alcohol-related birth defects at establishments where alcoholic beverages are sold.

FBA 4503 Propiram fumarate.

FDA Acronym for Food and Drug Administration.

FDIN US Federal Drug Interdiction Number; a unique number assigned to a drug seizure.

FDSS US Federal-wide Drug Seizure System; administered by *DEA* to monitor drug seizures.

FH-049-E DiphenoxyIate.

FWH 352 Pemoline.

Fabadorm Cyclobarbital.

Fabasma Amobarbital.

Fabedrine *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Fabeltier Greif German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Fabodormo Calcio Cyclobarbital.

Fabophen Butalbital.

Fachiva Colloquial term for heroin

Factory 1. Musical term for a dance party music style. **2.** Colloquial term for place where drugs are packaged, diluted, or manufactured.

Fadormir Methaqualone.

Fag Colloquial term for *nicotine*.

Faggot 1. Colloquial term for *hashish*.

2. Colloquial term for marijuana.

Fagolip plus Amfepramone hydrochloride or Chlordiazepoxide.

Fagolipo Mazindol.

Fahrkarte German colloquial term for *LSD* or other *hallucinogens* on sugar cubes or paner

Fairv dust Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Fairy powder Colloquial term for drugs in powder form.

Faith Colloquial term for *addiction*.

Fajuta Portuguese colloquial term for highly adulterated *cocaine*.

Fake Colloquial term for medicine dropper used as *syringe*, the skin is pierced with a needle first.

Fake STP Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Fake a blast Colloquial term for pretending a sickness in order to receive a prescription for drugs or drugs from a physician.

Fake it Colloquial term for [12 Step term] short for fake it until you make it, meaning act as close to what is suggested until you feel

comfortable doing so.

Fakki Finnish colloquial term for prison.

Fal Colloquial term for cannabis.

Falagan Fenproporex.

Falak-sair Colloquial term for cannabis.

Falcodyl Pholcodine.

Falex 2. 5 Lorazepam.

Fali-Lepsin Cathine and Phenobarbital.

Falilepsin Drug containing more than one substance, whereof one under international control: *Cathine phenobarbital*.

Falilipsin Cathine.

Fall Colloquial term for being arrested.

Fall (off the wagon) Colloquial term for resumption of drug taking or alcoholic drinking after abstinence, to test ability to drink and/or drug in a controlled fashion.

Fall out Colloquial term for losing consciousness after taking drugs.

Fallbrook redhair Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Falling down drunk Colloquial term for drunken, exhibiting cerebellar intoxication

Falling into Colloquial term for enter fully into drug use.

Falling out Colloquial term for going to sleep after drug use.

Falluto Argentinean colloquial term for person not to be trusted.

Falopa Spanish colloquial term for *cocaine*. from tubes used to *snort*.

False hellebore Veratrum album.

Falso Peyote Ariocarpus fissuratus.

Families Anonymous FA is a 12-step program for families facing *alcohol* and other drug problems. FA is a group of concerned relatives and friends "who have faced up to the reality that the problems of someone close to us are seriously affecting our lives and our ability to function normally." Based on the 12 Steps of Alcoholics Anonymous, the organization was formed primarily for persons concerned about *alcohol* and other drug problems of a family member, especially children. Over the years, it has expanded to include concern about related behavioral problems, including hostility, truancy, and running away.

Family therapy A form of psychotherapy in which the interrelationships of family members are examined in group sessions in order to identify and alleviate the problems of one or more members of the family. Family therapy is often an effective therapy form especially among young drug addicts. Family therapist often work after a systematical model in order to map and analyze the communication patterns in a family. Drug addiction in a family often create a pattern of guilt feelings and denials.

Famous dimes Colloquial term for crack.

Fan Colloquial term for crack.

Fang Colloquial term for drug injection.

Fang Kuei Resin from the herb *Peucedanum japonicum*, used in Chinese traditional medicine as a sleep inducing substance. Contains several *psychoactive alkaloids*.

Fang it Colloquial term for injecting drugs.

Fanodormo Cyclobarbital.

Fanodormo cálcico Cyclobarbital calcium or Phenobarbital calcium.

Fantasia Colloquial term for dimethyltryptamine.

Fapp 1. Colloquial term for smoking *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for smoking *cocaine*.

Far out Colloquial term for drugs of excellent quality.

Faradil 200 Diazepam.

Farbital Butalbital.

Fardo Colloquial term for 50 kilogram weight (of drugs).

Fargen Chlordiazepoxide.

Fargo Colloquial term for a radio transmitter worn by undercover police agents.

Farina talco Italian colloquial term for *co-caine*.

Farmaco Drug.

Farmacodependencia Drug addiction or habit.

Farmer Colloquial term for a person who does not take any illegal drugs.

Farrased Phenobarbital.

Farsi una pera Italian colloquial term for a drug *injection*.

Farve på Colloquial term for condition after *LSD* use.

Fas-cile Meprobamate.

Fas-cile 200 Meprobamate.

Fassbinder, Rainer Werner (1945-1982) German theater and film director. He worked very intensively and made 45 films. In the end of his life he became heavily dependent on *cocaine* and other drugs. When he died he worked on a film based on *Pitigrillis* novel Cocaine.

Fast balls Colloquial term for amfetamine.

Fast kanyle Danish colloquial term for a hypodermic needle that remains in the *vein* for additional *injections*.

Fast track Colloquial term for heavy usage of drugs sufficient to get the person on a drug trip, especially *stimulants*.

Fastin *Phentermine hydrochloride*.

Fastinan Fenproporex.

Fasupond Cathine.

Fat Colloquial term for possessing large quantities of drugs.

Fat Freddy Colloquial term for a marijuana cigarette.

Fat J Colloquial term for large marijuana

cigarette (near the size of a tobacco cigarette) made large to compensate for the low THC content of the marijuana.

Fat Pappy Colloquial term for fat joint or blunt.

Fat bags Colloquial term for crack.

Fat jay Colloquial term for an especially thick and long *joint* of *marijuana*.

Fat joint Colloquial term for an especially thick and long *joint* of *marijuana*.

Fatigan Plus Clorazepate dipotassium.

Fatto Italian colloquial term for a person who has just used an illegal drug.

Fatty Colloquial term for an especially thick and/or long *joint* of *marijuana*.

Fatty alcohol Any of various alcohols derived from plant or animal oils and fats and used in plastics and pharmaceuticals.

Fatty liver, alcoholic See: *Alcoholic fatty liver*.

Faust German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Faustan Diazepam.

Fazer presenca Portuguese colloquial term for offering a small amount of *cocaine*.

Febarbamate Phenobarbital.

Feber Swedish colloquial term for a bottle containing 37,5 cl *vodka*.

Febrectol Phenobarbital or Phenobarbital sodium.

Febridyne Plain Butalbital.

Febro-bar Phenobarbital.

Fecofar Clorazepate dipotassium.

Fed Colloquial term for a U.S. federal drug police agent.

Fedacap Amobarbital.

Fede Danish colloquial term for drugs.

Federal Drug Interdiction Number US unique number assigned to a drug seizure.

Federales Mexican colloquial term for federal police, law enforcement officials, especially those pursuing drug dealers.

Fedida Portuguese colloquial term for *co-caine* of poor quality.

Fedrelen Phenobarbital.

Fedrinal Phenobarbital.

Fedrital Phenobarbital.

Feeb Colloquial term for people who are disliked by a drug addict.

Feed bag Colloquial term for a container for *marijuana*.

Feeder Colloquial term for a *syringe*.

Feeding Colloquial term for using drugs.

Feeling Colloquial term for the feeling of *euphoria* after drug use, especially after use of *opioids*.

Feeling good Colloquial term for being under the influence of drugs.

Feeling no pain Colloquial term for being drunk.

Feeling the habit coming on Colloquial term for signs of *withdrawal* symptoms.

Feeling the monkey coming on Colloquial term for signs of *withdrawal* symptoms.

Fej Colloquial term for drugs of good quality.

Fejlfix Danish colloquial term for a subcutaneous *injection*.

Feldin *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Felidin Pethidine hydrochloride.

Felisedante Meprobamate.

Felisol Flurazepam.

Felison Flurazepam or Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Felmane Flurazepam or Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Félisédine Phenobarbital.

Fembutal Butalbital.

Femcet Butalbital.

Femea Colloquial term for marijuana.

Femital Methylphenobarbital.

Femiton Methylphenobarbital.

Femma hasch Swedish colloquial term for five grams of *hashish*.

Femproporex Fenproporex.

Fenadokson Phenadoxone.

Fenadon, -a, -e Methadone hydrochloride.

Fenadossone Phenadoxone.

Fenadoxon Phenadoxone.

Fenadoxon, -a, -e Phenadoxone.

Fenadrops Pentobarbital sodium and Phenobarbital.

Fenaleaf Phenobarbital.

Fenalgin Phenobarbital.

Fenamin Amfetamine or Amfetamine sulfate.

Fenamina Amfetamine.

Fenampromide Phenampromide.

Fenampromid, -e Phenampromide.

Fenara Amfetamine sulfate.

Fenatron Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Fenatrop Phenobarbital ammonium.

Fenatsokin Phenazocine hvdrobromide.

Fenazosin Phenazocine.

Fenbital Phenobarbital.

Fencamfamin C₁₅H₂₁N. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 215.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Amfetamines*.

Fencamfamin hydrochloride $C_{15}H_{21}N$ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 251. 8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 85.5. See: *Amfetamines*.

Fencamfamin, -e, -um Fencamfamin.

Fencamine Fencamfamin.

Fencanfamina Fencamfamin.

Fenchelholz Synonym for Sassafras albidum. See: Sassafras.

Fenchelholzbaum Synonym for Sassafras albidum. See: Sassafras.

Fencicladina PCP (in the street trade often THC, marijuana or a mixture of drugs).

Fenciclidina Phencyclidine.

Fencyklidin Phencyclidine.

Fendimetrasien Phendimetrazine.

Fendimetrazin Phendimetrazine.

Fendimetrazin, -a Phendimetrazine.

Fenedrin Amfetamine sulfate.

Fenemal Phenobarbital.

Fenepromin Amfetamine sulfate.

Fenethylazocine Phenazocine.

Fenethyllin, -e, -um Fenetylline.

Fenetylin,-e, -um Fenetylline.

Fenetylini chloridum Fenetylline hydrochloride.

Fenetyllin Fenetylline.

Fenetylline C₁₈H₂₃N₅O₂. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 341. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Fenetylline hydrochloride $C_{18}H_{23}N_5O_2$ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 377.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 90.3.

Feneviran Metamfetamine hydrochloride and Phenobarbital.

Feng-Feng Siler divaricatum, medical plant used in traditional Chinese medicine. In higher doses it gives hallucinations. The active substances are not fully known.

Fenilcal Phenobarbital calcium.

Fenilcaletas Phenobarbital calcium.

Fenildimazona Normethadone.

Fenilidate Methylphenidate.

Fenilidato Methylphenidate.

Fenilisohidantoina Pemoline.

Fenilona Pemoline or Pemoline magnesium. Fenilpiperona Dipipanone.

Fenilpseudohidantoina Pemoline.

Fenisec Fenproporex hydrochloride.

Fenkamfamin Fencamfamin.

Fenmetrac Phenmetrazine.

Fenmetracina Phenmetrazine.

Fenmetralin *Phenmetrazine*.

Fenmetrazin Phenmetrazine.

Fenobarbital Phenobarbital.

Fenobarbital, -e Phenobarbital.

Fenobarbitaletas Phenobarbital.

Fenobarbiton Phenobarbital.

Fenobarbitoon Phenobarbital.

Fenobel Phenobarbital.

Fenobelladine Drug containing more than

one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Fenomorfan Phenomorphan.

Fenomorfano Phenomorphan.

Fenoperidin Phenoperidine.

Fenoperidin, -a, -e Phenoperidine.

Fenopromin Amfetamine sulfate.

Fenorex Fenoroporex.

Fenosed Phenobarbital.

Fenoxazol. -um Pemoline.

Fenoxazolona Pemoline. Fenpidon Dipipanone.

Fenprinax Oxazepam.

Fenproporex C₁₂H₁₆N₂, Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 188.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Fenproporex Deglaude action prolon**gée** Fenproporex diphenylacetate.

Fenproporex Retard Fenproporex.

Fenproporex Retard Bottu Fenproporex diphenylacetate.

Fenproporex diphenylacetate C₁₂H₁₆N₂ C₁₄H₁₂O₂ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 400.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 47.0.

Fenproporex hydrochloride $C_{12}H_{16}N_2$ Hcl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 224.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 83. 8.

Fenproporex resinate Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV.

Fenproporexum Fenproporex.

Fensobel Phenobarbital.

Fentanest Fentanyl citrate.

Fentanil Fentanyl citrate.

Fentanyl C₂₂H₂₈N₂O. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 336.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. Synthetic narcotic analgesic drug, the most potent narcotic in clinical use (50 to 100 times more potent than morphine). The citrate salt, fentanyl citrate, is administered by injection, either intramuscularly or intravenously, sometimes in combination with a potent tranquillizer. The duration of its pain-relieving action is short.

Fentanyl analogs Medical analogs of fentanyl, sufentanil and lofentanyl are 2,000 and 6,000 times more potent than morphine. Often sold as China white or Designer drug.

Fentanyl citrate C₂₂H₂₈N₂O C₆H₈O₇. Syn-

thetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 528.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 63. 7.

Fentanyl, -e, -um Fentanyl.

Fentatienil Sufentanil citrate.

Fentaz Fentanyl citrate.

Fentermin Phentermine

Fenylettae Phenobarbital.

Fenyprin *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Feo Colombian colloquial term for federal

Fepracet *Amfetamine p-aminophenylacetate.* Fepratset Amfetamine

aminophenylacetate.

Feproacet Amfetamine.

Feria Mexican colloquial term for money.

Fermadolone Amobarbital.

Fermentation 1. Any of a group of chemical reactions induced by living or nonliving ferments that split complex organic compounds into relatively simple substances, especially the anaerobic conversion of sugar to carbon dioxide and alcohol by yeast. It is a process by which a living cell can obtain energy through the anaerobic breakdown of glucose and other simple sugar molecules. Of the many different kinds of glucose fermentation, two kinds predominate: one, in microorganisms and animal cells, produces lactic acid as the sole end product; the other, in brewer's veast and some bacteria, vields ethyl alcohol and carbon dioxide. Alcoholic fermentation to produce intoxicating beverages was practiced in antiquity. By 1500 B.C. production of beer from germinating cereals (malt) and of wine from crushed grapes was an established technical art in most of the Middle East. The modern science of biochemmistry emerged directly from 19th-cent. studies of fermentation. 2. Unrest: agitation.

Ferndex Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Ferry dust Colloquial term for heroin.

Fertig sein German colloquial term for being severely injured from drug use.

Festivina Meprobamate.

Fetal Alcohol Effects FAE; child born with some of the following characteristics: small size, small head, mental retardation, modified facial features due to heavy drinking by the mother during pregnancy -may be greater or less than FAS.

Fetal alcohol syndrome FAS.

Fetamin Metamfetamine hydrochloride and Pentobarbital sodium.

Fete årer Norwegian colloquial term for clearly visible veins.

Feting 1. Colloquial term for a *joint* of *mari*juana. 2. Colloquial term for a pipe of hash-

Fett 1. German colloquial term for money. 2. Swedish colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Fetta Colloquial term for smoking hashish.

Fetter Schuss German colloquial term for a strong injection.

Few Colloquial term for a subjective quantitative term for the number of doses or drinks consumed, varying from three to numerous.

Fi-do-nie Colloquial term for opium

Fiddle Colloquial term for adulterating drugs.

Fidepax Meprobamate.

Fieberstellwurzel Veratrum alhum.

Fiedeln German colloquial term for injecting drugs.

Fields Colloquial term for *LSD*

Fieldstrip To leave no trace of (a cigarette butt) by rolling up the paper and scattering the tobacco.

Fiend Colloquial term for someone who smokes marijuana alone.

Fierro Argentinean colloquial term for weapon.

Fifteen Colloquial term for *opium*.

Fifteen cents Colloquial term for \$15 worth of drugs

Fifty Colloquial term for warning, police are nearby, refers to the US TV show Hawaii 50.

Fifty cent high Colloquial term for inhalant sprayed into an empty Coca-Cola bottle and carried throughout school to take a hit and get a "boost" during the school day.

Fifty-one 1. Colloquial term for *crack*. 2. Colloquial term for combination of a \$3 rock of cocaine and a \$5 bag of marijuana. Fight The Power Colloquial term for her-

Filerazo Colloquial term for a *fix*, a jab. Filerearse Colloquial term for injecting.

Filero Colloquial term for needle or syringe.

Filiasmol Pentobarbital sodium.

Filinasma Amobarbital

Filiorando Colloquial term for being currently addicted to drugs.

Fill Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Filler Tobacco used to form the body of a cigar.

Fillet Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Filon Phenmetrazine theoclate.

Filoriando Colloquial term for currently using narcotics.

Filoriandro Spanish colloquial term for result of a filtration of drugs.

Filthy weed Colloquial term for tobacco.

Filtrat German colloquial term for result of a filtration of drugs.

Filz German colloquial term for *LSD* blotter.

Fin 1. Colloquial term for a \$5 bill. 2. Colloquial term for \$5 worth of drugs.

Finajet/finaject Colloquial term for veterinary *steroid*.

Finalina Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.

Fine stuff Colloquial term for marijuana.

Finger 1. Colloquial term for a *marijuana cigarette*. **2.** German colloquial term for a condom filled with drugs. which is placed in the rectum or swallowed for smuggling purposes. **3.** Colloquial term for telling someone.

4. South African colloquial term for a small amount of *cannabis* (*dagga*). **5.** Colloquial term for informing the police (about drugs).

Finger lid Colloquial term for small bag of *marijuana* (approximately 1 oz., 28 g).

Finger wave Colloquial term for rectal examination for contraband drugs.

Fingers 1. Colloquial term for *hashish*.

2. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Finibron Buprenorphine hydrochloride.

Finif 1. Colloquial term for a \$5 bill.

2. Colloquial term for \$5 worth of drugs. **Fininha** *Cannabis*.

Fininho Cannabis.

Fink 1. Colloquial term for telling someone. **2.** German colloquial term for a police infor-

Finkel Fusel oil.

mant

Finote Cannabis.

Finski 1. Colloquial term for a \$5 bill.

2. Colloquial term for \$5 worth of drugs.

Fiorgen PF Butalbital.

Fioricet Butalbital.

Fiorinal Butalbital.

Fiorinal C½ Butalbital.

Fiorinal C¼ Butalbital.

Fiorinal w/codeine Butalbital.

Fiormor Butalbital.

Fir Colloquial term for marijuana.

Fire 1. Colloquial term for *injecting* a drug. **2.** Colloquial term for *crack* and *metamfetamine*.

Fire it up Colloquial term for smoking mari-

Fire up Colloquial term for smoking a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Fire-plug Colloquial term for a large quantity of *opium*.

Firenk inciri Turkish colloquial term for pe-

Firespal Phenobarbital.

Firewater The native American Indians term for *alcohol* beverages introduced by the Europeans in the 1600s.

Firing Colloquial term for *injecting cocaine*. Firing the ack-ack gun Colloquial term for smoking a *heroin* dusted *cigarette*.

Firre Peruvian colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Firre** Swedish colloquial term for a dose of *heroin*.

First class mail Colloquial term for letter

smuggled out of prison.

First line Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Fis Danish colloquial term for condition after drug use.

Fisch German colloquial term for *LSD* on paner

Fischerkiep Aconitum napellus.

Fischgemüse Argemone mexicana.

Fischkraut Argemone mexicana.

Fiscolate Colloquial term for switching to a stronger drug.

Fiseptona Methadone hydrochloride.

Fish Colloquial term for a new patient at a drug clinic.

Fish scale Colloquial term for cocaine.

Fish scales Colloquial term for *crack*.

Fisiol 10 *Chlordiazepoxide.*

Fist Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Fit Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* used for preparation and *injection* of drugs.

Fitonal Oxazepam.

Fitton Fenetylline or Fenetylline hydrochloride.

Five Colloquial term for *withdrawal* symptoms.

Five 0 Colloquial term for warning, police are nearby, from a US TV show *Hawaii 50*.

Five C note Colloquial term for a \$500 bill.

Five Gs Colloquial term for [Al-Anon term] "get off his back, get out of his way, get out of yourself (help others), get with God, go to meetings" (unwritten, subjective informal suggestions for newcomers to Al-Anon to help them begin to cope).

Five cent bag 1. Colloquial term for \$5 worth of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for \$5 bag of *heroin*.

Five dollar bag Colloquial term for \$50 worth of drugs.

Five load Colloquial term for five kilograms (11 pounds) of *cocaine*.

Five-cent bag Colloquial term for drugs worth 5 dollars.

Five-cent paper Colloquial term for drugs worth 5 dollars.

Five-dollar bag Colloquial term for drugs worth 5 dollars.

Five-five Colloquial term for *opium*.

Five-pointed-star Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Fiver bad deal British colloquial term for drugs worth 5 pounds.

Fives Colloquial term for *amfetamine* in 5 milligram tablets.

Fix 1. Colloquial term for an *injection*.

2. Colloquial term for a dose of a drug for *injection*. **3.** Colloquial term for an *injection* of *heroin*. **4.** Colloquial term for a dose of *heroin* for *injection*.

Fix horse Colloquial term for injecting her-

oin.

Fix kit Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* for *injecting heroin*.

Fix up 1. Colloquial term for supplying an addict with drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for an *injection*. **3.** Colloquial term for preparing drugs for *injection*.

Fixe German colloquial term for needle and *syringe*.

Fixed Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Fixen German colloquial term for *injecting* drugs.

Fixer German colloquial term for addict who *injects* drugs.

Fixer (se) French colloquial term for *injecting* onself with drug.

Fixer-Treff German colloquial term for meeting place for persons who *injects* drugs.

Fixerbesteck German colloquial term for drug injection tools.

Fixerstube German term for a room where drug addicts can inject drugs and are provided clean syringes.

Fixing Colloquial term for *intravenous injection*

Fixing kit Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* used for *injection*.

Fixing tools Colloquial term for *parapher-nalia* used for *injection*.

Fizzies Colloquial term for *methadone*.

Fizzy Colloquial term for *methadone* (Dolophine), a strong long-acting narcotic analgesic made by Eli Lilly Co.

Flachmann bauen German colloquial term for death due to drug use.

Fladder Swedish colloquial term for *chorea* in connection with *amfetemine* use.

Flag 1. Colloquial term for appearance of blood in the *vein*. **2.** Colloquial term for apprehend being in possession of drugs.

Flag root Calamus.

Flagroot Calamus.

Flake Colloquial term for cocaine.

Flake off Colloquial term for leaving a place. Flake out Colloquial term for losing consciousness.

Flake, Bernie's Colloquial term for cocaine. Flake, happy dust Colloquial term for cocaine.

Flakes Colloquial term for PCP.

Flaking out Colloquial term for losing consciousness.

Flaky 1. Colloquial term for being mentally disturbed after prolonged use of drugs.

2. Colloquial term for being addicted.

Flame cooking Colloquial term for smoking *cocaine* base by putting the pipe over a stove flame.

Flamethrowers Colloquial term for ciga-

rette laced with cocaine and heroin.

Flamina Clorazepate dipotassium.

Flaming babies Colloquial term for distilled spirits which are ignited and tossed into the mouth to be swallowed (lighting warms the drink and stimulates the adrenaline).

Flan Mexican colloquial term for inhalant.

Flash 1. Colloquial term for the *euphoric* reaction after *injection* of a drug. **2.** Colloquial term for *LSD*. **3.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

4. Colloquial term for quick jolt, tightening across chest or in abdomen due to *heroin injection*.

Flash roll Colloquial term for roll of money shown to the drug dealer prior to transfer of drugs.

Flash speed Colloquial term for *amfetamine* laced with *ether*.

Flash, to pick the Colloquial term for initial condition after drugs take effect.

Flashbacks Post-hallucinogen perception disorder, a spontaneous recurrence of the visual distortions, physical symptoms, loss of ego boundaries, or intense emotions that occurred when the individual ingested hallucinogens in the past. Flashbacks are episodic, of short duration (seconds to hours), and may duplicate exactly the symptoms of previous hallucinogen episodes. They may be precipitated by fatigue, alcohol intake, or marijuana intoxication. Post-hallucinogenic flashbacks are relatively common, especially after use of LSD and have also been reported for coca paste smokers.

Flashers Colloquial term for *LSD* that is very halucinogenic.

Flashing Colloquial term for *sniffing* glue.

Flat Colloquial term for *LSD* tablet.

Flat blues Colloquial term for LSD.

Flat chunks Colloquial term for *crack* cut with *benzocaine*.

Flat ganja Cannabis.

Flat gunjah Colloquial term for marijuana.

Flat mouthed drunk Colloquial term for drunken, presumably exhibiting cerebellar intoxication and difficulty speaking.

Flatliners Colloquial term for *4-MTA*.

Flats Colloquial term for *LSD* tablets.

Flattermann German colloquial term for *withdrawal* symptoms.

Flavo *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Flaxare Swedish colloquial term for *amfetamine* user.

Flaxgubbe Swedish colloquial term for *amfetamine* user.

Flea powder Colloquial term for low purity *heroin*.

Flechas Spanish colloquial term for persons who know where drugs are available.

Fleischl von Marxow, Ernst (1846-1891)

one of Sigmund Freuds patients who Freud tried to cure from morphine addiction by giving him cocaine. Fleichl became double-dependent and died in the complications of his drug abuse. This tragical case made Freud partly to revise his positive belief in cocaine as a universal wonder drug.

Flesch 1. Italian colloquial term for *euphoric* reaction. **2.** Italian colloquial term for the initial feeling after *injection*.

Flesh of the goods Colloquial term for *psilocybine*.

Fleur de printemps Colloquial term for poor quality *hashish* from the Near East.

Fleur trompetto Brugmansia suaveolens. Flexo Mexican colloquial term for user of inhalants.

Fliege machen German colloquial term for fleeing from prison.

Fliegen Colloquial term for being *high* after *LSD* use.

Fliegender Fisch German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Fliegender Untertasse German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Fliegender Vogel German colloquial term for LSD on paper.

Fliegenkraut German name for *Aconitum napellus*.

Flieger 1. German colloquial term for a drug addict. **2.** German colloquial term for a person who fled from prison.

Flier Colloquial term for a drug addict. **Fligenpilz** German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Flip 1. A mixed drink made with any of various alcoholic beverages and often including beaten eggs. 2. Colloquial term for a *LSD* trip. 3. Colloquial term for a *syringe*. 4. Colloquial term for fear. 5. Colloquial term for *delirium*. 6. Colloquial term for incoherence due to drugs. 7. Colloquial term for turn a defendant into an informant.

Flip flops Colloquial term for a combination of *LSD* and *ecstasy*.

Flip out Colloquial term for being *psychotic* or irrational.

Flippa Swedish colloquial term for main change of mental status due to drug abuse.

Flippe ut Danish colloquial term for loosing self-control.

Flipped Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Flippen Dutch colloquial term for becoming *psychotic*.

Flipper French and Beligian colloquial term for total mental confusion after use of drugs.

Flipping out Colloquial term for become *psychotic* (following drug use).

Flitze machen German colloquial term for

fleeing.

Float Colloquial term for sleepy state after drug use.

Floater 1. Colloquial term for (Skid Row) a discharge from police court **2.** Colloquial term for a dead body in a lake or a river.

Floating Colloquial term for sleepy state after drug use.

Flobesin Fenproporex hydrochloride.

Flocken 1. German colloquial term for preparing *hashish* for use. **2.** German colloquial term for money.

Flocki German colloquial term for *hashish*. **Flop** (Skid Row) colloquial term for sleeping.

Flophouse Colloquial term for (Skid Row) place to sleep other than outdoors.

Flor de campana 1. Brugmansia candida. 2. Brugmansia suaveolens.

Flor de la virgen *Turbina corymbosa*. See: *Ololiugui*.

Flor de los muertos Tagetes.

Flor de pascua *Turbina corymbosa*. See: *Ololiugui*.

Flor de tierradentro Tagetes.

Flor somnifera Colloquial term for *opium* poppy ("sleep flower").

Floral Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Floramine *Phenobarbital*.

Florased Phenobarbital.

Florema 25 Chlordiazepoxide. Florema 5 Chlordiazepoxide.

Florema LP 30 Chlordiazepoxide.

Florida snow 1. Colloquial term for *co-caine*. 2. Colloquial term for look-alike co-caine (*procaine*, *benzocaine*, *lidocaine*).

Floripondia Brugmansia suaveolens. Floripondio 1. Brugmansia arborea. 2. Brugmansia candida.

Floripondio blanco 1. Brugmansia candida. 2. Brugmansia suaveolens.

Floripondio boliviano Brugmansia san-

Floripondio del monte Solandra.

Floripondio encarnado Brugmansia sanguinea.

Floripondo Also called borrachero, huaca-cachu, huanto, maicoa, toa, and tonga. Preaparations of seeds and leaves from trees in the family *Brugmansia* from the warmer parts of South America, foremost tin the western Amazons. The seeds are grind into a powder and the leaves are dissolved in fluids. The most important active ingredient is scopolamine. The *hallucinogen* properties has been used in traditional medicine and in different magic and religious ceremonies. The drug is among the Indians said to be the most difficult *hallucinogen* drug to use because it is said to has the capability to put the user into chronic mental illness.

Flormidal Midazolam maleate.

Flortussin-AM Phenobarbital sodium

Flortussin-am Phenobarbital.

Flow Colloquial term for letting drugs take effect.

Flower Colloquial term for marijuana.

Flower of paradise Colloqual term for *khat*. Flower of the virgin Colloquial term for *ololuiqui*.

Flower power Pacifistic slogan coined in the *hippie* era during the 1960s. The expression was inspired of Black power. Flower power activities of symbolic nature was to put roses in weapons, kiss and give flowers to policemen and militaries and dance naked with the bodies painted in *psychedelic* patterns.

Flower tops Colloquial term for flowering tops of the *marijuana* plant.

Flowering thistle Argemone mexicana.

Flowers Colloquial term for marijuana.

Flu-complex Methylphenobarbital.

Flu-valeas Amobarbital.

Fluanisone Fentanyl citrate.

Flubicol Phenobarbital.

Flubioquim Flunitrazepam.

Fludane 10 Flurazepam.

Fludane 30 Flurazepam.

Fludder Swedish colloquial term for *seda-tives*.

Fludiazepam C₁₆H₁₂CIFN₂O. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 188.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Fludilat Fludiazepam.

Fluff Colloquial term for filtering *heroin* or *cocaine* through a stocking.

Flugkörper German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Fluglinie German colloquial term for a *line* of a drug.

Flugsalbe German colloquial term for witchointment.

Flugsvamp Amanita.

Flugzeug German colloquial term for a gadget to hold a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Fluid extracts Solutions, in *alcohol*, water, *ether*, or a mixture of these, of the active part of a vegetable drug so prepared that one cubic centimeter of extract has the same strength as one gram of the dry drug. More concentrated than tinctures, fluid extracts are made by percolation or maceration.

Fluidextract A concentrated *alcohol* solution of a vegetable drug of such strength that each milliliter contains the equivalent of one gram of the dry form of the drug.

Fluidin Secobarbital.

Flulmofluide Drug containing more than

one substance whereof one under international control: *Pholoodine*.

Flumipam Flunitrazepam.

Flumma Swedish colloquial term for smoking *hashish*.

Flummig Swedish colloquial term for being confused due to smoking of *hashish*.

Flunipam Flunitrazepam.

Flunitracepán Flunitrazepam.

Flunitrax Flunitrazepam.

Flunitrazepam C₁₆H₁₂FN₃O₃, Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule III (Transferred from Schedule IV by decision of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on 22 March 1995, notified by the Secretary-General on 24 May 1995, and becoming fully effective on 19 November 1995). Molecular weight: 313.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. Flunitrazepam is a benzodiazepine sedative that is 10 times more powerful than Valium. The best known commercial name is Rohypnol. The drug has gained popularity in the 1990s as a recreational drug called "roofies" among young people. Flunitrazepam is usually taken orally, although there are reports that it can be ground up and snorted. Flunitrazepam creates a sleepy, relaxed, and drunk feeling that lasts 2 to 8 hours. The drug is frequently used in combination with alcohol and other drugs. It is sometimes taken to enhance a heroin high, as a substitute when opioids or to mellow or ease the experience of coming down from a cocaine or crack high. Used with alcohol, flunitrazepam produce disinhibition and amnesia. Flunitrazepam is tasteless and odorless, and it dissolves easily in carbonated beverages. The sedative and toxic effects of Flunitrazepam are aggravated by concurrent use of alcohol. The drug can cause profound "anterograde amnesia": that is, individuals may not remember events they experienced while under the effects of the drug. This may be why one of the street names for Flunitrazepam is "the forgetme pill" and it has been reportedly used in sexual assaults. Other adverse effects associated with Rohypnol include decreased blood pressure, drowsiness, visual disturbances, dizziness, confusion, gastrointestinal disturbances, and urinary retention. Flunitrazepam have especially in USA and Eastern Europe gained a reputation as the "date rape" drug. Girls and women have reported being raped after being involuntarily sedated with "roofies," which were often slipped into their drink. Flunitrazepam has also been involved in criminal activities when tourists are robbed in bars, often involving contacts with prostitutes. The drug has no taste or odor so the victims

don't realize what is happening. About 10 minutes after ingesting the drug, the person may feel dizzy and disoriented, simultaneously too hot and too cold, and nauseated. He or she may experience difficulty speaking and moving, and then pass out. Such a victim will often have no memories of what happened while under the drug's influence.

It is not approved for prescription use in the United States, although it is approved in Europe and is used in more than 60 countries as a treatment for insomnia, as a sedative, and as a presurgery anesthetic.

 $\textbf{Flunit} \textbf{razepam Lando} \ \textit{Flunit} \textbf{razepam}.$

Flunitrazepam, -um Flunitrazepam.

Flunky Colloquial term for addict who takes high risks to get money for drugs.

Flunox Flurazepam.

Fluoro-4' N-(phénéthyl-1 pipéridyl-4)

propionanilide Para-fluorofentanyl. Fluoximesteron Anabol steroid.

Fluralar Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Fluralema 15 Flurazepam.

Flurazepam C₂₁H₂₃CIFN₃O. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 387.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Flurazepam 15 Flurazepam hydrochloride. Flurazepam 30 Flurazepam hydrochloride. Flurazepam Rekur Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Flurazepam dihydrochlorid *Flurazepam* hydrochloride.

Flurazepam hydrochloride $C_{21}H_{23}CIFN_3O$ 2HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 460.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 84.2. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Flurazepam klorid Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Flurazepam, -um Flurazepam.

Flurazepami chloridum Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Flurazepan, -um Flurazepam.

Flurazepán Flurazepam.

Fluserin Flunitrazepam.

Flush Colloquial term for physical changes after drug *injection*.

Flush, I'm Colloquial term for having money to buy drugs.

Flushing Colloquial term for drawing blood back into the *syringe* to check if the *vein* was struck.

Flute Colloquial term for *opium* pipe.

Fluzepam Flurazepam or Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Fly 1. Colloquial term for cocaine. 2. Collo-

quial term for taking drugs. **3.** Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Fly Mexican airlines Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Fly agaric Amanita muscaria.

Flyer 1. Colloquial term for pilot who smuggles drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for a letter smuggled out of prison.

Flygsalva Swedish term for witch-ointment. Flying Colloquial term for being under the influence of drugs.

Flying bird Colloquial term for LSD on pa-

Flying fish Colloquial term for LSD on paper.

Flying saucer 1. Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper. **2.** Colloquial term for *PCP*. **3.** Colloquial term for *Morning glory seeds*.

Flötenrohr Arundo donax.

Flüssig sein German colloquial term for having money.

Fo, Dario (b. 1926) Italian dramatist and director. 1997 Nobel price literature winner. In the grotesque farce form he has made satirical comments of the drug policy in *Nothing compares to Mamas grass* (1976) and *The Pope and the Witch* (1990) where the Vatican are involved in financing international drug trafficking.

Fobal Areca catechu.

Foglia di coca Coca leaf.

Foglie della pastora Salvia divinorium.

Fogonata Colloquial term for smoking one *joint* of *marijuana* after the other.

Foi de coca Coca leaf.

Foil Colloquial term for a packet of drugs.

Fojf Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Fokkra Cannabis.

Folcodan Pholcodine.

Folcodinum Pholcodine.

Folcovin Pholcodine.

Fold up 1. Colloquial term for withdrawal.

2. Colloquial term for stopping the sale or use of drugs.

Folding stuff Colloquial term for money.

Folha de coca Coca leaf.

Folia coca Coca leaf.

Folia coco Coca leaf.

Folia ertroxyli cocae Coca leaf.

Folia erytroxyli cocae Coca leaf.

Folierauchen German colloquial term for *chasing the dragon*.

Folium cocae Coca leaf.

Folkodein Pholcodine.

Folkodien Pholcodine.

Folkodin Pholcodine.

Folköl Swedish term for *beer* containing 2.8 % *alcohol*.

Following that cloud Colloquial term for searching for drugs.

Foo foo stuff 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Foo-foo Colloquial term for powdered drugs. Foo-foo dust Colloquial term for cocaine.

Foo-foo powder Colloquial term for pow-

Food and Drug Administration (FDA), agency in the Public Health Service division of the US. Dept. of Health and Human Services. Established in 1928, it is charged with protecting public health by ensuring that foods are safe and pure, cosmetics and other chemical substances harmless, and products safe, effective, and honestly labeled. All new medicinal drugs in the USA must be licensed for use by the FDA.

Fool pills Colloquial term for *barbiturates*. Foolish pleasure Colloquial term for her-

Foolish powder 1. Colloquial term for heroin. 2. Colloquial term for cocaine.

Foon Colloquial term for *opium* for smoking. **Football 1.** Colloquial term for *Dilaudid*

2. Colloquial term for oval shape pill of amfetamine sulfate. **3.** Colloquial term for (oval shape) Placidyl, Xanax.

Footballs Colloquial term for amfetamine.

Force, the Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper. Ford, Betty 1. (b. 1918) US first lady and wife of president Gerald Ford. Made hidden alcoholism and female alcoholism to a public issue when she openly told about her alcohol and drug problem Betty Ford's autobiography was titled The Times of My Life and was published 1978. In 1987, Betty: a glad awakening was published. This second book is the story of her recovery from chemical dependency. Since her treatment for alcohol and prescription drug dependency in 1978, Mrs. Ford has been an active and outspoken advocate for improved awareness, education and treatment for alcohol and other drug dependence. Mrs. Ford was active in the fund raising and planning of the Betty Ford Center which opened in 1982 and is regarded as a leading US treatment facility. 2. The Betty Ford Story, film released in 1987. Director David Greene: Gena Rowlands won an Emmy for her towering portrayal of former first lady. After surviving breast cancer, the feisty Mrs. Ford earns the love and admiration of the entire country. This makes it all the harder for Mrs. Ford to keep private her biggest personal battle-against alcohol and prescription-drug addiction.

Fordex Amfetamine sulfate.

Fordrim Flurazepam or Flurazepam hydro-

Forget me pill Colloquial term for flunitrazepam.

Forjar Colloquial term for rolling a mari-

juana cigarette.

Forma cristalina Crystals.

Formaika Italian colloquial term for *heroin*. Former alcoholic Controversial term for an alcoholic who does not drink alcohol in an uncontrolled way. The term is inappropriate within the AA movement who prefers the term recovering alcoholic.

Formulone Phenobarbital.

Forspaz Phenobarbital.

Fortabs Butalbital.

Fortagesic Pentazocine or Pentazocine hydrochloride or Pentazocine lactate.

Fortal Pentazocine or Pentazocine hydrochloride or Pentazocine lactate.

Fortalgesic Pentazocine or Pentazocine hydrochloride or Pentazocine lactate.

Fortalin Pentazocine

Forte General term for when a drug dose is stronger than the standard dose.

Fortified wine Wine, such as sherry, to which alcohol, usually in the form of grape brandy, has been added.

Fortral Pentazocine or Pentazocine hydrochloride or Pentazocine lactate.

Fortralin Pentazocine

Fortrin Phenobarbital.

Fortronal Cyclobarbital and Phenobarbital. Fortuss Dihydrocodeine bitartrate.

Fortwin Pentazocine or Pentazocine hydrochloride or Pentazocine lactate.

Forty-five-minute psychosis Colloquial term for DMT.

Forty-niner Colloquial term for a cocaine

Fortyfive-minute-psychosis Colloquial term for dimethyltryptamine (DMT).

Forwards Colloquial term for amfetamine.

Fosfato dihidrogenado de 3-(2-dimetilaminoetil)-indol-4-ilo Psilocybine.

Fosfenil sedativo Phenobarbital.

Fotral Pentazocine.

Four 1. Colloquial term for LSD. 2. Colloquial term for Empirin with codeine no 4 and Doriden. 3. Colloquial term for Dilaudid (1/2)

Four Ds Colloquial term for [Al-Anon] four important facets in decision making are: dig, deliberate, decide, and do it.

Four Stars Colloquial term for heroin.(logo of four stars).

Four absolutes Colloquial term for (12 Step) four absolutes for recovery are honesty, unselfishness, love and purity, also called the "principles" of AA (Oxford movement).

Four and four Colloquial term for 4 units of heroin and 4 units of cocaine.

Four doors Colloquial term for codeine and glutethimide (Doriden): effects like heroin.

Four five Colloquial term for pistol of the .45

caliber variety, typically semi-automatic.

Four way 1. Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper. **2.** Colloquial term for a combination of *LSD*, *STP*, *metamfetamines* (or *cocaine*), and *strychnine*.

Four way-66 Colloquial term for *Tuinal* (*amobarbital* & *secobarbital*), named for numbers on the 100 mg. *capsule*).

Fours and Dors Colloquial term for a combination of Empirin with *codeine* no. 4 and *Doriden*.

Fours & doors Colloquial term for *codeine* and *glutethimide* (*Doriden*); effects like *heroin*.

Fours & dors Colloquial term for codeine and glutethimide (Doriden); effects like heroin

Foursed Methylphenobarbital and Phenobarbital.

Fourteen Colloquial term for a needle.

Fourth T Colloquial term for one guarter of an eighth ounce of *cocaine*.

Fourth degree Colloquial term for *with-drawal* symptoms.

Foy-anodyne Phenobarbital.

Foy-nux Phenobarbital.

Fractured Colloquial term for being high.

Fragrant weed Colloquial term for *tobacco*. **Fraho** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Frajo Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Frankenstein effect Colloquial term for acromegaly produced by human growth hormone (HGH) (protruding eyebrows, enlarged knuckles, odd body conformity) like Dr. Frankenstein's monster - HGH is taken by some body builders and athletes in an attempt to enhance growth.

Frankfurt declaration Declaration adopted by European Cities on Drug Policy demanding:

- **1.** *Legalization* of possession and consumption of *cannabis*. **2.** *Legalization* of possession of other illegal drugs for personal use.
- **3.** *Methadone* programs of low threshold type. **4.** Project for evaluating legal prescriptions of
- **4.** Project for evaluating legal prescriptions of *opioids* like *heroin*.

Frankincense Boswellia sacra.

Frankincense tree Boswellia sacra.

Franklin Colloquial term for a 100 dollar bill.

Franodil Phenobarbital.

Franol Phenobarbital.

Franyl Phenobarbital.

Franzosenkapp [Cap of the Frenchman] German name for *Aconitum napellus*.

Frasigun Methaqualone.

Fraustan Diazepam.

Freak 1. Colloquial term for a thing or an occurrence that is markedly unusual or irregular. **2.** Colloquial term for a drug user or ad-

dict. **3.** Colloquial term for an eccentric or nonconformist person, especially a member of a counterculture. **4.** Colloquial term for an enthusiast. **5.** Colloquial term for a person using *Methedrine* to excess. **6.** Colloquial term for undergoing either a very beautiful or a very bad experience. **7.** Colloquial term for being *psychotic.* **8.** Colloquial term for a person who excessively and habitually uses a substance, especially *LSD*.

Freak out 1. Colloquial term for an experience of frightening feelings or *hallucinations*, especially as a result of taking a drug.

- **2.** Colloquial term for an experience or scene of unrestrained excitement or irrational behavior.
- **3.** Colloquial term for one having such an experience or participating in such a scene.

Freak rock Colloquial term for dancing while being *high* on *LSD*.

Freak-up Colloquial term for concious abnormal behaviour.

Freaken German colloquial term for:

- **1.** A thing or an occurrence that is markedly unusual or irregular. **2.** A drug user or addict.
- **3.** An eccentric or nonconformist person, especially a member of a counterculture. **4.** An enthusiast. **5.** A person using *Methedrine* to excess. **6.** To undergo either a very beautiful or a very bad experience. **7.** To be *psychotic*.
- **8.** Colloquial term for person who excessively and habitually uses a substance, especially *LSD*

Freaking 1. Colloquial term for experience or cause to experience frightening *hallucinations* or feelings of *paranoia*, especially as a result of taking a drug. Often used with *out*.

2. Colloquial term for behaving or cause to behave irrationally and uncontrollably. Often used with *out*. **3.** Colloquial term for becoming or cause to become greatly excited or upset. Often used with *out*.

Freaking freely Colloquial term for a condition caused by *LSD* use.

Freakout 1. Colloquial term for lose touch with reality. **2.** Colloquial term for the desired effect of a *hallucinogen*. **3.** Colloquial term for having a bad experience with *LSD*.

Freaky Colloquial term for concious abnormal behavior.

Freaky feeling Colloquial term for condition caused by *LSD* use.

Free dope Colloquial term used as motto by those who pledge for *legalization* of *cannabis* use.

Free draw Colloquial term for a free sample of *cannabis* given by the dealer to encourage the customer to buy.

Free lunch Colloquial term for buffet meal

given "free" to purchaser of drinks.

Free thinking Colloquial *LSD* term from 1960 to describe an unbounded thought pattern disassociated from reality - colors appear to come alive and glow; spaces between objects take on a greater subjective importance; users have a dazed wonderment at the beauty of common things - already existing feelings are intensified and become overwhelming (dread, fear, delight, sadness).

Free trip Colloquial term for transient reoccurrence of aspects of a previous drug experience (*hallucinogen* or *PCP*).

Free-baser Colloquial term for a person who inhales *cocaine* smoke.

Freebase Colloquial term for smokable form of *cocaine* (also called alkaloidal base), a purified base form made from *cocaine* (street cocaine) by processing with volatile chemicals, usually *ether*, typically smoked through a water pipe.

Freebase equipment Colloquial term for equipment used for *freebase* smoking: glass beaker, Bunsen burner and pipe.

Freebase kit Colloquial term for equipment used for *freebase* smoking: glass beaker, Bunsen burner and pipe.

Freebase rock Colloquial term for *crack*.
Freebies 1. Colloquial term for a free drug trip. 2. Colloquial term for freon *inhalation*.
Freed Term for [12 Step group] book which serves as the framework for a 12 Step group for persons who have overcome any form of

addiction - has Jesus Christ as higher power.
Freeze 1. Colloquial term for cocaine.
2. Colloquial term for renege on a drug deal.
Freier German colloquial term for prostitution customer.

Frekentine Amfepramone hydrochloride. Frenantal composé Phenobarbital. Frenantrole compuesto Phenobarbital. Frenan Amfetamine sulfate.

Frenatol composé Phenobarbital.

French Connection 1. Colloquial term for the organised drug dealers operating from Marseille and dominated the *heroin* trade in the 1960s and 1970s. They were importing large amount of *opium* and opioids from the Middle East to laboratories in Marseille where it where converted to *heroin* and exported to USA:s and Europe's bigger cities. 2. Title of a film directed by William Friedkin from 1971 with Gene Hackman as the main character. The film partly based on a real story picture the drug trade from Marseille to USA. It got 5 Oscars. It was followed by *French Connection II* (1975), and the TV-drama *Popeye Dole* (1986)

French blue Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

French blues 1. Colloquial term for blue *amfetamine* tablets. **2.** Colloquial term for a combination of *amfetamines* and *barbiturates* which is *injected*.

French fries Colloquial term for *crack*.

French qualude Colloquial term for.methaqualone.

French wine coca *Cocaine* containing nerve tonic invented by *John Styth Pemberton* from Atlanta, USA after the success of *Vin coca Mariani* - in 1886 Pemberton added another ingredient and changed the name to *Coca-Cola*.

Frenormol Amobarbital

Frenotensil Methylphenobarbital and Phenobarbital.

Frenotos Zipeprol.

Fresh Colloquial term for PCP.

Fresh and sweet Colloquial term for being released from prison.

Freshman Colloquial term for a new drug addict.

Freud, Sigmund (1856-1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis who theorized that the symptoms of hysterical patients represent forgotten and unresolved infantile psychosexual conflicts. His psychoanalytic theories, which initially met with hostility, profoundly influenced 20thcentury thought. 1884- 1887 Freud devoted most of his time to the study of cocaine, he ordered the substance from the pharmaceutical company Merck in Darmstadt and injected himself with relative small quantities and tried it on his patients 28 years old he published a very enthusiastic report on cocaine Über Coca. where he hailed cocaine as an ideal drug against depression, nervousness, hysteria, hypochondria, neurasthenia, anemia, tuberculosis and persistent fever, he also briefly mentioned the local anesthetic effects of cocaine. Freud also prescribed cocaine to his friend Ernst von Fleischl who was addicted to morphine. It was Freuds friend the ophtalmologist Carl Koller who discovered and published articles about the revolutionary anesthetic effects of cocaine. Freud regretted deeply that he had not himself finished his studies over this because he was in love and wanted to visit his fiancee. Ernst von Fleischl died in a severe double dependence on cocaine and morphine. In several scientific papers Freud was criticized over his naive enthusiasm over cocaine and Freud has described this period as one of the worst in his life.

Freudal Diazepam.

Fried Colloquial term for being very *high* on drugs.

Friede German colloquial term for LSD on

paper.

Friedhof 1. German term for a cementary.

2. German colloquial term for a prison.

Friend Colloquial term for *fentanyl*.

Friendly powder Colloquial term for *co-caine*.

Fries Colloquial term for *crack*.

Frijol de Playa Drug made of parts from the shrub *Canavalia maritim*. It is smoked by Indians at the coast of the Mexican Gulf and have *hallucinogen* effects. The active substances are not fully studied.

Frijol de chintlatlahua Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

Frijoles Colloquial term for mescal beans.

Frijolillo 1. Sophora secundiflora. **2.** Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

Frijolillo of Texas Sophora secundiflora.

Frijolillos Sophora secundiflora.

Frijolito Sophora secundiflora.

Fringanor *Phendimetrazine pamoate*.

Frios Colloquial term for *marijuana* laced with *PCP*.

Frisco special Colloquial term for a mixture of *cocaine*, *heroin* and *LSD*.

Frisco speedball 1. Colloquial term for heroin injected intravenously and simultaneously with cocaine in a ratio of two "boys" heroin to one "girl" cocaine. **2.** Colloquial term for a combination of cocaine, heroin and LSD

Frisin Clobazam.

Frisium Clobazam.

Frisiun Clobazam.

Frisk Colloquial term (Skid Row) for searching.

Friskje powder Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Frisky powder** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Frixolillo Sophora secundiflora.

Frocalium Methaqualone.

From Mount Shasta Colloquial term for being addicted to drugs.

Front Colloquial term for putting up money for a drug deal before the drugs are delivered.

Front loading Colloquial term for taking a drug from a bigger syringe and put it in smaller syringes.

Front the bread Colloquial term for paying for drugs in advance.

Front the cash Colloquial term for paying for drugs in advance.

Front the money Colloquial term for paying for drugs in advance.

Front, at the Colloquial term for a place where one drug is taken after the other.

Frontal Alprazolam.

Fruchtsalat German colloquial term for a combination of pills.

Fruit salad Colloquial term for a combination of pills.

Frumidan Phenobarbital.

Frumidán Chlordiazepoxide.

Frust German colloquial term for frustration. **Fry** Colloquial term for *crack*.

Fry Daddie Colloquial term for *crack* and *marijuana*; *cigarette* laced with *crack*.

Fry daddy Colloquial term for *crack* and *marijuana*: *cigarette* laced with *crack*.

Frénantal Phenobarbital.

Fu 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Phytolacca acinosa.

Fu Manchu Colloquial term for a *hashish* smoker.

Fu-liu Betel pepper.

Fu-liu-t'eng Betel pepper.

Fuchskraut German name for *Aconitum napellus*.

Fuchsschwanz German name for *Aconitum napellus*.

Fuchswurz Aconitum napellus.

Fuck Me please Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Fuck head Colloquial term for a mentally confused person.

Fuck up Colloquial term for goofing up a drug deal.

Fucked Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Fucked up Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Fuddle Colloquial term for confuse with drink.

Fuel 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana* mixed with insecticides. **2.** Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Fuente Colloquial term for source, drug supplier.

Fufal Areca catechu.

Fûfal Areca catechu

Fuff Colloquial term for hashish.

Fuffy German colloquial term for *hashish* worth 50 marks.

Fugoa Cathine.

Fugs US poetic rock-group founded 1964 in New York by Ed Sanders, Tuli Kupferberg and Ken Weaver, with guest performances of *Allen Ginsberg*. The Fugs became a cult group with roots in Greenwich Village's *beat generation*. Their songs contained anarchistic jokes about drugs, sex and politics.

Fugua Cathine hydrochloride.

Full 1. Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs. **2.** Swedish colloquial term for being drunk on *alcohol*.

Full moon 1. Colloquial term for upper part of a *peyote* cactus. **2.** Colloquial term for a round *hashish* cake.

Full of junk Colloquial term for being totally *high* on *heroin*.

Fulla Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Fultjack Swedish colloquial term for bogus

drugs, especially bogus amfetamine.

Fuluz mahi Strychnos nux-vomica South Asian and South East Asian tree containing strychnine.

Fuma D'Angola Portuguese colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Fumadero Colloquial term for a *marijuana* smoking den.

Fumado Argentinean colloquial term for being under the influence of *marijuana*.

Fumar Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Fumata Colloquial term for a smoke-in.

Fumette French colloquial term for a whiff of *marijuana*.

Fumo Italian colloquial term for hashish.

Fumo brabo Cannabis.

Fumo bravo Colloquial term for *marijuana*. Fumo de Angola Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Fumo de cabolco Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Fumones Spanish colloquial term for *marijuana* users.

Fun Colloquial term for a dose of *opium*.

Fun joint Colloquial term for a place (apartment, restaurant) where drugs can be purchased.

Fun medicine Colloquial term for drugs in general.

Funaton Dimethylthiambutene hydrochloride.

Funked out Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Funky 1. Colloquial term for having a moldy or musty smell. **2.** Colloquial term for having a strong, offensive, unwashed odor.

3. Colloquial term for music that has an earthy quality reminiscent of the blues.

4. Colloquial term for earthy and uncomplicated; natural: **5.** Colloquial term for self-expression, originality, and modishness; unconventional:

From funk, strong smell, tobacco smoke, perhaps from French dialectal funquer, to give off smoke, from Old French fungier, from Latin fungare.

Funneling Colloquial term for use of a funnel for rapid ingestion of *alcohol* to get drunk quickly, especially teenagers and alcoholic college students.

Funny cigarettes Colloquial term for *joints* of *marijuana* or *hashish*.

Funny farm Colloquial term for a mental hospital.

Funny stuff Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Furaethidin** *Furethidine*.

Furethidin, -e, -um Furethidine.

Furethidine C₂₁H₃₁NO₄. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amend-

ments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 361.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*

Furethidine hydrobromide $C_{21}H_{31}NO_4$ HBr. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 442. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 81. 7. See: *Opioids*.

Furethidine methyliodide C₂₁H₃₁NO₄ CH₃LSynthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 503. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 71. 8. See: *Opioids*.

Furethidine picrate $C_{21}H_{31}NO_4$ $C_6H_3N_3O_7$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 590.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 61. 2. See: *Opioids*.

Furetidin Furethidine.

Fusel Colloquial term for alcohol.

Fusel oil An acrid, oily, poisonous liquid mixture of amyl alcohols, with a disagreeable odor and taste, occurring in incompletely distilled alcoholic liquids and used as a solvent and in the manufacture of explosives and pure amyl alcohols. A typical fusel oil contains 60-70 percent of amyl alcohol (q.v.), smaller amounts of n-propyl and isobutyl alcohols, and traces of other components. Before industrial production of synthetic amyl alcohols began in the 1920s, fusel oil was the only commercial source of these compounds, which are major ingredients of lacquer solvents. The fusel oil alcohols are apparently produced during fermentation from amino acids. In industrial alcohol plants, fusel oil and ethyl alcohol are recovered from the fermented liquors and separated by distillation. In the beverage industry, fusel oil is ordinarily allowed to remain in the finished products. The amount present in a 50 per cent distilled alcoholic beverage is typically between 0.5 and 2 grams per liter. German Fusel, bad liquor, from Low German.

Fuselöl Colloquial term for. fusel oil.

Fuso Italian colloquial term for a drug addict. **Fusskranker** German colloquial term for drug courier traveling by air.

Future Colloquial term for *metamfetmine*.

Fuula Finnish colloquial term for bogus *hashish*.

Fuzz Colloquial for an undercover police agent.

Fuzzy navel Colloquial term for peach *schnapps* and orange juice.

Fuzzy sinsemilla Colloquial term for fresh *sinsemilla* (flowering top of *marijuana* plant) with stem fuzz still attached.

Fuzzy tail Colloquial term for undercover police agent.

Fymi Finnish colloquial term for *hashish*.

Fünf German colloquial term for *withdrawal* symptoms.

Fünf-fünf German colloquial term for *opium*.

Fünfeckiger Stern German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Fünfundzwanzig 1. German colloquial term for being *high* on drugs. **2.** German colloquial term for *LSD*.

Fünfzehn German colloquial term for *opium*. **Fyre en rev** Norwegian colloquial term for smoking *hashish*.

Fysari Finnish colloquial term for hangover following drug use.

Fysepton *Methadone hydrochloride*.

Füsse German colloquial term for a drug courier.

Fytska Finnish colloquial term for hashish.



G 1. Colloquial term for or 1 gram of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for \$1000. **3.** Colloquial term for or an unfamiliar male. **4.** Colloquial term for *GHB*.

G spot tornado Colloquial term for equal parts *rum* & *metamfetamine*.

G-106 Pentobarbital sodium.

G-3 1. Codeine phosphate and Secbutabarbital. **2.** Secbutabarbital.

G-man Colloquial term for a U.S. federal drug agent.

G-men Colloquial term for government drug agents (federal).

G-rag Colloquial term for a part of an *opium* pipe.

G-rock Colloquial term for one gram of rock *cocaine*.

G-shot Colloquial term for small dose of drugs used to hold off *withdrawal* symptoms until full dose can be taken.

G.B. Colloquial term for *depressant*.

G.B.S. Phenobarbital.

G.B:s 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamine* pills. 2. Colloquial term for *barbiturate* pills. **G.F.** Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

G.O.M. 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for *morphine*.

GA Acronym for *Gamblers Anonymous*.

Gaan Dutch colloquial term for a bad experience after use of drugs.

Gabimetal complex Phenobarbital.

Gaboril complex Phenobarbital.

Gacilin Fenproporex or Fenproporex hydrochloride.

Gadexyl Meprobamate or Pipradrol hydrochloride.

Gadja Cannabis.

Gaedecke, Friedrich German scientist who 1855 put *coca-leaves* in alcohol and got a solution he named erythroxylon. For years later *Albert Niemann* made white crystals from coca leaves and called it *cocaine*. Niemann rather than Gaedecke is therefore hailed as the discoverer of *cocaine*.

Gaff Colloquial term for a house or flat where drugs are taken or sold.

Gaffel Colloquial term for fake *cocaine*.

Gaffus Colloquial term for a *hypodermic needle*.

Gage Colloquial term for marijuana.

Gage party Colloquial term for a *marijuana* party.

Gagers Colloquial term for *methcathinone*.

Gagexyl Meprobamate.

Gägga Swedish colloquial term for amfetamine.

Gaggers Colloquial term for *methcathinone*.

Gai ando Vietnamese term for *cannabis*.

Gailshe Argemone mexicana.

Gainda Tagetes.

Gainesville green Colloquial term for *marijuana* cultivated in Florida, USA.

Gak Colloquial term for a line of *metamfe-tamine* or *cocaine*.

Gal head Colloquial term for a drug addict.

Galactaric acid Drug with 7,8didehydro-4,5-epoxy-17-methyl-

morphinan-3,6-diol Morphine mucate.

Galanga Hallucinogen drug made of the herb Kaempferia galanga, from New Guinea but today cultivated mainly in South East Asia and Africas tropical areas. The plant is mainly used for flavouring rice and as a medicine against rheumatism and eye-problems. Of the plant sap and of decoction of the leaves is a hallucinogen beverage made.

Galanga des marais Calamus.

Galar Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Galbron Phenobarbital.

Galbulimima belgraveana Agara.

Galenical 1. A medicinal preparation composed mainly of herbal or vegetable matter.

2. Of, relating to, or being a drug or agent made up chiefly of herbal or vegetable matter.

Galenik Galenical.

Galenphol Pholcodine.

Galerer French colloquial term for term for the state of rambling by an addict looking for the substance.

Galeria Colloquial term for (shooting) gallery, a place where drug users inject drugs.

Galgalim Colloquial term for *hashish* pellets which are swallowed.

Galgenmännlein German colloquial term for *mandrake*.

Gallar Colloquial term for hashish.

Galle Danish and Swedish colloquial term for *hashish*.

Galledealar Colloquial term for *hashish* dealer.

Gallery Colloquial term for (shooting) gallery, a place where *heroin* users can inject drugs.

Galletas Colloquial term for "crackers" from animal cracker, mixed with *LSD*.

Gallhampa Older term for the male flowers of *cannabis sativa*.

Galloping horse Colloquial term for heroin.

Galphol Pholcodine.

Gamadorm Pentobarbital.

Gamblers Anonymous 12 Steporganization founded in 1957 which assists persons "addicted" to gambling - this is a non-pharmacologic *addiction* which is at least psychological dependence accompanied by "tension" rather than physical withdrawal.

Gamboge thistle Argemone mexicana.

Game 1. Colloquial term for ritualistic drawing of blood into the needle at the end of drug *injection*, before sharing with the next personespecially contraindicated due to *aids*. **2.** Colloquial term for a way to make money to finance drugs.

Gamespon Fenetylline.

Gammagrippyl Methaqualone or Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Gammlers Colloquial term for German youth group in the 1960s who experimented with drugs such as *cannabis* and *LSD*.

Gammon Colloquial term for a small amount of *LSD*.

Gammot 1. Colloquial term for heroin.

2. Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Gamot 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*.

2. Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Ganaija Cannabis.

Ganca Cannabis.

Ganchos, en Colloquial term for being hooked on drugs.

Gancia Italian colloquial term for meeting between a drug dealer and a drug addict.

Gandia Cannabis.

Gandscha Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Ganga South African colloquial term for *marijuana* from Jamaica.

Gångare Colloquial term for a drug dealer. **Gangbanger** Colloquial term for full member of a street gang.

Gange South African colloquial term for *marijuana* from Jamaica.

Ganger Colloquial term for *opioids*.

Ganghilovaj Calamus.

Gangster 1. German colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** German colloquial term for a heavy *marijuana* user.

Gangster pills Colloquial term for *depressants*. especially *barbiturates*.

Gangue Cannabis.

Ganja 1. Jamaican and Indian word for *marijuana*. **2.** A combination of *marijuana* and *tobacco* which is chewed or served as tea.

Ganja-Pfannkuchen German colloquial term for cookies containing *marijuana* or *hashish*.

Ganja-yala Cannabis.

Ganjah Cannabis.

Ganjika Cannabis.

Ganjila Cannabis.

Gank Colloquial term for fake *crack*.

Ganymede Colloquial term for youth who serves drink in a tayern.

Ganzar Colloquial term for a combination of *hashish* and *opium*.

Gánzigùnu Assyrian term for *cannabis*.

Gaosedal Butalbital.

Gap 1. Colloquial term for craving for drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for *withdrawal* symptoms.

Gap up Colloquial term for filling *capsules* with powdered drugs.

Gape 1. Colloquial term for craving for drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for *withdrawal* symptoms.

Gaping 1. Colloquial term for craving for drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for *withdrawal* symptoms.

Gar Colloquial term for *marijuana* rolled in cigar paper.

Garanona Turnera diffusa.

Garaouich Hashish.

Garaspirine Phenobarbital.

Garawiche Hashish.

Garawish Hashish.

Garbage 1. Colloquial term for inferior quality drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

3. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Garbage can Colloquial term for adolescent game - each participant throws in some kind(s) of drugs - each participant then reaches in and blindly takes whatever s/he grabs, and waits for the effects.

Garbage head 1. Colloquial term for person who will take any drug, no distinct preference or drug of choice, uses whatever is available and in whatever fashion it is offered including smoked, swallowed, placed in the eye, rubbed on the skin, snorted, *injected* intravenously or intraarterially, or inserted in the anus or vagina. **2.** Colloquial term for person who buys *crack* in the street.

Garbage rock Colloquial term for *crack*.

Garcels M-16 Phenobarbital.

Garcels M-18 Phenobarbital.

Garcia, Jerome John (Jerry) (1942-1995) US. musician, personified the hippie counterculture for three decades as the leader of the rock band the Grateful Dead. Garcia was the singer, songwriter, and lead guitarist of the San Francisco-based group that emerged from the Haight-Ashbury psychedelic-drug-andmusic scene in the mid-1960s. Known for his gentle, laid-back stage presence and soulful extended guitar improvisations, he became the patriarch of a devoted legion of nomadic fans called the Deadheads, who followed the band on tour in spirited makeshift communities. Garcia, whose father was a jazz musician, was raised amid a variety of musical influences. including folk, bluegrass, country, rock, and rhythm-and-blues. The band gained notoriety as the party band for Ken Kesey's Acid Tests, featuring revelers experimenting with the then-legal hallucinogen LSD, and fame for performing at such high-profile rock concerts as the Monterey (Calif.) Pop Festival in 1967 and Woodstock, N.Y., in 1969. Although the Grateful Dead regularly released albums, they made only one top-10 single. They became, however, one of the most successful touring bands in the USA, as much for the spectacle of their Deadhead entourage as for Garcia's marathon four-hour musical meanderings. Garcia and the band discovered newfound fame in the late 1980s, when baby-boomer nostalgia combined with a new generation of young fans to make the Grateful Dead more popular than ever before. Garcia was in ill health for the last decade of his life and had long struggled with heroin addiction. He died of a heart attack at a drug rehabilitation center.

Gard Colloquial term for *hashish* powder.

Garda Cannabis (Kashmir).

Gardalettes Phenobarbital.

Gardenal sodium Phenobarbital sodium.

Gardenal, -e Phenobarbital.

Gardepanyl Phenobarbital.

Gardinal Phenobarbital.

Gardénal Phenobarbital.

Gargle Irish colloquial term for alcoholic beverage.

Garita Mexican colloquial term for a check-

Garoarsch Hashish.

Garoin Phenobarbital or Phenobarbital so-

Garr Colloquial term for a large joint of mari-

Garrafa Argentinean colloquial term a for container of drugs, an ampule.

Gärtner German colloquial term for a cannabis grower.

Gärwere Veratrum album.

Gas 1. Colloquial term for *sniffing* gasoline fumes to experieince an euphoric effect.

2. Colloquial term for having had a bad experience. 3. Colloquial term for laughing gas. Gas exhilarante Colloquial term for nitrous

oxide, laughing gas. Gas hilarante Colloquial term for nitrous

oxide, laughing gas. Gas, aan het zitten Dutch colloquial term for starting taking heroin after having had a

bad drug experience. Gasen German colloquial term for smoking

Gasgish Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Gash Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Gasmol Bromazevam.

Gasoline Colloquial term for sniffing of

gasoline fumes.

Gasper 1. Colloquial term for a marijuana cigarette. 2. Colloquial term for addict in dire need og drugs.

Gasper stick Colloquial term for a marijuana cigarette.

Gass Dutch colloquial term for vials containing metamfetamine.

Gassed up Colloquial term for being high on drugs.

Gassing Colloquial term for *sniffing* gasoline fumes.

Gassy Colloquial term for the euphoric feeling after amfetamine use.

Gastel Amobarbital.

Gastripan Cyclobarbital and Meprobamate. Gastritis, alcoholic See: Alcoholic gastri-

Gastro-dose *Methylphenobarbital*.

Gastrobellal Methylphenobarbital and Phenobarbital.

Gastrodyn Diazepam.

Gastrolic Phenobarbital.

Gastrosime Phenobarbital.

Gastrotabs Phenobarbital.

Gastryl Phenobarbital.

Gat Colloquial term for a gun, typically a pistol of any variety.

Gate 1. Colloquial term for a joint of marijuana. 2. Colloquial term for marijuana.

3. Colloquial term for *vein* used for *injection*.

Gate house Colloquial term for a US crack house with bars over the windows and doors, the salespersons in the house are locked in by the big dealer to prevent absconding with the money or drugs - bulletproof glass over the bars prevents police from hooking a tow truck to the gates and pulling them off easily.

Gate-keeper Colloquial term for a person who initiates another person into LSD use.

Gateway drug An illicit or licit drug, use of which is regarded as opening the way to the use of another drug, usually one viewed as more problematic, addictive or dangerous. Tobacco smoking is often considered a gateway drug for cannabis smoking and cannabis a gateway drug for cocaine and heroin, and ecstasy tablets a gateway to snorting cocaine and injecting amfetamine.

Gateway house Colloquial term for a drug rehabilitation center.

Gato Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Gauge 1. Colloquial term for a *joint* of marijuana. 2. Colloquial term for marijuana.

3. Colloquial term for a shotgun.

Gauge butt 1. Colloquial term for a *joint* of marijuana. **2.** Colloquial term for marijuana.

Gauge party Colloquial term for a mariiuana party. **Gauged** Colloquial term for being high on marijuana.

Gauja Hashish.

Gaumenprobe German colloquial term for testing the quality of *cocaine* by rubbing some on the gums.

Gaumentest German colloquial term for testing the quality of *cocaine* by rubbing some on the gums.

Gautier, Théophile (1811-1872) French author and journalist, founder of the famous *Club des Hachichins* in Paris in the 1840s.

Gavillero Colloquial term for a trigger man, gunman.

Gay Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs. **Gayola** Argentinean colloquial term for prison.

Gaysal *Phenobarbital* and *Secobarbital*.

Gazer Colloquial term for a US federal drug agent.

GB Colloquial term for *barbiturates*

Gban Colloquial term for cannabis.

Gbana *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Gbanstra Colloquial term for cannabis.

Gbow Colloquial term for illegal drugs in general.

GCIP Acronym for General Counterdrug Intelligence Plan.

Gea Piper methysticum.

Gear 1. Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* used by intravenous drug addicts for the preparation and *injection*. **2.** Colloquial term for illegal drugs in general. **3.** Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Geben German colloquial term for selling drugs.

Gebunkert German colloquial term for drugs in a cache.

Gebusted werden German colloquial term for being arrested for possession of illegal drugs.

Gebäudereinigung German colloquial term for serch of living quarters.

Gee 1. Colloquial term for gasket between needle and *syringe*. **2.** Colloquial term for *opioids*.

Gee fat Colloquial term for illegal drugs in general.

Gee head Colloquial term for an addict who injects camphorated *opium* tincture and an antihistaminic (often *pyribenzamine*) combined.

Gee rag Colloquial term for an *opium* pipe. **Gee stick** Colloquial term for an *opium* pipe. **Geed-up** Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Geek Colloquial term for a mix of *crack* and *marijuana*.

Geeker Colloquial term for *crack* use. **Geele, een** Dutch colloquial term for drugs for 25 guilders.

Geeltje Dutch colloquial term for drugs for 25 guilders.

Geetis Colloquial term for money.

Geeze 1. Colloquial term for *snorting cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs.

Geezer 1. Colloquial term for *injecting* a drug. **2.** Colloquial term for a small amount of drugs for *injection*.

Geezin a bit of dee gee Colloquial term for *injecting* a drug.

Geezing 1. Colloquial term for *injecting heroin*, *cocaine* or other drugs **2.** Colloquial term for willingness to lick the floor, dealer's boots, or perform other humiliating tasks in order to obtain some *cocaine*.

Gèfiltè Italian colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Gegriffen werden Colloquial term for being catched.

Gehalt German colloquial term for profit made in a (drug) deal.

Geht ab German colloquial term for a drug deal under way.

Gekocht German colloquial term for being addicted.

Gekrugt German colloquial term for transported by truck.

Gelbe Baumdatura *Floripondo*.

Gelber Libanese German colloquial term for light brown-yellow *hashish* from Lebanon. **Geldwaschanlage** German colloquial term for a place where illegal drug money is laun-

Gele Libanon Dutch colloquial term for brown-yellow *hashish* from Lebanon.

Gele lieb Dutch colloquial term for brownyellow *hashish* from Lebanon.

Gele, een Dutch colloquial term for *heroin* for 25 guilders.

Gelegenheitsfixer German colloquial term for a person who occationally inject drugs.

Gelinkt German colloquial term for being cheated in a (drug) deal.

Gelox Phenobarbital.

Geltje, een Dutch colloquial term for *heroin* for 25 guilders.

Gelutone *Phenobarbital*.

Gem Colloquial term for opium.

Gemeines Krähenauge Strychnos nuxvomica South Asian and South East Asian tree containing strychnine.

Gemisch der Opiumalkaloide *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Gemüse German colloquial term for *cannabis*

Gen-Xene Clorazepate dipotassium.

Gendha Tagetes.

Gene Krupa Story Film released in 1959.Director: Don Weis. This semi-biographical film chronicles the life of jazz

drummer Gene Krupa (Sal Mineo) from his early childhood to his troubled adult career. Although his father (Gavin MacLeod) wanted him to join the priesthood, Krupa persisted in a musical career, which made him famous but cost him the love of girlfriend Ethel Maguire (Susan Kohner) and fostered a drug addiction.

Gene-Poxide Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Gene-bamate Meprobamate.

Generic A product, such as a drug or detergent, that is sold without a brand name or trademark.

Generika Generic drugs.

Genespax-PB Phenobarbital.

Genetic marker See: Biological marker.

Geneva Genever.

Genever Dutch *vodka* flavored with juniper berries which gives a strong oily taste. First manufactured 1575 by Lucas Bols. From dutch jenever, from latin Juniperus.

Genevral Phenobarbital.

Gengibre verde Artemisia absinthium.

Genista Hallucinogen drug made from the seeds of the shrub Cytisus Canariensis used by Indian tribes in Mexico. The shrub is from the Canary Islands and is one of the few plants originating from the old world that has been integrated in the Indian cultures as a potent hallucinogen.

Genistenal Phenobarbital or Phenobarbital sparteine.

Genkodein Codeine-N-oxide.

Genocodein, -e Codeine-N-oxide.

Genomorfin, -a Morphine-N-oxide.

Génomorphine *Morphine-N-oxide*.

Genomorphin, -e *Morphine-N-oxide*.

Genopon *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Genotropin Growth hormon *somatropin*.

Gentarol Codeine phosphate and Phenobarbital.

Gentiana major Veratrum album.

Gentinal Phenobarbital

Genussmittel German term for drugs (substances that brings pleasure).

Geographic cure Colloquial term for change of geographic location to avoid coping with problems caused by drinking or drugging.

Geometrical pattern Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Geometriches Muster German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

George Colloquial term for good quality drugs.

George Smack Colloquial term for *heroin*. **Georgia Home Boy** Colloquial term for *CHR*

Gerbiman Pemoline.

Gereedschap Dutch colloquial term for

paraphernalia for drug injections.

Gericy-N Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Gerifon Phenobarbital.

Gerinox Amobarbital or Secobarbital.

Gerisom Amobarbital.

German blue Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Germander Veratrum album.

Germar Veratrum album.

Germara Veratrum album.

Germaren Veratrum album.

Germarrun vel hermerun Veratrum al-

Germer Veratrum album.

Germerra Veratrum album.

Germerwurzel Veratrum album.

Gerobit Metamfetamine hydrochloride or Phendimetrazine bitartrate.

Gerobit-neu Phendimetrazine hydrochloride.

Gerodyl Pipradrol or Pipradrol hydrochloride

Geroldylvrag Danish colloquial term for user of *amfetamines*.

Gerone Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Geronime French colloquial term for a mixture of *alcohol* and *barbiturates*.

Geronimo Colloquial term for alcoholic beverage (often wine) combined with *barbitu-*

Gerookt Dutch colloquial term for smoking drugs.

Gerson Nitrazepam.

Gervaise Film released in 1956. Director René Clément, Emile Zola's obscure novel entitled "L'Assommoir" has been made into several films. This is one of the best. In this two hour movie an entire mini-series worth of problems have been compressed about a young woman to whom life has dealt hard blows. Set in the 19th-century, this woman deals with an alcoholic husband while doing everything within her power to keep the family together. An incredibly depressing movie in which the protagonist keeps on trying no matter what besets her, the performances are creditable and the direction superb. Selfinvolved characters give viewers no one to cheer for, but this movie received multiple awards, ranging from Best Actress at the Venice Film Festival to an Oscar nomination for Best Foreign Film. The music was composed by Georges Auric.

Gesamtalkaloide des Opiums Opium, mixed alkaloids of.

Gesidol Diazepam.

Gesnoven Dutch colloquial term for *snort-ing cocaine*.

Gestalt therapy Psychotherapeutic method stimulating the patient to act and dramatize the

inner conflicts rather than theorize. The goal is to live out the conflicts Developed by the German psychologist Fritz Perls in the beginning of the 1950s. Often used in *therapeutic communities* for drug abusers.

Get a buzz on Colloquial term for a slight feeling of *high* after moderate amount of drinks or drugs.

Get a finger wave Colloquial term for process of having the rectum searched for contraband drugs.

Get a gage up Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Get a gift Colloquial term for obtaining drugs.

Get a glow on Colloquial term for becoming gradually *high* on drugs.

Get down 1. Colloquial term for *injecting* a drug. **2.** Colloquial term for *injecting heroin*.

3. Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

4. Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Get fixed up Colloquial term for being addicted.

Get high 1. Colloquial term for taking sufficient drugs to establish a *euphoria*. **2.** Colloquial term for taking drugs. **3.** Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*. **4.** Colloquial term for smoking *tobacco* and powdered aspirin (for the 'rush') when no other substances are available.

Get in sewer Colloquial term for *injecting* into the *vein*.

Get in the groove 1. Colloquial term for getting *high* on drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for becoming familiar with drug traffic.

Get it on Colloquial term for starting taking drugs.

Get lifted Colloquial term for being under the influence of drugs.

Get narked 1. Colloquial term for taking a dose of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for being addicted to drugs.

Get narkied 1. Colloquial term for taking a dose of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for being addicted to drugs.

Get off 1. Colloquial term for *injecting* a drug. **2.** Colloquial term for feeling the *euphoric* effect of a drug.

Get on 1. Colloquial term for using a drug for the first time. **2.** Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Get one's yen off Colloquial term for satisfying the craving for drugs.

Get the fourth degree Colloquial term for suffering from *withdrawal* symptoms.

Get the habit off Colloquial term for stopping the use of drugs.

Get the wind Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Get through Colloquial term for obtaining

drugs.

Get wasted Colloquial term for an *overdose*.

Get your own Colloquial term for *crack*.

Getpors Wild Rosemary.

Getryl Phenobarbital.

Getting busy Colloquial term for [gang] robbing someone.

Getting off 1. Colloquial term for *injecting* a drug. **2.** Colloquial term for feeling the *euphoric* effect of a drug.

Getting off the natural Colloquial term for *intravenous injection* of almost anything in an attempt to take away the problems of *withdrawal* from *heroin*.

Getting on 1. Colloquial term for using a drug for the first time. **2.** Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Getting paid Colloquial term for (gang) robbing someone.

Getto Italian colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Gevelina Properidine.

Gevilan Nicomorphine hydrochloride.

Gewacalm Diazepam.

Gewalan Nicomorphine .

Gewogenes, ein German colloquial term for 1 weighed gram of a drug, in contrast to a street gram.

Gewürzkalmus Calamus.

GF 21 Alphaprodine

GGGGG (five Gs) *Al-Anon* term "get off his back, get out of his way, get out of yourself help others, get with God, go to meetings" (unwritten, subjective informal suggestions for newcomers to *Al-Anon* to help them begin to cope).

GGT Gammaglutamyltranferas. See: *Biological marker*.

GH3 Colloquial term for Gerovital H3, which is *procaine* hydrochloride, purported to cure many ills - a local anesthetic which is metabolized to parsaminobenzoic acid (PABA) and diethylaminoethanol (DEAE) - no curative effects noted from research studies.

Ghana Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Ghanja Cannabis.

Ghariga Cannabis.

GHB Since about 1990, GHB (gamma- hydroxybutyrate) has been abused. for euphoric, sedative, and anabolic (body building) effects. As with Rohypnol and clonazepam, GHB has in the USA been associated with sexual assault in cities throughout the country. Reports indicate liquid GHB is being used in night-clubs for effects similar to those of Rohypnol. It is known as "liquid ecstacy," "somatomax," "scoop," or "grievous bodily harm." In Miami, poison control center calls have reflected problems associated with increased GHB use, including loss of consciousness. Coma and

seizures can occur following abuse of GHB and, when combined with methamphetamine, there appears to be an increased risk of seizure. Combining use with other drugs such as alcohol can result in nausea and difficulty breathing. GHB may also produce withdrawal effects, including insomnia, anxiety, tremors, and sweating. Because of concern about Rohypnol, GHB, and other similarly abused sedative-hypnotics, the United States Congress passed the "Drug-Induced Rape Prevention and Punishment Act of 1996" in October 1996. This legislation increased Federal penalties for use of any controlled substance to aid in sexual assault. GHB can be produced in clear liquid, white powder, tablet, and capsule forms, and it is often used in combination with alcohol. GHB has been increasingly involved in poisonings, overdoses, "date rapes," and fatalities. The drug is used predominantly by adolescents and young adults, often when they attend nightclubs and raves. GHB is often manufactured in homes with recipes and ingredients found and purchased on the Internet. GHB is usually abused either for its intoxicating/sedative/euphoriant properties or for its growth hormone-releasing effects, which can build muscles.

Some individuals are synthesizing GHB in home laboratories. Ingredients in GHB, gamma-butyrolactone (GBL) and 1,4-butanediol, can also be converted by the body into GHB. These ingredients are found in a number of dietary supplements available in health food stores and gymnasiums to induce sleep, build muscles, and enhance sexual performance.

GHB is a central nervous system depressant that can relax or sedate the body. At higher doses it can slow breathing and heart rate to dangerous levels. GHB's intoxicating effects begin 10 to 20 minutes after the drug is taken. The effects typically last up to 4 hours, depending on the dosage. At lower doses, GHB can relieve anxiety and produce relaxation; however, as the dose increases, the sedative effects may result in sleep and eventual coma or death. Overdose of GHB can occur rather quickly, and the signs are similar to those of other sedatives: drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, headache, loss of consciousness, loss of reflexes, impaired breathing, and ultimately death.

GHB is cleared from the body relatively quickly, so it is sometimes difficult to detect in emergency rooms and other treatment facilities

Gheed up Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Gheid Colloquial term for being high on

drugs.

Gho Colloquial term for *opium*.

Ghodse, Hamid Member of UN:s International Narcotics Control Board, INCB. Professor of Psychiatry.

Ghorabach Calamus.

Ghost 1. Colloquial term for *opium* addict. **2.** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Ghost busting 1. Colloquial term for smoking *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for searching for white particles in the belief that they are *crack*.

Ghostbusting Colloquial term for smoking *PCP* and *cocaine*.

Ghow Colloquial term for opium.

Ghow head Colloquial term for an opium addict

Ghowa Areca catechu.

Ghunk Colloquial term for marijuana.

Gi Piper methysticum.

GI gin Colloquial term for elixir of terpin hydrate with *codeine*.

Gian Colloquial term for itching for drugs.

Giant reed Arundo donax.

Gibbs Colloquial term for the mouth used as cache for drugs.

Gibralter Colloquial term for a rock of *crack*. **Gick monster** Colloquial term for *crack* smoker.

Gift 1. Poison. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*. **3.** Title of a film released in 1993. Director: Perry Farrell; Casey Niccoli. Perry Farrell the leader of the popular but now defunct Los Angeles band Jane's Addiction makes his directorial and acting debut in this arty, at times shocking, look at a drug-addicted couple. The film also stars Casey Niccoli as his wife. It all begins while Perry is recording at a studio. Casey calls him to let him know that she has bought him a "gift." Unfortunately, before he gets home, she shoots up with it and dies of a drug overdose. He arrives home and has a flashback that shows how they got to this point, thanks in-part to an unethical physician. The story then continues to jump from present to past as Perry awaits the arrival of the paramedics. At one point he has sex with her corpse while reflecting on their attempts to kick the drugs. He then remembers their voodoo wedding in Mexico. When the ambulance finally arrives, the paramedics are greeted by a very strange sight that causes them to call the cops and have Perry questioned and ultimately accused of murder.

Gift from God Colloquial term for *etor-phine*, a designer drug made from *morphine* discovered in the 1960s by K.W. Bentley. A 2-cc. dose of its milder form, *etorphine hydro-chloride* is used to immobilize an elephant.

Gift of the sun-god Colloquial term for co-

caine.

Gift, get a Colloquial term for purchasing drugs.

Gift-of-the-sun Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Giftkraut** *Aconitum napellus*.

Giftler 1. German colloquial term for a drug user. **2.** German colloquial term for a drug agent.

Gifuma *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Gig Colloquial term for means of obtaining money (for drugs).

Gigantón San Pedro.

Giggle Colloquial term for a drug party.

Giggle gurgle Colloquial term for drinking alcoholic beverages.

Giggle smoke Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Giggle weed Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Giggle-smoke** Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Giggles-smoke Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Gigglesmoke Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Giggleweed Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Gihitan** *Diazepam*.

Gilb 1. German colloquial term for 1 weighed gram, in contrast to a street gram. **2.** German colloquial term for *hepatitis*.

Gills, heaped to the Colloquial term for being totally *high* on drugs.

Gimid *Glutethimide*.

Gimmick Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* used by addicts for the preparation and *injection* of drugs.

Gimmie Colloquial term for *crack* and *marijuana*.

Gin 1. A strong, colorless alcoholic beverage made by distilling or redistilling rye or other grain spirits and adding juniper berries or aromatics such as anise, caraway seeds, or angelica root as flavoring. The name of the beverage comes from the French name for the juniper berry, genièvre, altered by the Dutch to genever and shortened by the English to "gin." Its origin is attributed to Franciscus Sylvius, a 17th-century professor of medicine at the University of Leiden in Holland, who distilled the juniper berry with spirits to produce an inexpensive medicine having the diuretic properties of juniper-berry oil. The beverage became popular and was introduced to England by soldiers returning from the Low Countries. In the 18th century excessive consumption of the inexpensive beverage presented a social problem, as depicted in William Hogarth's engraving "Gin Lane."

Netherlands gins, known as Hollands, geneva, genever, or Shiedam, for a distilling centre

near Rotterdam, are made from a mash containing barley malt, fermented to make beer. The beer is distilled, producing spirits called malt wine, with 50-55 percent alcohol content by volume. This product is distilled again with juniper berries and other botanicals, producing a final product having alcoholic content of about 35 percent, English and American gins are distilled from malt wine purified to produce an almost neutral spirit, without flavour or aroma, having alcohol content of 90-94 percent by volume. This is reduced with distilled water, combined with the flavouring agents, and distilled and reduced again, producing a final product of 40-47 percent alcoholic content. The dry gins have more added flavouring ingredients than Dutch types. Each producer employs a secret formula, including, in addition to the juniper berries, combinations of such botanicals as orris, angelica, and licorice roots, lemon and orange peels, cassia bark, caraway, coriander, cardamom, anise, and fennel.

Alteration of *geneva*, from Dutch *jenever*, from Middle Dutch *geniver*, juniper, from Old French *geneivre*, from Vulgar Latin, from Latin *iúniperus*. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Gin mill Colloquial term for a place to drink, usually cheap.

Gin trap Colloquial term for the mouth. **Ginal** *Barbital*.

Ginger beer Beverage popular in the United Kingdom, made by fermenting a mixture of ginger, water, sugar, cream of tartar, yeast, and water. Lemon peel and juice or citric acid may also be added. Ginger beer is bottled before fermentation is complete; it is carbonated and mildly alcoholic. There is also a soft (nonalcoholic) ginger beer; it is not as sweet as ginger ale and has a more pronounced ginger flavour. Ginger ale is a soft drink made by combining carbonated water with essence of ginger or capsicum extract, colouring, and sugar or glucose.

Ginned Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Gins Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* for *injecting* drugs (*syringe*, etc.).

Ginsberg, Allen (1926-1997), American poet whose epic poem *Howl* (1956) is considered to be one of the most significant products of the *Beat movement*.

Ginsberg grew up in Paterson, N.J., where his father, Louis Ginsberg, himself a poet, taught English. Allen Ginsberg's mother, whom he mourned in his long poem *Kaddish* (1961), was confined for years in a mental hospital. Ginsberg was influenced in his work by William Carlos Williams, particularly toward the

use of natural speech rhythms and direct observations of unadorned actuality.

While at Columbia University, where his anarchical proclivities pained the authorities, Ginsberg became close friends with Jack Kerouac and William Burroughs, who were later to be numbered among the Beats. After leaving Columbia in 1948, he traveled widely and worked at a number of jobs from cafeteria floor mopper to market researcher. Howl, his first published book, laments what Ginsberg believed to have been the destruction by insanity of the "best minds of [his] generation." Dithyrambic and prophetic, owing something to the romantic bohemianism of Walt Whitman, it also dwells on homosexuality, drug addiction, Buddhism, and Ginsberg's revulsion from what he saw as the materialism and insensitivity of post-World War II America.

Empty Mirror, a collection of earlier poems, appeared along with Kaddish and Other Poems in 1961, followed by Reality Sandwiches in 1963. Kaddish, one of Ginsberg's most important works, is a long confessional poem in which the poet laments his mother's insanity and tries to come to terms with both his relationship to her and with her death. In the early 1960s Ginsberg began a life of ceaseless travel, reading his poetry at campuses and coffee bars, traveling abroad, and engaging in left-wing political activities. He became an influential guru of the American youth counterculture in the late 1960s. He acquired a deeper knowledge of Buddhism, and increasingly a religious element of love for all sentient beings entered his work.

His later volumes of poetry included *Planet News* (1968); *The Fall of America: Poems of These States*, 1965-1971 (1972), which won the National Book Award; *Mind Breaths: Poems 1972-1977* (1978); and *White Shroud: Poems 1980-1985* (1986). His *Collected Poems 1947-1980* appeared in 1984.

Gio-probal Meprobamate.

Giolate Phenobarbital.

Gipsy 1. Colloquial term for adulterated *heroin.* **2.** Colloquial term for a combination of *hashish* and *opium.*

Girl 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine* (replacement of sexual partner by cocaine's orgasmic sensations). **2.** Colloquial term for *crack*.

3. Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Girlfriend Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Gis Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Gisel I Fenproporex.

Gisel II Fenproporex.

Gisel III Fenproporex.

Gisel IV Fenproporex.

Gisel V Fenproporex.

Gisel VI Fenproporex.

Gisel VII Fenproporex.

Gityl Bromazepam.

Give wings Colloquial term for injecting someone or teach someone to inject *heroin*.

Gi' i Sa Wa Gi'i Wa.

Gi'i Wa Also called Gi'SaWa, two types of rather similar Mexican mushrooms small round and thorny of beige-brown colour. The mushroom are eaten to get *hallucinogen* effects. The active substances are not fully studied

Glacines Colloquial term for heroin.

Glad bag Colloquial term for a zip lock bag of *marijuana* (double entendre).

Glad rag Colloquial term for a piece of cloth saturated with a substance to be inhaled.

Glad stuff 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

2. Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Gladdon Calamus.

Glading Colloquial term for using an *inhalant*.

Glagon Temazepam.

Glass 1. Colloquial term for a *hypodermic needle*. **2.** Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Glass gun Colloquial term for a *hypodermic* needle.

Glass house Colloquial term for police headquarters.

Glass-eyed Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Glass-eyes Colloquial term for a drug addict

Glasturk Swedish colloquial term for brownyellow Turkish *hashish* with a glossy surface.

Glaumid-sed Amobarbital.

Glicima Tilidine hvdrochloride.

Glickstein Colloquial term for a dose of her-

Glim Colloquial term for (Skid Row) a match, a light

Glimid Glutethimide.

Glo Colloquial term for *crack*.

Global Program of Action An agreement endorsed at the Seventeenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, in 1990, which aims to achieve an international society free of illicit drugs and drug problems. The main focus was on expanding and improving international efforts to control production, trafficking and use of illicit drugs. The GPA sets out a series of measures in several areas including prevention and reduction of drug abuse, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration, control of supply and suppression of illicit trafficking.

Globes Colloquial term for weak *LSD*.

Globetrotter Colloquial term for addict who is checking the drug scene for dealers who sell the best *heroin*.

Glocke German colloquial term for LSD on

paper.

Glockenbilsenkraut Scopolia carniolica.

Glom Colloquial term for arresting someone. **Glorium** *Medazepam*.

Glory Colloquial term for *hallucinogens*.

Glory seeds Colloquial term for *morning* glory seeds.

Gloutethimide Glutethimide.

Glow Colloquial term for *euphoria* after drug use.

Glow on, get a Colloquial term for becoming gradually *high* on drugs.

Glucoenergan Fencamfamin.

Glucose $C_6H_{12}O_6$, monosaccharide sugar. Found in honey and the juices of many fruits; the alternate name grape sugar is derived from the presence of glucose in grapes. It is the sugar most often produced by hydrolysis of natural glycosides. Glucose is a normal constituent of the blood of animals. Glucose is a common adulterating agent for many types of white drugs.

Gludorm *Glutethimide*.

Glue eye Colloqial term for being dependent of *glue sniffing*.

Glue sniffing Deep inhalation of the fumes of glue or other substances. See: *Volatile substances*.

Glued Colloquial term for being arrested.

Gluey Colloquial term for a *glue sniffer*.

Glutaneurina B6 sedante Meprobamate and Phenobarbital.

Glutasedan Diazepam.

Glutethimid, -e, -um Glutethimide.

Glutethimide $C_{13}H_{15}NO_2$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule III. Molecular weight: 217.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. Nonbarbiturate *sedative* and *hypnotic* drug of short duration of action. Glutethimide, administered orally, is used for preoperative sedation and is widely employed to treat insomnia.

Glutetimid Glutethimide.

Glutton Colloquial term for a drug addict who takes any kind of drugs to which he has access.

Glutäthimid Glutethimide

Glycero-barbital Phenobarbital.

Glycodine Pholcodine.

Glynaphen Phenobarbital.

Glynazan-EP Phenobarbital.

Glysoletten Phenobarbital.

Glückspillen German colloquial term for *tranquilizers*.

Glückwunschkarten German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Glühbirnen German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Gnaoui Cannabis.

Gnomenkopf German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Gnome's head Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Gnostorid Oxazepam.

Gnågsar Norwegian colloquial term for being under surveillance by police drug squad.

Go 1. Colloquial term for making a drug deal. **2.** Colloquial term for a small quantity of drugs. **3.** Colloquial term for taking drugs.

GO 1261 C *Tilidine hydrochloride*.

GÖ 1261 C Tilidine.

Go coasting Colloquial term for consuming the usual drug dose.

Go cup An alcoholic beverage provided in a plastic cup for a patron who wishes to take the drink out.

Go down Colloquial term for the second phase of an *LSD* trip.

Go go juice Distilled alcoholic beverage. **Go hand-to-and 1.** Colloquial term for

hand-to-hand delivery of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for cash on delivery.

Go in sewer Colloquial term for *injecting* a drug into a *vein*.

Go into a sewer Colloquial term for *injecting* a drug.

Go juice 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for a *stimulant*.

3. Colloquial term for caffeinated *coffee*. **Go loco** Colloquial term for smoking *mari*-

juana.

Go on a kick Colloquial term for taking a

drug in order to enjoy a pleasurable sensation. **Go on a sleigh ride** Colloquial term for *snorting cocaine*.

Go on the iron cure Colloquial term for undergoing *withdrawal* treatment.

Go out Colloquial term for commence drinking/drugging again after a period of abstinence.

Go over the hill 1. Colloquial term for leaving a place. **2.** Colloquial term for dying. **Go pill** Colloquial term for a *stimulant*.

Go south Colloquial term for (Skid Row) leave town.

Go straight Colloquial term for cease using

Go through changes Colloquial term for emotional burst and variations of mood due to drugs.

Go up Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Go, on the 1. Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for being addicted.

Go-1261 Tilidine hydrochloride.

Go-fast Colloquial term for *methcathinone*.

Go-go party Colloquial term for a drug party.

Goa A former Portuguese colony (1510-1961) of southwest India on the Malabar Coast. From the 1960s a resort for hippies from the western world. During the 1990s a center for the *rave culture* and use of *ecstasy*, *LSD*, and *heroin* especially *brown sugar*.

Goal Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Goatsbane Aconitum napellus.

Gobanal Diazepam.

Goblet of jam Colloquial term for marijuana.

God's drug Colloquial term for *morphine*.

God's flesh Colloquial term for *psilocybine*.

Goda kaduru *Strychnos nux-vomica* South Asian and South East Asian tree containing *strychnine*.

Godafilin dexametasona Pentobarbital.
Godafilin sedante Phenobarbital

Godfather 1. Colloquial term for a mafia-

leader. **2.** Colloquial term for a prison director. **3.** Colloquial term for a chief of the police drug squad.

Godfrey's cordial Colloquial term for a 1700s opiated *patent medicine*.

Godte kiosk Danish colloquial term for a place where drugs can be purchased.

God's medicine 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *morphine*.

God's medicine, take Colloquial term for being addicted to *morphine*.

God's own medicine Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Goekschl Aconitum napellus.

Goeroe Dutch colloquial term for a person attending an *LSD* user during a trip.

Gogo juice 1. Colloquial term for distilled alcoholic spirits. **2.** Colloquial term for homemade distilled alcoholic spirits.

Going 90 mph Colloquial term for the peak of a drug *trip*.

Going crazy Colloquial term for *paranoia* and confusion from prolonged *cocaine* use.

Going down Colloquial term for the second phase of a *LSD*-trip.

Going high Colloquial term for *euphoric* feelings without need for additional drugs.

Going on a J 0 B Colloquial term for [gang] going to rob someone.

Going on a kick Colloquial term for a period of intensive drug use.

Going to the dentist Colloquial term for *nitrous oxide*.

Going to work Colloquial term for [gang] going to rob someone.

Going up Colloquial term for being *high* on *stimulants*.

Gök tozu Turkish colloquial term for co-

caine.

Göksnö Swedish colloquial term for *cocaine*. From snö, snow and göka, having intercourse. **Gola** Swedish colloquial term for squealing.

Golbög Swedish colloquial term for a squealer.

Gold 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for *crack*.

Gold cartel Mexicos dominating drug cartel. **Gold columbian** Colloquial term for *marijuana* from Colombia.

Gold cure Colloquial term for *intravenous injection* of gold on the assumption of an allergy to *alcohol* - both the concept of "allergy to alcohol" and the treatment have been generally abandoned.

Gold dust Colloquial term for cocaine.

Gold duster Colloquial term for a *cocaine* addict.

Gold leaf Colloquial term for high quality *marijuana*, especially when grown around the town Acapulco in Mexico or in Panama.

Gold leaf special Colloquial term for a *cigarette* containing *marijuana* with high *THC* content.

Gold papers, Acapulco Colloquial term for *marijuana* leaves used as *cigarette paper*.

Gold star Colloquial term for marijuana. Gold thistle of Peru Argemone mexicana.

Golden Colloquial term for a brand of *hashish*.

Golden Crescent Colloquial term for (Southwest Asia: Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan) -major producing area for *heroin* and *opium*. Became the leading *opium* producer in the world during the late 1970s by making a product that was less expensive and more potent that from the *Golden Triangle*.

Golden Cresent See: Golden Crescent.

Golden Dolphin Colloquial term for "brand name" of *LSD*, a golden dolphin of *LSD* is placed on paper similar to old fashioned ink blotting paper -merchandising technique in the drug market.

Golden Dragon Colloquial term for *LSD*. **Golden Girl** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Golden Triangle The South East Asian *opium* growing mountain area in the borders between Burma, Thailand, Laos - major producing area for *heroin*.

Golden halfmoon 1. *Opium* growing area in Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan. **2.** *Heroin* from the above area.

Golden leaf Colloquial term for very high quality *marijuana*.

Golden sunshine Colloquial term for very high quality *marijuana*.

Golden tree Floripondo.

Goldene Baumdatura Floripondo.

Goldener Halbmond German term for the

Golden Crescent.

Goldener Schuss German colloquial term for a fatal *overdose*.

Goldenes Dreieck German term for the *Golden Traingle*.

Golf Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Golf ball Colloquial term for *crack*.

Golf balls 1. Colloquial term for *depressants*, in general. **2.** Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Goli Pakistan colloquial term for *hashish*.

Golpe Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Goma 1. Colloquial term for *opium*. **2.** Colloquial term for black tar *heroin*. **3.** Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Goma de Mota Colloquial term for hashish. Goma de mota Colloquial term for hashish. Goma de moto Colloquial term for hashish. Gomefedrina Phenobarbital sodium.

Gomero Colloquial term for dealer in *opium* gum.

Gomme d'opium Opium.

Gomortega keule Keule.

Gondola Colloquial term for opium.

Gong 1. Colloquial term for marijuana.

2. Colloquial term for *opium*. **3.** Colloquial term for an *opium* pipe.

Gong beater Colloquial term for an *opium* smoker.

Gong kicker Colloquial term for an *opium* smoker.

Gong ringer Colloquial term for a fat *joint*. **Gong, beat the** Colloquial term for smoking *opium*.

Gonga Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Gonger 1. Colloquial term for an *opium* pipe. **2.** Colloquial term for an *opium* smoker. **Gongo** *Cannabis*.

Gongola Colloquial term for an *opium* pipe. **Goni** Indian colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Gonos aetou Veratrum album.

Goo-goo party Colloquial term for a drug party.

Goob Colloquial term for *methcathinone*. **Goober** Colloquial term for a *joint* of *mari-inana*

Gooberdyke Colloquial term for a woman who will provide sex in exchange for drugs.

Good Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Good H Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Good Pussy Colloquial term for *heroin*. **Good and plenty** Colloquial term for *her*-

Good and plenty Colloquial term for *her oin*.

Good body high Colloquial term for effect of *LSD*.

Good butt Colloquial term for a *marijuana cigarette*.

Good giggles 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for an *opium* pipe. **Good go** Colloquial term for a proper

amount of drugs for the money paid.

Good lick Colloquial term for good drugs in general.

Good news Colloquial term for a *joint* of marijuana.

Good shit Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Good sick Colloquial term for vomiting after an *injection* of *heroin*.

Good stuff 1. Colloquial term for drugs of good quality. **2.** Colloquial term for the most potent form of any drug. **3.** Colloquial term for an alcoholic beverage. **4.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Good time man Colloquial term for a drug dealer.

Good to go Colloquial term for feeling good, everything is all right.

Good trip Colloquial term for a happy drug experience, especially with *hallucinogens*.

Good-guality acid Colloquial term for unadulterated *LSD*.

Goodey's Colloquial term for drug dealers using Goodey's headache powder containers to store and transport *cocaine* in open view.

Goodfellas Colloquial term for *fentanyl*.

Goods 1. Colloquial term for drugs in general. **2.** Colloquial term for *morphine*. **3.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Goof 1. Colloquial term for a *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for a *marijuana* user.

3. Colloquial term for messing up an *injection*. **Goof ball 1.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*

and heroin. **2.** Colloquial term for barbiturates.

3. Colloquial term for *depressants*.

4. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

5. Colloquial term for *glutethimide* (Doriden). **Goof butt 1.** Colloquial term for a *mari*-

juana cigarette. **2.** Colloquial term for barbiturates.

Goofball 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine* and *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

3. Colloquial term for *depressants*.

4. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

5. Colloquial term for *glutethimide* (Doriden).

Goofed up Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Goofer Colloquial term for a person who takes *amfetamines* and *barbiturates* in tablets extensively.

Goofers Colloquial term for *depressant*.

Goofies Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Goofing 1. Colloquial term for aggressive behaviour due to use of *barbiturates*. **2.** Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Goofs South African colloquial term for *bar-biturates*.

Goofy Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper with a picture of the cartoon Goofy.

Goon Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Goon crystal Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Goon dust Colloquial term for PCP

Gooney birds Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Goon´-ssi-an borrachero Brugmansia candida

Gooraka Areca catechu.

Goorrecanutpalm Areca catechu.

Gooseflesh Colloquial term for *withdrawal* symptoms.

Gopher 1. Colloquial term for a person paid to pickup drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for a drug dealer. **3.** Colloquial term for a drug user.

Gora vatch Calamus.

Gorging Colloquial term for binge eating by a person with an eating disorder - eating until overfilled - often followed by vomiting - eating with no hunger.

Goric Colloquial term for *opium*.

Gorilla Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Gorilla biscuit Colloquial term for *methaqualone* (Quaalude).

Gorilla biscuits Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Gorilla pills 1. Colloquial term for *depressants*. **2.** Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Gorilla tab Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Gorra Colloquial term for cap, *capsule*.

Gorras amarillas 1. Colloquial term for *barbiturates.* **2.** Colloquial term for ("yellow jackets") *pentobarbital (Nembutal)*. **3.** Colloquial term for *sedative*.

Gosale Hashish.

Gösta Berlings Saga *Legend of Gosta Berling, the.*

Got beat Colloquial term for having bought bogus or low quality drugs.

Got it going on Colloquial term for fast sale of drugs.

Got your issue? Colloquial term for did you get your rock *cocaine*.

Gotero Colloquial term for an eyedropper. **Gothodonna** *Phenobarbital*.

Gotteskraut Scopolia carniolica.

Gouda pipe *Tobacco* pipe made of a white fat clay from the Dutch city of Gouda, which in the 1600s became the center of *tobacco* pipe manufacturing.

Gouger Colloquial term for a marijuana smoker

Gourmase PB Phenobarbital.

Gourov French colloquial term for a spiritual guide. From guru.

Gouvaka Areca catechu.

Gouyave Psidium guajava.

Government people Colloquial term for drug police agents.

Gow 1. Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for drugs in general. **Gow cellar** Colloquial term for a blace

Gow-head Colloquial term for a drug addict.

where drugs or paraphernalia are sold.

Gowheaded Colloquial term for a drug addict.

Gowster Colloquial term for a drug user.

Goynick Colloquial term for a drug dealer.

Goynk Colloquial term for *opium*.

Goza Colloquial term for water pipe for *hashish* smoking.

Gozah Cannabis.

Göz acici Turkish colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Göz kapagi cikarilari Turkish colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Gozro Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

GP-121 *Phencyclidine hydrochloride.*

GPA Global Program of Action.

Gracidin, -a *Phendimetrazine hydrochloride*. **Gradonil** *Meprobamate*.

Grads 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

2. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Gradual Diazepam.

Graduate 1. Colloquial term for completely stop using drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for progress to stronger drugs.

Gradumet Pentobarbital.

Gradusedine *Pentobarbital*.

Grageas Walderr Phenobarbital.

Graham, Sylvester (1794-1851), US clergyman whose advocacy of a health regimen emphasizing temperance and vegetarianism found lasting expression in the graham cracker, a household commodity in which lay the origin of the modern breakfast-cereal industry. After working at a variety of odd jobs, Graham became a Presbyterian minister in 1826 but preached little. He is best known for his advocacy of unsifted, coarsely ground wheat (graham) flour and his invention of the graham cracker (1829). At the height of his popularity, Graham lectured widely. He recommended a complete health regimen, including hard mattresses, cold showers, and a diet consisting of homemade bread (he was attacked once by a mob of bakers and butchers), rough cereals, fruits, and vegetables. Temperance (Graham) boardinghouses opened in New York City and Boston, and many Grahamites lived at Brook Farm (near Boston), a famous experiment in communal living.

Grahni Shardool Cannabis.

Grain alccohol See: Alcohol.

Grain alcohol Colloquial term for ethyl alcohol (ethanol - C_2H_3OH) the alcohol normally contained in alcoholic beverages, from fermentation of grain, fruits, potatoes or other compounds containing sugars.

Gram 1. Colloquial term for *hashish*.

2. Colloquial term for *cocaine*

Gram dealer Colloquial term for a drug dealer who sells small quantities.

Gram shotter Colloquial term for a drug ad-

dict.

Grammfreier German colloquial term for a street level drug user.

Gran Colloquial term for LSD.

Gran Remidio Coca.

Grand mal A severe form of *epilepsy* characterized by seizures involving spasms and loss of consciousness. French: *grand*, great + *mal*, illness.

Grande absinthe Artemisia absinthium.
Grande, la Ecuadorean and Peruvian colloquial term for penitentiary (the "big house").
Grant Colloquial term for a 50 dollar bill.

Grape (the) Colloquial term for *wine* (as in, "touch of the grape").

Grape parfait Colloquial term for LSD.
Grape parfeit Colloquial term for LSD.
Grape squeezings Colloquial term for wine.

Grapes Colloquial term for wine.

Grapes of wrath 1. Colloquial term for vomiting after consumption of too much *wine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Graph paper Colloquial term for *LSD* on blotter.

Grapon *Dimethylthiambutene hydrochloride*.

Gras 1. German colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** German colloquial term for *hashish*.

3. German colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Grash Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Grasmin** Fenproporex or Fenproporex resi-

Grass 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *hashish*. **3.** Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Grass action Colloquial term for purchasing *marijuana* or a *joint*.

Grass brownies Colloquial term for cookies containing *hashish* or *marijuana*.

Grass eater Colloquial term for *marijuana* user.

Grass party Colloquial term for a *marijuana* party.

Grass pipe Colloquial term for a marijuana

Grasshopper Colloquial term for a *marijuana* user.

GRASSroots US organisation, founded 1968, proponents of *marijuana legalization*.

Grassroots Party A US Wisconsin political party and a proponent of *marijuana*.

Grata Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Grateful Dead *Acid-rock* group started 1965 in *Haight Ashbury* in San Francisco USA by local electric guitarist *Jerry Garcia*, with drummer Mickey Hart, Ron Pigpen McKernan, and others. Garcia dropped acid with *Ken Kesey*, he took the name Grateful Dead from an Oxford dictionary notation on the burial of

Egyptian pharaohs, his admirers called him Captain Trips. Grateful Dead where infamous for there *acid-tests* where the audience were given (the then still legal) *LSD*. Their fans are called *Dead Heads*.McKernan died of liver cirrhosis from *alcohol* and drug misuse 1973. *Jerry Garcia* died 1997 in complications of drug abuse.

2. Colloquial term for a *LSD* user.

Gratidina Pethidine hydrochloride.

Gratidine *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Gratte Colleguial term for a piece of met

Gratte Colloquial term for a piece of metal used to clean an *opium* pipe.

Gratusminal Phenobarbital.

Grauschwarzer Nepalese German colloquial term for a potent gray-black *hashish* from Nepal.

Gravel Colloquial term for *crack*.

Gravity Colloquial term for a scale.

Gravy 1. Colloquial term for *injecting heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for a combination of blood and *heroin* which is heated and *injected*. **Grays** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Grayswirl Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Grayusminal Phenobarbital diethylamine.

Grease 1. Colloquial term for *opium*.

2. Colloquial term for currency.

Greasy Junkie Colloquial term for a "lazy" drug addict who begs, steals or does personal services in order to obtain drugs.

Great Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Great H Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Great bear Colloquial term for *fentanyl*.

Great escape 1. Colloquial term for fleeing. **2.** Colloquial term for dying after use of drugs.

Great morel Atropa belladonna.

Great reed Arundo donax.

Great tobacco Colloquial term for *opium*. **Great white light** Colloquial term for being

high on LSD with a typical vision/hallucination of a white light.

Greece Colloquial term for opium.

Greefa Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Greefe Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Greefer Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Greefo Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Green 1. Colloquial term for inferior quality *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *PCP*; **3.** Colloquial term for *hashish* of green colour. **5.** Colloquial term for money.

Green Caps Colloquial term for "brand name" of *crack* (from color of rubber stopper for vials of crack).

Green Moroccan Colloquial term for grrenish *hashish* from Morocco.

Green and black tablet Colloquial term for look-alike Librium - typically contains an

antihistamine such as doxylamine or chloropheniramine, plus an analgesic such as acetaminophen or salicylamide.

Green and blacks Colloquial term for a *Librium capsules*.

Green and clears 1. Colloquial term for *Drinamyl capsules.* **2.** Colloquial term for *Dexamyl (amfetamine).* **3.** Colloquial term for look-alike Dexamyl (*amfetamine*) - typically *caffeine, ephedrine, pseudoephedrine,* and/or *phenylpropanolamine.*

Green and whites Colloquial term for *Drinamyl capsules*.

Green ashes Colloquial term for *opium* pellets

Green barrels Colloquial term for *LSD*. **Green button** Colloquial term for a fresh *button* of *peyote*.

Green cigarette Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*

Green double domes Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Green dragon 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for *barbiturates*. **3.** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Green frog 1. Colloquial term for *depressant*. **2.** Colloquial term for *chloral hydrate*.

Green goddams Colloquial term for alcoholic party beverage made with limeade, 1 pint of absolute *alcohol* (85%), 1/3 of mint *gin*, 1/3 of *vodka* - does not taste extremely alcoholic - designed to get individuals drunk quickly.

Green goddess Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Green gold Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Green goods** Colloquial term for paper currency.

Green griff Colloquial term for marijuana. Green hearts 1. Colloquial term for amfetamines. 2. Colloquial term for dextroamfetamine sulfate (Dexedrine). 3. Colloquial term for Dexedrine lookalikes - typically caffeine, ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and/or phenylpropanolamine.

Green hornet Colloquial term for *Dexamyl*.
Green leaves Colloquial term for *PCP*.
Green meanies Colloquial term for *LSD* tablets.

Green muse Artemisia absinthium.

Green pill Colloquial term for an *opium* pellet.

Green reefer Colloquial term for potent variety of *marijuana*.

Green score Colloquial term for profit made from passing counterfeit money.

Green single domes Colloquial term for

Green stuff Colloquial term for pulverized green *hashish*.

Green tambourine Dutch colloquial term for *LSD* tablet.

Green tea Colloquial term for PCP.

Green tea leaves Colloquial term for *PCP*. **Green tickets** Colloquial term for *LSD* on blotter.

Green wedge Colloquial term for *LSD* preparations (green tablets) believed to be spiked with *heroin* or *cocaine*.

Green wormwood Artemisia mexicana.

Greenbar Phenobarbital.

Greenhouse technique Indoor *marijuana* raising technique, including grow lights, hydroponics, light cycles, light movers, and segregated rooms for specific purposes - mother, mid-cycle, drying, manicuring.

Greenies 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for *barbiturates*. **3.** Colloquial term for dextroamfetamines sulfate (*Dexedrine*). 4. Colloquial term for a combination of *pentobarbital* and *metamfetamine*.

Greenpipe South African colloquial term for a pipe to smoke *cannabis*.

Greens Colloquial term for paper currency.

Greeny Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **Greeter 1.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Greeters Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Grefa** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Grefas Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Greffa Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Greffas Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Grelan Barbital.

Grena Colloquial term for green, unprocessed (*marijuana*).

Gress Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Greta Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Gretsa Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Grey haze Colloquial term for *LSD* on blotter.

Grey shields Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Greyhound Colloquial term for heroin.

Griefer Colloquial term for a marijuana user.

Griefo Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Griefs Colloquial term for *marijuana*, usually of the "Acapulco gold" or "Colombian" variety, high in *THC*.

Grievous Bodily Harm Colloquial term for *GHB*.

Grifa Cannabis.

Griff Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Griffa Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Griffin Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Griffo Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Griffs Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Grifo Mexican colloquial term for a drug user.

Grillo Mexican colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Grillodyne Phenobarbital.

Grillos Spanish colloquial term for addicts.

Grimie Colloquial term for *marijuana cigarette* with *crack* added.

Grimy Colloquial term for *marijuana cigarette* with *crack* added.

Grinken Barbital.

Grinspoon, Leister (b. 1928), professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School in USA, one of the most well-known proponents for the legalization of *cannabis*. Has developed his views in several books *Marihuana reconsidered* (1971) and *Marihuana*, the forbidden medicine (1993).

Grippinon *Phenobarbital*.

Grit Colloquial term for crack.

Grita Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Grits Colloquial term for *marijuana*, usually of the "Acapulco gold" or "Colombian" variety, high in *THC*.

Groceries Colloquial term for *crack*.

Grog 1. An alcoholic liquor, especially rum diluted with water or soft drinks. After Old Grog, nickname of Edward Vernon (1684-1757), British admiral who ordered that diluted rum be served to his sailors, from GROGRAM (from his habit of wearing a grogram cloak). **2.** Colloquial term for fermented raisins, vanilla beans, absolute alcohol

Grog merchant Colloquial term for a drug dealer.

Grog shop Colloquial term for a place where drugs or *paraphernalia* can be purchased.

Grogged Colloquial term for being really *stoned* or *burnt out* on *marijuana*.

Groggy Colloquial term for being exhausted and in need of more drugs.

Gronal Phenobarbital.

Groote nachtschaed Atropa belladonna.

Groove 1. Colloquial term for having a good time. **2.** Colloquial term for taking drugs.

Groove, get in the 1. Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for becoming familiar with drugs.

Groover Colloquial term for a person who takes drugs.

Groovers Colloquial term for teenagers who take drugs for thrills only.

Grooving Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Groovy Colloquial term for the feeling after drug use, especially after use of *amfetamines*. **Grosanevron** *Lorazepam*.

Gross Eysenhütlein Aconitum napellus.

Grossdealer German colloquial term for drug wholesale dealer who does not take any drugs himself.

Grosse Graswurzel Atropa belladonna.

Grosse Tüte German colloquial term for a cone-shaped *joint* of *marijuana*.

Grosser Stechapfel *Brugmansia arborea.* **Ground control** Colloquial term for guide or caretaker during a *hallucinogenic* experience.

Ground guide Colloquial term for guide or caretaker during a *hallucinogenic* experience.

Ground man Colloquial term for guide or caretaker during a *hallucinogenic* experience. **Ground patrol** Colloquial term for guide or

caretaker during a *hallucinogenic* experience. **Groving** Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Grow light Colloquial term for halogen/ultraviolet light used to control *marijuana* growth in indoor operation.

Grow room Colloquial term for room used for indoor *marijuana* growing, may be one or more acres underground.

Grower Colloquial term for producer of *marijuana*, does normally not participate in the smuggle.

Grower-friendly Colloquial term for place and environment which favors *marijuana* growers.

Grrreat Colloquial term for *heroin* (logo is a jungle animal).

Grunt Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Grämmer German colloquial term for 1 gram.

Grämmle German colloquial term for 1 gram.

Gräs Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Grön Colloquial term for not be in possession of illegal drugs.

Grön maroc Swedish colloquial term for greenish *hashish* from Morocco.

Grüne Fee Artemisia absinthium.

Grüne Freunde 1. Colloquial term for green *hashish*. **2.** Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Grüne Meerjungfrau Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Grüne Schlange Turbina corymbosa. See: Ololiugui.

Grüner German colloquial term for *hashish* from Turkey.

Grüner Blitz Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper

Grüner Marokkaner Colloquial term for *hashish* from Morocco.

Grüner Türke German colloquial term for *hashish* from Turkey.

Grünes Gold 1. German colloquial term for *hashish.* **2.** German colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Grünkreutzer German colloquial term for a strong *LSD* trip.

GS Colloquial term for fatal *overdose*.

Gsang-dzim Aconitum ferox.

GSR Colloquial term for [12 Step group term) general service representative, volunteer key liaison ("trusted servant") from a 12 step group to a district organization of 12 Step groups.

GT-test Measuring of the level of the liver enzyme glutamyltranferas which is highten in the case of severe *alcohol* problems. See: *Biological marker*.

Guabes-Baum Psidium guajava.

Guabza Cannabis.

Guage Colloquial term for marijuana.

Guage butt Colloquial term for a butt of a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Guage party Colloquial term for a *marijuana* party.

Guajave Psidium guajava.

Guajave-Apfel Psidium guajava.

Guamuco Brugmansia sanguinea.

Guamuco blanco Brugmansia candida.

Guamuco borrachera Brugmansia sanguinea.

Guamuco floripondio Brugmansia can-

Guamuco floripondo Brugmansia sanguinea.

Guana-lace Turbina corymbosa. See: Olo-liugui.

Guando 1. Brugmanisa insignis. **2.** Brugmansia sanguinea. **3.** Brugmansia suaveolens. **Guantu** Floripondo.

Guantug Brugmansia sanguinea.

Guarana Paullinia cupana, woody, climbing plant, of the soapberry family, Sapindaceae, native to the Amazon Basin. It has a smooth, erect stem; large leaves with five oblong-oval leaflets; clusters of short-stalked flowers; and fruit about the size of a grape and usually containing one seed shaped like a tiny horse chestnut. The seeds are roasted and used to make a stimulant drink popular in South America, which has a bitter, astringent taste and a faint, coffee-like odour. Its caffeine content is about three times greater than an equivalent amount of coffee: the astringent action is caused by tannin. Guarana also yields saponin (a carbohydrate), starch, gum, several volatile oils, and an acrid green fixed oil. Guarana has gained popularity all over the world as a smart drug and as a brain-booster, it is also often present in different health and sport-beverages. The main effects of Guarana is due to the high caffeine content.

Guarecitas *Rhynchosia pyramidalis.* **Guarguar** *Brugmansia arborea.*

Guava Psidium guajava.

Guave Psidium guajava.

Guavenbaum Psidium guajava.

Guayaba Psidium guajava.

Guayaba dulce Psidium guajava.

Guayaba manzana Psidium guajava.

Guayabilla Psidium guajava.

Guayabilla cimarrona Psidium guajava.

Guayabo Psidium guajava.

Guayabo colorado Psidium guajava.

Guayabo de venado Psidium guajava.

Guayabo del monte Psidium guajava.

Guayabo morada Psidium guajava.

Guayacán Anadenanthera colbrina.

Guayava perulera Psidium guajava.

Guayavabaum Psidium guajava.

Guayo *Coca-leaf*, the term was used by the Spanish missionary *Ramon Pane* when he described the coca habits of the Indians.

Guaza Cannabis.

Gubadyke Colloquial term for woman who will exchange sex for drugs.

Gubex Diazepam.

Guck Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Gue Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Guechinichi Argemone mexicana.

Guedji Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Guerilla Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Guia Colloquial term for an experienced *hallucinogen* user who stays with a first-time user (from "guide").

Guide Colloquial term for a person who attends an addict during a trip of hallucinogenic drugs, especially *LSD*.

Guietee Artemisia mexicana.

Guinness Manufacturer of distilled liquors and brewer of a distinctive, dark, creamy stout. Headquarters, formerly in Dublin, are now in London. In addition to brewing and distilling, Guinness has interests in pharmaceuticals, plastics, engineering, and leisure and holiday activities. In 1955 the company began publishing The Guinness Book of Records. Originally conceived to help settle trivia disputes in pubs, the book is now published worldwide.

Guitama Colloquial term for *hashish* of high *THC* content.

Gul Swedish colloquial term for having *hepa-*

Gullibb Swedish colloquial term for yellowish *hashish* from Lebanon.

Gulot Colloquial term for *hashish* balls which are swallowed.

Gulsot Swedish term for hepatitis.

Gum 1. Colloquial term for *hashish*. **2.** Colloquial term for *opium*.

Gum ball Colloquial term for Mexican *heroin*.

Gum opium Opium.

Gum test Colloquial term for rubbing some *cocaine* on the gum to test the quality.

Guma Colloquial term for *opium*.

Gummiopium Colloquial term for *opium*.

Gumps Colloquial term for raw *opium*.

Gumsha South African colloquial term for a drop out who takes drugs and does not support his family.

Gun 1. Colloquial term for *injecting* a drug. **2.** Colloquial term for the equipment to inject drugs, especially the *injecting* needle.

Gun powder Colloquial term for dark raw opium.

Gun-ma-muy-tio-na Rhynchosia pyramidalis

Guna pipi Arundo donax.

Gunga Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Gungeon Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Gungeun Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Gungi Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Gungi, black Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Gungun** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Gunja Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Gunjah Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Gunjeh Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Gunjha** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Gunji 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for *opium*.

Gunk Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Gunna Sceletium tortuosum. See: Channa.

Gunne, Lars Magnus (b.1923) professor of psychiatry at Ulleråkers hospital in Uppsala. Introduced *methadone maintenance* ad modum Dole Nyswander in Europe 1966.

Gunny Colloquial term for marijuana.

Gunther Colloquial term for a neighborhood *marijuana* dealer.

Gupfhauben Aconitum napellus.

Gurta Colloquial term for smoking *cocaine*.

Gurtza Colloquial term for smoking a pipe of *hashish*.

Guru Colloquial term for a person used to *LSD* who guides unexperienced users.

Guru of Ganja Colloquial term for self proclaimed *marijuana* expert, Ed Rosenthal, *High Times*.

Gurvaca Areca catechu.

Gusch Middle East colloquial term for hashish

Guschim Colloquial term for *heroin* no. 3.

Gustase plus Phenobarbital.

Gusto de marihuana Colloquial term for *marijuana cigarettes*.

Gut drauf sein German colloquial term for having positive experiences during drug use.

Gute Adresse 1. German colloquial term for address of a drug dealer. 2. German colloquial term for address of a physician who prescribe drugs extensively or illegally.

Gutta Colloquial term for smoking *cocaine*. **Gutter** Colloquial term for *vein* into which a drug is *injected*.

Gutter glitter 1. Colloquial term for hydrochloride. **2.** Colloquial term for (generic)

drugs.

Gutter junkie Colloquial term for addict who relies on others to obtain drugs.

Guyabo (el) Colombian colloquial term for *hangover*.

Guyav Psidium guajava.

Guzzle 1. To drink greedily or habitually.

2. To consume to excess.

Guáibasim Psidium guajava.

Guántug Brugmansia sanguinea.

Guévélina Properidine.

Gynecomastia Abnormal enlargement of the breasts in a male, side effect of using anabolic *steroids*. The excessive growth of the male mammary glands in some cases include development to the stage where milk is produced.

Gynhormone-L *Phenobarbital*.

Gypsy Colloquial term for dark strong hashish

Gyro juice Colloquial term for (US Navy) 190 proof (95%) *alcohol* served on ship.

Gyve Colloquial term for marijuana cigarette.



H Colloquial term for *heroin*.

H 4723 Clobazam.

H 610 Fencamfamin or Fencamfamin hydrochloride.

H 814 Fenetylline hydrochloride.

H Caps Colloquial term for *heroin*.

H and C Colloquial term for *heroin* mixed with *cocaine*.

H aus dem Goldenen Dreieck German colloquial term for *heroin* from the *Golden Triangle*.

H & C Colloquial term for *heroin* mixed with *cocaine*.

H & H Colloquial term for *heroin* and *hashish*

H-2-O Colloquial term for a combination of *hashish* and *opium* consisting of 2 parts *hashish* and 1 part *opium*.

H-P-A Phenobarbital.

H-Szene German colloquial term for a place where *heroin* is sold.

H-Tinke German colloquial term for substitute *heroin*.

H-Tinktur German colloquial term for substitute *heroin*.

H-Tran 10 *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.* **H-am** *Argemone mexicana.*

H-copping-community Colloquial term for a place where small amounts of *heroin* are sold to street level users.

H-dealer Colloquial term for a *heroin* dealer. **H-kick** Colloquial term for an *euphoric* reaction after *heroin injection*.

H.10600 Phenadoxone.

H.A.L.T. Colloquial term for admonition in 12 Step groups to not get "too flungry, too angry, too lonely, or too tired".

H.E.S. *Methadone hydrochloride*.

H.F.D. Acronym for Habit Forming Drug.

H.I.T. Acronym for Health Inca Tea, tea from Peru with *coca leaves* added.

H.M.C. Acronym for a combination of *heroin*, *morphine* and *cocaine*.

H.P. Colloquial term for a generic term in 12 Step groups referring to assistance from the outside of self: includes other members, the recovery group, therapists, and/or a defined deity am found in many religions.

H.T.A. Meprobamate.

H1 Colloquial term for morphine base.

H10710 Ketobemidone.

H2 Colloquial term for *heroin* base.

H3 Colloquial term for Honkong rocks; East Asian *heroin* in crystalline form, 30-60 % pure.

H4 Colloquial term for Turkish honey; *heroin* in powder form, gray-brown to white in color. **H90** Colloquial term for *heroin* 90 per cent

Haa Cacao.

Haag-convention International drug convention regulating the handling of *opium* and other *opioids* signed in Haag 1912, signed by 102 states and went into force 1919 as a part of the Versailles agreement after the first world war, The Haag-convention was in operation until 1961 when it was replace of the *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs*.

Haarbürste German colloquial term for *sy-ringe* and needle.

Haarma turkki Finnish colloquial term for turkish *hashish*.

Habernyl Pholcodine.

Habgesic Phenobarbital.

Habit 1. See: *Addiction.* **2.** Colloquial term for degree of dependence on *heroin*; semi-quantitative indicating in financial terms the degree of person S dependence on *heroin* (e.g. \$50 'habit').

Habit-forming Literally, having characteristics that encourage customary or regular use. The term also includes use of a drug in a way that implies that the drug has substantial dependence potential; "habit-forming" however, is more colloquial and sounds less threatening, and is therefore used, for instance, on pharmaceutical warning labels. See also: *Habituation*

Habitador Mexican colloquial term for a middleman who transfers *opium* gum to a processing center.

Habito Colloquial term for habit, addiction. Habituacion (a drogas) Addiction, habit. Habituate To accustom by frequent repetition or prolonged exposure.

1. To cause physiological or psychological habituation, as to a drug.

2. Psychology. To experience habituation. From Middle English, accustomed, from Late Latin habituâtus, past participle of habituâri, to be in a condition, from Latin habitus, condition, habit.

Habituation Becoming accustomed to any behaviour or condition, including psychoactive substance use. In the context of drugs, the term has overtones of *dependence*. In 1957, a WHO Expert Committee distinguished drug habituation from drug *addiction* on the basis of the absence of physical dependence, desire rather than compulsion to take the drug, and little or no tendency to increase the dose (See: *Tolerance*). In 1964 another WHO Expert

Committee replaced both terms with *drug de*pendence.

Hacap Phenobarbital.

Hach Hashish

Hach kakaw Cacao.

Hachaichi Hashish.

Hache Colloquial term for heroin.

Hachi Hashish.

Hachich Hashish.

Hachich. -e Hashish.

Hachichet el keif Hashish.

Hachis *Hashish*; *hashish oil*, extract or concentrate.

Hachisch Hashish.

Hachyach Hashish.

Hack Colloquial term for a physician.

Hacks Colloquial term for prison guards.

Hackweed Colloquial term for *marijuana* of poor quality hail *crack*.

Hàdlàka Colloquial term for Persian *heroin* which is placed on foil, heated and smoked.

Haddock, Captein Character in the comic strip Tin-Tin with severe alcohol problems.

Haette Danish colloquial term for a dose of *morphine base*.

Hafion Hashish.

Hafioun Turkish term for *cannabis* preparation.

Hafranol Phenobarbital.

Hàia schafuch 1. Colloquial term for oral use of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for smoking drugs.

Haider Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Haight Ashbury A section of central San Francisco. In the 1960's it was a famous gathering place for *hippies* and followers of the drug culture.

Haight Ashbury Free Clinics Clinic started 1967, during the *hippie-era*, in San Francisco where volunteer health professionals helped especially drug abusers in a non authoritarian way. Founder was David Smith. It had grown to one of the leading institutions of drug abuse in the USA.

Haight, the Colloquial term for *Haight Ashbury*.

Hail Colloquial term for *crack*.

Hair 1. Colloquial term for crack. 2. The most succesful musical about the hippie-culture in the 1960s with the subtitle The Tribal Love-Rock-Musical. Text by James Rado (b. 1939) and Gerome Ragni (b. 1942) and music by Gail MacDermot (b. 1928). A story about a group of young people protesting against the war in Vietnam, smoking marijuana, advocating flower power and mysteries arond the age of Aquarius. 3. Film released in 1979, director Milos Forman, adaptation of the popular, controversial Broadway musical Hair remains an effective evocation of the hippie

movement of the late 1960s. The story centers on a reserved Midwesterner (John Savage) who joins a pack of hippies in Central Park on his way to joining the Army.

Hair of the dog (that bit you) Colloquial term for a drink to relieve hangover, and early morning shakes (name is from medieval treatment of placing animal's hair in the wound of an animal bite - not medically recommended).

Haircut 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*.

2. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Hairy Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Hajarat el dib Withania somnifera.

Hak Danish colloquial term for an *intrave-nous injection*.

Hakriton Cathine.

Hakúdufha Anadenanthera peregrina.

Halazepam C₁₇H₁₂CIF₃N₂O. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 352. 8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Halbes German colloquial term for an amount of *heroin* in street level dealing (180-250 mg) adulterated *heroin*.

Halbes halbes German colloquial term for the smallest dose of *heroin* containing adulterants.

Halcion Triazolam.

Halcion 0.125 Triazolam.

Haldid Fentanyl citrate.

Half Colloquial term for ½ ounce.

Half G Colloquial term for \$500.

Half a football field Colloquial term for 50 rocks of *crack*.

Half bundle Colloquial term for heroin.

Half keg Colloquial term for 15½ gallon keg of *beer*.

Half load Colloquial term for 15 bags (decks) of *heroin*.

Half moon 1. Colloquial term for *peyote*. **2.** Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

Half moons Colloquial term for *hashish* sold in pieces of half crescent shape.

Half piece 1. Colloquial term for ½ ounce of *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for for ½ ounce of *cocaine*.

Half seas over Colloquial term (nautical) for being drunk but not disabled.

Half spoon Colloquial term for ½ gram of cocaine

Half stick Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Half track Colloquial term for crack.

Half-a-C Colloquial term for \$50 bill.

Half-life The time required for half the quantity of a drug or other substance deposited in a living organism to be metabolized or eliminated by normal biological proc-

esses. Also called biological half-life.

Halfway house A place of residence that acts as an intermediate stage between an inpatient or residential therapeutic programme and fully independent living in the community. The term applies to accommodation for *alcohol-* or drug-dependent individuals endeavouring to maintain their sobriety (compare *therapeutic community*). There are also halfway houses for individuals with psychiatric disorders or leaving prison. Synonym: Recovery home.

Halicon Triazolam.
Halispaz Phenobarbital.
Halladon Phenobarbital.
Halleluja Finnish colloquial term for LSD.
Hallis Colloquial term for hallucinations.
Halloo-wach Colloquial term for amfetamines.

Hallucinations 1. False perception in any of the five sensory modalities when no external stimulus exists, as when a nonexistent object is seen. Hallucinations may occur in the twilight state between sleeping and awakening, or in delirium, or exhaustion; they also may be induced under hypnosis. The visual sense is most often affected. Persistent hallucinations are characteristic of schizofrenia. Hallucination is distinguished from illusion, a false perception of an actual stimulus, and is common following self-administration of certain drugs such as mescaline, cannabis and LSD. Both illusions and hallucinations can be drug induced. 2. Chemically induced changes in perception, in thought, and in mood, but which seldom produce mental confusion, memory loss, or disorientation for person, space, and time.

Hallucinogen A chemical agent that induces alterations in perception, thinking, and feeling which resemble those of the functional psychoses without producing the gross impairment of memory and orientation characteristic of the organic syndromes.

They produces psychological effects that are normally associated only with dreams, schizophrenia, or religious exaltation. It produces changes ranging from distortions of what is sensed (illusions) to sensing objects where there are none to be sensed (hallucinations). Hallucinogens heighten sensory signals, but this is often accompanied by loss of control over what is experienced, these drugs have also been labeled illusionogenic, psychotomimetic, psychedelic, and mind-expanding depending on whether scientists or users are talking about them, hallucinogens include a wide variety of substances, which are different from each other in structure and range from wholly synthetic products to natural plant extracts

Among the most prevalent of these are dlysergic acid diethylamide, or LSD-25, which originally was derived from ergot Claviceps purpurea, a fungus on rye and wheat; mescaline, the active principle of the peyote cactus Lophophora williamsii, which grows in the southwestern United States and Mexico: and psilocybine and psilocine, which come from certain mushrooms (notably two Mexican species, Psilocybe mexicana and Stropharia cubensis). Other drugs of this group include bufotenine, originally isolated from the skin of toads; harmine, from the seed coats of a plant of the Middle East and Mediterranean region; and the synthetic compounds methylenedioxyamfetamine (MDA), ecstasy (MDMA), and phencyclidine (PCP). Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the active ingredient of cannabis, or marijuana, obtained from the leaves and tops of the hemp plant Cannabis sativa, is also sometimes classified as a hallucinogen.

The hallucinogenic mushrooms of Mexico were considered sacred and called "god's flesh" by the Aztecs. During the 19th century the Mescalero Apaches of the southwestern United States practiced a *peyote* rite that was adopted by many of the Plains tribes. Peyotism eventually became fused with Christianity, and the Native American Church was formed in 1918 to protect peyotism as a form of worship.

Scientific interest in these substances developed slowly. *Mescaline* was finally isolated as the active principle of *peyote* in 1896. It was not until 1943, when the Swiss chemist *Albert Hofmann* accidentally ingested a synthetic preparation of lysergic acid diethylamide and experienced its psychedelic effects, that the search for a natural substance responsible for schizophrenia became widespread. *Gordon Wasson*, a New York banker and mycologist, called attention to the powers of the Mexican mushrooms in 1953, and the active principle was quickly found to be *psilocybine*.

Only the d isomer of LSD is found to be psychedelically active. It is thought that LSD, psilocine, bufotenine, and harmine as well as psilocybine, act antagonistically toward serotonin, an important brain amine. However, evidence for this is quite contradictory. Some chemicals that block serotonin receptors in the brain have no psychedelic activity. Mescaline is structurally related to the adrenal hormones epinephrine and norepinephrinecatecholamines that are very active in the peripheral nervous system and are suspected of playing a role as neurotransmitters in the central nervous system.

During the 1950s and '60s there was a great

deal of scientific research with these hallucinogens in psychotherapy. *LSD* was used in the treatment of alcoholism, to reduce the suffering of terminally ill cancer patients, and in the treatment of autistic children.

Controversy arose over social aspects of the drugs. A drug subculture sprang up surrounding these hallucinogens in the 1960s. Further research indicated that the side effects of these drugs were more serious than previous research had indicated, and that human experimentation was somewhat premature. As a result, many of the hallucinogens were limited to scientific use, with pharmaceutical manufacture strictly regulated.

The effects of any hallucinogen and the users's reaction to it can differ significantly among individuals, and can range from ecstasy to terror. In fact, during any one hallucinogenic episode, a user is likely to experience various psychic and emotional reactions. In low doses, the hallucinogens produce a spectrum of effects depending on the properties of the particular drug and the individual user's sensitivity. These effects include alterations in mood and perception. More severe effects, such as hallucinations, are most likely to occur at high doses. Users may experience different reactions to the same drug on different occasions, finding the effects at times pleasant and at other times disturbing and threatening. Although the differences may be due in part to the wide variations in the composition and quality of illicit drugs, it also happens when the drugs are known to be pure and the doses on different occasions are equal.

Regular use of such hallucinogens as LSD, mescaline, and psilocybine induce tolerance within a few days: that is, little or no effect is experienced even with high doses. Crosstolerance develops among LSD, mescaline, psilocybine, and DMT; that is, a person who has built up tolerance to one of these drugs will be unable to experience the effects of any of the other three.

Normal sensitivity is usually restored after abstaining for several consecutive days.

Chronic users may also become psychologically dependent on hallucinogens. Psychological dependence exists when a drug is so central to a person's thoughts, emotions, and activities that the need to continue its use amounts to a craving or compulsion. Hallucinogens do not appear to cause physical dependence, for withdrawal reactions have not been observed, even after long-term use. Most hallucinogens are taken orally; *DMT*, however, is sniffed or smoked. Use is typically episodic; chronic, frequent use is extremely rare, Effects are noted within 20-30 minutes of

ingestion and consist of pupillary dilatation, blood pressure elevation, tachycardia, tremor, hyperreflexia, and the *psychedelic* phase (consisting of *euphoria* or mixed mood changes, visual illusions and altered perceptions, a blurring of boundaries between self and non-self, and often a feeling of unity with the cosmos). Rapid fluctuations between *euphoria* and *dysphoria* are common. After 4-5 hours, that phase may be replaced with ideas of reference, feelings of increased awareness of the inner self, and a sense of magical control. In addition to the hallucinos;s that is regularly

In addition to the hallucinos;s that is regularly produced, adverse effects of hallucinogens are frequent and include:

1. Bad trips; 2. Post-hallucinogen perception disorder or flashbacks; 3. Delusional disorder, which generally follows a bad trip; the perceptual changes abate but the individual becomes convinced that the perceptual distortions experienced correspond with reality; the delusional state may last only a day or two, or it may persist. 4. Affective or mood disorder, consisting of anxiety, depression, or mania occurring shortly after hallucinogen use and persisting for more than 24hours; typically the individual feels that he or she can never be normal again and expresses concern about brain damage as a result of taking the drug.

Hallucinogens have been used for insight therapy in psychotherapy, but this has been restricted or even banned by legislation.

See also: Hallucinogenic plant.

Hallucinogen Dependence Syndrome In the World Health Organization, *ICD-10* Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders defined as:

F16.2 Hallucinogen Dependence Syndrome

A cluster of physiological, behavioural, and cognitive phenomena in which the use of hallucinogen takes on a much higher priority for a given individual than other behaviours that once had greater value. A central descriptive characteristic of the dependence syndrome is the desire (often strong, sometimes overpowering) to take *hallucinogen* (which may or may not have been medically prescribed). There may be evidence that return to substance use after a period of abstinence leads to a more rapid reappearance of other features of the syndrome than occurs with nondependent individuals.

Diagnostic Guidelines

A definite diagnosis of dependence should usually be made only if three or more of the following have been experienced or exhibited at some time during the previous year:

- (a) a strong desire or sense of compulsion to take *hallucinogen*;
- (b) difficulties in controlling hallucinogen-

taking behaviour in terms of its onset, termination, or levels of use;

- (c) a physiological withdrawal state when hallucinogen use has ceased or been reduced, as evidenced by: the characteristic withdrawal syndrome for hallucinogen; or use of the same (or a closely related) substance with the intention of relieving or avoiding withdrawal symptoms;
- (d) evidence of tolerance, such that increased doses of *hallucinogen* are required in order to achieve effects originally produced by lower doses;
- (e) progressive neglect of alternative pleasures or interests because of *hallucinogen* use, increased amount of time necessary to obtain or take the substance or to recover from its effects:
- (f) persisting with hallucinogen use despite clear evidence of overtly harmful consequences, such as depressive mood states consequent to periods of heavy substance use, or drug-related impairment of cognitive functioning; efforts should be made to determine that the user was actually, or could be expected to be, aware of the nature and extent of the harm. Narrowing of the personal repertoire of patterns of hallucinogen use has also been described as a characteristic feature.

It is an essential characteristic of the dependence syndrome that either *hallucinogen* taking or a desire to take *hallucinogen* should be present; the subjective awareness of compulsion to use drugs is most commonly seen during attempts to stop or control substance use.

In the USA a slightly different diagnosis tradition exists mainly organised after *DSM IV*: *Diagnostic Criteria*

A. Hallucinogen abuse: A destructive pattern of hallucinogen use, leading to significant social, occupational, or medical impairment.

B.Must have three (or more) of the following, occurring when the *hallucinogen* use was at its worst:

1. Hallucinogen tolerance:

Either need for markedly increased amounts of *hallucinogen* to achieve intoxication, or markedly diminished effect with continued use of the same amount of *hallucinogen*.

- 2. Greater use of *hallucinogen* than intended: *Hallucinogen* was often taken in larger amounts or over a longer period than was intended
- 3. Unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control *hallucinogen* use:

Persistent desire or unsuccessful efforts to cut

- down or control *hallucinogen* use 4. Great deal of time spent in using *hallucinogen*, or recovering from hangovers
- 5. Hallucinogen caused reduction in social,

occupational or recreational activities: Important social, occupational, or recreational activities given up or reduced because of *hallucinogen* use.

6. Continued using *hallucinogen* despite knowing it caused significant problems:

Continued *hallucinogen* use is continued despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent physical or psychological problem that is likely to have been worsened by *hallucinogen*

Associated Features
Learning Problem
Psychotic
Depressed Mood
Somatic/Sexual Dysfunction

Hyperactivity Addiction

Odd/Eccentric/Suspicious Personality Dramatic/Erratic/Antisocial Personality Differential Diagnosis

Nonpathologic *hallucinogen* use for recreational or medical purposes; repeated episodes of *Hallucinogen* Intoxication.

Hallucinogenic plant Any one of a wide variety of plant materials, containing hallucinogens, which are used traditionally by indigenous peoples for a variety of purposes: euphoria, sociability, relief of distress, as a medicine, or to induce visions (see mescaline: peyote). Some plants (Lophophora williamsii, Trichocerus pachamoi, Banisteriosis caapi, and others) are used, particularly by Central and South American Indians, within a ritual context produce hallucinations. These plants have become fashionable among urbanized and educated experimenters, who may mix one or other of them with alcohol, cocaine, marijuana, or other psychoactive substance and may experience severe reactions.

Hallucinogens Hallucinogen.

Hallucinosis A disorder consisting of persistent or recurrent *hallucinations*, usually visual or auditory, that occur in clear consciousness and that the individual may or may not recognize as unreal. Delusional elaboration of the *hallucinations* may occur, but delusions do not dominate the clinical picture.

See also: psychotic disorder, alcohol- or druginduced hallucinosis, alcoholic hallucinosis; psychotic disorder, alcohol-induced.

(Flx.52)

Hallus German colloquial term for hallu-

Halluzinogene German term for *hallucinogenes*.

Halluzis German colloquial term for *hallucinogens*.

Halmeb Phenobarbital.

Haloanisone Fentanyl citrate.

Halodorm Methaqualone.

Haloer Danish colloquial term for hallucina-

Halostin Anabolic *steroid* fluoximestron.

Halothane Also called trifluorethane or fluothane, nonflammable, volatile, liquid drug introduced into medicine in the 1950s and used as a general anesthetic. Halothane achieved acceptance and became the most frequently used of the potent anesthetics, despite its substantially higher cost than ether and chloroform and its tendency to depress respiration and circulation. Its vapours are not nauseating or irritating to mucous membranes.

Haloua Hashish.

Haloxazolam $C_{17}H_{14}BrFN_2O_2$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 377.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

See: Benzodiazepines.

Halsted, William Stewart (1852-1922), called the father of modern surgery, developed conduction, or block anesthesia in 1985 after extensive self-experimentation. He injected himself with *cocaine* in the nerve trunks to produce insensibility to a part of the body. Halsted did many dangerous experiments and several of his assistants and patients died in *cocaine* overdoses and he was through his life heavily double dependent on *cocaine* and *morphine*.

Halucynogene Polish colloquial term for *hallucinogens*.

Halvah Colloquial term for drugs.

Halvane Loprazolam.

Halves 1. Colloquial term for ½ ounce of *cocaine* **2.** Colloquial term for ½ kilogram (1.1 pound) of *cocaine*.

Hambre Hunger after *withdrawal* from a drug.

Hamburger Mützen Aconitum napellus.

Hamburger helper Colloquial term for *crack*.

Hamilton Colloquial term for a 10 dollar bill. **Hammer** Colloquial term for *syringe*.

Hammer in tack Colloquial term for syringe.

Hammurabi (1792-1750 BC) King of Babylon. His law contained 282 paragraphs. It is the oldest known documents that regulates the use of *alcohol* and other drugs.

Hamp Cannabis.

Hamp, -a Cannabis.

Hampa Hemp.

Hampr Finnish colloquial term for *cannabis*.

HAN ALL Pentazocine

Hanaphen Phenobarbital.

Hand Job Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Hand to hand man Colloquial term for a drug dealer who carries small amount of drug and sells directly to the drug abusers, usually self a drug addict.

Hand-to-hand Colloquial term for direct delivery and payment.

Hand-to-hand man Colloquial term for transient dealers who carry small amounts of *crack*.

Handball 1. Colloquial term for "brand name" of *cocaine* (to convince buyer of consistent purity of product). **2.** Colloquial term for *crack*.

Handeln German colloquial term drug trade. **Händler** German colloquial term for a drug dealer.

Händlerkreis Colloquial term for a goup of drug dealers.

Handout Colloquial term for (Skid Row) food handed out at the kitchen door, as distinguished from a "sit down" when the client is asked inside.

Handshake Colloquial term for *heroin*.(logo is a handshake).

Hanf 1. German word for hemp, *cannabis*. **2.** "Hanf - das größte Journal für Hanf-kultur". Germanys biggest drug liberal monthly paper. **Hanfkraut** *Cannabis*.

Hang tough Colloquial term for encouraging an addict who experiences *withdrawal* symptoms to keep going.

Hang up 1. Colloquial term for drug *with-drawal*. **2.** Colloquial term for psychological problem following drug use.

Hanging one on Colloquial term for becoming purposefully drunken, in the process hanging tough taking it easy, stopping.

Hangover A post-intoxication state comprising the immediate after-effects of drinking alcoholic beverages in excess. Non-ethanol components of alcoholic beverages may be involved in the etiology. Physical features may include fatigue, headache, thirst, vertigo, gastric disorder, nausea, vomiting, insomnia, fine tremors of the hands, and raised or lowered blood pressure. Psychological symptoms include acute anxiety, guilt, depression, irritability, and extreme sensitivity. The amount of alcohol needed to produce hangover varies with the mental and physical condition of the individual, although generally the higher the blood alcohol level during the period of intoxication, the more intense the subsequent symptoms. The symptoms vary also with social attitude. Hangover usually lasts not more than 36 hours after all traces of alcohol have left the system. Some of the symptoms of hangover are similar to those of the alcohol withdrawal syndrome, but the term "hangover" is usually reserved for the after-effects of a single drinking episode and does not necessarily imply any other *alcohol* use disorder.

Hängt an der Nadel German colloquial term for drug user.

Hanhich Colloquial term for marijuana.

Hanich Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Hanofilin Phenobarbital.

Hansaem Pentazocine.

Hansen, Emile Christian (1842-1909), Danish botanist who revolutionized the brewing industry by his discovery of a new method of cultivating pure strains of yeast.

Hantarisch Colloquial term for *hashish* diluted with goat dung.

Hantu Colloquial term for a drug police informant.

Hanyak Colloquial term for smokable *stimulant*.

Haoma Soma.

Haouzi Cannabis.

Haplopan Phenobarbital.

Haplos Phenobarbital.

Haponal *Phenobarbital*.

Happo Finnish colloquial term for a drug party. **Happo** Finnish colloquial term for *LSD*.

Happy Holiday, Goodbye Colloquial term for *heroin*.(logo is a man in a hat).

Happy cigarette Colloquial term for a *marijuana cigarette*.

Happy dust Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Happy face Colloquial term for the smiling face has become a symbol of *designer drugs* such as *ecstasy*, and, when it appears on an invitation to a party, usually means that the drug will be available. The symbol is also on some tablets and *LSD* on paper.

Happy faces Colloquial term for potent *hallucinogens*.

Happy medicine Colloquial term for morphine

Happy pills Colloquial term for ecstasy.

Happy powder Colloquial term for *cocaine*.Happy sugar 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*.2. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Happy trails Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Hara, la** Colloquial term for a drug police agent.

Harbolin Phenobarbital.

Hard candy Colloquial term for heroin.

Hard case Colloquial term for an addict.

Hard drugs Colloquial term for especially damaging drugs as opposed to *soft drugs* as *cannabis*. The terminology is controversial.

Hard line Colloquial term for *crack*.

Hard liquor Beverage with high alcoholic content.

Hard narcos Colloquial term for especially damaging drugs as upposed to *soft drugs* as *cannabis*. The terminology is controversial.

Hard narcotics Colloquial term for espe-

cially damaging drugs as opposed to *soft* drugs as cannabis. The terminology is controversial.

Hard narcs Colloquial term for especially damaging drugs as opposed to *soft drugs* as *cannabis*. The terminology is controversial.

Hard on 1. Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite* (*inhalant*) **2.** Colloquial term for *butyl nitrite* (*inhalant*). The name derives from its use in homosexual sex.

Hard rock Colloquial term for *crack*. **Hard stuff 1.** Colloquial term for especially

Hard stuff 1. Colloquial term for especially damaging drugs as opposed to *soft drugs* as *cannabis*. The terminology is controversial.

2. Colloquial term for *opium*. **3.** Colloquial term for *heroin*. **4.** Colloquial term for *morphine*. **5.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Hard time Colloquial term for a prison term. **Hard use** Colloquial term for especially damaging use e g *injecting heroin* as opposed to *soft use* e g *cannabis* smoking. The terms are controversial

Hardcore Colloquial term for a heavy drug user

Harde stoffer Danish colloquial term for especially damaging drugs as upposed to *soft drugs* as *cannabis*.

Hardware 1. Colloquial term for isobutyl nitrite spray, sold in "head shops" and pornography stores. **2.** Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite*

Harfellow Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **Harhumbashir** *Withania somnifera*.

Hariy German colloquial term for *heroin*.

Harleco-barbital blend Barbital or Barbital sodium.

Harlem quarter Colloquial term for distribution amount of *heroin*.

Harm Reducer Colloquial term for mari-

Harm minimization Harm reduction.

Harm reduction In the context of alcohol or other drugs, describes policies or programmes that focus directly on reducing the harm resulting from the use of alcohol or drugs. The term is used particularly of policies or programmes that aim to reduce the harm without necessarily affecting the underlying drug use; examples includes needle/syringe exchanges to counteract needle-sharing among heroin users, and self-inflating airbags in automobiles to reduce injury in accidents, especially as a result of drinking-driving. Harm reduction strategies thus cover a wider range than the dichotomy of supply reduction and demand reduction. Synonym: Harm minimizations

Harmaa turkki Finnish colloquial term for Turkish *hashish*.

Harmal Peganum harmala, a herb containing

the hallucinogen alkaloids *harmine* and harmalin. From India but also growing in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Harmalkraut Syrian rye.

Harmar *Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.* **Harmelraute** *Syrian rye.*

Harmen Colloquial term for search for drugs. **Harmful drinking** Colloquial term for indicating that damage has occurred to the drinker, but that he/she is not an alcoholic (yet). See *Harmful use*.

Harmful use A pattern of psychoactive substance use that is causing damage to health. The damage may be physical (e-g- hepatitis following *injection* of drugs) or mental (e.g. depressive episodes secondary to heavy *alcohol* intake). Harmful use commonly, but not invariably, has adverse social consequences; social consequences in themselves. however, are not sufficient to justify a diagnosis of harmful use. The term was introduced in *ICD-10* and supplanted "non-dependent use" as a diagnostic term. The closest equivalent in other diagnostic systems (e.g. *DSM*-IIIR) is substance abuse, which usually includes social consequences. (Flx.1) See also: *Hazardous use*

Harmine C₁₃H₁₂N₂O, Hallucinogenic alkaloid found in the seed coats of certain plants such as *Peganum harmala* of the Mediterranean region and the Middle East, and also in a South American vine *Banisteriopsis caapi* from which natives of the Andes Mountains prepared a drug for religious and medicinal use. Chemically, harmine is an indole *hallucinogen* that can block the action of *serotonin* in brain tissue. Harmine occurs as the free alkaloid and may be converted to the hydrochloride salt, which is more soluble. Both are crystalline in form.

Harmofemin Phenobarbital.

Harmomed *Diazepam*.

Harmonin Meprobamate.

Harness Colloquial term for a drug police agent.

Harness bull 1. Colloquial term for a drug police agent. **2.** Colloquial term (Skid Row) for uniformed policeman.

Harpoon Colloquial term for hollow needle used to smoke *marijuana cigarette*.

Harpune German colloquial term for *para-phernalia* for drug *injections*.

Härrgottslotscha Aconitum napellus.

Harrison Act 1914 US federal law which required all people who import, manufacture, produce, compound, sell, dispense, or otherwise handle *opiate* drugs or *cocaine* to register with the US Treasury Department, pay special taxes, and keep records of transactions - allowed physicians to prescribe, dispense or

administer narcotics to patients for "legitimate medical purposes" -lead to definition of narcotic use as a crime.

Harry Colloquial term for heroin.

Harry Jones Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Hart drauf sein German colloquial term for being strongly addicted.

Harte Landung German colloquial term for sudden return to reality after drug use.

Hartol *Meprobamate*.

Hartrate P.B. Phenobarbital.

Hartwich, Karl (1851-1917), a pioneer of scientific drug research published 1911 *Die Menschlichen Genussmittel*, inspired of *Ernst von Bibra*.

Harundo Arundo donax.

Harzgürtel German term for the North African and Middle East and Asian countries which are cultivating *cannabis*.

Has Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Hasa Finnish colloquial term for *hashish*.

Hasab Arundo donax.

Hasach Hashish

Hasamal Phenobarbital.

Hasan-ibn-Sabah The old man on the mountain, mythic leader of the *assasins*.

Hasaplene 1. Amfetamine. **2.** Amfetamine sulfate.

Håsar hakara Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Hasch Hashish.

Hasch-Bubis German derogatory term used by users of drugs like *heroin* describing *hash-ish-*smokers.

Hasch-Express German colloquial term for the train Orient Express between Istanbul and Munich.

Haschaichi Hashish

Haschen German colloquial term for taking *hashish*.

Hascher German colloquial term for a *hashish* user.

Hascher- und Fixer-Treff German colloquial term for a meeting of persons who smoke *hashish* or *iniect* drugs.

Haschich Hashish.

Haschichins French term for *hashish*-users. **Haschisch** *Hashish*

Haschisch cake 1. *Hashish* pressed together in a flat cake for smuggling. **2.** Pastry baked with *hashish*.

Haschisch museum Museum in Amsterdam founded 1993. A similar museum was 1996 opened in Berlin.

Haschisch oil Hashish oil.

Haschisch psychosis See: Cannabis.

Haschpfeife German term for a pipe for smoking *hashish*.

Haschpäckchen German colloquial term for a packet with *hashish*.

Haschraucher German colloquial term for a person who smokes *hashish*.

Haschrebellen German colloquial term coined in 1969 by a group called "Zentralrat der umherschwefenden Haschrebellen" who protested in Berlin 1969 against the drug laws. Haschwiese German colloquial term for the drug scene in Frankfurt at the Bockenheimer anlage.

Hascise Hashish.

Hash Hashish.

Hash Bash A pro-*marijuana* "convention" held annually in Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA to promote *marijuana legalization*, and party.

Hash cannon Colloquial term for a pipe for smoking *hashish*.

Hash cookie Cookie baked with *hashish* or *marijuana*.

Hash express Colloquial term for the train Orient express between Istanbul and Munich.

Hash head Colloquial term for person who frequently uses *hashish*, and who appears to be unable to stop using it for an extended period of time.

Hash oil Hashish oil.

Hash-olie Colloquial term for *hashish oil*. **Hashache** *Hashish*.

Hashaholic Colloquial term for person who frequently uses *hashish*, and who appears to be unable to stop using for an extended period of time

Hashas Hashish.

Hashbury Colloquial term for *Haight Ashbury*.

Hasheesh Hashish

Hashi Hashish.

Hashis Hashish.

Hashisch Hashish

Hashish Natural product under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Defined as the separated resin, whether crude or purified, obtained from the *cannabis* plant. In the convention hashish is named Cannabis resin, hashish is though the term that is normally used.

The resin comes from the flowering tops and female parts of the hemp plants *Cannabis sativa*. that has been pressed together in in bricks or lumps varying from yellow, brown an black. Hashish is smoked in *cigarettes* or *pipes* often mixed with *tobacco*. THC-content usually 8-15 per cent depending on the quality of the plant material and the adulterants. Hashish is often adulterated and colored black to give impression of being of high quality. Common adulterants are henna, liquorice, common grass, flour, camel or donkey dung. More loosely, in Arabic-speaking countries, the term may denote a preparation made from

any of various parts of the hemp plant-such as the leaves or dried flowering tops, used to prepare what is elsewhere more commonly called *marijuana* (q.v.).

The hashish made from resin is known by many names, including *bhang* and *ganja*, and is usually more potent than *marijuana*. It may be either smoked or eaten for its intoxicating effects. Most hashish comes from the Middle East, North Africa, Nepal, Afghanistan and other Asian countries.

The word in Arabic means dry herb, There are many different theories about the etymology. One is that the word comes from the Hebrew word schischon, happiness. Another theory is that hashish is named after the *assassins* and their leader Hassan-ibn-Sabah. Hashich al focaro, the fakirs herb is another older Arabic name for hashish.

Hashish is the most common form of *cannabis* in Asia, Africa and Europe. In the cultivation areas hashish is pressed to massive balls, or bricks. The dealers often carries a brick that is carved with a knife and sold to the customer. On the street level hashish is often sold in matchboxes or small plastic bags in small lumps of 0.5 to 5 grams.

Hashish is normally smoked in pipes with different techniques for chilling the hot smoke before it enters the lungs, or smoked in *cigarettes*, *joints*. Sometimes the hashish is eaten, either pure or mixed in a jam or baked in a sweet cake. Hashish is sometimes mixed with other drugs such as *opium* and *belladonna*.

The effects of smoking hashish is today normally identical with smoking *marijuana* as the marijuana on the illegal market usually has nearly the same THC-content. The smoking technique also tend to be used in a way that the user regulate the inhalation in a way that he continues until he has reached the desired THC effect. See *Cannabis*.

Hashish oil A brown syrup-like oil extracted from *Cannabis sativa* with chemicals and thereafter have been filtered and concentrated. It is usually dropped on *tobacco* and smoked in a *cigarette*. THC-content usually 40-60 per cent.

Hashish psychosis Cannabis psychosis.

Hashisi Hashish.

Hasis Hashish.

Hasisi Hashish.

Hasj Hashish.

Hasjies Hashish.

Hasiisi Hashish.

Hasp Phenobarbital.

Hasp LA Phenobarbital.

Hassle Colloquial term for problems encountered during procurement or use.

Hassling Colloquial term for searching for

drugs.

Hasta las manitas Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Hasta las manos Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Haszysc Polish colloquial term for *hashish*. **Haszysz** *Hashish*.

Hotel And Jonath one on their

Hataj Anadenanthera colbrina.

 $\textbf{Hatax} \ \textit{An a den an thera colbrina}.$

Hats Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Hatt Colloquial term for a volume measurement of *heroin*, the amount of *heroin* in a cannula hull.

Haurydorm Secobarbital.

Havatrate A *Phenobarbital*.

Have a Chinaman on the back Colloquial term for undergoing *withdrawal* pains.

Have a buzz on Colloquial term for slight feeling of "high" after moderate amount of drink or drug.

Have a chinaman on the neck Colloquial term for undergoing *withdrawal* pains.

Have a dust Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Have a habit Colloquial term for being addicted.

Have a monkey on one's back Colloquial term for being in need for drugs.

Have a monkey on your back Colloquial term for being in need of drugs.

Have a pad Colloquial term for smoking opium.

Have a turkey Colloquial term for suffering *withdrawal* pains.

Have a yen Colloquial term for being in need of drugs.

Have gear Colloquial term for being in possession of drugs.

Have heat Colloquial term for being in need for drugs.

Have on the feed bag Colloquial term for being in possession of a supply of drugs.

Have the chippy habit Colloquial term for a small irregular drug use.

Have the stumbles Colloquial term for stumbling about after use of drugs.

Have the weekend-habit Colloquial term for taking drugs only on the weekend.

Haven dust Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Havlane Loprazolam or Loprazolam mesilate.

Hawaiian Colloquial term for *marijuana* from Hawaii.

Hawaiian baby woodrose Argyreia nervosa.

Hawaiian pods Colloquial term for very potent *hallucinogens*.

Hawaiian sunshine Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Hawaiian woodrose Argyreia nervosa.

Hawaiin Colloquial term for very high po-

tency marijuana.

Hawaiis finest Colloquial term for *ice*.

Haway Artemisia mexicana.

Hawk Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Hawk-25 Colloquial term for LSD purportedly so named because the best *LSD* goes through 25 synthesis steps - shortcuts in synthesis apparently produce a drug with more negative side effects such as cramps, and backaches.

Hawker Colloquial term for person who takes or sells *LSD*.

Hax Portuguese colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Häxa Swedish colloquial term for a witch.

Haxix, -e Hashish.

Haxixe Portuguese colloquial term for *hashish*.

Häxsalva Swedish term for *witch-ointment* made of *hallucinogenic plants*.

Haxsen Secobarbital.

Hay Colloquial term for marijuana.

Hay burner Colloquial term for a *marijuana* user.

Hay butt Colloquial term for *marijuana* cigarette.

Hay head Colloquial term for a *marijuana* user.

Hayalperest Turkish colloquial term for *morphine*.

Hayapa Brugmanisa insignis.

Hayo 1. Spanish name for a the coca shrub *Erythroxylum novogratense.* **2.** *Coca leaf.*

Hazardous drinking See: Hazardous use. Hazardous use A pattern of substance use that increases the risk of harmful consequences for the user. Some would limit the consequences to physical and mental health (as in harmful use); some would also include social consequences. In contrast to harmful use, hazardous use refers to patterns of use that are of public health significance despite the absence of any current disorder in the individual user. The term is used currently by WHO but is not a diagnostic term in ICD-10.

Haze Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Hazel Colloquial term for *heroin*.

HCP PCP.

He Colloquial term for *heroin*.

He is batty Colloquial term for a person being on a *bad trip*.

He is pushing Colloquial term for a person who sells drugs.

He-man Colloquial term for *fentanyl*.

Head Colloquial term for someone who uses illegal drugs frequently. Often used as: *pothead*, *coke-head*, *dead-head*.

Head drug 1. Colloquial term for a drug causing physical *addiction*. **2.** Colloquial term for *hallucinogens*.

Head drugs Colloquial term for *amfetamine*. Head gear Colloquial term for tha paraphernalia used by drug addicts.

Head shop Colloquial term for a shop specializing in drug paraphernalia.

Header Colloquial term for *crack*.

Headhunter Colloquial term for woman who performs sexual acts for cocaine.

Headlights Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Heads done in Colloquial term for excessive drug use.

Heads up Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Health Inca Tea Tea from Peru to which coca leaves are added

Heaped to the gills Colloquial term for being very high on drugs.

Hear the call Colloquial term for becoming addicted to drugs.

Heart-on Colloquial term for *inhalant*.

Hearts 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines* 2. Colloquial term for dextroamfetamine sulfate (Dexedrine). 3. Colloquial term for Benzedrine. 4. Colloquial term for look-alike amfetamines - typically caffeine, ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and/or phenylpropanolamine.

Heat 1. Colloquial term for the law. 2. Colloquial term for a narcotic police squad. 3. Colloquial term for pressure in the drug scene.

4. Colloquial term for non-beverage alcohol. **Heat is on** Colloquial term for a search for drug users or drug dealers.

Heat, have Colloquial term for being in need of drugs.

Heated up Colloquial term for a vehicle known to be utilized in connection with drug

Heater Colloquial term for a gun.

Heater dealer Colloquial term for an armed drug dealer.

Heaven Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Heaven and Hell Colloquial term for *PCP*. **Heaven dust 1.** Colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Heaven leaf Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Heavenly blue 1.** Colloquial term for LSD. **2.** Colloquial term for morning glory seeds.

Heavy Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Heavy burner 1. Colloquial term for a person who smokes a lot of marijuana. 2. Colloquial term for a person who smokes a lot of heroin.

3. Colloquial term for a *burnout*.

Heavy drinker Euphemistic term about someone's drinking -sometimes used by a drinker to justify his/her lesser consumption as "normal" or moderate". See Drinking, heavy.

Heavy drinking See Drinking, heavy.

Heavy drug 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*.

2. Colloquial term for *injected* drugs in gen-

Heavy dust Colloquial term for cocaine. **Heavy hash** Colloquial term for potent hash-

Heavy load 1. Colloquial term for big a shipment of drugs. 2. Colloquial term for being under the influence of large amount of

Heavy man Colloquial term for a person who have large quantities of illegal drugs available.

Heavy trip Colloquial term for a risky drug

Hecadrol Phenobarbital

Heck German colloquial term for a small quantity of heroin.

Hect Phenobarbital.

Heeled 1. Colloquial term for having plenty of money (from drug trade). 2. Colloquial term for in possession of drugs. 3. Colloquial term for carrying a weapon.

Hegosedan Pentobarbital.

Heiermann German colloquial term for a 5 mark bill.

Heilbitter Artemisia absinthium.

Heimwurz Veratrum album.

Heineken Colloquial term for "brand name" of heroin (logo is four stars).

Heinkie Colloquial term for being suspi-

Heisse Scripts German colloquial term for forged prescriptions.

Heissmachen German colloquial term for talking a person into using drugs.

Hek Colloquial term for a hectogram (100grams).

Hekta Colloquial term for being addicted.

Hekto Hectogram (100 grams).

Helen Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Helen of Troy One of the earliest references believed to indicate use of opium is Helen of Troy's potion in Homer's Odyssey, "to quiet all pain and strife, and bring forgetfulness of every ill".

Helene Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Helichrysum foetidum Immortelle.

Helional Phenobarbital.

Helium See. Balloon gas.

Hell Gate Colloquial term for *heroin*. (logo is a picture of a devil).

Hell dust 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*.

2. Colloquial term for *morphine*. **3.** Colloquial term for drugs in powder form.

Helleboros leukos Veratrum album.

Helleborus albus Veratrum album.

Heller Türke German colloquial term for a weak kind og Turkish hashish.

Helm Aconitum napellus.

Helmblume Aconitum napellus.

Helogaphen Chlordiazepoxide.

Heloua Hashish.

HELP Acronym for Help ELiminate Marijuana Prohibition, an organisation in USA, dedicated to eliminating *marijuana* prohibition laws its appropriate acronym is H.E.M.P.

Helpanna Swedish colloquial term for a full bottle (75 cl) of *vodka*.

Helrör Swedish colloquial term for a full bottle (75 cl) of *vodka*.

Helsingörspiller Swedish colloquial term for *stimulant* pills bought in Denmark.

Hemb Colloquial term for crude *marijuana*.

Hemer Veratrum album.

Hemera Veratrum album.

Hemerum Veratrum album.

Hemicral Methylphenobarbital and Secobarbital

Hemidon *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Hemkört Swedish colloquial term for illegally home distilled *vodka*.

Hemlock Common name for poisonous herbs belonging to two different genera of the parsley family. Hemlock, or poison hemlock, Conium maculatum is a large, coarse, unpleasant-smelling plant, all parts of which are poisonous and may be fatal if eaten. It is the poison hemlock that was used to put Socrates to death. Native to Europe, the plant is up to 3 m tall, and grows along roadsides and in abandoned fields. The dark-green leaves are divided and redivided into small, ovate, toothed segments. The hollow stems are characteristically blotched with purple. The small white flowers are grouped into flat-topped clusters called umbels. The poisonous principles in hemlock are alkaloids that affect the nervous system and induce trembling, loss of coordination, and paralysis of respi-

The second type of poison hemlock are the water hemlocks, such as musquash root Cicuta maculata., related botanically to poison hemlock but toxicologically entirely different. The roots and, to a much lesser extent, the foliage contain a complex unsaturated alcohol that brings on convulsions. The roots grow in clusters of dahlialike tubers that are about 5 cm (about 2 in) long. The amount of root that must be eaten to cause death is very small. The plant grows in swamps, along streams, and in other moist locations. The foliage, which arises in early spring in a cluster from the roots, is divided and redivided into leaflets with regularly pointed and notched edges. A central vein runs the length of each leaflet. From it, secondary veins run toward the edge, ending in or near the notches of the leaf rather than in the points.

Hemodiat Swedish term for *homegrown*, especially *cannabis*.

Hemopsicol Meprobamate.

Hemp 1. Cannabis sativa, annual herb native to Asia and widely cultivated in Europe. It is often grown for the fiber made from its stems and for the hashish and marijuana, made primarily from the female flowers. Of major importance in many kinds of cord, hemp fiber is used in making paper, cloth, and other products. Hemp seed is used as bird food, and oil from the seeds is used in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, and soap, The term hemp is usually used for the cannabis plant when referring to other uses than the production of mind altering substances. 2. The fibers and seeds from the cannabnis plant often used as prefix like hemp-rope, hemp-shirt, hemp-trousers, hemp-paper, hemp-seeds, hemp-soap, hemp-beer. 3. Acronym for Help Eliminate Marijuana Prohibition, an organization in USA, dedicated to eliminating mariiuana prohibition laws.

Hemp roller Colloquial term for *marijuana* user.

Hemtillverkning Swedish term for producing *alcohol* or drugs at home.

Hen-Nab Cannabis.

Henbane A poisonous Eurasian plant (*Hyoscyamus niger*) having an unpleasant odor, sticky leaves, and funnel-shaped greenish-yellow flowers. It is a source of *hyoscamine*.

Hendrix, Jimmy (1942-1970) American guitarist and rock singer. He had serious problems with *heroin* and died in an overdose of sleeping pills and *alcohol*.

Henequen Agave.

Hengt oop Norwegian colloquial term for being addicted to drugs.

Henkerswurzel Mandrake.

Henna A powder of the Cyprus shrub, used as red hair dye. Henna looks similar to *hashish* and are sometimes sold to inexperienced user such as tourists as *hashish* or used as adulterant with *hashish*.

Hennep Dutch term for *Indian hemp*.

Hennoletten Phenobarbital.

Hennup Dutch term for *Indian hemp*.

Henomint Phenobarbital.

Henotal Phenobarbital.

Henpicking 1. Colloquial term for *hallucination* when using *cocaine* when the user is sure that there are small particles of *cocaine* that he tries to pick up foremost with the grip of the index-finger and the thumb. **2.** Colloquial term for searching on hands and knees for *crack*.

Compare: Magnans syndrome.

Henry Colloquial term for heroin.

Henry IV (the fourth) Colloquial term for four grams of *cocaine*.

Henry VIII Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Hep Colloquial term for having the mot recent information about the drug scene.

Hepagin *Phenadoxone hydrochloride*.

Hepagin, -a Phenadoxone.

Hepaguine *Phenadoxone*.

Hepahydrin Phenobarbital.

Hepasol Pentobarbital sodium.

Hepatic 1. Of, relating to, or resembling the liver. **2.** Acting on or occurring in the liver.

3. A drug that acts on the liver.

Middle English *epatic*, from Old French *hepatique*, from Latin *hêpaticus*, from Greek *hêpatikos*, from *hêpar*, *hêpat*-, liver.

Hepatitis Any of several viral inflammations of the liver that cause nausea, fever, weakness, loss of appetite, liver enlargement, abdominal pain and, usually, jaundice. Two forms are most common: hepatitis A (infectious), spread through contaminated food or water; and hepatitis B (serum), usually transmitted by sexual activity, transfusion of infected blood or transplantation of infected tissue, or use of shared syringes by drug addicts or of poorly sterilized medical and dental instruments. A third type, hepatitis C, is also transmitted by contaminated blood transfusions and tissue transplants. Although rarer, hepatitis C is more likely to become chronic and to result in cirrhosis. Hepatitis can also occur as a complication of other diseases or as a toxic reaction to alcohol, drugs, or other chemicals. Vaccination for hepatitis B is recommended for all infants and others at risk for the virus; a hepatitis A vaccine has also been developed.

Hepatitis, alcoholic See Alcoholic hepatitis

Hepatomegali Enlarged liver, can be caused by alcoholism.

Hepatone *Phenobarbital*.

Hepo Finnish colloquial term for *heroin*.

Heptadol Methadone.

Heptadon, -a Methadone hydrochloride.

Heptalgin, -a, -e Phenadoxone hydrochloride.

Heptalin *Phenadoxone hydrochloride*.

Heptanal Methadone or Methadone hydrochloride

Heptanon, -a, -e Methadone hydrochloride.

Heptazon, -a, -e Phenadoxone.

Heptazon, -e *Phenadoxone*.

Heptona Phenadoxone hydrochloride.

Heptonal Phenobarbital.

Heptone *Phenadoxone hydrochloride*.

Her Colloquial term for cocaine.

Herb Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Herb J Colloquial term for marijuana.

Herb and Al Colloquial term for *marijuana* and *alcohol*.

Herba Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Herba Cathariniana Older term tor the tobacco plant. Named after Cathrine de Médici. Herba Medicea Older term for the tobacco

plant. **Herba cannabis** Cannabis.

Herba cannabis indicae Cannabis.

Herba de la Reine Mere Older term tor the *tobacco* plant. Named after *Cathrine de Médici*

Herbal ecstasy A combination of herbs which are legal, inexpensive, and marketed as a "natural high." Herbal ecstasy can be purchased over the counter in drug stores, music stores, and health food shops. The packaging on these products, including brand names Herbal Ecstasy, Cloud 9 and Ultimate Xphoria, promises "increased energy," "inner visions," "sexual sensations," and "cosmic consciousness." Users report feeling relaxed, tingly, and energetic. These sensations are caused primarily by caffeine and ephedra (also known as ma huang), which is the key ingredient in herbal ecstasy. Ephedra is an herb that has been used in China for 2,000 years to treat respiratory problems. The active chemical of the herb ephedra is ephedrine. Ephedrine stimulates the cardiovascular and central nervous system. It may cause harmful reactions in people with high blood pressure, heart disease, diabetes, and other conditions. People with vulnerability to ephedrine can suffer from heart attacks, strokes, and seizures when taking the drug. There have been several reports of adverse reactions, including liver failure, elevated blood pressure, strokes, and deaths. Some countries have introduced limitation of the amount of ephedrine that is allowed in food supplement and some states in the USA have banned the sale of herbal ecstasy.

Herbal medicine Use of natural plant substances to treat illness. The practice has existed since prehistoric times and is used today by up to 80% of the world's population as a primary form of medicine. Herbs may be used directly as teas or extracts, or they may be used in the production of drugs.

Herbe Colloquial term for cannabis.

Herbe de chanvre indien Cannabis.

Herbidorm forte Cyclobarbital.

Herbs Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Hercules Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Herms Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Héro Beligian colloquial term for *heroin*.

Hero, the Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Heroa Heroin.

Herodotos (484-425 B.C)., Greek historian, called the Father of History; b. Halicarnassus,

Asia Minor. His history of the Persian the first comprehensive attempt at secular narrative history, marks the start of Western historical writing. The work is written in an anecdotal style and offers a rich diversity of information about the ancient world. He describes the Scythians, a nomading people from the Black Sea and their traditions of putting hemp on heated stones and than inhale the vapours that was developed.

Heroes for Sale Film released in 1933. Director: William Wellman Richard Barthelmess plays a wounded war hero whose hospital stay has turned him into a morphine junkie. He wanders from town to town looking for work during the Depression, only to be turned away with a "we've got our own to watch out for!".

Heroica Heroin.

Heroics Argentinean and Mexican colloquial term for *heroin*.

Heroin Heroin

Heroin C₂₁H₂₅NO₅, Also called diactylmorphine. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I, IV. Molecular weight: 369.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Highly addictive *opioid*, morphine derivative that makes up a large portion of the illicit traffic in narcotics. Heroin is made by treating *morphine* with acetic anhydride; the resulting substance is four to eight times as potent as *morphine*. Heroin was first developed from morphine by the Bayer Company of Germany in 1898; it was originally used as a narcotic analgesic, but its undesirable side effects were found to far outweigh its value as a pain-killing drug, and there are now strict prohibitions on its use in many countries.

Heroin constricts the user's pupils, slows respiration, heartbeat, and gastrointestinal activity, and induces sleep. Among those addicted to it, however, heroin's most valued effect is the ecstatic reaction that it gives after being intravenously injected; within seconds a warm, glowing sensation spreads over the body. This brief but intense rush is then followed by a deep, drowsy state of relaxation and contentment that is marked by a clouding of consciousness and by poor concentration and attention. This state lasts two to four hours and then gradually wears off. Some individuals do react negatively to heroin, experiencing only anxiety, nausea, and depression.

Heroin in powder form can be *sniffed*, or inhaled, and when dissolved in water it can be *injected* subcutaneously (skin-popping) or *intravenously* (mainlining). But heroin addicts, as opposed to novice users of the drug, almost invariably inject it *intravenously* because this

produces the most rapid and intense *euphoric* effects.

Heroin is a highly addictive drug, and an addict must usually inject heroin about twice a day in order to avoid the discomfort of withdrawal symptoms; these include restlessness, body aches, insomnia, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. An addict trying to break his body's dependence on heroin must undergo an intense withdrawal period lasting three or four days, with symptoms lessening markedly thereafter. Heroin addicts also develop a high tolerance to the drug; thus an addict must use the drug more often or in greater amounts to achieve the desired euphoric effects. Nevertheless, these effects tend to disappear completely in the case of very heavy use, although the physical addiction remains.

A heroin *addiction* is expensive to maintain, and such addicts, when not gainfully employed, often must engage in prostitution, procuring, burglary, robbery, or small-time narcotics peddling to supply their habit. Heroin addicts commit a disproportionately large share of property crimes in Western countries where use of the drug is a problem.

Heroin illegally available on the street has been diluted to a purity of only 2 to 5 percent, being mixed with baking soda, quinine, milk sugar, or other substances. The unwitting injection of relatively pure heroin is a major cause of heroin overdose, the main symptoms of which are extreme respiratory depression deepening into coma and then into death. Aside from this danger, heroin addicts are prone to hepatitis and other infections owing to their use of dirty or contaminated syringes; scarring of the surfaces of the arms or legs is another common injury, owing to repeated needle injections and subsequent inflammations of the surface veins.

The private use and possession of heroin is illegal in most countries of the world, although the drug may be used as a painkiller for terminal cancer patients and others who suffer severe pain. Most illegally distributed heroin comes from opium produced in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and Mexico. Heroin addiction first appeared in the late 19th century, and for several decades thereafter it was customarily confined to the marginal or criminal elements in Western societies. But from the 1960s on its use spread somewhat to youths in middle- and upper-income families and to Third World populations. Heroin use and trafficking are worldwide problems, and both national and international law enforcement and regulatory agencies seek to control and suppress those activities. See: Opioids.

Heroin base Intermediate product in the

conversion of *morphine base* to *heroin*, grey or cream colored powder.

Heroin blockade Term indicating *methadone* capability to block a person's craving for *heroin* and also of the *euphoric* effects of *heroin* - the basis for "methadone maintenance" programs.

Heroin for lovers Colloquial term for *methaqualone* (*benzodiazepine*/antihistamine combinations are commonly substituted).

Heroin hydrochloride $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$ HCl. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I, IV. Molecular weight: 423. 9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 87.2. See: *Heroin* and *Opioids*.

Heroin methyliodide $C_{21}H_{22}NO$ CH_3I . Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I, IV. Molecular weight: 511. 3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 72. 2. See: *Heroin* and *Opioids*.

Heroin shot Colloquial term for alcoholic bar drink containing cranberry juice, Wild Turkey, Jaegermeister.

Heroin tattooing Colloquial term for needle marks and scars over the *veins* caused by *injections*.

Heroin, -a, -um Heroin.

Heroina 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Film released in 1965. Director: Jeronimo Mitchell Melendez. In this drama, set in New York City, a boy from a good family takes a bad road when he becomes a heroin addict. As a result, he ends up serving 6-months in jail. Upon his release, he begins working for his father. Just as his life begins to really shape up, the boy meets his old dealer for a drink. The father, assuming the worst, tosses the boy from his home. In desperation, the destitute lad begins selling the drug himself. He cannot handle being around the drug and soon finds himself shooting up again. Because the gang doesn't want addicts selling their drugs, they kick him out. The boy has nowhere to go, no money, and nothing else to lose, so he returns home. His father realizes he must help his son. or watch him die. He helps him.

Heroina en roca *Heroin* in rock form. **Heroinbriefchen** German colloquial term for rectangular or square packet, or aluminum foil containing hints of drugs like *heroin* for the street level user.

Héroïne Heroin hydrochloride.

Heroinküche German colloquial term for illicit laboratory for *heroin* production.

Herolan Heroin hydrochloride.

Heroïen Heroin.

Herr Natürlich German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Herr Saubermann German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Herramienta Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* for *injection* of drugs.

Herre Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* for *injection* of drugs.

Herrgottslatsche Aconitum napellus.

Herrnhut Aconitum napellus.

Hesse Methadone.

Hessle Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Hestekanyle Danish colloquial term for a large *syringe*.

Hetamine *Dexamfetamine sulfate.*

Heu Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Heuhütli Aconitum napellus.

Heuipatl Solandra.

Hex Aconitum napellus.

Hex-tal Phenobarbital.

Hexa-Optalgin *Norpipanone*.

Hexabamate 1 Meprobamate.

Hexabamate 2 *Meprobamate.*

Hexabarb Phenobarbital.

Hexadorm Cyclobarbital.

Hexadorm calcium Cyclobarbital calcium.

Hexaflavinal *Phenobarbital*.

Hexahydro-1,2,3,4,5,6 diméthyl-6,11 (méthyl-3 butène-2-yl)-3 méthano-2,6 benzazocine-3 ol-8 *Pentazocine*.

Hexahydro-1,2,3,4,5,6 hydroxy-8 dimé-

thyl-6,11 phénéthyl-3 méthano-2,6 benzazocine-3 *Phenazocine*.

Hexahydro-1,2,3,4,5,6 hydroxy-8 triméthyl-3,6,11 méthano-2,6 benzazo-cine-3 *Metazocine*.

Hexahydro-1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-1H-azepin-4-ol-propionate (ester) *Proheptazine*.

Hexahydro-1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionyloxyazocine *Proheptazine*.

Hexahydro-1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-azepin-4-ol-propionate *Proheptazine*.

Hexalgon Norpipanone.

Hexalid Diazepam.

Hexamid Phenobarbital.

Hexamidine Phenobarbital.

Hexannibarb Phenobarbital.

Hexaphenate Phenobarbital.

Hexapneumine Pholcodine.

Hexapon Opium, mixed alkaloids of.

Hexarutan Phenobarbital.

Hexat Pentazocine.

Hexatal Phenobarbital.

Hexatheohal Phenobarbital. Hexatrate Phenobarbital.

Hexebarb Phenoharbital

Hexemal calcium Cyclobarbital calcium.

Hexemal, -um Cyclobarbital.

Hexemalicalcii Cyclobarbital calcium.

Hexenbeere Atropa belladonna.

Hexenkraut Atropa belladonna.

Hexital Cyclobarbital calcium.

Hexodorm Cyclobarbital calcium.

Hextrohal Phenobarbital.

Hi(d)-yati(d)yahe Banisteriopsis caapi.

Hi, Bob Colloquial term for college drinking game in USA - every participant took a drink when anyone on the Bob Newhart show said, "Hi. Bob" (any phrase may be substituted).

Hi-Fi Colloquial term for a combination of cocaine and morphine.

Hi-balls Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Hi-bro Phenobarbital.

Hializan Oxazolam.

Hibernyl Pholcodine or Pholcodine phen-

Hibinil Medazepam.

Hickey Colloquial term for tipsy and hic-

Hicodán *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Hicomina Hydrocodone bitartrate.

Hidantina Phenobarbital.

Hidratado, cloral Colloquial term for chloral hydrate, knockout drops.

Hidrocodal Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Hidrocodeinon. -e Hydrocodone.

Hidrocodin Hydrocodone bitartrate.

Hidrocon Hydrocodone.

Hidrolaudin Oxycodone bitartrate.

Hidromorfon *Hydromorphone*.

HIDTA Acronym for High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area.

Hierba Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Hierba María Turbina corymbosa. See: Ololiugui.

Hierba anis Tagetes.

Hierba anís Piper auritum.

Hierba de San Juan Artemisia mexicana.

Hierba de Santa María Piper auritum.

Hierba de la Pastora Beverage made of the leaves from the herb Salvia divinorum. Also called hierba de la Virgen and pipiltzintzintli. Cultivated by the Mazatèques Indians in Mexico for its hallucinogen effects and used in religious rites. The active alkaloids are not fully studied. The intoxication has been described as a milder psilocybine like high.

Hierba de la Virgen Hierba de la Pastora. Hierba de la mora Turnera diffusa.

Hierba de la pastora 1. Salvia divinorium.

2. Turnera diffusa.

Hierba de la virgen 1. Salvia divinorium.

2. Turbina corymbosa. See also: Ololiugui. Hierba de los compañones Brugmansia arborea.

Hierba de nubes Tagetes.

Hierba del pastor Turnera diffusa.

Hierba del venado Turnera diffusa.

Hierba loca Argemone mexicana.

Hierba maestra Artemisia mexicana.

Hierba maistra Artemisia mexicana

Hierba malefica Colloquial term for marijuana ("bad weed").

Hierba santa Artemisia absinthium.

Hierba santa Piper auritum.

Hierbero Cuban colloquial term for a marijuana user.

Hierro Colloquial term for *syringe*, needle.

High Colloquial term for being in the desired euphoria when using drugs.

High Class Colloquial term for *heroin*.

High Times The leading drug liberal monthly magazine published in USA, written from perspective of advocates of "responsible" use of drugs - carries advertisements for look alike drugs, mushroom spores, information and equipment to raise mushrooms and marijuana, how to avoid "problems" with the po-

High as a Georgia pine Colloquial term for being drunken, presumably very intoxicated

High as a kite Colloquial term for drunken, presumably very intoxicated

High beams on Colloquial term for being high on cocaine.

High bottom Colloquial term for an alcoholic or addict whose "bottom" (entry into recovery) was without loss of family and employment, and was not institutionalized or iailed.

High grade Colloquial term for drugs of good quality.

High hat Colloquial term for an esepcially large drug dose.

High priest Colloquial name for *Timothy* Leary, Ph D, popularizer of the use of LSD.

High risk Colloquial term for association with a drug user which puts an individual at risk of using that drug.

High roller Colloquial term for successful drug dealer; big spender.

High sein German colloquial term for being high on drugs.

High zijn Dutch colloquial term for being high on drugs.

High-Ashbury Colloquial term for Haight Ashburv.

High-fi Colloquial term for a combination of cocaine and morphine.

High-price girl Colloquial term for an expensive prostitute.

Highball 1. Colloquial term for amfetamines. 2. Colloquial term for amyl nitrite.

Highbeams Colloquial term for the wide eyes of a person on crack.

Higher power Generic term in 12 Step groups referring to assistance from outside of self: includes other members, the recovery group, therapists, a spiritual entity, and/or a defined deity as is found in many religions.

Higher than a kite Colloquial term for being very *high* on drugs.

Highest high of all Colloquial term refering to initial *cocaine euphoria*, an intensity apparently never reached again.

Highjacker Colloquial term for (Skid Row) person who robs hoboes.

Highlife Magazine in Dutch sometimes with English summaries, published in the Netherlands and circulated in 18.000 copies (1997). The rather exclusive magazine similar to the American High Times is promoting cannabis use and drug use in general. Full title: Highlife-Opinie & Lifestyle Magazine voor de Cannabis Liefhebber. Contains lifestyle articles and advertising of drug paraphernalia and from coffeeshops. The magazine is an important opinion-maker for decriminalisation and legalization of drug use.

Hikori Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

Hikuli See: Bakanawa

Hikuli Mulato Also called hikuli rosapara, Fruit from the small round cacti *Epithelantha micromeris* grows in Mexico and Southeastern USA. The fruits are worshiped of the same indian groups who uses peyote and are believed to get a clearer sight and get in contact with the ghosts The active substances are not fully known.

Hikuli Rosapara Hikuli mulato.

Hikuli Rosapera Colloquial term for *mescaline*

Hikuli sunami [False peyote] Tamahumaran name for *Ariocarpus fissuratus*.

Hikuli sunamé Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

Hikuri Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

Hilarante, gas *Nitrous oxide*, laughing gas. **Hilong** *Oxazepam*.

Him Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Himalayan Monkshood *Aconitum ferox*. **Hinkley** Colloquial term for *PCP*, named after the man who attempted to assassinate the US President Ronald Reagan.

Hinojo sabalero Piper auritum.

Hint otu Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Hintsu Colloquial term for money.

Hiosul Phenobarbital.

Hip 1. Colloquial term for being familiar with the most recent drug scene information. **2.** French colloquial term for being initiated to drugs.

Hip Hop The popular street culture of bigcity and especially inner-city youth, characterized by graffiti art, break dancing, and rap music.

Hipguard Colloquial term for a person who is familiar with the drug use.

Hipnalgil Barbital.

Hipnax Nitrazepam.

Hipnodal *Amobarbital*.

Hipnodayl *Amobarbital*.

Hipnogeno Barbital.

Hipnosedan Morphine sulfate.

Hipnosedon Flunitrazepam.

Hipnox Flunitrazepam.

Hipotensor Phenobarbital.

Hippie crack Colloquial term for *inhalant*.

Hippie movement The Hippie-movement emerged in the middle of the 1960s in California as a protest against the establishment in general and especially against the Vietnam war and revolted against the traditional family life favoring free sex and living in communes. It was inspired by the *beat generation*, eastern religions and the use of cannabis and hallucinogen drugs, especially LSD. The Hippie movement had its center in San Francisco but was spread worldwide especially by rock music during the "Summer of love" 1967. Timothy Leary was the leading ideologist for the drug taking but the Hippie movement was anarchistic anti-authoritarian. The Hippie era culminated with the Woodstock-festival 1969. Some groups developed to political groups others to cults. Drug overdoses, violence and the lack of clear leadership made the Hippie movement fade away but its impact on the drug use stayed.

Hippiehepatitis German colloquial term for *hepatitis*.

Hippititis German colloquial term for *hepatitis*.

Hippy 1. *Hippie.* **2.** Colloquial term for a drug user.

Hipsal Nitrazepam.

Hipsedan Morphine hydrochloride.

Hipster 1. One who is exceptionally aware of or interested in the latest trends and tastes, especially a devotee of modern jazz. **2.** Colloquial term for a person familiar with drug use.

Hiropon 1. Colloquial term for smokable *metamfetamine*. **2.** *Metamfetamine hydrochlo-ride*.

Hiroppon *Metamfetamine*.

Hirusukamin Nitrazepam.

Hisioma Anadenanthera peregrina.

Hispanischried Arundo donax.

Histricylethin Amfetamine.

- **Hit 1.** Colloquial term for one unit of drug, e.g. one puff from a *marijuana cigarette*, one *injection*, one *crack* rock, one *snort* of *cocaine*
- **2.** Colloquial term for *crack.* **3.** Colloquial term for a *marijuana cigarette.* **4.** Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana.* **5.** French colloquial term for being initiated to drugs.
- **6.** Colloquial term for *glutethimide* (Doriden).
- **7.** Colloquial term for Empirin with *codeine*.
- **8.** Colloquial term for Tylenol with *codeine*.

9. Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Hit and Run Colloquial term for heroin.

Hit by the hop Colloquial term for being addicted to drugs.

Hit by the stuff Colloquial term for being addicted to drugs.

Hit kiss Colloquial term for smoking *cocaine* or *crack* and after inhaling form the lips to a kiss and blow the exhalings into the mouth of another person. The idea is to use the drug more effectively and to get a sexual stimulation.

Hit the bottle Colloquial term for engaging in drinking alcoholic beverages.

Hit the dope 1. Colloquial term for occational drug use. **2.** Colloquial term for drug *addiction*.

Hit the flute Colloquial term for smoking *opium*.

Hit the gong Colloquial term for smoking *opium*.

Hit the gow Colloquial term for smoking *opium*.

Hit the hay Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Hit the hop Colloquial term for smoking *opium*.

Hit the main line Colloquial term for *injecting* a drug.

Hit the moon 1. Colloquial term for having reached the peak on a *LSD* trip. **2.** Colloquial term for being very *high* on *marijuana*.

Hit the needle Colloquial term for *injecting* a drug.

Hit the pipe Colloquial term for smoking opium.

Hit the pit Colloquial term for *injecting* a drug into the elbow pit.

Hit the skids Colloquial term for deteriorate socially usually through excess drinking; to land on Skid Row.

Hit the stuff 1. Colloquial term for taking drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for being addicted.

Hit up 1. Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for attempting to get drugs from someone

Hit-and-miss-habit Colloquial term for occasional drug use.

Hitch up the reindeers Colloquial term for *snorting cocaine*.

Hits Colloquial term for *sedatives*.

Hitter Colloquial term for a small pipe designed for only one hit.

Hitting bottom Colloquial term for low point in the life experience of an alcoholic or addict.

Hitting the pipe Colloquial term for smoking *opium*.

Hitting the steam Colloquial term for smoking *opium*.

Hitting the stuff 1. Colloquial term for taking drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for being addicted.

Hitting up Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs.

HIV See: Aids.

Hiver en kat Danish colloquial term for vomiting after smoking a stong drug dose.

HKMO Acronym for a combination of *heroin*, *cocaine* and *morphine*.

HO Colloquial term for half ounce *marijuana* **Ho** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Hö Swedish colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Hö 10582 Normethadone.

Ho-10582 Normethadone. Ho-10600 Phenadoxone.

Ho-446 *Hydroxypethidine*.

Hoarse Colloquial term for heroin.

Ho'ben Piper auritum.

Hobson, Richmond Pearson Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, 1920s reformer and crusader who coined the phrases "dope fiend" and "living dead", and popularized extremely negative images of drug users.

Hoc Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Hochdruckreifen German colloquial term for *high* quality *hashish*.

Hochdrücken German colloquial term for increasing of a dose to achieve the same effect.

Hochs Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Hochspannungsleitung Colloquial term for a distribution system for *heroin* and *cocaine*.

Höchst 10820 Methadone hydrochloride.

Hocus 1. Colloquial term for *opium.* **2.** Colloquial term for *morphine.* **3.** Colloquial term for *marijuana.*

Hoechst 10446 Hydroxypethidine.

Hoechst 10495 Norpipanone.

Hoechst 10582 Normethadone.

Hoechst 10600 *Phenadoxone* or *Phenadoxone hydrochloride*.

Hoechst 10720 *Ketobemidone* or *Ketobemidone hydrochloride*.

Hoechst 10805 Dipipanone.

Hoechst 10820 Methadone.

Hoechst 8909 Pethidine hydrochloride.

Hofmann, Albert (b.1906) chemist who when he worked at Sandoz laboratories on Geneva 1938 discovered the potent *hallucinogen* effects of *LSD*. In the book *LSD* - *my problem child* he (1980) describes the history of *LSD* and the effects of the drug.

HOG *Phencyclidine*.

Hog Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Hög Swedish colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Hogarth, William (1697-1764), the first great English-born artist to attract admiration

abroad, best known for his moral and satirical engravings and paintings; e.g., A Rake's Progress (eight scenes, begun 1732). His attempts to build a reputation as a history painter and portraitist, however, met with financial disappointment, and his aesthetic theories had more influence in Romantic literature than in painting. He attacked the contradiction of luxury and squalor in society. In the engravings Beer Street, Gin Lane, and Four Stages of Cruelty (1751) he dealt with the alcohol problems.

Hogleg Colloquial term for marijuana cigarette.

Högtänd Swedish colloquial term for being *high* on drugs, especially *amfetamines*.

Höj Danish colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Hoja Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Hoja de anís Piper auritum.

Hoja de cáncer Piper auritum.

Hoja de la pastora Salvia divinorium.

Hoja del norte *Turbina corymbosa*. See: *Ololiugui*.

Hoja santa Piper auritum.

Hoja, la Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Hojas Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Hojas de María pastora Salvia divinorium.

Hojas de adivinación Salvia divinorium.

Höjnert Danish colloquial term for a particular strong drug *injection*.

Hokad Swedish colloquial term for being addicted to drugs.

Hokus Dutch colloquial term for *opium*.

Holbamate Meprobamate.

Hold Colloquial term for (ie. drug does not 'hold' me any more) cessation of major effects; indicates tolerance to drug.

Holding 1. Colloquial term for being in possession of drugs. **2.** Psychological term for methods of keeping a drug dependent person in a treatment program.

Holding gear Colloquial term for being in the possession of drugs for personal use or sale.

Holding, I am Colloquial term for being in the possession of drugs for personal use or sale.

Holds his (her) liquor Colloquial term for person whose tolerance to *alcohol* has increased and the person can drink a large quantity of *alcohol* without noticeable effects (although the *cirrhotic* effects and other alcohol effects continue to develop) - impending difficulties

Holiday heart Colloquial term for disturbance of heart rhythm following drinking spree in an apparently healthy person.

Holiday, Billie (1915 -1959), African-American singer; b. as Eleanora Fagan. She

began singing in 1930 and earned a supreme position among modern jazz singers with her emotional impact and highly personal approach to a song. Her life was complicated by the drug addiction that eventually destroyed her career and hastened her death. Holiday was the daughter of an itinerant guitarist. She first became acquainted with jazz when the brothel keeper for whom she ran errands as a child allowed her to hear recordings by trumpeter Louis Armstrong and singer Bessie Smith. She made her professional singing debut in obscure Harlem nightclubs in 1931 and recorded for the first time two years later. She was not recognized until 1935, and her small group of recordings of that period are today acknowledged as jazz masterpieces. She toured briefly with the Count Basie and Artie Shaw orchestras before becoming a nightclub solo attraction in 1940-never, however, severing her jazz affiliations. Her last years were a struggle against heroin addiction, which eventually killed her; but her later recordings show that, although her voice was ravaged, her technique remained supreme. Her autobiography, Lady Sings the Blues, written with W. Dufty, appeared in book form in 1956 and as a motion picture in 1972.

Holk Swedish colloquial term for a *cannabis* pipe.

Höllenkraut Atropa belladonna.

Holli Colloquial term for a *marijuana* joint stuck in a pipe and then smoked.

Hollow leg Colloquial term for unusual capacity for *alcohol* without showing intoxicating effects - due to tolerance to alcohol developed by extended periods of experience.

Holmes, Sherlock Fictional character who was created in 1887 by the English writer Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and who became the prototype for the modern mastermind detective. The character generated the most enduring tradition in detective fiction. Although Holmes had been anticipated by the fictional detective C. Auguste Dupin, the creation of Edgar Allan Poe, Dupin remained an eccentric genius, whereas Holmes made a signal impact on the popular imagination. Doyle modeled him on the methods and mannerisms of his former teacher in medical school, Dr. Joseph Bell of Edinburgh. A slim, nervously intense, hawknosed man, Sherlock Holmes uses purely scientific reasoning to solve crimes and can make the most startling deductions from trivial details and bits of physical evidence overlooked by others. He also smokes a pipe, wears a deerstalker cap, plays the violin, and uses cocaine . He lives at 221B Baker Street in London. His partner and best friend, Dr. John H. Watson, is the genial but slightly obtuse narrator of the Holmesian stories. Holmes's most formidable opponent is the criminal mastermind Professor Moriarty. Doyle introduced Sherlock Holmes in the short story *A Study in Scarlet* (1887) and went on to write at least 50 more stories featuring the detective, as well as *The Hound of the Baskervilles* (1902) and several other novels. The character was easily transposed to the screen, and a series of films starring Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce as Holmes and Watson, respectively, began with *The Hound of the Baskervilles* in 1939. Jeremy Brett became the best-known player of Holmes on television, in the 1980s.

Holodorm *Methaqualone* or *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Holopon *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Holotropic Breathing technique involving *hyperventilation* in order to get or enforce a *high*.

Holstentor German colloquial term for a 50 mark bill.

Holster Needle holder.

Holtschoe Aconitum napellus

Holyfield Colloquial term for. *heroin*.(logo of boxing glove).

Holzrose Argyreia nervosa.

Homachol Pentobarbital sodium.

Homal Phenobarbital.

Homalyn Phenobarbital.

Homaphen Phenobarbital.

Homapin Phenobarbital.

Homapine Phenobarbital sodium.

Homatal Phenobarbital.

Homathyn Phenobarbital.

Homatrophen Phenobarbital.

Hombre Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Hombrecitos Colloquial term for *psilocy-bine*.

Homburg 814 *Fenetylline hydrochloride.*

Home group 1. Colloquial term for [12 Step group term] the primary AA group or other self help group with which a person affiliates in order to maintain sobriety (e.g., the "Saturday Night Live Group" is my home group).

- the persons in that group tend to maintain close contact with each other, note when a member is absent, and call to touch base with each other.-important for assisting development of sobriety. **2.** Colloquial term for 12 Step group which meets in homes of different members of the group - say be the original source of the term.

Home grown Colloquial term for mari-

Home-brew An alcoholic beverage, especially *beer*, that is made at home.

Homeafga Finnish colloquial term for *hashish* from Afghanistan with grey spots.

Homegrown Colloquial term for *marijuana* grown locally or at home.

Homeguards Colloquial term for (Skid Row] persons who stay on Skid Row all year. **Homeopathy** System of medicine based on the law of similars that like is cured by like. In homeopathy a drug that produces the same symptoms as a disease (e.g., quinine given to a healthy person mimics malaria) is used in small doses to treat that disease. Developed by

German physician Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843), it was popular through the early 20th cenury. Although medical schools no longer recognize this approach, it is still widely practised.

Homequelite Piper auritum.

Homicide Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Homocaine *Ecgonine benzoylethylester*.

Homocodeine *Pholcodine*. Homocodeine *Pholcodine*.

Homogesic Pentobarbital.

Homopavine *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Homopent Pentobarbital sodium.

Honalee Colloquial term for being *high* on *heroin*.

Honey Colloquial term for currency.

Honey blunts Colloquial term for *marijuana* cigars sealed with honey.

Honey oil 1. Colloquial term for *hashich oil*. **2.** Colloquial term for *ketamine*; *inhalant*.

Honeymoon 1. Colloquial term for early stages of drug use before *addiction* or dependency develops. **2.** Colloquial term for period of drug use during which the person has *euphoria* and few negative symptoms.

3. Colloquial term for period of media coverage of a new drug during which there is no listing of the hazards of use of the drug, only about widespread usage, which may contribute to increased users.

Honeymoon stage Colloquial term for the climax of a *high* feeling after drug intake.

Hong Singaporean colloquial term for drug police agent.

Hong siah kin Sigapoerean colloquial term for police drug agents being in the area to arrest addicts or dealers.

Hong-yen Colloquial term for *heroin* in pill form

Hongkong-Rocks Colloquial term for *heroin* no 3 from the *Golden Triangle*.

Hongo de San Isidro Colloquial term for drugs from *psilocybe mushrooms*.

Hongo sagrado Argentinean and Mexican colloquial term for *psilocybine* from *Psilocybe, Conocybe*, and *Strooharia* mushrooms.

Hongos 1. Colloquial term for *DMT*. **2.** Colloquial term for *psilocybine*, a hallu-

cinogenic agent from *Psilocybine*, a nailucinogenic agent from *Psilocybe*, *Conocybe*,

and *Strooharia* mushrooms. **3.** Colloquial term for *STP*.

Honkte Colloquial term for being distrustful during a drug deal.

Honsey Colloquial term for a habit.

Hooch 1. Colloquial term for alcoholic liquor, especially inferior or bootleg liquor.

- 2. Colloquial term for marijuana.
- **3.** Colloquial term for any *alcohol*-containing drink.

Hoochie-Mamma Colloquial term for a two paper *marijuana* joint.

Hook Colloquial term for phoney person.

Hook up the reindeers Colloquial term for for preparing *cocaine* for *injection*.

Hook, auf dem German colloquial term for a stage of acute *addiction*.

Hookah 1. Colloquial term for a water pipe for *hashish* or *marijuana* smoking, filters the smoke through water or wine. **2.** English magazine in favor of *cannabis legalization*.

Hooked Colloquial term for being addicted. **Hooked on the gow** Colloquial term for an *intavenous* drug addict.

Hooked on the needle Colloquial term for an *intavenous* drug addict.

Hooker Colloquial term for a prostitute. **Hooking** Colloquial term for prostituting (for money to drugs).

Hootch 1. Colloquial term for *alcohol*.

- **2.** Colloquial term for *alcohol* drinker.
- **3.** Colloquial term for distilled alcoholic spirits (generally 40% *alcohol* or greater). **4.** Colloquial term for homemade distilled alcoholic spirits (generally 40% *alcohol* or greater).

Hooter 1. Colloquial term for a mixture of *cocaine* and *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for a large *marijuana cigarette*.

Hop 1. Either of two species of the genus Humulus, nonwoody annual or perennial vines in the hemp family Cannabeceae native to temperate North America, Eurasia, and South America. The hops used in the brewery industry are the dried female flower clusters (cones) of the common hop H. lupulus. The Japanese hop H. japonicus is a quick-growing annual species used as a screening vine. Hops have been used almost exclusively for brewing purposes for 1,200 years. The brewing value of the cones is based on their content of bitter (soft) resins, essential oils, and tannins. These constituents, which are extracted from hops by boiling in wort (an aqueous infusion of malt), impart the desired mellow bitterness and delicate hop aroma to brewed beverages and aid in their preservation. 2. Colloquial term for opium. 3. Colloquial term for a dose of morphine. 4. Colloquial term for a dose of heroin. **5.** Colloquial term for an *opium* addict.

6. Colloquial term for marijuana. 7. Collo-

quial term for narcotics for *injecting* or *inhaling*.

Hop dog Colloquial term for an *opium* addict.

Hop dreams Colloquial term for dreams after use of *opium*.

Hop gun Colloquial term for a *syringe*.

Hop head Colloquial term for a drug addict.

Hop hog Colloquial term for a drug addict.

Hop joint Colloquial term for a place where *opium* is smoked.

Hop layout Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* for *opium* smoking.

Hop merchant Colloquial term for an *opium* dealer.

Hop on the monkey wagon Colloquial term for becoming addicted to drugs.

Hop party 1. Colloquial term for a *marijuana* party. **2.** Colloquial term for an *opium* party.

Hop stick Colloquial term for an *opium* pipe. **Hop stiff** Colloquial term for an addict.

Hopezepam Temazepam.

Hophead 1. Colloquial term for a drug user. **2.** Colloquial term for an *opium* user.

Hopiton Dimethylthiaambutene hydrochloride.

Hopped up Colloquial term for being under the influence of drugs.

Hoppie Colloquial term for a drug addict.

Hoppy Colloquial term for an addict.

Hops Colloquial term for drugs.

Hops gehen 1. German colloquial term for death after drug use. **2.** German colloquial term for being identified by a police drug squad.

Hopster Colloquial term for an *opium* addict. **Hor** Thai colloquial term for a quantity of *heroin* no 4 for 10 baht.

Horizon Diazepam.

Hormiga 1. Argentinean colloquial term for petty smuggler. **2.** Colloquial term for small amount of contraband (drugs).

Horn Colloquial term for *snorting cocaine*;

crack pipe.Horned Colloquial term for nasal insuffla-

tion; "snort" cocaine. **Horner** Colloquial term for person who

snorts drugs. **Horning** Colloquial term for heroin; to inhale

cocaine. **Horny** Colloquial term for heroin.(logo of

blue stars). **Horror 1.** Colloquial term for a state of fear.

2. Colloquial term for vad drug effects.

Horror drug Colloquial term for belladonna

Horror drug Colloquial term for belladonna preparations.

Horror-trip Colloquial term for *LSD* intoxication ending in fear and the feeling of panic.

Horrors Colloquial term for the unpleasant aftereffects of *cocaine* and *amfetamines*.

Horsad Swedisn colloquial term for being *high* on *heroin*.

Horse Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Horse and buggy Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* used by an addict for preparation and *injection*.

Horse fix Colloquial term for a heroin injection.

Horse heads Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Horse radish Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Horse tracks Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Horse trank Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Horse tranquilizer Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Horse's head Colloquial term for a cocktail without *alcohol*.

Horse's neck Colloquial term for a cocktail without *alcohol*.

Horsebacked Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Horselen Dutch Colloquial term for larceny in order to finance drugs.

Horseman 1. Colloquial term for a person transporting *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for a drug courier.

Horsey Colloquial term for acting playful while being *high* on drugs.

Horst Danish colloquial term for a combination of *heroin* and *cocaine*.

Horóva Psychotria viridis.

Hospice movement A movement working for palliative care and attends to the emotional, spiritual, social, and financial needs of terminally ill patients at an inpatient facility or at the patient's home. The hospice movement developed in Britain in the 1960s. They pointed out that an unmotivated fear of drug addiction often led to that terminally ill patient did not get sufficient pain relieve. They also advocated the use of effective painkillers such as Bromptons cocktail. French, from Old French, from Latin hospitium, hospitality, from hospes, hospit-, host.].

Hospital Colloquial term for a prison.

Hospital heroin Colloquial term for *hydromorphone* (Dilaudid).

Hospitalized Colloquial term for being imprisoned.

Hosselen Dutch colloquial term for drug dealing.

Hostage Colloquial term for person left as 'good faith' in a drug deal especially practiced in cocaine deals- the buyers leave one of their people in South America and the sellers leave one of their people at the other end of the bargain to assure completion of the drug deal the 'hostages' also act as communications per-

ons

Hostalginan S Phenobarbital.

Hot 1. Colloquial term for being wanted by the police (for drug related crimes). **2.** Colloquial term for stolen drugs.

Hot H Colloquial term for *heroin* of good quality.

Hot and cold Colloquial term for a combination of *heroin* and *cocaine*.

Hot box 1. South African colloquial term for a closed room where *cannabis* is smoked.

2. Colloquial term for purity check for *cocaine* -electrically determines the melting point of the *cocaine* (altered by any diluents or adulterants).

Hot box test Colloquial term for purity check for *cocaine* -electrically determines the melting point of the *cocaine* (altered by any diluents or adulterants).

Hot bust Colloquial term for being arrested based on information of an informant.

Hot dope Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Hot hay Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Hot heroin Colloquial term for poisoned to give to a police informant.

Hot ice Colloquial term for smokable *metam-fetamine*.

Hot load Colloquial term for a lethal *injection* of an *opioid*.

Hot shot 1. Colloquial term for fatal *injection* of a drug. 2. Colloquial term for *overdose* of a drug after a period of abstention. 3. Colloquial term for pure *heroin*. 4. Colloquial term for cyanide or other poison concealed in narcotics to kill a troublesome addict. 5. Colloquial term for large *intravenous injection* of *cocaine* and *heroin*. 6. Colloquial term for sufficient *intravenous heroin* to kill someone (purposeful).

Hot stick Colloquial term for a *marijuana* cigarette.

Hot thang Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Hotcakes Colloquial term for *crack*.

Hotel Colloquial term for prison.

Hotline 1. A telephone line that gives quick and direct access to a source of information or help. It is often a free-phone number. Hotlines are effective ways to spread information and advice to target groups about drug abuse, aids and social problems. **2.** Colloquial term for heroin.

Hounded Colloquial term for being addicted. **Hourbese** *Phendimetrazine bitartrate*.

Hoursed Pentobarbital.

House Colloquial term for *heroin*.

House fee Colloquial term for money paid to enter a *crack* house.

House piece Colloquial term for *crack* given to the owner of a crackhouse or apartment where *crack* users congregate.

Hovaletten Phenobarbital.

How do you like me now? Colloquial term for *crack*.

Hows Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Höy Norwegian colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

HR 376 Clobazam.

HR 458 Loprazolam.

HR 4723 *Clobazam.*

HR-158 Lorazepam.

HRN Colloquial term for heroin.

Huaca 1. *Brugmansia sanguinea.* **2.** Colloquial term for cache (of drugs or other).

Huacacachu Floripondo.

Huachuma San Pedro.

Huachumo San Pedro.

Huallaga valley Valley in Peru and reshipment center for *coca-paste* from different parts of South-America to the *cocaine* laboratories in Colombia.

Huama Brugmansia candida.

Huan-mei Turbina corymbosa. See: Ololiugui.

Huan-men-ha-sey Turbina corymbosa. See: Ololiugui.

Huandauj Floripondo.

Huando hermoso San Pedro.

Huanduc Brugmansia suaveolens.

Huanduj Brugmanisa insignis.

Huangana huasca *Tanaecium nocturnum.* See: *Koribo.*

Huanto 1. Floripondo. **2.** Brugmansia arborea.

Huanuco Bolivian *coca Erythroxylum coca*, the most commonly cultivated *coca* shrub.

Huapa Virola.

Huarhuar Brugmansia arborea.

Huatari Colloquial term for mescaline.

Huatary Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

Huato de marihuana Colloquial term for a *marijuana cigarette*.

Huayabo *Psidium guajava*.

Hubacodid Hydrocodone.

Hubba Colloquial term for *crack*.

Hubba pigeon Colloquial term for *crack* user looking for rocks on a floor after a police raid.

Hubba, I am back Colloquial term for crack.

Hubbas Colloquial term for *crack*.

Hubble-bubble Colloquial term for a hoo-kah

Hubbly bubbly Danish colloquial term for a water pipe for smoking *hashish*.

Huberple Chlordiazepoxide.

Huberplex Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Huberplex 10 Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Huberplex 25 Chlordiazepoxide hydrochlo-

ride.

Huberplex 5 Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride

Huecos 1. Colloquial term for holes.

2. Colloquial term for outlets for sale of *coca* paste.

3. Colloquial term for *coca paste* vendors (often runaway children).

Hueipatl Kieli.

Hueypatli Solandra.

Hueytlaca Solandra.

Huff Colloquial term for *inhalant*.

Huffer Colloquial term for an *inhalant* abuser, glue-sniffer.

Huffing Colloquial term for *inhaling* solvent from a bag.

Huffingo Colloquial term for act of *inhaling* transmission fluid.

Hug drug Colloquial term for drugs such as *ecstasy* used as social lubricants and cognitive *stimulants*.

Huichol Indian tribe in northern Mexico, known for its rites and worship of *peyote*.

Huilca 1. *Yopo.* **2.** *Anadenanthera colbrina.*

Huillca Anadenanthera colbrina.

Huka 1. Colloquial term for being addicted.

2. Colloquial term for being arrested.

Hulling Colloquial term for using others to get drugs.

Human Power Colloquial term for *her-oin*.(logo of body builder).

Human growth hormone HGH is taken by some body builders and athletes in an attempt to produce additional growth in size and stature - HGH may produce *acromegaly* including enlarged *joints*, protruding forehead and eyebrows, and body abnormalities.

Humatrope Growth hormon *somatropine*.

Humble Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Humble weed Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Humboldt Homegrownm German colloquial term for home-grown *cannabis* with high *THC* content.

 $\textbf{Humex Fournier} \ \textit{Phol} codine.$

Humidor A container designed for storing cigars or other *tobacco* products at a constant level of humidity.

Hummelkraut Aconitum napellus.

Humo Argentinean colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Hump Colloquial term for working.

Humuco Brugmansia sanguinea.

Humulus Hop.

Hundie German colloquial term for a 100 mark bill.

Hundsapfel Mandrake.

Hung up Colloquial term for being depressed, confused or neurotic after prolonged drug use or as a result of non-availability of

drugs.

Hungry croaker Colloquial term for physician who prescribes drugs for cash.

Hunt in the sage Colloquial term for smoking a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Hunter Colloquial term for cocaine.

Huono matka Finnish colloquial term for a bad *LSD* trip.

Hupnosal Barbital.

Hursini Cannabis.

Hushish Cannabis.

Huss, Magnus (1807-1890) Swedish physician and professor at the Karolinska Institutet. In *Alcoholismus chronicus* (1849-1851) he in detail described the development of alcoholism.

Hustle 1. Colloquial term for attempt to obtain drug customers. **2.** Colloquial term for being involved in shady deals to obtain money for drugs. **3.** Colloquial term for drug dealing. **Hustler** Colloquial term for a female or male prostitute.

Hustlers Colloquial term for *heroin* addicts. **Hustling** Colloquial term for non-violent means of illegal money procurement such as begging, theft, prostitution and pimping.

Hutkih *Tanaecium nocturnum.* See: *Koribo.* **Hutt, hutting** Swedish colloquial term for a shot of *vodka*.

Huxley, Aldous (1894-1963) British writer. His best-known work, Brave New World (1932), paints a grim picture of a scientifically organized utopia with many references to drugs. He viewed himself as a "prophet of hallucinogens" and saw these drugs as way to transcendental inner travels, In his book The Doors of Perception (1954) he described how mescaline breaks down the "reduction wall" of the brain. The book had great influence on the psychedelic culture in the 1960s. The rock group The Doors name refers to the book title. In Heaven and Hell (1956) Huxley describes his drug experiences.

Huzur Turkish colloquial term for *LSD*.

Huántac Brugmansia arborea.

Huánto Brugmansia arborea.

Huántuc Brugmansia arborea.

Hy-Phen Hydrocodone bitartrate.

Hy-bel Phenobarbital.

Hy-sed Phenobarbital.

Hy-tab *Phenobarbital*.

Hyaphen Phenobarbital.

Hyatal Phenobarbital.

Hyatari Colloquial term for *peyote*.

Hybar Phenobarbital.

Hybephen Phenobarbital.

Hybephen-LA Phenobarbital.

Hycodan *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Hycomine *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Hycon *Hydrocodone* bitartrate.

Hycotuss *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Hydantal *Phenobarbital*.

Hydantol D *Phenobarbital*.

Hydantol E *Phenobarbital*.

Hydantol F *Phenobarbital*.

Hydex *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Hydonal *Phenobarbital*.

Hydramine A dihydric alcohol in which one hydroxyl has been replaced with an amino group.

Hydriodic acid A precursor in the making of *metamfetamines* ("crystal seth") by clandestine laboratories, along with *ephedrine* and red phosphorous.

Hydro Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Hydrochol-plus Amobarbital.

Hydrocodal Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Hydrocodone bitartrate.

Hydrocodein, -a Dihydrocodeine.

Hydrocodeine bitartrate Dihydrocodeine bitartrate

Hydrocodin Dihydrocodeine or Hydrocodone bitartrate.

Hydrocodon, -um Hydrocodone.

Hydrocodone C₁₈H₂₁NO₃. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 299.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Hydrocodone Polistirex Hydrocodone resinate

Hydrocodone acid tartrate *Hydrocodone bitartrate*. See: *Opioids*.

Hydrocodone bitartrate $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$ $C_4H_6O_6$ $2^1/2H_2O$. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 494.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 60.5. See: *Opioids*.

Hydrocodone citrate C₁₈H₂₁NO₃ C₆H₈O₇. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 491.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 60.9. See: *Opioids*.

Hydrocodone enol acetate *Thebacon.*

Hydrocodone hydriodide $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$ HI. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 427.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 70.1. See: *Opioids*.

Hydrocodone hydrochloride C₁₈H₂₁NO₃ HClH₂O. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 353. 8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 84.6.

or

C₁₈H₂₁NO₃ HCl 2H₂O. Molecular weight: 371. 9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 80.5.

or

C₁₈H₂₁NO₃ HCl 2½H₂O. Molecular weight: 380.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 78.6. See: *Opioids*.

Hydrocodone methyliodide $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$ CH₃I. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 441. 3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 67.8. See: *Opioids*.

Hydrocodone phosphate C₁₈H₂₁NO₃ H₃PO₄. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 397.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 75.3.

or

C₁₈H₂₁NO₃ 1½H₃PO₄. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 446.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 67.1. See: *Opioids*.

Hydrocodone resinate Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. See: *Opioids*.

Hydrocodone tartrate *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Hydrocodone terephtalate $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$ $C_3H_6O_4$. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 465.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 64.3. See: *Opioids*.

Hydrocodone-O-carboxymethyloxime *Codoxime*.

Hydrocodonhydrogentartrat *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Hydrocodoni bitartras *Hydrocodone bitartrate.*

Hydrocodoni tartras *Hydrocodone bitartrate.*

Hydrocodonium hydrogentartaricum Hydrocodone bitartrate.

Hydrocodonum bitartaricum *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Hydrocon, -um Hydrocodone.

Hydrocone bitartrate *Hydrocodone bitartrate.*

Hydrodon Phenobarbital.

Hydrokodin *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Hydrokodon *Hydrocodone*.

Hydrokon *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Hydrokon, -um *Hydrocodone*.

Hydroksypetidin *Hydroxypethidine*. **Hydrolaudin** *Oxycodone bitartrate*.

Hydromal Phenobarbital.

Hydromeli A mixture of water and honey that becomes *mead* when fermented.

Middle English *ydromel*, from Old French, from Latin *hydromeli*, from Greek *hudromeli*: *hudro*-, hydro-+ *meli*, honey.

Hydromorfan *Hydromorphone*.

 $\textbf{Hydromorfinol}\ \textit{Hydromorphinol}.$

Hydromorfon *Hydromorphone*.

Hydromorphinol $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 303. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Hydromorphinol bitartrate $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$ $C_4H_6O_6$ H_2O . Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 471.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 64.3. See: *Opioids*.

Hydromorphinol hydrochloride

C₁₇H₂₁NO₄ HCl 3H₂O. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 393. 9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 77.0. See: *Opioids*.

Hydromorphinol, -um *Hydromorphinol.* **Hydromorphon, -e, -um** *Hydromorphone.* **Hydromorphone** C₁₇H₁₉NO₃. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 285.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Hydromorphone hydrochloride

Tyuloninolic C₁₇H₁₉NO₃ HCl. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 321. 8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 88.7. See: *Opioids*. **Hydromorphone sulfate** (C₁₇H₁₉NO₃)₂ H₂SO₄. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 668.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 85.3. See: *Opioids*.

Hydromorphone terephthalate C_{17} $H_{19}NO_3$ $C_2H_2O_4$. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 451.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 63. 2. See: *Opioids*.

Hydromorphonhydrochlorid *Hydromorphone hydrochloride*.

Hydromorphoni hydrochloridum *Hydromorphone hydrochloride*.

Hydromorphonium chloratum *Hydromorphone hydrochloride*.

Hydromorphonum hydrochloricum Hy-

dromorphone hydrochloride.

Hydrooxazin *Phenmetrazine hydrochloride*. Hydrooxicodeinona Oxycodone.

Hydropantopon *Opium*, mixed aklaloids of. **Hydropavone** *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Hydropethidine *Hydroxypethidine*. Hydrophonic Colloquial term for hydro-

phonically grown marijuana. **Hydroponics** Colloquial term for indoor

growing method of cannabis using liquid nutrients with no soil.

Hydropétidine *Hydroxypethidine*.

Hvdrovegeton *Phenobarbital*.

Hydroxy diazepam *Temazepam*.

Hydroxy-1 (diméthyl-1,2 heptyl)-3 tétrahydro-7,8,9,10 triméthyl-6,6,9 6Hdibenzo[b,d]pyranne DMHP.

Hydroxy-1 hexyl-3 tétrahydro-7,8,9,10 triméthyl-6,6,9 6H-dibenzo[b,d]pyranne Parahexyl.

Hydroxy-1 n-hexyl-3 tétrahydro-7,8,9,10 triméthyl-6,6,9 6H-dibenzo[b,d]pyranne Parahexvl.

Hydroxy-1 pentyl-3 tétrahydro-6a.7.10.10a triméthyl-6.6.9 6Hdibenzo[b,d]pyranne Tetrahydrocannabi-

Hvdroxv-14 dihvdro thébainol 6b éther méthylique-4 Drotebanol.

Hydroxy-14 dihydrocodéinone Oxycodone.

Hydroxy-14 dihydromorphine Hydromorphinol.

Hydroxy-14 dihydromorphinone Oxymorphone.

Hydroxy-2' (N-méthyl)-2 diméthyl-5,9 benzo-6,7 morphane Metazocine.

Hydroxy-2´ triméthyl-2,5,9 benzo-6,7 morphane Metazocine.

Hydroxy-2´ triméthyl-2,5,9 benzomor-

phane-6,7 Metazocine. Hydroxy-2'diméthyl-5,9 phénéthyl-2

benzo-6,7 morphane Phenazocine. Hydroxy-2'diméthyl-5,9 phénéthyl-2

benzomorphane-6,7 Phenazocine.

Hydroxy-3 N-phénéthylmorphinane Phenomorphan.

Hydroxy-5 [hydroxy-1(R)méthyl-1 butyl]-2a méthoxy-3 méthyl-12 éthéno-3,9a iminoéthano-9,9b hexahydro-1,2,3,3a,8,9 phénanthro[4,5-

bcd]furanne Etorphine. Hydroxy-8 diméthyl-6,11 (méthyl-3'butène-2'-yl)-3 hexahydro-1,2,3,4,5,6 méthano-2,6 benzazocine-3 Pentazocine.

Hydroxy-N-phenacylmorphinan Levophenacylmorphan.

Hydroxy[2-imino-5-phenyl-4-oxazolidinonato(2-)ltriaquoiron Pemoline iron. Hydroxydihydrocodeinonum Oxycodone. Hvdroxvdihvdrocodeinonum hvdro-

chloricum Oxycodone hydrochloride. Hydroxydihydromorphinone Oxymorphone.

Hydroxypethidin, -e, -um Hydroxypethidine.

Hydroxypethidine $C_{15}H_{21}NO_3$, Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 263.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: Opioids.

Hydroxypethidine hydrochloride

C₁₅H₂₁NO₃ HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 299.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 87.8. See: Opioids.

Hydroxyphen *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Hyital Phenobarbital.

Hykalm Meprobamate.

Hykaloid Phenobarbital.

Hykes Colloquial term for *hydrocodone*.

Hylster Danish colloquial term for a syringe containing morphine base.

Hyme *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Hyminal Methaqualone.

Hymorphan *Hydromorphone hydrochloride*. **Hymorphen** *Hydromorphone hydrochloride*.

Hymorphin Dihydromorphine or Dihydromorphine hydrochloride.

Hühnertod Henbane.

Hyna Colloquial term for money.

Hündi German colloquial term for a 100 mark bill.

Hvnofen Barbital.

Hynofer Barbital.

Hyobarb *Phenobarbital*.

Hyocin *Phenobarbital*.

Hyocytal *Phenobarbital*.

Hyonal Phenobarbital.

Hvonate *Phenobarbital*.

Hyonatol *Phenobarbital*. **Hyonatol B** Secbutabarbital sodium.

Hyonatol-PB *Phenobarbital*.

Hyonol *Phenobarbital*.

Hyophen Phenobarbital.

Hyoscine Scopolamine.

Hyoscyamine $C_{17}H_{23}NO_{3}$, a poisonous white crystalline alkaloid, isometric with atropine and having similar uses but more potent effects. Present in belladonna, henbane, and datura. Used medically in eye-drops and against gastric catarrh.

New Latin Hyoscyamus, henbane genus.

Hyoscyamus niger Henbane.

Hyoscyamus scopolia Synonym for Scopolia carniolica.

Hvosital Phenobarbital.

Hyotab *Phenobarbital*.

Hypasen Phenobarbital.

Hypcol *Methaqualone*.

Hype 1. Colloquial term for a *heroin* addict. **2.** Colloquial term for addicts in general.

Hype kit Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* for drug *injection*.

Hype stick Colloquial term for hypodermic needle.

Hypephen Phenobarbital.

Hyper Colloquial term for a needle for *injection*

Hyper-ess Phenobarbital.

Hyperactive 1. Highly or excessively active, common symptom in use of *stimulants* as *amfetamine* and *cocaine*. **2.** Having behavior characterized by constant overactivity. **3.** Afflicted with *attention deficit disorder*.

Hyperbutal Butobarbital.

Hypercal B Amobarbital.

Hyperkinesia Pathologically increased muscular movement, manifested in difficulties in sitting still. Typical symptom in use of *stimulants* such as *amfetamine* and *cocaine*. Greek *kinêsis*, movement (from *kinein*, to move)

Hyperman Phenobarbital.

Hypernel Phenobarbital.

Hyperreflexi Vivid reflex movements, common symptom in use of *stimulants* as *amfetamine* and *cocaine*.

Hypertabs Phenobarbital.

Hypertane *Amobarbital*.

Hyperten Phenobarbital.

Hypertens SCT Phenobarbital.

Hypertenseda Phenobarbital.

Hyperthermia Unusually high body temperature, over 41 Celsius. Can occur when using *dance drugs* such as *ecstasy*, especially in warm surroundings with insufficient water intake, can cause death.

Hypertonal *Phenobarbital*.

Hyperventilation Abnormally fast or deep respiration, which results in the loss of carbon dioxide from the blood, thereby causing a fall in blood pressure, tingling of the extremities, and sometimes fainting. Hyperventilation can be used to induce a slight feeling of dizziness or in psychotherapy. Hyperventilation is common in neuroses, anxiety and panic reactions.

Hypeshoot Colloquial term for injecting

Hypeshot Colloquial term for an *injection*. **Hypestick** Colloquial term for a *syringe*.

Hyphenal Phenobarbital.

Hyphenat Phenobarbital.

Hyphet Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Hypivals *Phenobarbital*.

Hypnaldyne Phenobarbital.

Hypnaletten Phenobarbital.

Hypnamil Amobarbital.

Hypnasmine *Butobarbital*.

Hypnette Phenobarbital.

 $\textbf{Hypno-tablinetten} \ \textit{Phenobarbital}.$

Hypnobal Amobarbital sodium.

Hypnoctal Amobarbital.

Hypnodol Barbital sodium.

Hypnodorm Flunitrazepam.

Hypnofen Barbital.

Hypnofer Barbital.

Hypnoforte Nitrazepam.

Hypnogen Phenobarbital.

Hypnogen, -e Barbital.

Hypnol Pentobarbital sodium.

Hypnolone *Phenobarbital*.

Hypnon Mecloqualone or Nimetazepam.

Hypnone Amobarbital sodium, Phenobarbital sodium and Secobarbital sodium.

Hypnoral Barbital.

Hypnorm Fentanyl citrate.

Hypnos A sleeplike state usually induced by another person in which the subject may experience forgotten or suppressed memories, *hallucinations*, and heightened suggestibility. Has been successfully used especially in treatment of *nicotine dependence*.

Hypnotal, -on Phenobarbital.

Hypnotic An agent that causes sleep; a soporific. French *hypnotique*, from Late Latin *hypnoticus*, inducing sleep, from Greek *hupnotikos*, from *hupnoun*, to put to sleep, from *hupnos*, sleep. See: *Sedative/hypnotic*.

Hypnotin Nitrazepam.

Hypnotone Phenobarbital.

Hypnotrol Secobarbital.

Hypnoval Cyclobarbital.

Hypnoval-calcium *Cyclobarbital calcium*. **Hypnovel** *Midazolam hydrochloride* or *Midazolam maleate*.

Hypnox Barbital and Phenobarbital sodium.

Hypo 1. Colloquial term for a drug *injection*. **2.** Colloquial term for a *syringe*. **3.** Colloquial term for a drug addict.

Hypodermic injection A subcutaneous, intracutaneous, intramuscular, or *intravenous injection* by means of a hypodermic *syringe* and needle.

Hypomania A mild state of mania, a common effect of *stimulants* as *amfetamine* and *cocaine*.

Hyponin Phenobarbital.

Hypotrit *Phenobarbital*.

Hypotrol Secobarbital sodium.

Hyprogen Cyclobarbital and Phenobarbital.

Hyptor *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Hyptran Secobarbital sodium.

Hyptrol Secobarbital sodium.

Hyrex Phenobarbital.

Hyrex-105 *Phendimetrazine bitartrate.*

Hyrunal Phenobarbital.
Hysteps Phenobarbital.
Hyton Pemoline or Pemoline magnesium.
Hyton Asa Pemoline.
Hytrobarb Phenobarbital.
Hytrona Phenobarbital.
Hytrophen Phenobarbital.

I 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

I Can't Sleep Film released in 1994. Original title: J'ai Pas Sommeil. Director: Claire Denis. This French drama uses two plots that occasionally come together. The stories are set within the multi-ethnic neighborhoods of Paris. In the first, Daiga, a spunky Lithuanian actress drives into to town to collect on the promise of a director she slept with. He lied to her and now she, who speaks no French, must accept help from friends and relatives who set her up in a small hotel. She gets a job as a chambermaid. The second examines the lives of a large expatriate Caribbean family. Theo a musician, takes small carpentry jobs for wealthy Parisians to support his young daughter. He really wants to go home to Martinique, but his daughter's mother doesn't want to. Theo's brother Camille has real problems. He is the wild one. Dressed in his fishnet stockings and garish make-up, Camille sings at the local gay club. He sleeps with his lover (also his doctor) in the same hotel as Daiga. Camille seems nice enough until it is discovered that he is not only a drug addict and HIV positive, he also strangles old women to death while a partner robs their homes. Camille seems oddly distant from his actions which he calmly describes.

I Love You Colloquial term for *heroin* (logo of a heart).

I Love You, Alice B. Toklas, Film released in 1968. Alternative titel: Kiss My Butterfly. Director Hy Averback. A satire of the hippie culture . I Love You, Alice B. Toklas stars Peter Sellers a staid, forty-something Jewish attorney. Engaged to the equally straitlaced Joyce Van Patten, Sellers wistfully dreams of having a more exciting lifestyle. Through a fluke, Sellers is obliged to drive a station wagon emblazoned with "psychedelic" imagery; it is with this vehicle that he picks up his flower-child brother Alan Arkin, and Arkin's groovy friend Leigh Taylor-Young. Rather enjoying the company of people outside of his establishment orbit, Sellers visits Leigh at her pad, where she plies him with "hash brownies"-concoctions laced with marijuana. His inhibitions released by the spiked pastries, Sellers kicks over the traces, grows

his hair to shoulder length, and embarks upon an affair with Leigh. But when the effects of the brownies wears off, Sellers suddenly feels like the rather foolish middle-aged man that he is

I am back Colloquial term for *crack*.

I am beat Colloquial term for being in need of drugs.

I am flush Colloquial term for having money for purchase of drugs.

I am holding Colloquial term for being in possession of drugs for personal use or sale.

I am looking Colloquial term for searching for drugs.

I am way down Colloquial term for being in urgent need of drugs.

I came in whistling Colloquial term for being admitted to a hospital in critical condition after drug use.

I hold my liquor well Colloquial term for sign of tolerance and impending problems due to capability to consume larger than normal amounts at alcohol with minimal noticeable effects (even though cirrhotic conditions and other adverse toxic effects continue to develop).

I'll Cry Tomorrow Film released in 1955. Director: Daniel Mann Susan Hayward stars as actress Lillian Roth in this biography based on Roth's own memoirs. The daughter of a stage mother (Jo Van Fleet) who relentlessly pushes her child into show business, Roth finds success at a young age, but as an adult suffers through several tragic relationships and succumbs to alcoholism, winding up a Skid Row bum before finding help through Alcoholics Anonymous.

I'm beat Colloquial term for being in need of drugs.

I'm Dancing As Fast As I Can 1. Besteller book of Barabara Gordon about *Valium* misuse. 2. Film released in 1982. Director: Jack Hofsiss.The troubled life of documentarian Barbara Gordon (Jill Clayburgh), a woman addicted to *Valium*, is the subject of this film, based on Gordon's autobiographical novel.

I.G. 10820 Methadone

IAD Internet Addiction Disorder.See: *Internet addiction*.

IBCA Abbreviation Institute of Black Chemical Abuse

ICAA Acronym for *International Council on Alcohol and Addiction*.

ICD Acronym for International Classification of Diseases. The World Health Organisation internationally standardized classification system for diseases. The current version is *ICD-10* is coordinated with *DSM*.

ICD-10 The Tenth Revision of the Interna-

tional Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems is the latest in a series that was formalized in 1893 as the Bertillon Classification or International List of Causes of Death. While the title has been amended to make clearer the content and purpose and to reflect the progressive extension of the scope of the classification beyond diseases and injuries, the familiar abbreviation "ICD" has been retained. In the updated classification, conditions have been grouped in a way that was felt to be most suitable for general epidemiological purposes and the evaluation of health care. ICD-10 is the international standard used worldwide. USA has a slightly different diagnostic system for mental disorders named DSM its fourth version DSM-IV is however partly coordinated with ICD-10.

Ten WHO Collaborating Centres for the Classification of Diseases have been established to assist users with problems encountered in the development and use of health-related classifications and, in particular, in the use of the ICD. The Centres meet annually to discuss matters of mutual interest and to advise WHO on the development, implementation, use and revision of health-related classifications.

Mental and behavioural disorders is specified in chapter V The chapter has 100 categories. A proportion of these categories has been left unused for the time being, so as to allow the introduction of changes into the classification without the need to redesign the entire system. ICD-10 as a whole is designed to be a central ("core") classification for a family of diseaseand health-related classifications. Some members of the family of classifications are derived by using a fifth or even sixth character to specify more detail. In others, the categories are condensed to give broad groups suitable for use, for instance, in primary health care or general medical practice. F10 - F19 deals with drug use and has the following structure:

<u>F10-F19 Mental and behavioural disorders</u> due to psychoactive substance use

- F10.- Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol
- F11. Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of opioids
- F12. Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of cannabinoids
- F13. Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of sedatives or hypnotics
- F14.- Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of cocaine
- F15.- Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of other stimulants, including caffeine
- F16 Mental and behavioural disorders due

- to use of hallucinogens
- F17.- Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of tobacco
- F18.- Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of volatile solvents
- F19.- Mental and behavioural disorders due to multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances

Four- and five-character codes may be used to specify the clinical conditions, as follows:

F1x.0 Acute intoxication

- .00 Uncomplicated
- .01 With trauma or other bodily injury
- .02 With other medical complications
- .03 With delirium
- .04 With perceptual distortions
- .05 With coma
- .06 With convulsions
 - .07 Pathological intoxication

F1x.1 Harmful use

F1x.2 Dependence syndrome

- .20 Currently abstinent
- .21 Currently abstinent, but in a protected environment
- .22 Currently on a clinically supervised maintenance or replacement regime [controlled dependence]
- .23 Currently abstinent, but receiving treatment with aversive or blocking drugs
- .24 Currently using the substance [active dependence]
- .25 Continuous use
- .26 Episodic use [dipsomania]

F1x.3 Withdrawal state

- .30 Uncomplicated
- .31 With convulsions

F1x.4 Withdrawal state with delirium

- .40 Without convulsions
- .41 With convulsions

F1x.5 Psychotic disorder

- .50 Schizophrenia-like
- .51 Predominantly delusional
- .52 Predominantly hallucinatory
- .53 Predominantly polymorphic
- .54 Predominantly depressive symptoms
- .55 Predominantly manic symptoms
- .56 Mixed

F1x.6 Amnesic syndrome

F1x.7 Residual and late-onset psychotic disorder

- .70 Flashbacks
- .71 Personality or behaviour disorder
- 72 Residual affective disorder
- .73 Dementia
- .74 Other persisting cognitive impai
- .75 Late-onset psychotic disorder
- F1x.8 Other mental and behavioural disorders

F1x.9 Uns	pecified	mental	and	behavioural
disorder	-			

Abuse of non-dependence substances is placed under F55

F55 Abuse of non-dependence-producing sub-

F33 Abus	e of non-dependence-producing su
stances	
F55.0	Antidepressants
F55.1	Laxatives
F55.2	Analgesics
F55.3	Antacids
F55.4	Vitamins
F55.5	Steroids or hormones
F55.6	Specific herbal or folk
remedies	_
F55.8	Other substances that do not pro-

duce dependence F55.9 Unspecified

ICD-10, Chapter V structure ICD-10 as a whole is designed to be a central ("core") classification for a family of disease- and healthrelated classifications. Some members of the family of classifications are derived by using a fifth or even sixth character to specify more detail. In others, the categories are condensed to give broad groups suitable for use, for instance, in primary health care or general medical practice. There is a multiaxial presentation of Chapter V(F) of ICD-10 and a version for child psychiatric practice and research. The "family" also includes classifications that cover information not contained in the ICD, but having important medical or health implications, e.g. the classification of impairments, disabilities and handicaps, the classification of procedures in medicine, and the classification

of reasons	for encounter between patients and
health wor	rkers.
F00-F09	Organic, including symptomatic,
	mental disorders
F10-F19	Mental and behavioural disorders
	due to psychoactive substance
	abuse
F20-F29	Schizophrenia, schizotypal and de-
	lusional disorders
F30-F39	Mood (affective) disorders
F40-F48	Neurotic, stress-related and soma-
	toform disorders
F50-F59	Behavioural syndromes associated
	with physiological disturbances
	and physical factors
F60-F69	Disorders of adult personality and
	behaviour
F70-F79	Mental retardation
F80-F89	Disorders of psychological devel-
	opment
F90-F98	Behavioural emotional disorders
	with onset usually occurring in

childhood or adolescence

Unspecified mental disorder

F99

F00-F09 Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders

F00 Dementia in Alzheimer's disease

- F00.0 Dementia in Alzheimer's disease with early onset
- F00.1 Dementia in Alzheimer's disease with late onset
- F00.2 Dementia in Alzheimer's disease, atypical or mixed type
- F00.9 Dementia in Alzheimer's disease, unspecified

F01 Vascular dementia

- F01. 0 Vascular dementia of acute onset
- F01. 1 Multi-infarct dementia
- F01. 2 Subcortical vascular dementia
- F01. 3 Mixed cortical and subcortical vascular dementia
- F01. 8 Other vascular dementia
- F01. 9 Vascular dementia, unspecified

F02 Dementia in other diseases classified elsewhere

- F02. 0 Dementia in Pick's disease
- F02. 1 Dementia in Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
- F02. 2 Dementia in Huntington's disease
- F02. 3 Dementia in Parkinson's disease
- F02. 4 Dementia in human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease
- F02. 8 Dementia in other specified diseases classified elsewhere

F03 Unspecified dementia

A fifth character may be added to specify dementia in F00-F03, as follows:

- .x0 Without additional symptoms
- .x1 Other symptoms, predomi- nantly delusional
- .x2 Other symptoms, predominantly hallucinatory
- .x3 Other symptoms, predominantly depressive
- .x4 Other mixed symptoms

F04 Organic amnesic syndrome, not induced by alcohol and other psychoactive substances

F05 Delirium, not induced by alcohol and other psychoactive substances

- F05.0 Delirium, not superimposed on
- dementia, so described
 F05.1 Delirium, superimposed on dementia
- F05.8 Other delirium
- F05.9 Delirium, unspecified

F06 Other mental disorders due to brain damage and dysfunction and to physical disease

- F06.0 Organic hallucinosis
- F06.1 Organic catatonic disorder
- F06.2 Organic delusional [schizophrenialike] disorder
- F06.3 Organic mood [affective] disorders

	.30 Organic manic disorder	.01	With trauma or other bodily injury
	.31 Organic bipolar disorder	.02	With other medical complications
	.32 Organic depressive disorder	.03	With delirium
	.33 Organic mixed affective disor-	.04	With perceptual distortions
	der	.05	With coma
F06.4	Organic anxiety disorder	.06	With convulsions
F06.5	Organic dissociative disorder	.07	Pathological intoxication
F06.6	Organic emotionally labile [as-	F1x.1	Harmful use
	thenic] disorder	F1x.2	Dependence syndrome
F06.7	Mild cognitive disorder	.20	Currently abstinent
F06.8	Other specified mental disorders	.21	Currently abstinent, but in a protected
	due to brain damage and dysfunc-	enviro	onment
	tion and to physical disease	.22	Currently on a clinically supervised
F06.9	Unspecified mental disorder due to	maint	enance or replacement regime [con-
	brain damage and dysfunction and	trolled	dependence]
	to physical disease	.23	Currently abstinent, but receiving treat-
F07 P	ersonality and behavioural dis-	ment	with aversive or blocking drugs
orders	due to brain disease, damage	.24	Currently using the substance [active
and dy	/sfunction	depen	dence]
F07.0	Organic personality disorder	.25	Continuous use
F07.1	Postencephalitic syndrome	.26	Episodic use [dipsomania]
F07.2	Postconcussional syndrome	F1x.3	Withdrawal state
F07.8	Other organic personality and be-	.30	Uncomplicated
	havioural disorder due to brain	.31	With convulsions
	disease, damage and dysfunction	F1x.4	Withdrawal state with delirium
F07.9	Unspecified organic personality	.4	0 Without convulsions
	and behavioural disorders due to	.4	1 With convulsions
	brain disease, damage and dysfunc-	F1x.5	Psychotic disorder
	tion		0 Schizophrenia-like
F09 U	Inspecified organic or sympto-	.5	1 Predominantly delusional
matic	mental disorder	.5	2 Predominantly hallucinatory
		.5	3 Predominantly polymorphic
F10-F1	9 Mental and behavioural disorders	.5	4 Predominantly depressive symptoms
due to p	psychoactive substance use	.5	55 Predominantly manic symptoms
F10	Mental and behavioural disor-	.5	66 Mixed
ders d	ue to use of alcohol	F1x.6	Amnesic syndrome
F11	Mental and behavioural disor-	F1x.7	Residual and late-onset psychotic disor-
ders d	ue to use of opioids	der	
F12	Mental and behavioural disor-	.7	0 Flashbacks
ders d	ue to use of cannabinoids F13		1 Personality or behaviour disorder
Menta	I and behavioural disorders due	.7	2 Residual affective disorder
to use	of sedatives or hypnotics	.7	3 Dementia
F14	Mental and behavioural disor-	.7	4 Other persisting cognitive impair
	ue to use of cocaine		nent
	Mental and behavioural disor-		5 Late-onset psychotic disorder
	ue to use of other stimulants, in-		Other mental and behavioural
	g caffeine	disor	ders
	Mental and behavioural disor-	F1x.9	Unspecified mental and behav-
	ue to use of hallucinogens		l disorder
	Mental and behavioural disor-		729 Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delu-
	ue to use of tobacco		disorders
	Mental and behavioural disor-	F20	Schizophrenia
	ue to use of volatile solvents	F20.0	
	Mental and behavioural disor-	F20.1	Hebephrenic schizophrenia
	ue to multiple drug use and use	F20.2	
	er psychoactive substances	F20.3	Undifferentiated schizophrenia
	and five-character codes may be used to	F20.4	
	the clinical conditions, as follows:	F20.5	
	Acute intoxication	F20.6	
J 00.	Incomplicated	F20.8	Other schizophrenia

E20.0	G 1: 1 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	F20.0	0.1
F20.9	Schizophrenia, unspecified	F30.8	Other manic episodes
	racter may be used to classify	F30.9	Manic episode, unspecified
course:			olar affective disorder
F20.x0	Continuous	F31. 0	Bipolar affective disorder, current
F20.x1	Episodic with progressive deficit		episode hypomanic
F20.x2	Episodic with stable deficit	F31. 1	Bipolar affective disorder, current
F20.x3	Episodic remittent		episode manic without psychotic
F20.x4	Incomplete remission		symptoms
F20.x5	Complete remission	F31. 2	Bipolar affective disorder, current
F20.x8	Other		episode manic with psychotic
F20.x9	Course uncertain, period of obser-		symptoms
	vation too short	F31. 3	Bipolar affetive disorder, current
F21 Schi	zotypal disorder F22 Persis-		episode mild or moderate depres-
tent delu	isional disorders		sion
F22. 0	Delusional disorder		.30 Without somatic syndrome
F22. 8	Other persistent delusional disor-		.31 With somatic syndrome
	ders	F31. 4	Bipolar affective disorder, current
F22. 9	Persistent delusional disorder, un-		episode severe depression without
	specified		psychotic symptoms
F23 Acut	te and transient psychotic dis-	F31. 5	Bipolar affective disorder, current
	orders		episode severe depression with
F23. 0	Acute polymorphic psychotic dis-		psychotic symptoms
123.0	order without symptoms of schizo-	F31. 6	Bipolar affective disorder, current
	phrenia	131.0	episode mixed
F23. 1	Acute polymorphic psychotic dis-	F31. 7	Bipolar affective disorder, cur-
1 23. 1	order with symptoms of schizo-	131.7	rently in remission
		F31. 8	
F23. 2	phrenia	F31. 8 F31. 9	Other bipolar affective disorders Bipolar affective disorder, unspeci-
F23. 2	Acute schizophrenia­like psy-	F31. 9	
E22 2	chotic disorder	E20 Do-	fied
F23. 3	Other acute predominantly delu-		pressive episode
E22 0	sional psychotic disorder	F32. 0	Mild depressive episode
F23. 8	Other acute and transient psychotic		.00 Without somatic syndrome
E22 0	disorders	F22 1	.01 With somatic syndrome
F23. 9	Acute and transient psychotic dis-	F32. 1	Moderate depressive episode
1.001 1	order, unspecified		.10 Without somatic syndrome
	racter may be used to identify the	F22 2	.11 With somatic syndrome
	or absence of associated acute	F32. 2	Severe depressive episode without
stress:	write a state of the state of t	F22 2	psychotic symptoms
F23. x0	Without associated acute stress	F32. 3	Severe depressive episode with
F23. x1	With associated acute stress	F22 0	psychotic symptoms
	ced delusional disorder	F32. 8	Other depressive episodes
	zoaffective disorders	F32. 9	Depressive episode, unspecified
F25.0	Schizoaffective disorder, manic		current depressive disorder
	type	F33. 0	Recurrent depressive disorder, cur-
F25.1	Schizoaffective disorder, depres-		rent episode mild
	sive type		.00 Without somatic syndrome
F25.2	Schizoaffective disorder, mixed		.01 With somatic syndrome
	type	F33. 1	Recurrent depressive disorder, cur-
F25.8	Other schizoaffective disorders		rent episode moderate
F25.9	Schizoaffective disorder, unspeci-		.10 Without somatic syndrome
	fied		.11 With somatic syndrome
F28 Othe	er nonorganic psychotic disor-	F33. 2	Recurrent depressive disorder, cur-
ders			rent episode severe without psy-
	pecified nonorganic psychosis		chotic symptoms
	Mood [affective] disorders	F33. 3	Recurrent depressive disorder, cur-
F30 Man	ic Episode		rent episode severe with psychotic
F30.0	Hypomania		symptoms
F30.1	Mania without psychotic symp-	F33. 4	Recurrent depressive disorder, cur-
	toms		rently in remission
F30.2	Mania with psychotic symptoms	F33. 8	Other recurrent depressive disor-

	ders		.20 Brief depressive reaction
F33. 9	Recurrent depressive disorder, un-		.21 Prolonged depressive reaction
	specified		.22 Mixed anxiety and depressive
F34 Per	sistent mood [affective] disor-		reaction
ders			.23 With predominant disturbance
F34.0	Cyclothymia		of other emotions
F34.1	Dysthymia		.24 With predominant disturbance
F34.8	Other persistent mood [affective]		of conduct
F2.4.0	disorders		.25 With mixed disturbance of
F34.9	Persistent mood [affective] disor-		emotions and conduct
	der, unspecified		.28 With other specified predomi-
F38 Oth	er mood [affective] disorders		nant symptoms
F38.0	Other single mood [affective] dis-	F43. 8	Other reactions to severe stress
	orders	F43. 9	Reaction to severe stress, unspeci-
	.00 Mixed affective episode		fied
F38.1	Other recurrent mood [affective]	F44 Dis	ssociative [conversion] disor-
	disorders	ders	-
	.10 Recurrent brief depressive dis-	F44.0	Dissociative amnesia
	order	F44.1	Dissociative fugue
F38.8	Other specified mood [affective]	F44.2	Dissociative stupor
1 30.0	disorders	F44.3	Trance and possession disorders
E20 Una	specified mood [affective] dis-		Dissociative motor disorders
	specified filood [affective] dis-	F44.4	
order	N	F44.5	Dissociative convulsions
	Neurotic, stress-shy;related and	F44.6	Dissociative anaesthesia and sen-
	orm disorders		sory loss
	obic anxiety disorders	F44.7	Mixed dissociative [conversion]
F40.0	Agoraphobia		disorders
	.00 Without panic disorder	F44.8	Other dissociative [conversion]
	.01 With panic disorder		disorders
F40.1	Social phobias		.80 Ganser's syndrome
F40.2	Specific (isolated) phobias		.81 Multiple personality disorder
F40.8	Other phobic anxiety disorders		.82 Transient dissociative [conver-
F40.9	Phobic anxiety disorder, unspeci-		sion] disorders occurring in child-
	fied		hood and adolescence
F41 Oth	ner anxiety disorders		.88 Other specified dissociative
F41. 0	Panic disorder [episodic paroxys-		[conversion] disorders
1 11. 0	mal anxiety]	F44.9	Dissociative [conversion] disorder,
F41. 1	Generalized anxiety disorder	1 77.7	unspecified
F41. 1	Mixed anxiety and depressive dis-	E4E So	matoform disorders
F41. Z	order	F45.0	Somatization disorder
E41 2			
F41. 3	Other mixed anxiety disorders	F45.1	Undifferentiated somatoform dis-
F41. 8	Other specified anxiety disorders	T.15.0	order
F41. 9	Anxiety disorder, unspecified	F45.2	Hypochondriacal disorder
F42 Obs	sessive­compulsive disor-	F45.3	Somatoform autonomic dysfunc-
	der		tion
F42. 0	Predominantly obsessional		.30 Heart and cardiovascular sys-
	thoughts or ruminations		tem
F42. 1	Predominantly compulsive acts		.31 Upper gastrointestinal tract
	[obsessional rituals]		.32 Lower gastrointestinal tract
F42. 2	Mixed obsessional thoughts and		.33 Respiratory system
	acts		.34 Genitourinary system
F42. 8	Other obsessive­compulsive		.38 Other organ or system
1 12.0	disorders	F45.	Persistent somatoform pain disor-
F42. 9	Obsessive­compulsive disor-	1 73.	der
144.7	der, unspecified	F45.8	Other somatoform disorders
E42 Do	action to sovere stress and ad	F45.8 F45.9	
	action to severe stress, and ad-		Somatoform disorder, unspecified
•	nt disorders		her neurotic disorders
F43. 0	Acute stress reaction	F48.0	Neurasthenia
F43. 1	Post­traumatic stress disorder	F48.1	Depersonalization­ derealiza-
F43. 2	Adjustment disorders		tion syndrome

E40.0	04 '64 '54	EE4 Dow		
F48.8 F48.9	Other specified neurotic disorders Neurotic disorder, unspecified		chological and behavioural fac- ociated with disorders or dis-	
F50-F59 Behavioural syndromes associated		eases classified elsewhere		
with physiological disturbances and physical			ise of non-dependence-	
factors		produci	ng substances	
	ng disorders	F55.0	Antidepressants	
F50.0	Anorexia nervosa	F55.1	Laxatives	
F50.1	Atypical anorexia nervosa	F55.2	Analgesics	
F50.2	Bulimia nervosa	F55.3	Antacids	
F50.3	Atypical bulimia nervosa	F55.4	Vitamins	
F50.4	Overeating associated with other	F55.5	Steroids or hormones	
F50.5	psychological disturbances	F55.6	Specific herbal or folk	
F30.3	Vomiting associated with other psychological disturbances	remedies F55.8	Other substances that do not pro	
F50.8	Other eating disorders	F33.6	Other substances that do not produce dependence	
F50.9	Eating disorder, unspecified	F55.9	Unspecified	
	organic sleep disorders		specified behavioural syn-	
F51. 0	Nonorganic insomnia		associated with physiological	
F51. 1	Nonorganic hypersomnia		inces and physical factors	
F51. 2	Nonorganic disorder of the sleep		Disorders of adult personality and	
101.2	­ wake schedule	behaviou		
F51. 3	Sleepwalking [somnambulism]		ecific personality disorders	
F51. 4	Sleep terrors [night terrors]	F60.0	Paranoid personality disorder	
F51. 5	Nightmares	F60.1	Schizoid personality disorder	
F51. 8	Other nonorganic sleep disorders	F60.2	Dissocial personality disorder	
F51. 9	Nonorganic sleep disorder, un-	F60.3	Emotionally unstable personality	
	specified		disorder	
F52 Sex	ual dysfunction, not caused by		.30 Impulsive type	
organic	disorder or disease		.31 Borderline type	
F52. 0	Lack or loss of sexual desire	F60.4	Histrionic personality disorder	
F52. 1	Sexual aversion and lack of sexual	F60.5	Anankastic personality disorder	
	enjoyment	F60.6	Anxious [avoidant] personality	
	.10 Sexual aversion		disorder	
	.11 Lack of sexual enjoyment	F60.7	Dependent personality disorder	
F52. 2	Failure of genital response	F60.8	Other specific personality disorders	
F52. 3	Orgasmic dysfunction	F60.9	Personality disorder, unspecified	
F52. 4	Premature ejaculation		ed and other personality disor-	
F52. 5	Nonorganic vaginismus	ders		
F52. 6	Nonorganic dyspareunia	F61. 01	Mixed personality disorders	
F52. 7	Excessive sexual drive	F61. 11	Troublesome personality changes	
F52. 8	Other sexual dysfunction, not	F62 End	luring personality changes, not	
	caused by organic disorder or dis-		able to brain damage and dis-	
F52. 9	ease	ease F62. 0	Enduring nonconstitut change often	
F32. 9	Unspecified sexual dysfunction, not caused by organic disorder or	F02. U	Enduring personality change after catastrophic experience	
	disease	F62. 1	Enduring personality change after	
F53 Mer	ntal and behavioural disorders	1.02. 1	psychiatric illness	
	ed with the puerperium, not	F62. 8	Other enduring personality changes	
	re classified	F62. 9	Enduring personality change, un-	
F53. 0	Mild mental and behavioural dis-	102.7	specified	
100.0	orders associated with the puer-	F63 Hab	oit and impulse disorders	
	perium, not elsewhere classified	F63. 0	Pathological gambling	
F53. 1	Severe mental and behavioural dis-	F63. 1	Pathological fire-setting [pyroma-	
	orders associated with the puer-		nial	
	perium, not elsewhere classified	F63. 2	Pathological stealing [kleptomania]	
F53. 8	Other mental and behavioural dis-	F63. 3	Trichotillomania	
	orders associated with the puer-	F63. 8	Other habit and impulse disorders	
	perium, not elsewhere classified	F63. 9	Habit and impulse disorder, un-	
F53. 9	Puerperal mental disorder, unspeci-		specified	
	fied	F64 Ger	nder identity disorders	

D(10	T 1:				
F64.0	Transsexualism Dual-role transvestism	F84.9	disorders		
F64.1 F64.2		F84.9	Pervasive developmental disorder,		
F04.2	Gender identity disorder of child- hood	E00 ∩ +l	unspecified her disorders of psychological		
E70 E70	Mental retardation	development			
	d mental retardation		specified disorder of psycho-		
	derate mental retardation		development, and associated		
F72 Severe mental retardation			problems.		
	found mental retardation		B Behavioural and emotional disorders		
	er mental retardation		et usually occurring in childhood and		
	pecified mental retardation	adolesce			
	character may be used to specify the		perkinetic disorders		
	associated behavioural impairment:	F90.0	Disturbance of activity and atten-		
F7x.0	No, or minimal, impairment of be-		tion		
	haviour	F90.1	Hyperkinetic conduct disorder		
F7x.1	Significant impairment of behav-	F90.8	Other hyperkinetic disorders		
	iour requiring attention or treat-	F90.9	Hyperkinetic disorder, unspecified		
	ment		nduct disorders		
F7x.8	Other impairments of behaviour	F91.0	Conduct disorder confined to the		
F7x.9	Without mention of impairment of		family context		
	behaviour	F91. 1	Unsocialized conduct disorder		
	Disorders of psychological develop-	F91. 2	Socialized conduct disorder		
ment	sidia dan alammantal dia andana	F91. 3	Oppositional defiant disorder		
F80 Spe	ecific developmental disorders	F91. 8	Other conduct disorders Conduct disorder, unspecified		
F80.0	of speech and language Specific speech articulation disor-	F91. 9	xed disorders of conduct and		
F0U.U	der	emotio			
F80.1	Expressive language disorder	F92. 0	Depressive conduct disorder		
F80.2	Receptive language disorder	F92. 8	Other mixed disorders of conduct		
F80.3	Acquired aphasia with epilepsy	1 72. 0	and emotions		
1 00.5	[Landau-Kleffner syndrome]	F92. 9	Mixed disorder of conduct and		
F80.8	Other developmental disorders of	1,2.,	emotions, unspecified		
	speech and language	F93 Em	otional disorders with onset		
F80.9	Developmental disorder of speech		specific to childhood		
	and language, unspecified	F93. 0	Separation anxiety disorder of		
F81 Spe	cific developmental disorders		childhood		
of schol	astic skills	F93. 1	Phobic anxiety disorder of child-		
F81. 0	Specific reading disorder		hood		
F81. 1	Specific spelling disorder	F93. 2	Social anxiety disorder of child-		
F81. 2	Specific disorder of arithmetical		hood		
F04 2	skills	F93. 3	Sibling rivalry disorder		
F81. 3	Mixed disorder of scholastic skills	F93. 8	Other childhood emotional disor-		
F81. 8	Other developmental disorders of scholastic skills	F93. 9	ders		
F81. 9	Developmental disorder of scholas-	F93. 9	Childhood emotional disorder, un-		
F61. 9	tic skills, unspecified	EQ/ Die	specified sorders of social functioning		
F82 Sne	ecific developmental disorder of		set specific to childhood and		
	unction F83 Mixed specific de-	adoles	•		
	ental disorders F84 Pervasive	F94 0	Elective mutism		
	mental disorders	F94.1	Reactive attachment disorder of		
F84.0			Treate it to an action to the contract of		
			childhood		
F84.1	Childhood autism Atypical autism	F94.2	childhood Disinhibited attachment disorder of		
F84.1 F84.2	Childhood autism Atypical autism				
	Childhood autism		Disinhibited attachment disorder of		
F84.2	Childhood autism Atypical autism Rett's syndrome	F94.2	Disinhibited attachment disorder of childhood		
F84.2	Childhood autism Atypical autism Rett's syndrome Other childhood disintegrative dis-	F94.2	Disinhibited attachment disorder of childhood Other childhood disorders of social functioning Childhood disorder of social func-		
F84.2 F84.3	Childhood autism Atypical autism Rett's syndrome Other childhood disintegrative dis- order	F94.2 F94.8 F94.9	Disinhibited attachment disorder of childhood Other childhood disorders of social functioning Childhood disorder of social functioning, unspecified		
F84.2 F84.3 F84.4	Childhood autism Atypical autism Rett's syndrome Other childhood disintegrative disorder Overactive disorder associated with mental retardation and stereo- typed movements	F94.2 F94.8 F94.9	Disinhibited attachment disorder of childhood Other childhood disorders of social functioning Childhood disorder of social functioning, unspecified disorders		
F84.2 F84.3	Childhood autism Atypical autism Rett's syndrome Other childhood disintegrative disorder Overactive disorder associated with mental retardation and stereo-	F94.2 F94.8 F94.9	Disinhibited attachment disorder of childhood Other childhood disorders of social functioning Childhood disorder of social functioning, unspecified		

F99 Unspecified mental disorder

ICE 4-methylaminorex.

ICF Acronym for International Christian Federation for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Addiction.

ICO Acronym for *International Customs Organisation*.

ICPA Acronym for International Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Dependency.

ICPO Acronym for International Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

ID-480 Flurazepam.

ID-530 Nimetazepam.

ID-540 Fludiazepam.

IDE-Cet Butalbital.

IDU Acronym for Injecting Drug User or Use. *Injections* may be intramuscular, *subcutaneous*, *intravenous* (IV), etc.

See also: Administration, method of

IEM 366 Amfetamine p-aminophenylacetate. **II-C-2** Pentazocine.

IKM Acronym for *Institutet för kunskapsutveckling inom missbrukarvården*.

IM Abbreviation for an intramuscular injection route.

IMS sedativum Phenobarbital.

INCB Acronym for *International Narcotics Control Board*.

IP Acronym for *Interpol*.

IP-44 Phenobarbital.

IP-93 Phenobarbital.

IPA Abbreviation for *Isopropyl alcohol*.

IREP Institut de recherche en épidémiologie de la pharmacodépendence.

IT-290 Amfetamine.

IV Intravenous (drug use).

IVDU Intravenous drug user. Included within IDU, injecting drug user. See also: Administration, method of.

IZM Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

láhí Banisteriopsis caapi.

lalonac Amobarbital.

lasson Mecloqualone.

latrogen Induced in a patient by a physician's activity, manner, or therapy. Used especially of an infection or other complication of treatment. The term iatrogen is sometimes used as a to describe a drug abuse initiated by an legal drug prescription. Greek *iatros*, physician.

lbadex Metamfetamine hvdrochloride.

Ibalal Pentobarbital sodium.

Ibat al quinbus Egyptian colloquial term for *hashish*.

Ibatal Pentobarbital sodium.

Ibiozedrine Amfetamine sulfate.

Ibn al quinnab Egyptian colloquial term for *hashish*.

Iboa *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

lboga 1. *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

lboga typique *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Iboga vateriana Synonym for *Tabernanthe iboga*.

lboga vrai *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

lbogain Ibogaine.

Ibogain-Pflanze *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Ibogaine C₂₀H₂₆N₂O. Hallucinogenic drug and the principal iboga alkaloid, found in the stems, leaves, and especially in the roots of the African shrub Tabernanthe iboga. Ibogaine was isolated from the plant in 1901 and synthesized in 1966. In small doses it acts as a stimulant; in large doses it has been used as a narcotic. In West Africa and the Congo, tribesmen have used iboga extracts or chewed the root of the plant in order to remain calm, but alert, while stalking game. Chemically, ibogaine is an indole hallucinogen that can block the action of serotonin in brain tissue. Ibogaine occurs as a crystalline solid and is soluble in alcohol and other organic solvents. Ibogaine hydrochloride is a crystalline salt, soluble in alcohol and in water. It was proposed for medical use as an antidepressant, but it was rejected in favour of more practical and less toxic drugs.

Ibogakraut *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Ibogawortel *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Ibogawurzel *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

lbo'a *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Ibrovek Nitrazepam.

Ibuprofen Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug that reduces pain, fever, and inflammation. Available over the counter, it is commonly used to treat rheumatoid arthritis, gout, and painful menstruation. Side effects include intestinal upset, which can lead to gastritis and ulcers.

Ice 1. Colloquial term for for a very pure, smokeable form of *metamfetamine*. It is an extremely addictive *stimulant*. Its effects are similar to those of *cocaine* but longer-lasting. "Ice" can cause erratic, violent behavior among its users. The nickname "ice" is derived from its translucent rock-like appearance. The "ice" *high* can last anywhere from 2 to 24 hours depending on how much is used. After taking "ice," users (especially those

binging) experience a crash or depression that can last for several days.

2. Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **3.** Colloquial term for *crack*. **4.** Colloquial term for *ecstasy*. **5.** Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Ice bag Colloquial term for *marijuana* of good quality.

Ice cream Colloquial term for *opium*.

Ice cream habit 1. Colloquial term for occational use of small amounts of *opium*.

2. Colloquial term for occasional use of drugs in general.

Ice cream man Colloquial term for opium dealer

Ice cube 1. Colloquial term for *crack*.

2. Rap group.

Ice pack Colloquial term for *marijuana* of good quality.

Ice tong 1. Colloquial term for physician.

2. Colloquial term for psychiatrist.

Iced 1. Colloquial term for being in prison. **2.** Colloquial term for using *crack*.

Iced tea Colloquial term for *marijuana* which is very weak.

Ichtho-bellol Phenobarbital.

Ichtho-spasmin Phenobarbital.

Icing Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Icing sugar Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Icosine Cocaine hydrochloride.

Idalprem Lorazepam.

Idatex Phenobarbital.

Idemin Meprobamate.

Idenal Butalbital.

Idiopathic intoxication See: *Intoxication, pathological.*

Idiosyncratic reaction Individual, unpredictable, and non-dose-dependent response to any substance drowsiness or *euphoria*, flushing, carpopedal spasms (pseudo-tetanus). apnoea, etc.

Idiot juice Colloquial term for *nutmeg* and water mixed for intoxication, mainly used in prisons.

Idiot pills 1. Colloquial term for *depressant*.

2. Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Idomyl *Methaqualone*.

Idralepsal Phenobarbital sodium.

Idrocodeinona Hydrocodone.

Idrocodone Hydrocodone.

Idromorfinolo Hydromorphinol.

Idromorfone *Hydromorphone*.

Idrossipetidina Hydroxypethidine.

leroin Heroin.

Ifa Diety *Fenproporex*.

Iftopon *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Igbo Cannabis.

Igel 1. German colloquial term for a police informant. **2.** German colloquial term for a warning signal when drug police agents are in the vicinity.

Igelkolben German colloquial term for *Jimson weed*.

Ighir iggur Calamus.

Ignatiusbohnen German term for *Strychnos nux-vomica*.

Ikapharm *Phenmetrazine hydrochloride*.

Ikinji Cannabis.

Ikmo Betel pepper.

Ikterus *Hepatitis*.

Iktorivil Clonazepam.

Ikuke *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Ikwa Colloquial term for *khat*.

Il tipo Italian colloquial term for a drug dealer

Il tiro Italian colloquial term for *cocaine* use. Ilex paraguariensis *Maté*.

III Colloquial term for withdrawal symptoms.

Illicit drug A psychoactive substance, the production, sale. or use of which is prohibited. Strictly speaking, it is not the drug that is illicit, but its production, sale, or use in particular circumstances in a given jurisdiction. "Illicit drug market", a more exact term, refers to the production, distribution, and sale of any drug outside legally sanctioned channels.

Illinois green Colloquial term for mari-

llobion *Meprobamate*.

Ilonpilaja Finnish colloquial term for a person who disturbs the drug user.

Im Kühlschrank lagern German colloquial term for keeping in a cache.

Imadorm *Nitrazepam*.

Imbal Phenobarbital.

Imbibe 1. To drink. **2.** To absorb or take in as if by drinking. **3.** To receive and absorb into the mind: Middle English *embiben*, to soak up, saturate, from Latin *imbibere*, to drink in, imbibe: *in*-, in. In + *bibere*, to drink.]

Imchi Opium.

Imedene Secobarbital

Imenoctal Secobarbital sodium.

Imeson Nitrazevam.

Imesonal Amobarbital and Secobarbital so-

Imino-2 phényl-5 oxazolidinone-4 *Pemoline*.

Imipramine Synthetic drug introduced into medicine in the 1960s, and considered among the most effective antidepressant drugs known. Imipramine was the first antidepressant drug of its kind (called tricyclic antidepressants because the molecular structure is based upon a system of three rings). It was studied as an antischizophrenic tranquillizer before its use to treat mental depression. It is usually administered orally but may be given by intramuscular *injection*. Imipramine and

closely related tricyclic antidepressant drugs are called dibenzazepines or dibenzazepine derivatives. Other dibenzazepines and derivatives in use are amitriptyline, desmethylimipramine (desipramine), nortriptyline, and protriptyline.

Immenoctal Secobarbital.

Immenox Secobarbital sodium.

Immobilon Etorphine hydrochloride.

Immortelle Dried parts of the plant *Helichrysum foetidum*. Traditionally smoked by warriors of the Zulus in South Africa to induce trance. The active substances are not scientifically studied.

Imménoctal Secobarbital sodium.

Imorfan *Hydromorphone hydrochloride*.

Impaired Colloquial term for term applied to a person whose capabilities for effectively carrying out a job (or life) have purportedly been diminished by *alcohol*, drugs, age or mental illness - has become a pejorative term attached to addicted persons whether their functions have become impaired or not, e.g., 'impaired' physicians.

Impaired control See *Control, impaired.* **Impata** Finnish colloquial term for *sniffing* paint *thinner*.

Imperial Group Leading British manufacturer of *tobacco* products, including Player and Embassy *cigarettes*, Wilson's snuff, and several brands of cigars. Its other products included *beer*, prepared foods, and packaging. Corporate headquarters are in London.

Impfen German colloquial term for adding opium to hashish.

Import Colloquial term for *crack*.

Impotence Inhibited sexual excitement in a man during sexual activity that, despite an unaffected desire for sex, results in inability to attain or maintain a penile erection. Impotence can result from psychological factors (performance anxiety or fear of abandonment or unwanted pregnancy), sociocultural factors (negative sexual attitudes or religious beliefs) or, less frequently, physical causes such as hormonal abnormalities, drug abuse and alcoholism. Treatment of impotence depends on the underlying cause. Many drugs are used as aphrodisiaca. Central stimulants lika amfetamine and cocaine initially acts as sexual stimulants but can have the adverse effect in long time use.

Imppaaja Finnish colloquial term for a *snif-fer*.

Impronal Methylphenobarbital.

Imshi Opium.

Imsomnium Triazolam.

In 1. Colloquial term for being *high* on *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for being connected with drug suppliers.

In Search of a Lost Chord Title of Moody Blues (rock group) album eulogizing *Timothy Leary*, who, although not deceased, had been convicted, imprisoned, and after escaping was a fugitive in Algeria and Afghanistan - "Timothy Leary's dead. he's on the outside, looking in".

In Transit German colloquial term for being *high* on *LSD*.

In a jam Colloquial term for being wanted.

In action Colloquial term for being busy with the sale of drugs.

In die Kiste gehen German colloquial term for being arrested.

In die Kiste sehen German colloquial term for being arrested.

In die Kiste springen German colloquial term for a drug *overdose*.

In high Colloquial term for being high on drugs.

In his cups Colloquial term for being drunk, presumably very intoxicated.

In need Colloquial term for would you like to get some drugs (e.g., are you in need).

In orbit 1. Colloquial term for being *high* on *hallucinogens*. **2.** Colloquial term for being *high* on *stimulants*. **3.** Colloquial term for being *high* on *heroin*.

In paper Colloquial term for method of smuggling drugs into prison by slitting a post-card and placing drugs between the paper layers.

In pocket Colloquial term for being in possession of drugs.

In sein 1. German colloquial term for living according to the rules of the drug scene.

2. German colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

In shape Colloquial term for being in possession of drugs.

In the arms of Mr. Morpheus Colloquial term for being addicted to *morphine*.

In the box Colloquial term for being in prison.

In the cooler Colloquial term for being in

In the highest clouds Colloquial term for being under the influence of a *stimulant*, especially crystal *metamfetamines*.

In the mick Colloquial term for being in prison.

In the nick Colloquial term for being in prison.

In the pokey Colloquial term for being in prison.

In, to be 1. Colloquial term for participating in the drug scene. **2.** Colloquial term for participating in a drug deal.

Inability to abstain A form of impaired control over the use of a substance. such that

there is an inability or unwillingness to refrain from substance use. As used in Jellinek's 1960 formulation, this is one of two forms of loss of control. the other being inability to stop once started. See also: *Jellinek's typology*.

Inado e ebengabanga *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Inalgeno Phenobarbital.

Inalgon Phenobarbital or Phenobarbital sodium.

Inaola a ikakusa *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Inapetyl Benzfetamine hydrochloride.

Inapétyl Benzfetamine hydrochloride.

Inbetweens 1. Colloquial term for a *depressant*. **2.** Colloquial term for *amfetamine*. **Inca Tea. Health** Tea from Peru with *coca*.

Inca Tea, Health Tea from Peru with *coca leaves* added.

Inca message Colloquial term for *cocaine*.
Incense 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.
2. Colloquial term for *butyl nitrite* (an *inhalant* disguised as a room odorizer).
3. Colloquial term for fragrant substance to be burned to cover the odor of *marijuana*.

Incense tree Boswellia sacra.

Incentive Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Incienso verde Artemisia mexicana.

Incimsi kapilar Turkish colloquial term for *LSD*.

Incoordination Lack of coordination, especially a lack of normal voluntary and harmonious control of muscular movement. A common effect in drug overdoses.

Indalgin *Ethylmorphine*.

Indian Colloquial term for a college drinking game.

Indian Hemp Drugs Commision British investigation commission that in the end of last century investigated the use of cannabis, especially the us of *bhang* in India. The final report was published 1894 in 10 volumes and is the most complete description of *cannabis* and its effects. The commission made the conclusion that a criminalisation of the use of *cannabis* in India was unrealistic because the use where so extensive and integrated in cultural habits. The harmful effects where limited in moderate use. Instead the Commision recommended a taxation system for cannabis.

Indian aconite Aconitum ferox.

Indian bay Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Indian boy** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Indian cannabis Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Indian hat Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Indian hay** Colloquial term for *marijuana* from India.

Indian hemp Cannabis.

Indian oil Colloquial term for *hashish oil*. **Indian poke** *Phytolacca acinosa*.

Indian rope Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Indian temple** Colloquial term for especially potent *marijuana*.

Indian tyre Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Indian weed Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Indianer** German colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Indica Colloquial term for species of *cannabis*, found in hot climate, grows 3. 5 to 4 feet. **Indico** Colloquial term for *marijuana*, potent variety *(Cannabis indica,* a vartety with approximately 10% *THC* content).

Indico charas Colloquial term for *marijuana*, potent variety (*Cannabis indica*, a variety with approximately 10% *THC* content).

Indigo Colloquial term for *marijuana*, potent variety (*Cannabis indica*, a variety with approximately 10% *THC* content.

Indirect smoking *Passive smoking*.

Indische-hennepkruid Cannabis.

Indischer hanf Cannabis.

Indisches Gras German colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Indisk hampa Cannabis.

Indo Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Indocybin Psilocybine.

Indogesic Secbutabarbital sodium.

Indomethacin Analgesic with potent action against inflammation. Effective in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and gout, indomethacin is indicated for individuals whose pain cannot be controlled successfully with aspirin. Among the side effects associated with its use, however, are gastrointestinal disturbances, mental confusion, and severe morning headache.

Indone *Meprobamate*.

Indonesian bud Colloquial term for *marijuana* mixed with *opium*.

Indonesische German colloquial term for Indonesian *hashish*.

Indoor grow Colloquial term for *marijuana* indoor growing place - either dirt or hydroponics - over an acre of completely covered space, or in an abandoned factory.

Indracana Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Inductal *Methagualone hydrochloride*.

Industrial Argentinean colloquial term for *cigarette* in which *tobacco* has been replaced with *marijuana*.

Indysed *Phenobarbital*.

Inebriate 1. To make *drunk*; intoxicate. **2.** To exhilarate or stupefy as if with *alcohol*. Latin *inêbriâre*, *inêbriât-* : *in-*, intensive pref. See IN-2 + *êbriâre*, to intoxicate (from *êbrius*, drunk).

Inebriated Exhilarated or stupefied by or as if by *alcohol*; intoxicated.

Inebriety The state of being intoxicated. The term usually implies a habitual pattern of

drunkenness, and was sometimes used where "alcoholism" or "alcohol dependence" would now be used, implying a disease condition. Together with inebriate (a person displaying inebriety), inebriety was standard terminology in the late 19th century for habitual intoxication, and remained in use until the 1940s. The concept remains current in a legal context, as in the terms "chronic inebriate" or "public inebriate", equivalent to (chronic) drunkenness offender, a person (recurrently) convicted of the crime of being drunk in a public place.

Inestan Chlordiazepoxide. Inetens Methylphenobarbital.

Infadorm Phenobarbital.

Infangyl Pholcodine.

Infections 1. Invasion by and multiplication of pathogenic microorganisms in a bodily part or tissue, which may produce subsequent tissue injury and progress to overt disease through a variety of cellular or toxic mechanisms. 2. The pathological state resulting from having been infected.

Drug abusers are very vulnerable to various infections, especially when injecting drugs with unsterile needles.

Infernal fig Argemone mexicana.

Infinity Colloquial term for LSD that lasts for a long period of time.

Inflastop *Pentobarbital* and *Phenobarbital*. Information Overload See: Internet addic-

Informer Colloquial term for an addict assisting police in arresting drug peddlers.

Infumorph *Morphine sulfate*.

Ingafen Amfetamine sulfate.

Ingenomen Dutch term for swallowing

Ingwer, deutscher German colloquial term for Calamus.

Inhalador Colloquial term for device for inhaling drugs.

Inhalant See: Volatile substances.

Inhalante Inhalant, See: Volatile substances.

Inhalants See: Volatile substances.

Inhalar Colloquial term for sniffing glue or other solvents.

Inhalar cola Colloquial term for inhale glue fumes ("sniff" glue).

Inhalar la cola Colloquial term for inhaling volatile substances.

Inhale To draw in the breath.Syn Inspire. See Vollnsomas Nitrocessepam. Inhale the happy dust Colloquial term for snorting cocaine.

Inhalers Colloquial term for device used for inhaling various types of inhalants.

Initens Methylphenobarbital.

Initens-forte Methylphenobarbital.

Initiation rites Ritual transition from one status to another, as from childhood to adulthood, with attendant ceremonies and ordeals. A dominant theme is the symbolism of death and rebirth. Testing the initiate's worthiness to enter the new status, it often involves special instructions, restrictions, seclusion, drugtaking and/or mutilation. Among the most important social institutions of traditional, preliterate societies, it continues in such modern contexts as fraternal orders and secret societies. Use of drugs is often linked to initiation

Injaga Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Inject To introduce a substance into a body

Injectable A drug or medicine that can be iniected.

Injectant A substance *injected*, as into the skin or intravenously.

Injection 1. Introduction of a medicinal substance or nur rial into the subcutaneous tissue (subcutaneous or hypode tion), the muscular tissue (intramuscular injection), a ve nous injection), an artery (intraarterial injection), the rectur jection or enema), the vagina (vaginal injection or douch thra, or other canals or cavities of the body. 2. An injectal ceutical preparation. 3. Congestion or hyperemia.

From Latin injectio, a throwing in, fr. in-jicio, to throw in.

Inkomi Tabernanthe iboga. containing the stimulant ibogaine.

Inmetal Amobarbital sodium.

Innovar Fentanvl citrate.

Inoben Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Inobichol Meprobamate.

Inocerton-S *Meprobamate*.

Inophylline Phenobarbital.

Inositol Colloquial term for added to *cocaine* to expand the volume ('cut' the drug) and make more money.

Inoval Fentanyl or Fentanyl citrate.

Ins Jenseits gehen 1. German colloquial term for dying of an overdose. 2. German colloquial term for LSD use.

Insacial Cathine or Cathine hydrochloride. Insangu South African colloquial term for marijuana.

Insi Opium.

Inside-outer Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Insnöad Swedish colloquial term for having lost sense of reality due to drug use.

Insolat Secbutabarbital sodium.

Insom-rapido Pentobarbital calcium.

Insomin *Nitrazepam*.

Insomnal Phenobarbital.

Insomnyl Secobarbital sodium.

Insonium Flurazepam or Flurazepam hydro-

Instant addiction Addiction from a single dose of drug - incorrectly attributed to marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), cocaine and LSD. Possibly attributable to some designer drugs, especially modifications of *fentanyl*.

Instant comedown Colloquial term for appearence of drug police agents in the drug scene.

Instant zen Colloquial term for *LSD*. **Instilin** *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Institutet för kunskapsutveckling inom missbrukarvården Swedish state owned Institute for development and education in the drug abuse treatment service.

Instituto de Drogodependencias Drug research institute at the Universidad de Deusto in Bilbao, Spain.

Insulina Italian colloquial term for *syringe*. **Insumin** *Flurazepam* or *Flurazepam hydrochloride*.

Intanfu Colloquial term for *cannabis*. **Intasedol** *Secbutabarbital sodium*.

Intemperance 1. Lack of temperance, as in the indulgence of an appetite or a passion

in the indulgence of an appetite or a passion.

2. Excessive use of alcoholic beverages.

Intemperate Not temperate or moderate; excessive, especially in the use of alcoholic beverages.

Intensain S Phenobarbital.

Interbarb Secbutabarbital sodium.

Intergroup Colloquial term for (12 Step group term] a loose-knit organisation which is typically run totally by volunteers from constituent 12 Step groups who have banded together to provide services such as AA phone answering, ordering of supplies, and referral information.

Intergroup rep Colloquial term for - (12 Step group term] person who represents an individual 12 Step group to an intergroup (see above) and serves as liaison to carrying out responsibilities (see also "trusted servant").

Interkellin Meprobamate.

International Christian Federation for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Organisation founded 1960 mainly working with international cooperation of drug prevention programmes.

International Classification of Diseases See: *ICD-10*.

International Council on Alcohol and Addictions The International Council on Alcohol and Addictions (ICAA), an independent, non-profit, non-governmental organization was founded in 1907 being then known as the International Bureau against Alcoholism and having its headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland.

From the basic concept of an international information office, ICAA has developed its present objectives which are to reduce and prevent the harmful effects of *alcohol* and drug abuse by the study of *alcohol* and *addiction*

problems and the development of programmes in these fields. This has been achieved by the promotion of international consultation and co-operation to formulate concepts and methods of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, including public health and social policy. At the same time, the original information dissemination and stimulation of contact between scientists and professionals in the various disciplines involved has continued. Essentially an umbrella organization creating effective, longterm planning on alcohol and drug prevention and information, ICAA serves as a neutral, objective platform for all professionals and others interested in problems of addiction. Its members come from more than 70 countries and represent a variety of organizations such as national councils or committees on drugs and alcohol, treatment and prevention programmes, research institutes, therapeutic communities and indigenous peoples organizations.

International Day against Drug Abuse and Trafficking A special day the 26 June each year is since 1987 by the United Nations decided to be the International Day against Drug Abuse and Trafficking where lots of information activities take place.

International Drug Control Treaties International treaties dealing with the control of production, manufacture, trade, distribution and use of psychoactive substances, The operation of the present international drug control system is based on the principles of national control by States as well as international cooperation between States and with the United Nations bodies, in compliance with the provisions of various international drug control treaties. Three legally binding major international treaties currently in force govern international drug control:

The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 (together with the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention).

The Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971.

The United Nations Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988

These drug control treaties are mutually supportive and complementary. An important purpose of the treaties is to codify internationally applicable control measures in order to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes, and to prevent their diversion from licit sources into illicit channels. In addition to various articles that address illicit drug trafficking, the treaties also include some general provisions in drug abuse.

The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 aims to prevent and combat drug addiction by means of co-ordinated international drug control action. Essentially, the Convention seeks to limit the possession, use, trade, distribution, import, export, manufacture and production of drugs exclusively to amounts needed for medical and scientific purposes. It also prohibits the practices of opium smoking, opium eating, coca leaf chewing, hashish (cannabis) smoking and the use of the cannabis plant for any non-medical purposes. Additionally, the Convention contains some provisions dealing with the medical treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

The 1972 Protocol is a set of agreed-upon amendments to the 1961 Single Convention which came into force 1975.

The Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 was developed in response to the diversification and expansion of the spectrum of drugs of abuse, introduced controls over a number of synthetic drugs (which included several amphetamine-type drugs, sedative/hypnotic and hallucinogens, according to their abuse potential on the one hand and their therapeutic value on the other. The Convention also contains special provisions relating to the abuse of these substances which aim at ensuring early identification, education, treatment, aftercare, rehabilitation and social reintegration of persons who have become addicted to any of the substances.

The United Nations Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988. In addition to comprehensive measures against drug trafficking, including provisions for the extradition of drug traffickers, confiscation of proceeds and controlled deliveries, and provisions against money laundering and the diversion of precursor chemicals, this Convention also provides for international commitment and cooperation in regard to the elimination or reduction of illicit demand.

International Narcotics Control Board

The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) of the United Nations is an independent treaty body composed of 13 members elected by ECOSOC. Members of the Board serve in their personal capacity, not as Government representatives. It is the Board's responsibility to promote Government compliance with the provisions of the international drug control treaties and to assist them in this effort.

International drug conventions See: *International Drug Control Treaties*.

Internet Addiction Disorder See: *Internet addiction*.

Internet addiction Internet Addiction is a broad term covering a wide-variety of behaviors and impulse-control problems. They can be divided into five specific types of Internet addiction:

1. Cybersexual Addiction (addictions to adult chat rooms or cyberporn). 2. Cyberrelationship Addiction (online friendships made in chat rooms or newsgroups that replace real-life friends and family, this also includes the issue of cyberaffairs). 3. Net Compulsions (compulsive online gambling, online auction addiction, and obsessive online trading). 4. Information Overload (compulsive web surfing or database searches). 5. Computer Addiction (obsessive computer game-playing or to programming aspects of computer science, mostly a problem among men, children, and teenagers).

As the incidence and prevalence of Internet Addiction Disorder (IAD) has been increasing exponentially, several support group has been established.

Some DSM-like criteria for the diagnosis of Internet Addiction Disorder (IAD) has been suggested:

A maladaptive pattern of Internet use, leading to clinically significant impairment or distress as manifested by three (or more) of the following, occurring at any time in the same 12-month period:

- (I) tolerance, as defined by either of the following:
- \cdot (A) A need for markedly increased amounts of time on Internet to achieve satisfaction
- $\cdot\left(B\right)$ markedly diminished effect with continued use of the same amount of time on Internet

(II) withdrawal, as manifested by either of the following:

- · (A) the characteristic withdrawal syndrome
- (1) Cessation of (or reduction) in Internet use that has been heavy and prolonged.
- · (2) Two (or more) of the following, developing within several days to a month after Criterion 1:
- · (a) psychomotor agitation
- · (b) anxiety
- \cdot (c) obsessive thinking about what is happening on Internet
- · (d) fantasies or dreams about Internet
- · (e) voluntary or involuntary typing movements of the fingers
- · (3) The symptoms in Criterion 2 cause distress or impairment in social, occupational or another important area of functioning
- · (B) Use of Internet or a similar on-line service is engaged in to relieve or avoid withdrawal symptoms

(III) Internet is often accessed more often or for longer periods of time than was intended (IV) There is a persistent desire or unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control Internet use (V) A great deal of time is spent in activities related to Internet use (e.g., buying Internet books, trying out new WWW browsers, researching Internet vendors, organizing files of downloaded materials.)

(VI) Important social, occupational, or recreational activities are given up or reduced because of Internet use.

(VII) Internet use is continued despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent physical, social, occupational, or psychological problem that is likely to have been caused or exacerbated by Internet use (sleep deprivation, marital difficulties, lateness for early morning appointments, neglect of occupational duties, or feelings of abandonment in significant others)

Special questionnaires are used by the support groups as an example:

How can you tell if you are addicted? Here are some typical warning signs:

1.Do you feel preoccupied with the Internet (think about previous on-line activity or anticipate next on-line session)? 2.Do you feel the need to use the Internet with increasing amounts of time in order to achieve satisfaction? 3. Have you repeatedly made unsuccessful efforts to control, cut back, or stop Internet use? 4.Do you feel restless, moody, depressed, or irritable when attempting to cut down or stop Internet use? 5. Do you stay on-line longer than originally intended? 6. Have you jeopardized or risked the loss of significant relationship, job, educational or career opportunity because of the Internet? 7. Have you lied to family members, therapist, or others to conceal the extent of involvement with the Internet? 8. Do you use the Internet as a way of escaping from problems or of relieving a dysphoric mood (e.g., feelings of helplessness, guilt, anxiety, depression)?

If you can answer "yes" to five or more of the questions, then you may suffer from Internet addiction.

Several support groups can be found on the Internet.

Interplanetary mission Colloquial term for travel from one *crack* house to another in search of *crack*.

Interpol International Criminal Police Organization, ICPO was established after World War II, with headquarters in Paris. Interpol does not conduct worldwide criminal investigations; rather, it is a records clearinghouse that serves as a means of

communicating information from the police of one country to those of another.

Intervention Colloquial term for process of presenting reality to a person who is out of touch with it, in a receivable and caring way - a collective process for family and friends developed by the Johnson Institute more than 20 years ago as a means to break through alcoholic denial and prepare the way for positive action -although the circumstances may seem controntive, the process is non-punitive and often helps the participating family and friends as much or more than the alcoholic.

Intianhamppu Cannabis.

Intoxicant An agent that intoxicates, especially an alcoholic beverage.

Intoxicate 1. To stupefy or excite, as by the action of a chemical substance such as *alcohol.* **2.** To stimulate or excite. **3.** To poison

Middle English, to poison, from Medieval Latin *intoxicâre*, *intoxicât-*: Latin *in-*, in.+ Late Latin *toxicâre*, to smear with poison (from Latin *toxicum*, poison).

Intoxicating pepper Piper methysticum.

Intoxication A condition that follows the administration of a psychoactive substance and results in disturbances in the level of consciousness, cognition, perception, judgment, affect, or behaviour, or other psychophysiological functions and responses. The disturbances are related to the acute pharmacological effects of, and learned responses to, the substance and resolve with time, with complete recovery, except where tissue damage or other complications have arisen. The term is most commonly used with regard to alcohol use; its equivalent in everyday speech is "drunkenness". Alcohol intoxication is manifested by such signs as facial flushing, slurred speech, unsteady gait, euphoria, increased activity, volubility, disorderly conduct, slowed reactions, impaired judgment and motor incoordination, insensibility, or stupefaction.

Intoxication is highly dependent on the type and dose of drugs and is influenced by an individual's level of tolerance and other factors. Frequently, a drug is taken in order to achieve a desired degree of intoxication. The behavioural expression of a given level of intoxication is strongly influenced by cultural and personal expectations about the effects of the drug.

Acute intoxication is the term in *ICD-10* for intoxication of clinical significance (F110) Complications may include trauma, inhalation of vomitus, *delirium*, coma, and convulsions, depending on the substance and method of administration.

Habitual intoxication (habitual drunkenness),

applied primarily to *alcohol*, refers to a regular or recurrent pattern of drinking to intoxication, Such a pattern has sometimes been treated as a criminal offense, separately from the individual instances of intoxication.

Other general terms for intoxication or intoxicated include: drunkenness, *high*, under the influence, inebriation.

See also: Inebriety; Street drinker.

Intoxication, pathological A syndrome characterized by extreme excitement with aggressive and violent features and, frequently, ideas of persecution, after consumption of disproportionately little *alcohol*. It lasts for several hours and terminates with the patient falling asleep. There is usually complete amnesia for the episode. A controversial entity primarily used in a forensic context. (F10.07)

See also: Intoxication.

Synonym: Idiopathic intoxication.

Intrased Amobarbital sodium

Intravenous injection Intravenous - within a *vein* or *veins*. Intravenous *injection* an injection made into a *vein*. Syn: Endovenous.

Intsaga Colloquial term for *cannabis*. **Intsagu** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Intsangu Cannabis.

Involved user Colloquial term for indicates that the person being labeled uses the drug of choice regularly, that he/she has become a drug seeker, the drug is significant in his/her life, and that proficiency in some area of life is beginning to decline. Typically, this person still has control over behavior although the drug has become important in life. Some indicate use of the drug to deal with unbearable work or life situations, some to enhance performance or boost self-esteem, some to deal with stress, anxiety or boredom.

Inyeccion de drogas *Injection* of drugs. **locartum** *Meprobamate*.

lochroma fuchsioides Paguando.

Iodaphylline Phenobarbital.

lodéine Codeine hydriodide.

lonakraft Phentermine hydrochloride. **lonal** Secobarbital

 $\textbf{lonal sodium} \ \textit{Secobarbital sodium}.$

Ionamin *Phentermine hydrochloride*. **Ionamin, -e** *Phentermine resinate*.

lonox *Methaqualone*.

lopo Yopo.

Ipadá Coca leaf.

Ipadú Coca leaf.

Ipatu Coca leaf.

Ipecac 1. A low-growing tropical American shrub (*Cephaelis ipecacuanha*) having roots and rhizomes that yield emetine. **2.** The dried roots and rhizomes of this shrub. **3.** A medicinal preparation made from the dried roots and rhizomes of this shrub that is used to induce

vomiting, particularly in cases of poisoning and drug *overdose*. Short for Portuguese *ipe-cacuanha*, from Tupi *ipekaaguéne*: *ipeh*, low + *kaâ*, leaves + *guéne*, vomit.

Ipecopan *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Ipersed *Nitrazepam*.

Ipesandrina Opium, mixed alkaloids of.

Ipesandrine Benzylmorphine or Opium, mixed alkaloids of.

Ipi Coca leaf.

Ipnofil *Methaqualone*.

Ipnofisiol Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Ipnolan *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Ipnopen Flunitrazepam.

Ipnosed Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Ipnosol Phenobarbital.

 $\textbf{Ipnovit} \ \textbf{C} \ \textit{Phenobarbital}.$

Ipnozem Nitrazepam.

Ipomea antillana Synonym for *Turbina corymbosa*.

Ipomea burmanni Synonym for *Turbina corymbosa*.

Ipomea corymbosa Synonym for *Turbina corymbosa*.

Ipomea domiguensis Synonym for *Turbina corymbosa*.

Ipomea sidaefolia Synonym for *Turbina corymbosa*.

Ipomoea Purpurea See: *Morning glory seeds*.

Iposedol *Meprobamate*.

Iproniazid The first drug of the monoamineoxidase inhibitor series to be introduced into medicine (1958). It was employed as an antidepressant until it was found to cause liver damage. Prior to its introduction as an antidepressant, iproniazid was studied as a drug similar in function to the antituberculotic drug isoniazid, which it resembles in chemical structure. It prevents the enzymatic breakdown of norepinephrine, the brain-neurotransmitter substance concerned with emotional stimulation. It does so by inhibiting the enzyme monoamine oxidase. Iproniazid has been replaced in antidepressant therapy by other members of the monoamine-oxidase inhibitor series (e.g., isocarboxazid, phenelzine, and tranylcypromine) and the tricyclic antidepressant drugs (e.g., imipramine, amitriptyline, and nortriptyline), which have less severe side effects.

Ipropethidine *Properidine*.

Ipropetidina *Properidine*.

Ipropéthidine *Properidine*.

Ipsotran *Meprobamate*.

Iranian Colloquial term for *opium*.

Iranil Oxazepam.

Irefan Cyclobarbital.

Iremal Chlordiazepoxide.

Iremisal Meprobamate.

Iremol Meprobamate.

Iriderm Meprobamate.

Irifan Cyclobarbital.

Irish coffee Colloquial term for *coffee* with *whiskey* and whipped cream.

Iron cure Colloquial term for drug withdrawal without substitute drugs or medication. Iron horse Colloquial term for city iail.

Iron house Colloquial term for prison.

Iron pemoline Pemoline iron.

Iroïni Heroin.

Irrbeere Atropa belladonna.

Is Colloquial term for drug deal.

Is adami dostu Turkish colloquial term for *DMT*

Isabade Phenobarbital.

Isalgin Phenobarbital.

Isanga South African colloquial term for hashish.

Isangola *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Isangu Cannabis.

Isazepan Diazepam.

Isda Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Isenhübli Aconitum napellus.

Ishauna Brugmansia suaveolens.

Isinipecaine Meperidine.

Isioma Virola.

Isly Bromazepam.

Iso-Ameritrat *Meprobamate*.

Iso-asminyl *Phenobarbital*.

Isoadanon. -e Isomethadone.

Isoadona Isomethadone.

Isoamidon, -a, -e *Isomethadone*.

Isoamin Amfetamine sulfate.

Isoamitil sedante Amobarbital.

Isoamyl nitrite C₅H₁₁NO₂, also called Isopentyl nitrite, yellowish, transparent, liquid, penetrating fragrant, fruity odor. Unstable on exposure to air and light. forms an explosive mixture with air or oxygen and must therefor be stored inn tightly closed containers protected from light and heat. The main content of the short-acting *stimulant* stimulant *amyl nitrite*.

Isoamyläthylbarbitursäuer Amobarbital. Isoamyläthylmalonylcarbamid Amobarbital.

Isoamyléthylmalonylurée *Amobarbital*. **Isoamyne** *Amfetamine*.

Isoamytal Pentobarbital or Pentobarbital

Isobarb Pentobarbital sodium.

Isobec Amobarbital.

Isobutyl PF Butalbital.

Isocarboxazid Antidepressant drug of the monoamine-oxidase inhibitor type, introduced into medicine about 1960 and used to treat moderate to severe mental depression. Like other monoamine-oxidase inhibitor drugs, it

prevents the enzymatic breakdown of norepinephrine, the brain-neurotransmitter substance concerned with emotional stimulation. Isocarboxazid is administered orally and is readily absorbed from the stomach. The onset of action is delayed, the effects of the drug developing slowly over the first two weeks of therapy. As with other monoamine-oxidase inhibitor drugs, liver damage is a possible side effect.

Isocet Butalbital.

Isococain, -e *d-cocaine*.

Isodanon *Isomethadone*.

Isodin Oxazepam.

Isodrine enterobarb Phenobarbital.

Isolibr *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Isolin Butalbital.

Isollyl Butalbital.

Isollyl Improved Butalbital.

Isomerizer Colloquial term for method of trying to increase the potency of *THC* in *Cannabis*.

Isometadon Isomethadone.

Isometadon, -a, -e Isomethadone.

Isomethadon, -e, -um Isomethadone.

Isomethadone C₂₁H₂₇NO. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 309.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Methadone* and *Opioids*.

Isomethadone hydrobromide C₂₁H₂₇NO HBr. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 390.1. Percentage of anhydrous base: 79.3. See: *Methadone* and *Opioids*.

Isomethadone hydrochloride C₂₁H₂₇NO HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 345.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 89.4. See: *Methadone* and *Opioids*.

Isomyl *Amobarbital*.

Isomyl-natrium *Amobarbital sodium*.

Isomyn *Amfetamine* or *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Isomytal Amobarbital.

Isonal Amobarbital, Methylphenobarbital and Phenobarbital.

Isonipecai Meperidine.

Isonipecain, -a, -e Pethidine.

Isonox Methaqualone.

Isopap Butalbital.

Isopedina Properidine.

Isopedine *Properidine*.

Isophed Phenobarbital.

Isophen *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Isopolamidon Isomethadone.

Isopromedol *Trimeperidine hydrochloride*. **Isopropyl** C₃H₈O Non-beverage alcohol, a volatile, flammable *alcohol* used as a solvent and as rubbing alcohol.

Isopropyl alcohol IPA. A clear, colorless, flammable, mobile liquid, (CH₃)₂CHOH, used in antifreeze compounds, in lotions and cosmetics, and as a solvent for gums, shellac, and essential oils.

Isopropyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-

isonipecotate Properidine.

Isopropyl-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-

4-carboxylate *Properidine*.

Isoproterol Phenobarbital.

Isoptin Pentobarbital.

Isoptin S *Pentobarbital*.

Isoptine S *Pentobarbital*.

Isshiona Brugmansia arborea.

Issue Colloquial term for *crack*.

Issues Colloquial term for *crack*.

Istafiate Artemisia mexicana.

Istafiatl Artemisia mexicana.

Istimil Methylphenidate hydrochloride.

Isufranol Phenobarbital.

Isuprel *Phenobarbital*.

It blows your mind Colloquial term for the effect is fantastic.

It's Hot in Hell A Monkey in winter.

Itabarbital Butalbital.

Italienisches Rohr Arundo donax.

Itamo real Turnera diffusa.

Iterco Meprobamate.

Itobarbital Butalbital.

Itog Colloquial term for PCP.

Itridal Cyclobarbital .

Iturate Pentobarbital sodium.

 $\textbf{Itzucuatziqui} \ \textit{Solandra}.$

 ${\bf lurmun}\ Pentobarbital.$

Ivonal Fentanyl citrate.

Ivory flakes Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Ix-maculan *Piper auritum*.

Ixkanioi Argemone mexicana.

Ixtauhyatl Artemisia mexicana.

lyobo Colloquial term for marijuana.

Iztauhiatl Artemisia mexicana.

Iztauhyati Artemisia mexicana.

J Colloquial term for marijuana cigarette.

J pipe Colloquial term for a pipe for smoking opium.

J smoke Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

J'ai Pas Sommeil I Can't Sleep.

J's Colloquial term for joints of marijuana.

J-Liberty *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*. **J-joint** Colloquial term for bamboo stick used

as *paraphernalia* for smoking *marijuana*. **Jaad** *Khat*.

Jääda faggiin Finnish colloquial term for being arrested.

Jab 1. Colloquial term for a *subcutaneous injection*. 2. Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs.

Jab a vein Colloquial term for *injecting injecting injection injecting injection injecting injection injecting injection inject*

travenously. **Jab joint** Colloquial term for a place where addicts *inject* drugs.

Jab-jot Colloquial term for *subcutaneous injection*.

Jab-off Colloquial term for intravenous injection.

JacAroma Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite* or *butyl nitrite*.

Jack 1. Colloquial term for steal someone else's drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin* in tablet form. **3.** Colloquial term for (Skid Row) money.

Jack Mormon Derogatory term indicating a Mormon who uses *alcohol* (non-Mormon term).

Jack off 1. Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for *injecting cocaine* (due to its orgasmic sensations cocaine can replace desire for human lovers).

Jack-Up Colloquial term for *injecting* a drug. **Jacked up** Colloquial term for being interrogated or arrested.

Jackets Colloquial term for *Nembutal capsules*.

Jackie Wilson Colloquial term for with-drawing blood into a *syringe* where it mixes with a drug contained there and then is reinjected.

Jacking Colloquial term for committing a larency to finance drug *addiction*.

Jackpot Colloquial term for *fentanyl*.

Jacks Colloquial term for *Nembutal capsules*. Jackson Colloquial term for a 20 dollar bill. Jackson illusion paper Colloquial term for

Jackson illusion paper Colloquial term for smoke from a *cigarette* drawn to cause a *high*.

Jaco Piper auritum.

Jactus Zipeprol.

Jádwár Aconitum ferox.

Jag 1. Colloquial term for keep a *high* going, an extended period of drug influence especially from *amfetamine* and *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for a drug party. **3.** Colloquial term for being *high* on *marijuana*. **4.** Colloquial term for as much as a person can drink at one time

Jagged Colloquial term for for being under the prolonged influence of one or several drugs.

Jahooby Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Jahrhundertpflanze Agave.

Jail Bait Colloquial term for heroin.

Jail plant Colloquial term for drugs smuggled into a prison.

Jailed Colloquial term for chronic drug *addiction*.

Jailhouse Prison

Jailhouse high Colloquial term for being *high* on nutmeg or mace.

Jailhouse plant Colloquial term for drugs smuggled into a prison.

Jailhouse punk Colloquial term for a person turned homosexual in prison.

Jaime blanco Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Jain** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Jakobsleiter [Jacob's ladder] German name for *Aconitum napellus*.

Jaljocote pichi Psidium guajava.

Jälkifiilis Finnish colloquial term for a hangover following drug use.

Jalocote Psidium guajava.

Jalonac Amobarbital.

Jam 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

2. Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **3.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Jam cecil Colloquial term for amfetamine.

Jam grog Colloquial term for drugs in powder form.

Jamaican Colloquial term for *marijuana* from Jamaica.

Jamaican Posse Colloquial term for Florida-based street gang which is believed to be a major distributor of drugs to the U.S. East coast - murderous behavior toward other dealers is alleged.

Jamaican Red Colloquial term for potent *marijuana* from Jamaica.

Jamaican black Colloquial term for *marijuana* from Jamaica.

Jamaican sinse Colloquial term for *sinsemilla marijuana*.

Jamaican thistle *Argemone mexicana*.

Jamaicans Colloquial term for (Jamaican Posse) Florida-based street gang which is a major distributor of drugs throughout the US East coast - there are several "posses", all

from Jamaica.

Jamang-pi-danok Argyreia nervosa.

James, William (1842-1920), American philosopher and psychologist, and drug researcher. He was son to a Swedenborgian priest and brother to the author Henry James. At Harvard university he made controversial experiments with *laughing gas* and *peyote* which he related to religious experiences. In *The Varieties of Religious Experience* he develops his theories.

Jammed Colloquial term for being in a prolonged state of intoxication after drug use.

Jammed up Colloquial term for a drug *over-dose*.

Jammu Calamus.

Jane Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Jane Boy Colloquial term for a *marijuana* user.

Jangida Withania somnifera.

Janiger, Oscar (b. 1918), American neurologist and psychologist, and one of the most influential *LSD* experimenter in California 1954-1970. He introduced *LSD* to many leading actors and directors in Hollywood.

Janjah Cannabis.

Januar Oxazepam.

Japan Colloquial term for *heroin* (logo of oriental man).

Japon budzim Turkish colloquial term for *LSD*.

Jar Colloquial term for 1.000 pills.

Jar head Colloquial term for user of *crack*. Jaringo *Phytolacca acinosa*.

Jaringo sag Phytolacca acinosa.

Jarl, Stefan (b.1941) Swedish film director who together with Jan Lindqvist made an awarded series of films about two drug abusers and their children. *Dom kallar oss mods* (They call us mods),1968, *Ett anständigt liv* (A decent life), 1979 and *Det sociala arvet*, (The social heritage) 1994.

Jarred Colloquial term for prolonged state of intoxication after drug use.

Jars Colloquial term for receptacles or packets with *opium*.

Jatai Anadenanthera colbrina.

Jatapmasi Argyreia nervosa.

Jatiphaladya churna Cannabis.

Jaundice 1. Yellowish pigmentation of the skin, tissues, and body fluids caused by the deposition of bile pigments. **2.** A disease or abnormal condition characterized by jaundice. **3.** A state or attitude characterized by satiety,

3. A state or attitude characterized by satiety, distaste, or hostility. See. *Hepatitis, Cirrhosis*. French *jaunisse*, from *jaune* yellow, from. Lating *galbinus* greenish yellow (14c).

Java 1. Colloquial term for *coffee*. **2.** Colloquial term for *caffeine* used as adulterant.

Javesch Colloquial term for shortage of

drugs.

Jay Colloquial term for marijuana cigarette.

Jay pipe Colloquial term for *marijuana* smoking.

Jay smoke Colloquial term for marijuana.

Jay-joint Colloquial term for bamboo stick used as *paraphernalia* for smoking *marijuana*.

Jaya Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Jayapa Brugmanisa insignis.

Jazzed Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

JB 318 Hallucinogen.

JB 336 Hallucinogen.

JD-96 Vinvlbital.

Jea Cannabis.

Jeajeamadou Virola.

Jealousy, alcoholic See Alcoholic jeal-

Jee Thai colloquial term for furnishing drug agents information about drug dealers transactions leading to their arrest.

Jee gee Colloquial term for heroin.

Jefferson Colloquial term for holder for a *joint* of marijuana.

Jefferson airplane Colloquial term for used match cut in half to hold a partially smoked *marijuana cigarette*.

Jellie babe Colloquial term for amfetamines.

Jellie babies Colloquial term for amfetamines

Jellies 1. Colloquial term for depressant.

2. Colloquial term for *chloral hydrate*.

Jellinek formula A method of estimating the number of alcoholics in a population, originally proposed by *E. M. Jellinek* around 1940 and fully published in 1951.

In its final form, the formula was A = (PD/K)R, where A is the number of alcoholics; D is the number of reported deaths from cirrhosis in a given year; P, K, and R are assumed to be constants, reflecting respectively the proportion of cirrhosis deaths due to alcoholism, the percentage of alcoholics with complications dying of cirrhosis in a given year, and the ratio of all alcoholics to alcoholics with complications. Although both the assumption that P, K, and R are constants and the conceptual basis of the formula attracted increasingly heavy criticism, and, by 1959, Jellinek himself recommended abandoning it, for lack of alternatives, the formula remained in wide use into the 1970s.

Jellinek's typology *E. M. Jellinek's* classification of alcoholism, as outlined in *The disease concept of alcoholism* (1960).

Alpha alcoholism - characterized by psychological dependence, with no progression to physiological dependence; also called problem drinking, escape drinking.

Beta alcoholism - characterized by physical

complications involving one or more organ systems, with a general undermining of health and shortened life span.

Gamma alcoholism - characterized by increasing tolerance, loss of control, and precipitation of a withdrawal syndrome on cessation of alcohol intake; also called "Anglo-Saxon" alcoholism.

Delta alcoholism.-.characterized by increasing tolerance, withdrawal symptoms, and inability to abstain, but not loss of control of the amount of intake on any occasion. (See alcoholization.)

Epsilon alcoholism - paroxysmal or periodic drinking, binge drinking; sometimes referred to as dipsomania.

Jellinek, Elvin Morton (1890-1963), American physiologist who was a pioneer in the scientific study of alcoholism. Jellinek studied at several European universities and received his master's degree in 1914 from the University of Leipzig. Jellinek was a pioneer in research having to do with the nature and causes of alcoholism and in descriptions of its symptomatology. He was an early proponent of the disease theory of alcoholism, arguing with great persuasiveness that alcoholics should be treated as sick people. Jellinek gathered and summarized his own research and that of others in the important and authoritative works Alcohol Explored (1942) and The Disease Concept of Alcoholism (1960).

See: Jellinek's typology.

Jellinek-clinics The Netherlands biggest institution for *alcohol* and drug abuse treatment, prevention and research. It has a staff of 400 and head office in Amsterdam. Named after *Elvin Morton Jellinek*.

Jello shooters Colloquial term for Jello made in an ice cube tray and which contain alcohol in the center of each cube.

Jellum German colloquial term for clay pipe for smoking *marijuana* or *hashish*.

Jelly Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Jelly babe Colloquial term for amfetamines.
Jelly babies 1. Colloquial term for amfetamines 2. Colloquial term for Temazenam

mines. **2.** Colloquial term for *Temazepam* (*benzodiazepine*).

Jelly baby 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *Temazepam* (benzodiazepine).

Jelly bean 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for *depressant*.

3. Colloquial term for *chloral hydrate*.

Jelly beans 1. Colloquial term for *crack*.

2. Colloquial term for *amfetaminess*. **3.** Colloquial term for *chloral hydrate*.

Jemanden ablinken 1. German colloquial term for offer bogus or poor quality drugs.

2. German colloquial term for cheating some-

one in a drug deal.

Jerengau Calamus.

Jeringazo Argentinean colloquial term for a

Jeringuilla Colloquial term for needle, syringe

Jerk off 1. Colloquial term for *injection* into *vein* with short pushes on plunger of *syringe*.

2. Colloquial term for *injecting cocaine* (due to its orgasmic sensations, cocaine can replace desires for sex with human lovers).

Jersey green Colloquial term for *marijuana* of low quality.

JES Junkies Ersatzmittel Substituierte, German organisation for active *heroin* addicts and persons in *methadone* maintenance, are working for *legalization* of drugs.

Jesus Christ acid Colloquial term for especially potent *LSD*.

Jet 1. Colloquial term for *ketamine*. **2.** Colloquial term for Phencyclidine (*PCP*)

Jet fuel Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Jetrium Dextromoramide or Dextromoramide tartrate

Jia Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Jibaros Spanish colloquial term for a small drug dealers.

Jícamo real Turnera diffusa.

Jidder, jiddra, Swedish colloquial term for the technique of using talk to escape a menacing situations in connection with drug use.

Jidderpelle Swedish colloquial term for a a drug abuser with a talent of manipulating his environment.

Jife Colloquial term for *mescaline*, active ingredient from *peyote* cactus.

Jife grande Argentinean colloquial term for *mescaline*, active ingredient from *peyote* cactus.

Jiffy Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Jiffy-pot Flower pot that can be used in cultivation of *cannabis*.

Jijibe laidour Atropa belladonna.

Jim Johnson Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* used for the preparation and *injection* of drugs.

Jim Jones 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana* laced with *cocaine* and *PCP*. **2.** Colloquial term for *withdrawal* syndromes.

Jimegon Pentazocine.

Jimegon-N Pentazocine.

Jimjam Colloquial term for a penis.

Jimjams 1. Colloquial term for *delirium tremens* - contusion, disorientation, delusional thinking and gross shaking. **2.** Colloquial term for being under strong effects of drugs ("spaced out").

Jimmies Colloquial term for *delirium tremens* - confusion, disorientation, delusional thinking, and gross shaking. **Jimmy** Colloquial term for a drug *injection*. Jimson weed Datura stramonium a plant with white cone formed flowers. Played an important role in traditional European medicine. frequently used in witch-ointments Jimson weed contains the drugs atropine, hyoscyamine, and scopolamine, selected by abusers for their psychotomimetic effects - causes disorientation, confusion, hallucinations and coma in high doses - the name possibly derives from experience of soldiers, sent to Jamestown in 1676 to quell a riot, who ate Datura as a green and became severely intoxicated for several days - the weed became "Jamestown" weed, modified to Jimson weed -Anthony's legion had a similar problem 38 B.C. When parts of the plant are eaten, smoked, drunk in a tea or placed on the mucous membranes the alkaloids gives very strong hallucinations. The high appears after about 20 minutes accompanied with fever, tremors and diarrhea, High doses give LSDlike hallucinations that can last for days. Psychosis and coma has been reported in some cases. Fatal overdoses has been documented usually due to heart failure.

Jinan Piper auritum.

Jincarse 1. Colloquial term for getting a dose of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for taking a dose of drugs (typically by needle).

Jingo Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Jink** Colloquial term for *heroin tincture*.

Jitterbug Colloquial term for a young mem-

ber of a drug smuggling gang. **Jitterhouse** Colloquial term for place for de-

Jitterhouse Colloquial term for place for detoxifying from *alcohol* and/or other drugs - (from the "jitters", meaning shakes).

Jitterhouse romance Colloquial term for persons detoxifying from *alcohol* or other drugs, who while in treatment believe they have found true love as sexuality returns.

Jitters Colloquial term for tremulousness, "shakes" due to the detoxification process from consuming too much *alcohol* - a pharmacologic effect of *alcohol*.

Jive 1. Colloquial term for drugs in general. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*. **3.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Jive doo jee Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Jive dooje Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Jive stick Colloquial term for a *marijuana cigarette*.

Jive talk Colloquial term for "drug language".

Job 1. Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs.

2. Colloquial term for being intoxicated on *alcohol* and/or drugs.

Jocker Colloquial term for aggressive homosexual in the drug scene.

Jockey 1. German Colloquial term for drugs

in general. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.(logo is a horse).

Jodeine Codeine hydriodide.

Joe Spanish colloquial term for Seconal.

Joey Colloquial term for a person who act as a middle man between the drug addict and the drug dealer.

Jog-trot Colloquial term for taking drugs. **Johannes** German colloquial term for 1,000 mark bill.

John Barleycorn 1. A personification of alcoholic liquor. **2.** Title of a famous autobiograhical novel by *Jack London*.

Johnnie/Johnny 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for a warning, police are nearby.

Johnny Hoppers Colloquial term for a drug police squad.

Johnny go fast Colloquial term for *amfeta-mines*.

Johnson Colloquial term for *crack*.

Johnson grass Colloquial term for week *marijuana* from Texas, USA.

Johnson, Ben (b. 1961), sprinter and former world record holder on 100 meter. Under the Olympics in Söul 1988 urine analysis found that he had been using the *steroid* stanozolol and he had to return his gold-medal. This highlighted the problems of doping in the track and field sports and led to an intense discussion on how to discourage the use of *steroids*.

Joi Thai term for 1.6 kilograms of *opium*.

Join up Colloquial term for becoming addicted

Joint 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana* or *hashish* cigarette. **2.** Italian colloquial term for more than two persons smoking *hashish* together. **3.** Colloquial term for *marijuana* with phencyclidine (*PCP*)

Joint reefer Colloquial term for *marijuana* or *hashish cigarette*.

Jointed Colloquial term for cutting a person into little pieces as a warning to others.

Jointje bouwen Dutch colloquial term for rolling a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Joiee Colloquial term for heroin.

Joker Colloquial term for *syringe*.

Jolly German colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Jolly babies Colloquial term for amfeta-

Jolly bean Colloquial term for amfetamine.

Jolly beans Colloquial term for amfetamines

Jolly green 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Jolly pop Colloquial term for casual user of heroin.

Jolt 1. Colloquial term for *injecting* a drug.

2. Colloquial term for a reaction to drugs.

3. Colloquial term for abruptly withdrawing from drugs, especially *heroin*.

Joly-pop South Africancolloquial term for *injecting* a small amount of drugs irregulary.

Jomfru-fix Danish colloquial term for the first *intravenous injection* of illegal drugs. Often considered as a initiation rite into the drug culture.

Jomfrufiks Norwegian colloquial term for the first *intravenous injection* of illegal drugs. Often considered as a initiation rite into the drug culture.

Jomfrupumpe Danish colloquial term for the first *intravenous injection* of illegal drugs. Often considered as a initiation rite into the drug culture.

Jomfrusil Norwegian colloquial term for the first *intravenous injection* of illegal drugs. Often considered as a initiation rite into the drug culture.

Jonakraft *Phentermine hydrochloride*.

Jones 1. Colloquial term for *withdrawal* symptoms. **2.** Colloquial term for being addicted to drugs.

Jonesing Colloquial term for need for drugs. **Jonesing a fix** Colloquial term for in need of another dose of drug; needing another "hit"; often means an attempt to secure drugs without paying (a derogatory term).

Jonesing a shot Colloquial term for in need of another dose of drug; needing another "hit"; often means an attempt to secure drugs without paying (a derogatory term).

Jonk Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Jonkhora Colloquial term for a prostitute using *heroin*.

Jop Anadenanthera peregrina.

Jopamate Meprobamate.

Josah Egyptian colloquial term for a pipe for smoking *marijuana*.

Journey Colloquial term for being intoxicated, especially with LSD.

Jouta koukkuun Finnish colloquial term for becoming addicted.

Jouzmathal Datura.

Joy 1. Colloquial term for drugs in general.

2. Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **3.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Joy boy Colloquial term for an addict.

Joy dust 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

2. Colloquial term for drugs in powder form.

Joy girl Colloquial term for *heroin*. **Joy girl** Colloquial term for a female drug

addict.

Joy job Colloquial term for a *subcutaneous*.

Joy juice 1. Colloquial term for *depressant*.

2. Colloquial term for *chloral hydrate*.

3. Colloquial term for liquor ("booze")

Joy pellet 1. Colloquial term for an opium

pellet. 2. Colloquial term for tablet.

Joy pills Colloquial term for amfetamines.

Joy plant Colloquial term for *opium*.

Joy pop 1. Colloquial term for *injecting* a drug. **2.** Colloquial term for *injection* of a small amount *heroin* on occasion.

Joy popping Colloquial term for occasional use of drugs.

Joy powder 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*.

2. Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **3.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **4.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Joy smoke Colloquial term for marijuana.

Joy stick Colloquial term for a marijuana cingratta

Joy weed Colloquial term for marijuana.

Joy-bang Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs on trial basis.

Joy-poppers 1. Colloquial term for persons who injects *heroin* occasionally. **2.** Colloquial term for addicts who *snorts*.

Joypop Colloquial term for using drugs, especially *heroin*, occasionally without becoming addicted.

Ju ja Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Ju-ju Colloquial term for marijuana cigarette. Juan Valdez Colloquial term for marijuana. Juana Cannabis.

Juanado, en Colloquial term for being under the influence of *marijuana*.

Juane Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Juanita Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Juanita weed Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Jubilar *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*.

Juckbohne, afrikanische Mucuna pruriens.

Juco Arundo donax.

Jude German colloquial term for *opioids*.

Judenkappe [Cap of jew] German name for *Aconitum napellus*.

Judenkernlein Atropa belladonna.

Judenkirsche Atropa belladonna.

Judg imel Colloquial term for *hallucinogens*. **Jug** Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Jugged 1. Colloquial term for being arrested. **2.** Colloquial term for being in prison.

Juggle Colloquial term for sell drugs to another addict to support a habit.

Juggler Colloquial term for teen-age street dealers who works for a wholesaler.

Jugs Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Juiana weed Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Juice 1.** Colloquial term for *alcohol*. **2.** Colloquial term for *methadone* in orange juice.

Juice head Colloquial term for an alcoholic.

Juice joint Colloquial term for *marijuana cigarette* sprinkled with *crack*.

Juice joints Colloquial term for *marijuana* dusted with *crack*.

Juiced 1. Colloquial term for being *high* on *alcohol* and/or drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for taking androgenic-anabolic *steroids*.

Juicer 1. An appliance that is used to extract juice from fruits and vegetables.

2. Colloquial term for a person who drinks liquor or alcoholic beverages habitually or excessively.

Juinanashujua Arundo donax.

Juja Colloquial term for marijuana.

Jukoin papoxtiks Psidium guajava.

Jukuana Virola.

Julep Colloquial term for a prison drink made from fermented vegetables.

Julodin Estazolam.

Julú Psidium guajava.

Jum Colloquial term for sealed plastic bag containing *crack*.

Jumbos Colloquial term for large vials of *crack* sold on the streets.

Jump German colloquial term for leaving a place quickly.

Jump and skid German colloquial term for leaving a place quickly.

Jump skid Colloquial term for leaving a place quickly.

Jumpen German colloquial term for leaving a place quickly.

Jumpin' at the Boneyard Film released in 1992. Director: Jeff Stanzler. This bleak, provocative drama, the debut of filmmaker Jeff Stanzler, gives a haunting look at the effects of drug abuse upon those who care for the user. It tells the story of unemployed, depressed and just-divorced Bronx-resident Manny who hears burglars in his kitchen one morning and walks in to find his little brother Danny and Danny's girlfriend Jeanette rifling around for money to support their crack cocaine habits. Using the baseball bat he carries, Manny nearly beats his errant brother to death. He grabs their drugs and bundles them into his car for a long drive to the graveyard where their recently deceased father is buried. Thus begins a long, depressing journey between the disparate brothers as they try to make peace with their pasts and find redemption for their wasted lives amidst the ruins of their old neighborhood.

Jumping jack-flash Colloquial term for a *heroin* flash.

Jumpstart Colloquial term for *alcohol* taken in the morning to eliminate the shakes.

Jungfernschuh [Shoe of Virgin] German name for *Aconitum napellus*.

Jungfru Colloquial term for the first *intravenous injection* of a drug, especially *heroin*, has often ritual overtones thar you are accepted in the group.

Jungfrupump The first *intravenous injection*

of a drug.

Jungfrusil Swedish colloquial term for the first *intravenous injection* of a drug, especially *amfetamine*.

Jungle Colloquial term for (Skid Row) any hobo encampment.

Jungle Fever Colloquial term for heroin.

Jungle drug Colloquial term for *yage*.

Juniper Phytolacca acinosa.

Junk 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **3.** Colloquial term for *methadone*. The term comes from the fact that *heroin* and *cocaine* sold on the street are almost never pure but diluted with sometimes unknown and dangerous substances.

Junk graft Colloquial term for drug dealing. **Junk hound** Colloquial term for a *heroin* addict.

Junk man Colloquial term for a drug dealer. **Junk, full of** Colloquial term for being pumped full of *heroin*.

Junk, on the Colloquial term for being addicted to *heroin*.

Junk, pump full of Colloquial term for injecting a large dose of *heroin*.

Junker Danish colloquial term for a *heroin* addict.

Junkermann German colloquial term for a *marijuana* user.

Junkie 1. Colloquial term for a *heroin* addict. **2.** Colloquial term for a person who makes a career out of continuous drug usegenerally involves hustling or copping for funds or drugs.

Junkie life Colloquial term for a period during which a *heroin* use was addicted.

Junkie-Archen German colloquial term for house boats in Amsterdam, Holland where addicts receive their *heroin*.

Junkie-Bonden Dutch organisation for drug addicts. Was active in dispensing clean needles and syringes already 1983.

Junkies Ersatzmittel Substituierte *JES*. **Junkiewhore** Colloquial term for a female drug addicts and prostitute.

Junky German colloquial term for addicts who injects *opioids*.

Jupiterbohne German term for *henbane*.

Jura, la French colloquial term for the police. **Jurema** Also called ajuca. Beverage made from the plant sap from the tree *Momosa histilis*. Is used in what is called a miracle beverage of the Indians in Pernambove in Brazil. In historic times the beverage was used in local wars. Several *psychoactive* substances has been found in Jurema.

Jurmun *Methaqualone* or *Pentobarbital*.

Justicia pectoralis Mashi-Hiri.

Justicia stenophylla Mashi-Hiri.

Juston Pemoline.

Justum Clorazepate or Clorazepate dipotassium.

Juunt maikiua Brugmansia suaveolens.

Juvapon *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Jvalana Rasa Cannabis.

Jvalana rasa Cannabis.

Jünger Ernst (1895-1998), German novelist and essayist, a formerly ardent militarist and nihilist whose outlook in mid-career changed to an equally ardent belief in peace, European federation, and individual dignity. The change was manifested in *Der Friede* (written 1943, pub. 1948; "The Peace"), dedicated to the memory of his son who died fighting in Italy. Jünger used *cocaine* during the World War I and has especially in *Psychonauten - rauch und drogen*, 1970 written about the effects of *cocaine*.

He ran away from home in 1912 to join the French Foreign Legion, served with it in Africa, was wounded as a German soldier on the Western Front in World War I, and returned to that front as a captain in World War II. In 1920, before studying philosophy and natural sciences at the universities of Leipzig and Naples, he published In Stahlgewittern (The Storm of Steel), which argued that Germany's tribulations in World War I were a prelude to rebirth and victory. Despite his militarism, he resisted Adolf Hitler's offers of friendship in the late 1920s. Indeed, during Hitler's chancellorship, he wrote an allegory on barbarian devastation of a peaceful land (Auf den Marmorklippen, 1939; On the Marble Cliffs), which, surprisingly, passed the censors. In World War II he was indirectly associated with fellow officers who plotted to kill Hitler. Jünger's later writings include Gläserne Bienen (1957; The Glass Bees), a disturbing story of a jobless former soldier in an overmechanized world symbolized by artificial bees and marionettes. Other more recent works include Siebzig verweht, 2 vol. (1980-81; "Seventy Drifts Away"), and Aladins Problem (1983), a novel in which all social values other than the cult of the dead are denied; its nihilistic hero, a sometime German aristocrat and officer in the Polish People's Army, finally finds his vocation organizing funerals. Jünger was also the author of several essays and the recipient of many German and international awards. He was was honored by visits of both president Mitterand and Bundeschancellor Helmuth Kohl at his 100th birthday.

Jytää Finnish colloquial term for effects of hashish.



K 1. Colloquial term for 1 kilogram. **2.** Colloquial term for *syringe*. **3.** Colloquial term for *ketamine*, non-barbiturate anesthetic related to phencyclidine (*PCP*).

K 174 Methadone.

K 3917 *Temazepam*.

K-1 Colloquial term for 1 mg. *hydromorphone* (Dilaudid) - a hydrogenated ketone of *morphine* made by the Knoll Pharmaceutical Co.

K-2 Colloquial term for 2 mg. *hydromorphone* (Dilaudid) - a hydrogenated ketone of *morphine* made by the Knoll Pharmaceutical Co.

K-200 Canadian Colloquial term for *amfeta-mines*.

K-3 Colloquial term for 3 mg. *hydromorphone* (Dilaudid) - a hydrogenated ketone of *morphine* made by the Knoll Pharmaceutical Co.

K-4 Colloquial term for 4 mg. *hydromorphone* (Dilaudid) - a hydrogenated ketone of *morphine* made by the Knoll Pharmaceutical Co.

K-barb Phenobarbital sodium.

K-blast Colloquial term for *PCP*.

K-de'-ko Virola.

K-hole Colloquial term for periods of *keta-mine*-induced confusion.

K -man Colloquial term for a person buying large quantities of drugs.

K-pec with paregoric Phenobarbital.

K -two Colloquial term for *LSD*.

K.W. Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Ka fä piset Thai colloquial term for *amfeta-mines* in *coffee*.

Ka-ka Colloquial term for heroin.

Kaapi Banisteriopsis caapi.

Kaapistrauch Banisteriopsis caapi.

Kabak Turiksh colloquial term for cannabis.

Kabayo Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Kabbe Swedish colloquial term for a *capsule* containing drugs.

Kabrophen Phenobarbital sodium.

Kabuk Turkish colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Kabuki Colloquial term for *crack* pipe made from a plastic rum bottle and a rubber sparkplug cover.

Kabuni Finnish colloquial term for smoking device for *hashish*.

Kachum San Pedro.

Käck Swedish tradename for a licorice bar often used so adulterate *hashish* or sold as *hashish*

Kaempferia galanga Galanga.

Kafa Turkish Colloquial term for *peyote*.

Kaffe Coffee.

Kaffegök Swedish colloquial term for *vodka* mixed with hot *coffee*. The classical recipe is: Put a coin in a cup full of black coffee, pour out *vodka* in the cup until you can see the coin on the bottom.

Kaffekask Swedish colloquial term for *vodka* mixed with hot *coffee*.

Kaffesumpsblödning Oesofagusvaricer. Kafta Khat.

Kafur Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Kanna d Oll

Kagge 1. Older container for wine or *vodka*. **2.** Swedish colloquial term for a big stomach due to beer-drinking. **Kahau** *Cargo*

Kaheé Banisteriopsis caapi.

Kahi Banisteriopsis caapi.

Kahtsha itu Calamus.

Kahé Coca-leaf.

Kaif 1. Russian colloquial term for *hashish*.

2. Russian colloquial term for marijuana.

Kaifirovat Russian colloquial term for being *high* on *hashish* or *marijuana*.

Kainever Estazolam.

Kajara Strychnos nux-vomica South Asian and South East Asian tree containing strychnine

Kajees Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Kajola Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Kajolowo Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Kaka Cacao.

Kakao 1. *Cacao*. **2.** German colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Kaki Colloquial term for a person whom the addict can trust.

Kakink Withania somnifera.

Kakku Finnish colloquial term for a plate of hashish

Kaksonjae Colloquial term for smokable *metamfetamine*.

Kaktus Colloquial term for *peyote*.

Kaktüs basi Turkish colloquial term for pe-

Kalakuta Aconitum ferox.

Kalamos Arundo donax.

Kalamphetin Metamfetamine.

Kalessen Aconitum napellus.

Kali Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Kalidron Phenobarbital.

Kaliedescope Colloquial term for LSD.

Kalifornischer Sonnenschein German colloquial term for *LSD*.

Kalifornischer Trip German colloquial term for *LSD*.

Kalikka Finnish colloquial term for *capsule*. **Kalk** Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Kall kalkon Swedish colloquial term for *cold turkey*.

Kalle Anka-tobak Swedish colloquial term for *hashish*.

Kalmalin Lorazepam.

Kalmann Lorazepam.

Kalmedic Amobarbital.

Kalmm Meprobamate.

Kalmocaps Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Kalmoes Calamus.

Kalmosan Phenobarbital.

Kalmovit Diazepam.

Kalmovit act. subst. Chlordiazepoxide.

Kalmus Calamus.

Kalmusrot Calamus.

Kalmuss Calamus.

Kalpler Turkish colloquial term for *amfeta-mines*.

Kalí Banisteriopsis caapi.

Kam Sudanese word for *cannabis*.

Kama Finnish colloquial term for drugs in general.

Kamaistra Artemisia mexicana.

Kamarampi Banisteriopsis caapi.

Kamashwar modak Cannabis.

Kamazepam Camazepam.

Kamesvara modaka Cannabis.

Kamonga *Hashish*.

Kamp Danish colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Kampaana wits Brugmansia candida.

Kampachu Brugmansia candida.

Kampe Colloquial term for cannabis.

Kampána nichim Brugmansia candida.

Kamuga Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Kamugo Colloquial term for cannabis.

Kamuku Areca catechu.

Kamunnu Areca catechu.

Kamuyo Colloquial term for cannabis.

Kamyon sofoerleri Turkish colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Kamyon soförleri Turkish colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Kanab Cannabis.

Kanabira Colloquial term for cannabis.

Kanabis Cannabis.

Kanal German colloquial term for vein.

Kanalschwimmer German colloquial term for addict who injects into a *vein*.

Kanapes Colloquial term for cannabis.

Kanapis Colloquial term for cannabis.

Kanaster Older term for dark brown *tobacco* from South America. It was exported in hampers with five to seven big rolls. They where called canastro.

Kancavu Cannabis.

Kancha Cannabis.

Kanchurai Strychnos nux-vomica South

Asian and South East Asian tree containing strychnine.

Kane Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Kane pulver Colloquial term for *morphine* base.

Kaneder Colloquial term for cannabis.

Kanel 1. *Cinnamon*. **2.** Swedish colloquial term for brown *heroin* for smoking.

Kaneli Finnish colloquial term for cannabis.

Kanelpulver Colloquial term for cannabis.

Kaneuron Phenobarbital or Phenobarbital sodium.

Kang-tau Colloquial term for having the right connections to the source of drug supply.

Kangaroo Colloquial term for *crack*.

K'äni bäk'el Solandra.

Kaninchen German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Kanjak Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Kanna 1. *Channa*. **2.** Swedish colloquial term for a *syringe* for drug *injections*.

Kanne German colloquial term for a small can used for smoking *hashish*.

Kanon 1. Swedish colloquial term for being drunk on *alcohol*. **2.** Swedish colloquial term for a *syringe* for drug *injection*.

Kanone German colloquial term for *syringe* with needle.

Kansas grass Colloquial term for *marijuana* of poor quality.

Kantankattiri Argemone mexicana.

Kantaridin Cantharis.

Kanten German colloquial term for pieces of *hashish*.

Kanumodic Pentobarbital.

Kanuuna Finnish colloquial term for a nee-

Kanyl Swedish term for *injection* needle, cannula.

Kanylerust Danish colloquial term for jaundian

Kanylsot Swedish colloquial term for *hepatitis* from contaminated needles.

Kanüle German colloquial term for syringe.

Kao-lumin *Phenobarbital*.

Kaologeais Meprobamate.

Kaophen Phenobarbital sodium.

Kaphebel Phenobarbital.

Kappenblume Aconitum napellus.

Kaps Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Kapsel Capsule.

Kapu Finish colloquial term for a *capsule*.

Kapula Finnish colloquial term for a *capsule*. **Kaputte Sprüche machen** German colloquial term for faking *withdrawal* symptoms to

receive prescriptions for drugs from a physician. **Kaputter Typ** German colloquial term for a

Kaputter Typ German colloquial term for a person whos health is in very bad condition due to drugs.

Kapuzinerchäppli Aconitum napellus.

Kapuzinerkappe Aconitum napellus.

Kar 1. Turkish colloquial term for *cocaine*.

2. Turkish colloquial term for *heroin*.

Karachi Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Karamello German colloquial term for *hashish* from Morocco.

Kardus Older term for a square *tobacco* packing made of paper.

Karee Thai colloquial term for the young leaves of the *cannabis* plant.

Karellagras German colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Karidium Clobazam.

Kariertes Motiv German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Karmes Calamus.

Karmoplex Chlordiazepoxide.

Karmsen Calamus.

Karomo Methaqualone.

Karpura rasa Ĉannabis.

Karriere German term for total period of drug experience.

Karsta Finnish colloquial term for residue in a *hashish* pipe.

Karstapaukut Finnish colloquial term for smoking the residue.

Karte Colloquial term for a quantity of drugs for sale.

Karten spielen German colloquial term for drug dealing.

Kask Swedish colloquial term for a shot of *vodka* often mixed with *coffee* as *kaffekask*.

Kasmir Colloquial term for *hashish* from Kasmir.

Kassab Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Kassiodon Pentobarbital.

Kasumbae Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Kasumbal Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Kat** *Khat*.

Katakomben German colloquial term for drug distribution system.

Katama Colloquial term for Moroccan *cannabis* of high quality. From a miss-spelling of the village *Ketama*.

Kate bush Colloquial term for *marijuana* buds.

Katin Cathine

Katine Cathine.

Katinon Cathinone.

Katkop swaai South African colloquial term for smoking *cannabis*.

Katze, schwarze German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Kauii Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Kaumeles Calamus.

Kautonga Psidium guajava.

Kauwgoed Sceletium tortuosum. See: Channa.

Kauwgood Sceletium tortuosum. See:

Channa.

Kava Also spelled cava or ava. A nonalcoholic drink prepared from the roots of the shrub Piper methysticum, widely used in the South Pacific both ceremonially and socially. It is yellow-green in colour and somewhat bitter, and the active ingredient is alkaloidal in nature. The active principle is kawain, which, as kava is customarily used, produces mild euphoria and sedation. Heavy use can result in dependence and medical problems. The roots are chewed usually by young girls and then put in coconut milk to ferment. Consumption of the beverage takes place in the kava ceremony, which is rigidly prescribed and includes the ritual making and drinking of kava and a ceremonial feast. Occasions for the kava ceremony can be social, such as a gathering of chiefs, a visit of a chief from a neighbouring island, or a gathering before battle, or it can be ceremonial, such as the conclusion of a public assembly presided over by a chief or king, the inauguration of a new chief, or a meeting with a god or gods for divination.

Kava-kava Kava.

Kavanoz Turkish colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Kavatrate Phenobarbital sodium.

Kavunnu Areca catechu.

Kawa 1. Piper methysticum. **2.** Psychotria viridis.

Kawa pepper Piper methysticum.

Kawa-Kawa Piper methysticum.

Kawa-kawa Kava.

Kawapfeffer Piper methysticum.

Kaway si'isim Artemisia mexicana.

Kawinchu Argemone mexicana.

K'awn-k'odl *Sophora secundiflora.* **Kawumm** Colloquial term for glass pipe used for smoking *hashish.*

Kaya Colloquial term for marijuana.

Kaytrate A Amobarbital.

KB Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

KBP/O Opium, Medical.

Kecubong Brugmansia arborea.

Kee Colloquial term for 1 kilogram of drugs, usually for subsequent male after "cutting".

Keef 1. Colloquial term for *hashish*. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Keeley's cure Colloquial term for *intravenous injection* of gold on the assumption that an allergy exists to *alcohol* - the concept of an "allergy" to alcohol, and this treatment have generally been abandoned.

Keep Drugs Clean Purported underworld group of "cooks" whose mission is to produce "safe" drugs with few impurities.

Keep it green 12 Step program term meaning: keep your program fresh and continue to work actively and grow.

Keep off the grass Colloquial term for avoiding taking *hashish* and *marijuana*, used as an anti drug abuse slogan.

Keeper Colloquial term for a person who assists an addict or alcoholic in continuing the *addiction* by making excuses for the addiction, phoning work to cover up absences (e.g., "Fred is sick", when Fred has a hangover) - a misguided form of love, 'enabling' promotes continued progress of the addiction with an ultimate consequence of increased severity and fatality.

Keesh Colloquial term for a fat bag.

Kef Colloquial term for *marijuana*, intoxication by *bhang*.

Kéf Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Keg 1. Colloquial term for 50.000 pills.

2. Colloquial term for 31 gallon keg of *beer*. **Kegger** Colloquial term for a student *beer*

party, especially using a keg of *beer*. **Keif 1.** Colloquial term for *hashish*. **2.** Colloquial term for potent marijugan. **3.** Colloquial

loquial term for potent *marijuana*. **3.** Colloquial term for tetrahydrocannabinol (*THC*) often *PCP* or *LSD*.

Keister plant Colloquial term for drugs hidden in the rectum.

Kekraba vitesse Colloquial term for *amfetamines* in tablet form.

Kelaminal Phenobarbital.

Kelipaver Phenobarbital.

Kelipaver compositum Secobarbital sodium

Keller Colloquial term for *ketamine*.

Kellicard Phenobarbital.

Kellys day Colloquial term for *ketamine*.

Keltis Finnish colloquial term for jaundice.

Kemodrin Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Kemoterapi Chemotherapy.

Kemp Belgian colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Kempe Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Kender Turkish colloquial term for *cannabis*. **Kendol** *Lorazepam*.

Kenevir Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Keniagras** German colloquial term for po-

tent *marijuana*. **Kenkoy 1.** Dutch colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Dutch colloquial term for drugs in general.

Kentucky blue Colloquial term for mari-

Kentucky blue Colloquial term for marijuana.

Kerala gras Marijuana.

Keramik Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Keramin *Amfepramone hydrochloride.* **Kermesbeerspinat** *Phytolacca acinosa.*

Kerosene A thin oil distilled from petroleum or shale oil, used as a fuel for heating and cooking, in lamps, and as a denaturant for alcohol. Also called coal oil, lamp oil. Greek *kêros*, wax.

Kerouac, (Jean Louis) Jack (1922-1969),

U.S. poet and novelist, leader and spokesman of the Beat movement. Kerouac gave the Beat movement its name and celebrated its code of poverty and freedom in a series of novels of which the first and best known is On the Road (1957). The book has become classic in the drug literature genre. He was discharged from the Navy during World War II as a schizoid personality, he served as a merchant seaman. Thereafter he roamed the United States and Mexico, working at a variety of jobs that included railroad man and forest ranger, before he published his first novel, The Town and the City (1950). Dissatisfied with fictional conventions, however, Kerouac developed a new, spontaneous, nonstop, unedited method of writing that shocked more polished writers. On the Road, written in three weeks, was the first product of the new style. A formless book, it deals with a number of frenetic trips back and forth across the country by a number of penniless young people who are in love with life, beauty, jazz, sex, drugs, speed, and mysticism but have absolute contempt for alarm clocks, timetables, road maps, mortgages, pensions, and all traditional American rewards for industry. The book drew the attention of the public to a widespread subterranean culture of poets, folk singers, hipsters, mystics, and eccentrics, including the writers Allen Ginsberg, Gregory Corso, William Burroughs, John Clellon Holmes, Peter Orlovsky, Gary Snyder, and Philip Whalen, all important contributors to the Beat movement. All of Kerouac's works, including The Dharma Bums (1958), The Subterraneans (1958), Doctor Sax (1959), Lonesome Traveler (1960), and Desolation Angels (1965), are autobiographical, and most of them feature other prominent Beat writers as characters. The posthumously published Visions of Cody (1972) was originally a part of On the Road.

Kerze German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper

Kesch German colloquial term for cach.

Kesey, Ken (b.1935), American novelist. In *One flew over the coco's nest* (1962, filmed 1975) he describes the life in a mental hospital. In *Sometimes a great notion* (1964, filmed 1971) he was a strong advocate for the use of *LSD*.

Kesso-Gesic Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Kesso-bamate *Meprobamate*.

Ketalgin, -e *Methadone hydrochloride*.

Ketama Colloquial term for Moroccan *hashish* of high potency cultivated in the Rifmountains and named after the center of the growing area - the village Ketama.

Ketamin Ketamine.

Ketamine C₁₃H₁₆ClNO, anesthetic with hallucinogen properties patented 1966 by Parke Davis. It has been used in surgery and in veterinary medicine. It has many similarities with PCP which was discovered during the 1970s and lead to a widespread misuse especially among medical professionals, it is often used as muscular injections.

Ketamine is an injectable anesthetic. About 90 percent of the ketamine legally sold today is intended for veterinary use.Ketamine gained further popularity for abuse in the 1980s, when it was realized that large doses cause reactions similar to those associated with use of phencyclidine (PCP), such as dream-like states and hallucinations. Ketamine is produced in liquid form or as a white powder that is often snorted or smoked with marijuana or tobacco products. In some cities, ketamine is reportedly being injected intramuscularly. At higher doses, ketamine can cause delirium, amnesia, impaired motor function, high blood pressure, depression, and potentially fatal respiratory problems Low-dose intoxication from ketamine results in impaired attention, learning ability, and memory.

Ketapas Ketazolam.

Ketazolam C₂₀H₁₇ClN₂O₃, Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 368.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See. Benzodiazepines.

Kete Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*. Kethamed Pemoline.

Kethamen Pemoline

Ketobemidon Ketobemidone.

Ketobemidon, -a, -e, -um Ketobemidone.

Ketobemidone C₁₅H₂₁NO₂, Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments. Schedule I. IV. Molecular weight: 247.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: Opioids.

Ketobemidone hydrochloride C₁₅H₂₁NO₂ HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I, IV. Molecular weight: 283. 8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 87.2. See: Opioids.

Ketogan Ketobemidone or Ketobemidone hvdrochloride.

Ketogin Ketobemidone hydrochloride.

Keule Fruits from the South American tree Gomortega keule used as hallucinogen drug of the Mapuche Indians in Chile. The yellow fruits has an oval seed containing an oily seed. The active substances are not fully known.

Kevon *Meprobamate*.

Key Colloquial term for 1 kilogram of drugs,

usally for subsequent sale after "cutting".

Key-sed *Phenobarbital*.

Keyed Colloquial term for being high on

Keyed up Colloquial term for being *high* on marijuana.

Keyif pudrasi Turkish colloquial term for

Keys to Saint E Colloquial term for phencyclidine, PCP - alludes to bizarre behavior from use of PCP caused admission of many users to the Washington, DC psychiatric facility, St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

Keys to the kingdom Colloquial term for

KGB (killer green bud) Colloquial term for marijuana

Khan, Dil Jan Member of UN:s International Narcotics Control Board, INCB.

Khanje Cannabis.

Khanna South African drink containing cannabis and other hallucinogens.

Khat 1. The leaves and buds of an East African plant, Catha edulis, which are chewed or brewed as a beverage. Used also in parts of the Eastern Mediterranean and North Africa, khat is a stimulant with effects similar to those of amfetamine. Heavy use can result in dependence and physical and mental problems resembling those produced by other stimulants.

2. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Kheef 1. Colloquial term for *hashish*.

2. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Khetzi 1. Italian colloquial term for ½ gram of heroin. 2. Italian colloquial term for ½ plate of hashish.

Khetzi-reva Italian colloquial term for 1/8 plate of hashish.

Khif 1. Colloquial term for *hashish*. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **3.** Colloquial term for smoking hashish or marijuana.

Khif pipe Colloquial term for a pipe use to smoke hashish or marijuana.

Khina Italian colloquial term for heroin.

Khlozepid Chlordiazepoxide.

Khoba Anadenanthera peregrina.

Khoka Coca-leaf.

Khomer 1. Italian colloquial term for hashish. 2. Italian colloquial term for drugs in general.

Khong Thai colloquial term for drugs.

Khong horm Thai colloquial term for *opium*. Khong yang daeng Thai colloquial term for heroin no 3.

Khong yang dum Thai colloquial term for

Khong yang horm Thai colloquial term for оріит.

Khong yang khoa Thai colloquial term for white powder heroin.

Khum Italian colloquial term for *hashish*.

Khun Sa (b. 1933) guerilla-leader in the Shan-state in northern Burma, who controls most of the trade in *opium* and *heroin* in the Golden Triangle.

Khutchu string Colloquial term for mariiuana.

Khàbe Italian colloquial term for 250 grams of *hashish*.

Ki Colloquial term for 1 kilogram of drugs, usally for subsequent sale after "cutting".

Ki we swask Calamus.

Kiadone Phenobarbital.

Kiatrium Diazepam.

Kibbles & Bits 1. Colloquial term for small crumbs of *crack.* **2.** Colloquial term for *Talwin* (pentazocine) and *Ritalin* (methylphenidate).

Kick 1. Colloquial term for the *euphoric* feeling when a drug reach the brain. **2.** Colloquial term for getting off a drug habit, the term derives originally from *withdrawal* from *heroin* which causes central nervous system hyperexcitability and muscle hyper-reflexia, thus "kicking". **3.** Colloquial term for *inhalants*.

4. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **5.** Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite* or *butyl nitrite*.

Kick a habit Colloquial term for overcoming a drug *addiction*.

Kick cold Colloquial term for treatment in which the addict is taken off drugs suddenly with no medical support.

Kick cold turkey 1. Colloquial term for stop using drugs without any medication.

2. Colloquial term for being in prison and not having drugs.

Kick party 1. Colloquial term for a party where *LSD* is taken. **2.** Colloquial term for a party where *marijuana* is smoked.

Kick start Colloquial term for first drink or drug upon awakening.

Kick stick Colloquial term for a marijuana cigarette.

Kick the habit Colloquial term for *with-drawal*, originally referred to the muscular jerking of arms and legs during opiate *with-drawal*, accompanied by muscle cramps and spasms - aches and pains are referred through the nervous system to muscles and bones.

Kick the habit on the elevator Colloquial term for mild *withdrawal* symptoms.

Kick, to Colloquial term for stopping the use of drugs.

Kickass high Colloquial term for *euphoria* resulting from use of very potent *marijuana*.

Kickback Colloquial term for relapse back into drug use. **Kicked by the horse** Colloquial term for

being addicted to heroin.

Kicking Colloquial term for *withdrawal*.

Kicking the gong Colloquial term for smoking *opium*.

Kiddle dope Colloquial term for prescription drugs.

Kiddies phenat Phenobarbital.

Kidstuff Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Kief 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for intoxication by *bhang* or *THC* (which is usually *PCP* or *LSD* on the street).

Kieli Also called hueipatl or tecomaxochitl, a *hallucinogen* beverage made from the American shrub *Solandra brevicalyx*. The plant has big yellow flowers with a strong scent. The beverage ut made of the tender sprouts and play an important role in the religious rite of the Huichol Indians. The active substances are *hyoscamine* and *scopolamine*.

Kieri Kieli.

Kíeri-nánari Floripondo.

Kies 1. German colloquial term for *LSD* trips. **2.** German colloquial term for money.

Kies schieben German colloquial term for dealing *LSD* trips.

Kiester plant Colloquial term for drugs hidden in the rectum.

Kiester stash Colloquial term for drugs hidden in the rectum.

Kiet *Bromazepam*. **Kif 1.** North-Africa word for *hashish*.

2. North-African word for a mixture of *to-bacco* and *marijuana* or *hashish*.

3. Colloquial term for tetrahydrocannabinol (*THC*) often *PCP* or *LSD*.

Kif ktami Cannabis.

Kif-haché Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Kiff Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Kiffen German colloquial term for smoking *hashish* or *marijuana*.

Kiffer German colloquial term for a *hashish* or *marijuana* smoker.

Kifi Finnish colloquial term for green *hashish* powder from Morocco.

K'í'ix k'an lòl Argemone mexicana.

K'í'ix sák lòl Argemone mexicana.

Kik Colloquial term for marijuana.

Kikear Colloquial term for clearing up, to kick a drug habit.

Kiki French colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Kikirdama dumandi Turkish colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Kilen Swedish foundation and treatment center mainly for persons dependent on *benzodiazepines*. Also working with information and prevention.

Killer 1. Colloquial term for a strong drug in general. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

3. Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Killer drug 1. Colloquial term for high potency *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for very

potent drugs in general. **3.** Colloquial term for drugs which ostensibly convert users into diabolical monsters or into zombies - attributed at different times to *marijuana*, *PCP*, *LSD*.

Killer joint Colloquial term for *marijuana* mixed with *PCP*.

Killer queen Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Killer stick** Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Killer weed 1. Colloquial term for especially strong *marijuana*, high in *THC* content. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana* sprinkled with *PCP*.

Killers Colloquial term for *joints* of *marijuana*.

Killi Turkish colloquial term for *heroin*.

Kilo 1 kilogram, a large amount of drugs (1 kilogram-l,000 grams is **2.** 2 lb.), a quantity before 'cutting' to increase the volume.

Kilo 50 German colloquial term for 150 marks

Kilo Connection German Colloquial term for a dealer who buys from the importer and adulterates 1 kilogram of good quality *heroin* 1 with 1 kilo of other substances and sells it to the *Ounce man*.

Kilo man Colloquial term for dealers of large quantities of drugs.

Kilo-Dealer Colloquial term for dealer of large quantities of drugs.

Kilomann Colloquial term for dealer of large quantities of drugs.

Kilter Colloquial term for marijuana.

Kimbis Cannabis.

Kinab Egyptian colloquial term for *cannabis*. **Kinapipi** *Arundo donax*.

Kind (the) 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Brand name of *marijuana*, purported to be potent.

Kind bud Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Kinde-borrachero** *Brugmansia candida*.

Kinderdealer German colloquial term for underaged street-dealers often used by older drug dealers in the last chain to the consumer.

Kinderfixer German colloquial term for juvenils who inject drugs.

Kindleinkraut German colloquial term for mandrake

Kindling Colloquial term for when a lower dose than usual may kill, due to an increased sensitivity to the drug; a small dose that previously was "safe" may kill the user.

Kines Colloquial term for heroin.

Kinesed Phenobarbital.

King 1. Colloquial term for person in top of an organized drug dealing group. **2.** Colloquial term for a person who is familiar with the drug scene or th whom others turn for advise.

King Kong German colloquial term for ex-

tensive and expensive heroin use.

King Kong pills 1. Colloquial term for *barbiturates*. **2.** Colloquial term for *depressant*. **3.** Colloquial term for *amfetamine*, 1970s term brought to popular attention during the US Senate hearings for drug reform chaired by former US senator Birch Bayh, Indiana.

King Tut Colloquial term for *LSD*.

King ivory Colloquial term for *fentanyl*.

King's habit Colloquial term for *cocaine* (from its previously high price).

Kingi Finnish colloquial term for a leader of a drug gang.

Kingiliba Finnish colloquial term for red *hashish* from Lebanon.

Kingpin Colloquial term for a leader in the underworld male of drugs - a major supplier, a target of police agents, and the subject of federal laws aimed at stopping drugs.

Kinidin-fenemal Phenobarbital.

Kinidorm Phenobarbital.

Kinin Quinine.

Kinnab Cannabis.

Kinnabi Egyptian colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Kinnabis Malaysian colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Kinnikinnick A preparation made from dried leaves, bark, and sometimes *tobacco* and smoked especially by certain Native American peoples.

Unami (Delaware language) *kelekkeniikkan*, literally, item for mixing in, kinnikinnick.

Kinnub Colloquial term for *cannabis*. **Kinortina** *Dexamfetamine*.

Kinytal Amobarbital.

Kinzay Colloquial term for *cocaine* paste in packets.

Kiophyllin Phenobarbital.

Kip Colloquial term for sleeping after drug

Kipa àduma Colloquial term for a drug trip. **Kiraliyet mavisi** Turkish colloquial term for *LSD*

Kirinti Turkish colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Kiristal** Turkish colloquial term for *metamfetamina*

Kirmizi kuslar Turkish colloquial term for barbiturates.

Kirmizi seytanlar Turkish colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Kirmizi ve maviler Turkish colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Kirsch Also called kirschwasser, dry, colourless *brandy* distilled from the fermented juice of the black morello cherry. Kirsch is made in the Black Forest of Germany, across the Rhine River in Alsace (France), and in the Germanspeaking cantons of Switzerland.

Kirschen Colloquial term for opium.

Kis Colloquial term for a plate of *hashish*.

Kiss Mary Jane Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Kiss My Butterfly I Love You Alice B. Tok-las

Kiss the fish Colloquial term for smoking *hashish* or *marijuana*.

Kissen German colloquial term for a *vein* used for *injection*.

Kiste 1. German colloquial term for prison.

2. German colloquial term for grave.

3. German colloquial term for coffin.

Kiste kibarfi Cannabis.

Kit 1. Colloquial term for equipment used to inject drugs. **2.** Swedish colloquial term for *marijuana*. **3.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Kit Kat Colloquial term for ketamine.

Kitadol Tilidine hydrochloride.

Kitalgin *Methadone hydrochloride*.

Kite 1. Colloquial term for 1 ounce of *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for a letter from prison.

Kitt 1. German colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Swedish colloquial term for *hashish*. **Kittehuis** Dutch colloquial term for a police station.

Kittekar Dutch colloquial term for a police car.

Kittewagen Dutch colloquial term for a police car.

Kitty kat Colloquial term for *amfetamine*-like *designer drugs*.

Kiz Turkish colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Kizillar Turkish colloquial term for *barbitu*rates.

Kiéli Kieli.

Kiéri Floripondo.

KJ Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Kkoka Ĉoca leaf.

Klar Swedish colloquial term for a shot of *vodka*.

Klarinette German colloquial term for a 20 mark bill

Klatsch Colloquial term for 500 grams *hashish*.

KLD German colloquial term for addict who deals in drugs to finance own *addiction*.

Kleeblatt German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Kleenex Colloquial term for *ecstasy*.

Kleic sie Polish colloquial term for *snorting* drugs.

Kleif Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Klenbuterol Anabolic steroid.

Klet Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Klet-tjack Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Klidraks Medazepam.

Klimased Phenobarbital.

Klimastilben Phenobarbital.

Klimerco Amobarbital.

Klimopal Phenobarbital sodium.

Klingons Colloquial term for *crack* addicts.

Klinken German colloquial term for taking tablets.

Klip South African colloquial term for wild growing *cannabis* (*dagga*).

Kliradon Ketobemidone hydrochloride.

Kliva av banan Swedish colloquial term for stopping drug use.

Kliva på banan Swedish colloquial term for returning to drug use.

Klonazepam Clonazepam.

Klonopin Clonazepam.

Klontje Dutch colloquial term for *LSD* on sugar cubes.

Klopoxid, -e Chlordiazepoxide.

Klor Colloquial term for *barbiturate* tablets.

Klordiazepoxid Klorid *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*.

Klort Meprobamate.

Klotripyl Chlordiazepoxide.

Klotripyl mite Chlordiazepoxide.

Klump Danish colloquial term for lump of *hashish* or *opium*.

Klórdíazepoxíd Chlordiazepoxide.

Klórdíazepoxíó Chlordiazepoxide.

KMA Chrystalliced metamfetamine, ice.

Knaber Colloquial term for a herolin *cap-sule*.

Knackie German colloquial term for a prison inmate.

Knal Dutch colloquial term for *intravenous injection*.

Knallen 1. German colloquial term for *injecting* drugs. **2.** German colloquial term for *high*.

Knapra Swedish colloquial term for chewing or swallowing tablets.

Knarc Colloquial term for illegal drugs in general.

Knark Swedish colloquial term for illegal drugs in general.

Knarkarkvart Swedish colloquial term for a place, usually a flat where drugs are taken.

Knarkshot Norwegian colloquial term for infectious *hepatitis* due to drug use.

Knast 1. German colloquial term for prison. **2.** German colloquial term for execution of a

2. German colloquial term for execution of a sentence.

Knastbruder German colloquial term for prison inmate.

Knee crawling drunk Colloquial term for drunken, very intoxicated.

Knee crawling tight Colloquial term for drunken, very intoxicated.

Knee walking drunk Colloquial term for drunken, very intoxicated.

Knee walking tight Colloquial term for drunken, very intoxicated.

Knete German colloquial term for money for

the purchase of drugs.

Kni Calamus.

Knibel Phenobarbital.

Knif Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Knife and fork Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* used for drug *injections*.

Knight's move Colloquial term for non-linear conclusions of some drug users.

Kniipata Finnish colloquial term for *injecting* drugs.

Knock back Colloquial term for gulpingan alcoholic drink.

Knock back a couple Colloquial term for drinking a few beers (or mixed drinks).

Knock squad Colloquial term for drug police squad.

Knock up Colloquial term for a drug *injection*.

Knock yourself crazy Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Knocked in Colloquial term for an arrest. **Knocked out** Colloquial term for being very *high* on drugs.

Knocker Colloquial term for a drug addict.
Knocking on the door 1. Colloquial term for an addict who attemps to break the habit.
2. Colloquial term for an addict who stays away from other addicts.

Knockout pill Colloquial term for liquid chloral hydrate.

Knockout-drops Colloquial term for a solution, usually of *chloral hydrate* in alcohol, put into a drink surreptitiously in order to render the drinker unconscious.

Knuckle South African colloquial term for a butt of a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Knuckle Samich Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Knuda Swedish colloquial term for a piece of hashish

Knullsil Swedish colloquial term for an intravenous *injection* of *amfetamine* taken to be able to have intercourse or to prolong the sexual act.

Ko-qá Virola.

KO-tropfen German colloquial term for *knockout-drops*

Kobaton *Dimethylthiambutene* or *Dimethylthiambutene* hydrochloride.

Kobazepam Medazepam.

Koch German colloquial term for a person who prepares drugs for use.

Köcheln German colloquial term for producing drugs.

Kochtopfversammlung German colloquial term for meetings of dealers.

Kock 1. Colloquial term for *euphoria* while being on drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Kocka Swedish colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Kodayeen Codeine.

Kodein, -a, -e, -ia, -y Codeine.

Kodein-N-oxyd Codeine-N-oxide.

Kodeinii Codeine.

Kodeïen Codeine.

Koetu tohum Turkish colloquial term for *peyote*.

Koffein Caffeine.

Kohle German colloquial term for money.

Kohle haben German colloquial term for having money.

Kohle machen German colloquial term for procuring money.

Kohlen einschieben 1. German colloquial term for *snorting cocaine*. **2.** German colloquial term for *snorting heroin*.

Kohlen zum Einschieben 1. German colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** German colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Kohobba Anadenanthera peregrina.

Kojak Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Kok parsi Italian colloquial term for *heroin* which is smoked.

Koka Coca leaf.

Koka yapraggi Coca leaf.

Kokablad Coca leaf.

Kokablatt Coca leaf.

Kokaiin Cocaine.

Kokain painting Painting made of cocapaste mixed with water-colour and then exported. A rare form of cocaine-smuggling.

Kokain, -a, -e, -ia, -y Cocaine.

Kokan Cocaine.

Kokastrauchs German term for *coca plant*.

Kokayeen Cocaine.

Kokaïen Cocaine.

Koked out Colloquial term for personality change from constant *cocaine* use:confusion; anxiety; depression; impaired thinking; difficulty remembering; loss of interest in food, sex, work; sometimes aggression; sometimes panic attacks.

Kokis Finnish colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Kokokola Turkish colloquial term for *co-caine*.

Kokomo Colloquial term for *crack*.

Koks German colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Kokse ud Danish colloquial term for being *high*.

Koksen German colloquial term for *snorting cocaine*.

Kokser German colloquial term for *cocaine* user

Kokserei German colloquial term for a place where *cocaine* is taken.

Koksnase German colloquial term for damage to the nasal mucous after *snorting cocaine* for a prolonged period.

Koksofen German colloquial term for dive where *cocaine* is taken or sold.

Koktail Italian colloquial term for various drugs in a receptacle.

Kola nut See: Cola nut.

Koladon Phenobarbital.

Kolahtaa Finnish colloquial term for *hashish* showing effect.

Kolaus Finnish colloquial term for a combination of *hashish* and *tobacco*.

Kold turkey Danish colloquial term for sudden drug *withdrawal*, from *cold turkey*.

Kolikodal Hydrocodone bitartrate.

Kolingen Name of a tragic-comic alcoholic character created by *Albert Engström*.

Koller German colloquial term for bad feelings after drug use.

Koller joints Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Koller, Carl (1857- 1944) ophtamologist in Vienna, father of the modern local anesthesia. He describes the unique local anaesthetic properties of cocaine "Dr Engle shared the cocaine with me from the tip of his pen-knife and said: - So ,it anaesthetize the tongue. I said: Yes that has been noted by all who have tried it. And in that moment i realized that i possessed in my pocket the local anastetic I had tried to find a couple of years earlier .Koller describes how he immediately went to his laboratory and tries cocaine on the eye of a frog and than put needles in the eye of the frog and that the frog then did not reacted. He continued his experimentations on guinea-pigs, rabbits, dogs and finally on his own, Kollers discoveries made a sensation on an ophtamologist conference in Heidelberg and revolutionized eye-surgery. His friend Sigmund Freuds father was one of the first patient benefiting from cocaine anastetics. In his memoirs Sigmund Freud has expressed some bitterness that it was his friend and college Carl Koller and not himself that got the honor of being the discoverer of cocaine as a local anastetic. Freud writes that it was he who gave Koller the idea. Freud were in love and had discontinued his experiments prematurely to go and see his fiancee.

Kollerdormfix Cyclobarbital calcium.

Kolmas Calamus.

Kolmes Calamus.

Kolofonium Older Swedish colloquial term for alcohol beverages.

Kolok Psidium guajava.

Kolumbianische Würstchen German colloquial term for condoms filled with *cocaine*, swallowed by drug-couriers.

Koly-tabs Methylphenobarbital.

Komal Amobarbital.

Kombi German colloquial term for receiving drugs on commission.

Kommi German colloquial term for receiving drugs on commission.

Kommi-Dealer German colloquial term for a drug dealer who sells drugs on commission.

Kommi-Ware German colloquial term for drugs on commission.

Kommissionsgeschäfte German colloquial term for (drug) deals on commission.

Kompott Polish colloquial term for home made herloin base often made from local polish poppy.

Kon Sceletium tortuosum. See: Channa. Kona gold Colloquial term for high potency

marijuana from the Island of Kona (Hawaii).

Kondochi Veratrum album.

Konfonium Older Swedish colloquial term for *alcohol* beverages.

Kongo-Gras German colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Königin German colloquial term for *heroin*. **Königsblume** [King's flower] German name for *Aconitum napellus*.

Koniin Very toxic alkaloid from *hemlock*.

Konneb Egyptian colloquial term for *Indian* hemp (Cannabis sativa).

Konokpie indyskie Polish colloquial term for *Indian hemp* (*Cannabis sativa*).

Konop Belgian colloquial term for *Indian* hemp (Cannabis sativa).

Konopie Polish colloquial term for *Indian* hemp (Cannabis sativa).

Konopj Polish colloquial term for *Indian* hemp (Cannabis sativa).

Konople Russian colloquial term for *Indian* hemp (Cannabis sativa).

Konoplja Colloquial term for *Indian hemp* (Cannabis sativa).

Kont omhoog staan, met je Dutch colloquial term for making money for *heroin* by prostitution.

Kontakt 1. German colloquial term for drug dealer on commission basis. **2.** German colloquial term for a permanent connection to a drug supplier.

Kontexin Retard Mantel Cathine hydrochloride.

Koo-wá-oo Brugmansia sanguinea.

Kookanlehti Coca leaf.

Kookie German colloquial term for cookies to which *cannabis* is added.

Koolade (electric) *Psilocybe, Conocybe,* or *Stropharia* mushrooms added to any tea-like drink, often with *LSD*.

Koolie Colloquial term for a cigarette soaked with *PCP*.

Kools Colloquial term for phencyclidine (*PCP*).

Kopsut Finnish colloquial term for hashish

Korasedan Diazepam.

Kordilat *Phenobarbital*.

Koribo Beverage made of the plant sap from

the liana *Tanaecium nocturnum*, mainly growing in the Amazons delta. In traditional medicine it has been used against diarrhea and is used among the Choco Indians in Colombia as a hallucinogenic beverage and as aphrodisiac High dosage can be lethal. The active substances are not known.

Koribó Tanaecium nocturnum. See: Koribo. Korkesse Colloquial term for barbiturate tablets.

Korn German vodka.

Korosec Secobarbital sodium.

Korsakoff, Sergej Sergejevitj (1855-1900) Russian psychiatrist In Über eine polyneuritische Psychose mit einer eigenartigen Störung der Merkfähigkeit und mit Pseudoreminiszensen, in which he describes a syndrome of amnesia and confabulation among alcoholics.

Korsakov psychosis See *Amnesic syndrome.*

Korsakov syndrome Wernicke-Korsakoffs syndrom.

Kortrate plus Amobarbital.

Kostki Polish colloquial term for tablets.

Kotabarb Phenobarbital.

Kotzen German colloquial term for making a statement.

Kou Sceletium tortuosum. See: Channa.

Koukkunokka Finnish colloquial term for *amfetamine capsules*.

Kounoun Colloquial term for *barbiturates*. **Kous** German colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Koó-na *Virola*. **KP** German acronyme for criminal police,

short for kriminalpolizei. **Krabbe und Stern** German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Krainer Tollkraut Scopolia carniolica.

Kram Colloquial term for packing the bowl tight.

Krampitabs Meprobamate.

Kran Colloquial term for a drug dealer.

Krana Colloquial term for selling illegal drugs.

Krankenhaus 1. German colloquial term for prison. **2.** German colloquial term for police headquarters.

Krankenschwester German colloquial term for a person in prison who can be trusted.

Kranker German colloquial term for a drug courier.

Kratium Diazepam.

Kraut German colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Kraut der Jungfrau** German term for *Hierba de la Pastora*.

Kraut der Schäferin German term for *Hierba de la Pastora*.

Kreis German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Kreuz und quer German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Krinit Turkish colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Kripo German colloquial term for drug police squad.

Krippies Colloquial term for moist *marijuana* only to be smoked out of a bowl or *bhong*.

Kris German colloquial term for drugs on commission.

Kristal Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Kristal joint Colloquial term for phencyclidine (*PCP*).

Kristall 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines* in crystalline form. **2.** Colloquial term for *opioid* crystals.

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Kristallpillen German colloquial term for *heroin* or *morphine* crystals to which tablets are added.

Kritz Colloquial term for *withdrawal* symptoms.

Kronobrännerier Swedish state owned distilleries that had the monopoly on *vodka* making 1775-1787.

Krykke Danish colloquial term for a gadget to hold a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Kryptonite Colloquial term for *crack*.

Krystal Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Krystal joint Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Krystal tea Colloquial term for tetrahydrocannabinol (*THC*) which often is *PCP* or *LSD* on the street.

Kräenauglein *Strychnos nux-vomica* South Asian and South East Asian tree containing *strychnine*.

Krähenauge Strychnos nux-vomica South Asian and South East Asian tree containing strychnine

Krähenaugenbaum Strychnos nux-vomica South Asian and South East Asian tree containing strychnine.

Kräkrot Strychnos nux-vomica South Asian and South East Asian tree containing strychnine

Kröken Swedish colloquial term for hard liquor, especially *vodka*.

Krüdeeko Virola.

Krümel German colloquial term for a quantity of *hashish*, a piece of 1-2 grams.

Ksàsà Colloquial term for a mixture of *to-bacco* and *hashish*.

Ku-a-va-u Brugmanisa insignis.

Ku-wá-oo Brugmanisa insignis.

Kuan Colloquial term for drug police agent.

Kuan tau Colloquial term for drug police agent.

Kuava Psidium guajava.

Kuawa Psidium guajava.

Kubla Khan Kublai Khan.

Kublai Khan 1. (1215-1294) Mongol emperor (1260-1294) and founder of the Mongol dynasty in China. A grandson of Genghis Khan, he conquered the Song dynasty (1279) and established a great capital, now Beijing, where he received Marco Polo (1275-1292).

2. Title of a long famous poem by *Samuel Coleridge*.

Kuchen German colloquial term for drugs smuggled into a prison.

Kuchila Strychnos nux-vomica South Asian and South East Asian tree containing strychnine.

Kuchla *Strychnos nux-vomica* South Asian and South East Asian tree containing *strychnine*.

Kuchla of India *Strychnos nux-vomica* South Asian and South East Asian tree containing *strychnine*.

Kuchulah *Strychnos nux-vomica* South Asian and South East Asian tree containing *strychnine*.

Kudzu commando Colloquial term for paramilitary.

Kui Colloquial term for drug police informant.

Kukuge Nigerian colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Kulfi Cannabis.

Kulphi Cannabis.

Kultaleima Finnish colloquial term for *hashish* from Pakistan.

Kuma Psidium guajava.

Kumari asava Cannabis.

Kumba Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Kunal-sodium Secobarbital sodium.

Kundara Boswellia sacra.

Kundur Boswellia sacra.

Kundush Veratrum album.

Kur Colloquial term for a period of massive *steroid* intake.

Kuracja odwykowa Polish colloquial term for *withdrawal* treatment.

Kurier German colloquial term for a person who delivers drugs.

Kuru ot Turkish colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Kurupayara Anadenanthera colbrina.

Kurupaî Anadenanthera colbrina.

Kurupaîraî Anadenanthera colbrina.

Kurupá Anadenanthera colbrina.

Kused Phenobarbital.

Kusetta Finnish colloquial term for cheating in a drug deal.

Kushempeng Colloquial term for mari-

iuana

Kutchie Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Kuthmithi Withania somnifera.

Kutiyotti Argemone mexicana.

Kutsal mantarlar Turkish colloquial term for *psilocybine*.

Kutscherblume [Coachman's flower] German name for *Aconitum napellus*.

Kutting Swedish colloquial term for a container for *vodka*.

Kuvvet haplari Turkish colloquial term for amfetamines.

Ku'ava Psidium guajava.

Kvart Swedish colloquial term for a flat where drugs are taken or sold.

Kvarteret Korpen Raven's end.

KW Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Kwashi *Hallucinogen* beverage made of the seed *capsules* from the flower *Pancratium trianthum*. This and a dozen other amaryllis from Africas and Asias tropical parts are used of the natives of Botswana in religious rites. Overdosing can be lethal.

Kwelcof *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Küche German colloquial term for illicit laboratory for *heroin* production.

Küchenschabe German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Kycklingmjöl Swedish colloquial term for *amfetemine*.

Kücük kaktüs basi Turkish colloquial term for *peyote*.

Kücük kaktüs ickisi Turkish colloquial term for *peyote*.

Kühlschranklagerung German colloquial term for keeping drugs in a cache.

Kümmern German colloquial term for threaten, beat or kill a person.

Kyprsches Rohr *Arundo donax*.

Kypä Finnish colloquial term for a 10 mark bill.

Kyttä Finnish colloquial term for an undercover agent.

Kyttäfiilis Finnish colloquial term for fearing the drug police squad.



L Colloquial term for LSD.

L A Ice Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

L A turnabouts Colloquial term for.amfetamine.

L i bano Portuguese colloquial term for *marijuana*.

L-25 Colloquial term for LSD.

L-a-acetylmethadol See: LAAM.

L-amfetamine Levamfetamine.

L-dopa The levorotatory form of dopa, used to treat *Parkinson's disease*. Also called *levodopa*. Sporadicly the drug accurs among drug abusers.

L.A. Colloquial term for long-acting *amfeta-mine*.

L.A. glass Colloquial term for smokable *metamfetamine*.

L.A. ice Colloquial term for smokable *metam-fetamine*.

L.B. 1 pound.

L.B.J. Colloquial term for *hallucinogens*.

L.L. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

L.M. Meprobamate.

L.S.M. Colloquial term for *hallucinogens*.

LA 956 Pemoline.

LA-1 Nitrazepam.

LA-6 Clonazepam.

La Bamba Colloquial term for heroin.

La Fée Verte Artemisia absinthium.

La Guardia Report Report published in USA 1944 mainly about the relation between *cannabis* use an criminal activities. New Yorks mayor Fiorello LaGuardia initiated the investigation and concluded that cannabis was not causing criminality and was not leading to use of other drugs.

La Maman et la Putain *Mother and the Whore, the.*

La Mensa Colloquial term for *heroin*.

La Monasa Colloquial term for heroin.

La Movida Colloquial term for *heroin*.

La amarilla Cannabis.

La bonita Spanish colloquial term for *marijuana*.

La chourna Cannabis.

La cosa Colloquial term for heroin.

La duna Colloquial term for *heroin*.

La hembra Salvia divinorium.

La ley Mexican colloquial term for drug police squad.

La mona Cannabis.

La ruta del Bacalao Spanish colloquial term for the lifestyle of attending *rave-parties* and using *hallucinogen dance drugs* as *ecstasy* often for several days during weekends and in groups moving from party to party.

La santa Rosa Cannabis.

La-111 Diazepam.

LAAM C₂₃H₃₁NO₂, Levo-alfa-acetylmethadol, or levometadylacetate, long acting opioid. Has been used as an alternative to methadone, adminsitered every third day.

Laatta Finnish colloquial term for a large piece of *hashish*.

Lab Colloquial term for a laboratory for illicit production of drugs.

Labican Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Lac papaveris Opium.

Lace 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine* and *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for addition of distilled spirits to another liguid. **3.** Colloquial term for addition of one substance to another without the users knowledge. **4.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Lächelnde Gesichter German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Lachender Fliegenpilz German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Lachgas German term for *nitrous oxide*.

Lachtellerle German colloquial term for heroin.

Lacorbate Methaqualone.

Lacrima papaveris Opium.

Lactocalm Phenobarbital.

Lactominal Phenobarbital.
Lactominal fuerte Phenobarbital.

Lactos $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, a disaccharide, found in milk, that may be hydrolyzed to yield glucose and galactose. White crystalline substance obtained from whey and used in infant foods, bakery products, confections, and pharmaceuticals as a diluent and excipient. Also called *milk sugar*. A common substance in adulterated white drugs such as *amfetamine* and *cocaine* or *heroin*.

Lactosa Lactose, milk sugar (one of many compounds used to "cut" white drugs such as *heroin*).

Lactose Milk sugar (one of many compounds used to "cut" white drugs such as *heroin*).

Laderol 1 Lorazepam.

Ladrillo Colloquial term for a brick (usually 1 kilogram of *hashish* or *marijuana*).

Ladung German colloquial term for a dose in the *syringe*.

Lady Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Lady Line Muser Colloquial term for *co-caine*.

Lady Mary Jane Colloquial term for mari-

juana.

Lady Sings the Blues Film released in 1972. Director Sidney J. Furie. Diana Ross plays the magnificent, tragic song stylist Billie Holliday, who while writhing in a strait jacket in a prison cell, awaiting sentencing on drug charges, reflects on her turbulent life. Raped in her youth by a drunk (Adolph Caesar), then compelled to work as a domestic in a Harlem whorehouse, Billie is encouraged to try for a singing career by bordello pianist Richard Pryor. She rises as high as it is possible to go in the white-dominated show business world of the 1930s, but can't handle the pressure and turns to narcotics.

Lady caine Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Lady love** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Lady snow Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Laemoranum** Levorphanol tartrate.

Laevo-amphetamine Levamfetamine.

Laevo-ecgonine Ecgonine. Laevomethadon *l-methadone*.

Laf Methagualone hydrochloride.

Lagaspam Phenobarbital.

Lagazepam *Nitrazepam*.

Lage, schlechte German colloquial term for deals are presently dangerous.

Lager beer Light-coloured, highly carbonated type of beer

Lagnion Veratrum album.

Lagochilus inebrians Turkmenistanian menthe

Lahm German colloquial term for abstaining from drug use.

Lahmer German colloquial term for a person who does not take drugs.

Laid back 1. Colloquial term for being depressed after drug use. 2. Colloquial term for being intoxicated with alcohol or other drug.

Laid out Colloquial term for drunken, very intoxicated.

Lak Tilidine hydrochloride.

Lakbay diva Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Lakbay diwa** Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Lake-o-spaz** Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Lamaline Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Opium, Medical.

Lamb 1. Colloquial term for an *injection*.

2. Colloquial term for a passive receptor in a homosexual relationship.

Lamb's breath Colloquial term for high cost marijuana from the Carolinas, USA.

Lamborghini Colloquial term for *crack* pipe made from plastic rum bottle and a rubber sparkplug cover.

Lame Colloquial term for a person who does not take drugs.

Lamp habit Colloquial term for being addicted to opium.

Lamra Diazepam.

Lan Doi Meprobamate.

Lana Colloquial term for money.

Lanabarb Drug containing more than one substance under international control: Amobarbital sodium and Secobarbital sodium.

Lanazine *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Lancio Italian colloquial term for syringe.

Landiar Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Landsen Clonazepam.

Lang-tang Henbane.

Langare Swedish colloquial term for a drug

Längen German colloquial term for adulterating drugs by adding other substances.

Langer German and Danish colloquial term for a drug dealer.

Langwort Veratrum album.

Laniroif Butalbital.

Lanokalin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital

Lanorinal Butalbital.

Lantuss Pholcodine.

Lao-haeng Thai colloquial term for barbiturates in small red capsules.

Laokon Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Laopyrine Drug containing more than one substance under international control: Phenoharbital

Laorvx Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Meprobamate.

Làpa Colloquial term for a large joint of marijuana.

Lapromate Meprobamate.

Lar mang korn Thai colloquial term for drugs placed on a piece of aluminium foil and burned; the smoke is then inhaled through a drinking straw. Compare: Chasing the dragon. **Lard** Colloquial term for a policeman.

Lardet Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Lardet expectorant Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Larpaz Ketazolam.

Larpose Lorazepam.

Larten Meprobamate.

Lartigen Meprobamate.

Las mujercitas Colloquial term for psilocybine.

Lasa antiasmatico Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital

Lasazepam Medazepam.

Laschen 1. German colloquial term for offering bogus or poor quality drugs. **2.** German colloquial term for telling lies and cheating in the drug scene.

Lasiturrki Finnish colloquial term for *hashish* from Turkey.

Lasmir Amobarbital.

Lasodex Dexamfetamine hydrochloride or Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Lason sa daga French colloquial term for *LSD*.

Last gaspers [12 Step] people who are near death due to drinking, before they are willing to consider sobriety and abstinence; mentioned in *Alcoholics Anonymous*.

Last round Term for final drinks of the night before mandatory closing of a bar (alcoholics often order multiples at this point).

Lasumer Meprobamate.

Latua Latué

Latua pubiflora See Latué.

Latué Also called Arbol de los Brujos. Drug made of the leaves and fresh fruits from the South American tree *Latua pubiflora*. The drug which is used by the shamans among the mapacheindians in Chile, has a strong *hallucinogen* effect It frequently induces *delirium* The active ingredients are *scopolamine* and *hyoscamine*.

Laubee Lorazepam.

Laudacon, -um Hydromorphone.

Laudaconum Hydromorphone hydrochloride.

Laudadin Hydromorphone or Hydromorphone hydrochloride.

Laudakon Hydromorphone.

Laudamed *Hydromorphone hydrochloride*. **Láudano** *Opium*.

Laudanon *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Laudanum A *tincture* of *opium*. The classical universal medicine created by *Paracelsus*, it was further developed by *Thomas Sydenham* who added a mix of saffron, cinnamon and clove. Common in pharmacies until the beginning of the 20th century.

New Latin, perhaps alteration of Medieval Latin *labdanum*, labdanum.

Laudator Opium, mixed alkaloids of.
Laudicon Hydromorphone hydrochloride.
Laudopan Opium, mixed alkaloids of.
Laudopon Opium, mixed alkaloids of.
Laudh and scratch Colloquial term for injecting a drug.

Laughing at the ground Colloquial term for vomiting from too rapid consumption of alcoholic beverages, originally Australian.

Laughing gas Colloquial term for *nitrous* oxide (especially when used as a propellant in whipping cream aerosols), also obtained sepa-

rately.

Laughing grass Colloquial term for mari-

Laughing jag Colloquial term for being *high* on *marijuana*.

Laughing tobacco Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Laughing weed Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Laulaa Finnish colloquial term for informing the police about the drug scene.

Launching pad Colloquial term for a place where addicts injects.

Laundry Colloquial term for a place where money obtained through drug deals are laundered.

Laureal Phenobarbital sodium magnesium. **Laurus sassafras** Synonym for Sassafras

Lauryl alcohol CH₃(CH₂)₁₁OHA, a colorless solid alcohol, used in synthetic detergents and pharmaceuticals.

Lausbeere Vaccinum uliginosum.

Läusekraut Veratrum album.

Lavabo Levamfetamine or Levamfetamine sulfate.

Lavasyl Phenobarbital.

Lavey's bible Colloquial term for bible for Satanic worship by Anton Lavey - satanic worship has been frequently drug associated.

Lävorphan Levorphanol.

Law Colloquial term for a drug police agent. **Laxnnec cirrhosis** See: *Alcoholic cirrhosis*.

Lay 1. Colloquial term for selling *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for smoking *opium*.

3. Colloquial term for a quantity usually 1 ounce, 28 gram.

Lay against the engine Colloquial term for smoking *opium*.

Lay back 1. Colloquial term for *depressant*. **2.** Colloquial term for *barbiturate*.

Lay dead Colloquial term for doing nothing. **Lay down** Colloquial term for a place where *opium* is smoked.

Lay down the hustle Colloquial term for drug dealing.

Lay on Colloquial term for selling drugs on commission.

Lay the hypo Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs.

Lay up 1. Colloquial term for disappearing for some time. **2.** Colloquial term for taking drugs which are available in ample quantity. **Lay-baby** Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Lay-out Colloquial term for equipment for taking drugs.

Laybarb Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital*, *Phenobarbital* and *Secobarbital*.

Laying on the hip Colloquial term for

smoking opium.

Laying the hypo Colloquial term for a drug *injection*.

Layout Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* for *iniection*.

LB Tab *Chlordiazepoxide*.

LBH Colloquial term for a combination of *LSD*, bromide and *heroin*.

LBJ 3,3,6-methyl-piperidylbenzoate (like *PCP*).

LCAT Acronym for Latino Council on Alcohol and *Tobacco*.

LD-50 1. Acronym for Lethal Dose 50 %. The amount of a substance that kills half of the group in an animal study. **2.** Colloquial term for synthetic *cannabinol*.

LD50 Acronym for Lethal Dose 50 %. The amount of a substance that kills half of the group in an animal study.

LDJ Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Le Baccanti Bacchantes

Le Beau Serge Bitter Reunion.

Leaded Colloquial term for caffeinated *coffee*.

Leader 1. Colloquial term for person who lines up buyers for a drug dealer. **2.** Colloquial term for a leaf with *cocaine*.

Leaf 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*;

2. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Leaf gum Colloquial term for *opium*.

Leaf of gold Colloquial term for *calea*.

League for Spiritual Discovery 1960s/1970s religion based upon *LSD* use, established by *Dr. Timothy Leary*.

Leaky bolla Colloquial term for *PCP*. **Leaky leak** Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Lealgin Phenoperidine or Phenoperidine hydrochloride.

Lean against the engine Colloquial term for smoking *opium*.

Leaper 1. Colloquial term for an *amfetamine*. addict. **2.** Colloquial term for a *cocaine* addict.

Leapers 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Leaping Colloquial term for being under the influence of drugs.

Leaping up Colloquial term for *stimulants*. **Leaps, the** Colloquial term for *high* feelings induced by drugs.

Leary's Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Leary, Timothy (1920-1996), ph.D., psychologist who popularized the use of *LSD* from 1960-63 prior to being dismissed from Harvard University. Leary and a colleague, *Dr. Richard Alpert*, experimented with *LSD*. He frightened the establishment on March 26, 1967 when he stated "Turn on to the scene, tune in to what's happening, and drop out - of high school, college, grade school follow me,

the hard way." Turn on, tune in and drop out was than a main slogan for the *hippie-movement*. Leary founded the organisation League of Spiritual Discovery (*LSD*) and described how inner psychedelic voyages could deepen the understanding of universe and the human soul. Leary wrote several books among them the autobiography *Flashbacks* (1983).

Leaserof Meprobamate.

Leaves Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Leaves of the Mary shepherdess *Salvia divinorium.*

Leaving Las Vegas Film released in 1995. Director Mike Figgis. A depressive alcoholic heads to Las Vegas and vows to drink himself to death in four weeks after he loses his job as a Hollywood talent agent and sells everything he owns. This powerful and unusually nonjudgmental romantic tragedy chronicles his final descent, a steady slide that is only interrupted by a brief and passionate affair with a lonely, pragmatic streetwalker. Soon after arriving in the glittering city, he buys an enormous cache of booze and checks himself into the sleaziest hotel he can find. He sees Sera walking down the street and offers her \$500. He then finds that what he really needs is someone to listen to him. Struck by his neediness, Sera asks Ben to stay with her, and he agrees to on the condition that she not interfere with his drinking. Though the story is sad, it doesn't flinch when presenting the story realistically without undue sentimentality. Ben is determined to commit slow suicide and Sera knows there is nothing she can do to stop him. She simply respects his wish to die and loves him for what he is. Nicolas Cage got the Academy Award for his main character.

Leaving the set walk Colloquial term for behaviour of addicts following the purchase of drugs.

Leb Colloquial term for *hashish* from Lebanon

Lebake Mexican colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Lebanese gold Colloquial term for high potency *hashish* from Lebanon.

Lebanese red Colloquial term for high potency *hashish* from Lebanon.

Lebender Stein Ariocarpus fissuratus.

Lebil Fenproporex hydrochloride.

Leboka *Tabernanthe iboga* containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Lebona Boswellia sacra.

Lecarin Dimenoxadol.

Lectopam Bromazepam.

Lectopam 3 Bromazepam.

Lectopam 6 Bromazepam.

Leczenie odwykowe Polish colloquial term for *withdrawal* treatment.

Leczenie odykowe Polish colloquial term for *withdrawal* treatment.

for withdrawal treatment **Lederpam** Oxazepam.

Ledum palustre Wild Rosemary.

Lefebar Phenobarbital.

Lefetamin Lefetamine.

Lefetamin, -e, -um Lefetamine.

Lefetamine C₁₆H₁₉N. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 225.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*

Lefetamine hydrochloride C₁₆H₁₉N HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 261. 8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 86.0. See: *Opioids*.

Lega Antiprohibitionista Italian organisation working for legalisation of drugs.

Legal high Colloquial term for being high on legally obtained drugs.

Legal speed Colloquial term for over the counter asthma drug; trade name: Mini thin.

Legalization Legal actions that make legal what was previously a criminalized behaviour, product, or condition. See also: *Decriminalization*.

Legarda method *Ultra Rapid Opiate Detoxification.*

Legaril Diazepam.

Legatin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Legend of Gosta Berling, the 1. Classical novel by Selma Lafgerlöf. 2. Film released in 1924. Original title: Gösta Berlings Saga. Alternative titles The Saga of Gosta Berling, The Story of Gosta Berling, The Atonement of Gosta Berling. Director: Mauritz Stiller. Classical swedish silent movie. Long, complex and elaborately produced, the film nonetheless never loses sight of the human elements which motivate the story. Lars Hanson stars as Berling, a defrocked alcoholic priest whose rebellious attitude hides a greater sense of idealism than most of his "pious" contemporaries. Among the women in Berling's life is a supposedly married countess, played with instinctive brilliance by a young, awkward, chubby Greta Garbo. Filled to overflowing with betrayals, revenge, and regeneration, The film made MGM to invite director Mauritz Stiller and star Greta Garbo to Hollywood-though in typically callous big-studio fashion.

Legless Colloquial term for the diffuculties to stand and walk after alcohol consumption.

Legs Colloquial term for drug courier.

Léhaflisch Colloquial term for injecting

drugs.

Léhasnif Colloquial term for *snorting heroin*. **Lehder, Carlos** One of the leaders of the *Medellin.cartel* in Colombia. He became a pilot case when he in 1989 were extradited to the USA and sentenced to 140 years imprisonment.

Leif Swedish colloquial term for a line of *co-caine*

Leijonaliba Finnish colloquial term for *hashish* from Lebanon.

Leimen German colloquial term for cheating during a drug deal.

Leip Dutch colloquial term for being psychotic after drug use.

Lek psychotropowy Polish colloquial term for *psychotropic* drug.

Lek typu barbituranowego Polish colloquial term for *barbiturate*.

Lekotam *Bromazepam.* **Lem Kee** Dutch colloquial term for *opium.*

Lembrol Diazepam or Lormetazepam.

Lembrol "S" Diazepam.

Lemmon Colloquial term for drugs of poor quality.

Lemmon 714 Colloquial term for *Methaqualone*, the name derives from Lemmon's purchase from Rorer of the patent, and continued the 714 stamp which previously appeared on Rorer Quaaludes.

Lemonade 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*; **2.** Colloquial term for poor quality drugs.

Lemoran Levorphanol or Levorphanol tartrate.

Len Thai colloquial term for an *injection* of *heroin*.

Len Khong Thai colloquial term for drug use.

Len-10 Amfetamine sulfate.

Len-15 *Dexamfetamine sulfate.*

Len-22 Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital* and *Phendimetrazine bitartrate*.

Len-5 Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Lena German colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Lenal Temazepam.

Lenampheta Amfetamine sulfate.

Lendex Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Lengua de tigre Brugmansia candida.

Lenidol Pethidine hydrochloride.

Lenitin *Bromazepam*.

Lenllo Colloquial term for a joint of *mari- iuana*.

Lennon, John See: The Beatles.

Leno 1. Colloquial term for high potency *marijuana.* **2.** Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana.*

Lens Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Lentadol Dextropropoxyphene hydrochlo-

ride.

Lentejuela Colloquial term for *LSD* tablet. **Lenticor** Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Lentogesic Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Pemoline*.

Lentonitrate Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Lentotran Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Lentää Finnish colloquial term for being *high* on *LSD*

Lenzuela sporche Italian colloquial term for Thai *heroin*.

Lenzula bianche Italian colloquial term for Thai *heroin*.

Leodin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Leodrin *Amfetamine sulfate.*

Leoetab Buprenorphine hydrochloride.

Leofan Amfetamine sulfate.

Leokasil Meprobamate.

Leonal Phenobarbital.

Leonotis South African colloquial term for wild growing *cannabis* (*dagga*).

Leospasmon Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Lepenil Meprobamate.

Lepetan Buprenorphine hydrochloride.

Lepetown *Meprobamate*.

Lephebar Phenobarbital.

Lepinal Phenobarbital.

Lepinal-natrium Phenobarbital sodium.

Lepinaletten Phenobarbital.

Lepo Amobarbital.

Lepsinai Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Leptaine Amfetamine.

Leptamine *Amfetamine phosphate*.

Leptanal Fentanyl or Fentanyl citrate.

Leptidrol Pipradrol hydrochloride.

Leptophen Fentanyl citrate.

Leptozinal Cyclobarbital.

Lerinol Anileridine.

Lerisum Medazepam.

Leritin, -a, -e Anileridine dihydrochloride. **Leritine** Anileridine or Anileridine phosphate.

Lesmit Medazepam. Lesotan Bromazepam.

Let down Colloquial term for drug effect.

Let go and let God [12 step term] cease trying to manage all the affairs of self and the world and begin to allow "higher power" to function - cease trying to control the outcomes after doing the initial work.

Letalis Pentobarbital sodium.

Lethabarb Pentobarbital sodium.

Lethal weapon Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Lethe Barbital.

Lethe-Trunk German colloquial term for beverage laced with *opium*.

Lethobarb Pentobarbital sodium.

 $\textbf{Lethyl} \ \textit{Phenobarbital}.$

Lettuce Colloquial term for money (in drug deals).

Letyl Meprobamate.

Let's lay up Colloquial term for taking drugs which are available in ample quantity.

Leucodinine Myrophine.

Leuminalette Phenobarbital.

Leutnant German colloquial term for a right hand man of a wholesale drug dealer.

Leuwadorm Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methaqualone*.

Levadon, -a, -e 1-methadone bitartrate.

Lévadone *l-methadone bitartrate*.

Levamfetamin Levamfetamine.

Levamfetamin, -a, -e, -um Levamfetamine.

Levamfetamine C₉H₁₃N. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 135.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Amfetamines*.

Levamfetamine alginate Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. See: *Amfetamines*.

Levamfetamine succinate $C_0H_{13}N$ $C_4H_6O_4$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 253.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 53. 4. See: *Amfetamines*.

Levamfetamine sulfate (C₀H₁₃N)₂ H₂SO₄. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 368.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 73. 4. See: *Amfetamines*.

Levamphetamin, -a, -e, -um Levamfetamine.

Lévamphétamine Levamfetamine.

Levantar Ecuadoran colloquial term for an arrest.

Levanxene Temazepam.

Levanxene 5 *Temazepam.*

Levanxene10 Temazepam.

Levanxol Temazepam.

Levedrine Levamfetamine sulfate.

Leverbetraedelse Danish term for jaundice.

Leviton Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Levium Diazepam.

Levo-amphetamine Levamfetamine.

Levo-amphetamine alginate (1-isomer) *Levamfetamine alginate.*

Levo-amphetamine succinate *Levamfetamine succinate*.

Levo-amphétamine Levamfetamine. Levo-dromoran Levorphanol tartrate. Levoalfaacetylmetadol LAAM.

Levobellal Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarhital*.

Levobellal mite Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Levofenacetylmorfan *Levophenacylmorphan*.

Levofenacilmorfano Levophenacylmor-

Levophenacylmorfan Levophenacylmorphan.

Levometadona *l-methadone*.

Levometamfetamin Levometamfetamine. **Levometamfetamine** $C_{10}H_{15}N$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 149.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Levometamfetamine hydrochloride

C₁₀H₁₅N HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 185.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 80.3. See: *Amfetamines*.

Levomethadon, -e, -um 1-methadone. **Lévométhadone** *l-methadone*.

Levomethadyl acetate Betacetylmethadol. **Levomethorphan** C₁₈H₂₅NO. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 271. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.(Dextromethorphan is not under international control). See: Opioids.

Levomethorphan hydrobromide

C₁₈H₂₅NO HBr. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 283. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 95.8. See: *Opioids*.

Levomethorphan tartrate $C_{18}H_{25}NO$ $C_4H_6O_6$. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 421. 5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 64.4. See: *Opioids*.

Levomethorphanum Levomethorphan.

Levometorfan *Levomethorphan*. **Levometorfano** *Levomethorphan*.

Levomoramid Levomoramide.

Levomoramid, -a, -e, -um *Levomoramide*. **Levomoramide** $C_{25}H_{32}N_2O_2$. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 392.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Levomoramide dihydrochloride

 $C_{25}H_{32}N_2O_2$ 2HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 392.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Levonor Amfetamine sulfate or Levamfetamine or Levamfetamine alginate.

Levophenacylmorphan $C_{24}H_{27}NO_2$. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 361. 5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Levophenacylmorphan hydrochloride $C_{24}H_{27}NO_2$ HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 361. 5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 90.8. See: *Opioids*.

Levophenacylmorphan methylsulfonate C₂₄H₂₇NO₂ CH₃SO₃H. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 361. 5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 90.8. See: *Opioids*.

Levophenacylmorphan, -e, -um *Levophenacylmorphan*.

Levorfan, -ol -olo Levorphanol.

Levorfanol Levorphanol.

Levorfanolo tartrato Levorphanol tartrate

Levorphan, -e, -um Levorphanol.

Levorphanol $C_{17}H_{23}NO$. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 257.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. (Dextrorphan is not under international control.). See: *Opioids*.

Levorphanol bitartrate Levorphanol tartrate

Levorphanol hydrochloride $C_{17}H_{23}NO$ HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 293. 8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 87.6. See: *Opioids*.

Levorphanol tartrate C₁₇H₂₃NO C₄H₆O₆

2H₂O. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 443. 5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 58.0. See: *Opioids*.

Levorphanum Levorphanol tartrate.

Levothyl *l-methadone hydrocholride*.

Levsin-PB Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Levsine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Levsinex Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Levum Phentermine hydrochloride or Phentermine resinate.

Lewin, Louis (1850-1929), German toxicolog, pioneer in research about *hallucinogen* drugs. He published 1924 x*Phantastica*, a study over 28 plants with *hallucinogen* properties

Lexatanil Bromazepam.

Lexatin Bromazepam.

Lexatin 1. 5 Bromazepam.

Lexatin 3 Bromazepam.

Lexatin 6 Bromazepam.

Lexaurin *Bromazepam*.

Lexilium Bromazepam.

Lexir *Pentazocine* or *Pentazocine lactate*.

Lexomate *Phenobarbital*.

Lexomil Bromazepam.

Lexotan Plus Bromazepam.

Lexotan, -e Bromazepam.

Lexotanil Bromazepam.

Lexotanii 1.5 Bromazepam.

Lexotanil 3 Bromazepam.

Lexotanil 6 Bromazepam.

Lexpiride Bromazepam.

Leyenda, la Colombian colloquial term for the police.

Lhesca Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Li ape fat yen Colloquial term for a person craving for *opium*.

Li yean Dutch colloquial term for *opium* for smoking.

Liamba Cannabis

Lianda Cannabis.

Liane der Träume German term for *Ayahuasca*.

Liaw Colloquial term for drugs in general.

Lib Colloquial term for *Librium*.

Liba Colloquial term for *hashish* from Lebanon.

Liban French colloquial term for Lebanese hash (*marijuana* resin).

Libanes Colloquial term for *hashish* from Lebanon.

Libanese Colloquial term for hashish from

[ehanon

Libanon geel Dutch colloquial term for yellow *hashish* from Lebanon.

Libanon rood Dutch colloquial term for red *hashish* from Lebanon.

Libanotis Boswellia sacra.

Libelius Flunitrazepam.

Liberan Phenobarbital.

Liberans Chlordiazepoxide.

Liberen Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Liberetas Diazepam.

Liberetas simple *Diazepam*.

Libertin *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Liberty Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Liberty caps Colloquial term for *psilocy-bine*.

Libian Clobazam.

Libichrom *Meprobamate*.

Libicon *Meprobamate*.

Libimal Meprobamate.

Libiolan *Meprobamate*. **Libkol** *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Liboko *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Libotin *Meprobamate*.

Librarin Meprobamate.

Libras Spanish colloquial term for a packet of *marijuana*.

Librax Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Chlordiazepoxide* or *Chlordiazepoxide* hydrochloride.

Libraxin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Chlordiazepoxide* or *Chlordiazepoxide* hydrochloride.

Librelease Chlordiazepoxide.

Libritabs Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Librium Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Librium CR Chlordiazepoxide.

Librium10 *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Librium25 Chlordiazepoxide.

Librium5 *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Librizan *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Libro nero Italian colloquial term for addict owes the dealer money.

Librocol *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Libroksil Chlordiazepoxide.

Libronil *Meprobamate*.

Libroxide *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Libs Colloquial term for *Librium*.

Libuga *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Libuku *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Licit drug A drug that is legally available by medical prescription in the jurisdiction in

question, or, sometimes, a drug legally available without medical prescription. See also: *Illicit drug*.

Lickwetssn Atropa belladonna.

Licore Colloquial term for a mixture of different drugs.

Licorice 1. A Mediterranean perennial plant (Glycyrrhiza glabra) having blue flowers, pinnately compound leaves, and a sweet, distinctively flavored root. **2.** The root of this plant, used as a flavoring in candy, liqueurs, tobacco, and medicines. **3.** A confection made from or flavored with the licorice root. Licorice is sometimes used to adulterate hashish.

Middle English, from Old French, from Late Latin *liquiritia*, alteration (influenced by Latin *liquêre*, to flow), of Latin *glycyrrhiza*, root of licorice, from Greek *glukurrhiza*: *glukus*, sweet + *rhiza*, root.

Licuadora Argentinean colloquial term for a police car.

Lid Colloquial term for 1 ounce of *marijuana*.

Lid action Colloquial term for purchasing 1 ounce of *marijuana*.

Lid of grass Colloquial term for 1 ounce of *marijuana*.

Lid proppers Colloquial term for amfetamine.

Lid-poppers Colloquial term for amfetamine.

Lidchof zérég Colloquial term for drugs which are placed in condoms or aluminium vials and smuggeled in the rectum.

Liden *lsomethadone* or *Isomethadone hydrochloride*.

Lidepran *Methylphenidate hydrochloride*. **Lidiolan** *Meprobamate*.

Lido Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Lidocain Synthetic organic compound used in medicine, usually in the form of its hydrochloride salt, as a local anesthetic. Lidocaine produces prompter, more intense, and longer lasting anesthesia than *procaine* (Novocaine). It is widely used for infiltration, nerve-block, and spinal anesthesia in a 0.5 to 2 percent aqueous or saline solution and is also applied to mucous membranes (2 to 4 percent) for mucosal anesthesia. Lidocain is a common adulterant for *cocaine* and it is sometimes sold as *cocaine* in the street

Lidocaine Lidocain.

Lidokain Lidocain.

Lidol -um Pethidine hydrochloride.

Lie down Colloquial term for smoking opium.

Lie on the side Colloquial term for smoking *opium*.

Liebesdrogen German word for aphrodi-

siac.

Liebeswurzel German colloquial term for *mandrake*.

Liedtexte German colloquial term for a list which reflects drug sales.

Liep Dutch colloquial term for *hashish* from Lebanon.

Lieutenant Colloquial term for a right hand man of a wholesale dealer.

Lieze Clotiazepam.

Lifaron 10 Diazepam.

Lifaron 5 Diazepam.

Life Saver Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Life in the suburbs Colloquial term for limited, irregular drug use.

Lifer Colloquial term for being an addict for many years.

Lift an elbow Colloquial term for drinking alcoholic beverages.

Lift pill Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Lift the plant Colloquial term for picking up drugs from a cache.

Ligado Argentinean colloquial term for when an addict becomes interested in someone else's conversation and follows it.

Liggett Group U.S. conglomerate with major interests in making *tobacco* products, spirits and wines, and pet foods. Headquarters are in Durham, N.C.In 1980 the Liggett Group was acquired by a British-based conglomerate, Grand Metropolitan PLC, which sold it to American financier Bennett S. LeBow in 1986. LeBow led the company through a merger in 1990, when it was renamed Brooke Group Ltd. The company pioneered the development of low-priced, generic *cigarettes* while marketing more expensive, classic brands, such as Chesterfield, Eve, and Lark.

Light artillery Colloquial term for an addict who *injects*.

Light beer Originally a *beer* which was light in color and low in congeners, now indicates a lower calorie *beer* with slightly to greatly diminished alcohol content (range is 2.5% to 4.5% alcohol) - some "light" beers have more calories and alcohol than regular *beers*.

Light bulbs Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper

Light drinker 1. Statistical term for 50.8% of all drinkers = average .01-.02 oz. alcohol/day: consume 7.9% of the alcohol) - see also "moderate drinker" and "heavy drinker".

2. Euphemistic term used to describe a person who drinks less than the speaker, sometimes to justify the speaker's higher consumption level. See also "moderate drinker" and heavy drinker".

Light stuff Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Light up** Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Lightem Colloquial term for *crack*.

Lighten up Colloquial term for stop using

Lightning Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Lightning bolt 1. Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite* (*inhalant*). **2.** Colloquial term for *butyl nitrite* (*inhalant*).

Lightning hash Colloquial term for especially potent *hashish*.

Ligne French colloquial term for taking in a quantity of *cocaine* with the aid of a sniffer (straw).

Lijmsnuivers Dutch colloquial term for glue *sniffers*.

Lilipata Stick used in *coca*-chewing to put limestone and potash in the mouth to dissolve the *cocaine* from the *coca leaves*.

Lilizepam Temazepam.

Lilly Colloquial term for *secobarbital*.

Lilly 30109 *Noracymethadol hydrochloride*.

Lily Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Lima** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Limatene-S Amobarbital.

Limbatril Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Limbial Oxazepam.

Limbitrol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Chlordiazepoxide* or *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*.

Limbitrol DS Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Limbo Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Limboxid Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Limburger Dom German colloquial term for 1,000 mark bill.

Lime acid Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Limit *Phendimetrazine bitartrate.*

Limit-X Cathine hydrochloride.

Limpiar Colloquial term for manicure (remove stems and seeds from *marijuana*).

Limpidon Camazepam.

Limpio (andar) Colloquial term for being clean and straight.

Limppu Finnish colloquial term for a chunk of *hashish* weighing 250 grams.

Linampheta Amfetamine sulfate.

Linasen Phenobarbital.

Lincoln Colloquial term for a 5 dollar bill.

Linctus Tussinof *Pholcodine*.

Lindasthmin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Line Colloquial term for a dose of *cocaine* arranged as a line on a hard surface (a mirror a marble piece).

Linea-Valeas *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Lineal Fenproporex.

Lineal-Rivo *Amfepramone hydrochloride*. **Lines** Colloquial term for an amount of *cocaine* which is divided into individual portions which can form a line for cocaine *snorting*.

Linfadol Dextromoramide.

Linga Colloquial term for *metamfetamine*.

Linibit *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Linie German colloquial term for a dose of *cocaine* for *snorting*.

Linie einstreichen German colloquial term for *snorting* a line of *cocaine*.

Linietta Italian colloquial term for a dose in the *syringe*.

Linimetil Bromazepam.

Linix Phentermine resinate.

Link 1. German colloquial term for bogus drugs. **2.** German colloquial term for cheating. **Linke** German colloquial term for cheating while dealing drugs.

Linke Bazille 1. German colloquial term for dealer who offers poor quality or bogus drugs. **2.** German colloquial term for a police informant.

Linken 1. German colloquial term for offering bogus or poor quality drugs. **2.** German colloquial term for lying and cheating in the drug scene.

Linker German colloquial term for a person who takes drugs or money from addicts by use of force.

Linker Stoff 1. German colloquial term for imitation drugs. **2.** German colloquial term for drugs which contain unknown additives.

Linker Typ German colloquial term for a person who cheats in drug deals.

Linkes Dope 1. German colloquial term for poor quality or adulterated drugs. **2.** German colloquial term for bogus drugs.

Linotrazine Phenmetrazine.

Linse German colloquial term for a *LSD*-trip. **Linus** Colloquial term for a string of *cocaine*.

Linyl Phentermine or Phentermine resinate.

Linzac Flurazepam or Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Lioasthama Amobarbital.

Lioflsan A.P. *Fenproporex.*

Lioftal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methagualone*.

Lion Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Lions Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Liopensol *Phenobarbital*.

Liorisan Fenproporex.

Lip kee pee Colloquial term for going to prison.

Lip, bite your Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Lip-poppers 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for *stimulants*.

Lipa-ca-tu-hue Solandra.

Lipa-ca-tu-ue Brugmansia candida.

Lipaton Secobarbital sodium.

Lipenan Fenproporex or Fenproporex hydrochloride.

Lipese Fenproporex or Mazindol.

Lipo-perdur Amfetamine sulfate or Dexamfetamine resinate.

Lipobese *Phenmetrazine hydrochloride*.

Lipofem Fenproporex.

Lipoflex Fenproporex.

Lipogen Fenproporex.

Lipolin *Fenproporex*.

Lipomax Fenproporex.

Lipomax AP Fenproporex.

Lipomin Amfepramone hydrochloride or Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.

Liponil Chlordiazepoxide.

Lipopill Phentermine or Phentermine resinate.

Liporex Fenproporex.

Liposlim Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Lipostil Fenproporex.

Lipotiase Fenproporex hydrochloride. **Lipton Tea 1.** Colloquial term for inferior quality drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for chloral hydrate. **3.** Colloquial term for marijuana which is very weak.

Lipton's Colloquial term for poor quality *marijuana*.

Lipton's tea Colloquial term for poor quality *marijuana*.

Liq. Abbreviation for liquor.

Liqueur Strong alcoholic beverage made of nearly neutral spirits flavored with herbs, fruits, or other materials, and usually sweetened. The alcoholic content ranges from c.27% to 80%. Cordials are prepared by steeping fruit pulps or juices in sweetened *alcohol*. Liqueurs include anisette, benedictine, chartreuse, crème de menthe, and kirsch. Liqueurs are produced by combining a base spirit, usually *brandy*, with fruits or herbs and are sweetened by the addition of a sugar syrup composing more than 2 ½ percent of the total beverage by volume. French, from Old French *licour*, a liquid.

Liquid Colloquial term for *methadone*.

Liquid Ecstasy Colloquial term for *GHB*.

Liquid cannabis Hashish oil.

Liquid coke Colloquial term for *cocaine* dissolved in fluid for *injection* - may be pharmaceutical grade (for medical use), or street preparation of unknown purity.

Liquid crack Colloquial term for Cisco, a fortified wine with (20% *alcohol* by volume) which was accused of designing its bottle to look like a wine cooler (5% by volume) to attract young people - the bottle was changed due to public pressure [1991].

Liquid grass 1. Colloquial term for *hashish oil*. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana* as tea.

Liquid hashish Hashish oil.

Liquid increase 1. Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite (inhalant)*. **2.** Colloquial term for *butyl nitrite (inhalant)*.

Liquid juice Colloquial term for phencyclidine (*PCP*).

Liquid pearls Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite* (*inhalant*).

Liquido 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana* (with or without *PCP* added). **2.** Colloquial term for *PCP*. **3.** Colloquial term for *THC*.

Liquital Phenobarbital.

Liquor 1. An alcoholic beverage made by distillation rather than by fermentation. **2.** A liquid substance, such as broth, produced in cooking. **3.** An aqueous solution of a nonvolatile substance. **4.** A solution, an emulsion, or a suspension for industrial use. **5.** Colloquial term for *hashish oil.* **6.** Colloquial term for *marijuana* as tea. Middle English *licour*, a liquid, from Old French, from Latin *liquor*, from *liquêre*, to be liquid.

Liquor houses Private facilities in Virginia, USA which served liquor during the days when liquor by the drink was illegal - these still operate and often traditionally serve bonded and unbonded (sour mash) whiskeys.

Lisc koka Coca leaf.

Liscie koki Polish colloquial term for *coca* leaves

Lishkov Colloquial term for *snorting heroin*. **Lismidone** *Amobarbital*.

Lismidone sodium Amobarbital sodium.

Lisofrin *Hydrocodone*.

Lisopan Amobarbital. **Listening point/post** Safe place for police to listen to the occurrences of drug dealers - quite often a house adjacent to a "crack house".

Listy kokadovi Coca leaf.

Listy rudodreva koka Čoca leaf.

Lit Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Lit up Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Lite Colloquial term for light *beer*, originally a *beer* which was light in color and low in congeners, now indicates a lower calorie *beer* with slightly to greatly diminished *alcohol* content (range is 2.5% to 4.5% *alcohol*) -some 'light" beers have more *alcohol* and calories than some regular beers.

Liter Swedish colloquial term for 1 litre *vodka*.

Lithium carbonate Inorganic compound that is the primary treatment for manic depression. Lithium is highly effective in dissipating a manic episode and in calming the patient, although its action in this regard may take sev-

eral weeks. When given on a long-term maintenance basis, lithium can prevent both manic and depressive mood swings or can drastically reduce their severity. It can also suppress the psychotic features sometimes exhibited in manic-depressive patients. The drug's mode of action is unknown. Side effects of its use include increased urination, tremors, diarrhea, nausea, drowsiness, and, at higher concentrations, convulsions, coma, and death.

Liticon Pentazocine or Pentazocine hydrochloride or Pentazocine lactate.

Litiumkarbonat *Lithium carbonate*.

Little D Colloquial term for *Dilaudid*.

Little Green Friends Colloquial term for marijuana.

Little bomb 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*. **3.** Colloquial term for *depressant*. **4.** Colloquial term for *barbiturate*.

Little bowl of buddha Colloquial term for 10 gram bowl of *marijuana* buds or *hashish*.

Little children Colloquial term for *psilocy-bine*.

Little ones Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Little smoke Colloquial term for *marijuana*; *psilocybine/psilocine*.

Liu Betel pepper.

Liu-cai-nofal Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

Livamate Meprobamate.

Live in the suburbs Colloquial term for taking small amounts of drugs irregulary.

Live one Colloquial term for a (Skid Row) person who has money or will buy drinks.

Liver cirrhosis See: *Alcoholic cirrhosis*.

Livikliman Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Living rock *Ariocarpus fissuratus*. **Living star** *Ariocarpus fissuratus*.

Lixin Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Lixophen Phenobarbital.

Lizan Diazepam.

Lizergid Polish colloquial term for *LSD*.

LKA German acronym for the German state criminal police department, Landeskriminalamt.

LL Colloquial term for *l-dopa*, pill has an "L" on either side.

Llesca Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Lluvia de estrellas LSD.

LM 2717 Clobazam

Lo-Tense *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*.

Load Colloquial term for 25 bags of heroin.

Load on (got a) Colloquial term for feeling the effects of *alcohol* and/or drugs.

Loaded Colloquial term for being drunk from alcohol or other drugs.

Loads 1. Colloquial term for *codeine* and

glutethimide (Doriden); has effects similar to heroin 2. Colloquial term for heroin.

Loaf Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Loaves Colloquial term for packets of *co-caine* base.

Lobac Natt Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Lobelia Genus of plants of the bellflower family. The genus consists of herbs, native to temperate and tropical regions of the western hemisphere, that produce an acrid, milky juice called latex. Flowers are tubular, with five petals and a solitary pistil. The fruit is a many-seeded pod. Indian tobacco is a tall annual bearing light-blue flowers with minute petals. The plant, native to temperate North America, produces a poisonous alkaloid, lobeline, formerly used as a constituent of quack medicines for its nicotine like taste. Lobeia inflata is sometimes smoked and gives a cannabis like high but often accompanied with vomiting.

Lobito Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Lobo Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Local Colloquial term for *crack*.

Locarbate *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Locker Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite*.

Locker Room Colloquial term for isobutyl nitrite spray (*inhalant*) sold in *head shops* and pornography stores.

Loco Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Locow Psidium guajava.

Locoweed 1. Jimson weed, Datura stramonium contains the anti-cholinergic drugs atropine and scopolamine, selected by abusers for their psychotomimetic effects - causes disorientation, confusion, hallucinations and coma in high doses. **2.** Colloquial term for marijuana.

Locus Colloquial term for *opium*.

Locust Colloquial term for *opioids*.

Lofene Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Diphenoxylate hydrochloride*.

Lofentanyl Medical analog of fentanyl which is 6,000 times more potent than morphine

Löffel abgeben German colloquial term for dying.

Lofondja *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Loftran Ketazolam.

Loftran 15 Ketazolam

Loftran 30 Ketazolam.

Loftran 7.5 Ketazolam.

Log 1. Colloquial term for *PCP*. **2.** Colloquial term for a *marijuana* cigarette. **3.** Colloquial term for *crack*.

Log Cabin Colloquial term for Lord Calvert distilled spirits.

Lognormal distribution Refers to the theory, first propounded by Sully Ledermann in the 1950s, that alcohol consumption is distributed among the drinkers in a population according to a lognormal curve varying between populations on only one parameter, so that a large proportion of alcohol consumption is by a small proportion of drinkers. Although Ledermann's particular formulation is now discredited, it is considered generally true that, in societies where alcohol is available freely on the market, drinkers are distributed along a spectrum of levels of alcohol consumption in a unimodal curve skewed to the left (referred to as the unimodal distribution of consumption, which also characterizes consumption of most consumables). The focus on the distribution of consumption in the population became associated with renewed attention to alcohol control measures to reduce levels of alcohol problems in a population; hence, his public-health oriented perspective is sometimes termed the distribution-of-consumption theory.

Logor Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Lokarin-4 Dimenoxadol.

Lola Colloquial term for *cocaine* .

Lolquetico Turbina corymbosa. See: Ololiugui.

Lomax Nordazepam.

Lombo Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Lomotil Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Diphenoxylate hydrochloride*.

Lonarid Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital*.

London, Jack (1876-1916), American writer, whose work combined powerful realism and humanitarian sentiment. He was born John Griffith London in San Francisco. After completing grammar school, London worked at various odd jobs, and in 1897 and 1898 he participated in the Alaska gold rush. Upon his return to the San Francisco area, he began to write about his experiences. A collection of his short stories, The Son of the Wolf, was published in 1900. London's colorful life, during which he wrote more than 50 books and which included enormous popular successes as an author, experience as a war correspondent, and two stormy marriages, ended in his suicide at the age of 40. He wrote John Barleycorn (1913), an autobiographical novel about London's struggle against alcoholism.

Loner Colloquial term for a 12 Step person in an area with no 12 step group available (e.g., AA person in Morocco where AA is outlawed).

Long Day's Journey into Night 1. Autobiographical drama by Eugene O'Neill who sold Random House the text of his play on the proviso that the play not be produced during O'Neill's lifetime. Two years after the playwright's death in 1953, Long Day's Journey was given its first Broadway staging, winning a Pulitzer Prize in the process. Set in 1912 New England, the story takes place in the summer home of ageing actor James Tyrone and his family. Tyrone, patterned after Eugene O'Neill's father James O'Neill, has long abandoned any aspirations to be a truly great actor, choosing instead to tour in the same weary stage vehicle year after year. Thanks to an earlier act of stinginess on Tyrone's part, his wife Mary has turned into a rambling morphine addict, with little or no contact with reality. Oldest son Jamie is a troublemaking alcoholic, envious of the writing talent of sickly younger brother Edmund (the Eugene O'Neill counterpart). The long's day journey concludes with a hellish night in which the three Tyrone men sit about drunkenly as Mary Tyrone hallucinates about her younger, happier days. 2. Film based on the play, released in 1962. Director: Sidney Lumet. Katharine Hepburn brilliantly played the back-breaking role of Mary Tyrone; Ralph Richardson exhumed all the "ham" of his student-actor days to portray the pathetic James Tyrone; Jason Robards Jr., a man seemingly put on this earth to interpret O'Neill, repeats his Broadway role as Jamey; and Dean Stockwell adds one more superb characterization to his gallery of portrayals as the tubercular Edmund. 3. Film released in 1988. Director: Jonathan Miller with Jack Lemmon as James Tyrone.

Long cut Colloquial term for eating great quantities of sweets during *withdrawal*.

Long green Colloquial term for money, dollar bills.

Long neck Colloquial term for *beer* (2.3% to 5.0% *alcohol* content) in a bottle with a tall neck

Long run Colloquial term for drug use for an extended period of time.

Long tailed rat Colloquial term for a stool pigeon - informs police or others.

Longanoct Butobarbital.

Lonnax Lorazepam.

Lookalike Colloquial term for a drug which looks like a controlled substance -many of these have sufficiently powerful effects to cause serious complications and death from high doses.

Looking Colloquial term for being in search for drugs.

Loons Colloquial term for balloons containing *heroin* for distribution.

Looped Colloquial term for drunken, very intoxicated.

Loosening up Colloquial term for use of *alcohol* as a social lubricant - to relax and loosen or remove inhibitions.

Löövaliba Finish colloquial term for *hashish* from Lebanon.

Lopam *Lorazepam*.

Lophophora Colloquial term for *peyote* cactus, source of *mescaline*.

Lophophora Williamsii *Peyote*. Lophophora diffusa *Peyote*.

Loprazolam $C_{23}H_{21}CIN_6O_3$, Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 464.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Loprazolam mesilate C₂₃H₂₁ClN₆O₃ CH₃SO₃H. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 561. 0. Percentage of anhydrous base: 82. 9.

or

 $C_{23}H_{21}CIN_6O_3$ CH_3SO_3H H_2O . Molecular weight: 579.0. Percentage of anhydrous base: 80.3.

See: Benzodiazepines.

Loprazolam methanesulfonate *Loprazolam mesilate*.

Loprazolam methylsulfonate Loprazolam mesilate.

Lopundja *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Loquetica Turbina corymbosa. See: Olo-liugui.

Loqui Argentinean colloquial term for kilogram.

Lorabenz Lorazepam.

Loracepam Lorazepam.

Loracepin Lorazepam.

Loram Lorazepam.

Loramed 1 Lorazepam.

Loramet *Lorazepam*.

Lorans Lorazepam.

Lorans 2. 5 Lorazepam.

Lorans I *Lorazepam*.

Lorapam Lorazepam.

Lorapax 1 Lorazepam.

Lorarim *Lorazepam*.

Lorasolid *Lorazepam*.

Loratensil *Lorazepam*.

Loratril *Lorazepam*.

Loraus *Lorazepam*.

Lorax Lorazepam.

Loraz Lorazepam.

Lorazam Lorazepam.

Lorazam 1 Lorazepam.

Lorazep Lorazepam.

Lorazepam $C_{15}H_{10}Cl_2N_2O_2$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 321.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

See: Benzodiazepines.

Lorazepam 2 Lorazepam.

Lorazepam 2. 5 *Lorazepam*. Lorazepam mesilate C₁₅H₁₀Cl₂N₂O₂

CH₃SO₃H. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 417.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 77.0. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Lorazepam methanesulfonate *Lorazepam mesilate.*

Lorazepam methylsulfonate *Lorazepam mesilate*.

Lorazepam pivalate $C_{15}H_{10}Cl_2N_2O_2$

 $C_5H_{10}O_2$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 423.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 75.9. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Lorazepam trimethylacetate *Lorazepam pivalate*.

Lorazepam, -um Lorazepam.

Lorazepaml Lorazepam.

Lorazepammedical 1 Lorazepam.

Lorazepammedical 5 Lorazepam.

Lorazepan Lorazepam.

Lorazepan Chobet Lorazepam.

Lorazepan-Omni Lorazepam.

Lord Thai colloquial term for *heroin* no. 4 for 10 bath.

Lordlar Turkish colloquial term for *morphine*.

Lords 1. Turkish colloquial term for *morphine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *hydromorphone* (Dilaudid).

Loremid Pethidine hydrochloride.

Lorenin Lorazevam.

Lorenz Schonschlank Cathine.

Lorepam Lorazepam.

Loretensil Lorazepam.

Lorfalgyl Pethidine hydrochloride.

Loridem Lorazepam.

Loril Lorazepam.

Lorillard Company Oldest tobacco manufacturer in the United States, dating to 1760, when a French immigrant, Pierre Lorillard, opened a "manufactory" in New York City. It originally made pipe tobacco, cigars, plug chewing tobacco, and snuff. Tobacco for "roll-your-own" cigarettes was introduced in 1860, and cigarettes were being manufactured by the 1880s. From the 1890s to 1911 it was a part of the giant tobacco trust, the American Tobacco Company (see American Brands, Inc.), but once more became independent

when the U.S. Court of Appeals dissolved the trust. Lorillard's chief *cigarettes* have been Old Gold (introduced in 1926) and Kent (1952). The company, now called Lorillard, is a division of the conglomerate Loews Corporation and is headquartered in New York City. **Lorimer method** *Ultra Rapid Opiate Detoxification*.

Lorinon Diazepam. Lorivan Lorazepam.

Lormetazepam C₁₆H₁₂Cl₂N₂O₂. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 335.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Lormetazepam, -um Lormetazepam.

Lorphan Pharmaceutical narcotic antagonist, no longer produced, used to block the effects of *opiates* - few side effects: abolishes *euphoria*, respiratory depression, nausea and gastrointestinal disturbances - instantly puts person into *withdrawal* (abstinence syndrome occurs if physical dependence has been established).

Lorpom Butalbital.

Lorsedal Lorazepam.

Lorsilan Lorazepam.

Los de la onda Colloquial term for a *marijuana* user.

Loss of control See Control, loss of.

Lossen, William German chemist that after the death of his college *Albert Niemann* 1861 continued the research on *cocaine*.

Lost Weekend, the Film released in 1945. Director: Billy Wilder. Ray Milland as Don Birnam, a troubled novelist with a drinking problem. Escaping fromthe apartment his worried brother (Phillip Terry) has confined him to for the weekend, Don makes his way to his favorite tavern, where he knocks back drink after drink, transforming from a trembling wreck into a garrulous charmer into a brutish lout. For the remainder of the weekend, he sinks further and further into his drunkenness, resorting even to stealing money from a prostitute to keep himself plied with liquor.

Lote Colloquial term for cache of drugs.

Lotiven Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Lotoquis Phenobarbital.

Lotoquis S *Phenobarbital*.

Lotus-eater

- **1.** Greek Mythology. One of a people described in the *Odyssey* who fed on the lotus and hence lived in a drugged, indolent state.
- **2.** A lazy person devoted to pleasure and luxury.

Lotusate Butalbital.

Loubarb Secbutabarbital sodium.

Louse Colloquial term for a stool pigeon. **Loused** Colloquial term for covered by sores and abscesses from repeated use of unsterile

Love Colloquial term for *crack*.

Love affair Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Love boat Colloquial term for *marijuana* dipped in *PCP*.

Love doctor Colloquial term for *MDMA*.

Love drug 1. Colloquial term for *ecstasy*.

2. Colloquial term for *MDA*. **3.** Colloquial term for *depressant*. **4.** Colloquial term for *methaqualone* (*benzodiazepine*/antihistamine are commonly substituted).

Love in Colloquial term for *hippie* get together, expression of "love" and "altruism" without moral constraint in complete liberty.

Love nuggets Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Love pearls Colloquial term for *alpha*ethyltyptamine.

Love pill Colloquial term for *MDA*.

Love pills 1. Colloquial term for *alpha*ethyltyptamine. **2.** Colloquial term for *MDA*. 3-methoxy-4,5-methylenedioxyamfetamine.

Love potion #9 Colloquial term for *MDMA*.

Love trip 1. Colloquial term for *ecstasy*. **2.** Colloquial term for *mescaline*. **3.** Colloquial term for *mescaline* and *MDA*.

Love weed Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Loveboat 1.** Colloquial term for *PCP*.

2. A drinking game which required that participants watch the TV show "Loveboat" - they chose 5 words and whenever the actors said one of those words, everyone took a drink

Lovelies Colloquial term for *marijuana* laced with *PCP*.

Lovely Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Lover Colloquial term for a *marijuana* smoker.

Low 1. Colloquial term for being depressed. **2.** Colloquial term for adulterated, a compound has been added to a drug to dilute its concentration (to increase the total volume and thus the money made).

Low alcohol beer *Beer* with 2% to 3% *alcohol* content by volume.

Low dose dependence Dependence syndrome when using low doses of *benzodiazepines*.

Low grade Colloquial term for poor quality drugs.

Low-price girl Colloquial term for inexpensive prostitute - typical circumstance for drug using women who use this fashion to support their drug purchase.

Löwe Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs. **Lowedex** *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Lozies Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

LP Colloquial term for listening post, a wire tap location for police.

LSD $C_{20}H_{25}N_3O$. Derivate of lysergic acid, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 323. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. In international treaties named lysergide but usually known as LSD short for Lysergic acid diethylamide.

A crystalline compound, derived from lysergic acid and used as a powerful hallucenogenic drug. It can be derived from the ergot alkaloids (as *ergotamine* and ergonovine, principal constituents of ergot, the grain deformity and toxic infectant of flour caused by the fungus of grasses, Claviceps purpurea). LSD is prepared in the laboratory by chemical synthesis. Its basic chemical structure is similar to that of the ergot alkaloids. LSD also is related structurally to several other drugs (e.g., bufotenine, psilocybine, harmine, and ibogaine); all can block the action of serotonin (the indole amine transmitter of nerve impulses) in brain tissue. LSD was discoverd 1938 by the Swiss chemist Albert Hoffman. LSD produces marked deviations from normal behaviour, which probably are consequences of its ability to inhibit the action of serotonin, though the mechanism of the drug remains uncertain. Because of that

the schizophrenias). After administration, LSD can be absorbed readily from any mucosal surface, even from the ear, and acts within 30 to 60 minutes. Its effects usually last for 8 to 10 hours; occasionally some effects persist for several days. Two serious side effects are prolongation of and transient reappearance of the psychotic reaction.

ability LSD was used experimentally in medi-

cine as a psychotomimetic agent to induce

mental states that were believed to resemble

those of actual psychotic diseases (primarily

Since LSD is not an approved drug, its therapeutic applications are regarded as experimental. In the 1960s LSD was proposed for use in the treatment of neuroses, especially for patients who were recalcitrant to more conventional psychotherapeutic procedures. LSD also was tried as a treatment for alcoholism and was used to reduce the suffering of terminally ill cancer patients. The drug also was studied as an adjunct in the treatment of narcotic addiction, of autistic children, and of the so-called psychopathic personality. None of these claims were substantiated by the early 1990s, and researchers found no clinical value in the use of LSD.

Pure LSD is a white, odorless crystalline pow-

der that is soluble in water. Because an effective dose of the pure drug is almost invisible, it is mixed with other substances, such as sugar, and packaged in *capsules*, tablets, or solutions, or spotted on to gelatin sheets or pieces of blotting paper.

LSD is usually taken orally, but is sometimes inhaled or injected. Short-term effects appear soon after a single dose and disappear within a few hours or days. Appearing first are physical effects including: numbness; muscle weakness and trembling; rapid reflexes; increased blood pressure, heart rate, and temperature; impaired motor skills and coordination; dilated pupils; nausea; and, occasionally, seizures.

Dramatic changes in perception, thought, and mood occur shortly after the physical effects. These may include:

vivid, usually visual, "pseudohallucinations" that the user is aware are not real

distorted perceptions of: time (minutes seem like hours); distance (hazardous if operating motor vehicles or standing near balcony edges); gravity (sensations of floating or being pressed down); the space between oneself and one's

environment (for some, a feeling of oneness with the universe, for others, a feeling of terror)

fusion of the senses (music is "seen," colors "heard")

diminished control over thought processes, resulting in recent or long-forgotten memories resurfacing and blending with current experience, or in insignificant thoughts or objects taking on deep meaning feelings of a mystical, religious, or cosmic nature (generally the most desired effect).

But many users experience unpleasant reactions to LSD. Fear, anxiety, and depression may occur, even with experienced users who have had no prior adverse reactions. Calling these reactions "bad trips," users feel that they are losing their identity, disintegrating into nothingness, and that there is no reality.

Pseudo-hallucinations give way to terrifying true hallucinations, sometimes resulting in violence, homicide, or suicide. In some cases, this psychotic state lasts several days or even longer. Because adverse effects are particularly common among new users, early LSD trips are usually taken in the company of experienced users who can often help curb acute panic reactions.

No deaths resulting exclusively from LSD overdose have been reported. Cases of suicide, however, have occurred during or following LSD intoxication. Other results of violent or hazardous behavior include accidental (some-

times bizarre) fatalities, homicides, and self-mutilations.

Long-term effects appear after repeated use over a lengthy period, or some time after the short-term effects of a single dose have worn off. "Flashbacks" (unpredictable, spontaneous recurrences of the original LSD experience without the user's taking the drug again) can occur weeks, months, or even up to a year after the last encounter with the drug. Typically, flashbacks last only a few minutes or less and are usually visual images ranging from formless colors to frightening hallucinations. The cause of the flashbacks is unknown, but they frequently occur after an LSD user smokes cannabis.

Chronic LSD use may result in prolonged depression and anxiety.

There appears to be a higher risk of spontaneous abortion and congenital abnormalities in babies born to women who regularly used LSD during pregnancy. But in almost all such cases reviewed, the mothers had also taken other drugs during pregnancy; it is thus difficult to determine how much each drug contributed to the problems.

Tolerance to LSD's hallucinatory and physical effects develops rapidly, making larger amounts of the drug necessary to produce the same effects. Often, within a few days of consecutive daily doses, no amount of the drug will produce the desired effects. After several days of abstinence, however, both the hallucinatory effects and the effects on blood pressure and reflexes are again felt. A person who has built up tolerance to LSD will also be resistant to the effects of the other, less potent hallucinogens, such as *psilocybine* and *mescaline*. This phenomenon is called crosstolerance.

There is no physical dependence on LSD after continuous use, for there are no *withdrawal* symptoms after the drug is discontinued.

Some regular LSD users become psychologically dependent on the drug, and the need to keep taking it becomes a compulsion. They represent a small minority of LSD users, however, and in street language are called "acid heads" or "acid freaks".

LSD 25 (+)-Lysergide.

LSD downer Colloquial term for *LSD* user. **LSD-Schlucker** German colloquial term for *LSD* user.

Luasmin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Lubage Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Lubalix *Chlordiazepoxide* or *Cloxazolam*.

Luban-tree Boswellia sacra.

Lubelival E Drug containing more than one

substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Lubelival simple Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Lubergal Phenobarbital.

Lubigan Calamus.

Lubrokal Phenobarbital.

Lubân Boswellia sacra.

Lucas Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Lucayan *Tilidine hydrochloride*.

Lucky Charmz Colloquial term for ecstacy.

Lucodan *Hydromorphone*.

Luctor Clorazepate dipotassium.

Lucy Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds 1. Colloquial term for *LSD*. **2.** Title of a song by *the Beatles* inspired of *LSD*.

Lucy in the sky Colloquial term for *LSD*. **Ludding out** Colloquial term for taking *methagualone*.

Ludes 1. Colloquial term for *depressant*. **2.** Colloquial term for *methagualone*.

Ludies Colloquial term for designer drugs, amfetamine.

Luding out 1. Colloquial term for *depressant.* **2.** Colloquial term for rapid intoxication through mixing *methaqualone* (Quaalude) with *wine*.

Ludlow, Fitz Hugh (1836-1870) US priest conducting drug experiment on himself. He was especially interested in the effects of *cannabis* and published the first modern book on cannabis in English *The Hascheesh Eater* 1857

Ludonal Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Luds 1. Colloquial term for *depressant*.

2. Colloquial term for *methaqualone*.

Luftfracht German colloquial term for a large quantity of drugs which is smuggled by airplane.

Luftodil Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Luftpost Colloquial term for a small amount of drugs.

Lufyllin-EPG Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Luk-ra-bert Thai colloquial term for *opium* in the form of pills, in the size of grain or corn, taken with water.

Lull Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Lum-sedo Phenobarbital sodium.

Lumadyne Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Lumb-bomb Thai colloquial term for opium

in the form of pills, in the size of grain or corn, taken with water.

Lumber Colloquial term for a joint of *marijuana*.

Lumbo Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Lumcalcio Phenobarbital calcium.

Lumen Phenobarbital.

Lumergal Phenobarbital.

Lumesettes Phenobarbital.

Lumesyn Phenobarbital.

Lumi Finnish colloquial term for cocaine.

Lumidrops *Phenobarbital*.

Lumiflor Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Luminal *Phenobarbital* tablet formerly made by Winthrop Laboratories until patent expired - popular street substance.

Luminal -e, -um Phenobarbital.

Luminal sodium Phenobarbital sodium.

Luminaletas Phenobarbital.

Luminaletten Phenobarbital.

Luminalum natrium Phenobarbital so-

Luminax Secobarbital.

Lumindon Phenobarbital.

Luminidral Phenobarbital.

Luminox Secobarbital.

Lumisédai Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Lumitropil Phenobarbital.

Lumofridetten Phenobarbital.

Lump sugar Colloquial term for *LSD* on sugar cubes.

Lumpenpuppe German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Lunch head Colloquial term for an *alcoholic*.

Lunch-hour-trip Colloquial term for *DMT*. **Lunchbox** Colloquial term for kids that do drugs

Lundell, Ulf (b.1949) Swedish rock musician, poet and author. His first book *Jack* (1976) became a generation-novel, strongly inspired of Jack Keroacs *On the road*. The main character is a middle class hero who drops out and enjoys sex and drugs and rock and roll. In a number of partly autobiographical books he has then described the problems of drug abuse and alcoholism. After several crises and abuse problems he made a strong come back in the 1990s.

Lung-Li Seeds from the Southeast Asian herb *Nepehlium topengii*. The fruit is covered in a thorny *capsule* and is edible but the seeds are very toxic. Their *hallucinogen* properties was described in China 1175.

Lunipax Flurazepam or Flurazepam hydrochloride .

Lupatro Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital* and *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Lupatro T Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Luphenil Phenobarbital.

Luramin *Phenobarbital*.

Luscher German colloquial term for a person who prefers *alcohol* to drugs.

Luserpal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Lush Colloquial term for prestige group on *Skid Row*; healthiest group, seldom indulging in *non-beverage alcohol*.

Lusia Finnish colloquial term for serving a prison term.

Lusyn Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Lutawin Lorazepam.

Luteonormon *Amobarbital*.

Lutki Cannabis.

Lutschbonbon German colloquial term for tablets as substitutes.

Luukku Finish Colloquial term for a place where drugs can be purchased.

Luvdup Colloquial term for the collective feelings of love and excitement after use of *hallucinogen* drugs at a *rave-party*.

Luxidin Pipradrol hydrochloride.

Luzepin Medazepam.

Lyberen Meprobamate.

Lycon Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Lycoperdon marginatum Gi'i'Wa.

Lycoperdon mixtecorum Gi'i'Wa.

Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Popular US *patent medicine*, patented 1876 by the housewife Lydia Estes Pinkham whose husband Isaac lost all his money in the 1873 financial crash. Widely advertised as The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History. The compound of black cohosh, liferoot plant, fenugreek seeds, and other herbs in a 21 percent *alcohol* solution promises to remedy female complaints.

Lydol -um *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Lydolum Pethidine.

Lyladorm Nitrazepam.

Lyopect Nicocodine or Nicocodine hydrochloride.

Lyptocodine Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phol-codine* and *Codeine camphosulfonate*.

Lysanxia Prazepam.

Lysanyia Prazepam.

Lysergamid, -e (+)-Lysergide.

Lysergic Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Lysergic acid diethylamide (+)-Lysergide. **Lysergid** (+)-Lysergide.

Lysergide (+)-Lysergide.

Lysergide d-tartrate (C₂₀H₂₅N₃O)₂ C₄H₆O₆ 2CH₃OH. Derivate of lysergic acid, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 861.0. Percentage of anhydrous base: 75.1.

 $(C_2OH_{25}N_3O)_2$ $C_4H_6O_6$ $2H_2O$. Molecular weight: 833.0. Percentage of anhydrous base:

Lysergsäure-diäthylamid (+)-Lysergide. Lysmidone Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Amobarbital.

Lyspafen Difenoxin or Difenoxin hydrochloride.

Lystispasm Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Lystonal Drug containing more than one substance under international control: Phenobarbital.

Lüppwurzel Veratrum album.



M 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *morphine*.

M 53 Etorphine 3-methylether.

M 6029 Buprenorphine hydrochloride.

M 99 Etorphine hydrochloride.

M and C Colloquial term for acombination of *morphine* and *cocaine*.

M and M's Colloquial term for *barbiturate* capsules with Seconal.

M&M 1. Colloquial term for *depressant*.

2. Colloquial term for *secobarbital* (*Seconal*). **M-183** *Acetorphine* or *Acetorphine hydrochloride*.

M-283 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

M-Poxide *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*. **M-Tinke** German colloquial term for *morphine tincture* for *injection*.

M-Tinktur German colloquial term for *morphine tincture* for *injection*.

M-Tran *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*.

M-dealer German colloquial term for *morphine* dealer.

M-feeling Colloquial term for pleasant feeling and well-being after drug use.

M-gesic *Meprobamate*.

M-monkey Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **M-pillen** German colloquial term for *Mandrax*.

M-pills Colloquial term for *Mandrax*.

M.A.P. Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

M.A.S. Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

M.C. Colloquial term for *psychotropic* tablets. **M.H.P.** Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

M.J. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

M.O. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

M.O.S. *Morphine hydrochloride.*

M.P. trantabs *Meprobamate*.

M.S. Colloquial term for *morphine sulphate*.

M.U. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

MA-38 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

MA-63 Phenobarbital.

Ma 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for morphine.

Ma Huang Chinese herb that contains the alkaloid *ephedrine*.

Ma pen Colloquial term for marijuana.

Ma po Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Ma yen Colloquial term for *cannabis* seeds. **Ma'agoun** *Hashish*.

Ma-micha-moya Cacao.

Ma-mu-guía Cacao.

Maagun Hashish.

Maajoun Hashish.

Mabasoka *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Mabertin Temazepam.

Mabutone Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Mace 1. Colloquial term for *nutmeg*, mixed with hot water to produce a *high*. **2.** Colloquial term for an incapacitation gas similar to tear gas.

Mach Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Machfara-a Virola.

Machin 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Machine 1. Colloquial term for *syringe*. **2.** Colloquial term for hollow needle used in

smoking a *marijuana* cigarette ('harpoon'). **Machinery 1.** Colloquial term for *mari-*

juana. 2. Colloquial term for paraphernalia used by the addict for the preparation and injection. 3. Colloquial term for paraphernalia for drug injection.

Macho Mexican colloquial term for *mari- iuana*.

Machohina Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Macht, die German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Maciso Mexican colloquial term for *inhalant* user.

Macizo Mexican colloquial term for *marijuana* user.

Macka Swedish colloquial term for an *amfetamine injection*.

Macke German colloquial term for condition due to lack of drugs.

Macoha Colloquial term for marijuana.

Macohna Colloquial term for marijuana.

Macon Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Macona Colloquial term for marijuana.

Maconha 1. Cannabis. **2.** Cannabis smoked togeher with parts of the plant Maconha brava.

Maconha Brava 1. The dried leaves from ther South American plant *Zornia lafotilia*. The leaves are used in Brazil and often mixed with *cannabis*. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Maconia Cannahis

Macropiper latifolium Synonym for *Piper methysticum*.

Macropiper methysticum Synonym for *Piper methysticum*.

Maculan Piper auritum.

Macumba Colloquial term for marijuana.

Mad Max Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Mad comic Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Mad dog Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Mad dog 20/20 Colloquial term for a "short dog" 9 oz. bottle of fortified wine with approximately 20% *alcohol*.

Mad scientist Colloquial term for someone who makes *metamfetamine*.

Madak Opium, Prepared.

Madame Claude Colloquial term for *psy-chotropic* tablet.

Madan modak Cannabis.

Madar Nordazepam.

Madar Notte Nordazepam.

Madchester Colloquial term for the city of Manchester in Britain which in the 1980s became the center of the boom of *Acid House* music and *rave-parties*. It was in Manchester the first death due to *ecstasy* occured.

MADD Acronym for Mothers Against Drunk Drivers, Organization in USA founded 1979 by Mrs. Candy Leitner after the minimal sentence for a drunk driver who killed her child. The organisation which has its main office in Texas is open for anyone who desires more "appropriate" punishment (not just increased penalties, but enforcement of current penalties for persons who drive while intoxicated in USA an estimated 40% of persons with suspended driving licenses due to drunk driving drive anyway. The organisation also succesfully worked for a general 21 year age limit for serving *alcohol*.

Maddale Alstonia scholaris.

Madde German colloquial term for drugs in general.

Made Colloquial term for buying drugs.

Madeira Fortified wine from the Portuguese island of Madeira in the Atlantic. Because the island was a customary port-of-call on the trade routes between Europe and the New World, this durable wine was very popular in colonial America. Madeira wine is fortified with *brandy* during fermentation to raise its alcoholic content to 18-20 percent.

Madeleine Colloquial term for hashish. Madi Cannabis.

Madiol Meprobamate.

Madison Colloquial term for a 5,000 dollar bill

Madjoun Colloquial term for a doughty mixture of *hashish*, *opium*, vomit-nut and hawtorn, primarily eaten in the Near and Mid-

dle East.

Madjum Sweets containing *cannabis*.

Madjun Hashish.

Madman Colloquial term for PCP.

Madre Colloquial term for ("mother") drug peddler, pusher.

Madrina Mexican colloquial term for police informer.

Madrine Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Maenads In Greek and Roman mythology, female devotees of *Dionysus* or *Bacchus*. Waving the thyrsus, they roamed the mountains and forests, and performed frenzied, ecstatic dances. They are also known as *Bacchae*.

Maeva Temazepam.

Mafafa Egyptian colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Maffia trip Dutch colloquial term for an *LSD* trip.

Mafia Colloquial term often applied to any criminal organization which promotes and/or provides illegal drugs; specifically describes the underworld organization derived from Sicily.

Mafufo Colloquial term for *marijuana* user. **Magborstare** Swedish colloquial term for strong *alcohol*, usually *vodka* taken before a meal

Magenkraut Artemisia absinthium.

Magenmilch Opium.

Magenwurz Calamus.

Maggie 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** German colloquial term for *hashish*.

Maghrayt de scheehaz Boswellia sacra.

Magic Colloquial term for *PCP*. **Magic dust** Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Magic mushroom 1. Colloquial term for *Psilocvbe, Conocvbe,* and *Strooharia* mushrooms, the source of the hallucinogenic agents *psilocybine* and *psilocine*. 2. Colloquial term for *psilocybine*. 3. Colloquial term for *psilocybine*.

Magic pumpkin 1. Peyote. 2. Mescaline.

Magic smoke Colloquial term for marijuana.

Magical snow Colloquial term for *cocaine*, from the "magical snow" which awoke Dorothy in the *Wizard of Oz*.

Magiyam Cannabis.

Magnan, Jaques Joseph Valentin (1835-1916), French psychiatrist who conducted studies on alcoholism and *absinthism*, and the double-dependence on *morphine* and *cocaine*. He ha also defined *Magnans syndrome*.

Magnans syndrome The typical tactile hallucinations in *cocaine* psychosis. The patient believes that small animals are present on or under the skin and continuously scratches himself. Named after *Jaques Joseph Valentin*

Magnan.

Magnaphen Phenobarbital.

Magnased Phenobarbital.

Magnesium pemolin,-a,-e Pemoline magnesium.

Magnophen Phenobarbital.

Magnoral Barbital magnesium.

Magnox Phenobarbital.

Magoon Hashish.

Magphemms Phenobarbital.

Magrene Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Magrex Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Magrex-retard Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Magrilan Mazindol.

Magrilin Mazindol.

Magrilon Mazindol.

Magritz Methylphenidate.

Magronil Fenproporex hydrochloride.

Magsilal Phenobarbital.

Mague Colloquial term for depressive condition due to lack of drugs.

Maguei Agave.

Maguey worm Larva of the agave butterfly, placed in bottles of a brand of *tequila* - macho tradition is to drain the bottle and eat the worm

Maguoon Cannabis.

Magvärmare Swedish colloquial term for a *vodka* shot.

Mahfouz, Nagib (b. 1911) Egyptian author and Nobel price winner in literature 1988. In novels and short stories has he described the rituals of *hashish*-smoking in Cairo.

Mahjuim Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Mahjum *Hashish* mixed with butter used in cakes and sweets.

Mahuang Any of various Asian shrubs of the genus *Ephedra*, especially *E. sinica*, from which the drug *ephedrine* is obtained.

Chinese (Mandarin) *má huáng* : *má*, hemp + *huáng*, yellow.

Mai ko Brugmansia arborea.

Mai ko'mo Brugmansia arborea.

Maicao Brugmansia.

Maicoa Floripondo.

Maiglyn Phenobarbital.

Maigret *Levamfetamine*.

Maikiua Brugmansia suaveolens.

Maikiuwa Brugmansia suaveolens.

Maikoa 1. Brugmansia candida. 2. Brugmansia suaveolens.

Maikua Brugmansia suaveolens.

Maikuna Brugmansia suaveolens.

Maille l'opium Colloquial term for *opium*. **Maimin** *Nimetazepam*.

Main line 1. Colloquial term for a principal and easily accessible *vein*, usually in the popliteal *vein* in the crook of the arm or leg, into which a drug can be *injected*. **2.** Colloquial

term for *injecting* a drug directly into a *vein* in order to obtain maximum impact and in minimum time expired.

Main man 1. Colloquial term for a big drug dealer. **2.** Colloquial term for an associate in a crime. **3.** Colloquial term for a contact.

Main spring Colloquial term for a head of a drug smuggling group.

Main squeeze Colloquial term for an addict's girl friend.

Main stash 1. Colloquial term for a large quantity of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for a cache for drugs and *paraphernalia* used for *injection*.

Main, take it Colloquial term for *injecting* intravenously.

Mainline 1. Colloquial term for *injecting* (a drug, such as *heroin*) directly into a major *vein*, *intravenous injection*. **2.** Colloquial term for line of *injection* marks of the addict. **3.** Colloquial term for *vein*.

Mainliner Colloquial term for person who *injects* drugs into the *vein*.

Maintain 1. Colloquial term for remain at a certain level of *euphoria* by use of small additional doses. **2.** Colloquial term for remain at a level of drug effect below total intoxication.

3. Colloquial term for maintaining composure during a difficult time.

Maintaining Colloquial term for *injecting* a drug into a *vein*.

Maintenance therapy Treatment of drug dependence by prescription of a substitute drug for which cross-dependence and crosstolerance exist. The term is sometimes in reference to a less hazardous form of the same drug used in the treatment. The goals of maintenance therapy are to eliminate or reduce use of a particular substance, especially if it is illegal, or to reduce harm from a particular method of administration, the attendant dangers to health (e.g. from needle-sharing), and the social consequences. Maintenance therapy is often accompanied by psychological and other treatment. Examples of maintenance therapy are the use of methadone for the treatment of heroin dependence and nicotine gum to replace smoking tobacco.

Maintenance therapy can last from several weeks to 20 or more years. It is sometimes distinguished from tapering-off therapy (see *detoxification*).

Maja Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Majat South African colloquial term for poor quality drug.

Maje Mexican colloquial term for *LSD*.

Majonda Dutch colloquial term for drugs in general.

Majoom Hashish.

Majoon Indian colloquial term for sweets

with cannabis, often with opium and hawthorn added.

Major tranquilizer Former name given to the class of drugs now known as *antipsychotics*.

Majoun Indian colloquial term for sweets with *cannabis*, often with *opium* and hawthorn added.

Maju Indian colloquial term for beverage laced with *marijuana*.

Majueme Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Majun Indian colloquial term for sweets with *cannabis*, often with *opium* and hawthorn added.

Ma'jóo Piper auritum.

Mak 1. Areca catechu. **2.** Polish colloquial term for poppy.

Makadare Kenyan colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Makadera Kenyan colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Makadere Kenyan colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Makarenko, Anton Semjonovitj (1888-1939) Russian pedagog who after the First world War administered the care of orphan children and teenagers. He developed special methods for reformatory schools in *Lectures for parents* (1945) he developed his ideas. His methods has inspired some institutions for young drug abusers.

Make 1. Colloquial term for committing a larency or housebreaking to obtain drugs.

2. Colloquial term for establish the identity of a drug dealer. 3. Colloquial term for purchasing drugs.

Make a buy 1. Colloquial term for purchasing drugs. 2. Colloquial term for controlled purchase made by undercover drug police agents or informants.

Make a connection Colloquial term for contact supplier of drugs and purchase the drug.

Make a croaker Colloquial term for obtaining a prescription for a drug by deceiving a physician.

Make a doctor Colloquial term for obtaining a prescription for a feigned problem.

Make a meet Colloquial term for making a drug sale.

Make a pipe South African colloquial term

for smoking *cannabis*. **Make a reader** Colloquial term for having a

physician write a prescription for drugs.

Make it Colloquial term for flee during a drug raid.

Make the man Colloquial term for meeting a drug dealer and make a purchase.

Make the turn Colloquial term for withdrawing from drugs successfully. **Make up** Colloquial term for needing to find more drugs.

Makethin Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Makhiif Cannabis.

Makhlif Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Makhuk Colloquial term for a needle addict. Making a croaker for the reader Colloquial term for obtaining a drug prescription from a physician through the presentation of false information.

Making the doctor Colloquial term for obtaining a drug prescription from a physician through the presentation of false information.

Makings Colloquial term for the paper and *tobacco* for rolling a cigarette.

Makiwara Polish colloquial term for a black brew made of *poppy straw* which is drunk by addicts.

Makka Norwegian colloquial term for an *amfetamine injection*.

Makowiec Opium.

Mak'ulan Piper auritum.

Mal German colloquial term for drugs in general.

Mal vaije Colloquial term for bad experience with a drug ("bad trip").

Malach Turkish colloquial term for *hashish*.

Málaga Sweet, usually red, fortified wine that originated in the southern Spanish Mediterranean coastal province from which it takes its name. The term may also be applied generically to any of a variety of heavy, sweet red wines, including certain kosher wines served at Jewish celebrations.

Malak Hashish.

Malaria (con o tener) Argentinean colloquial term for being unable to obtain drugs.

Malatal Phenobarbital.

Malban Ethiopian colloquial term for confection containing *hashish*.

Maliasin 1. Phenobarbital. **2.** Phenobarbital propylhexedrine.

Malil,-um Allobarbital.

Mall kid Colloquial term for an adolescent who frequents shopping malls in the evening hours - a group often involved in, or at high risk for frequent *alcohol* and drug use.

Malohu Piper methysticum.

Malonal Barbital.

Malontil Clonazepam.

Malonurea Barbital.

Malt 1. Grain, usually barley, that has been allowed to sprout, used chiefly in brewing and distilling. 2. An alcoholic beverage, such as *beer* or ale, brewed from malt.Middle English, from Old English mealt

Malt liquor Fermented *beer* made from malt. **Maluk** *Piper methysticum*.

Malumba A small white butterfly which ap-

parently feeds exclusively on coca plants.

Malusan Phenobarbital sodium.

Malva Cannabis.

Malva colorada Parts from the plant *Sida acuta*, grows in Eurasia and Americas warmer parts. The plant parts containing *ephedrine* is usually smoked mixed with *marijuana*.

Malyl Allobarbital.

Mama Koka Mama coca.

Mama Coca 1. Mythological goddess in some of South Americas Indian cultures. According to the myth from the Inka-perios (1200-1500 AD) Mama Koka (also called Mama Luna and Mama Quilla) planted the holy coca shrub as a gift to mankind from the sun-good Intis.

2. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Mama poppers Colloquial term for *amyl ni-trite* (*inhalant*).

Mamakuna Peruian colloquial term for the *coca* plant.

Mamal Butalbital.

Mama's mellow Colloquial term for a condition following the use of *barbiturates*.

Mambeo Colombian term for gum made of crushed *coca leaves* and snail shells (for lime) probably with chicle and chewed for *cocaine* effect.

Mambo Argentinean colloquial term for dizziness, effects of drugs.

Mamey See: Mamee apple.

Mammea americana See: Mammee apple. Mammee apple Also called Mamey, or Saint Domingo apricot, fruit of Mammea americana, a large, primarily West Indian tree of the garcinia family, Clusiaceae, with opposite, leathery, gland-dotted leaves; white, sweet-scented, short-stalked, solitary or clustered axillary flowers; and yellow or russet fruit, 7-15 cm in diameter. An aromatic liqueur distilled from the flowers is called Eau de Créole.

Mammillaria fissurata Synonym for *Ariocarpus fissuratus*.

Mammuts German colloquial term for black colored *LSD* tablets.

Mamph *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Man 1. Colloquial term for a drug dealer.

2. Colloquial term for a drug police. **3.** Colloquial term for an informant. **4.** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Man from Montana Colloquial term for a peron who sells *marijuana*.

Man-hex Phenobarbital.

Manaka Brunfelisa.

Manali Colloquial term for potens hashish.

Manaly Colloquial term for potent hashish.

Manche French colloquial term for begging.

Mandies Colloquial term for Mandrax tablets

Mandragora Theophrasti Atropa belladonna.

Mandragora officinarum Mandrake.

Mandragore Mandrake.

Mandrake Any of six plant species belonging to the genus *Mandragora* (family *Solanaceae*) that are native to the Mediterranean region and the Himalayas. The best-known species, *Mandragora officinarum*, has a short stem bearing a tuft of ovate flowers, with a thick, fleshy root that is often forked. The flowers are solitary, with a purple bell-shaped corolla, and the fruit is a fleshy orange-coloured berry.

The mandrake has long been known for its poisonous properties. In ancient times it was used as a narcotic and an aphrodisiac, and it was also believed to have certain magical powers. Its forked root, seemingly resembling the human form, was thought to be in the power of dark earth spirits. It was believed that the mandrake could be safely uprooted only in the moonlight, after appropriate prayer and ritual, by a black dog attached to the plant by a cord. Human hands were not to come in contact with the plant. In medieval times it was thought that as the mandrake was pulled from the ground it uttered a shriek that killed or drove mad those who did not block their ears against it. After the plant had been freed from the earth, it could be used for beneficent purposes, such as healing, inducing love, facilitating pregnancy, and providing soothing sleep.

In North America, the name mandrake is often used for the mayapple of the order *Ranunculales*

Mandrakes Colloquial term for Mandrax.

Mandrax *Methaqualone* or *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Mandro-zep Diazepam.

Mandrogin Hallucinogen alkaloid in Mandrake.

Mandrox Methaqualone.

Mandrozep Diazevam.

Mandy German colloquial term for *Mandrax* tablets.

Mandy's Colloquial term for Mandrax tablets

Manedex Amobarbital.

Maneuvers Resumption of drugging or alcoholic drinking after abstinence, usually to test ability to drink and/or drug in a controlled fashion.

Mangkut Thai colloquial term for *heroin*.

Manhattan silver Colloquial term for mariiuana.

Mani Colloquial term for *barbiturate*.

Manicure 1. Colloquial term for removing dirt, seeds and stems from *marijuana*. **2.** Col-

loquial term for preparations of drugs.

Manicured Colloquial term for *marijuana* from which dirt, seeds and stems have been removed.

Manicuring room Room where *marijuana* leaves and buds are separated from stems and other material.

Manida Colloquial term for milk sugar used as adulterant.

Manidon S Pentobarbital.

Maniküren German term for manicure.

Manita Colloquial term for milk sugar used as adulterant.

Manite Milk sugar, lactose (used to "cut" heroin).

Manitheotal Phenobarbital.

Mankku Finnish colloquial term for *Mandrax* tablet.

Mann German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Manninaus Phenobarbital.

Manniphen Phenobarbital.

Mannite Colloquial term for milk sugar used as adulterant.

Mannitol $C_6H_8(OH)_6$, a white, crystalline, water-soluble, slightly sweet *alcohol*, used as a dietary supplement and dietetic sweetener and in medical tests of renal function. Often added to white illegal drugs as adulterant.

Mano (estar en la) Argentinean term for being addicted, hooked.

Mano a mano Man to man (hand-to-hand deal).

Manotensin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Manque Colloquial term for depressive condition due to lack of drugs.

Mansali Nepalese colloquial term for potent *hashish*.

Mansour, Mohamed Member of UN:s International Narcotic Control Board, INCB. Director of Training Institute Affairs Administration, former Director of Operation Administration, Drug Enforcement Administration, Ministry of Interior of Egypt.

Manta Turbina corymbosa. See: Ololiugui.
Mantar Turkish colloquial term for psilocybine

Manteca 1. Spanish colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Mantecón Turbina corymbosa. See: Olo-liugui.

Manto Turbina corymbosa. See: Ololiugui. Manzoul Hashish.

Manzoun Colloquial term for *cannabis*. Manzul *Hashish*.

Mao Colloquial term for amfetamines. Mâo de onca Banisteriopsis caapi. MAOA Methaqualone. **Maolin No. 3** Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Maperidina Pethidine.

Mapezaide Diazepam.

Maphta German colloquial term for chemical used to disguise drugs in order to keep them from being detected by drug dogs.

Mapouchari Hashish.

Maprodiol Meprobamate.

Mapuchari Egyptian colloquial term for confection containing *hashish*.

Maque Colloquial term for depressive condition following drug use.

Maquira sclerophylla See: Rapé dos Indios.

Mar-Bate Meprobamate.

Maraba See: Galanga.

Maracid Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital*.

Maracuja Passionflower.

Maraguango Cannabis.

Marajuana Cannabis.

Marathons Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Marcen Ketazolam

Marciana Chilean term for remains of *co-caine* base, paraffin and ether.

Mardon Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride. **Margane** Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Methylphenobarbital.

Margarita Colloquial term for marijuana.

Margesic Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Butalbital*

 $\textbf{Margie} \ \text{Colloquial term for } \textit{marijuana}.$

Margocoat Meprobamate.

Margonil Meprobamate.

Mari Colloquial term for *marijuana cigarette*. Mari Joana Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Mari Juana Colloquial term for marijuana.

Maria Juana Colloquial term for mari-

Maria-Johanna German colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Mariajuana Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Mariani, Angelo** Corsican chemist and businessman that in the 19th century made great success with his coca-wine *Vin Mariani*.

Maricas Colloquial term for pipie for smoking *marijuana*.

Maricaua Brugmanisa insignis.

Maricucha Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Maridi Banisteriopsis caapi.

Maridonna Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Marie German colloquial term for mari-

iuana.

Marie Juana Colloquial term for *marijuana*. Marie und Johnny German colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Marie-Jane French colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Marie-Jeanne French colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Marie-Johanna German colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Marienscheusäken Aconitum napellus.

Marigold Tagetes.

Marigonga Cannabis.

Mariguana Cannabis.

Mariguano Mexican Colloquial term for a *marijuana* user.

Marihu Dutch colloquial term for marijuana.

Marihuana Marijuana.

Marihuana en grena Colloquial term for "green" *marijuana*, unprocessed *marijuana*.

Marihuanero Colloquial term for *marijuana* user.

Marijane Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Marijuana 1.** The *cannabis* plant (*Cannabis* sativa) 2. A preparation made from the dried flower clusters and leaves of the cannabis plant, smoked or eaten to induce euphoria. when the plant i harvested it is dried, chopped into small parts and put in sacks and plastic bags. The quality and potency of marijuana vary a lot depending on the type of plant and which part of the plant used. The higher content of buds and female flowers the higher content of the psychoactive THC. In the 1970s the usual THC content was 1 per cent today many specially cultivated and prepared marijuana has up to 12 per cent THC. Marijuana looks like dried grass with green, greenish yellow to yellow color. It is mainly smoked in cigarettes or pipes often mixed with tobacco. Marijuana has been the preferred form in USA and Asia while preparations from the cannabis resin hashish has dominated in Africa and Europe. In practice the difference is not very big as the cannabis smoker tend to inhale smoke until he has reached a desired level of intoxication.From Mexican mariguana, marihuana, originally a term for cheap tobacco (occasionally mixed with cannabis).

Marijuana Anonymous A fellowship of men and women who share experience, strength, and hope with each other that they may solve their common problem and help others to recover from marijuana *addiction*. The only requirement for membership is a desire to stop using marijuana. There are no dues or fees for membership. M.A. is not affiliated with any religious or secular institution or organization and has no opinion on any outside

controversies or causes. The primary purpose is to stay free of marijuana and to help the marijuana addict. This is done do this by practicing our suggested twelve steps of recovery and by being guided as a group by twelve traditions. Marijuana Anonymous uses the basic 12 Steps of Recovery founded by *Alcoholics Anonymous*.

Marijuana munchies Colloquial term for intense desire to eat food while under the influence of *cannabis*.

Marijuano 1. Colloquial term for doper.

2. Colloquial term for *marijuana* user.

Marikkunni Argyreia nervosa.

Marilu Colloquial term for marijuana.

Marimba Colloquial term for marijuana.

Marinol Dronabinol.

Mariquita Cannabis.

Maris Finnish colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Marjan Withania somnifera.

Marjorie Colloquial term for marijuana.

Mark 1. Colloquial term for a drug dealer. **2.** Colloquial term for ripping a person off in a drug deal. **3.** Colloquial term for scars along the *veins* after many vene *injections*. **4.** Colloquial term for someone who wants to be a gang member.

Marker See Biological marker.

Marks Colloquial term for scars over the *veins* after drug *injections*.

Marks beef Colloquial term for being arrested after needle marks are detected.

Marley, Bob (1945-1981) *Reggae* singer who in his popular songs hailed *rastafari* and the use of *cannabis*. He died in lung cancer.

Marmite Colloquial term for a young female drug addict who maintains her habit by prostitution and begging.

Marmon and Cadillac Colloquial term for a combination of *morphine* and *cocaine*.

Marocchina Italian colloquial term for hashish from Morocco.

Marockan Swedish colloquial term for *hashish* from Morocco.

Marokkaanse Dutch colloquial term for *hashish* from Morocco.

Marokkaner Danish colloquial term for hashish from Morocco.

Maront Cathine resinate.

Marre Swedish colloquial term for *hashish* from Morocco.

Marriage Bond, the Film released in 1932. Director: Maurice Elvey. In this family drama, a woman's children finally convince her to leave her alcoholic husband. Later she finds herself courted by a rich baronet. Meanwhile her children grow up to be angry adults, bitter about their lives. When her husband finally dries out and changes, they reconcile and hap-

piness ensues.

Marrubène Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Ethylmorphine hydrochloride*.

Marshmallow red 1. Colloquial term for barbiturates. 2. Colloquial term for depressant.

Marshmallow reds

1. Colloquial term for *barbiturate*. **2.** Colloquial term for *secobarbital*.

Marshmellow reds 1. Colloquial term for *barbiturates.* **2.** Colloquial term for *depressant.*

Marsin Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.

Marsithila Veratrum album.

Martabs Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Martin, Bunsom Member of UN:s International Narcotics Control Board, INCB. Chairman of the Committee for Prevention and Publicity of Drug Abuse for 22 years. Minister of Education (1982) and Minister of Health (1984) of Thailand.

Martins, Louren Member of UN:s International Narcotics Control Board, INCB.

Maruamba Cannabis.

Maruate Amfepramone hydrochloride. Marututari Argyreia nervosa.

Marvel Colloquial term for amfetamine.

Mary Colloquial term for marijuana.

Mary Ann Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Mary Anner Colloquial term for marijuana.

Mary Jane Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Mary Jane superweed Colloquial term for

marijuana. **Mary Johnas** Colloquial term for marijuana.

Mary Jonas Colloquial term for marijuana.

Mary Juana Colloquial term for marijuana.

Mary Juanas Colloquial term for joints of

Mary Juanas Colloquial term for *joints* of marijuana.

Mary Owsley Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Mary Warmer Colloquial term for marijuana.

Mary Warner Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Mary Warners Colloquial term for mari-

Mary Wearver Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Mary Weaver Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Mary Werner Colloquial term for mariiuana.

Mary Worner Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Mary and Johnny Colloquial term for *mari- iuana*.

Marygold Tagetes.

Mas Colloquial term for cannabis.

Mas alla 1. Colloquial term for opium.

2. Spanish magazine, in the 1990s leading publication for the *rave*-culture and *hallucino-gen* drug use.

Maschechel Turkish colloquial term for a place where *hashish* is smoked.

Maserati Colloquial term for *crack* pipe made from a plastic rum bottle and a rubber sparkplug cover.

Mash 1. A fermentable starchy mixture from which *alcohol* or spirits can be distilled.

2. Colloquial term for *opium*.

Mash Allah Colloquial term for *opium*.

Mashi-Hiri Leaves from the tropical plant *Justicia pectoralis*, also called *Justicia steho-phylla*. Cultivated by Indian groups in northeastern Brazil. The leaves are dried, grind into a powder that are snuffed sometimes in combination with *epena*.

Mask Colloquial term for LSD on paper.

Maske German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Maslac Turkish colloquial term for hashish.

Maslak Egyptian colloquial term for canna-

Masmach Hashish.

Masmoch Egyptian colloquial term for confection containing *hashish*.

Maso-bamate Meprobamate.

Maso-pent Pentobarbital sodium.

Masobarb Phenobarbital.

Masodonna Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Mason's equane Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Masse Colloquial term for cannabis.

MAST Acronym for Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test. A structured questionnaire of 25 questions and one of the most common questionnaires for the first diagnosis of alcohol problems. It is easy to use, the patient can fill in a form. There also exist a number of shorter versions called brief MAST or short MAST. The questionnaire is good to picture of the alcohol problems of a group of persons or as an admission test. In a treatment situation it is recommended to complete it with other tests and diagnostic methods.

Mastazyme Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Master cylinder Colloquial term for a quart of *malt liquor*.

Masungpahk Turbina corymbosa. See: Ololiugui.

Mata Colloquial term for marijuana.

Matalgon Diazepam.

Matanol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Mataperro Brugmansia arborea.

Matasanos Colloquial term for hack, quack. **Match box** Small quantity of drugs, often *marijuana* or *cocaine* - see also papilloes.

Matchbox Colloquial term for ½ ounce of *marijuana* or 6 *marijuana cigarettes*.

Mate folium See: *Maté*. Matekwane *Cannabis*.

Materia medica 1. The scientific study of medicinal drugs and their sources, preparation, and use. **2.** Substances used in the preparation of medicinal drugs.

New Latin *mâteria medica* (translation of Greek *hulê iatrikê*): Latin *mâteria*, material + Latin *medica*, medical.

Materia vegetal Plant material.

Material 1. German colloquial term for drugs in general. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Material negro 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *opium*.

3. Colloquial term for black tar *heroin*.

Mathew, Theobald (1790-1856), Irish priest and orator known as the "Apostle of Temperance". Ordained in 1814, Mathew entered the Capuchin order, of which he was made provincial in 1822. Concurrently, the earliest European temperance organizations were forming in Ireland; Mathew joined the movement at Cork. Between 1838 and 1842 he traveled throughout Ireland. People flocked to hear him, and whole crowds took the temperance pledge. The number of abstainers in Ireland alone in 1841 was estimated to be 4,647,000, and in three years the consumption of spirits dropped approximately 50 percentmuch of this decrease attributable to Mathew's efforts. He went to England in 1843 and to the United States in 1849, where, despite failing health, he preached in 25 states. Incapacitated by illness, he returned to Ireland two years later, where he remained relatively inactive for the remainder of his life.

Mathoine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methylphenobarbital*.

Matka Finnish colloquial term for *LSD* trip. **Matmazel** Turkish colloquial term for *morphine*.

Matraca Colloquial term for marijuana.

Matragun Scopolia carniolica.

Matro Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Matropinal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Matropinal forte Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital*.

Matsakaw Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Matsakow Colloquial term for heroin.

Maturing out 1. Abandonment or decrease of heavy drinking after adolescent/young adult overindulgence - treatment goal is to decrease problems. **2.** Apparent abandonment or decrease of a drug habit with increasing age - often a change from one *addiction* for another; many of these individuals become too tired to continue hustling, rather than psychological maturation.

Matwu Parts of the plant *Cacalia cordiflora*, has in traditional mexican medicine been used as aphrodisiaca. The active substaces have not been sciantifically studied.

Maté Also called yerba maté, paraguay tea ore brazilian tea, tealike beverage, popular in many South American countries, brewed from the dried leaves of an evergreen shrub or tree *Ilex paraguariensis* related to holly. It is a stimulating drink, greenish in colour, containing caffeine and tannin, and is less astringent than tea.

Although maté is an ancient Indian beverage, the plant, growing wild in Paraguay and southern Brazil, was first cultivated by Jesuit missionaries. In the wild state the plant becomes a round-headed tree; under cultivation, which improves the quality of the brew, it remains a small, multi-stemmed shrub, requiring a minimum of two years between harvests for regrowth.

Drying methods vary. In Brazil the leafy branches are placed on a six-foot square of beaten earth, called a tatacua, and a fire is kindled around the area, providing preliminary roasting; the branches are next heated on an arch of poles over a fire; and the dried leaves, placed in pits in the earth, are ground into coarse powder, producing a maté called caa gazu, or yerva do polos. In Paraguay and parts of Argentina the leaves, with midribs removed before roasting, are made into a maté called caa-míri. Caa-cuys, a Paraguayan maté of superior quality, is made from leaf buds. In a newer method, similar to the Chinese procedure for drying tea leaves, the leaves are heated in large cast-iron pans.

In brewing maté, the dried leaves (yerba), placed in dried hollow gourds, are covered with boiling water and steeped. The gourds, called matés or culhas, are decorated, sometimes silver mounted; the vessel may even be made entirely of silver. The tea is sucked from the gourd with a bombilla, a tube about 15 cm long, often made of silver, with a strainer at one end to keep leaf particles from the mouth.

Maté, usually served plain, is sometimes flavoured with milk, sugar, or lemon juice. When tightly covered, it retains flavour during storage.

Mauda Scopolia carniolica.

Maui *Marijuana* - potent variety, *Cannabis indica* and *Cannabis sativa* hybrid.

Maui wauie Colloquial term for *marijuana* from Hawaii.

Maui wowie Colloquial term for potent *marijuana* from the Island of Maui, Hawaii.

Mauii Colloquial term for potent *marijuana* from the Island of Maui, Hawaii.

Maulda Scopolia carniolica.

Maus sein German colloquial term for drug-death.

Mäuschen German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Mavi gökler Turkish colloquial term for barbiturates.

Mavi kuslar Turkish colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Mavi seytanlar Turkish colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Mavilar Turkish colloquial term for *barbitu*rates.

Maviler Turkish colloquial term for barbitu-

Mavron Greek colloquial term for *hashish*. **Mawplex-B** *Phenobarbital*.

Max Colloquial term for gamma hydroxy butyrate dissolved in water and mixed with *amfetamines*.

Max-tranquil *Meprobamate*.

Maxad Swedish colloquial term for being heanily intoxicated of drugs.

Maxefed *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Maxibamato Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Dexamfetamine tartrate* and *Meprobamate*.

Maxibolin Ethylestrenol, an orally taken, androgenic, anabolic *steroid* taken to promote muscle growth -it also causes testicular malfunctions in males and may modify female hormone secretion.

Maxitol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Maxiton Dexamfetamine sulfate or Dexamfetamine tartrate.

Maxitratobes *Clorazepate dipotassium*.

Maybe I'll Come Home in the Spring Film released in 1970. Director: Joseph Sargent. Sally Field had her first significant dramatic role in this excellent "generation gap" TV movie. After a year's time in the world of hippies and drugs, Field returns home to the parents who'd all but booted her out. Mom and Dad (Eleanor Parker and Jackie Cooper) try their best to understand their wayward daugh-

ter, but still can't overcome their judgmental attitude. When Field's younger sister (Lane Bradbury) begins experimenting with drugs, her parents react with the same blind, closeminded rage that had driven Field away the year before. Realizing that she can never really come home, Field leaves once more, hoping that someday she and her parents can solve their problems without recriminations and screaming. Unlike other "youth" films of the 1970s, Maybe I'll Come Home in the Spring refuses to take sides: Field's hippie lifestyle is shown to be just as shallow as her parent's suburban existence.

Maymun Turkish colloquial term for *morphine*.

Mayo 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

2. Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Mayobrol Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital* and *Secobarbital sodium*.

Mazanor Mazindol.

Mazar Sharif Hashish from Afghanistan.

Mazatekischer Salbei Salvia divinorium.

Mazildene Mazindol.

Mazindol C₁₆H₁₃ClN₂O. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 284.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Mazindolum Mazindol.

Mazinil Mazindol.

Ma'haw Piper auritum.

Maícoma Brugmansia arborea.

Mbange South African colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Mbanje Cannabis.

Mbasoka *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

MBD Acronym for Minimal Brain Dysfunction, earlier also Minimal Brain Damage. See: *DAMP*.

Mbondo *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

MC Colloquial term for a combination of *morphine* and *cocaine*.

Mc Coy, Alfred American journalist an author who have written *The Politics of Heroin in South East Asia*.(1972).

Mc-pavion *Meprobamate*.

McCoy Colloquial term for prescription drugs (in contrast to street drugs).

McInerny, Jay (b. 1965) American "brat pac" author in his fist novel *Bright lights big cities* (1987) he describes the hectic life in the New York *cocaine* scene.

McKinley Colloquial term for a 500 dollar bill

McMunn's Elixer 1700s opium containing patent medicine.

McN-JR 4263 Fentanyl citrate.

McN-JR-4263-49 *Fentanyl*.

McN-JR-HI5,403-11 Difenoxin.

McN-R-747-11 Phendimetrazine bitartrate.

Mcg Microgram.

MCP 875 Dextromoramide.

MCR Morphine sulfate.

MCV4287 Alpha-methylfentanyl.

MCV4323 Para-fluorofentanyl.

MCV4522 3-methylfentanyl.

MCV4523 3-methylfentanyl.

MCV4567 Thiofentanyl.

MCV4568 Beta-hydroxyfentanyl.

MCV4583 Alpha-methylthiofentanyl.

MCV4591 3-methylthiofentanyl.

MD 20/20 "Short dog", a 9 oz. bottle of fortified wine with approximately 19+% *alcohol*.

MDA MDA (methylenedioxyamfetamine) is chemically related both to *mescaline* and to the *amfetamines*. It is prepared as a white to light brown powder and occasionally as an amber liquid. MDA is usually swallowed, but it may be sniffed or injected. The common dose is 120 mg and upward. Other drugs such as PCP are frequently misrepresented to be MDA

At low doses, effects appear 30 to 60 minutes after ingestion and persist for approximately eight hours. Users generally report a sense of well-being along with heightened tactile sensations, intensification of feelings, and increased self-insight. Higher doses produce effects similar to those of *LSD*, including hallucinations or sensory distortions. Physical effects resemble those of *amfetamines*, and include dilated pupils, high blood pressure, and dry nose and throat. These effects are not usually very pronounced at low doses.

Occasionally, adverse after-effects do occur, usually in the form of marked physical exhaustion coupled with anxiety, lasting up to two days. At high doses, serious physical reactions requiring immediate medical treatment have occurred, and MDA associated deaths and near deaths have been reported.

MDB Colloquial term for *pemoline*.

MDE *N*-ethyl methylenedioxyamfetamine.

MDEA N-ethyl methylenedioxyamfetamine.

MDM *3,4-methylenedioxy-metamfetamine (MDMA).*

MDMA 3,4-methylenedioxy-metamfetamine (MDMA). See: Ecstasy.

Mead Also called metheglin, alcoholic beverage fermented from honey and water; sometimes yeast is added to accelerate the fermentation. The term metheglin (from the Welsh meddyglyn, "physician," for the drink's reputed medicinal powers) originally referred only to spiced mead made with the addition of such spices and herbs as cloves, ginger, rose-

mary, hyssop, and thyme; often, however, the terms are interchanged. Mead can be light or rich, sweet or dry, or even sparkling; in the Middle Ages it was usually similar to sparkling table wine.

Alcoholic drinks made from honey were common among the ancients of the Scandinavia (among the Vikings), Gaul, Teutonic Europe, and Greece and in the European Middle Ages, particularly in northern countries where grapevines do not flourish; the hydromel of the Greeks and Romans was probably like the mead drunk by the Celts and Anglo-Saxons, although the Roman mulsum, or mulse, was not mead but wine sweetened with honey. Mead is made in modern times as a sweet or dry wine of low alcoholic strength, such as the homemade mead of the Pennsylvania Dutch region in Pennsylvania, USA and in Finland, where it is known as sima.

Middle English, from Old English meodu.

Mean Greens Colloquial term for *sedatives*. **Mean green** Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Meb mal-hatrum Pentobarbital.

Meballymal sodium Secobarbital sodium.

Meballymal, -um Secobarbital.

MeballymaInatrium Secobarbital sodium.

 $\textbf{Mebaral} \ \textit{Methylphenobarbital}.$

Mebarol Methylphenobarbital.

Mebil 2 Diazepam.

Mebil 5 Diazepam.

Meboa *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Mebroin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methylphenobarbital*.

Mebroin-V Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methylphenobarbital*.

Mebubarbital Pentobarbital.

Mébubarbital Pentobarbital.

Mebumainatrium Pentobarbital sodium.

Mebumal sodium Pentobarbital sodium.

Mebumal, -um Pentobarbital.

Mebumalnatrii Pentobarbital sodium.

 $\textbf{Mebunat} \ \textit{Pentobarbital sodium}.$

Mebutal Secbutabarbital sodium. Mecaxóchitl Piper auritum.

Meclocualon Meclocualone.

Meclocualona Meclocualone.

Mecloqualon, um Mecloqualone.

Mecloqualone C₁₅H₁₁CIN₂O. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 270.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Mecloqualone hydrochloride

C₁₅H₁₁ClN₂O HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971,

Schedule II. Molecular weight: 307.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 88.2.

Meco,-iha Cannabis.

Mecodin, -e Methadone hydrochloride.

Mecodrin Amfetamine or Amfetamine sulfate.

Meconium Morphine or opium.

Meconium thebaicum Opium.

Mecopon Opium, mixed alkaloid of.

Medacepin Medazepam.

Medage Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Medalema 25 Medazepam.

Medalema 5 Medazepam.

Medarsed Secbutabarbital or Secbutabarbital sodium.

Medaurin Medazepam.

Medazepam C₁₆H₁₅ClN₂. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 270.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Medazepam 2,6-di-tert-butyl-1,5naphthalenesulfonate Medazepam dibunate.

Medazepam dibunate C₁₆H₁₅ClN₂

C₁₈H₂₄O₃S. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 591. 3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 45.8. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Medazepam hydrochloride $C_{16}H_{15}CIN_2$ HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 307.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 88.2. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Medazepam,-a,-um Medazepam.

Medazepol Medazepam.

Medberoende Swedish term for *co-dependent*.

Medecitral Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital sodium*.

Medelium Chlordiazepoxide.

Medellin cartel The worlds leading *cocaine* cartel during the 1970s. Since the leader *Pablo Escobar* was killed 1993 the *Cali-cartel* has taken over as the leading *cocaine* cartel.

Medeperin Pethidine hydrochloride.

Mederol Pethidine.

Medi-spas Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Medi-tal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Media luna Colloquial term for *mescaline* ("half moon"), active ingredient from *peyote* cactus.

Mediatric Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Medical hype 1. Colloquial term for a person who unintentionally became addicted to *morphine* during hospital treatment. **2.** Colloquial term for person who obtains most of the drugs used through physicians and hospitals. **Medicin** Colloquial term for *methadone*.

Medicinal opium Defined as "*Opium* which has undergone the process necessary to adapt it for medicinal use"

Medicine Colloquial term for prescription drugs, especially narcotics.

Medico Colloquial term for a person who sells *marijuana*.

Medicodal Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Medidorm Cyclobarbital.

Medigesic Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Butalbital*.

Medigesic Plus Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Butalbital*.

Medilium Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Medinal Barbital sodium.

Medinox Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Cyclobarbital calcium*, *Secobarbital* and *Secobarbital sodium*.

Medinox Mono Pentobarbital sodium.

Medipax Clorazepate dipotassium. Mediphen Phenobarbital.

Medipox 10 Chlordiazepoxide.

Medis Finnish colloquial term for Methed-

Medisedan Sechutabarbital sodium.

Meditran *Meprobamate*.

Meditussin-X Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Codeine phosphat* and *Metamfetamine racemate hydrochloride*.

Medium Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Medorbon *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Medospas *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*. **Medral** Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital* or *Phenobarbital*.

Medrinol Pethidine hydrochloride.

Medusa Colloquial term for ethyl chloride an *inhalant* which causes dizziness, headache, and decreased blood pressure.

Meerjungfrau, grüne German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Meerschaum 1. H₄Mg₂Si₃O₁₀, a fine, compact, usually white claylike mineral of hydrous magnesium silicate, found in the Mediterranean area and used in fashioning *tobacco* pipes and as a building stone. Also called *sepiolite*.

2. A *tobacco* pipe with a bowl made of this mineral. German: *Meer*, sea (from Middle High German *mer*, from Old High German *mari*) + *Schaum*, foam (from Middle High German *schúm*, from Old High German *scúm*).

Meerträubchen German term for *ephedra*. **Meet** Colloquial term for buyers and sellers (of drugs) getting together.

Meeting Colloquial term for buyers and sellers (of drugs) getting together.

Mefedin,-a,-e *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Mefenal *Methylphenobarbital*.

Mefenona Methadone hydrochloride.

Mefenorex C₁₂H₁₈ClN. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 211.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Mefenorex hydrochloride $C_{12}H_{18}CIN$ HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 248.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 85.3.

Mefenorexum Mefenorex.

Mefentanyl 3-methylfentanyl.

Mefobarbital *Methylphenobarbital*.

Mefolin *Phenmetrazine hydrochloride*.

Mefurina sedativa Phenobarbital.

Meg Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Megablast Colloquial term for one dose of *crack*.

Megadon Nitrazepam.

Megadose An exceptionally large dose, as of a drug or vitamin. The term is often used among *steroid* abusers who often take extremely high dosis.

Megahallucinogen Colloquial term for *STP*.

Megalomani Illusions of grandeur common symptom with use of *stimulants* as *amfetamine* and *cocaine*.

Megarexi The striving of having as big muscles as possible. Psychological disturbance among many sterioid abusers.

Megasedan Medazepam.

Megg Colloquial term for *marijuana ciga*rette.

Meggie Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Megobar Phenobarbital.

Mehenxtohku Jimson weed.

Mehl German colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Meier 1. Dutch colloquial term for 100

guilders. **2.** Dutch colloquial term for drugs worth 100 guilders.

Meilax Ethyl loflazepate.

Meiriat Phendimetrazine bitartrate or Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.

Meiriat 105 Phendimetrazine bitartrate.

Meiter Colloquial term for morphine.

Mejicanear Argentinean colloquial term for stealing from a drug trafficker.

 ${\bf Meklokvanol}\ {\it Mecloqual one}.$

Mekodin Methadone hydrochloride.

Mekopon *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Melampodium Veratrum album.

Melfiat *Phenmetrazine*.

Melibor *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Mellanöl Swedish term for middle-strong beer (3,5-4,5 volume per cent alcohol) Was allowed for sale in ordinary grocery stores in Sweden 1965-1977. But a strong public opinion criticized it for causing alcoholism and violence among teenagers. Since 1977 it is only allowed to be sold in she state monopoly alcohol stores Systembolaget.

Mellow 1. Colloquial term for almost *high*. **2.** A smooth non-irritating drink.

Mellow Drug of America Colloquial term for *methyldioxyamfetamine*.

Mellow dude Colloquial term for being an addict for many years.

Mellow yellow 1. Colloquial term for dried banana skins which are smoked. In the late 1960s it was a common believe that scrapings from ordinary bananas when dried and mixed with *tobacco* or *marijuana* could give *hallucinogen* effects, it was called poor mans LSD. The theory was that the scrapings when smoked transformed into *DMT* like substances. Scientific studies has not confirmed this and self-suggestion, hyperventilation and other ingredients are the possible explanation of the reported effects. **2.** Colloquial term for

Mellowed out Colloquial term for a sufficient drink or drug to obscure troubles, but not sufficient to pass out.

Mellowing Colloquial term for the *crash* following use of stimulants such as *amfetamines* or *cocaine*.

Melode Diazepam.

Meloka Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Melpalzil Diazepam.

Melpazil 5 Diazepam.

Melsed Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Melsed,-in Methaqualone.

Melsedin Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Melsomin Methaqualone or Methaqualone hydrochloride or Methaqualone resinate.

Melt the wax Colloquial term for smoking

opium.

Melter Colloquial term for *morphine*.

MEM Pholcodine.

Member Colloquial term for a fellow addict. **Memine** *Pholoodine*.

Memmies Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Menalgin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Menchenwurzel German colloquial term for *mandrake*.

Mendeiguina Pethidine.

Mendel Meprobamate.

Mendelgina Pethidine.

Mendon Clorazepate or Clorazepate dipotassium.

Menifazepam Nimetazepam.

Menish Colloquial term for Nembutal.

Menita A baby laxative used to cut cocaine.

Menosan Phenobarbital.

Menotheosan Phenobarbital.

Menrium Chlordiazepoxide.

Menrium 10-4 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Menrium 5-2 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Menrium 5-4 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Mensa (la) Colloquial term for heroin.

 $\textbf{Mentabal} \ \textit{Methylphenobarbital}.$

Mental booster Colloquial term for *smart drugs*.

Menthol CH₃C₆H₉(C₃H₇)OHA, a white crystalline organic compound, obtained from peppermint oil or synthesized. It is used in perfumes, in *cigarettes*, as a mild topical anesthetic, and as a mint flavoring. German, from Latin *mentha*, mint.

Menthol cigarette *Cigarette* flavoured with *menthol*.

Mento Mexican colloquial term for an inhalant

Mentor Organisation founded 1994 as The Mentor Foundation - The Youth Substance Abuse Fund, working in close cooperation with the World Health Organisation. The main purpose is to identify and start cooperation between existing local programs against drug abuse and stimulate exchange of experiences.

Mentran Barbital.

Menudeo Colloquial term for the street value of drugs.

Menutil Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Meo A tribe in the *Golden Triangle* who cultivates *opium*.

Mep Meprobamate.

Mep-E Meprobamate.

Mepadin Pethidine hydrochloride.

Mepantin *Meprobamate*.

Mepantin compuesto *Meprobamate*.

Mepausial Meprobamate.

Mepavion Meprobamate.

Mepazol Meprobamate.

Mepba Meprobamate.

Mepe *Meprobamate*.

Mepecton Methadone hydrochloride.

Mepecton, -e Methadone.

Mepenole *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Mepergan Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Mepergan fortis *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Meperidin,-a,-e,-um Pethidine.

Meperidine Pethidine.

Meperidinic acid Pethidine intermediate C.

Meperidol *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Mephadexamin Dexamfetamine sulfate.

 $\textbf{Mephadexamin R} \ \textit{Dexamfetamine sulfate}.$

Mephadexamin R-S Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Mephedrine Pethidine hydrochloride.

Mephenon, -e Methadone hydrochloride.

Mephicalm Meprobamate.

Mephigastryl Phenobarbital.

Mephobarbital Methylphenobarbital.

Mephobel Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methylphenobarbital*.

Mephohab Methylphenobarbital.

Mepholin Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.

Mephoral Methylphenobarbital. Mephytal Methylphenobarbital.

Mephytaletten Methylphenobarbital.

Mepidon, -a Normethadone.

Mepiosine Meprobamate.

Mepizin Oxazepam.

Mepogen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Meposed Meprobamate.

Mepradiol Meprobamate.

Mepral Meprobamate.

Mepramin Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprohamate*

Mepranil Meprobamate.

Meprate Meprobamate.

Mepraverina Meprobamate.

Mepriam *Meprobamate*.

Meprin Meprobamate.
Meprindone Meprobamate.

Managa Ma

Mepro Meprobamate.

Mepro B Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate* and *Phenobarbital*.

Mepro P. Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international

control: Meprobamate.

Mepro alvedon Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Mepro-analgesic Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Mepro-mepha Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate* and *Phenobarbital*.

Mepro-nervamin Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate* and *Phenobarbital*.

Mepro-secergan Meprobamate.

Mepro-serenol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Meproatropa Meprobamate.

Meprobadal Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate* and *Phenobarbital*.

Meprobadal compositum Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Meprobalen Meprobamate.

Meprobam Meprobamate.

Meprobamaat *Meprobamate*.

Meprobamat Meprobamate.

Meprobamat, -e, -o, -um Meprobamate.

Meprobamate C₉H₁₈N₂O₄. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 218.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. Tranquilizing drug taken orally primarily to treat anxiety and tension. Meprobamate also has been effective for relief of insomnia, muscular spasms, and dermatological conditions and gastrointestinal disturbances arising from anxiety and tension. Because of its anticonvulsant action, it sometimes is helpful in treating petit mal and related minor epilepsies. A central-nervous-system depressant, meprobamate acts selectively upon the spinal cord and the higher centres in the brain. The drug is absorbed readily from the gastrointestinal tract and distributed rapidly. Physical dependence may be produced after utilization of high doses for prolonged periods. Possible side effects include drowsiness, lethargy, and unsteadiness of stance and gait.Meprobamate was introduced in the mid-1950s and was first marketed as Miltown, a trade name derived from the name of the village, Milltown, N.J., USA in which the drug was developed.

Meprobamate richard *Meprobamate*.

Meproban Meprobamate.

Meprobar Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate* and *Secobarbital*.

Meproben-A Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Meprobil Meprobamate.

Meprobin Meprobamate.

Meprobit Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate* and *Phenobarbital*.

Meprocalm Meprobamate.

Meprocer Meprobamate.

Meprochidin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Meprocil Meprobamate.

Meprocom Meprobamate.

Meprocompren Meprobamate.

Meprocon *Meprobamate*.

Meprodan Meprobamate.

Meprodifen Meprobamate.

Meprodil *Meprobamate*.

Meprodiol Meprobamate.

Meprodixan *Meprobamate* . **Meprodorm** Drug containing more than one

substance under international control: cand

Meprodyl Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international

substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*. **Meprofene** Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Cvclo*-

barbital and Meprobamate.

Meprogese Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international

control: *Meprobamate*. **Meprogesic Q** Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Meprokin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Meprol Meprobamate.

Meprolase Meprobamate.

Meproleaf Meprobamate.

Meprolete Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate* and *Phenobarbital*.

Meprolette Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate* and *Phenobarbital*.

Meprolium Meprobamate.

Meprolon Meprobamate.

Meprolonga Meprobamate.

Mepromate *Meprobamate*.

Mepromed Meprobamate.
Mepromel Meprobamate.

Mepromet Meprobamate.

Mepromin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Mepromon-F Meprobamate.

Mepromon-M Meprobamate.

Mepron Meprobamate.

Mepronat Meprobamate.

Mepronel Meprobamate.

Mepronil Meprobamate.

Mepronitrate Meprobamate.

Mepronizine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Mepronova Meprobamate.

Mepronox Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital*. *Meprobamate* and *Secobarbital*.

Mepropersantin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Meprophylline Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Mepropose Meprobamate.

Mepropygin Meprobamate.

Meproquil Meprobamate.

Meprores Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Meprorine *Meprobamate*.

Meproron4 *Meprobamate*.

Meprosa Meprobamate.

Meprosal Meprobamate.

Meprosan Meprobamate.

Meprosedan Meprobamate.

Meproserp Meprobamate.

Meproserpina Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Meprosin Meprobamate.

Meprosolone *Meprobamate* .

Meprospan Meprobamate.

Meprospan-400 Meprobamate.

Meprostin Meprobamate.

Meprotabs Meprobamate.

Meprotal Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital* and *Meprobamate*.

Meprotan, -um Meprobamate.

Meprotil Meprobamate.

Meprovan Meprobamate.

Meprox-400 Meprobamate.

Meproxyn Meprobamate.

Meprozime Meprobamate.

Meprozin, -e Meprobamate.

Meptown Meprobamate.

Meptran Meprobamate.

Meptycine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Mepyron, -e Meprobamate.

Mequal Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Mequalen Methagualone hydrochloride.

Mequalon, -e Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Mequelon Methaqualone or Methaqualone hydrochloride or Methaqualone resinate.

Mequin Methaqualone or Methaqualone resinate

Merapiram Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Meratonic Pipradrol hydrochloride.

Meratran Pipradrol or Pipradrol hydrochloride.

Merca Argentinean colloquial term for merchandise to be smuggled.

Mercal Colloquial term for distilled beverage from agave plant (like *tequila*).

Mercancia 1. Colloquial term for drugs in general. 2. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

3. Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **4.** Colloquial term for *heroin* (usual meaning). **5.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Mercedes of drugs Colloquial term for *co-caine*.

Merchandise Colloquial term for drugs.

Merck 1. German colloquial term for pharmaceutical *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Merco D Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

 ${\bf Mercodinone}\ {\it Hydrocodone}\ bit artrate.$

Mercodol Hydrocodone.

Merda Italian and Portuguese colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Merde 1. French colloquial term for *co-caine*. **2.** French colloquial term for *hashish* in

Merfi Peruvian colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Meribam Meprobamate.

Meridian Alprazolam.

Meridil, -um Methylphenidate.

Meriprobate Meprobamate.

Meristin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Merisyl Secbutabarbital sodium.

Merk Colloquial term for cocaine.

Merlin Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Merlit Lorazepam.

Merlitt Lorazepam.

Merion Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Meroctan Methagualone hydrochloride.

Merperidin Pethidine.

Merprochlozine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Merprodem Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methaqualone* or *Methaqualone hydrochloride* or *Methaqualone resinate*.

Merry Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Merry-go-round high Colloquial term for

being high through sniffing glue.

Meruk Piper methysticum.

Mervyl Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Meryem habercesi Turkish colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Meryem kadin Turkish colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Mes Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

Mesa Colloquial term for mescaline.

Mesactol *Temazepam*.

Mesc Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

Mesca Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

Mescal 1. Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

2. A distilled beverage from the agave plant especially from the central leaves of the plant. *Tequila* is made by redistilling mescal).

Mescal beans 1. Red seeds from the American bush *Sophora secundiflora*. Used by the Coahuilteco tribes in Texas and northern Mexico often together with *peyote*. **2.** Dried protuberances from the *peyote* cactus.

Mescal beer Pulque.

Mescal buttons The fresh or dried buttonlike tubercles of *peyote* cactus, *Lophophora williamsii*, used as a *stimulant* and an antispasmodic, chewed as a drug by certain Native American peoples. Also called *peyote*.

Mescal plant Agave.

Mescaleor Colloquial term for a *mescaline* trip.

Mescalin Mescaline.

Mescalina *Mescaline*, active ingredient from *peyote* cactus.

Mescaline C₁₁H₁₇NO₃ An alkaloid extracted from mescal buttons (peyote) or flowers of *Lophophora* or related cacti, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 211. 3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Mescaline is a naturally occurring alkaloid, the active principle contained in the flowering heads of the peyote (q.v.) cactus species Lophophora williamsii of Mexico and the southwestern United States, that has been used as a drug to induce hallucination. The mescaline molecule is related structurally to two hormones secreted by the adrenal glands, adrenaline and noradrenaline; both are catecholamine compounds that take part in the transmission of nerve impulses. Mescaline was isolated as the active principle of peyote in 1896, and its structural resemblance to adrenaline was recognized by 1919. Mescaline is prepared from the peyote cactus by extraction and purification, but it can be synthesized.

The heads or "buttons" of the cactus are dried

and then sliced, chopped, or ground, and sometimes put in *capsules*. Mescaline may also be synthesized as a powder and distributed in *capsule* or tablet form, although the synthetic product is almost never available to illicit users. Mescaline is usually taken orally, but can be inhaled by smoking ground peyote "buttons" or (more rarely) injected. It is considerably less potent than *LSD*, with an average dose ranging from 300 to 500 mg. Preparations sold as mescaline sold on the streets seldom contains mescaline but *PCP*, or PCP combined with *LSD*.

In experiments mescaline requires 2 to 3 hours for onset of action, and its effects sometimes last for more than 12 hours. The hallucinatory effects vary greatly among individuals and even for a particular individual from one drug session to the next. The variations seem to reflect such factors as the mood and personality of the subject and the setting in which the drug is administered. Hallucinations are usually visual, less often auditory. The common mental effects include euphoria, heightened sensory perception, visual hallucinations (characteristically including brightly colored zigzag lines or geometric patterns - which the user knows are imaginary), perceived alterations of one's body image, and difficulty in thinking. Reports of mystical or religious experiences are common. Side effects include nausea and vomiting. High doses can cause headache, dry skin, hypotension (low blood pressure), cardiac depression, and a slowing of the respiratory rate.

Mescaline aurichloride $C_{11}H_{17}NO_3$ HAuCl₄ H₂O. An alkaloid extracted from mescal buttons (peyotye) or flowers of Lophophora or related cacti, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 569.1. Percentage of anhydrous base: 37.1.

Mescaline hydrochloride C₁₁H₁₇NO₃ HCl. An alkaloid extracted from mescal buttons (peyotye) or flowers of Lophophora or related cacti, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 247.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 85.3.

Mescaline picrate C₁₁H₁₇NO₃ C₆H₃N₃O₇. An alkaloid extracted from mescal buttons (peyotye) or flowers of Lophophora or related cacti, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 440.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 48.0.

Mescaline platinichloride $(C_{11}H_{17}NO_3)_2$ H_2PtCl_6 . An alkaloid extracted from mescal buttons (peyotye) or flowers of Lophophora or

related cacti, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 1169.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 36.1.

Mescaline sulfate $C_{11}H_{17}NO_3$ H_2SO_4 . An alkaloid extracted from mescal buttons (peyotye) or flowers of Lophophora or related cacti, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 309.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 68.3.

(C₁₁H₁₇NO₃)₂ H₂SO₄ 2H₂O. Molecular weight: 556.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 75.9.

Mescap Colloquial term for a capsule of *mescaline*.

Mescy Colloquial term for *peyote*.

Mese Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

Mesembryanthemum tortuosum Synonym for *Sceletium tortuosum*. See: *Channa*.

Mesembryantheum expansum See Channa.

Meserole Colloquial term for a thick *joint* of *marijuana*.

Meska Finnish colloquial term for *mescaline*. **Meskalpflanze** *Agave*.

Mesmar Meprobamate.

Mesmerin Lorazepam.

Meso Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

Mesobutal Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Pheno-barbital*

Mesopin Phenobarbital.

Mess Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

Mess up Colloquial term for making a mistake in the preparation or during the *injection* of drugs.

Messed up Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Messenger Colloquial term for person who delivers drugs.

Messerole Colloquial term for a thick *joint* of *marijuana*.

Messorole Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Mesterolon** Anabolic *steroid*.

Mestryl Phenobarbital.

Mesural Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Mesz Dutch colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Met** Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Met je kont omhog staan Dutch colloquial term for homosexual prostitution for the purpose of financing drugs.

Meta 1. Colloquial term for *methadone*. **2.** Colloquial term for *metamfetamine*.

Méta-hydroxy-4 phényl méthyl-1 propionyl-4 pipéridine *Ketobemidone*.

Metabamate Meprobamate.

Metabarb Drug containing more than one

substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Metabarbital Phenobarbital.

Metabarbitaletas Phenobarbital.

Metacualona Methaqualone.

Metacualone Methaqualone.

Metadilo, acetate de Acetylmethadol.

Metadin Pipradrol hydrochloride.

Metadol Dimepheptanol.

Metadon, -a, -e Methadone.

Metadona Methadone.

Metadone cloridrato Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methadone hydrochloride*

Metadonintermediat Methadone intermediate

Metadorm Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Metadrina Metamfetamine.

Metahapoctehonol Metandienon.

Metakvalon Methaqualone.

Metalon *Meprobamate*.

Metamfetamin Metamfetamine.

Metamfetamin, -e Metamfetamine.

Metamfetamina Metamfetamine.

Metamfetamine C₁₀H₁₅N. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 149.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. Potent stimulant drug of the amfetamine series, used in medicine as an appetite suppressant in treating obesity and as a stimulant of the central nervous system in treating anesthetic overdose and narcolepsy, metamfetamine was introduced into medicine in 1944 and is sold under Methedrine and other trade names. Its action is similar to that of amfetamine. It may be administered orally or by intravenous injection. The ability of metamfetamine to overcome fatigue and provide increased energy has led to considerable abuse of the drug. Its untoward effects on the body (such as increased heart rate and blood pressure) render it a dangerous drug when misused; and because of the rapid development of tolerance common to the amfetamines. The drug is often made in clandestine laboratories from relatively inexpensive over-the-counter ingredients. It is being used by diverse groups, including young adults who attend raves. Available in many forms, methamphetamine can be smoked. snorted, injected, or orally ingested. It is a white, odorless, bitter-tasting crystalline powder that easily dissolves in beverages. Metamfetamine is not sold in the same way as many other illicit drugs; it is typically sold through networks, not on the street. Metamfetamine use is associated with serious health consequences, including memory loss, aggression,

violence, psychotic behavior, and potential cardiac and neurological damage. Metamfetamine abusers typically display signs of agitation, excited speech, decreased appetite, and increased physical activity levels. Metamfetamine is neurotoxic. Metamfetamine abusers may have significant reductions in dopamine transporters. Metamfetamine use can contribute to higher rates of transmission of infectious diseases, especially hepatitis and HIV/AIDS.

Metamfetamine hydrochloride $C_{10}H_{15}N$ HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 185.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 80.4. See: *Amfetamines*.

Metamfetamine racemate $C_{10}H_{15}N$. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 149.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 80.4. See: *Amfetamines*.

Metamfetamine racemate hydrochloride C₁₀H₁₅N HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 185.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 80.4. See: *Amfetamines*.

Metamfetamine sulfate $(C_{10}H_{15}N)_2$ H_2SO_4 . Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 396.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 75.2. See: *Amfetamines*.

Metamfetamine tartrate C₁₀H₁₅N C₄H₆O₆. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 299.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 49.9. See: *Amfetamines*.

Metamfetaminum hydrochloricum

Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Metamidol Diazepam.

Metamidor *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Metamina *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Metamine *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Metamino-diazepoxide Chlordiazepoxide.

Metaminodiazeposido Chlordiazepoxide. Metaminodiazepoxide Chlordiazepoxide.

Metaminodiazepóxido Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Metampex Metamfetamine.

Metamphetamin Metamfetamine.

Metamphetamine hydrochloride Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Metamphetaminhydrochlorid *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Metamsustac Metamfetamine hydrochlo-

ride.

Metandienon One of the most common anabolic *steroids* on the illegal market. Made in Russia and smuggled all over the world under trade names as Dianabol. Metandrostenolon, Nerbol and Perbolin.

Metandrostenolon Metandienon.

Metanol Methanol.

Metaphet *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Metaproterenol Oxazepam.

Metaqualon, -a *Methaqualone*.

Metaqualona Methaqualone.
Metasedin Methadone hydrochloride.

Metasedin, -e Methadone.

Metazepin Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Metazocin Metazocine.

Metazocin, -a, -e, -um Metazocine.

Metazocine C₁₅H₂₁NO. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 231.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opicids*

Metazocine hydrobromide $C_{15}H_{21}NO$ HBr. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 312.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 74.1. See: *Opioids*.

Metazocine hydrochloride $C_{15}H_{21}NO$ HCl H_2O . Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 285.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 80.9. See: *Opioids*.

Metazosin Metazocine.

Metbyl-2-phenyl-2-piperid-2-ylacetate *Methylphenidate*.

Mete Argentinean colloquial term for *metam-fetamine*.

Metebanyl Drotebanol.

Metedine Pethidine.

Meteoril Diazepam.

Meteoxane *Amobarbital*.

Meter Colloquial term for cubic centimeter.

Meth 1. Colloquial term for *metamfetamine*.

2. Colloquial term for *metamfetamine hydro-chloride*. **3.** Colloquial term for *methadone*.

4. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Meth freak Colloquial term for a Methedrine addict

Meth head Colloquial term for regular user of *metamfetamine*.

Meth is death Colloquial term for prolonged acute brain syndrome following *with-drawal* from *metamfetamine*.

Meth midget Colloquial term for *hallucination* of a small person while under the influence of methamfetamines - possibly due to

enhanced attention paid to peripheral vision - accompanied by head turning in an attempt to see the object(s) more clearly.

Meth monster Colloquial term for person who has a violent reaction to *metamfetamine*.

Meth monsters Colloquial term for *hallucinations* of various monstrous figures while under the influence of *metamfetamines* - possibly due to enhanced attention paid to peripheral vision - accompanied by head turning in an attempt to see the object(s) more clearly.

Methachalonum Methaqualone.

Methadol Dimepheptanol.

Methadon, -e, -um Methadone.

Methadon-Zwischenprodukt Methadone intermediate.

Methadone $C_{21}H_{27}NO$. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 309.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. A synthetic opiate drug used in maintenance therapy for those dependent on opioids. It can be given orally once daily with supervision.

Methadone is the most effective form of treatment for *addiction* to *heroin* and other narcotics. Methadone first became available at the end of World War II. Similar to *morphine* in its analgesic effect, it was originally used in medicine to alleviate severe pain. Methadone is used in the form of its hydrochloride salt, which is a white, crystalline powder with a bitter taste. It is soluble in water, in alcohol, and in chloroform.

Methadone's usefulness in treating heroin addiction was discovered in the 1960s. It is now routinely used on a daily, long-term (maintenance) basis as a substitute drug given to persons who were formerly or who would otherwise be addicted to heroin. It is given orally once a day. Methadone's usefulness as a heroin substitute stems from several important effects the drug has. First and foremost, when taken daily it prevents a former heroin addict from feeling withdrawal symptoms and it suppresses his drug hunger for heroin. Second, methadone itself causes no euphoric effects whatsoever, unlike heroin, so the person feels no disruptive psychological craving for it. Third, the human body does not develop a tolerance for methadone, unlike heroin, so methadone doses of the same (rather than increasing) size can be taken for long periods of time. Fourth, when used on a maintenance basis, methadone actually blocks the euphoric effects, or "high," produced by heroin, thus robbing this drug of its psychological attractiveness to the former addict. Finally, methadone's lack of euphoric effects and its 24-hour period of action enable persons maintained on it to lead relatively normal lives involving work, schooling, and normal family and social relations.

Methadone is an addictive drug, but one can more easily cease using it than heroin. Because of this, methadone is sometimes used to detoxify heroin addicts; the addict switches from heroin to a high daily dose of methadone, which is then gradually reduced over several weeks until the patient is drug-free. In this way the severe withdrawal symptoms encountered in abruptly quitting heroin are avoided.

Methadone-maintenance therapy is markedly successful in keeping addicts off the use of *heroin* or whatever other narcotic they were using, but there is considerably less success in enabling such people to stop using methadone as well and be drug-free.

Methadone cheater Colloquial term describing a person who participates in *methadone* maintenance, but continues to use other drugs as well.

Methadone hydrobromide $C_{21}H_{27}NO$ HBr. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 390.1. Percentage of anhydrous base: 79.3.

Methadone hydrochloride C₂₁H₂₇NO HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 345.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 89.5. See: *Methadone*.

Methadone intermediate $C_{19}H_{22}N_2$. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 278.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 89.5.

See: Methadone.

Methadone maintenance Methadone. Methadonhydrochlorid Methadone hydrochloride.

Methadoni hydrochloridum *Methadone hydrochloride* .

Methadonium chloratum *Methadone hydrochloride.*

Methadonium hydrochloricum *Methadone hydrochloride*.

Methadonum hydrochloricum *Methadone hydrochloride*.

Methadonum, corpus *Methadone intermediate.*

Methadoon Methadone.

Methadorm Methaqualone hydrochloride.
Methadose Methadone hydrochloride.
Methadyl acetate Acetylmethadol.
Methalone Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Methamine Metamfetamine hydrochloride. Methaminodiazepine HCl Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Methaminodiazepossido Chlordiazepoxide

Methaminodiazepoxide Chlordiazepoxide.

Methamp Colloquial term for *metamfeta-*

Methampex *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*. **Methamphet** *Metamfetamine*.

Methamphetamin, -a, -e, -um Metamfetamine.

Methamfetamine racemate *Metamfetamine racemate.*

Methamphetamini hydrochloridum *Metamfetamine hydrochloride.*

Methamphetaminium chloratum *Metam-fetamine hydrochloride*.

Methanin-diazepoxid Chlordiazepoxide. Methanol CH₃OH. A colorless, toxic, flammable liquid, used as an antifreeze, a general solvent, a fuel, and a denaturant for ethyl alcohol. Methanol is a fatal poison. Small internal doses, prolonged exposure of the skin to the liquid, or continued inhalation of the vapor may cause blindness. It can be obtained from wood, but now is made synthetically from the direct combination of hydrogen and carbon monoxide gases. Also called carbinol, methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood spirits.

Methaqualon,-um Methaqualone.

Methaqualone $C_{16}H_{14}N_2O$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 250.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. Blend of meth- and *quinazolinon*, a derivative of quinoline.

 $\begin{tabular}{lll} \textbf{Methaqualone} & \textbf{hydrochloride} \\ C$_{16}H$_{14}N$_2O$ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 286.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 87.3. \\ \end{tabular}$

Methaqualone resinate Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II.

Methased Methaqualone hydrochloride.
Methasedil Methaqualone hydrochloride.
Methatriol Colloquial term for injectable steroid.

Methatropine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Methazin 10 Diazepam. Methazin 5 Diazepam. Methazocine Metazocine. Methcathinone See: Cathinone.

 ${\bf Methdrine}\ {\it Metamfetamine}\ {\it hydrochloride}.$

Methebanyl Drotebanol.

Methedine Pethidine.

Methedrinal Metamfetamine hydrochloride. Methedrine Metamfetamine hydrochloride, previously made by Burroughs-Wellcome.

Methelgin See: Mead.

 ${\bf Methidate}\ {\it Methylphenidate\ hydrochloride}.$

 $\textbf{Methidine} \ \textit{Pethidine hydrochloride}.$

Methidon Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methadone*.

Methital Phenobarbital.

Methobenzorphan Metazocine.

Method Colloquial term for marijuana.

Method of administration See: *Administration, method of.*

Methonal Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Methopon Metopon.

Methorphan Racemethorphan.

Methorphinan Levorphanol or Racemorphan.

Methoxin Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.

Methoxyamphetamine PMA.

Méthoxy-2a-méthyl (méthylinedioxy)-4,5 phénéthylamine 5-methoxy-3,4-

methylenedioxymetamfetamine (MMDA).

Methoxyn Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Meths Colloquial term for *Methedrine*.

Methydromorphine Methyldihydromorphine

Methyldesorphin, -e, -um Methyldesorphine.

Methyidiacepinon Diazepam.

Methyidiazepinon, -e Diazepam.

Methyldihydromorphinon, -e, -um Meto-

Methyldihydromorphinum *Methyldihydromorphine*.

Methyl 1-phenyl-2-piperidylacetate *Methylphenidate*.

Methyl 3b-hydroxy-1aH,5aH-tropane-2b-carboxylate benzoate (ester) Cocaine.

Methyl 3b-hydroxy-1aH,5aH-tropane-2b-carboxylate, benzoate (es-

ter)hydrochloride Cocaine hydrochloride. Methyl Calminal Methylphenobarbital. Methyl-a-phenyl-2-piperidine-acetate

hydrochloride Methylphenidate hydrochloride.

Methyl a-phenyl-2-piperidineacetate *Methylphenidate*.

Methyl a-phenyl-2-piperidineacetate hydrochloride Methylphenidate hydrochloride.

Methyl a -phenyl-a-(2-piperidyl)acetate Methylphenidate.

Methyl a -phenyl-a-piperid-2-yl-acetate

Methylphenidate.

Methyl alcohol See: Methanol.

Methyl benzoylecgonine Cocaine.

Methyl cinnamyl ecgonine Ecgonine cinnamoylmethylester.

Methyl ester of benzoylecgonine Cocaine.

Methyl phenidate Methylphenidate.

Methyl phenyl-piperid 1-methyl-5phenyl-7-nitro-1,3-dihydro-2H- 1,4-

benzodiazepin-2-one *Nimetazepam*. Methyl-2 (chloro-2' phenyl)-3 3H-

quinazolinone-1 Mecloqualone.

Methyl-2-phenyl-2-(2-piperidyl)-acetat *Methylphenidate.*

Methyl-6 D6-désoxymorphine *Methylde-sorphine* .

Methyl-6 dihydro-7,8 morphine *Methyldihydromorphine*.

Methyl-7 N,N-diméthyl hexahydro-4,6, 6a,7,8,9-indolo[4,3a,3-f,g] quinoléine-carboxamide-9 Lysergide.

Methyl-benzoyl laevo-ecgonine *Co-caine.*

Methyl-p-phenylisopropylamine *Metam-fetamine*.

Methyl-phenidylacetat, -e Methylphenidate

Methyl-phenyl-piperidinocarbonyl-aethanol Pethidine.

Methyl-phenyl-äthyl-barbitursäure *Methylphenobarbital*.

Methylamphetamin, -e Metamfetamine.
Methylamphetamine Metamfetamine racemate.

Methylamfetamine hydrochloride *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Methylated spirit A denatured alcohol consisting of a mixture of ethyl alcohol and methyl alcohol. Often used in the plural.

Methylbenzedrin Metamfetamine.

Methylbenzedrin, -e *Metamfetamine hydrochloride.*

Methylbenzoylecgonine Cocaine.

 $\label{thm:method} \textbf{Methylcathinone}.$

Methylcrystalline Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Methyldesomorphin *Methyldesorphine*. **Methyldesorphine** C₁₈H₂₁NO₂. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 283. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

See: Opioids. Methyldesorphine hydrochloride

C₁₈H₂₁NO₂ HCl. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 319.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 88.6. See: *Opioids*.

Methyldihydromorphin, -e *Methyldihydromorphine*.

Methyldihydromorphine C₁₈H₂₃NO₃. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 301.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 88.6. See: *Opioids*.

Methylekgonin Ecgonine methylester.

Methylenedioxyamfetamine *Tenamfetamine* (MDA).

Methylenedioxyamphetamine Tenamfetamine (MDA).

Methylenedioxymethamfetamine 3,4-methylenedioxymetamfetamine (MDMA).

Methylfenemal Methylphenobarbital.
Methylfentanyl Alpha-methylfentanyl.

Methylinedioxy-3,amfitamine Tenamfetamine (MDA).

Methylisomyn Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Methylizamin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Methylmorphin, -a, -e, -am Codeine. Methylmorphine phosphate Codeine phosphate.

Methylobenzoylecgonina Cocaine.
Methylofenylobarbital Methylphenobarbital

Methylomorphina Codeine.

Methyloxazepam Temazepam.

Methylpen Methylphenidate.

Methylphenethylamine hydrochloride Amfetamine hydrochloride.

Methylphenidan Methylphenidate.

Methylphenidat, -um *Methylphenidate.* **Methylphenidate** $C_{14}H_{19}NO_2$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 233.3 Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Chemically related to *amfetamine*, that acts as a mild *stimulant* of the central nervous system and is used especially in the form of its hydrochloride for the treatment of narcolepsy in adults and hyperkinetic disorders in children.

Methylphenidate hydrochloride

C₁₄H₁₉NO₂ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 269.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 86.5.

Methylphenidati hydrochloridum *Methylphenidate hydrochloride*.

Methylphenidatium chloratum Methylphenidate hydrochloride.

Methylphenobarbital C₁₃H₁₄N₂O₂ Syn-

thetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 246.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Methylphenobarbital

C₁₃H₁₄N₂O₂ NaO₃ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 268.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 91.8.

Methylphenobarbitalum Methylphenobarbital.

Methylphenobarbitone Methylphenobarbital.

Methylphenylisonipecotonitrile Pethidine intermediate A.

Methylphenylpiperidin-carbonic acid ethyl ester Pethidine.

Methylpropamine Metamfetamine hydrochloride

Methylpropylpropanodiolum dicar**baminicum** Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Meprobamate.

Methylquinazolone *Methaqualone*.

Methyltestosterone Oral steroid.

Methyprylon $C_{10}H_{17}NO_2$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 183.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Methysicodendron amesianum Synonym for Brugmansia candida.

Methysicondendron amesianum Culebra Borrachero.

Metidon Methadone.

Metil gobanal Diazepam.

Metil-4-fenilpiperidina carboxilato de etilo Pethidine.

Metilbenzoilecgonina Cocaine.

Metildesossimorfina Methyldesorphine.

Metildihidromorfinona Metopon.

Metildiidroniorrina Methyldihydromorphine.

Metilecgonina Ecgonine methylester.

Metilene-dioxianfetamina Tenamfetamine (MDA).

Metilfenidato Methylphenidate.

Metilfenobarbitale Methylphenobarbital. Metilmorfina Codeine.

Metilobenzoilecgonina Cocaine.

Metilofenidan Methylphenidate.

Metilomorfina Codeine.

Metiloxy-alpha-

méthylphényléthylamine Paramethoxyamfetamine (PMA).

Metilsulfonato de bencilmorfina Spanish for Benzylmorphine methylsulfonate.

Metl 1. Agave. 2. Pulque.

Metoclopramide *Medazepam*.

Metodril Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Methaqualone or Methaqualone resi-

Metodril napa Methaqualone.

Metolquizolone Methaqualone or Methaaualone resinate.

Metonas *Medazepam*.

Metopon C₁₈H₂₁NO₃ Derivate of morphine, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments. Schedule I. Molecular weight: 299.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: Opi-

Metopon hydrochloride $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$ HCl. Derivate of morphine, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 335.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 89.1. See: Opioids.

Metopon, -a, -e, -um Metopon.

Metorfinán Racemorphan.

Metoril Phenobarbital.

Metra Phendimetrazine bitartrate.

Metrabese *Phenmetrazine hydrochloride*.

Metractyl Meprobamate.

Metranquil *Meprobamate*.

Metrazin, -e Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.

Metro Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Metrobarb Drug containing more than one substance under international control: Pentobarbital sodium and Phenobarbital sodium.

Metrogesic Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Secbutabarbital sodium.

Metrojen Drug containing more than one substance under international control: Pentobarbital sodium and Phenobarbital sodium.

Metromin Drug containing more than one substance under international control: Amfetamine sulfate and Amobarbital.

Metromin, -a Meprobamate.

Metrosedan Chlordiazepoxide hydrochlo-

Metrotonin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Amobarbital.

Mets Colloquial term for *metamfetamine*.

Metsadorm Amobarbital.

Metskwai borrachero Brugmansia can-

Metta Colloquial term for *methadone*.

Metyidesoksymorfin Drug more than one substance whereof one under international control: Methyldesorphine.

Metyidesorrin *Methyldesorphine*.

Metyl-dihydromorfinon Metopon.

Metvlan Methadone hydrochloride.

Metyldesorfin *Methyldesorphine*.

Metyldihydromorfin *Methyldihydromorphine*.

Metyldihydromorfinon Methyldihydromorphine.

Metylfenemal Methylphenobarbital. Metylfenidat Methylphenidate.

Metylfenobarbital Methylphenobarbital. Metylmorfin Codeine.

Metylobenzoiloekgonina Cocaine.
Metylofenidan Methylohenidate

Metylofenidan *Methylphenidate*. **Metylomorfina** *Codeine*.

Metynal Methylphenobarbital.

Metvylimorfiini Codeine.

Metzner, Ralph (b. 1935) German psychologist at Harvard University in California, USA. One of the leading persons in the psychedelic wave in the 1960s and 1970s, he was editor of *Psychedelic Revue*.

Meusovydrine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Meval Diazepam.

Mex 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for peyote.

Mexadorm Calcium *Cyclobarbital*.

Mexal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Mexicaanse Italian colloquial term for *hashish*.

Mexican 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *peyote*.

Mexican Brown 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Mexican Satan Colloquial term for *heroin*. **Mexican brown stag** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Mexican calea Calea.

Mexican chestnut The seeds (chestnuts) from a 2-9 meter tall American tree. traditionally used in different Indian cultures as ingredient in *hallucinogen* drugs. Mainly used 7.500 BC - 1000 AD mainly in Mexico and Texas often mixed with *peyote*. The alkaloids are not scientifically studied.

Mexican crosstop Colloquial term for *amfetamines* (often lookalike).

Mexican damina Turnera diffusa.

Mexican green Colloquial term for marijuana.

Mexican horse Colloquial term for heroin.

Mexican jumping bean Colloquial term for lo grade secobarbital (Seconal) produced in Mexico.

Mexican locoweed Colloquial term for marijuana.

Mexican mud Colloquial term for *heroin*. **Mexican mushroom** Colloquial term for *psilocybine/psilocine*.

Mexican poppy Argemone mexicana.

Mexican prickle poppy Argemone mexicana.

Mexican red Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Mexican red hair** Colloquial term for potent *sinsemilla marijuana*.

Mexican reds 1. Colloquial term for *depressant.* **2.** Colloquial term for *secobarbital* (*Seconal*).

Mexican shit Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Mexican sinse** Colloquial term for potent *sinsemilla marijuana* with red and orange hairs - imported from Mexico, or grown from seeds

Mexican thistle Argemone mexicana.

Mexican thorn poppy Argemone mexicana. Mexican wormwood Artemisia mexicana.

Mexican yellows Colloquial term for *pentobarbital* (*Nembutal*).

Mexikanerhüte German colloquial term for *psilocybe* mushrooms.

Mexikanische Zauberpilze German colloquial term for *psilocybine*.

Mexikanischer Beifuss Artemisia mexicana.

Mexikanischer Stachelmohn Argemone mexicana.

Mexiko-Gras German colloquial term for *marijuana* from Mexico.

Mexmizi Artemisia mexicana.

Mezapam Medazepam.

Mezc Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

Mezcakuba Colloquial term for *mescaline*, active ingredient from *peyote* cactus.

Mezcal Distilled beverage from agave plant (like *tequila*).

Mezcalin,-e Mescaline.

Mezcalina *Mescaline*, active ingredient from *peyote* cactus.

Mezcalinero Colloquial term for *mescaline*

Mezepam Temazepam.

Mezepan Medazepam.

Mezkalina Mescaline.

 $\textbf{Mezolun-S} \ \textit{Methaqualone hydrochloride}.$

Mezauitillo Turnera diffusa.

Mezulon *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Mezz 1. Colloquial term for *hashish*.

2. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

3. Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Mezz roll Colloquial term for a thick *joint* of *marijuana*.

Mezz stick Colloquial term for a thick *joint* of *marijuana*.

Mezzony Colloquial term for money.

Mezzrow, Milton "Mezz" (1899-1972) American jazz clarinetist in the book *Dance to black pipe* (1946) he gives a classical picture of the jazz clubs and the use of *cannabis* and *opioids*.

MF Colloquial term for metamfetamine, short

for "mother fuckers".

Mg 1. Milligram. **2.** Colloquial term for marijuana.

Mha Thai colloquial term for a drug police agent.

Mha lai kad Colloquial term for being pursued by drug police agents.

Mhu Thai colloquial term for *opium* mixed with *tobacco* or *marijuana* which is smoked. **Miadona** *Methadone*.

Miadone Methadone or Methadone hydrochloride.

Miagret Levamfetamine succinate.

Mialgin Pethidine hydrochloride.

Miami Vice Colloquial term for *heroin*. **Mic** Microgram.

Mica Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Mich Colloquial term for Michelob beer.

Michaux, Henri (1899-1984) belgian-french author and painter, in five books he described the effects of *mescaline*.

Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test *MAST*.

Michoacan Colloquial term for potent *marijuana* from Mexico.

Mick 1. Dutch colloquial term for prison.

2. Colloquial term for Michelob *beer*.

Mick, in the Dutch colloquial term for being in prison.

Mickey 1. Colloquial term for *chloral hydrate*. **2.** Colloquial term for a measure of Scotch *whiskey*. **3.** Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper, a colored tab the size of a stamp with a picture of Mickey Mouse.

Mickey Finn 1. Name of a a bartender in Chicago who used *chloral hydrate* to rob his customers. **2.** Colloquial term for an alcoholic beverage that is surreptitiously altered to induce diarrhea or stupefy, render unconscious, or otherwise incapacitate the person who drinks it **3.** Colloquial term for *depressant*.

4. Colloquial term for *chloral hydrate*.

5. Colloquial term for a double drink instead of a single. **6.** Colloquial term for a drink with a dose of croton oil added.

Mickey Flinn Colloquial term for *chloral hydrate*, misspelling of Mickey Finn.

Mickey Mouse 1. Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper, paper tab the size of a stamp with a color picture of the cartoon Mickey Mouse.

2. Colloquial term for drug police agent.

Mickey's Colloquial term for depressant.

Micro dots Colloquial term for small LSD tablets.

Micro punto azul Spanish colloquial term for white tablet with blue *LSD*.

Micro punto morado Spanish colloquial term for white tablet with purple *LSD*. **Micro tab** Colloquial term for *LSD* tablet.

Microbamat Meprobamate.

Micropunto azul Colloquial term for a white tablet with a blue dot of LSD on it.

Micropunto morado Colloquial term for purple *microdot*, white tablet with a small purple dot of *LSD* on it.

Micros Dutch colloquial term for small *LSD* tablets.

Mictoben Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Mid-cycle room Colloquial term for *marijuana* plants move from the "mother room" to this room as they mature.

Midadona Methadone.

Midadone Methadone hydrochloride.

Midazolam C₁₈H₁₃CIFN Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 325.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Midazolam hydrochloride C₁₈H₁₃CIFN₃ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 362.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 89.9. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Midazolam maleate $C_{18}H_{13}CIFN_3$ $C_4H_4O_4$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 441.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 73. 7. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Middling man 1. Colloquial term for intermediary drug dealer. **2.** Colloquial term for a contact person.

Midixin Meprobamate.

Midnight lamp Colloquial term for opium.

Midnight oil Colloquial term for opium.

Midnight toker Colloquial term for someone who smokes a *joint* of *marijuana* before bed.

Midorm Flurazepam or Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Midorm AR Flurazepam.

Miel Mexican colloquial term for an *inhalant*. **Mifolina** *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Miggies Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Miggles Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Mighty Joe Young Colloquial term for *depressant*.

Mighty Mite Colloquial term for breed of *cannabis* with huge buds.

Mighty Mouse Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Mighty Quinn 1. Colloquial term for *chloral hydrate*. **2.** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Mighty mezz Colloquial term for *marijuana* cigarette.

Migrachol Amobarbital.

Migraine Kkranit Phenobarbital.

Migrexa Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital*.

Miheptane Methadone.

Miixkok Turnera diffusa.

Mike Colloquial term for 1 microgram of *LSD*.

Mikes 1. Colloquial term for quantity of a drug in microgram. **2.** Colloquial term for 2 or more micrograms of *LSD*. **3.** Colloquial term for small dot of *LSD* on a white tablet, short for *microdots*.

Mikey Colloquial term for warning, police are nearby.

Miki's Colloquial term for *chloral hydrate*, from *Mickey Finn*.

Mikro Colloquial term for a tiny *LSD* trip. **Milamil** *Meprobamate*.

Mildmen Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride .

Mile-a-Minute Argyreia nervosa.

Milidex Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital* and *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Milik Piper methysticum.

Milk habit Colloquial term for addicts craving for sweets.

Milk of old age Colloquial term for *alcohol*, generally distilled spirits (40%-50% *alcohol*). **Milk sugar** *Lactose*.

Milkafan Phenobarbital.

Milky pine Alstonia scholaris.

Miller-drine Metamfetamine hydrochloride. Milomen Chlordiazepoxide.

Milonorm Meprobamate.

Milpath Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Milprem Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Miltamato Meprobamate.

Miltaun Meprobamate.

Miltaunetten Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Miltergal Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Miltex Meprobamate.

Miltimato Meprobamate.

Miltimato 400 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Miltimato barbital Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Miltown Meprobamate.

Miltrate Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Meprobamate.

Miltrate-10 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Miltyl Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprohamate*.

Mimetina Amfetamine sulfate.

Mimosa hostilis See: Jurema.

Min-Gera Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Minabel yellow Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Minadit Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.

Mind bender Colloquial term for *hallucinogen*.

Mind blower Colloquial term for hallucinogen.

Mind detergent Colloquial term for *LSD*. Mind expander Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Mind-altering Producing mood changes or distorted perceptions; *hallucinogenic*.

Mind-blowing Colloquial term for producing *hallucinatory* effect.

Mind-expanding Producing intensified or distorted perceptions. The meaning of *psychedelic*, a term coined by *Dr. Humphrey Osmond* of the New Jersey Neuropsychiatric Institute, USA to describe the effects of *LSD*.

Minder Colloquial term for persons who accompanies drug couriers.

Minderbinder Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Mineral water Carbonated water with minerals added naturally or artificially.

Minglewood Colloquial term for *hashish* or *marijuana* bud filled blunt.

Mini beans 1. Colloquial term for small *Benzedrine* tablets. **2.** Colloquial term for *amfetamines*

Mini-bennies Colloquial term for amfeta-

Mini-sandorm Cyclobarbitatal.

Mini-whites Colloquial term for amfeta-

Minians Lormetazepam.

Minias Lormetazepam.

Miniature wood-rose Argyreia nervosa.

Minibennie Colloquial term for *amfetamine*. Minibennies Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Minicaps retard *Phentermine hydrochlo- ride.*

Minidealer German colloquial term for a street level drug dealer.

Minilip Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international con-

trol: Amfetamine resinate.

Minilip simple Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine resinate* and *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Minilip-sedante Secobarbital resinate.

Minimal brain dysfunction See: *DAMP*. **Minimal intervention** Usually used as a synonym for *brief intervention*. However, some authorities suggest that the term should be restricted to person-to person interventions lasting between 30 minutes and 3 hours, i.e. somewhat longer than *brief intervention*.

Minimizing the harm See Harm reduction.
Minisca Cathine

Miniscap Cathine.

Miniscap MD Cathine hydrochloride.

Minitrips Colloquial term for small *LSD* trips.

Minkolongo *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Minnie Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper with the picture of the cartoon Minnie Mouse. **Minnie Mouse** Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper with the picture of the cartoon Minnie Mouse.

Minobese Phentermine hydrochloride.

Minomallon Barbital.

Minopon *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Minor tranquilizer Former name for the pharmacologic class of drugs now known as *sedative hypnotics* as *barbiturates* and *benzo-diazepines*.

Minotal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secbutabarbital sodium*.

Minstrel 1. Colloquial term for a *capsule* which contains an *amfetamine* and a *sedative*. **2.** Colloquial term for *Durophet*.

Mint Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Mint leaf Colloquial term for PCP.

Mintal Pentobarbital sodium.

Mintweed Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Minungi Colloquial term for *khat*.

Minus *Phendimetrazine bitartrate.*

Minusin Cathine or Cathine hydrochloride. **Minusin Depot** Cathine.

Mio Colloquial term for barbiturates.

Miopropan-T Bromazepam.

Miorel Oxazepam.

Miorrelax Oxazepam.

Miosis Constriction of the pupil of the eye, resulting from a normal response to an increase in light or caused by certain drugs or pathological conditions. Greek *muein*, to close the eyes + -osis.

Miq-321 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pemoline magnesium*.

Mira Colloquial term for *opium*.

Miraa Khat.

Miracle Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Miracle drug Colloquial term for a drug usually newly discovered that elicits a dramatic response in a patient's condition-also called wonder drug.

Mirapront Phentermine or Phentermine resinate.

Mirapront N Cathine or Cathine resinate.

Mired in the mud Colloquial term for being addicted to *opium*.

Miristilbencilmorfina Myrophine.

Mirsol Zipeprol.

Mirtillo falso Vaccinum uliginosum.

Mirubal Phentermine resinate.

Mirungi Colloquial term for khat.

Mis kok Turnera diffusa.

Misaloid Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*

Misari Cannabis.

Misedant Meprobamate.

Misery mile 1. Colloquial term for *Skid Row* section of the Bowery in New York, USA.

2. Colloquial term for all alcoholic relationships.

Misha Brugmansia candida.

Misha colorada *Brugmansia sanguinea*. Misha curandera *Brugmansia sanguinea*.

Misha huarhuar 1. Brugmansia arborea.

2. Brugmansia sanguinea.

Misha rastrera Brugmansia sanguinea.

Misha rastrera blanca Brugmansia arborea.

Mishloàkh Colloquial term for smuggliong drugs into a prison.

Mishwacan Colloquial term for potent powerful Mexican *marijuana*.

Misiak Egyptian colloquial term for canna-

Misibkok Turnera diffusa.

Misibkook Turnera diffusa.

Miss Colloquial term for injecting a drug.

Miss Emma Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Miss Morph Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Missile basing Colloquial term for *crack* sprayed with *PCP*.

Mission Colloquial term for trip out of the *crack*house to obtain *crack*.

Missionary Colloquial term for a person who produces drugs or persuades others to take them.

Mississippi mud Colloquial term for black tar *heroin* primarily from Mexico.

Missouri green Colloquial term for potent *marijuana* from Missouri, USA.

Mist 1. Colloquial term for *PCP*. **2.** Colloquial term for *crack* smoke.

Mister Natural Colloquial term for LSD.
Mister blue Colloquial term for morphine.
Mistle-hal Phenobarbital.

Misuse, drug or alcohol Use of a substance for a purpose not consistent with legal or medical guidelines, as in the non-medical use of prescription medications. The term is preferred by some to abuse in the belief that it is less judgemental. See also: *Hazardous use*

Miswada Colloquial term for a person who smuggles drugs in the anus.

Mitchaphen Phenobarbital.

Mitex Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobar-bital*

Mithavis Hindi name for *Aconitum ferox*. Mithyl-5 dihydromorphinone *Metopon*.

Mitidin Nitrazepam.

Mitizan Pethidine hydrochloride.

Mitore 10 Chlordiazepoxide.

Mitore 5 Chlordiazepoxide.

Mitragyba speciosa See: Beisna. Mitran Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Mitskway borrachero Brugmansia candida.

Mittelsleute German colloquial term for middlemen.

Mixed Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Mixedal Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital* and *Cyclobarbital calcium*.

Mixer A beverage, such as soda water or ginger ale, used in diluting alcoholic drinks.

Mixilt Jimson weed.

Mixto Colloquial term for a smoked mixture. **Mizquitl** *Argemone mexicana*.

wiizquiti Argemone mexicana.

Mizzony Colloquial term for money.

MJ Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

MK 57 *Methyldesorphine* or *Methyldesorphine hydrochloride*.

MK Ultra CIA-project led by agent Sidney Gottlieb where people were given LSD unknowingly. The purose was to test LSD as a potential chemical weapon.

MK-745 Medazepam.

MK-89 *Anileridine* or *Anileridine dihydro-chloride*.

Mliko mahové Opium.

Mlonge Colloquial term for *khat*.

Mlouse Colloquial term for *khat*.

MM Colloquial term for *Methadone* maintenance

MMT Colloquial term for *methadone* treatment.

Mnoana Cannabis.

Mo-ho-quiot-mag *Turbina corymbosa.* See: *Ololiugui.*

Mo-lu Betel pepper.

Mo-so-lena Turbina corymbosa. See: Olo-liugui.

Moabi *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Moat Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Mobbeles Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Mochilero Colloquial term for a backpacker used as a courier of drugs.

Mochá Cacao.

Modams Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Modelin Fenproporex hydrochloride.

Moderakid Medazepam.

Moderal Lorazepam.

Moderal clor Chlordiazepoxide.

Moderan Fenproporex.

Moderan, -e Clorazepate dipotassium.

Moderane Clorazepate.

Moderapet Amfetamine.

Moderate drinking See *Drinking, moderate*.

Modiscop Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Ethylmorphine hydrochloride* and *Morphine hydrochloride*.

Modiur Clorazepate or Clorazepate dipotassium.

Modival Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Clorazepate*.

Modulor *Amfepramone hydrochloride*. **Modératan** *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Modératan Diffucap Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Moffe Swedish colloquial term for *morphine*. Moffenisse Swedish colloquial term for *morphine* addict.

Mogadan Nitrazepam.

Mogadon Nitrazepam.

Mogadon 10 Nitrazepam.

Mogadon 5 Nitrazepam.

Moggle Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Mogodon Nitrazepam.

Mohasky Colloquial term for marijuana.

Mohasty Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Moheptan.-a Methadone.

Mohnsaft Opium.

Mohnstroh German colloquial term for *opium* straw.

Mohr Boswellia sacra.

Mohr madow Boswellia sacra.

Mohr meddu Boswellia sacra.

Mojo 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

2. Colloquial term for *heroin*. 3. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. 4. Colloquial term for narcotics of any kind in a contraband trade.

Mokey dokey Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Mole Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Molinal Phenobarbital.

Molival Flurazepam.

Mollies Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Mollinox *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Moloton *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Molten lead Colloquial term for *withdrawal* symptoms.

Mom & pop store Colloquial term for small family operated package store, easy to."con" or rob for drug money.

Momea Cannabis.

Momeka Hashish.

Momo Piper auritum.

Mona (la) 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana* of the *Colombian gold* variety.

Mona de Santa Marta Colloquial term for *marijuana* of the *Colombian gold* variety.

Monardes, Nicolas B. (1493-1588), Italian physician who after his voyages to South America in detail described the use of *coca* in the book *Joyful news from the newfound world*.

Monasa (la) Colloquial term for *heroin*. **Money mule** Colloquial term for person who transports drug money from the buyer to the seller, or from the financier to his/her cooks.

Mongolian poison Calamus.

Monizaton *Meprobamate*.

Monkey 1. Colloquial term for drug dependency. **2.** Colloquial term for a *cigarette* made from *cocaine* paste and *tobacco*.

- **3.** Colloquial term for a kilogram of narcotics.
- **4.** Colloquial term for use of relatively small drug use. **5.** Colloquial term for *morphine*.
- **6.** Colloquial term for a drug addict.
- **7.** Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Monkey H Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Monkey Jane Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Monkey M Colloquial term for morphine.

Monkey O Colloquial term for opium.

Monkey drill Colloquial term for syringe.

Monkey dust Colloquial term for PCP.

Monkey in the closet Colloquial term for having drugs hidden.

(A) Monkey in winter Film released in 1962. Original title *Un Singe En Hiver*. Alternative title: *It's Hot in Hell*. Director: Henri Verneuil. Star combination of Jean Gabin and Jean-Paul Belmondo. Gabin plays an exalcoholic Normandy innkeeper who befriends visitor Jean-Paul Belmondo. In the spirit of camaraderie Gabin falls off the wagon, sparking a lengthy "drunken reminiscence" sequence involving both men. After sobering up, Gabin and Belmondo regale Belmondo's daughter with the tall tale of a Chinese mountain populated by a monkey army.

Monkey juice 1. Colloquial term for *methadone*, especially when served in orange use.

2. Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Monkey medicine Colloquial term for illegal drugs in general.

Monkey off the back 1. Colloquial term for undergo treatment in order to gain self-control. 2. Colloquial term for using addicts as informants.

Monkey on one's back, have a Colloquial term for being in need of drugs.

Monkey on the back Colloquial term for suffering from *withdrawal* symptoms.

Monkey on your back, have a Colloquial term for suffering from withdrawal symptoms. Monkey pump Colloquial term for syringe. Monkey scratch Colloquial term for withdrawal symptoms.

Monkey tranquilizer Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Monkie Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Monkshood See: Aconite.

Monky rose Argyreia nervosa.

Monk's hood Aconitum ferox.

Mono Demetrin Prazepam.

Monobasic amphetamine phosphate *Amfetamine phosphate*.

Monobasic d- a -

methylphenethylaminephosphate Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Dexamfeta*-

mine phosphate.

Monobasic dextroamfetaminephos-

phate Dexamfetamine phosphate. Monobasic dl- a-methyl-

phenethylamine phosphate *Amfetamine phosphate*.

Monobasic racemic amphetamine phosphate *Amfetamine phosphate*.

Monociorhidrato de alfentanil Alfentanil hydrochloride.

Monoclorohidrato de N-[1-[2(4-etil-4,5-dihidro-5-oxo-1H-tetrazol-1-il) etil]-4-(metoxymetil)-4-piperidinil]-N-

fenilpropanamida Alfentanil hydrochlori-

Monodorm Butobarbital.

Monodral Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methylphenobarbital*.

Monoethylmorphine *Ethylmorphine*.

Monohydrochlorure de N-[(éthyl-4oxo-5 dihydro-4,5 1H-tétrazolyl-1)-2 éthyl]-1 (méthoxyméthyl)-4-pipéridyl-4] propionanilide Alfentanil hydrochloride.

Monolithic Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Monomethylpropion Methcathinone.

Monometilmorfina Codeine.

Monophos *Amfetamine phosphate*.

Monopotassium clorazepate *Clorazepate monopotassium.*

Monos Colloquial term for *cigarette* made from *cocaine* paste and *tobacco*.

Monosyl Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Secbutabarbital* or *Secbutabarbital sodium* and *Secobarbital* or *Secobarbital sodium*.

Monroe Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Monroe and her Cadillac Colloquial term for a combination of *morphine* and *cocaine*. Monroe in a Cadillac Colloquial term for a

combination of *morphine* and *cocaine*.

Monsoon Colloquial term for rum and pineapple juice or strawberry *schnapps* and orange juice.

Monster Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. Mont dore Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Monte Colloquial term for *marijuana* from South America.

Montegazza, Paulo Italian physician working in Argentina who 1859 after returning to Europe wrote very enthusiastically about the effects of *coca-leaves*.

Monteur German colloquial term for a drug dealer.

Mooca Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Moocah 1.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Mooch Colloquial term for (*Skid Row*) begging.

Moocher Colloquial term for person who predominantly obtains *alcohol* and/or drugs of other people without paying.

Moon 1. Colloquial term for *mescaline*. **2.** Colloquial term for the aboveground parts of the cactus *Lophophora williamsii*, *mescaline* content 4-7 %.

Moon dust Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Moon light Colloquial term for home brewed, distilled *alcohol*; potstill whiskey.

Moonlight Colloquial term for home brewed, distilled *alcohol*; potstill whiskey.

Moonrock Colloquial term for *crack* and *heroin*.

Moonshine Colloquial term for home brewed, distilled *alcohol*; potstill whiskey.

Moorbeere Vaccinum uliginosum.

Moorheidelbeere Vaccinum uliginosum.

Moos German colloquial term for money. **Moosbeere** *Vaccinum uliginosum*.

Moose Colloquial term for home brewed, distilled *alcohol*; potstill whiskey.

Moose milk Colloquial term for home brewed, distilled *alcohol*; potstill whiskey.

Mooster Colloquial term for marijuana.

Moota Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Mooter** Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Mooters Colloquial term for marijuana

cigarette.

Mootie Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Mooto Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Mootos** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Mop Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Mor a grifa Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Mora Mexican and Peruvian colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Moramid-Zwischenprodukt Moramide intermediate.

Moramide intermediate C₂₁H₂₅NO₃. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 339.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Moramidintermediat Moramide intermediate.

Moramidum, corpus intermissum

Moramide intermediate.

Morbam Meprobamate.

Morbusan Methylphenobarbital.

More Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Moreau de Tours, Jacques-Joseph (1804-1884), French physician and scientist. The first to in detail describe hashish psychosis and amotivational syndrome. in his work Du haschisch et de l'alienation mentale, 1845. Leader of the famuos Club des Haschischins.

Morel Atropa belladonna.

Morelle furieuse Atropa belladonna.

Morenas Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Morf Portuguese colloquial term for *morphine*.

Morfa Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Morfeen Morphine.

Morfelen Pethidine hydrochloride.

Morfeol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Morferidin Morpheridine.

Morferidin. -a Morpheridine.

Morfeta Argentinean colloquial term for *morphine*.

Morfeus Morpheus.

Morfex Flurazepam.

Morficon *Hydromorphone*.

Morfiend Colloquial term for a *morphine* addict.

Morfii, -ni Morphine.

Morfikon *Hydromorphone*.

Morfin Morphine.

Morfin, -a, -ä, -ë, -ia, -u, -y Morphine.

Morfin-N-oksyd *Morphine-N-oxide*.

Morfin-N-oxyde *Morphine-N-oxide*.

Morfin-aminooxyd Morphine-N-oxide.

Morfina Polish colloquial term for morphine.

Morfina cloridrato Morphine hydrochlo-

Morfina etile *Ethylmorphine*.

Morfina-N-demetilada Normorphine.

Morfinaminoxido *Morphine-N-oxide*.

Morfinisci Polish colloquial term for a *morphine* addict.

Morfinomano Colloquial term for *morphine* addict.

Morfla Morphine.

Morflen Morphine.

Morfodid *Hydromorphone hydrochloride*.

Morfolil-etil-morfina Pholcodine.

Morfoliniel-etielmorfien Pholcodine.

Morfoliniletilmorfina Pholcodine.
Morfolinvlaetvlmorfin Pholcodine.

Morgonfix Swedish colloquial term for the first drug *injection* in the morning, especially *heroin injection*.

Morisqueta Mexican colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Morkku Finnish colloquial term for *morphine*.

Morning After, the Film released in 1986. Director: Sidney Lumet. An alcoholic exactress (Jane Fonda) wakes from a binge to find a corpse in bed with her. Instead of alerting the authorities, she flees, eventually running into an ex-cop (Jeff Bridges) who agrees to help her unravel the events that led to the crime. Fonda was nominated for Best Actress.

Morning anxiety The anxiety *alcohol* and drug misuser feels when waking up in the morning as the drug effects are wearing off and the *abstinence* symptoms are felt.

Morning missile Colloquial term for *marijuana cigarette* taken upon first starting the day.

Morning shot 1. Colloquial term for the first drug dose of the day. **2.** Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Morning wake-up Colloquial term for first blast of *crack* from the pipe.

Morning-glory seeds Ipomoea purpurea. The seeds contains hallucinogen alkaloids. Lysergic acid amide, the predominant active ingredient, is chemically related to LSD. Traditional ingredients in the beverage ololiuqui, among Indians in the south of Mexico. The seeds with the aztecan name tlillitzin is bioled or is placed in cold water under a long period of time. Other names are piule among the mazatèques- and chinantèques and badoh negro among the zapotèques indians. The seeds themselves are brown or black, and may be eaten whole or ground. If eaten whole, they will likely pass through the digestive tract with little effect on the user. When seeds are chewed, effects begin within approximately 30 to 90 minutes and are similar to those of LSD. Depending on the variety of the seeds, an estimated 300 would produce effects equivalent to those of a 200 to 300 microgram dose of LSD. Misuse mainly among teenagers occurs now and then in the western world. Ipomea is a popular plant and the seed providers are sometimes warned not to sell to drug users. The hallucinogen effects are relatively mild and is mainly characterized of visual hallucinations,: Lysergic acid amide may also be extracted from the seeds and injected to produce a more immediate and intense experience. Morning glory seeds are packaged commercially and sold legally. Many varieties have been treated with insecticides, fungicides, or other chemicals that can prove poisonous if enough seeds are consumed. Some varieties have also been specially treated to induce nausea if eaten. Symptoms in overdose are pupil dilation.

Mornital Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Moro Colloquial term for 1 gram of *cannahis*.

Moroccan gold Colloquial term for *hashish* from Morocco.

Morosan Diazepam.

Morostan Diazepam.

Morotgara Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Morph Colloquial term for *morphine*. Morphacetin, -um *Heroin*.

Morpheridin, -e, -um Morpheridine.

Morpheridine C₂₀H₃₀N₂O₃. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 346.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Morpheridine hydrochloride C₂₀H₃₀N₂O₃ HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 419.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 82.6.

Morpheridine picrate $C_{20}H_{30}N_2O_3$ $C_6H_3N_3O_7$. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 575.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 60.2.

Morpheum Morphine.

Morpheus In greek mythology the God of sleep, son of Hypnos. *Morphine* was named after Morpheus.

Morphia Morphine.

Morphicon *Hydromorphone* or *Hydromorphone hydrochloride*.

Morphicum Morphine.

Morphie 1. Colloquial term for *morphine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *morphine* addict.

Morphin, -a, -e, -um Morphine.

 $\textbf{Morphin-3-lithyllither} \ \textit{Ethylmorphine}.$

Morphin-3-methylither Codeine .

Morphin-N-oxyd Morphine-N-oxide. Morphin-aminoxyd Morphine-N-oxide. Morphin-bis-(pyridin-3-carbonsiiure-ester) Nicomorphine.

Morphinan, 3-methoxy-17-methyl *Racemethorphan*.

Morphinan, 3-methoxy-17-methyl-Levomethorphan.

Morphinan-3,6,14-triol, 4,5-epoxy-17-methyl-, (5a 6a)- Hydromorphinol.

Morphinan-3,6-diol, 4,5-epoxy-17-methyl-, (5a,6a)- Dihydromorphine.

Morphinan-3,6-diol, 7,8-didehydro-4,5-epoxy-, (5a,6a)- Normorphine.

Morphinan-3,6-diol, 7,8-didehydro-4,5-epoxy-17-methyl, (5a,6a)-, sulfate (2:1), pentahydrate Morphine sulfate.

Morphinan-3,6-diol, 7,8-didehydro-4,5-epoxy-17-methyl-, (5a,6a) Morphine.

Morphinan-3,6-diol, 7,8-didehydro-4,5-epoxy-17-methyl-, (5a6a),di-3-pyridinecarboxylate (ester) Nicomor-

Morphinan-3,6-diol, 7,8-didehydro-4,5-epoxy-17-methyl-, (5a6a),diacetate (ester) *Heroin*.

phine.

Morphinan-3-ol, 17-(2-oxo-2-phenylethyl)- Levophenacylmorphan.
Morphinan-3-ol, 17-(2-phenylethyl)-Phenomorphan.

Morphinan-3-ol, 17-methyl- Levorphanol. Morphinan-3-ol, 17-methyl-, Racemor-

Morphinan-3-ol, 17-methyl-, [R-(R*,R*)]-2,3 dihydroxybutanedioate (1:1) (salt) dihydrate Levorphanol tartrate.

Morphinan-3-ol, 17-methyl-, [R(R:)1-2,3-dihydroxy-butanedioate (1:1(salt), dehydrate Levorphanol tartrate.

Morphinan-3-ol, 4,5-epoxy-17-methyl-, (5a)- Desomorphine.

Morphinan-3-ol, 6,7-didehydro-4,5-epoxy-6,17-dimethyl-, (5a)- *Methyldesorphine*.

Morphinan-6,14-diol, 3,4-dimethoxy-17-methyl-, (6,b)- *Drotebanol*.
Morphinan-6-ol, 4,5-epoxy-3-methoxy-

17-methyl-, (5a,6a)- Dihydrocodeine.
Morphinan-6-ol, 6,7-didehydro-4,5-epoxy-3-methoxy-17-methyl-,acetate (ester), (5a)- Thebacon.

Morphinan-6-ol, 7,8- didehydro-4,5-epoxy-3-methoxy-17-methyl-,(5a6a)-, phosphate (1:1(salt)hemihydrate Codeine phosphate.

Morphinan-6-ol, 7,8-didehydro-4,5-epoxy-17-methyl-3-(phenylmethoxy),tetradecanoate (ester) *Myrophine*. Morphinan-6-ol, 7,8-didehydro-4,5-epoxy-17-methyl-3-[2-(4-

morpholinyl)ethoxyl-, (5a,6a)- Pholcodine.

Morphinan-6-ol, 7,8-didehydro-4,5-epoxy-3-ethoxy-17-methyl-,(5a,6a) *Ethylmorphine*.

Morphinan-6-ol, 7,8-didehydro-4,5-epoxy-3-methoxy-, (5a6a)- *Norcodeine* . Morphinan-6-ol, 7,8-didehydro-4,5-epoxy-3-methoxy-17-methyl-,(5a,6a)-*Codeine* .

Morphinan-6-ol, 7,8-didehydro-4,5-epoxy-3-methoxy-17-methyl-,(5a,6a)-, sulfate (2:1(salt), trihydrate *Codeine sulfate*.

Morphinan-6-ol, 7,8-didehydro-4,5-epoxy-3-methoxy-17-methyl-,3-pyridinecarboxylate (ester),(5a6a)- *Nicocodine*.

Morphinan-6-ol, 7,8-didehydro-4,5-epoxy-3-methoxy-17-methyl-,monohydrate, (5a,6a)- *Codeine*. Morphinan-6-one, 4,5-epoxy- 14-hydroxy-3-methoxy-17-methyl-,(5a)-*Oxycodone*.

Morphinan-6-one, 4,5-epoxy-14hydroxy-3-methoxy-17methyl,hydrochloride, (5a)- Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Morphinan-6-one, 4,5-epoxy-3,14-dihydroxy-17-methyl-, hydrochloride, (5a)- Oxymorphone hydrochloride.

Morphinan-6-one, 4,5-epoxy-3,14-dihydroxy-17-methyl-,(5a)- Oxymorphone.

Morphinan-6-one, 4,5-epoxy-3-hydroxy-17-methyl-, (5a)- Hydromorphone .

Morphinan-6-one, 4,5-epoxy-3-hydroxy-17-methyl-, hydrochloride, (5a)- Hydromorphone hydrochloride.

Morphinan-6-one, 4,5-epoxy-3-methoxy-17-methyl-, (5a)-, [R(R:)I-2,3-dihydroxybutenedioate (1:1), hydrate(2:5) Hydrocodone bitartrate.

Morphinan-6-one, 4,5-epoxy-3-methoxy-17-methyl-, (5a)- Hydrocodone.

Morphindiacetat Heroin.

Morphindinicotinat Nicomorphine.

Morphine $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$ The principal alkaloid of *opium* and poppy straw, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 285.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. Narcotic analgesic drug used in medicine in the form of its hydrochloride, sulfate, acetate, and tartrate salts. Morphine was isolated from *opium* by the German chemist *F.W.A. Sertürner* in 1806. In its power to reduce the level of physical distress, morphine is among the most important naturally occurring compounds, being of use in the treatment of pain caused by cancer and in

cases where other analgesics have failed. It also has a calming effect that protects the system against exhaustion in traumatic shock, internal hemorrhage, congestive heart failure, and debilitated conditions (as certain forms of typhoid fever). It is most frequently administered by *injection* to ensure rapid action, but it is also effective when given orally.

Morphine produces a relaxed, drowsy state and many side effects that result from the depression of the respiratory, circulatory, and gastrointestinal systems. It also is an emetic and a general depressant. The most serious drawback to the drug is its addictiveness. Morphine, an opium alkaloid, can be converted into heroin, which shows a considerably stronger euphoric effect and is so powerfully addictive that its manufacture is legally prohibited. Other derivatives of morphine include the analgesics methylmorphine (codeine), ethylmorphine, dihydrocodeinone, and dihydromorphinone and the emetic apomorphine. The structure of morphine proposed in the 1920s by J.M. Gulland and R. Robinson was confirmed in 1952 by its total synthesis, accomplished by M. Gates and G. Tschudi. Synthetic organic chemistry also has provided a number of compounds (as meperidine. methadone, and pentazocine) that have in part supplanted morphine in medical use. See: Opioids.

Morphine 3-methyl ether Codeine.
Morphine N-démkthylée Normorphine.
Morphine N-oxide quinate C₁₇H₁₉NO₄
C₁₁H₉NO₃ Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 503. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 59.8. See: Opioids.

Morphine acetate $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$ $C_2H_4O_2$ $3H_2O$. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 399.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 71. 5. See: *Opioids*.

Morphine aminoxide *Morphine-N-oxide*. Morphine base An unpure product of opium not fully converted to *morphine*. See: *Opioids*.

Morphine benzyl ether Benzylmorphine.

Morphine bis(nicotinate) Nicomorphine.

Morphine bis(pyridine-3-carboxylate)

Nicomorphine.

Morphine bis-(nicotinate) Nicomorphine. Morphine bis-(pyridine-3-carboxylate) Nicomorphine.

Morphine citrate $(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_3$ $C_6H_8O_7$. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 1048.1. Percentage of anhydrous base: 81. 7. See: *Opioids*.

Morphine diacetate Heroin.

Morphine dinicotinate *Nicomorphine*.

Morphine dinicotinate ester Nicomorphine.

Morphine dinicotinic acid ester *Nico-morphine*.

Morphine ester with nicotinic acid *Nicomorphine*.

Morphine gluconate $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$ $C_6H_{12}O_7$. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 481. 2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 59.3. See: *Opioids*.

Morphine hydriodide C₁₇H₁₉NO₃ HI 2H₂O. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 449.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 63. 6. See: *Opioids*.

Morphine hydrobromide C₁₇H₁₉NO₃ HBr. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 366.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 77.9.

C₁₇H₁₉NO₃ HBr 2H₂O. Molecular weight: 366.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 77.9. See: *Opioids*.

Morphine hydrochloride C₁₇H₁₉NO₃ HCl. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 375.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 75.9. See: *Opioids*.

Morphine hyperduric Morphine mucate.

Morphine hypophosphite C₁₇H₁₉NO₃ H₃PO₂. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 351. 1. Percentage of anhydrous base: 81. 2.

See: Opioids.

Morphine isobutyrate C₁₇H₁₉NO₃ C₄H₈O₂. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 373. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 76.4. See: *Opioids*.

Morphine lactate C₁₇H₁₉NO₃ C₃H₆O₃. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 375.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 76.0. See: *Opioids*.

Morphine meconate (C₁₇H₁₉NO₃)₂ C₇H₄O₇ 5H₂O. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961

and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 860.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 66.3. See: *Opioids*.

Morphine methobromide Morphine methylbromide.

Morphine methylbromide C₁₇H₁₉NO₃ CH₃Br. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 380.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 75.0. See: *Opioids*.

Morphine methylchloride $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$ CH_3Cl . Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 335.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 85.0. See: *Opioids*.

Morphine methyliodide C₁₇H₁₉NO₃ CH₃I. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 427.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 66.8. See: *Opioids*.

Morphine methylsulfonate C₁₇H₁₉NO₃ CH₃SO₃H. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 381. 3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 74.8. See: *Opioids*.

Morphine monomethyl ether Codeine. Morphine mucate $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$ $C_6H_{10}O_8$. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 495.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 57.6. See: Opioids.

Morphine nitrate C₁₇H₁₉NO₃ HNO₃ Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 348.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 81.9. See: *Opioids*.

Morphine oxide Morphine-N-oxide.

Morphine phenylpropionate $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$ $C_9H_{10}O_2$ Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 435.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 65.5. See: *Opioids*.

Morphine phosphate C₁₇H₁₉NO₃ H₃PO₄ ½H₂O. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 392. 3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 72. 7.

or

(C₁₇H₁₉NO₃)₃ 2H₃PO₄ 7H₂O. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 1177.7. Per-

centage of anhydrous base: 72. 6. See: Opi-

Morphine phthalate $(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_2$ $C_8H_6O_4$ $5H_2O$. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 826.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 89.1.

See: Opioids.

Morphine stearate C₁₇H₁₉NO₃ C₁₈H₃₆O₂. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 569.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 50.1. See: *Opioids*.

Morphine sulfate $(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_2$ H_2SO_4 $5H_2O$. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 758.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 75.2.

See: Opioids.

Morphine tartrate $(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_2$ $C_4H_6O_6$ $3H_2O$. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 774.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 73.7. See: *Opioids*.

Morphine valerate $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$ $C_5H_{10}O_2$. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 387.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 73.6. See: *Opioids*.

Morphine-N-oxide C₁₇H₁₉NO₄. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 301.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Onioids*.

Morphineethyl ether Ethylmorphine.
Morphinehyperduric Morphine mucate.
Morphinhydrochlorid Morphine hydro-

Morphini aethylati Ethylmorphine. Morphini diacetylati Heroin.

Morphini hydrochloridum *Morphine hydrochloride*.

Morphini sulfas Morphine sulfate.

Morphinium aethylatum Ethylmorphine. Morphinium chloratum Morphine hydrochloride.

Morphinum diacetylatum Heroin.
Morphinum diacetylicum Heroin.
Morphinumhydrochloricum Morphine
hydrochloride.

Morphinäthyläther Ethylmorphine. Morphitec Morphine hydrochloride. Morphium Morphine.

Morpho 1. Colloquial term for *morphine*.

chloride.

2. Colloquial term for *morphine* addict. **Morphodid** *Hydromorphone hydrochloride*. **Morphodone** *Phenadoxone* or *Phenadoxone*

hydrochloride.

Morpholine, 3,4-dimethyl-2-phenyl-,(2S-Trans)-, [R(R)1-2,3-dihydroxy-

butanedioate (1:1) *Phendimetrazine bitar-trate.*

Morpholine, 3,4-dimethyl-2-phenyl-,(2S-trans)- Phendimetrazine.

Morpholine, 3-methyl-2-phenyl- *Phenmetrazine.*

Morpholine, 3-methyl-2-phenyl-, hydrochloride Phenmetrazine hydrochloride

Morpholino-6 diphényl-4,heptanone-3 *Phenadoxone.*

Morpholino-diphinyl-2,2 butyrate d'éthyle *Dioxaphetyl butyrate*.

Morpholino-ethylnorpethidine *Morpheridine*.

Morpholinoethylnorpethidin, -e *Morpheridine*.

Morpholinoäthylnorpethidin Morpheridine.

Morpholinylethylmorphine *Pholcodine*. Morpholyiethylmorphine *Pholcodine*.

Morpholylethylmorphine *Pholcodine*. Morphosan *Morphine methylbromide*.

Morphy Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Morrao Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Morshtop Colloquial term for *morphine*. **Mortal combat** Colloquial term for high potency *heroin*.

Mortha Morphine hydrochloride.

Mosaic Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Mosca 1. Spanish colloquial term for keeping an eye out for drug police agents. **2.** Colloquial term for alert, vigilant.

Moscontin *Morphine sulfate.*

Moscop 1. Colloquial term for *Belladonna*. **2.** Colloquial term for an injectable combination of *morphine* and *scopolamine*.

Moscorrofia Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Moshky** Colloquial term for a *marijuana* smoker.

Moskito German colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Moskwas'wask** *Calamus*.

Mosky mouse Colloquial term for a girl in the drug scene.

Mosquito Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Mosquito bite** Colloquial term for *cocaine* addiction.

Mosquitoes Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Mosquitos** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Most dangerous drug Ambiguos term for used in reference to *cocaine*, *heroin*, *marijuana*, *LSD*, *PCP*, *amfetamines*, *methaqualone* and *ecstasy*.

Mostaza Ecuadoran, Mexican and Peruvian

colloquial term for marijuana.

Mota Cannabis.

Motado (en) Colloquial term for being under the influence of *marijuana*.

Motah 1. Colloquial term for *hashish*.

2. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Motbok Swedish term for for the rationing book in which the monthly outtake of alcohol in the state monopoly stores where stamped. The motbok was introduced 1914 and was in use until the rationing system was discontinued 1955.

Mote Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Mother 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for person who supplies an addict with drugs.

Mother and the Whore, the Film released in 1973, Original title: La Maman et la Putain. Director: Jean Eustache. Leaud decides that he desperately needs a wife and so leaves the lover he has been living with, and sponging off of, to propose to his ex-girl friend. He frequently thinks of himself as a literary character, and it is in this mode that he embarks upon a long-winded, pompous discussion before actually popping the question. His self-absorbed pseudo-intellectual ramblings turn her off and she coldly turns him down. The same day, he finds another woman and they arrange a meeting later that night. She turns out to be a night nurse whose only real passions are alcohol and impersonal sex. During their brief affair she patiently listens to Leaud's incessant talking, surprised to find herself falling for him. She later involves herself with both Leaud and his live-in lover. This results in tragedy and painful self-revelation.

Mother fucker Colloquial term for *metamfetamines*.

Mother of God Colloquial term for *LSD*. paper with naked woman on it.

Mother of pearl Colloquial term for *co-caine*.

Mother room Colloquial term for room where *marijuana* seedlings are raised.

Mother's little helper 1. Colloquial term for amfetamines. 2. Colloquial term for benzodiazepines. 3. Colloquial term for depressant. 4. Colloquial term for chlordiazepoxide (Librium). 5. Colloquial term for diazepam (Valium). 6. Colloquial term for a song by Rolling Stones referring to Valium.

Mothers Against Drunk Driving An organisation in USA for anyone who desires appropriate punishment (not just increased penalties, but enforcement of current penalties - in USA an estimated 40% of persons with suspended licenses drive anyway) for persons who drive while intoxicated - founded by Mrs. Candy Leitner after the minimal sentence for a

drunk driver who killed her child.

Mother's day Colloquial term for the day when the welfare check arrives.

Motivan *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Moto 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for *marijuana* user.

3. Mexican colloquial term for *inhalant* user.

Motofen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Difenoxin hydrochloride*.

Motolon Methaqualone or Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Motorolo Mexican colloquial term for a *marijuana* user.

Motta Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Motter Colloquial term for a female person in the drug scene.

Motto Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Moulin Rouge Film released in 1952. Director: John Huston. Moulin Rouge is the story of 19th century French artist Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, portrayed by Jose Ferrer. The film records his frustration over his physical handicap (the growth in his legs was stunted by a childhood accident), hs alcohlism and absinthism and his efforts to "lose" himself in Paris' bawdy Montmartre district, and his career as a painter, which brought him money only when he turned out advertising posters hands of director John Huston is staged (brilliantly) in the manner of a musical comedy finale.

Mouners Colloquial term for *joints* of *marijuana*.

Mountain dew Colloquial term for home brewed/distilled *alcohol*; potstill whiskey.

Mountain laurel Sophora secundiflora.

Mouse 1. Colloquial term for LSD. 2. Col-

loquial term for stool pigeon. **Mouth habit** Colloquial term for drug *addic*-

tion orally administered. **Mouth worker** Colloquial term for one who

takes drugs orally. **Mouthpiece** Colloquial term for a lawyer. **Move** Colloquial term for dealing in *marijuana*.

Mover Colloquial term for selling illegal

Movida Colloquial term for heroin.

Movie star drug Colloquial term for *co-caine*.

Movimento Italian colloquial term for drugs in the possession of a dealer.

Mow the grass Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Mowie wowie Colloquial term for *marijuana*, originally misspelling of *Maui*.

Mowing the Lawn Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Moz Egyptian colloquial term for confection containing *hashish*.

Mozambin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methaqualone* or *Methaqualone resinate*.

Mo'eyi Psidium guajava.

MPPP C₁₅H₂₁NO₂. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I, IV. Molecular weight: 247.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. Designer drug; analog of *meperidine* (Demerol) a narcotic; it sometimes contains *MPTP* (a deadly neurotoxin) which may cause permanent *Parkinsonian symptoms*.

MPPP hydrochloride $C_{15}H_{21}NO_2$ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I, IV. Molecular weight: 283.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 87.1.

MPTP Designer drug; analog of meperidine, which causes permanent Parkinsonian symptoms, also called "new heroin".

MR-56 *Buprenorphine hydrochloride*.

Mr. 26 Colloquial term for a needle (26 gauge needle).

Mr. Blue Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Mr. Clean Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper. **Mr. Jack** Colloquial term for Jack Daniels *bourbon* whiskey.

Mr. Natural Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Mr. Pleasure Colloquial term for heroin.

Mr. Whiskers Colloquial term for a drug police agent.

Mr. twenty-six Colloquial term for a needle (26 gauge needle).

MRD-108 Pipradrol or Pipradrol hydrochlo-

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Colloquial term for 1700s *opium* containing *patent medicine*.

MS Colloquial term for *morphine sulfate*.

MS Contin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Morphine sulfate*.

MSIR Morphine sulfate.

MST Continus retard *Morphine sulfate.*

MST Mundipharma *Morphine sulfate.*

MST-Continus *Morphine sulfate*.

MTA Guerilla army in the Shan-province of Burma who controls a substantial part of the *opium* trade in the *Golden Triangle*.

MTCH *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

MTQ Methaqualone or Methaqualone resinate.

Mu Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Muccioli, Vincenzo Founder of the Italian *San Patrignano*, independent commune for ex-drug addicts.

Muchamor Colloquial term for hallucinogens.

Mucuna Mucuna pruriens.

Mucuna pruriens Herb growing in Asias and South Americas tropical parts which has *hallucinogen* properties.

Mud 1. Colloquial term for *hashish*. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **3.** Colloquial term for *morphine*. **4.** Colloquial term for *opium*.

5. Colloquial term for strong *coffee*.

Mud holder Colloquial term for a person who has *opium*.

Muddle 1. To make turbid or muddy.

2. To mix confusedly; jumble. **3.** To confuse or befuddle (the mind), as with *alcohol*.

4. To mismanage or bungle. **5.** To stir or mix (a drink) gently. Possibly from obsolete Dutch *moddelen*, to make water muddy.

Mudeka Amobarbital sodium.

Mudrane Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Mudrane GG Phenobarbital.

Muerte Colloquial term for overdoseing.

Muestra Colloquial term for cocaine.

Muggie Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Muggies Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Muggle Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Muggle head Colloquial term for a *marijuana* smoker.

Muggled up Colloquial term for being *high* on *marijuana* or *hashish*.

Muggles 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for *joints* of *marijuana*.

3. Colloquial term for a packet of *heroin*.

Muhadjir mali opium Opium.

Muhu-pehí Brugmanisa insignis.

Muhulo Khat.

Muirungi Khat.

Mujer Colloquial term for cocaine.

Mujeritas Colloquial term for *psilocybine*.

Mula Colloquial term for courier or transporter of drugs, "mule".

Mulatinha Cannabis.

Mule 1. Colloquial term for carrier of illegal drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for a drug courier.

Muleta Colloquial term for (crutch) a device to hold a *marijuana cigarette*.

Multacodin *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Multico Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarhital*

Multiple Colloquial term for use of several drugs.

Multiple drug use The use of more than one drug or type of drug by an individual, often at the same time or sequentially, and usually with the intention of enhancing, potentiating, or counteracting the effects of another drug. The term is also used more loosely, to

include the unconnected use of two or more drugs by the same person. It carries the connotation of illicit use, though *alcohol*, *nicotine*, and *caffeine* are the substances most frequently used in combination with others in industrialized societies.

Multiple drug use disorder (F1g) is one of the "Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use" in ICD-I0, diagnosed only when two or more substances are known to be involved and it is impossible to assess which substance is contributing most to the disorder. The category is also used when the exact identity of some or even all of the substances being used is uncertain or unknown, since many multiple drug users often do not know themselves what they are taking.

The French term "polytoxicomanie" conveys a meaning similar to that of multiple drug use, except that dependence on one or more of the drugs taken is assumed.

Synonym: Polydrug use (abuse)

Multisedil *Meprobamate*.

 ${\bf Multum}\ {\it Chlor} diaze poxide.$

Mumun Piper auritum.

Mumun te Piper auritum.

Munchies Colloquial term for the intense feeling of hunger and thirst that can follow after smoking *cannabis*.

Munchira Brugmansia candida.

Mundidol *Morphine sulfate*.

Mundyadi vatika Cannabis.

Mungondo *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Mungy Colloquial term for the feeling of having an oily face, especially after *LSD* use.

Muni begum Colloquial term for opium.

Munkeredet Norwegian colloquial term for a prison.

Munsh Colloquial term for *opium*.

Munta Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Muntah Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Murcil Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Murder 8 Colloquial term for *fentanyl*.

Murder Incorporated Colloquial term applied to the organization headed by Mafia leader, Buggsy Segal who developed the concept of Las Vegas and owned the Flamingo Hotel in the 1940s.

Murder one Colloquial term for *heroin* and *cocaine*.

Murder weed Colloquial term for *mariiuana*.

Murelax Oxazepam.

Mureler Colloquial term for LSD.

Muriatic acid Substance used in extracting *propoxyphene* from inhalers for *injection*.

Murphy Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Musaril Tetrazepam.

Muscle relaxer Colloquial term for barbiturates.

Mushies Colloquial term for mushrooms containg *psilocybine* which produce *hallucinogenic* effects.

Mushroom 1. Colloquial term for mushrooms containg *psilocybine* which produce *hallucinogenic* effects. **2.** Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Mushroom stones Ancient small sculptures portraying humans, gods and mushrooms. Related to the traditional use of *hallucinogen* mushrooms in South America.

Mushroom tea Colloquial term for a tea prepared from mushrooms with strong *hallucinogenic* effects.

Musiklehrer Colloquial term for a prosecutor.

Musitate Khat.

Musk Colloquial term for *psilocybine*.

Muskot Nutmeg.

Muskrat root Calamus.

Muskwe s uwesk Calamus.

Musquash Calamus.

Muss was bringen German colloquial term for a positive experience in the drug scene.

Mussolini German colloquial term for potent *hashish*.

Mustang gold Cannabis.

Mustasurma Finnish colloquial term for opium.

Muta Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Mutabon Chlordiazepoxide.

Mutah Colloquial term for cannabis.

Mutanxion *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Mutaspline Chlordiazepoxide.

Muter Colloquial term for cocaine.

Mutha Colloquial term for marijuana.

Mutscuai Brugmansia candida.

Muttergottesschühlein German name for *Aconitum napellus*.

Mutterkorn German colloquial term for *ergot*.

Muttertag German colloquial term for money have arrived.

Mutual-help group A group in which participants support each other in recovering r maintaining recovery from *alcohol* or other drug dependence or problems, or from the effects of another's dependence, without professional therapy or guidance. Prominent groups in the *alcohol* and other drug held include *Alcoholics Anonymous*, *Narcotics Anonymous*, and *Al-Anon* (for members of alcoholics' families), which are among a wide range of twelve-step groups based on a non-denominational, spiritual approach. Mutual-help groups in the alcohol field date back to the American Washingtonians of the 1840s, and include such Europe-based groups as Blue

Cross, Gold Cross, Hudolin groups, and Links. The approach of some of these groups allows for professional or semiprofessional guidance. Some recovery homes or halfway houses in the alcohol field and therapeutic communities for those dependent on other dnugs might be seen as residential mutual-help groups. "Selfhelp group" is a more common term, but 'mutual-help group" more exactly expresses the emphasis on mutual aid and support.

Muzzle Colloquial term for *heroin*.

My Life and Times with Antonin Artaud Film released in 1993. Original title: En Compagnie d'Antonin Artaud. This French film offers a powerful fictionalized account of renowned French poet, actor, and intellectual Antonin Artaud who in life walked a fine, often blurred line between genius and insanity. It is told from the viewpoint of Artaud's intimate friend, student, and pusher, the poet Jacques Prevel. The story begins in late Spring 1946 as Artaud is released from a Rodez asylum where he stayed for nine years. He returns to Paris where Prevel, eager to resume their mentor student relationship, patiently waits. The last two years of Artaud's life provide the focus for much of the film.

MX Colloquial term for *Mandrax*.

MY Colloquial term for *opium* powder.

My friend Colloquial term for cocaine.

My-trans Meprobamate.

Myadel Amobarbital.

Myamin Pemoline.
Myanesine Methadone.

Myangin Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Pheno-*

Mybsal *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Mydriasis Prolonged, abnormal dilatation of the pupil of the eye caused by disease or a drug. Latin, from Greek *mudriasis*.

Mydriatic

1. Causing dilatation of the pupils. **2.** A mydriatic drug. From *Mydriasis*.

Mydriatin Cathine.

Mydricaine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Cocaine hydrochloride*.

Mygranol Butalbital.

Mylepsin Phenobarbital.

Mylodex Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital* and *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Mylodex-A Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Mylodorm Amobarbital.

Mylodorm Sustrels Amobarbital sodium.

Mylomide Amobarbital.

Mylosed Amobarbital or Amobarbital so-

dium.

Mynal Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Myocardon Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Myocars Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Myode Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital* and *Meprobamate*.

Myolastan Tetrazepam.

Myomephetane Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Myopathy, alcohol- or drug-related A disorder of skeletal muscle related to the use of *alcohol* or other drugs. The disorder can be acute (when it is termed acute rhabdomyolysis), with extensive necrosis of muscles, which are tender and swollen, and may be complicated by myoglobinuria and renal failure. The chronic form presents with insidious weakness and wasting of the proximal muscles. G72. 0, G72. 1

Myosis See: Miosis.

Myothesia Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secobarbital sodium*.

Myothine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Myricodine Myrophine.

Myristic *Hallucinogen* from seeds or powder of the kitchen spice, *nutmeg* which causes *hallucination*, *euphoria*, confusional state with autonomic symptoms, and acute psychotic reactions.

Myristica fragrans Nutmeg.

Myristicin $C_{11}H_{12}O_3$, aromatic substance present in nutmeg *Myristica fragrans*, used as a *hallucinogen* drug.

Myristinsäure-(3-benzyloxy-4,5-epoxy-17-methyl-morphin-7-en-6-yl)-ester *Myrophine*.

Myristyl ester of benzylmorphine *Myrophine*.

Myristyl peronine Myrophine.

Myristylbenzylmorfin Myrophine.

Myristylbenzylmorphine Myrophine.

Myrkky Finnish colloquial term for a drug police agent.

Myrocodine *Myrophine*.

Myrofin Myrophine.

Myrophin, -e, -um Myrophine.

Myrophine C₃₈H₅₁NO₄. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 585.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

See: Opioids.

Myrophine hydrochloride C₃₈H₅₁NO₄ Hcl. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 585.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Myrophinium Myrophine.

Myrorin Myrophine.

Myrtle flag Calamus.

Myrtle grass Calamus.

Myrtle sedge Calamus.

Mysoline Phenobarbital.

Méthydromorphine *Methyldihydromorphine*.

Méthyidihydromorphinone Metopon. Méthyl-1 butyl-5 vinyl-5 malonylurée Vinylbital.

Méthyl-1 m-hydroxyphényl-4-

isonipécotate d'éthyle *Hydroxypethidine*. Méthyl-1 nitro-7 phényl-5 dihydro-2,3

1H-benzo[b]diazépinone-2 *Nimetazepam*. Méthyl-2 (chloro-2' phényl)-3 3H-

quinazolinone-4 Mecloqualone.

Méthyl-2 (méthyl-2 phényl)-3 dihydro-3,quinazolinone-4 *Methaqualone*.

Méthyl-2-o-tolyl-3 3H-quinazolinone-4 *Methaqualone.*

Méthyl-3 morphine Codeine.

Méthyl-3 phényl-2 morpholine *Phenmetrazine.*

Méthyl-3*b*-benzoyloxy-1 a H,5 a H-tropane-2*b*-carboxylate *Cocaine*. Méthyl-4' (pyrrolidinyl-l)-2 valérophénone *Pyrovalerone*.

Méthyl-6 dihydromorphine *Methyldihy-dromorphine*.

Méthyl-6-D desoxymorphine Methylde-sorphine.

Méthyl-7 dihydro-7,8 morphinone *Meto-*

Méthyl-I (m-hydroxyphényl)-propionylpipéridine *Ketobemidone*.

Méthyl-diméthoxy-2,5a-méthyl-

phénithylamine STP, DOM.

 ${\bf M\'{e}thylecgonine}\ {\it Ecgonine}\ {\it methylester}.$

Méthylenedioxyamphétamine *Tenamfetamine (MDA)*.

Méthylinedioxy-3,amphétamine *Tenam-fetamine* (MDA).

Méthylinedioxy-3,méthamphétamine *3,4-methylenedioxymetamfetamine (MDMA).*

Méthylinedioxyamfitamine *Tenamfetamine (MDA).*

Méthylmorphine Codeine.

Méthylsulfonate de benzylmorphine French term for *Benzylmorphine methylsulfonate*.

Météoxane Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international

control: Amobarbital. **Méval** Diazepam.

Mömmö Finnish colloquial term for *Mandrax*.

Mönchskappe [Monk's cap] German name for *Aconitum napellus*.

Mörderbeere Atropa belladonna.

Mü German colloquial term for a dose of an injectable substance.

Mücke machen German colloquial term for fleeing from detention.

Mücken German colloquial term for money.

Müll German colloquial term for adulterated drugs.

Münster German colloquial term for a 100 mark bill.



N Colloquial term for a *syringe*. N'rama Hashish. N,N 1-trimethyl-3,3-di-2thienylailylamine Diethylthiambutene. N,N,1-trimethyl-3,3-dithien-2-yl allylamine Diethylthiambutene. N,N,1-trimethyl-3,3-dithien-2-ylallylamine Dimethylthiambutene. N,N,a-trimetyl-ggdi-(2-tienyl)-allylamin Dimethylthiambutene. N,N-1-trimethyl-3,3-di-(2-thienyl)2propenylamin Diethylthiambutene. **N,N-Diethyl-Lysergamide** (+)-Lysergide.

N,N-diethyl d-lysergamid (+)-Lysergide. N,N-diethyl-1-methyl-3,3-di-(2-thienyl)-**2-propenylamin** *Diethylthiambutene*. N,N-diethyl-1-methyl-3,3-di-(2-thienyl)prop-2-envlamine Diethylthiambutene. N,N-diethyl-1-methyl-3,3-di-2-thienylallylamine Diethylthiambutene. N,N-diethyl-4,4-di-2-thienyl-3-buten-2-

amin Diethylthiambutene. **N,N-diethyl-d-lysergamide** (+)-Lysergide.

N,N-diethyllysergamide (+)-Lysergide. N,N-diethyltryptamine DET.

N,N-dietiltriptamina DET.

N,N-dimethyl-1H-indole-3-ethanamine DMT.

N,N-dimethyl-4,4-di-2-thienyl-3-buten-**2-amine** *Dimethylthiambutene*.

N,N-dimethyl-4-hydroxy-tryptamine Psilocine, Psilotsin.

N,N-dimethyltryptamine DMT. **N,N-dimetiltriptamina** *DMT*.

N,N-diméthyltryptamine DMT.

N,N-diéthyltryptamine DET. N,a-dimethyl-1,3-benzodioxole-5-

ethanamine 3,4methylenedioxymetamfetamine (MDMA).

N,a -dimethyl-3,4-

(methylenedioxy)phenethylamine 3.4methylenedioxymetamfetamine (MDMA).

N-,a -dimethyl-N-(phenylmethyl)benzeneethanamine Benzfetamine. N,a -dimethyl-phenethylamine hydrochloride Metamfetamine hydrochloride. (+)N,a -dimethylbenzeneethanamine

Metamfetamine. N,a -dimethylphenethylamine hydro-

chloride Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

N-(1-methyl-2-piperid-1-ylethyl)-N-

pyrid-2-ylpropionamide *Propiram*. N-(1-methyl-2-piperidino-aethyl)propionanilid Phenampromide. N-(1-methyl-2-piperidinoethyl)-N-(2pyridyl)propionamide fumarate 1:1 Propiram fumarate.

N-(1-methyl-2-piperidinoethyl)-N-2-(pyridyl)-propionamid Propiram. N-(1-methyl-2-piperidinoethyl)-N-2pyridylpropionamide Propiram. N-(1-methyl-2-piperidinoethyl)-N-2pyridylpropionamide fumarate (1:1) Propiram fumarate.

N-(1-methyl-2-piperidinoethyl)-N-pyrid-

2-ylpropionamide Propiram. N-(1-methyl-2-piperidinoethyl)**propionanilide** *Phenampromide*. N-(1-methyl-2-piperidinoethyl)propionanilide Phenampromide. N-(1-methyl-2-piperidinoäthyl)propionanilid Phenampromide. N-(1-metil-2-piperidin-etil)-N-2piridilpropionamida Propiram.

N-(1-metil-2-piperidinetilpropionanilida Phenampromide.

N-(1-phenethyl-3-methyl-4-piperidinyl-**N-phenylpropionamide** *3-methylfentanyl*. N-(1-phenethyl-3-methyl-4piperidyl)propionanilide 3-methylfentanyl.

N-(1-phenethyl-4-piperidinyl)-Nphenylpropionamide Fentanyl. N-(1-phenethyl-4-

piperidyl)propionanilide Fentanyl. N-(1-phenethylpiperid-4-

yl)propionanilide Fentanyl. N-(1-phennthyl-4-piperidyl)propionanilid Fentanyl.

N-(1-phenylethylpiperidyl)propionanilide citrate (1:1)

Fentanvl citrate. N-(3-chloropropyl)-a -methylbenzeneethanamine Mefenorex. N-(3-chloropropyl)-a -methylphenethylamine Mefenorex. N-(3-chloropropyl)-a -methylphenethylamine hydrochloride Me-

fenorex hydrochloride. N-(3-chloropropyl)-alpha-methylphenethylamine Mefenorex. N-(3-chloropropyl)-amphetamine Me-

fenorex.

N-(3-cloropropil)-1-metil-2-feniletilamina Mefenorex.

N-(3-cloropropil)-a -metilfenetilamina Mefenorex.

N-(3-methyl-1-phenethyl-4-piperidyl) propionanilide 3-methylfentanyl. N-(3-metil-1-fenetil-4-piperidil)propionanilida 3-methylfentanyl. N-(3-méthyl-1-phénéthyl-4-pipéridyl)

propionanilide 3-methylfentanyl. N-(4,5-epoxy-3-methoxy-17-methyl-morphinan-6-yliden)-amino-oxyessig-säure Codoxime.

N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-[1-(2-phenylethyl)-4-piperidinyl]propanamide *Parafluorofentanyl*.

N-(chloro-3-propyl)alpha-méthylphénéthylamine Mefenorex. N-(chloropropyl-3)a -méthylphénéthylamine Mefenorex. N-(cyanoethyl)-amphetamine Fenproporex

N-(méthyl-1 pipéridino-2 éthyl) propionanilide Phenampromide.

N-(méthyl-l pipéridino-2 éthyl)N-(pyridyl-2propionamide *Propiram*. N-(phenaethyl4-piperidyl)propionanilid *Fentanyl*.

N-12-(1-methylpiperid-2'yl)-ethyllpropionanilide *Phenampromide*. N-2-cianoetilamfetamina *Fenproporex*. N-2-cyanoetilanfetamina clorhidrato

Fenproporex hydrochloride.

N. Ronzul, N. methylamphetamine Raw

N-Benzyl-N-methylamphetamine *Benz-fetamine*.

N-Desmetildiazepam *Nordazepam*. **N-OH-MDA** *N-hydroxy methylenedioxyamfetamine*.

N-[(2-metylfenetylamino)-propyllpropionanilid *Diampromide*.

N-[(a -methylphénéthyl)-l pipiridyl-41 propionanilide Alpha-methylfentanyl.
N-[(bêta-hydroxyphénéthyl)-1 méthyl-3 pipéridyl-4] propionanilide Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl.

N-[(bêta-hydroxyphénéthyl)-1 pipéridyl-4] propionanilide Betahydroxyfentanyl.

N-[(méthoxyméthyl)-[(thiényl-2)-2 éthyl]-1 pipéridinyl-4]propionanilide Sufentanil.

N-[(méthoxyméthyl)-[(thiényl-2)-2éthyl]-1 pipéridyl-4]propionanilide Sufentanil.

N-[(méthyl-1 pipérid-2'yl)éthyl] propionanilide *Phenampromide*.

N-[(méthylphénéthylamino)-2 propyl]propionanilide *Diampromide*.

N-[1(a -methylphenethyl)-4piperidyl]propionanilide Alphamethylfentanyl.

N-[1(a -metilfenetil)-4-piperidil-propionanilida Alpha-methylfentanyl.
N-[1-(1-methyl-2-(2-thienyl)ethyl)-4-piperidyl]-N-phenylpropanamide Alpha-methylthiofentanyl.

N-[1-(1-methyl-2-phenylethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylacetamide *Acetylalpha-methylfentanyl*.

N-[1-(1-methyl-2-phenylethyl)-4-piperidyl]-N-phenylpropanamide *Alphamethylfentanyl*.

N-[1-(2-hydroxy-2-phenylethyl)-3methyl-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide Beta-hydroxy-3methylfentanyl.

N-[1-(2-hydroxy-2-phenylethyl)-4piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide Beta-hydroxyfentanyl.

N-[1-(2-phenylethyl)-4-piperidyl]-N-(p-fluorophenyl)propanamide Para-fluorofentanyl.

N-[1-(2-phenylisopropyl)-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropionamide Alphamethylfentanyl.

N-[1-(a -methylphenethyl)-4-piperidyl]-acetanilide Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl.
N-[1-(a -metilfenetil)-4-piperidil]-acetanilida Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl.
N-[1-(alpha-methyl-beta-phenyl)ethyl-4-piperidyl]propionanilide Alpha-methylfentanyl.

N-[1-(**b**-hydroxyphenethyl)-3-methyl-4-piperidyl] propionanilide *Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl*.

N-[1-(**b**-hydroxyphenethyl)-4piperidyl]propionanilide Betahydroxyfentanyl.

N-[1-(**b**-phenyläthyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-propionanilid *Fentanyl*.

N-[1-(beta-hidroxifenetil)-3-metil-4-piperidil]propionanilida Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl.

N-[1-(beta-hidroxifenetil)-4-piperidil]propionanilida Beta-hydroxyfentanyl.

N-[1-(beta-hydroxyphenethyl)-3methyl-4-piperidyl]propionanilide Betahydroxy-3-methylfentanyl.

N-[1-(beta-hydroxyphenethyl)-4piperidyl]propionanilide Betahydroxyfentanyl.

N-[1-[1-metil-2-(2-tienil)etil]-4-piperidil]propionanilida Alphamethylthiofentanyl.

N-[1-[2-(2-thinenyl)ethyl]-piperidyl] propionanilide *Thiofentanyl*.
N-[1-[2-(4-ethyl-4,5-dihydro-5-oxo-1H-tetrazol-1-yl)ethyl]-4-(methoxymethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenyl, monohydrochloride, monohydrate *Alfentanil*

N-[1-[2-(4-ethyl-4,5-dihydro-5-oxo-1Htetrazol-1-yl)ethyl]-4-(methoxymethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide Alfentanil. N-[1-[2-(4-ethyl-4,5-dihydro-5-oxo-1H-

N-[1-[2-(4-ethyl-4,5-dihydro-5-oxo-1Htetrazol-1-yl)ethyl]-4-(methoxymethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenyl-

hydrochloride.

propanamide monohydrochloride Alfentanil hydrochloride.

N-[1-[2-(4-ethyl-5-oxo-2-tetrazolin-1-yl)-ethyl]-4-(methoxymethyl)-4-piperidyl]propionanilide Alfentanil.
N-[1-[2-(4-ethyl-5-oxo-2-tetrazolin-1-yl)-ethyl]-4-(methoxymethyl)-piperid-4-yl]propionanilide Alfentanil.
N-[1-[2-(4-ethyl-5-oxo-2-tetrazolin-1-yl)-ethyl]-4-(methoxymethyl-4-piperidyl)]propionanilide monohydro-chloride monohydrate Alfentanil hydro-chloride.

N-[1-[2-(4-etil-4,5-dihidro-5-oxo-1H-tetrazol-1-il)etil]-4-(metoxymetil)-4-piperidinil]-N-fenilpropanamida Alfentanil.

N-[1-[2-(4-äthyl-5-oxo-2-tetrazolin-1-yl)-äthyl]-4-methoxymethyl-4-piperidyl]-propionanilid Alfentanil.
N-[1-[methyl-2-(2-thienyl)ethyll-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide Alpha-methylthiofentanyl.

N-[1-methyl-2-(1-(piperidinyl)ethyl)]-N-phenyl-propanamid, -e *Phenampromide*.
N-[1-methyl-2-(1-piperidinyl)-ethyl]-N-2-pyridinylpropanamide *Propiram*.
N-[1-methyl-2-(2-thienyl)ethyl]-4-piperidyl]propionanilide *Alphamethylthiofentanyl*.

N-[2-(1-methylpiperid-2-yl)ethyl] propionanilide *Phenampromide*.

N-[2-(1-metilpiperid-2'il)etil]-propionanilida *Phenampromide*.

N-[2-(N-methylphen-ethylamino)-propyl]propionanilide Diampromide.
N-[2-(N-methylpheniithylamino)-propyl]-propiananilid Diampromide.
N-[2-(N-methylphenethylamino)-propyl]propionanilide Diampromide.
N-[2-(methylphenethylamino)-propyl]

N-[2-(methylphenethylamino)-propyl]-propionanilide *Diampromide*.

N-[2-(metilfenetilamino)-propil]-propionanilida *Diampromide*.

N-[2-[methyl-(2-phenylethyl)aminol-propyl]-N-phenylpropanamid *Diampromide*.

N-[3-methyl-1-(2-phenylethyl)-4-piperidinyll-N-phenylpropanamide 3-methylfentanyl.

N-[3-methyl-1-2-phenethyl-4-piperidyl]-N-phenyl-propanamide 3-methylfentanyl. N-[3-methyl-1-[2-(2-thienyl)ethyl]-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide- 3-methylthiofentanyl.

N-[3-methyl-1-[2-(2-thienyl)ethyl]-4-piperidyl]propionanilide 3-methylthiofentanyl.

N-[3-metil-1-[2-(2-tienil)etil]-4-piperidil]propionanilida 3-

methylthiofentanyl.

N-[4-(methoxymethyl)-1-12-(thienyl)ethyl]-1-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamid Sufentanil.

N-[4-(methoxymethyl)-1-[2-(2-thienyl) ethyl]-4-piperidyll-propionanilid, -e *Sufentanil*.

N-[4-(methoxymethyl)-1-[2-(2-thienyl)-ethyl]-4-piperidyl]propionanilide Sufentanil.

N-[4-(methoxymethyl)-1-[2-(2-

thienyl)ethyl]-4-piperidyl] propionanilide citrate (1:1) Sufentanil citrate.
N-[4-(metoximetil)-1-[2-(2-tienil)-etil]-4-piperidil]propionanilida Sufentanil.
N-[1-(2-phenylisopropyl)-piperidyl] propionanilide Alpha-methylfentanyl.
N-[1-[2-(2-tienil)etil]piperidil]propionanilida Thiofentanyl.
N-[(4thyl-4-0x0.5 dibydx0.4 5 1H-

N-[[(éthyl-4 oxo-5 dihydro-4,5 1Htétrazolyl-1)-2 éthyl]-1 (méthoxyméthyl)-4 pipéridyl-4] propionanilide Alfentanil.

N-[[méthyl-1 (thiényl-2)-2 éthyl]-1 pipéridyl-4] propionanilide *Alphamethylthiofentanyl*.

N-[a-methyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy) phenethyl]hydroxylamine *N-hydroxy methylenedioxyamfetamine*.

N-[a -méthylphénéthyl)-1 pipéridyl-4] acétanilide Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl. N-[alfa-metil-3,4-metylendioxi) fenetil] hidroxilamina N-hydroxy methylenedioxy-amfetamine.

N-[b-(p-aminophenyl)ethyl]-4-phenyl-4-carbethoxypiperidine Anileridine. N-[méthyl-3 [(thiényl-2)-2 éthyl]-1 pipéridyl-4] propionanilide 3methylthiofentanyl.

N-aethyl-3-phenylnorbornan-2-ylamin *Fencamfamin*.

N-aethyl-N-(3-phenyl-norbornan-2-yl)-amin Fencamfamin.

N-b-(p-

aminophenyl) ethylnormeperidine Anileridine.

N-bencil-N-a -dimetilfenetilamina *Benzfetamine*.

N-benzyl N,a -dimethylphenethylamine *Benzfetamine*.

N-benzyl-N-a -dimethylphenethylamine *Benzfetamine*.

N-benzyl-a -N-dimethylphenaethylamin *Benzfetamine*.

N-benzylmethamphetamine *Benzfetamine*.

N-ciclopropilmetil-7a -[1(S)-1-hidroxi-1,2,2-trimetilpropil]-6,14-endoetano-6,7,8,14-tetrahidrooripavina Buprenorphine.

N-cyclopropylmethyl-7,8-dihydro-7a - (1-(S)-hydroxy-1,2,2-trimethyl-propyl)-O6-methyl-6,14-endo-

ethanonormorphine *Buprenorphine*. **N-demethyl-O3-methylmorphine** *Norcodeine*

N-demethylated codeine Norcodeine.
N-demethylated morphine Normorphine.

N-demethylcodein, e Norcodeine.

N-demethylcodeine Norcodeine.

N-demethyliertes Morphin Normorphine. N-demethylmorphin,-e Normorphine.

N-demetilcodena Norcodeine.

N-demetylkodein Norcodeine.

N-desmethylcodeine Norcodeine.

N-desmethyldiazepam Nordazepam.

N-déméthylcodéine Norcodeine.

N-ethyl MDA *N-ethyl methylenedioxyamfetamine*.

N-ethyl methylenedioxyamfetamine

C₁₂H₁₇NO₂ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 207.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Amfetamines*.

N-ethyl methylenedioxyamfetamine hydrochloride C₁₂H₁₇NO₂ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 243. 7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 85.0. See: *Amfetamines*.

N-ethyl phényl-3 amino-2 norbornane *Fencamfamin*.

N-ethyl-(1-phenylcyclohexyl)-amin *Eti-cyclidine*.

N-ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexanamin *Eticyclidine*.

N-ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine *Eticyclidine*.

N-ethyl-3,4-methylenedioxyamfetamine *N-ethyl methylenedioxyamfetamine.*

N-ethyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenylisopropylamine N-ethyl methylenedioxyamfetamine.

N-ethyl-3-phenyl-2-norbornanamine *Fencamfamin*.

N-ethyl-3-phenyl-8,9,10-trinorbornan-2-ylamine *Fencamfamin*.

N-ethyl-3-phenylbicyclo[2. 2. 1]-hept-2-ylamine Fencamfamin.

N-ethyl-3-phenylbicyclo[2. 2. 1]-heptan-2-amine *Fencamfamin*.

N-ethyl-N,1-dimethyl-3,3-di-(2-thienyl)-2-propenylamin *Ethylmethylthiambutene*. N-ethyl-N,1-dimethyl-3,3-di-2-thienyl-

allylamine Ethylmethylthiambutene.
N-ethyl-N,1-dimethyl-3,3-dithien-2-ylallylamine Ethylmethylthiambutene.

N-ethyl-a -methyl-1,3-benzodioxole-5-

ethanamine N-ethyl methylenedioxyamfetamine.

N-ethyl-a -methyl-3,4-

(methylenedioxy)phenethylamine *N*-ethyl methylenedioxyamfetamine.

N-ethyl-a -methylphenethylamine *Etilamfetamine*.

N-ethyl-alpha-

methylbenzeneethanamine Etilamfetamine.

N-ethyl-alpha-methylphenylethylamine *Etilamfetamine*.

N-ethyl-alpha-phenylisopropylamine *Etilamfetamine.*

N-ethylamfetamine *Etilamfetamine*.

N-ethylamphetamine Etilamfetamine.

N-ethyltenamfetamine *N-ethyl methylene-dioxyamfetamine*.

N-etil MDA *N-ethyl methylenedioxyamfetamine.*

N-etil-1-fenilciclohexilamina Eticyclidine. N-etil-3-fenil-2-norbornanamina Fencamfamin.

N-etil-a -metilfenetilamina Etilamfetamine.

N-etilanfetamina Etilanfetamine.

N-etyl-N-a -dimetyl-ggdi-(2-tienyl)-

allylamin Ethylmethylthiambutene.

N-etylamfetamin *Etilamfetamine*.

N-hidroxi MDA *N-hydroxy methylenedioxy-amfetamine.*

N-hydroxy MDA *N-hydroxy methylenediox-vamfetamine*.

N-hydroxy methylenedioxyamfetamine $C_{10}H_{13}NO_3$ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 195.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Amfetamines*.

N-hydroxy methylenedioxyamfetamine hydrochloride C₁₀H₁₃NO₃ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 231.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 84.2. See: *Amfetamines*.

N-hydroxy-3,4-

methylenedioxyamfetamine *N-hydroxy methylenedioxyamfetamine*.

N-hydroxy-3,4-

methylenedioxyphenylisopropylamine *N-hydroxy methylenedioxyamfetamine.*

N-hydroxy-a -methyl-1,3-benzodioxole-5-ethanamine N-hydroxy methylenedioxvamfetamine.

N-hydroxy-a -methyl-3,4-(methylene-dioxy)phenethylamine N-hydroxy methylenedioxyamfetamine.

N-hydroxytenamfetamine *N-hydroxy methylenedioxyamfetamine*.

N-methyl-3,4-methylenedioxy-a-methyl-benzeneethanamine 3,4-methylenedioxymetamfetamine (MDMA).

N-methyl-3,4-

methylenedioxyamfetamine 3,4-methylenedioxymetamfetamine (MDMA).

N-methyl-4-phenyl-4-carbethoxy-piperidine *Pethidine*.

N-methyl-5-ethyl-5-phenylbarbituric acid Methylphenobarbital.

N-methyl-9,13-iminoethano-7methylhexahydro-6-ketophenanthro-(4.5.12.13)-furan Metopon.

N-methyl-9,13-intinoethano-3-hydroxy-octahydrophenanthrene *Racemorphan*.

N-methylamfetamine *Metamfetamine*. N-methylethylphenylbarbituric acid

Methylphenobarbital.

N-methyllorazepam Lormetazepam.

N-methyloxazepam *Temazepam*. N-metil-lorazepam *Lormetazepam*.

N-méthyl-pipéridine phénylcarboxylate d'éthyle-4 Pethidine.

N-méthylmorphinane, hydroxy-3 *Racemorphan*.

N-oxycodeinum Codeine-N-oxide. N-oxymorphin, -e, -um Morphine-N-oxide. N-phenyl-N-[1-(2-phenylethyl) - piperid-inyllpropanamide Fentanyl.

N-phenyl-N-[1-(2-phenylethyl)4piperidinyl]-, 2-hydroxy 1,2,3- propanetricarboxylate (1:1) *Fentanyl citrate*. N-phenyl-N-[1-[2-(2-thienyl)ethyl]4-

piperidinyl]propanamide Thiofentanyl. N-phenyl-N-[1-methyl-2-phenylethyl)4-piperidinyl]propanamide Alphamethylfentanyl.

N-phenyl-N-[3-methyl-1-(2-phenylethyl)-piperidinyl]propanamide-3-methylfentanyl-2-phenyl-3-methyltetrahydro-1,4-oxazin *Phenmetrazine*.

N-propionyl-2-(1-piperidinoisopropyl)aminopyridine *Propiram*.

N-propionyl-N-(2-pyridyl)-1-piperidino2-aminopropane Propiram.
N-éthyl MDA N-ethyl methylenedioxyamfetamine.

N-éthyl alpha-méthylphénéthylamine Etilamfetamine.

N-éthyl phényl-1 cyclohexylamine *Eticy-clidine*.

N-éthylamphétamine *Etilamfetamine*. **N.A.** *Narcotics Anonymous*, 12-Step group for those who think they have a problem with drugs.

N.I.H. 2933 Dimepheptanol hydrochloride. N.I.H. 2953 Acetylmethadol or Alphacetylmethadol hydrochloride. **N.I.H. 4185** *Diethylthiambutene hydrochloride.*

N.I.H. 5145 *Ethylmethylthiambutene*.

N.I.H. 542 *Dimethylthiambutene* or *Diethylthiambutene hydrochloride*.

N.I.H. 590 Levorphanol tartrate.

N.I.H. 7422 Dextromoramide.

N.I.H. 7574 Benzethidine.

N.I.H. 8074 Acetorphine hydrochloride.

N.I.H.-2820 Normethadone hydrochloride.

N.I.H.-2880 Isomethadone.

N.I.H.-2886 d-methadone hydrochloride.

N.I.H.-2953 Alphacetylmethadol hydrochloride.

N.I.H.-3537 Racemorphan hydrobromide.

N.I.H.-5986 A Myrophine.

N.I.H.-7274 Phenomorphan.

N.I.H.-7410 *Metazocine hydrochloride.*

N.I.H.-7421 Racemoramide.

N.I.H.-7440 Allylprodine.

N.I.H.-7472 Hydromorphinol.

N.I.H.-7519 Phenazocine hydrobromide.

N.I.H.-7525 Levophenacylmorphan methylsulfonate.

N.I.H.-7539 *Norlevorphanol hydrobromide.* **N.I.H.-7590** *Piminodine ethylsulfonate* (esylate).

N.I.H.-7667 Noracymethadol hydrochloride. N.I.H.-7976 Pethidine intermediate B hydrochloride.

N.I.H.-8047 Fentanyl citrate.

N.I.H.-8238 Nicodicodine.

N.I.N.-7607 Etonitazene.

N1,N1-méthyl-phénéthyl N2,N2-phénylpropionyl diamino-1 propane *Diampro*mide.

N8 Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital*, *Meprobamate* and *Secobarbital*.

NA Acronym for *Narcotics Anonymous*.

Na-jaiz charas feroosh Pakistanian colloquial term for *hashish* dealer.

Na-jaiz opium feroosh Pakistanian colloquial term for *opium* dealer.

Na-pent Pentobarbital sodium.

NAADAC National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors.

NAB-SAW Acronym for National Association of Black Substance Abuse Workers.

Nab Colloquial term for a drug police agent who makes the arrest.

Nablin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Nabue Colloquial term for cocaine.

Nabuguck Calamus.

Nachrausch German colloquial term for sudden recurrence of effects of drug without additional use.

Nachschattengewäche German term for

nightshade.

Nachwerfen German colloquial term for attempting to to repeat the intensive initial phase, especially with an *LSD* trip.

Nack Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

NACOA Acronym for National Association for Children of Alcoholics.

NAD Acronym for Nordiska nämnden för Alcohol och Drogforskning, Research body under Nordic Council, secretariat in Helsinki, Finland.

Nadador Colloquial term for a person who swims from a ship to shore to deliver drugs. Swimmer.

NADAP Acronym for National Association on Drug Abuse Problems, Inc.

NADDIS Acronym for Narcotics And Dangerous Drugs Information System.

Nadeine Dihydrocodeine or Dihydrocodeine bitartrate

Nadel German colloquial term for a needle.

Nadelfeeling German colloquial term for an acute stage of *addiction*.

Nadelgeil German colloquial term for enjoying the act of *injecting* drugs.

Nadelgeilheit German colloquial term for feelings after an *injection* of drugs.

Nadeln German colloquial term for *injecting*. **Nadelpark** German colloquial term for *needle park*.

Naduzywanie Polish colloquial term for *addiction*.

Narfén Phenazocine hydrobromide.

Nagaftan German colloquial term for *can-nabis*.

Nagavalli Betel pepper.

Nagel German colloquial term for needle. **Nagenwurz** *Calamus*.

Nagileh Colloquial term for a water pipe for smoking *hashish* or *marijuana*.

Naglà Colloquial term for shipment of drugs from a foreign country.

Nagotil Camazepam.

Nail 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana cigarette*. **2.** Colloquial term for *syringe* or needle for *injection*.

Nail polish remover *Inhalant* which casues a temporary *high*. See: *Volatile substances*.

Nailed Colloquial term for arrested.

Naked Lunch 1. Novel by William S. Burroughs published 1959. Naked Lunch, based on Burroughs's experience as a drug addict. The novel's sexually explicit language and evocation of grotesque images resulted in the book being banned in Boston, Massachusetts. The ban was lifted after a trial in 1965 and 1966 2. Film released in 1991. Director David Cronenberg. David Cronenberg's adaptation of William S. Burroughs' hallucinatory, suppos-

supposedly unfilmable, novel stars Peter Weller as Bill Lee, an exterminator whose wife Joan (Judy Davis) is addicted to bug powder. After Bill becomes a junkie as well, the couple finds themselves sucked into a nightmarishly surreal odyssey culminating in Interzone, a city-state on the northern coast of Africa

Nakick Dutch colloquial term for being in "dream land"

Nalaka Arundo donax.

Nålgodis Swedish colloquial term for injected drugs.

Nallane Nalorphine.

Nalog Polish colloquial term for *addiction*.

Nalogowe narkomani Polish colloquial term for habitual user.

Nalorphine A drug, $C_{10}H_{21}NO_3$, derived from *morphine*, used to treat respiratory depression and other effects of an *overdose* of narcotics.

Short for *N-allylnormorphine*, its chemical name.Morphine derivative and a pharmacologic antagonist to *morphine*, meperidine, and methadone. Like these *depressants*, nalorphine is considered a narcotic, but it reverses respiratory depression and other symptoms of an *overdose* of narcotics. Since nalorphine precipitates acute *withdrawal* symptoms when administered to *morphine* addicts, it has been used to diagnose *addiction*. Nalorphine is ineffective against respiratory depression caused by *barbiturates* and general anesthetics. Its *overdose* may cause serious bodily disturbances.

Naloxon Naloxone.

Naloxone C₁₉H₂₁NO₄, an opioid receptor blocker that antagonizes the actions of opioid drugs. It reverses the features of opiate intoxication and is prescribed for the treatment of *overdose* with this group of drugs.

Short for *N-allyldihydrohydroxynormorphi-none*, its chemical name.

See also: Antagonist.

Naltrexone C₂₀H₂₃NO₄, used as an antagonist to narcotic drugs. Naltrexone is a medication that was initially developed for the treatment of narcotic or opioid dependence, including heroin, oxycodone and morphine, etc. Now naltrexone is also being used in the treatment of alcohol dependence. Naltrexone appears to reduce the craving for and the pleasurable effects of alcohol. Naltrexone does not cause unpleasant or dangerous reactions with alcohol, as Antabuse. You may not experience any physical effects from the combination of alcohol and naltrexone. But, if you drink, naltrexone will not prevent the effects of alcohol that cause impairment. Naltrexone does not decrease blood alcohol

levels in people, and it will not sober you up. People who benefit from naltrexone treatment are more likely to be highly motivated to stop drinking, are in the early stages of recovery, are in a treatment program that includes counselling, and take the medication daily as prescribed. Naltrexone is not for people who: are currently using heroin or narcotic pain killers, have active hepatitis or liver failure; or have kidney damage The most common side effect is nausea. Some people have reported difficulty in sleeping, nervousness. pain/cramps, vomiting, low energy, joint and muscle pain and headache. Many of these effects are mild and disappear with time. Naltrexone can cause liver damage when taken in excessive doses. There are no studies on the use of naltrexone in pregnant or nursing women. Naltrexone should be used only if the patient and physician decide that the potential benefit is worth the potential risk. If you take narcotics including heroin in small doses, you may not feel any effects because they will be blocked by naltrexone. However, if you take large doses of narcotics to overcome naltrexone, you may die or be seriously injured. Naltrexone will block the effects of narcotics including codeine in cough or pain preparations. Patients on naltrexone should carry a wallet card to alert physicians and other emergency health-care providers to instruct them on pain management. Naltrexone is not a cure to alcoholism, but when used as part of a treatment plan it can help some alcohol dependent people remain abstinent.Naltrexone is not habit-forming, people do not feel high or down, and it does not cause physical dependence. There are no withdrawal effects after ending naltrexone treatment. The longterm effects of naltrexone have not yet been researched.

Nam tarn sai daeng Thai colloquial term for no. 3 *heroin*.

Namba Cannabis.

Namuron Cyclobarbital or Cyclobarbital calcium.

Nandani Alstonia scholaris.

Nandecol Lorazepam.

Nandronol Anabolic steroid.

Nang-dzim Aconitum ferox.

Nanking treaty See: Opium wars.

Nanoo Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Nansius Clorazepate or Clorazepate dipotassium.

Nantux Zipeprol.

Napata Finnish colloquial term for taking drugs.

Napellus major Aconitum napellus.

Napent Pentobarbital sodium.

Napental Pentobarbital sodium.

Naphta German colloquial term for a chemical used to disguise drugs by prevent detection by drug dogs.

Naphtaline French colloquial term for *co-caine*.

Napizem Pentobarbital sodium.

Napoton Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Nappari Finnish colloquial term for a drug user.

Napsaigesic Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Dextropropoxyphene napsylate*.

Nar-Anon Family Groups A companion, but separate, program to Narcotics Anonymous. It is for family members of those with drug problems. They learn to view *addiction* as a disease, reduce family tension, and encourage the drug user to seek help.

Narbenstrasse German colloquial term for scars over *veins* as the result of frequent *injections*

Narc Colloquial term for a narocotic agent.

Narcidine Phenazocine.

Narco Colloquial term for a drug police agent.

Narco fuzz Colloquial term for a drug police agent

Narco- Prefix 1. Numbness; stupor; lethargy. 2. Narcotic drug. Greek *narko*-, from *narkoun*, to numb, from *narkê*, numbness.

Narcoanalysis Psychotherapy conducted while the patient is in a sleeplike state induced by *barbiturates* or other drugs, especially as a means of releasing repressed feelings or thoughts.

Narcobasin,-a,-e Oxycodone hydrochloride. Narcodal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Narcodollars A U.S. dollar acquired from illegal drug traffic. Often used in the plural.

Narcofedrina Oxycodone hydrochloride. Narcofor Pethidine.

Narcokleptocracy 1. A group of people within a country engaged with drug dealers in large-scale narcotics traffic, theft corruption, and violence. **2.** A country or government in which such activities are widespread. From narcotic and kleptomania.

Narcolepsy Sleep disturbance that is characterized by sudden, uncontrollable spells of sleep during the day, with disturbances of sleep at night.

The syndrome usually occurs in youth or early adult life and is presumably due to dysfunction of the diencephalic reticular system. The narcoleptic can fall asleep anywhere, anytime-

while in conversation, at work, while eating, and even when standing or walking. Sleep may last a few seconds or several minutes, rarely for more than an hour, and the narcoleptic is easily awakened to an alert state. Narcoleptics may also experience sleep paralysis, which normally occurs as one is either falling asleep or awakening. Although mentally alert. the narcoleptic experiencing sleep paralysis is totally unable to move for a very brief period. Most narcoleptics reveal rapid eye movement (REM) at the onset of sleep, in contrast to normal sleep, in which REM occurs about 90 minutes after the onset of sleep. Associated with narcolepsy is cataplexy, a brief impairment of muscle tone such as a limpness of the arms or legs. Narcolepsy can be treated with central stimulants such as amfetamines.

Narcolo Dextromoramide tartrate.

Narcologist A psychiatrist who specializes in the treatment of *addiction* to *alcohol* or other drugs. The term is used particularly in Eastern Europe and Russia.

Narcology The study and science of phenomena relating to psychoactive substances as well as a medical speciality dealing with such problems. See also: *Addiction medicine*; *Alcohology*; *Narcologist*.

Narcoma Stupor induced by a narcotic. Latin *narcoma*, from Greek *narkoun*, to be-

Narcomania Latin for drug dependence.

NARCONON Organisation founded of William Benites in USA. It has many treatment institutions worldwide mainly working with ex-addicts as staff. The organisation is controversial because of its links to the Church of Scientology. Narconon is using training methods from L Ron Hubbard, the founder of the Church of Scientology.

Narcophedrin Oxycodone hydrochloride. Narcopon Opium, mixed alkaloids of.

Narcoren Pentobarbital sodium.

Narcos Colloquial term for a drug police agent.

Narcosi Colloquial term for a drug police agent.

Narcosin Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Narcosis A condition of deep stupor or unconsciousness produced by a drug or other chemical substance. New Latin *narcosis*, from Greek *narkosis*, a numbing, from *narkoun*, to benumb, from *narkê*, numbness.

Narcoso Colloquial term for a drug police agent.

Narcotal Opium, mixed alkaloids of.

Narcotic A chemical agent that induces stupor, coma, or insensibility to pain. The term usually refers to opiates or opioids, which are called narcotic analgesics. In common parlance and legal usage, it is often used imprecisely to mean illicit drugs, irrespective of their pharmacology. Because of this variation in usage, the term is best replaced by one with a more specific meaning (e.g. opioid). Middle English narcotik, from Old French narcotique, from Medieval Latin narcoticum, from Greek narkotikon, neuter of narkotikos, numbing, from narkosis, a numbing,

Narcoticos 1. Colloquial term for heroin.
2. Colloquial term for narcotics, merchandise.
Narcotics And Dangerous Drugs Information System NADDIS; a DEAmaintained automated data base.

Narcotics Anonymous 12-step group founded 1953 in USA modelled after *Alcoholics Anonymous*. See *Mutual-help group*.

Narcotics bull Colloquial term for a drug police agent.

Narcoticum Latin for narcotic.

Narcotrafficante Person whose wealth has come from *cocaine* production or from production of *coca leaves*.

Narcozed Flunitrazepam.

Narcozep Flunitrazepam.

Nardyl Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Narfen Phenazocine hydrobromide.

Nargenol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Oxycodone hydrochloride*.

Nargevet Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Narghile Turkish colloquial term for a water pipe used for smokin *hashish* or *marijuana*.

Narguile Pipe for smoking *marijuana*, *hookah*.

Nariguetazo Argentinean colloquial term for *snorting cocaine*.

Nark Colloquial term for a drug police agent. **Narkied** Colloquial term for being addicted.

Narkiland German colloquial term for the drug addicts world.

Narkkari Finnish colloquial term for a drug addict.

Narkki Finnish colloquial term for a drug addict

Narko Finnish colloquial term for a drug addict

Narkodorm Pentobarbital.

Narkoman Danish and Swedish term for a drug addict.

Narkomani Swedish term for drug dependence.

Narkomania Polish colloquial term for a drug addict.

Narkotyk Polish colloquial term for a drug

Narm tarn sai khoa Thai colloquial term for white powder *heroin*.

Narphen Phenazocine hydrobromide.

Narrenkappe [Jester's cap] German name for *Aconitum napellus*.

Narrowing of the drinking (drug use) repertoire The tendency of substance use to become progressively stereotyped around a self-imposed routine of custom and ritual, characterized by reduced variability of dosage and type of substance taken, and of time, place, and manner of self-administration. This is included in some descriptions of the dependence syndrome but is not a criterion in ICD-10.

Narsis Medazepam.

Narzocina Phenazocine hydrobromide.

NASA Colloquial term for *heroin*.(logo is "NASA").

Nasal dust Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Nascobarb Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Nashai Pakistani colloquial term for an addict.

Nasifedrin Amfetamine sulfate.

Näskaffe Swedish colloquial term for *co-caine*. Nose-coffee.

Näspuder Colloquial term for cocaine.

Natacid No. I Phenobarbital sodium.

Natador Colloquial term for persons who swim from ship to shore with drugs.

Natam Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Flurazepam* or *Flurazepam hydrochloride*.

Natch tri Colloquial term for obtaining a *high* from naturally occurring substances such as nutmeg and banana.

Natch, on the 1. Colloquial term for being free from drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for involuntary *withdrawal*.

Natem Banisteriopsis caapi.

Natema Banisteriopsis caapi.

Natilina Phenobarbital quinidine.

Nation, Carry (1846-1911), American temperance advocate famous for using a hatchet to demolish barrooms. The scourge of barkeepers and drinkers in Kansas and elsewhere, she received little support from the national or world temperance movements, but her activities may have helped bring about the ratification of the Prohibition Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1919.

National AntiDrug Coalition 1990s US organization which has begun a crusade against *marijuana*.

National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors NAADAC, a US organisation, its mission is to provide leadership in the alcoholism and drug abuse counseling profession by building new visions, effecting change in public policy, promoting criteria for effective treatment, encouraging adherence to ethical standards, and ensuring professional growth for alcoholism and drug abuse counselors.

National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University CASA is a US national resource for research on addiction and substance abuse. It provides access to information, research and commentary on tobacco, alcohol and drug abuse issues including prevention, treatment and cost data.

National Clearinghouse of Drug and Alcohol Information NCADI, is the information service of the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention of the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. NCADI is the world's largest resource for current information and materials about alcohol and other drugs. NCADI also administer several public databases dealing with drug abuse prevention.

National Drug Intelligence Center NDIC, US National Drug Intelligence Center; a component of the Department of Justice located in Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

National Drug Pointer Index

NDPIX US National Drug Pointer Index; an interagency automated data base that provides Federal, state, and local law enforcement officers with pointer information relative to active drug targets.

National Families in Action NFIA, a US private, nonprofit membership organization founded in 1977. Its goal is to help parents prevent drug abuse in their families and communities.

National Inhalant Prevention Coalition Synergies, a non-profit corporation based in Austin, Texas, USA founded the National Inhalant Prevention Coalition, NIPC in 1992. NIPC is a public-private effort to promote awareness and recognition of the under publicized problem of *inhalant* use.

National Institute on Drug Abuse US governmental agency established in 1974, in 1992 it became part of the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services. The Institute is organized into divisions and offices, each of which plays an important role in programs and funding of drug abuse research.

National Organization for Reform of Marijuana Laws US organisation who lobbies for lenient drug laws.

National Packrats A US 12 Step group for persons who save everything.

Natiphilline *Amobarbital*.

Natirose Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Ethylmorphine hydrochloride*.

Natisedina Phenobarbital quinidine.

Natisedine Phenobarbital or Phenobarbital auinidine.

Native American Church Religious cult of Navaho indians in USA, blending Christian fundamentalism with peyotism, a Native American religion that began (c.1890) and honored peyote as a sacramental food. Peyotists of many tribes founded the Native American Church in 1918. The Navaho Tribal Council banned it in 1940 as a threat to both native Navaho culture and Christianized Navahos, but the cult flourished covertly until the council relented in 1967. Up to 80% of the Navahos in the South Western USA are practicing members. By the 1970s some states had changed their laws to allow the religious use of peyote.

Natorexic *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Natrexone Pharmaceutical opiate antagonist which abolishes *euphoria*, respiratory depression, nausea and gastrointestinal disturbances Has been experimented for alcohol *withdrawal* treatment.

Natrinal Barbital sodium.

Natrium 5-aethyl-5-isoamylbarbituricum Amobarbital sodium.

Natrium aethyl-methylbutylbarbituricum Pentobarbital sodium.

Natrium allylmethylbutylbarbituricum Secobarbital sodium.

Natrium diaethylbarbituricum Barbital sodium.

Natrium isoamylaethylbarbituricum Amobarbital sodium.

Natrium phenobarbital Phenobarbital sodium.

Natrium phenylaethyl-barbituricum *Phenobarbital sodium.*

Natrium-5-äthyl-5-phenylbarbiturat *Phenobarbital sodium.*

Natriumpentobarbial Pentobarbital.

Natrona Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Nats Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Natural high 1. Typically means the good feelings derived from watching a beautiful sunset, *euphoria* of being in love, watching a puppy or a baby - as opposed to use of *alcohol* and other drugs. There may be some biochemical similarities in the brain. **2.** Colloquial term for response to consumption of naturally occurring substances such as *Morning Glory seeds* or Hawaiian Wood Rose (LSD-like).

Natural speed Colloquial term for ginseng which is *hallucinogen* to a small extent.

Nau-aid 15 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international

control: Pentobarbital.

Naus-a-tories Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secobarbital*

Nausil Phenobarbital.

Nautrol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital* or *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Navadna trstenika Arundo donax.

Nave Colloquial term for LSD.

Navisil Medazepam.

Navizil *Medazepam* or *Medazepam dibunate*. **Navydrina** Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine sulfate* and *Barbital sodium*.

Nazi vitamens Colloquial term for metamfe-

Nazocine Phenazocine.

NBA Non-beverage alcohol: alcohol other than that made for consumption: methanol, isoamyl alcohol, or isopropyl alcohol, appearing as aftershave lotions, antifreeze solutions, astringents, canned heat, cooking sherry (salty), cough syrup (with or without *codeine*), denatured alcohol, disinfactants, hair tonic, liquid cold remedies, mouthwash, rubbing alcohol, shoe polish, solvents (gasoline, paint thinner, shellac, turpentine), terpin hydrate - drunk for cheapness.

Nbj.t Arundo donax.

NCADI Acronym for National Clearinghouse of Alcohol and Drug Information.

NcN-822 4-methylaminorex.

NDA Acronym for Narcotics Drug Addict. **Ndari** Solandra

NDHC Nicodicodine.

NDIC US National Drug Intelligence Center; a component of the Department of Justice located in Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

NDPIX US National Drug Pointer Index; an interagency automated data base that provides Federal, state, and local law enforcement officers with pointer information relative to active drug targets.

NDZ Nordazepam.

Near beer A malt liquor that does not contain enough *alcohol* to be considered an alcoholic beverage (0,5% or less); even this low alcohol content may be dangerous to some recovering alcoholics - psychologically near bear may be dangerous to recovering alcoholics

Neat Colloquial term for undiluted liquor.

Nebb Colloquial term for *Nembutal*.

Nebbdvala Swedish colloquial term for an *injection* of *Nembutal*.

Nebbie Colloquial term for Nembutal capsules

Nebbies Colloquial term for *depressant*. **Nebolam** *Camazepam*.

Nebolan Camazepam.

Nebralin Pentobarbital or Pentobarbital so-

Nebrinal Pentobarbital.

Nebs Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Nebuphene Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Neburil Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Nebusn Oxazolam.

Nederwiet Dutch colloquial term for *canna*bis grown in the Netherlands, often of high *THC* content.

Nedslag Norwegian and Swedish colloquial term for searching a place for drugs.

Nedtrappning Danish and Swedish colloquial term for a slow *withdrawal*.

Nedtur Danish colloquial term for depression following drug use.

Nedåttjack Swedish colloquial term for downers.

Neebie Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Needle Syringe for *injection*.

Needle Park 1 Colloquial term for a park on lower Manhattan, frequented by *heroin* addicts in the 1960s. The park became famous after the film *Panic in Needle Park*. **2.** A place where drug addicts meet.

Needle candy Colloquial term for injectable drugs.

Needle feeling Colloquial term for the *euphoric* feeling when the *injection* needle enters into the *vein*. In some cases this is so associated with *euphoria* that the addict injects himself over and over again even without drugs.

Needle fiend 1. Colloquial term for an addict who injects. **2.** Colloquial term for person who delights in the pleasure of inserting a needle into a *vein* or artery for the psychological effect(s) - does so with no drugs to inject. **Needle freak 1.** Colloquial term for an addict who prefers *injecting* drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for person who derives more pleasure from preparing the drug and inserting a needle into a *vein* or artery for the psychological effect(s), than from the effects of the drug. With no drugs to inject, may inject sugar water or other non-drug substances.

Needle habit Colloquial term for *intrave-nous* drug abuse.

Needle jabber Colloquial term for an addict who *iniects*.

Needle man Colloquial term for an addict who *injects*.

Needle pusher Colloquial term for an addict who injects.

Needle tracks Marks on arms or elsewhere on the body from repeated *injections* (carbon from heating drugs makes a tattoo).

Needle work Colloquial term for a drug *injection*.

Needle yen Colloquial term for a desire for *injected* narcotics - a desire to inject.

Needle, on the Colloquial term for being addicted to *intravenous* drug *injections*.

Needle, take the Colloquial term for being addicted to *intravenous* drug *injections*.

Needle-point Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs.

Needle-sharing The use of syringes or other *injecting* instruments (e.g. droppers) by more than one person, particularly as a method of administration of drugs. This confers the risk of transmission of viruses (such as human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis B and bacteria (e.g. Staphylococcus aureus). Many interventions such as *methadone* maintenance and needle/*syringe* exchanges are designed partly or wholly to eliminate needle-sharing.

Needle-shy Colloquial term for an addict who prefers not to *inject*.

Needslag Norwegian colloquial term for a house seach (for drugs).

Nefertal Dextropropoxyphene.

Neftimin *Meprobamate*.

Negadol Thebacon or Thebacon hydrochloride.

Negative 1. Medical term for not responding to a test. What often confuses is that a negative test result often is positive for the individual. For example a negative screening test means that no indication of abnormality has been found - a negative HIV-test means that a person do not have the aids virus.

2. Colloquial term for a feeling of fear with depression which arises after drug use. **3.** Colloquial term for a bad trip, especially with *LSD*.

Neger German colloquial term for dark *hashish*

Negrillos Black amfetamine, often black beauties

Negritos Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

Neiattjack Colloquial term for *barbiturates*. **Neige** French colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Neirot Colloquial term for drugs for anal transport.

Nelbon *Nitrazepam*.

Nelkenzimbaum Synonym for *Sassafras albidum*. See: *Sassafras*.

Nelmat Nitrazepam.

Nelurolen 5 Nitrazepam.

Nem-kap Pentobarbital sodium.

Nembie Colloquial term for *pentobarbital* (*Nembutal*).

Nembies Colloquial term for *Nembutal*.

Nembiusina Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital*.

Nembu-gesic Pentobarbital sodium.

Nembudeine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Nembudonna Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Nembus Colloquial term for Nembutal.

Nembutal Pentobarbital or Pentobarbital

Nembutal Pentobarbital or Pentobarbital sodium.

 $\textbf{Nembutal Vetrinaire} \ \textit{Pentobarbital}.$

Nembutal calcium *Pentobarbital calcium*. **Nembutalelixir** *Pentobarbital*

Nembutalsodium Pentobarbital sodium

Nemby Colloquial term for *Nembutal*.

Nemish Colloquial term for *Nembutal*.

Nemly French colloquial term for *Nembutal*.

Nemmie Colloquial term for Nembutal.

Nemmies 1. Colloquial term for *Nembutal*. **2.** Colloquial term for *depressant*.

Nemnamine 5 Nitrazepam.

Nemo saltat sobrius Latin proverb No one is dancing sober.

Nena Mexican colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Nene** *Methagualone hydrochloride*.

 $\textbf{Nenesin S} \ \textit{Methaqualone hydrochloride}.$

Nennamine *Nitrazepam*. Neo Fargen *Oxazepam*.

Neo Gnostoride Chlordiazepoxide.

Neo OPT Bromazepam.

Neo efrodal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Neo spasm-vl Phenobarbital.

Neo tropine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Neo-Barb Secbutabarbital sodium.

Neo-H.S. Secbutabarbital.

Neo-Soldana Cathine or Cathine hydrochloride.

Neo-Tran *Meprobamate*.

Neo-anfetoina Amfetamine.

Neo-calme Diazepam.

Neo-dorium *Meprobamate*.

Neo-drox *Dexamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Neo-iremisal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Neo-librarin Meprobamate.

Neo-migranoid Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Pentobarbital* and *Phenobarbital*.

Neo-nervisal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital* and *Phenobarbital*.

Neo-nilorex Phendimetrazine bitartrate.

Neo-ortoxin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital sodium*.

Neo-percodan Hydrocodone bitartrate.

Neo-rebamat Meprobamate.

Neo-sadaicer Meprobamate.

Neo-secatropin *Phenobarbital*.

 $\textbf{Neo-sedaphin} \ \textit{Phenobarbital}.$

Neo-spasmindon Phenobarbital.

Neo-veinobel Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Neo-zine Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.

Neoasma Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Neobes Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Neobile Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Neocholan Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Neoclinal Cyclobarbital calcium.

Neocoda Hydrocodone.

Neocode Hydrocodone.

Neocodin *Pholcodine* or *Pholcodine hydrochloride*.

Neodorm Pentobarbital or Pentobarbital sodium.

Neodrine *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Neohypnopanton Opium, mixed alkaloids of.

Neon lady Colloquial term for a prostitute. **Neonal** *Butobarbital*.

Neopan *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Neopharmedrine *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Neopsychedelic 1990s rock groups which emulate in some fashion the *LSD*-inspired *psychedelic* groups of the 1960s and 1970s.

Neoquess Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Pentobarbital*, *Phenobarbital* and *Secbutabarbital*.

Neorigisan Amfetamine.

Neosorex Diazepam.

Neospaz Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Neospect Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Neotal Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital* and *Secobarbital sodium*.

Neotalis Secbutabarbital sodium.

Neoton *Dimethylthiambutene hydrochloride*. **Neotranquil** *Meprobamate*.

Neovale Meprobamate.

Neovaleriol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Neovalminal Drug containing more than one

substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Neovegeton Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarhital*

Nepa Finnish colloquial term for black *hashish* from Nepal.

Nepal Colloquial term for *hashish* plates with quality stamp from Nepal.

Nepalese Colloquial term for *hashish* plates with quality stamp from Nepal.

Nepalese temple balls Colloquial term for *hashish* in the shape of a black ball.

Nepalese temple hash Colloquial term for *hashish* from Nepal.

Nepe Banisteriopsis caapi.

Nepehlium topengii See: Lung-Li.

Nepenthe 1. A drug mentioned in the *Odyssey* as a remedy for grief. **2.** Something that induces forgetfulness of sorrow or eases pain. Alteration of Latin *nêpenthes*, from Greek *nêpenthes* (*pharmakon*), griefbanishing (drug), nepenthe : *nê*-, not + *penthos*, grief.]

Nepentine *Meprobamate*.

Nephelium topengii See: Lung-Li.

Nephentes Nepenthe.

Nepi Banisteriopsis caapi.

Neppe Colloquial term for black Nepalese hashish.

Neravan Secbutabarbital sodium.

Nergart 10 Flurazepam.

Nergestic Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Nerobol Anabol steroid metandienon.

Neroxin Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital* and *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Nerve Colloquial term for stress.

Nervegal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Nerven German colloquial term for disturbing or molest.

Nervinal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Nervindon Phenobarbital.

Nervioline *Meprobamate*.

Nervistop L *Lorazepam*.

Nervium Diazepam.

Nervo opt Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Barbital* and *Phenobarbital*.

Nervobromin Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Barbital* and *Phenobarbital*

Nervolitan Phenobarbital.

Nervonus *Meprobamate*.

Nervophyll Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Barbital* and *Phenobarbital*.

Nervostal Phenobarbital.

Nervoton *Oxazepam*.

Neråttjack Swedish colloquial term for downers.

Nesal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Nese pudrasi Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Neseli toz Turkish colloquial term for *co-caine*.

Nesontil Oxazepam.

Nestle Mexican colloquial term for an *inhalant*.

Net Compulsions See: *Internet addiction*.

Neter sonter Boswellia sacra.

Netherweed Colloquial term for *cannabis* from the Netherlands with high *THC* content. **Netto-longcaps** *Phentermine hydrochlo-*

ride.

Neuchlonic Nitrazepam.

Neulin Phenobarbital.

Neumax Nitrazepam.

Neumobiosona Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Neun German colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Neunzehn** German colloquial term for *her-*

Neupan Phenobarbital.

Neur-amyl Amobarbital.

Neur-amyl sodium Amobarbital sodium.

Neuractil Pipradrol hydrochloride.

Neuramate Meprobamate.

Neuramizone Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Neurergo Meprobamate.

Neuridrine Amfetamine sulfate.

Neurinase Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital* or *Barbital sodium*.

Neuriton Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Neuro spasex Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Neuro trasentin, -a, -e Phenobarbital.

Neuro-Hubber Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate* and *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Neuro-kranit Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Neuroadaptation The neuronal changes associated with both tolerance and the appear-

ance of a withdrawal syndrome. It is possible for an individual to exhibit neuroadaptation without showing the cognitive or behavioural manifestations of dependence. For example, surgical patients given opiate substances to relieve pain may sometimes experience withdrawal symptoms but may not recognize them as such or have any desire to continue taking drugs.

Neurobamato *Meprobamate*.

Neurobarb *Phenobarbital*.

Neurobel Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Neurobor e G Phenobarbital

Neurocaine Cocaine.

Neurocalcium Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Neurocalm Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate* or *Methaqualone* or *Methaqualone resinate*.

Neurocontrol *Meprobamate*.

Neurocordin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pemoline magnesium*.

Neurodor min for te Phenobarbital.

Neurodormin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Cyclobarbital*

Neurofenil Phenobarbital.

Neurofren Oxazepam.

Neurogastrine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*

Neurokombin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Neurol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Neuroleptic One of a class of drugs used for the treatment of acute and chronic psychoses. Also known as major tranquillizers and antipsychotics. Neuroleptics include the phenothiazines (e.g. chloropromazine, thioridazine, fluphenazine) and the butyrophenones (e.g. haloperidol). Neuroleptics have low abuse potential. French *neuroleptique*: *neuro*-, nerve (from Greek). + -leptique, affecting (from Greek lêptikos, seizing, from lêptos, seized, from lambanein, lêp-, to seize, take). See: Abuse of non-dependence-producing substance

Neurolytril Diazepam. Neuromit Medazepam. Neuronida Barbital. Neuronidia Barbital. Neuropam 5 Diazepam. **Neuropathy** Peripheral Disorder and functional disturbance of the peripheral nerves. This may be manifest as numbness of the extremities, paraesthesia (pins and needles" sensations), weakness of the limbs, or wasting of the muscles and loss of deep tendon reflexes. Peripheral neuropathy may be accompanied by disturbance of the autonomic nervous system, resulting in postural hypotension. Poor nutrition, particularly vitamin B deficiency, accompanying hazardous consumption of *alcohol*, is a common cause of peripheral neuropathy. Other drugs, including the opioids, may rarely cause this syndrome. Synonym: Polyneuropathy.

Neuropax Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Neuropharmacology The study of the action of drugs on the nervous system.

Neuror ital-B Amobarbital

Neurosedine Sechutabarbital sodium.

Neurosedyn Thalidomide.

Neurosolene Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Neurostop *Pinazepam*.

Neurotransmitter Any of a group of chemical agents released by neurons (nerve cells) to stimulate neighbouring neurons, thus allowing impulses to be passed from one cell to the next throughout the nervous system. where neurons meet is called the synapse and consists of the axon terminal (transmitting end) of one cell and the dendrite (receiving end) of the next. A microscopic gap called a synaptic cleft exists between the neurons. When a nerve impulse arrives at the axon terminal of one cell, a chemical substance is released through the presynaptic membrane, traveling in milliseconds across the synaptic cleft to the postsynaptic membrane of the adjoining neuron. The chemical release is stimulated by the cell's electrical activity.

Although a large number of chemical substances are believed to act as neurotransmitters, only a few have been identified. Among those known are acetylcholine, norepinephrine (noradrenalin), dopamine, and serotonin. Some chemical agents, such as acetylcholine, excite (activate) neurons, while others act as inhibiting substances. Research has shown that some psychoactive (mind-altering) drugs function by changing synaptic activities.

Neuroval Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Neurovegetalin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*, *Meprobamate* and *Phe-*

nobarbital.

Neurozepan Bromazepam.

Neutradonna-sed Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Neutragel Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Neutral spirits Ethyl *alcohol* distilled at or above 85 per cent and used frequently in blended alcoholic beverages.

Neutraphylline-sed Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Neutrarillina sedativa Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Neutrased Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Neve Italian colloquial term for cocaine.

Neveria Colloquial term for *heroin shooting gallery*.

Nevololon *Medazepam*.

Nevracten Clorazepate dipotassium.

Nevraspirine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Nevro denai Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Nevrorilin *Meprobamate*.

Nevrosal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Nevrosanolo Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Nevrosedina Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Nevrosedoi Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Nevrotamine *Phenobarbital*.

Nevrotina Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Nevrotose No. 2 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Nevrotose No. 3 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Nevrovitamine No. 4 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Nevrum Chlordiazepoxide.

New Colloquial term for a drug police informant.

New Beginnings [12 Step group] a 12 Step program for alcoholic Presbyterians.

New Brania Colloquial term for San Francisco. The word was coined during the 1990s and is referring to the centrall role of the town in developing designer drugs and smart drugs.

New Education Colloquial term for *heroin*. New Jack City Colloquial term for *heroin* (logo of buildings).

New Jack Swing Colloquial term for *heroin* and *morphine*.

New York white Colloquial term for light colored *marijuana*.

New Zealand green Colloquial term for cannabis.

New acid Colloquial term for *PCP*.

New heroin Colloquial term for designer drug; analog of meperidine/narcotic; may cause permanent *Parkinsonian symptoms*; *Fentanyl* derivative.

New insight *LSD* term from 1960s describing an unbounded thought pattern disassociated from reality; through some convolution has been incorporated in conversational American English as a person capable of clear thinking.

New magic Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Newpetch Colloquial term for drug police informant.

Newspapers

Colloquial term for LSD.

Newtron Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Neymasin Barbital.

NFIA Acronym for *National Families in Action*.

Ngoaba Psidium guajava.

Ngunsiana Brugmansia candida.

NH-dragees Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Ni-joh Psidium guajava.

Ni-tabs Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Niacin C_5H_4NCOOH , a white crystalline acid, that is a component of the vitamin B complex found in meat, wheat germ, dairy products, and yeast and is used to treat and prevent pellagra. Also called *nicotinic acid*.

Niacin deficiency See Pellagra.

Nibarb Phenobarbital.

Nibble Colloquial term for sipping alcoholic beverages continuously, especially while pretending that doing so is not drinking.

Nibbler Colloquial term for a person who takes drugs only in small quantities.

Nibrole *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

NIC Lorazepam.

Nic Ima Lorazepam.

Nicalgene Pethidine hydrochloride.

Nicaroa Normethadone.

Nice and easy Colloquial term for *heroin*. **Nichnàs lèmuza** Colloquial term for being in good spirits due to drug use.

Nichtraucher 1. German term for nonsmoker. **2.** German colloquial term for being drug free.

Niciaphylline relax Meprobamate.

Nick, in the Dutch colloquial term for being in prison.

Nicked Dutch colloquial term for being arrested.

Nickel 1. Colloquial term for 5 dollars. **2.** Colloquial term for a quantity of drugs sold for 5 dollars on the street. **3.** Colloquial term

for 5 dollars on the street. **3.** Colloquial term for a five year prison sentence. **4.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Nickel alley Colloquial term for street on which *marijuana* is easily obtained -often by youths who come to the car window to make sales.

Nickel bag Colloquial term for \$5 worth of drugs; especially *heroin*.

Nickel deck Colloquial term for \$5 worth of *heroin*.

Nickel note Colloquial term for a \$5 bill. **Nickel pemoline** *Pemoline nickel*.

Nickelonian Colloquial term for someone heavily dependent on *crack*.

Nickelonians Colloquial term for *crack* addicts

Nicocodin, -a, -e, -um - Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Nicocodine*.

Nicocodine $C_{24}H_{24}N_2O_4$. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 404.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Nicocodine hydrochloride $C_{24}H_{24}N_2O_4$ HCl. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 440.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 91.7. See: *Opioids*.

Nicodicodin, -e, -um Nicodicodine.

Nicodicodine $C_{24}H_{26}N_2O_4$. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 406.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Nicomorphin, -e, -um Nicomorphine.

Nicomorphine $C_{29}H_{25}N_3O_5$. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 495.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Nicomorphine hydrochloride $C_{29}H_{25}N_3O_5$ HCl. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 532. 0. Percentage of anhydrous base: 93. 1. See: *Opioids*.

Nicophin Nicomorphine.

Nicophin, -e Nicomorphine hydrochloride.

Nicorette Nicotine chewing gum.

Nicot, Jean (1530-1600), French diplomat in Lisbon. In his garden he grew American tobacco, that he pulverized to a snuff that was sent to Catherine de Medici, queen of France as a medicine against migraine. Tobacco snuffing became fashionable at the royal courts of Europe. Nicotine is named after Nicot.

Nicotiana Latin name for the *tobacco* plants. **Nicotine** C₁₀H₁₄N. An alkaloid, which is the major psychoactive substance in *tobacco*. Nicotine occurs throughout the *tobacco* plant and especially in the leaves. The compound constitutes about 5 percent of the plant by weight. Both the *tobacco* plant (Nicotiana tabacum) and the compound are named for Jean Nicot. It produces an alerting effect on the electroencephalogram and, in some individuals, an increased capacity to focus attention. In others, it reduces anxiety and irritability.

Nicotine is used in the form of inhaled tobacco smoke, "smokeless tobacco" (such as chewing tobacco), snuff, or nicotine gum. Each puff of inhaled tobacco smoke contains nicotine that is rapidly absorbed through the lungs and delivered to the brain within seconds. Considerable tolerance and dependence develop to nicotine Because of its rapid metabolism, brain levels of nicotine fall rapidly and the smoker experiences craving for a further cigarette: 30-45 minutes after finishing the last one. In the nicotine user who has become physically dependent, a withdrawal syndrome develops within a few hours of the last dose: craving for a smoke, irritability, anxietyanger, impaired concentration, increased appetite, decreased heart rate, and sometimes headaches and sleep disturbances. Craving peaks at 24 hours and then declines over a period of several weeks, although it may be evoked by stimuli associated with previous smoking habits. In its psychoactive effects, nicotine is a unique substance with a biphasic effect; when inhaled in short puffs it has a stimulant effect, but when smoked in deep drags it can have a tranquilizing effect. This is why smoking can feel invigorating at some times and can seem to block stressful stimuli at others. Nicotine is also an addictive drug, though, and smokers characteristically display a strong tendency to relapse after having successfully stopped

smoking for a time. When ingested in larger doses, nicotine is a highly toxic poison that causes vomiting and nausea, headaches, stomach pains, and, in severe cases, convulsions, paralysis, and death.

Crude nicotine was known by 1571, and the compound was obtained in purified form in 1828; the correct molecular formula was established in 1843, and the first laboratory synthesis was reported in 1904. Nicotine is one of the few liquid alkaloids. In its pure state it is a colourless, odourless liquid with an oily consistency, but when exposed to light or air, it acquires a brown colour and gives off a strong odour of *tobacco*.

Nicotine Replacement Therapy Pharmacological treatments used as an aid to smoking cessation. It may include such devices as transdermal patches, nicotine gum, and nicotine nasal sprays and inhalers.

Nicotine dependence Is classed as a *to-bacco* use disorder under the psychoactive substance use disorders in *ICD-10*. (F17.2)

Nicotinic acid ester of dihydrocodeine *Nicodicodine*.

Nicotinic acid morphine ester *Nicomorphine*.

Nicotinism Dependence of *nicotine*.

Nicotinoylcodein, -e, -um Nicocodine.

Nicotinsäure-(4,5-epoxy-3-methoxy-17-methyl-morphinan-6-yl)-ester Nicodicodine.

Nicotinsäure-(4,5-epoxy-3-methoxy17-methyl-morphin-7-en-6-yl)-ester Nicocodine.

Nicotinsäure-codein-ester *Nicocodine*. Nicotinyl-6 codéine *Nicocodine*.

Nicotinyl-6 dihydrocodéine *Nicodicodine*. Nictadol 5 *Nitrazepam*.

Nicteo Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Nicuana-laci Turbina corymbosa. See: Olo-liugui.

NIDA Acronym for National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Nidar Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium, Phenobarbital, Secbutabarbital sodium* and *Secobarbital sodium*.

Nidiazepon Nitrazepam.

Nidoxital Pentobarbital.

Niebla Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Niederdruckreifen German colloquial term for low quality drugs.

Nielegalny Polish colloquial term for illegal. **Niemann, Albert** Discoverer of *cocaine* 1859, chemist and assistant to professor Wöhler in Göttingen, Germany. He got *cocaleaves* from the *Novara-expedition* from

which he extracted the crystalline substance he named *cocaine*. Niemann is usually considered as the discoverer of *cocaine* although *Friderich Gaedecke* four years earlier put coca leaves in alcohol and extracted a solution he named *erythroxylon*.

Nieskraut Veratrum album.

Nieswurz Veratrum album.

Niete German colloquial term for poor quality drugs.

Nieve Spanish colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Nifalium** *Meprobamate*.

Nigger minstrel 1. Colloquial term for *Durophet.* **2.** Colloquial term for a *capsule* which contains an *amfetemine* and a *sedative*.

Night cap A usually alcoholic drink taken just before bedtime.

Night of the Iguana, the 1. Drama by Tennesse Williams. 2. Film released in 1964. Director: John Huston. Shot in Mexico stars Richard Burton as an alcoholic defrocked minister, who scratches out a living as a south-ofthe-border tour guide. His latest customers are several American schoolteachers, including hot-to-trot Sue Lyon. He guides their bus to a rundown hotel owned by flamboyant widow Ava Gardner. Attempting to dally with Lyon, Burton is caught in the act by the group's "den mother" Grayson Hall, who threatens to have him. While Gardner and Burton connive to keep Hall from calling Burton's superiors, artist Deborah Kerr arrives at the hotel with her ailing, elderly poet grandfather Cyril Delevanti. The midsection of the film charts the vacillating sexual tensions between the besotted Burton, the earthy Gardner and the repressed Kerr. The various perversions and inner demons plaguing the principal characters, merely hinted at in the original stage production of Tennessee Williams' Night of the Iguana are expanded upon by director Huston, who co-adapted the screenplay with Anthony Veiller.

Night-Caps *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Nightcap Colloquial term for a last drink before going to bed.

Nightshade Common name for the family *Solanaceae*, herbs, shrubs, and trees of warm regions. Many are climbing or creeping types. Rank-smelling foliage typifies many species; the odor is due to the presence of various alkaloids, e.g., *scopolamine*, *nicotine*, and *atropine*. The chief drug plants of the family are *belladonna*, *mandrake*, *jimson weed*, and *tobacco*. The name *nightshade* is commonly restricted to members of the genus *Solanum*, typified by white or purplish star-shaped flowers and orange berries.

Nigra Italian colloquial term for dark *marijuana* of high potency.

NIH 542 Dimethylthiambutene.

NIH 104563 Methylfentanyl.

NIH 10022 Para-fluorofentanyl.

NIH 10457 3-methylfentanyl.

NIH 10491 Para-fluorofentanyl.

NIH 10505 Thiofentanyl.

NIH 10506 Beta-hydroxyfentanyl.

NIH 10538 Alpha-methylthiofentanyl.

NIH 10546 3-methylthiofentanyl.

NIH 10551 *Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl.*

NIH 2033 Dimepheptanol.

NIH 5986 Myrophine. NIH 7410 Metazocine.

NIH 7519 Phenazocine.

NIH 7525 Levophenacylmorphan.

NIH 7958 Pentazocine.

NIH 8805 Buprenorphine hydrochloride.

NIH 9961 Alpha-methylfentanyl.

Nikodikodin Nicodicodeine.

Nikomorfin Nicomorphine.

Nilevar Anabolic steroid norerandrolon.

Nilipoid A.P. Fenproporex.

Nilo bikh Aconitum ferox.

Nilspam Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital

Nimbie Colloquial term for Nembutal.

Nimbies 1. Colloquial term for *Nembutal*. **2.** Colloquial term for *depressant*.

Nimbles Colloquial term for *Nembutal*.

Nimby Colloquial term for *Nembutal*.

Nimetazepam C₁₆H₁₃N₃O₃ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 295.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: Benzodiazepines.

Nimetazepam, -a, -um Nimetazepam.

Nine Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Nineteen Colloquial term for heroin.

Ninfa Blue water lilv.

Niodid Hydrocodone.

Niopa Anadenanthera peregrina.

Niopo Seeds from the plant Acacia niopo (Anadenanthera peregrina.), used in Venezuela as a hallucinogen snuff.

Niotal Flurazepam or Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Nip 1. A small amount of liquor. 2. To drink small amounts of alcoholic liquor. Short for nipperkin, of Dutch or Low German origin.

Nipa 1. A large palm (Nipa frutescens) of the Philippines and Australia, having long leaves often used for thatching. 2. An alcoholic beverage made from the sap of this plant. New Latin, from Malay nipah.

Nipa (de) Colloquial term for a drink of alcohol.

Nipam *Nitrazepam*.

NIPC National Inhalant Prevention Coalition.

Nipecopan Anileridine dihydrochloride.

Nipecotan Anileridine.

Nipirin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Pentobarbital.

Nipsiä Finish colloquial term for taking

Nirvan Drug containing more than one substance under international control: Meprobamate and Phenobarbital.

Nirvana 1. Stage in transcendental condition, the highest religious goal in Buddhism, the soul is finally fried from all suffering and from the continuing rebirth. Drugs like cannabis and opium has sometimes been used in order to get to nirvana and since the late 1960s Buddhist thinking has been integrated in the western drug-cultures. 2. Rock group from Seattle, See: Cobain, Kurt.

Nirvonal Phenobarbital

Niscodil Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Amobarbital.

Niselan Methagualone hydrochloride.

Nisentil Alphaprodine hydrochloride.

Nishi Banisteriopsis caapi.

Nisintil Alphaprodine hydrochloride.

Nitan Pemoline.

Nitensar Drug containing more than one substance under international control: Pentobarbital, Phenobarbital and Secobarbital.

Nitepam Nitrazepam.

Nitkwai boracero Brugmansia candida.

Nitra Nitrazepam or Pemoline.

Nitracepam Nitrazepam.

Nitracepan Nitrazepam.

Nitradorm Nitrazepam.

Nitrados Nitrazepam.

Nitralina Diazepam. Nitralina 5 Diazepam.

Nitramin Nitrazepam.

Nitranitol Phenobarbital.

Nitrapamil Diazepam.

Nitrascan Nitrazepam.

Nitrased Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Secobarbital

Nitrato de amilo Colloquial term for amyl nitrite.

Nitrax 5 Nitrazepam.

Nitrazepam C₁₅H₁₁N₃O₃ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 281.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: Benzodiazepines.

Nitrazepam DAK Nitrazepam.

Nitrazepam, -a, -um Nitrazepam.

Nitrazepan Nitrazepam.

Nitrazepol Nitrazepam.

Nitrazepum Nitrazepam.

Nitredon Nitrazepam.

Nitrempax Nitrazepam.

Nitrenpax Nitrazepam.

Nitrilin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Nitro-Tromcardin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Methagualone or Methagualone resinate.

Nitro-inositol sedative Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Nitrodiazepam Nitrazepam.

Nitrodyl-B Secbutabarbital.

Nitroglycerine tabs Colloquial term for

Nitronal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Nitrophen Phenobarbital.

Nitrosamines Cancerogenous substances formed by the combination of nitrates and amines when tobacco is smoked.

Nitroso (oxido) Nitrous oxide, laughing gas. Nitrothesal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Nitrous Colloquial term for nitrous oxide. Nitrous acid butyl ester See: n-Butyl ni-

Nitrous oxide N₂O, also called dinitrogen monoxide or laughing gas, one of several oxides of nitrogen, a colourless gas with pleasant, sweetish odour and taste, which when inhaled produces insensibility to pain preceded by mild hysteria, sometimes laughter. Nitrous oxide was discovered by the English chemist Joseph Priestley in 1772; another English chemist. Humphry Davy, later named it nitrous oxide and showed its physiological effect. The principal use of nitrous oxide is as an anesthetic in surgical operations of short duration; prolonged inhalation causes death. The gas is also used as a propellant in food aerosols. It is prepared by the action of zinc on dilute nitric acid, by the action of hydroxylamine hydrochloride, and, most commonly, by the decomposition of ammonium nitrate.

Nitwaí-boracero Brugmansia candida.

Niupo Anadenanthera peregrina.

Nivalen Diazepam.

Nivalet Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Nivelton *Medazepam*.

Niveral Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Nix Colloquial term for stranger among the

Nixon Colloquial term for low quality drugs. **Njemu** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Nkvral Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

NMN Acronym for Norden Mot Narkotika, a cooperation between the parents organisation against drugs in the Nordic countries.

No Colloquial term for *heroin*.

No Doz *Caffeine* pills to maintain alertness.

No Joke Colloquial term for heroin (logo is cartoon of man).

No way Colloquial term for heroin.

Noan Diazepam.

Noan-Gap *Lorazepam*.

Noarnkopp Aconitum napellus.

Nobadorm Methaqualone or Methaqualone hydrochloride

Nobedorm Methaqualone or Methaqualone hydrochloride or Methaqualone resinate.

Nobelyse Meprobamate.

Nobensine-75 Amfepramone hydrochloride. Nobese Cathine or Cathine hydrochloride.

Nobese No. 1 Cathine or Cathine hydro-

Nobesine Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Nobesine-25 Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Noble princess of the waters Colloquial term for psilocybine.

Noble weed Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Nobraksin Medazepam.

Nobral *Medazepam*.

Nobredan Medazepam.

Nobritol Medazepam.

Nobritol F Medazepam.

Nobrium Medazepam.

Nobrium 10 *Medazepam.*

Nobrium 5 Medazepam.

Nobrium AD *Medazepam*.

Noce vomica Strychnos nux-vomica South Asian and South East Asian tree containing strvchnine.

Noche Diazepam.

Nocion Amfetamine sulfate.

Nocks, the Colloquial term for drugs in gen-

Noclon Amfetamine.

Noctadioi Drug containing more than one substance under international control: Amobarbital and Meprobamate.

Noctadiol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Secobarbital or Secobarbital sodium.

Noctadiol adulte Amobarbitol

Noctal Barbital sodium or Estazolam.

Noctalyl Secobarbital sodium.

Noctamid mite Drug containing more than

one substance whereof one under international control: *Lormetazepam*.

Noctamid, -e Lormetazepam.

Noctan Methyprylon.

Noctani Amobarbital.

Noctazepam Oxazepam.

Noctec Chloral hydrate ("knockout drops").

 $\textbf{Noctem}\ \textit{Nitrazepam}.$

Noctene Nitrazepam.

Noctesed Nitrazepam.

Noctifen Barbital.

Noctifer *Methaqualone* or *Methaqualone* resinate.

Noctilene *Methaqualone* or *Methaqualone* resinate.

Noctinal Phenobarbital or Secbutabarbital sodium.

Nocton *Lormetazepam*.

Noctosediv Secobarbital.

Noctosom *Flurazepam*.

Noctran 1. Clorazepate or Clorazepate dipotassium. **2.** Drug containing more than one substance under international control: Meprobamate and Pentobarbital sodium.

Noctran 10 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Clorazepate dipotassium*.

Nocturnol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secobarbital sodium*.

Nocturnol Relax Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Secbutabarbital* and *Secobarbital*.

Nocu Diazepam.

Nocuana-laci Turbina corymbosa.

See: Ololiugui.

Nod 1. Colloquial term for being half asleep while *high* on drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Nod, on the Colloquial term for the sleepy condition following the use of some drugs, especially after use of *heroin* or large quantities of *methadone*.

Nodalin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methadone hydrochloride*.

Nodapton Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Nodders Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Nodding A semi-stuporous state experienced by *heroin* and high-dose *methadone* users after the *euphoric* effects accompanying use have subsided; characterized by head bobbing, bowed head, and drooping eyelids. Synonym: Nodding out

Nodiman Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methaqualone* or *Methaqualone resinate*.

Nodinan Methaqualone or Methaqualone resinate.

Noel agaclari Turkish colloquial term for barbiturates.

Nofem *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Nog, on the Colloquial term for the sleepy condition following the use of some drugs, especially after use of *heroin* or large quantities of *methadone*.

Noheptan Methadone hydrochloride.

Noia Norwegian colloquial term for drug induced *paranoia*.

Noiafren Clobazam.

Noiafren B-7 Clobazam.

Noise Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Noise candy Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Noix d'Arec Areca catechu.

Noix vomique *Strychnos nux-vomica* South Asian and South East Asian tree containing *strychnine*.

Noja Swedish colloquial term for drug induced *paranoia*.

Nok see far Colloquial term for *Amytal* in blue *capsules*.

Noktural Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Noké *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Noleten-complex *Diazepam*.

Nollställd Swedish colloquial term for losing the sense of reality after use of drugs.

Nols 1. Colloquial term for *pentobarbital* (*Nembutal*). **2.** *Tuinal* (*Seconal & Amytal*) (also lookalikes) - typically composed of antihistamines such as doxylamine or chlorapheniramine, plus analgesics such as acetaminophen or salicylamide.

Noludar *Methyprylon*.

Noludaretten Methyprylon.

Nolurate Methyprylon.

Nominbar Meprobamate.

Nominox *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Non smoker One who does not smoke *to-bacco*.

Non-alcoholic beer Colloquial term for *beer* with 0.5% *alcohol* or less *(not* non-alcoholic); even this low percent of *alcohol* may be dangerous to recovering alcoholics - psychologically, drinking this may also be dangerous to recovering alcoholics.

Non-beverage alcohol See: *Alcohol, non-beverage*.

Non-drinker Colloquial term for person who totally abstains from consumption of *alcohol* at present - in a non-pejorative society, this would be termed a "normal non-drinker" to counter the "normal drinker" label.

Non-medical use Use of a prescription drug, whether obtained by prescription or otherwise, other than in the manner or for the time period prescribed, or by a person for

whom the drug was not prescribed. The term sometimes also covers the use of illicit drugs. **Non-user** One who refrains from the use of something, as of narcotic drugs or *alcohol*.

Nonalcoholic 1. A beverage usually containing less than 0.5 percent *alcohol* by volume. **2.** Of, relating to, or being a beverage whose *alcohol* content is very low or negligible. **3.** Containing no *alcohol: nonalcoholic medication.* **4.** Dealcoholized.

Nonazepam Lorazepam.

Nonda The mushrooms *Boletus manicus, Boletus kumeus, Boletus nigroviolaceus* and *Boletus reayi* growing all over the world. In New Guinea they are used as a *hallucinogen* drug.

Nondrinker One who does not drink alcoholic beverages.

Nonnenhaube [Nun's veil] German name for *Aconitum napellus*.

Nonprescription Sold legally without a physician's prescription; over-the-counter: nonprescription drugs.

Nonsteroidal Not being or containing a steroid. A drug or other substance not containing a steroid.

Nontoucher Colloquial term for *crack* user who doesn't want affection during or after smoking *crack*.

Nonuser One who refrains from the use of something, as of narcotic drugs or *alcohol*.

Nooanaleptika Sedatives.

Noodlelars Noludar.

Noodlers Colloquial term for *Noludar*.

Nooleptika Substances that are supposed to enhance the intellectual capacity,

Noopa Anadenanthera peregrina.

Nopa Anadenanthera peregrina.

Nophesan Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Nopo Anadenanthera peregrina.

Nopropiophenone Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Noptil *Phenobarbital*.

Nor pseudoephednnum hydrochloricum Cathine hydrochloride.

Nor sed Cyclobarbital.

Nor-Tis Amobarbital.

Nor-y-ephedrine Cathine.

Noracimetadolo Noracymethadol.

Noracymetadol Noracymethadol.

Noracymetadyl Noracymethadol.

Noracymethadol C₂₂H₂₉NO₂. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 339.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Noracymethadol gluconate $C_{22}H_{29}NO_2$ $C_6H_{12}O_7$. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 535.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 63.3.

Noracymethadol hydrochloride

C₂₂H₂₉NO₂ HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 376.0. Percentage of anhydrous base: 90.3.

Noracymethadolum Noracymethadol.
Noradrenaline See: Adrenaline and noradrenaline.

Noralprazolam Estazolam.

Noramidon Normethadone.

Norbel Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Norcamphane Fencamfamin or Fencamfamin hydrochloride.

Norcidine *Phenazocine*.

Norcodein, -e, -um Norcodeine.

Norcodeine C₁₇H₁₉NO₃ Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 285.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Norcodeine acetate C₁₇H₁₉NO₃ C₂H₄O₂. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 345.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 82.6.

Norcodeine hydriodide C₁₇H₁₉NO₃ HI H₂O. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 431. 3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 66.2.

Norcodeine hydrochloride $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$ HCl $3H_2O$. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 375.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 75.9.

Norcodeine nitrate C₁₇H₁₉NO₃ HNO₃ Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 348.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 81. 9.

Norcodeine platinichloride $(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_2$ H_2SO_4 . Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 980.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 58.2.

Norcodeine sulfate C₁₇H₁₉NO₃ H₂SO₄. Substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 383. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 74.4.

Nordaz Nordazepam.

Nordazepam C₁₅H₁₁CIN₂O. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 270.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Benzodiazenines*.

Nordemerol Pethidine intermediate B. Nordiazepam Nordazepam.

Nordiska kontaktmannaorganet för narkotikafrågor The special body for cooperation in the field of drug abuse between the Nordic countries, since 1990 a permanent committee under the Nordic Council of Ministers.

Norditropin Growth hormone somatropin. **Nordix** *Amobarbital*.

Norephedrane Amfetamine or Amfetamine sulfate.

Norephedrine Cathine.

Noretandrolon Anabolic steroid.

Norfan Meprobamate.

Norfilina sedative Phenobarbital.

Norgagil Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Norgan Hydrocodone bitartrate.

Noricodine Dihydrocodeine.

Noriel Flunitrazepam.

 ${\bf No rievor fanolo}\ {\it Norlevor phanol}.$

Norilgan Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Norityl Lorazepam.

Norkodein Norcodeine.

Norkodenni Norcodeine.

Norkotal N Pentobarbital.

Norkotral Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital*.

Norlaudon *Hydromorphone*.

Norlevorfanol Norlevorphanol.

Norlevorphanol C₁₆H₂₁NO. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 243. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Norlevorphanol hydrobromide C₁₆H₂₁NO HBr. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 324.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 75.0. See: *Opioids*.

Norlevorphanol hydrochloride C₁₆H₂₁NO HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 279.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 87.0. See: *Opioids*.

Norlevorphanolum Norlevorphanol.

Normadrine *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*. Normal drinker 1. Generally, laypersons indicate that a normal drinker is one who drinks in a fashion similar to the person speaking in which case they define themselves as a "normal drinker", or, alternatively they define it as a person who drinks to excess frequently in which case they describe themselves as "not a normal drinker". 2. Most individuals who drink alcoholic beverages tend to congregate with other persons who drink in a similar fashion - as drinking increases, some non-drinking friends may be dropped and other, heavier drinkers fall into the circle of acquaintance most alcoholics can honestly answer "do you drink "normally" in the affirmative for this

Normalium Meprobamate.

Normanox Cyclobarbital.

Normedon, -a Normethadone.

Normeperidine Pethidine intermediate B.

Normetadon Normethadone.

Normetadon, -a Normethadone.

Normethadon, -e, -um *Normethadone.* **Normethadone** C₂₀H₂₅NO. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 295.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Normethadone 2,6-di-tertbutylnaphthalindisulfonate $C_{20}H_{25}NO$ $C_{18}H_{24}O_3S$. Synthetic substance, under inter-

national control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 615.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 48.0.

Normethadone hydrobromide $C_{20}H_{25}NO$ HBr. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 376.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 78.5.

Normethadone hydrochloride C₂₀H₂₅NO HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 331.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 89.0.

Normethadone methyliodide C₂₀H₂₅NO CH₃I. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 437.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 67.5.

Normethadone picrate $C_{20}H_{25}NO$ $C_6H_3N_3O_7$. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 524.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 56.3.

Normethadonum hydrochloricum Normethadone hydrochloride.

Normi-Nox Meprobamate or Methaqualone or Methaqualone hydrochloride or Methaqualone resinate.

Normi-Nox compositum Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Normide Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Normide Retard Chlordiazepoxide.

Normie (12 Step term) person who does not have an *alcohol* problem.

Normison *Temazepam*.

NORML Acronym for National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws.

Normoc Bromazepam.

Normorest *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Normorfiini Normorphine.

Normorfin Normorphine.

Normorfin, -a Normorphine.

Normorphin, -e, -um Normorphine.

Normorphine $C_{16}H_{17}NO_3$ Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 271.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

 $C_{16}H_{17}NO_3$ 6H₂O. Molecular weight: 379.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 71.5. See: *Opioids*.

Normorphine 3-methyl ether *Norcodeine*. Normorphine hydrochloride $C_{16}H_{17}NO_3$ HCl H_2O . Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 325.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 83.3. See: *Opioids*.

Normoson Ethchlorvynol.

Normovario Phenobarbital.

Nornicotine C₉H₁₂N₂, a colorless liquid alkaloid, extracted from *tobacco* and used as a plant insecticide.

Norodin *Metamfetamine* or *Metamfetamine* hydrochloride.

Norpethidin, -e Pethidine intermediate B.

Norphen Phenazocine hydrobromide.

Norphin Buprenorphine.

Norphine Buprenorphine.

Norpipanon Norpipanone.

Norpipanon, -a, -e, -um Norpipanone.

Norpipanone C₁₆H₁₇NO. Synthetic substance, under international control according

to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 335.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Norpipanone hydrobromide $C_{16}H_{17}NO$ HBr. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 416.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 80.6. See: *Opioids*.

Norpipanone hydrochloride $C_{16}H_{17}NO$ HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 372.0. Percentage of anhydrous base: 90.2. See: *Opioids*.

Northern Lights Colloquial term for extremly high grade *marijuana*.

Norén, Lars (b. 1944) Swedish poet and playwriter. His early poetical works Syrener, snö (Liliacs, snow) 1963, Encyklopedi 1966, and Stupor 1968 was drug-inspired with a flew of hallucinations. In the afterword to Kung mej och andra dikter (King me and other poems) 1973 he distance himself from the psychedelic experiments in the 1960s. In his autobiographical series of plays Modet att döda (The courage to kill) 1980, Natten är dagens mor (The night is the mother of the day) 1983 and Kaos är granne med Gud (Chaos is neioghbour to God) 1983, he desceibes the interavction in a family where alcoholism, drugs and psychiatric problems plays an important role. He was stongly influenced by Eugene O'Neill about whom he also has written a play Och ge oss skuggorna (And give us the shadows).

Nose Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Nose bleed city Colloquial term for co-

Nose burner Colloquial term for a butt of a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Nose candy Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Nose drops Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Nose freeze Colloquial term for the effects of *snorting cocaine* on the nose, the local *anaestetic* effects of *cocaine* gives a frozen feeling in the nose.

Nose habit Colloquial term for *snorting* drugs.

Nose joy Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Nose juice Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Nose powder Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Nose stuff Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Nose warmer Colloquial term for a butt of a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Nosolena Turbina corymbosa. See: Ololiugui.

Nostel Ethchlorvynol.

Not picking up [12 Step program) keep

working hard to not pick up *alcohol* or other drugs (or a new white chip).

Nota Spanish colloquial term for the effect of a drug.

Notair Pemoline.

Notaral Oxazepam.

Notense Diazepam.

Notes Colloquial term for money.

Notrados Nitrazepam.

Notrium Secobarbital sodium.

Nourvdorm Cyclobarbital calcium.

Nourytran Meprobamate.

Nova pheno Phenobarbital.

Nova-Pam Chlordiazepoxide.

Nova-Rectal Pentobarbital sodium.

Novadex Levamfetamine or Levamfetamine succinate.

Novadon Meprobamate.

Novahistex Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Novahistine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Novalene Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Novallyl *Allobarbital*.

Novalumine Phenobarbital.

Novamato *Meprobamate*.

Novamobarb Amobarbital sodium.

Novamphemine Dexamfetamine hydrochloride.

Novamphene Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Novanox Nitrazepam.

Novara-expedition Exploration expedition 1857-1859 with the Austrian frigate Novara led by Carl von Scherzer. The expedition circumnavigated of the earth and when in South America they collected 15 kg coca-leaves for professor Wöhler at the university of Göttingen. Wöhlers assistant *Albert Niemann* isolated from the leaves a crystalline organic base which he named *cocaine*.

Novasomnia Nitrazepam.

Novatranquil 10 Chlordiazepoxide.

Novatrin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Novazam Diazepam.

Novelaudon Hydromorphone hydrochloride

Novepentobarb Pentobarbital.

Novhepar *Lorazepam*.

Novicio Colloquial term for a novice, inexperienced drug user.

Novicodin, -a *Dihydrocodeine bitartrate*.

Novicodina *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Novidorm *Temazepam* or *Triazolam*.

Novirazin Phentermine resinate.

Novo-Lorazem 2 Lorazepam.

Novo-rectal Phenobarbital.

Novo-sedator Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*

Novocaine *Procaine* hydrochloride, synthetic organic compound used in medicine as a local anesthetic. Introduced in 1905 under the trade name Novocaine, it became the first and best-known substitute for cocaine in local anesthesia.

Novocaps Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Novocardon Phenobarbital.

Novoclopate 15 Clorazepate dipotassium.

Novoclopate 3. 75 Clorazepate dipotassium.

Novoclopate 7.5 Clorazepate dipotassium.

 $\textbf{Novocodon, -e} \ \textit{The bacon hydrochloride}.$

Novodipam Diazepam.

Novodon Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Novodorm Triazolam.

Novoflupam Flurazepam or Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Novoflupam 15 *Flurazepam hydrochloride*. **Novoflupam 30** *Flurazepam hydrochloride*.

Novogaster Phenobarbital.

Novogent Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Novolaudon Hydromorphone hydrochloride.

 $\textbf{Novolor azepam} \ \textit{Lorazepam}.$

Novomepro Meprobamate.

Novopentobarb Pentobarbital sodium.

Novophenmetrazine *Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.*

Novophenobarb Phenobarbital.

Novopon Opium, mixed alkaloids of.

Novopoxide Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Chlordiazepoxide* or *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*.

Novopropoxyn *Dextropropoxyphene hydro-chloride*.

Novor edugras *Amfepramone hydrochlo- ride.*

Novosecobarb Secobarbital sodium.

Novosed Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Novotabs *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Novotrof-ogen Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Novoxapam - Oxazepam.

Novoxapam 10 Oxazepam.

Novoxapam 15 Oxazepam.

Novoxapam 30 Oxazepam.

Novydrine Amfetamine or Amfetamine sulfate.

Novydrinebarb Amfetamine.

Noxaben Lorazepam.

Noxal, -on Methagualone hydrochloride.

Noxiron *Glutethimide*.

Noxodyn Pentobarbital.

Noxybel *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Noxybel Fort *Methaqualone* or *Methaqualone resinate*.

Noxyron *Glutethimide*.

NRT Acronyme for *Nicotine Replacement Therapy*.

NSC-10039 *Normethadone hydrochloride*.

NSC-107430 *Pentazocine*.

NSC-115748 *Chlordiazepoxide* or *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*.

NSC-134454 Tetrahydrocannabinol.

NSC-142005 Mecloqualone.

NSC-19043 Oxycodone hydrochloride.

NSC-25159 Pemoline.

NSC-40902 *Phencyclidine hydrochloride*.

NSC-58775 Nitrazepam.

NSC-63963 Etryptamine.

NSC-73713 *Dexamfetamine sulfate.*

NSC-77518 Diazepam.

NSC-78559 *Flurazepam* or *Flurazepam hydrochloride*.

NSC-932H Allobarbital.

Ntsangu Cannabis.

NU 1196 Alphaprodine or Alphaprodine hydrochloride.

NU 2-1932 *Alphameprodine.*

Nu 1779 Betaprodine or Betaprodine hydrochloride.

Nu 896 Properidine hydrochloride.

Nu-1932 *Betameprodine.*

Nu-2206 Racemorphan or Racemorphan hydrobromide.

Nu-dispoz *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Nua Thai colloquial term for marijuana on sticks

Nubalgyl *Mecloqualone*.

Nubamate Meprobamate.

Nubarene *Mecloqualone*.

Nubaréne Mecloqualone.

Nubirol *Mecloqualone*.

Nubivan Clorazepate.

Nubs Colloquial term for *peyote*.

Nuclear cloud Colloquial term for *cocaine* smoke in a pipe bowl.

Nucodan Oxycodone hydrochloride or Oxycodone terephthalate.

Nuctaion Estazolam.

Nuctane *Temazepam* or *Triazolam*.

Nugget Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Nuggets 1. Colloquial term for *crack*.

2. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

3. Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Nuiepsi Phenobarbital.

Nuku Amobarbital.

Nulacin Drug containing more than one sub-

stance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Nulans Oxazepam or Oxazepam hemisuccinate or Oxazepam succinate.

Nulastres Bromazepam.

Nulip Dexamfetamine.

Nulip Pluritab Dexamfetamine.

Null German colloquial term for a person who is not accepted in the drug scene.

Nulobes *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Nulu Psidium guajava.

symptoms.

Number Colloquial term for a *marijuana cigarette*.

Number 1 Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Number 3 Colloquial term for *cocaine*, *heroin*.

Number eight Colloquial term for heroin.

Number eighteen Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Number eleven 1. Colloquial term for a *sy-ringe*. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Number fifteen Colloquial term for *opium*.

Number five Colloquial term for *withdrawal*

Number five-five Colloquial term for opium.

Number four Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Number fourteen Colloquial term for a needle.

Number nine Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Number nineteen Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Number one 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for *hashish oil*.

Number one-seven-five-one Colloquial term for being in possession of *barbiturates*.

Number one-seven-four-seven Colloquial term for wrongful possession of a large quantity of drugs believed to be not for personal use.

Number seven Colloquial term for a fatal *overdose*.

Number seven-one-four Colloquial term for *methagualone*.

Number seventeen Colloquial term for *methagualone*.

Number six Colloquial term for *intravenous* drug user.

Number sixteen Colloquial term for *peyote*. Number ten 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. 2. Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Number thirteen 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Number thirty-three-o-five Colloquial term for being in possession of drugs.

Number three Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Number three-three-six Colloquial term for psychoactive agent with hallucinogenic ef-

fect, JB 336.

Number three's and four's Colloquial term for *codeine*.

Number twelve Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Number twenty Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Number twenty-five 1. Colloquial term for *LSD*. 2. Colloquial term for a drug *high*.

Number twenty-four Colloquial term for opium.

Number twenty-one Colloquial term for a drug police informant.

Number twenty-three Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Number twenty-two Colloquial term for *stimulants*.

Number two 1. Colloquial term for *barbiturates*. **2.** Colloquial term for receptacle.

Number two sales 1. Colloquial term for second conviction for drug offences. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Number two-to-thirteen Colloquial term for a drug addict.

Number zero-zero 1. Colloquial term for a combination of *hashish* and *opium*. **2.** Colloquial term for high potency *hashish*.

Numbon Nitrazepam.

Numencial Diazepam.

Numencial plus Diazepam.

Numol *Phenobarbital*.

Numorfan Oxymorphone.

Numorphan *Hydromorphinol* or *Oxymorphone hydrochloride*.

Numorphan Oral Hydromorphinol.

Numorphan, -e Oxymorphone.

Nunazepam Temazepam.

Nunol Phenobarbital.

Nupa Anadenanthera peregrina.

Nupkaron *Meprobamate*.

Nut City Mythical place in which anyone who is insane or is feigning insanity is said to live.

Nutmeg Seeds or coarse powder of the kitchen spice (source of the hallucinogen "myristic") which causes hallucination, euphoria. confusional state with autonomic symptoms, and acute psychotic reactions. The known active ingredient is elemicin, a compound chemically related to mescaline and TMA. Nutmeg powder is eaten or sometimes "snorted." Low doses may produce mild and brief euphoria, lightheadedness, and CNS stimulation. At higher doses, there may be rapid heartbeat, excessive thirst, agitation, anxiety, acute panic, vomiting, and hallucinations. The effects begin slowly and last several hours; they may be followed by drowsiness. Although nutmeg is readily available, it apparently is generally used only when other hallucinogens are not obtainable. Recovery

from nutmeg intoxication is slow and often involves unpleasant hangover effects.

Nutrabarb-NA Phenobarbital sodium.

Nux vomica *Strychnos nux-vomica* South Asian and South East Asian tree containing *strychnine*.

Nux vomica tree *Strychnos nux-vomica* South Asian and South East Asian tree containing *strychnine*.

Nuxaphen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Nuxtalon Estazolam.

Nwapa, Alban Dr Alban.

Nwonkaka Cannabis.

Nwunkaka Cannabis.

Nyakwana 1. Virola. 2. Epena.

Nyktogen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate* or *Methaqualone* or *Methaqualone resinate*.

Nymphaea ampla Blue water lily.

Nynasare Swedish colloquial term for someone who recently have become addicted to drugs.

Nyodid *Hydrocodone* or *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Nyokä *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Nyswander, Marie US psychiatrist and prison physician, invented together with her husband the biochemist *Vincent P. Dole* the modern *methadone* maintenance program.

Nyxanthan Phenobarbital.



O 1 Colloquial term for 1 ounce.

2. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

3. Colloquial term for *opium*.

O-(carboxyméthyl)oxime de dihydrocodéinone Codoxime.

O-Dealer German colloquial term for an *opium* dealer.

O-Pulver German colloquial term for *morphine base*.

O-Tinke Colloquial term for dissolved raw *opium* suitable for *injection*.

O-Tinktur Colloquial term for dissolved raw *opium* suitable for *injection*.

O-acetyl-6-dimethylamino-4,4-

diphenyl-3-heptanol *Acetylmethadol.* **O-fix** Colloquial term for an *opium injection*.

O.B.C.T. Amfepramone hydrochloride.

O.C. forte Dexamfetamine sulfate.

O.C.M. Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

O.C.P. Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

O.D. Acronym for *overdose*.

O.D.-ing Colloquial term for symptoms of an *overdose*.

O.J. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

O.K. Colloquial term for *heroin*.

O.P Colloquial term for *opium*.

O.P. Colloquial term for *opium*.

O.P.D.F Outpatient drug free - free clinics to assist addicts, requiring the person to remain abstinent from mind-altering chemicals while being assisted, and, typically using no mind-altering drugs to assist them.

O.P.P. Colloquial term for *PCP*.

O.S.S Operation Safe Streets, Los Angeles, USA. Sheriff Department unit to counteract street gang crime and drug distribution.

O.Z. 1 ounce.

O3-(2-morpholinoethyl)morphine Pholcodine.

O3-benzyl-O6-tetradecanoylmorphine *Myrophine*.

Oallidan Methaqualone.

Oasil Chlordiazepoxide or Meprobamate.

Oasil 500 Meprobamate.

Oasil relax Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate* and *Phenobarbital*.

Oasil-vesper Drug containing more than one

substance under international control: Meprobamate and Phenobarbital.

Oaxaca Morning-glory seeds.

Oaxacan Colloquial term for potent *marijuana* from Mexico.

Obacin Phendimetrazine bitartrate.

Obalan Phendimetrazine bitartrate or Phendimetrazine hydrochloride.

Obalan Lanatabs Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Obason *Methagualone hydrochloride*.

Obe-Tite *Phendimetrazine bitartrate.*

Obe-del Phendimetrazine hitartrate

Obe-nix Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Obe-slim Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital* and *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Obedat Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.

Obedrin Pentobarbital.

 ${\bf Obedrin\text{-}LA}\ \textit{Metamfetamine hydrochloride}.$

Obefenon *Amfepramone hydrochloride*. **Obehistol** *Phendimetrazine bitartrate*.

Obepar Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phendimetrazine bitartrate*.

Obephen Phentermine hydrochloride.

Oberarzt German colloquial term for a prison warden.

Obermine Phentermine hydrochloride.

Obesan - Phendimetrazine bitartrate or Phendimetrazine hydrochloride.

Obesedrin Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Obesidyl Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfepramone hydrochloride* and *Meprobamate*.

Obesin Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine sulfate*, *Dexamfetamine sulfate*

and. Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Obesin A.P. Amfetamine sulfate.

Obesit Dexamfetamine.

Obesitabs *Amfetamine phosphate*.

Obesitex *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Obestin 30 *Phentermine hydrochloride*.

Obetamine *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*. **Obetrol** Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine aspartate*, *Amfetamine sulfate*, *Dexamfetamine saccharate* and *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Obeval Phendimetrazine bitartrate.

Obex Phendimetrazine bitartrate or Phenmetrazine hydrochloride or Phentermine resinate.

Obex-LA *Phendimetrazine bitartrate*.

Obexan-X Phendimetrazine bitartrate.

Obezine *Phendimetrazine* bitartrate.

Obidex Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amfetamine (4-Chlorophenoxy) acetate.*

Oblioser Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Obocel complex Amfetamine sulfate.

Obocell Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Oboleique Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Dexamfetamine sulfate* and *Phenobarbital*.

Obolip Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Dexamfetamine* and *Phenobarbital*.

Obono *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Obosedrin Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Obotan Dexamfetamine tannate.

Obral Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Obuden Meprobamate.

Obuété *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Oby-Rex Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine aspartate*, *Amfetamine sulfate*, *Dexamfetamine saccharate* and *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Occlusin *Phenobarbital*.

Occupational user A person who uses especially *stimulants* as *amfetamines* or *cocaine* in order to perform better in a job (thinks his/her performance is improved due to the drug).

Octonargenol Oxycodone hydrochloride. Octagon Colloquial term for LSD on paper.

Octane PCP laced with gasoline.

Octanyl Bromazepam.

Octedrin Amfetamine.

Octli Pulque.

Octonox Drug containing more than one substance under international control: Amobarbital sodium, Phenobarbital sodium and Secobarbital.

Oculosan Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Ocytonargenol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Oxycodone*.

OD Colloquial term for *overdose*.

ODAT One Day At a Time -12 Step group slogan, ceasing to consume substances on a daily basis -it may be impossible to stop doing anything on a "forever" basis, but stopping for just one day (today) is a reasonable possibility.

ODCCP Acronyme for *United Nations Office* for Drug Control and Crime Prevention.

Odeon Meprobamate.

OFDT Observatoire français des drogues et des toxicomanies.

Odilen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Odins Hut [Woden's cap] Aconitum napellus.

Odipam Clobazam.

Odorizer Colloquial term for *butyl nitrite* (an *inhalant* disguised as a room odorizer).

Odyne Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Odyssey House Treatment program for drug abusers founded in New York 1966 have developed their programs from the therapeutic community concept.

Oenologi Enology.

Oenometer Instrument for measuring the *alcohol* content in wine.

Oesofagusvaricer Esophagus varices.

Oestradin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital* or *Phenobarbital*.

Of one Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Ofen Colloquial term for a *hashish* pipe.

Off 1. Colloquial term for *withdrawal*.

2. Colloquial term for a drug *high*.

Off artist Colloquial term for a person who obtains his drugs through larceny.

Off my face Colloquial term for being totally *high* on drugs.

Off the wagon Colloquial term for resumption of drinking after abstinence, refers to "falling off the water wagon".

Office of National Drug Control Policy Executive Office of the US president and the main presidental advisor on drug abuse issues.

Office of National Drug Control Policy Established by Act of the US. Congress in 1988 and is organized within the Executive Office of the President. ONDCP is authorized to develop and coordinate the policies, goals, and objectives of the Nation's drug control program for reducing the use of illicit drugs. ONDCP engages in activities that both meet the requirements of its authorization and represent the values and commitments of the President and its Director.

Officinal 1. Readily available in *pharmacies*; not requiring special preparation.

2. Recognized by a *pharmacopoeia*: an officinal herb. French, from Medieval Latin officinâlis, of a storeroom or workshop, from Latin officina, workshop, alteration of opificina, from opifex, opific-, workman: opus, work + facere, to do.

Ofium Opium.

OGD Observatoire géopolitique des drogues.

Oglan Turkish colloquial term for *heroin*.

Ogoy Turkish colloquial term for *heroin*.

Ogyline Zipeprol.

Ohio bag Colloquial term for a packet of 100 grams of *marijuana*.

Ohmefentanyl Beta-hydroxy methylfentanyl.

Ohton *Dimethylthiambutene* or *Dimethylthiambutene* hydrochloride.

Ohuetagi Brugmansia suaveolens.

Oicadil Cloxazolam.

Oil Colloquial term for hashish oil.

Oil based *Cocaine* which is purified using kerosene process, and is thought to be more potent.

Oil burner Colloquial term for a drug addict. **Oil burning habit** Colloquial term for drug addiction.

Oiled Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Oiler Colloquial term for a person who uses *hashish oil*.

Oili Finnish colloquial term for *hashish oil*. **Oinker** Colloquial term for a drug police agent.

OJ 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana* and *opium*. **2.** Colloquial term for *opium*.

Oja Nigerian colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Ojitos de picho Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

Ojo de cangrejo Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

Ojo de chanate Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

Ojo de culebra Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

Ojo de pajarito Rhynchosia pyramidalis. Ojo de zanate Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

Okay scene Colloquial term for a party with plenty of drugs available.

Okodon Pemoline.

Okolehao Oké.

OK 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Oksazepam Oxazepam.

Oksikon Oxycodone.

Oksydihydrokodeinon Oxycodone.

Oksykon Oxycodone.

Oksymorfon *Oxymorphone*.

Oktedrin Amfetamine sulfate.

Okulcocugu Turkish colloquial term for codeine

Okun, Herbert S. Member of UN:s International Narcotics Control Board, INCB. International executive and ambassador.

Oké Alcoholic beverage made of sugar molasses from rhizome from *Colocasia antiquorum*. The rhizome is called kalo or taro. The fermentation process is made by the yeast fungus preparation koori which is obtained by cultivating mould fungus on boiled rice. Oké kan matures in charcoaled oak barrels and get a taste similar to whiskey. Made mainly in Hawaii.

Ol meraa Colloquial term for *khat*.

Old E Rap (hip hop) term for *beer*, presumably from Old English *beer*.

Old Lady White Colloquial term for drugs in powder form.

Old Steve Colloquial term for drugs in powder form.

Old swill Colloquial term for Old Milwaukee *beer*.

Old timers 12 Step group- term for a persons who have been in the 12 Step program for long periods of time, have been regular in attendance throughout that time, and tend to be very rigid about following the suggested steps exactly as written because of previous repeated failures at trying to accomplish the same goals using other methods.

Old woman's broom Turnera diffusa.

Olfaricur *Amfetamine sulfate.*

Oliban Boswellia sacra.

Olibanum Boswellia sacra.

Olibanumbaum Boswellia sacra.

Olivenstein, Claude (b. 1933), French psychiatrist and leading drug expert who have written several books on drug abuse. he is critical to the "pharmaceutical pub" that the Western world according to him has developed into. He has also tried to explain the cultural differences between drug abuse in different countries. 1971 he founded a drug treatment program Hôpital Marmottan.

Olja Swedish colloquial term for *hashish oil*. **Olla paukilla** Finnish colloquial term for smoking *hashish*.

Olla pilvessä Finnish colloquial term for being *high* on *hashish*.

Olle Swedish colloquial term for smoking

Olle Bris Swedish colloquial term for hashish

Ololiuhqui Turbina corymbosa. See: Olo-

Ololiuqui Turbina corymbosa. See: Ololiugui.

Ololuiqui Seeds from the liana Turbina corymbosa, also called Rivea corymbosa, grows in the tropical parts of South America. The long stems have heart-formed leaves and white flowers with green stripes, the fruit is round and contains a seed, 3 mm. Ololuiqui was one of the most important drugs in the aztecan religion and is still used among the mazatèques, mixteques and zapoteques. The fruits are blessed and then ritually crushed with a stone and made into a fine powder that is put into water and filtered. The drug is taken nightly in a covered solitary place where the appointed makes his trip to the goods. The alkaloid are similar to the ergot alkaloids and the intoxication is similar to LSD.

Olquadil Cloxazolam.

Om sultone compositum Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Om-hidantoine-C Phenoharbital

Om-kwan Colloquial term for smoking *heroin* from a aluminum foil where it is heated with a lighter and then the smoke is sucked through a drinking straw. Compare: *Chasing the dragon*.

Omahenmilch Opium.

Omca Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital*.

Omca-Nacht Pentobarbital.

Omen Colloquial term for low to medium grade *PCP*

Omequelite Piper auritum.

Omequilit-dos quelite Piper auritum.

OMF Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl.

Ommbarb Phenobarbital.

Omnalio Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Omnibel Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital* or *Phenobarbital*.

Omnibex Phentermine resinate.

Omnipotence One having unlimited power or authority. Feelings of omnipotence is a common effect of the use of *stimulants* like *amfetamine* and *cocaine*. Middle English, from Old French, from Latin *omnipotêns*, *omnipotent-*: *omni-*, omni- + *potêns*, present participle of *posse*, to be able.

Omnised Pentobarbital sodium.

Omnisedan Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate* or *Methaqualone* or *Methaqualone resinate*.

Omnisedan duplex Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Omnopon, -e, -um Opium, mixed alkaloids of

Omnyl Methaqualone or Methaqualone resinate.

Omo ile Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Omturnen Dutch colloquial term for turn someone on to drugs.

On Colloquial term for being under the influence of drugs.

On a mission Colloquial term for searching for *crack*.

On a trip Colloquial term for being under the influence of drugs.

On blotter Colloquial term for LSD on paner

On edge Colloquial term for being irritated and nervous as the drug effect wears off.

On fire Colloquial term for a very good drug effect, especially. from *heroin*.

On happy medicine Colloquial term for being addicted to *morphine*.

On ice Colloquial term for being in jail or

staying away from observation.

On one's back Colloquial term for being in dire need of drugs.

On stuff Colloquial term for being addicted.

On tape Colloquial term for knowing by heart, for example telephone numbers and addresses which are not recorded for safety reasons

On the Nickel Film released in 1980. Director: Ralph Waite; Robert Waite. This sentimental drama is set upon Los Angeles' notorious Fifth Avenue and tells the sad tales of some of the skid-row bums who live there. The tale centers on one man who managed to escape the boozy haze of derelict life and make good. Unfortunately, when his best friend gets into trouble, he finds himself having to return. The tale was written and directed by recovered alcoholic Ralph. Tom Waits composed the score.

On the beam Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

On the bricks Colloquial term for walking the streets.

On the capital H Colloquial term for being addicted to *heroin*.

On the go 1. Colloquial term for being addicted. **2.** Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

On the ground Colloquial term for being released from prison.

On the horse Colloquial term for being addicted to *heroin*.

On the house Colloquial term for beverages being provided by the drinking establishment, sometimes done for good will, sometimes to begin the festivities with an expectation of significant return.

On the junk Colloquial term for being addicted to heroin.

On the lam Colloquial term for running away from trouble or law enforcement personnel.

On the natch 1. Colloquial term for being drug-free. **2.** Colloquial term for involuntary, sudden *withdrawal*.

On the needle Colloquial term for injecting

On the nod Colloquial term for being under the influence of narcotics or *depressants*.

On the nog Colloquial term for the sleepy condition following the use of drugs, especially *heroin* or large quantity of *methadone*.

On the perch Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

On the pine Colloquial term for *freebasing cocaine*.

On the pipe 1. Colloquial term for being addicted to *opium*. **2.** Colloquial term for smoker of *free base cocaine*.

On the prod Colloquial term for being addicted to drugs.

On the spike Colloquial term for being addicted to drugs.

On the stem Colloquial term for a smoker of crack

On the street 1. Colloquial term for being released from prison. 2. Colloquial term for the drug scene. 3. Colloquial term for using drugs. 4. Colloquial term for being in action.

On the stuff Colloquial term for being addicted to drugs.

On the tar Colloquial term for being addicted to *opium*.

On the wagon Colloquial term for avoidance of alcoholic beverages.

On the water wagon Colloquial term for avoidance of alcoholic beverages.

On tour Colloquial term for looking for drugs.

Ona-mast Phentermine or Phentermine hydrochloride.

Onadox-118 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Dihydrocodeine bitartrate*.

Oncidium cebolleta Cebolleta.

Onda (en) To be high.

Ondasil Glutethimide.

ONDCP Acronym for Office of National Drug Control Policy. Executive Office of the US president and the main presidental advisor on drug abuse issues.

One 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

2. Colloquial term for *hashish oil*.

One and one Colloquial term for *snorting* cocaine.

One box tissue Colloquial term for one ounce of *crack*.

One day at a time [AA and other 12 Step group slogan] ceasing to consume substances on a daily basis - it may be impossible to stop doing anything on a "forever" basis, but stopping for just one day (today) is a reasonable possibility.

One dollar Colloquial term for 100 gram of a drug.

One fifty one (151) 151 rum, so named because it is 151 proof, indicating that the rum is 75.5% *alcohol* -sufficient to kill bacteria.

One for the road Colloquial term for a parting drink.

One grain Colloquial term for standard measurement for a *syringe*, contains half a grain (0.0324 grams).

One hitter quiter Colloquial term for *marijuana* that takes one hit to obtain a high.

One kartoo Colloquial term for a roll of *marijuana*.

One panchak Colloquial term for 1 drop of *opium* for oral use.

One straw Colloquial term for *heroin* in a plastic straw.

One thou Colloquial term for 1,000 (money or grams).

One tinne Colloquial term for the amount of *opium* needed to fill 2 pipes.

One way 1. Colloquial term for LSD.

2. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **One way ticket** Colloquial term for a lethal

overdose.

One way trip Colloquial term for a bad trip.

One young Colloquial term for 40 grams of

One, the Colloquial term for hashish oil.

One-fifty-one Colloquial term for *crack*.

One-hit grass Colloquial term for *DMT*.

One-seven-five-one Colloquial term for being in possession of *barbiturates*.

One-seven-four-seven Colloquial term for wrongful possession of a large quantity of drugs presumed to be not for personal use.

One-toke weed Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

O'Neill, Eugene Gladstone (1888-1953)
American dramatist, Nobel laureate, winner of four Pulitzer Prizes, who attempted to define fundamental human problems in his works. He is considered the most important writer in the American theater. His most famous play A Long Day's Journey into Night is an autobiographical play about a family where the mother is addicted to morphine and other family members has alcohol problems.

From 1934 until his death O'Neill suffered from a crippling nervous disorder similar to Parkinson's disease. During this entire period he worked intermittently on a long cycle of plays concerning the history of an American family but completed only A Touch of the Poet (produced 1958) and More Stately Mansions (United States production 1967). After 1939 he wrote three other plays unrelated to the cycle: The Iceman Cometh (1946), which portrays a group of social misfits unable to live without illusions, and two tragedies dealing with his family, Long Day's Journey into Night (produced 1956, Pulitzer Prize, 1957) and A Moon for the Misbegotten (produced 1957). O'Neill was awarded the 1936 Nobel Prize for literature.

Oneiragon Barbital sodium.

Oneiral belladonado Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital sodium*.

Onirema 5 Nitrazepam.

Onturnen Dutch colloquial term for getting someone to take drugs.

Ook toa Thai colloquial term for drug dealing.

Oo'na-oo Banisteriopsis caapi.

OP Colloquial term for *opium*.

Opa Finnish colloquial term for opium.

Opalescent Exhibiting a milky iridescence like that of an opal. *Absinthe*, *pernod*, pastis *ouzo*, opalesce when mixed with water.

Opamox Oxazepam.

Ope Colloquial term for opium.

Ope charge Colloquial term for *cannabis* with *opium* added.

Opecto Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Opium*, Medical.

Opedice *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Operidine *Phenoperidine* hydrochloride.

Opgefokt zijn Dutch colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Ophion Opium.

Opiaceo Opioid.

Opiado Opioid.

Opial, -o, -um *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of. **Opiate** One of a group of alkaloids derived from the *opium* poppy (*Papaver somniferum*) with the ability to induce analgesia, *euphoria*, and, in higher doses, stupor, coma, and respiratory depression. The term opiate excludes synthetic *opioids*. See: *Opioids*.

Opiated hash Colloquial term for *hashish* with *opium* added.

Opij Opium.

Opio Colloquial term for *opium*.

Opio crudo Raw opium.

Opio do pobre Cannabis.
OPIOIDS

Introduction

History

Effects, tolerance, withdrawal and overdose Opioid Dependence Syndrome

OPIOIDS - Introduction Opioids consists of three main groups:

- **1.** Endorphines the substances produced in the human body who effectivally decrease the feeling of pain in the brain.
- **2.** Opiates substances directly derived from the opium poppy like morpine and codein.
- **3.** Opiate-related synthetic drugs, such as meperidine and methadone.

The opioids are unrivaled in their ability to relieve pain. *Opium* is the dried milky gummylike exudate from the unripe seed pods of the poppy plant *Papaver somniferum*, which grows naturally throughout most of Asia Minor. Of the 20 or more alkaloids found in *opium*, only a few are pharmacologically active. The important constituents of *opium* are *morphine* (10 percent), *papaverine* (1 percent), codeine (0.5 percent), and thebaine (0.2 percent).

Opium appears either as dark brown chunks or in powder form, and is generally eaten or smoked. *Heroin* usually appears as a white or

brownish powder, which is dissolved in water for *injection*. Most street preparations of *heroin* contain only a small percentage of the drug, as they are diluted with sugar, quinine, or other drugs and substances. Other opiate analgesics appear in a variety of forms, such as *capsules*, tablets, syrups, elixirs, solutions, and suppositories. Street users usually inject opiate solutions under the skin ("skin popping") or directly into a *vein* or muscle, but the drugs may also be "snorted" into the nose or taken orally or rectally.

Tolerance is developed rapidly and completely in the more important members of the group, morphine and heroin, and they are highly addictive. In addition, they produce respiratory depression and frequently cause nausea and emesis. As a result, there has been a constant search for synthetic substitutes: meperidine, first synthesized in Germany in 1939, is a significant addition to the group of analgesics, being one-tenth as potent as morphine; alphaprodine is one-fifth as potent as morphine but is rapid-acting; methadone, synthesized in Germany during World War II, is comparable to morphine in potency but has a much longer action-tome; levorphanol is an important synthetic with five times the potency of *morphine*. These synthetics exhibit a more favourable tolerance factor than the more potent of the opiates, but in being addictive they fall short of an ideal analgesic. Of this entire series, codeine has the least addiction potential and heroin has the greatest.

Opiates have been used both medically and non-medically for centuries. A *tincture* of opium called laudanum has been widely used since the 16th century as a remedy for "nerves" or to stop coughing and diarrhea.

By the early 19th century, morphine had been extracted in a pure form suitable for solution. With the introduction of the hypodermic needle in the mid-19th century, *injection* of the solution became the common method of administration.

Heroin (diacetylmorphine) was introduced in 1898 and was heralded as a remedy for morphine addiction. Although heroin proved to be a more potent painkiller (analgesic) and cough suppressant than morphine, it was also more likely to produce dependence.

Of the 20 alkaloids contained in opium, only codeine and morphine are still in widespread clinical use today. In this century,

many synthetic drugs have been developed with essentially the same effects as the natural opium alkaloids.

Opiate-related synthetic drugs, such as meperidine (Demerol) and methadone, were first developed to provide an analgesic that would would not produce drug dependence. Unfortunately, all opioids (including naturally occurring opiate derivatives and synthetic opiaterelated drugs), while effective as analgesics, can also produce dependence. (Note that where a drug name is capitalized, it is a registered trade name of the manufacturer.)

Modern research has led, however, to the development of other families of drugs. The narcotic antagonists (e.g. naloxone hydrochloride) - one of these groups - are used not as painkillers but to reverse the effects of opiate overdose

Another group of drugs possesses both morphine-like and naloxone-like properties (e.g. pentazocine, or Talwin) and are sometimes used for pain relief because they are less likely to be abused and to cause *addiction*. Nevertheless, abuse of pentazocine in combination with the antihistamine tripelennamine (*Pyribenzamine*) was widely reported in the 1980s, particularly in several large cities in the United States. This combination became known on the street as "Ts and blues." The reformulation of Talwin, however, with the narcotic antagonist naloxone has reportedly reduced the incidence of Ts and blues use.

OPIOIDS - History The narcotic and sleepproducing qualities of the poppy have been known to humankind throughout recorded history. Sumerian records from the time of Mesopotamia (5000 to 4000 BC) refer to the poppy, and medicinal reference to opium is contained in Assyrian medical tablets. Homer's writings indicate Greek usage of the substance at least by 900 BC; Hippocrates (c. 400 BC) made extensive use of medicinal herbs including opium. The Romans probably learned of opium during their conquest of the eastern Mediterranean; Galen (AD 130-200) was an enthusiastic advocate of the virtues of opium, and his books became the supreme authority on the subject for hundreds of years. The art of medicinals was preserved by the Islamic civilization following the decline of the Roman Empire; opium was introduced by the Arabs to Persia, China, and India. Paracelsus (1493-1541), professor at the University of Basel, introduced laudanum, the modern tincture of opium. Le Mort, a professor of chemistry at the University of Leyden (1702-18), discovered paregoric, useful for the control of diarrhea, by combining camphor with tincture of opium.

Smoking of opium was introduced in Europe and Asia in the late 1500s when it was found that opium like the newly discovered *tobacco* was possible to smoke. In the 1600s there was reports over opium dens and opium smoking as a social problem in China. The European

had few attractive things to trade with the Chinese and exported opium from India to China and in short time established an opium epidemic in China. When the Chinese government stopped this it led to the *Opium Wars* Because there were few alternative therapeutics or painkillers until the 19th century, opium was somewhat of a medical panacea. Thus, although at least one account in 1701, by a London physician named Jones, spoke of an excessive use of opium, there appears to have been no real history of concern until recent times, and opiates were easily available in the West in the 19th century, for instance, in a variety of patent medicines. Physicians prescribed them freely, they were easy to obtain without prescription, and they were used by all social classes. At one time, the extensive use of these medicines for various gynecological difficulties probably accounted for the high addiction rate among women (three times the rate among men).

In 1803 a young German apothecary's assistant named Sertürner isolated crystalline morphine as the active analgesic principle of opium. Codeine is considerably less potent (1/6) and is obtained from morphine. Diacetylmorphine-or heroin-was developed from morphine by the Bayer Company of Germany in 1898 and is five to 10 times as potent as morphine itself. The invention of the hypodermic needle in 1856, and its subsequent use to administer opiates during wartime produced large numbers of addicted soldiers (about 400,000 during the U.S. Civil War alone); it was thought mistakenly that if opiates were administered by vein, no dependence or addiction would develop, since the narcotic did not reach the stomach. Toward the end of the 19th century, various the use of opiates, and narcotics became identified more with the socalled criminal element than with medical therapy.

By the turn of the 20th century, narcotic use had become a worldwide problem, and various national and international regulatory bodies sought to control traffic in *opium* from the Near and Far East. In modern times various synthetical opioids has been developed.

OPIOIDS - **Effects, tolerance, with-drawal and overdose** The effects of any drug depend on several factors: The doses, how the drug is adulterated, how potent the active substances are, if the drug is taken with food or other drugs, the body weight of the user and the users past drug experiences, the psychological and emotional status of the user, the manner in which the drug is taken, the circumstances under which the drug is taken, the interaction with other people and the environ-

ment.

Short-term effects of opioids appear soon after a single dose and disappear in a few hours or days. Opioids briefly stimulate the higher centers of the brain but then depress activity of the central nervous system. Immediately after *injection* of an opioid into a *vein*, the user feels a surge of pleasure or a "rush." This gives way to a state of gratification; hunger, pain, and sexual urges rarely intrude. The dose required to produce this effect may at first cause restlessness, nausea, and vomiting.

With moderately high doses, however, the body feels warm, the extremities heavy, and the mouth dry. Soon, the user goes "on the nod," an alternately wakeful and drowsy state during which the world is forgotten, as the dose is increased, breathing becomes gradually slower. With very large doses, the user cannot be roused; the pupils contract to pinpoints; the skin is cold, moist, and bluish; and profound respiratory depression resulting in death may occur. overdose is a particular risk on the street, where the amount of drug contained in a "hit" cannot be accurately gauged. In a treatment setting, the effects of a usual dose of morphine last three to four hours. Although pain may still be felt, the reaction to it is reduced, and the patient feels content because of the emotional detachment induced by the drug.

The most long-lasting and conspicuous physiological responses are obtained from the central nervous system and the smooth muscle of the gastrointestinal tract. These effects, while restricted, are complex and vary with the dosage and the route of administration (intravenous, subcutaneous, oral). Both depressant and stimulant effects are elicited. The depressant action involves the cerebral cortex, with a consequent narcosis, general depression, and reduction in pain perception; it also involves the hypothalamus and brain stem, inducing sedation, the medulla, with associated effects on respiration, the cough reflex, and the vomiting center (late effect). The stimulant action involves the spinal cord and its reflexes, the vomiting center (early effect), the tenth cranial nerve with a consequent slowing of the heart, and the third cranial nerve resulting in pupil constriction. Associated effects of these various actions include nausea, vomiting, constipation, itchiness of the facial region, yawning, sweating, flushing of skin, a warm sensation in the stomach, fall in body temperature, diminished respiration, and heaviness in the

The most outstanding effect of the opiates is one of analgesia. All types of pain perception are affected, but the best analgesic response is obtained in relieving dull pain. The analgesic effects increase with increasing doses until a limit is reached beyond which no further improvement is obtained. This point may fall just short of complete relief.

Depression of cortical function results in a *euphoric* response involving a reduction of fear and apprehension, a lessening of inhibitions, an expansion of ego, and an elevation of mood that combine to enhance the general sense of well-being. Occasionally in pain-free individuals, the opposite effect, dysphoria, occurs and there is anxiety, fear, and some depression. In addition to analgesia and associated *euphoria*, there is drowsiness, mental and physical impairment, a clouding of consciousness, poor concentration and attention, reduced hunger or sex drives, and sometimes apathy.

Apart from their addiction liability, respiratory depression leading to respiratory failure and death is the chief hazard of these drugs. All of the more potent opiates and synthetics produce rapid tolerance, and tolerance to one member of this group always is associated with tolerance to the other members of the group (crosstolerance). The more potent members of the group have a very great addiction liability with the associated physical dependence and abstinence syndrome.

Long-term effects appear after repeated use over a long period. Chronic opiate users may develop endocarditis, an infection of the heart lining and valves as a result of unsterile *injection* techniques. drug users who share needles are also at a high risk of acquiring HIV and AIDS. Unsterile *injection* techniques can also cause abscesses, cellulitis, liver disease, and even brain damage. Among users with a long history of subcutaneous *injection*, tetanus is common. Pulmonary complications, including various types of pneumonia, may also result from the unhealthy lifestyle of the user, as well as from the depressant effect of opiates on respiration.

Opioid-dependent women are likely to experience complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Among their most common medical problems are anemia, cardiac disease, diabetes, pneumonia, and hepatitis. They also have an abnormally high rate of spontaneous abortion, breech delivery, caesarean section, and premature birth. Opioid withdrawal has also been linked to a high incidence of still-births. infants born to heroin-dependent mothers are smaller than average and frequently show evidence of acute infection. Most exhibit withdrawal symptoms of varying degrees and duration. The mortality rate among these infants is higher than normal. the various opiates

and related synthetics all produce about the same physiological effects. All are qualitatively similar to *morphine* in action and differ from each other mainly in degree.

Tolerance and dependence

With regular use, tolerance develops to many of the desired effects of the opioids. This means the user must use more of the drug to achieve the same intensity of effect. chronic users may also become psychologically and physically dependent on opioids. Psychological dependence exists when a drug is so central to a person's thoughts, emotions, and activities that the need to continue its use becomes a craving or compulsion. With physical dependence, the body has adapted to the presence of the drug, and withdrawal symptoms occur if use of the drug is reduced or stopped abruptly. Some users take heroin on an occasional basis, thus avoiding physical dependence.

Withdrawal from opioids, which in regular users may occur as early as a few hours after the last administration, produces uneasiness, yawning, tears, diarrhea, abdominal cramps, goose bumps, and runny nose. These symptoms are accompanied by a craving for the drug. Major withdrawal symptoms peak between 48 and 72 hours after the last dose and subside after a week. Some bodily functions, however, do not return to normal levels for as long as six months. Sudden withdrawal by heavily dependent users who are in poor health has occasionally been fatal. Opioid withdrawal, however, is much less dangerous to life than alcohol and barbiturate withdrawal

OPIOIDS - Opioid Dependence Syndrome In the World Health Organization *ICD-10* Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders defined as:

F11. 2 Opioid Dependence Syndrome

A cluster of physiological, behavioural, and cognitive phenomena in which the use of opioid takes on a much higher priority for a given individual than other behaviours that once had greater value. A central descriptive characteristic of the dependence syndrome is the desire (often strong, sometimes overpowering) to take opioid (which may or may not have been medically prescribed). There may be evidence that return to substance use after a period of abstinence leads to a more rapid reappearance of other features of the syndrome than occurs with nondependent individuals.

Diagnostic Guidelines

A definite diagnosis of dependence should usually be made only if three or more of the following:

have been experienced or exhibited at some

time during the previous year:

- (a) a strong desire or sense of compulsion to take opioid;
- (b) difficulties in controlling opioid-taking behaviour in terms of its onset, termination, or levels of use:
- (c) a physiological withdrawal state when opioid use has ceased or been reduced, as evidenced by: the characteristic withdrawal syndrome for opioid; or use of the same (or a closely related) substance with the intention of relieving or avoiding withdrawal symptoms;
- (d) evidence of tolerance, such that increased doses of opioid are required in order to achieve effects originally produced by lower doses (clear examples of this are found in opiate-dependent individuals who may take daily doses sufficient to incapacitate or kill nontolerant users):
- (e) progressive neglect of alternative pleasures or interests because of opioid use, increased amount of time necessary to obtain or take the substance or to recover from its effects;
- (f) persisting with opioid use despite clear evidence of overtly harmful consequences, such as depressive mood states consequent to periods of heavy substance use, or drugrelated impairment of cognitive functioning; efforts should be made to determine that the user was actually, or could be expected to be, aware of the nature and extent of the harm.

Narrowing of the personal repertoire of patterns of opioid use has also been described as a characteristic feature.

It is an essential characteristic of the dependence syndrome that either opioid taking or a desire to take opioid should be present; the subjective awareness of compulsion to use drugs is most commonly seen during attempts to stop or control substance use. This diagnostic requirement would exclude, for instance, surgical patients given opioid drugs for the relief of pain, who may show signs of an opioid withdrawal state when drugs are not given but who have no desire to continue taking drugs. In the USA a slightly different diagnosis tradi-

In the USA a slightly different diagnosis tradition exists mainly organised after *DSM IV*: *Diagnostic Criteria*

A.Opioid abuse: A destructive pattern of opioid use, leading to significant social, occupational, or medical impairment.

B.Must have three (or more) of the following, occurring when the opioid use was at its worst:

1. Opioid tolerance:

Either need for markedly increased amounts of opioid to achieve intoxication, or markedly diminished effect with continued use of the same amount of opioid. **2.** Opioid *withdrawal* symptoms:

Either (a) or (b).

(a) Two (or more) of the following, developing within several hours to a few days of reduction in heavy or prolonged opioid use:

sweating or rapid pulse

increased hand tremor

insomnia

nausea or vomiting

physical agitation

anxiety

transient visual, tactile, or auditory hallucinations or illusions

grand mal seizures

(b) Opioid is taken to relieve or avoid *with-drawal* symptoms. 3. Greater use of opioid than intended:

Opioid was often taken in larger amounts or over a longer period than was intended 4.Unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control opioid use:

Persistent desire or unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control opioid use 5.Great deal of time spent in using opioid, or recovering from hangovers 6.Opioid caused reduction in social, occupational or recreational activities:

Important social, occupational, or recreational activities given up or reduced because of opioid use. 7.Continued using opioid despite knowing it caused significant problems:

Continued opioid use is continued despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent physical or psychological problem that is likely to have been worsened by opioid

Associated Features

Learning Problem

Dysarthria/Involuntary Movement

Hypoactivity

Euphoric Mood

Depressed Mood

Somatic/Sexual Dysfunction

Addiction

Sexually Deviant Behavior

Dramatic/Erratic/Antisocial Personality

Differential Diagnosis

Nonpathologic opioid use for recreational or medical purposes; repeated episodes of Opioid Intoxication.

Opioid, endogenous Any one of the naturally occurring brain neuropeptides, which include at least two major groups, the enkephalins and the endorphins. Both can interact with opiate-binding sites (receptors) and may thus modulate the perception of pain; endorphins, in addition, appear to modulate mood and responses to stressful stimuli.

See also: Opioids.

Opiomano Colloquial term for *opium* addict. **Opiopan** *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Opiophage German colloquial term for an *opium* user.

Opiototal *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of. **Opistin** *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Opiu Opium.

Opium $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$. Natural product defined as "The coagulated juice of the opium poppy", under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I.

A bitter, yellowish-brown, strongly addictive narcotic drug prepared from the dried juice of unripe pods of the opium poppy and containing alkaloids such as *morphine*, *codeine*, and papaverine.

The legitimate uses of opium are medical and include the extraction of purified opium alkaloids (e.g., morphine, codeine; qq.v.) and the manufacture of alkaloid derivatives (e.g., dihydromorphinone, dihydrocodeinone). Opium, either raw or purified as alkaloids and their derivatives (such as *heroin*), is also used illicitly.

In the 1st century AD, Dioscorides, whose De Materia Medica was the leading text on pharmacology for centuries, described opium. Assyrian herb lists and medical texts refer to both the opium poppy plant and opium. The growth of poppies for their opium content spread slowly eastward from Greece and Mesopotamia. Apparently opium was unknown in either India or China in ancient times, and its widespread cultivation in these countries is a comparatively recent development. Knowledge of the opium poppy first reached China about the 7th century AD, but Japan probably did not begin cultivating it until the 15th century.

Opium smoking did not begin until after the discovery of America, where the practice of pipe smoking originated. It was reported as a problem in China about the middle of the 17th century. Between World Wars I and II the illicit cultivation of the poppy for opium became established in the mountains of western Mexico. Later, it was begun to some extent in Peru and Ecuador.

Middle English, from Latin, from Greek *opion*, diminutive of *opos*, vegetable juice. See: *Opioids*.

Opium alkaloides hydrochlorides *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Opium brut Opium.

Opium concentratum *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Opium den Colloquial term for a place where *opium* is smoked.

Opium drops See: Opium tincture.

Opium kaikki alkaloidid klor ideina *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Opium poppy See: Opium.
Opium thebaicum Opium.

Opium tincture Opium dissolved in alcohol.

Opium wars (1839-1843, 1856-1860), two wars fought between Great Britain and China in which Western powers gained significant commercial privileges and territory. The Opium Wars began when the Chinese government tried to stop the illegal importation of opium by British merchants.

The First Opium War started in 1839 when the Chinese government confiscated opium warehouses in Guangzhou (Canton). Britain responded by sending an expedition of warships to the city 1840. The British won a quick victory and the conflict was ended by the Treaty of Nanking (Nanjing), 1842. By this treaty, and a supplementary one signed 1843, China was forced to pay a large indemnity, open five ports to British trade and residence, and cede Hong Kong to Great Britain. The treaty also gave British citizens in China the right to be tried in British courts. Other Western powers demanded, and were granted, similar privileges.

In 1856, Guangzhou police boarded the British ship Arrow and charged its crew with smuggling. Eager to gain more trading rights. the British used the incident to launch another offensive, precipitating the Second Opium War. British forces, aided by the French, won another quick military victory in 1857. When the Chinese government refused to ratify the Treaty of Tientsin, which had been signed in 1858, the hostilities resumed. In 1860, after British and French troops had occupied Beijing and burned the Summer Palace, the Chinese agreed to ratify the treaty. The treaty opened additional trading ports, allowed foreign emissaries to reside in Beijing, admitted Christian missionaries into China, and opened travel to the Chinese interior. Later negotiations legalized the importation of opium.

Opium á fumer Opium, Prepared.

Opium-concentrat *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Opiumbrot German colloquial term for brown chunks of raw *opium*.

Opiumvalmuen Danish term for *opium* poppy.

Opkog Danish colloquial term for a preparation for an *injection*.

Opocal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Opoidin, -e *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of. **Oposal** *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Oppio Opium.

Oppio da fumatori Opium, Prepared.

Oprito Psychotria viridis.

Optaigin *Methadone hydrochloride*.

Optaiguine *Methadone*.

Optalidon Butalbital.

Optalidon-P *Butalbital*.

Optanom 100 *Vinylbital*.

Optanox Vinylbital.

Optarakt *Meprobamate*.

Optical illusions Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Optimil Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Optimili Colloquial term for *methaqualone*. **Optinoxan** *Methaqualone* or *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Optipyrin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secobarbital*.

Optisedine Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate* or *Secobarbital sodium*.

Opton Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Optyl mite Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Opwekkend Dutch colloquial term for feelings following drug use.

Opystan Pethidine hydrochloride.

Oracon *Amfetamine sulfate.*

Oral pob Colloquial term for *pentobarbital* (*Nembutal*).

Oraldrina Amfetamine sulfate.

Oranabol Anabolic *steroid*.

Orange 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for a combination of *amfetamines* and *LSD*. **3.** Orange tablet of *LSD*, usally mixed with *metamfetamine*. **4.** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Orange Hats Organisation founded 1988 in Fairlawn, Anacostia in Washington D.C. in USA. Middle age neighbors where tired of the intensive drug-dealing on their streets. They equipped themselves with orange caps, walkie-talkies and video-cameras. With this equipment they patrolled their neighborhood and soon "fried" their streets from the drug dealing. They worked unarmed and they do not physically try to do anything against the drug-dealers. But by this simple strategy they succeed in disturbing the drug trade and hundreds of similar groups where formed in other US cities in the 1990s.

Orange Owsley Colloquial term for *LSD*. **Orange Phoenix** Colloquial term for orange *LSD* in shape of Phoenix bird (on paper).

Orange barrels Colloquial term for *LSD*. **Orange circle** Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Orange crystal Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Orange cubes Colloquial term for *LSD*. **Orange cupcakes** Colloquial term for *LSD*,

STP, amfetamine or cocaine, and strychnine.

Orange haze Colloquial term for LSD.
Orange hearts 1. Colloquial term for dexamfetamine sulfate. (Dexedrine). 2. Colloquial term for lookalike for dexamfetamine sulfate.

typically *caffeine*, *ephedrine*, *pseudoephed-rine*, and/or *phenylpropanolamine*.

Orange micro Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Orange microdot Colloquial term for small orange dot of *LSD* on a small white tablet. **Orange mushrooms** Colloquial term for

Orange mushrooms Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Orange sunshine 1. Colloquial term for *LSD* trips from Berlin. **2.** Colloquial term for orange tablet of *LSD*, reputed to be extremely potent.

Orange wedge(s) 1. Colloquial term for *LSD*. **2.** Colloquial term for a combination of *LSD* and *Methedrine*. **3.** Colloquial term for *STP*.

Orange wedges Colloquial term for *LSD*. **Orangefarbener Kreis** German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Oranges Colloquial term for *amfetamine*. **Orasal** Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Orbigastril Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Orciprenaline sulfate Oxazepam.

Oreganillo Turnera diffusa.

Oregano Kitchen spice (*Mariorana silvestre*) used to "cut" *marijuana*.

Oreja de venado Turnera diffusa.

Orfenso Dipipanone hydrochloride or Norpipanone hydrochloride.

Orfidal Lorazepam.

Organic high Consumption of naturally occurring substances such as *Morning Glory seeds* or Hawaiian Wood Rose (*LSD*-like).

Orgaphen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Original Colloquial term for heroin.

Orinema Nitrazepam.

Ormodon Nitrazepam.

Ornatos Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Cathine hydrochloride*.

Oro de Acapulco Acapulco gold variety of *marijuana*.

Orona Clobazam.

Orphan drug Drug developed under the U.S. Orphan Drug Act (1983) to treat a disease that affects a relatively small number of people. The terms of the orphan drug law offer tax breaks and a seven-year monopoly on drug sales to induce companies to undertake development and manufacturing of such drugs, which otherwise might not be profitable. The law has led to the introduction of valuable new drugs for the treatment of rare diseases, but some drug companies have been accused of abusing the law's provisions

by making inordinately high profits on orphan drugs under monopoly.

Orprine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Ortak pilotlar Turkish colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Ortalin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Ortedrine *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Ortenal Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine* and *Phenobarbital*.

Orthedrine Amfetamine sulfate.

Orthoxycol *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Orton, -e Dimethylthiambutene hydrochloride.

Ortonal *Methaqualone*.

Ortopsique Diazepam.

Ortrin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Ortédrine Amfetamine.

Orténal Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine sulfate* and *Phenobarbital*.

Orzolon *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Osley Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Osmond, Humphrey American psychiatrist and one of the most enthusiastic proponent for the use of *LSD* in psychiatric treatment in the 1950s. He also coined the word *psychedelic*.

Osomiate Artemisia mexicana.

Ospalivina Morphine.

Ossazepam Oxazepam.

Ossicodone Oxycodone.
Ossidndrocodeinona Oxycodone.

Ossimorfone Oxymorphone.

Osteoporosis Disorder in which the normal replenishment of old bone tissue is disrupted, as it usually is throughout life, resulting in weakened bones and increased risk of fracture. It is most common in women after menopause, although it can also occur in younger women and men. It is aggravated by a variety of factors, including smoking, excessive *alcohol* consumption, and a sedentary lifestyle. Lost bone cannot be replaced, but treatment, including calcium supplements, exercise, and estrogen replacement, can prevent further bone loss.

Ostereier German colloquial term for *heroin* hidden in easter eggs as a smuggling cache.

Ostochont Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Ostotran Meprobamate.

OTC Acromym for Over The Counter drugs, colloquial term for nonprescription medica-

tions.

OTC-drugs Acromym for Over The Counter drugs, colloquial term for nonprescription medications.

Otimon Meprobamate.

Otogen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Ounce 1. 28,35 grams (avoirdupois-system), 31,1 grams (troy-system) or fluid ounce 3.957 centiliters. **2.** Colloquial term for the quantity of *heroin* no. 4 which is contained in 20 drinking straws. **3.** Colloquial term for 20-30 grams *heroin* no. 4 in a plastic bag.

Ounce man 1. Colloquial term for a dealer who sells ounces of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for supplier of the street drug dealer.

Out Colloquial term for unconsciousness following drug use.

Out gaan Dutch colloquial term for unconsciousness following drug use.

Out of it 1. Colloquial term for being under the influence of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for person who is not part of the drug culture.

3. Colloquial term for drunken or drugged, incapable of remembering due to being very intoxicated.

Out of sight 1. Colloquial term for the *high* feeling experienced after drug use, especially *amfetamine*. **2.** Colloquial term for a drug of high potency.

Out of the mind Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Out of this world Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Out of your mind Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Out on maneuvers Colloquial term for resumption of drugging or alcoholic drinking after abstinence, to test ability to drink and/or drug in a controlled fashion.

Out there Colloquial term for being confused

Out-fit Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* used by the addict for the preparation and *injection*.

Outerlimits Colloquial term for *crack* and *LSD*.

Outfit Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* used by the addict for the preparation and *injection*.

Outfits Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* for *injection* of drugs.

Outfreaken Dutch colloquial term for experiencing a bad trip.

Outsider Colloquial term for someone who belongs to the drug scene but is out of place due to strange behavior.

Ouzo A colorless, unsweetened Greek liqueur flavored with anise. Opalizes when

mixed with water.

Ovapina Oxazepam.

Ovaribran Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Oxazepam*.

Ovartone Amobarbital.

Over the hump Colloquial term for having past the peak of a drug effect.

Over the lump Colloquial term for having past the peak of a drug effect.

Over their cups Colloquial term for discussion conducted while drinking.

Over-the-counter (OTC) See *Pharmaceutical drug*.

Overamped 1. Colloquial term for overinjection of amfetamines. **2.** Colloquial term for too high from cocaine; "downers" are used to prevent being too high. **3.** Colloquial term for rapid heart beat and hypertension from amfetamines overdosage - also found with cannabis, hallucinogens, or cocaine - indicates the dose was higher than the user expected.

Overcharged Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Overdose The use of any drug in such an amount that acute adverse physical or mental effects are produced. Deliberate overdose is a common means of suicide and attempted suicide. In absolute numbers, overdoses of licit drugs are usually more common than those of illicit drugs. Overdose may produce transient or lasting effects, or death; the lethal dose of a particular drug varies with the individual and with circumstances. See also: *Intoxication*.

Overjolt Colloquial term for an *overdose* (usally *heroin*).

Overloaded Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Overproof Containing a greater proportion of *alcohol* than proof spirit, especially containing more than 50 percent *alcohol* by volume.

Owl Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Owner Colloquial term for a drug dealer.

Ownsley Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Owskey's acid Misspelling of 'Owsley's acid' - a supposedly superior *LSD*.

Owsley Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Owsley's acid Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Owsley's blue dot Colloquial term for *LSD*, light blue tablets with dark blue spot in the center.

Ox-pam - *Nitrazepam* or *Oxazepam*.

Oxa Oxazepam.

Oxa-Puren Oxazepam.

Oxabenz Oxazepam.

Oxacepam Oxazepam.

Oxacepin Oxazepam.

Oxadin Oxazepam.

Oxadon Pemoline.

Oxadron Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Oxalema 15 Oxazepam.

Oxalema 30 Oxazepam.

Oxalima 10 Oxazepam.

Oxaline Oxazepam.

Oxandrolon Anabolic steroid.

Oxanest Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Oxanid Oxazepam.

Oxapan Oxazepam.

Oxatrat Diazepam.

Oxazelin Oxazepam.

Oxazepam $C_{15}H_{11}ClN_2O_2$ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 286.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. A tranquilizing drug related to *benzodiazepine* and used especially in the treatment of insomnia and *alcohol withdrawal*.

Oxazepam 10 Oxazepam.

Oxazepam 15 Oxazepam.

Oxazepam 2-propylvalerate *Oxazepam valproate.*

Oxazepam 30 Oxazepam.

Oxazepam dipropylacetate Oxazepam valproate.

Oxazepam hemisuccinate C₁₅H₁₁ClN₂O₂ ½C₄H₆O₆. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 345.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 82. 9. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Oxazepam succinate $C_{15}H_{11}CIN_2O_2$ $C_4H_6O_4$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 404.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 70.8. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Oxazepam valproate $C_{15}H_{11}ClN_2O_2$ $C_8H_{16}O_2$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 430.9 Percentage of anhydrous base: 66.5. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Oxazepam, -um Oxazepam.

Oxazepol Oxazepam.

Oxazimedrin, -e Phenmetrazine.

Oxazimédrine Phenmetrazine.

Oxazipam Oxazepam.

Oxazolam C₁₈Ĥ₁₇CIN₂O₂. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 328.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Oxazolazepam Oxazolam.

Oxazolin Oxazolam.

Oxazolo[3,2-d][1,4]benzodiazepin-6(5H)-one, 10-Chloro-11b-(2-chlorophenyl)- 2,3,7,11b-tetrahydro-

Cloxazolam.

Oxazolo[3,2-d][1,4]benzodiazepin-6(5H)-one, 10-bromo-11b-(2-fluorophenyl)-2,3,7,11b-tetrahydro-

Haloxazolam.

Oxazolo[3,2d[1,4]benzodiazepin-6(5H)-one, 10-chloro-2,3,7,11b-tetrahydro-2-methyl-11b- phenyl- *Oxazolam*.

Oxepam Oxazepam.

Oxepam forte Oxazepam.

Oxford and Cambridge Colloquial term for *Mandrax*.

Oxi-barb Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Oxicodal Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Oxicodil Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Oxicon, -um Oxycodone.

Oxidihydrokodeinon Oxycodone.

Oxido nitroso Nitrous oxide, laughing gas.

Oxidolantina Hydroxypethidine.

Oxigras Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Oxigras "**T**" - *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Oxikon Oxycodone or Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Oximesteron Anabolic steroid.

Oximetolon Anabolic *steroid*.

Oximorfon Oxymorphone.

Oximorphone Oxymorphone.

 $\textbf{Oxipethidin, -e, -um} \ \textit{Hydroxypethidine}.$

Oxipethidine *Hydroxypethidine*.

Oxipetidina Hydroxypethidine.

Oxitosona Anabolic steroid.

Oxoids Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Oxpam Oxazepam.

Oxpam 10 Oxazepam.

Oxpam 15 Oxazepam.

Oxpam 30 Oxazepam.

Oxsorbil Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Oxybral Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Oxycardon Phenobarbital.

Oxycodeinon Oxycodone.

Oxycodon, -e, -um Oxycodone.

Oxycodone $C_{18}H_{21}NO_4$. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 315.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Oxycodone bitartrate C₁₈H₂₁NO₄ C₄H₆O₆. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 315.4. Percentage of anhy-

drous base: 100. See: Opioids.

Oxycodone camphosulfonate $C_{18}H_{21}NO_4$ $C_{10}H_{15}O$ SO₃H. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 547.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 57.6. See: *Opioids*.

Oxycodone hydrochloride C₁₈H₂₁NO₄ HCl. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 351.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 89.6. See: *Opioids*.

Oxycodone pectinate C₁₈H₂₁NO₄ C₁₀H₁₅O SO₃H. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. See: *Opioids*.

Oxycodone phenylpropionate $C_{18}H_{21}NO_4$ $C_9H_{10}O_2$. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 465.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 67.8. See: *Opioids*.

Oxycodone phosphate C₁₈H₂₁NO₄ H₃PO₄. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 413. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 76.3. See: *Opioids*.

Oxycodone terephthalate $(C_{18}H_{21}NO_{4})_2$ $C_{8}H_{6}OO_{4}$. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 796.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 79.2. See: *Opioids*.

Oxycodonhydrochlorid Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Oxycodoni hydrochloridum *Oxycodone hydrochloride*.

Oxycodonium chloratum Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Oxycodonum hydrochloricum *Oxycodone hydrochloride*.

Oxycodyl Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Oxycon Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Oxycon, -e Oxycodone.

Oxydess Dexamfetamine sulfate or Metamfetamine hydrochloride or Metamfetamine racemate hydrochloride.

Oxydess-5 Amfetamine sulfate.

Oxydiazepam Temazepam.

Oxydihydrocodeinon, -e, -um Oxy-codone.

Oxydihydrocodeinonum hydrochlo-

ricum Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Oxydihydrokodeinon Oxycodone.

Oxydimorphone Oxymorphone.

Oxydolantin Hydroxypethidine.

Oxydrin, -e Drug containing more than one

substance under international control: Metam-fetamine hydrochloride and Amfetamine sulfate.

Oxyfed Amfetamine sulfate or Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Oxykodal Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Oxykodon Oxycodone.

Oxykon Oxycodone.

Oxymethebanol Drotebanol.

Oxymorfon Oxymorphone.

Oxymorphon, -e, -um Oxymorphone.

Oxymorphone C₁₇H₁₉NO₄. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 301.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Oxymorphone hydrochloride C₁₇H₁₉NO₄ HCl. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 337.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 89.2.

or

C₁₇H₁₉NO₄ HCl H₂O. Molecular weight: 355.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 84.6. See: *Opioids*.

Oxypethidin, -um Hydroxypethidine.

Oxypetidin - *Hydroxypethidine*.

Oxypetidine *Hydroxypethidine*.

Oxyphyllin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Oz 1. Colloquial term for an *inhalant*.

2. Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite* (*inhalant*).

3. Colloquial term for *butyl nitrite* (*inhalant*). **4.** Colloquial term for ounce (pj) of *cocaine* or

marijuana. **Ozark gold** Colloquial term for potent marijuana from Missouri, USA.

Ozepam Oxazepam.

Ozepam 10 Oxazepam.

Ozepam 15 Oxazepam.

Ozone Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Ozothine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Ethylmorphine hydrochloride*.

Ozzie Colloquial term for an ounce of *marijuana*.

Ozzie's Stuff Colloquial term for *LSD* - apparent reference to the rock singer Ozzie Osborne, or, a misnomer for "Owisey's stuff", named for Augustus Stanley Owisley, noted for "quality" *LSD* in California.



P 1. Colloquial term for *mescaline*. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **3.** Colloquial term for *peyote* cactus (dumpling cactus). **4.** Colloquial term for *Preludin* tablets.

P-1-methyl-3-ethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine Betameprodine.

P-1-metiel-3-etiel-4-feniel-4-propion-oksiepiperidium Betameprodine.

P-4-morpholinylethylmorphine *Phol-codine.*

P-845 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

P-Männchen German colloquial term for *Preludin* tablets.

P-Tabletten German colloquial term for *Preludin* tablets.

P-dope Colloquial term for *heroin* which is 20-30% pure.

P-funk Colloquial term for *heroin*; *crack* and *PCP*.

P-meprodine Betameprodine.

P-methadol Betamethadol.

P-morpholinylethyl-morphine *Phol-codine.*

P-phenyl-tert-butylamin *Phentermine*. P-phenyl-tert-butylamine *Phentermine*.

P-phenylisopropylamine *Amfetamine*.

P-prodine Betaprodine.

P-propionoxy-phenyl-1-methyl-3-ethylpiperidine *Betameprodine*.

P-propionyloxy phényl méthyl-1 éthyl-3 pipéridine Betameprodine.

P-tabs German colloquial term for *Preludin* tablets.

P-tea Colloquial term for *urinanalysis*.

P.A. Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine sulfate* and *Phenobarbital*.

P.A.P. No. 1 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

P.E.A. Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

P.G. Colloquial term for *camphorated opium tincture* and an antihistaminic, usually *pyribenzamine*, *injected* or ingested.

P.H. plus Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

P.O. Colloquial term for camphorated *opium* tincture and an antihistaminic, usually *pyribenzamine*, *injected* or ingested.

P.P.C. Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*.

P.R. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

P.S.C. Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

PA Pills Anonymous World Service, mutual self help group organisation founded 1975 in USA modelled from *Alcoholics Anonymous*. It also organise significant others groups in Pil-Anon Family program in the same way as *Al-Anon*.

Pa-ree-ká Virola.

Paak Dutch colloquial term for *hashish* from Pakistan.

Paakje, een Dutch colloquial term for a dose of *heroin*.

Päällä Finnish colloquial term for being in possession of drugs.

Paan Betel pepper.

Paan supari Areca catechu.

Pabartal Diazepam.

Pacabarb CT Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Pacalfen Phenobarbital.

Pacapine CT Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Pacaps Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Butalbital* or *Phenobarbital*.

Pacaps, modified formula Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Butalbital*.

Pacco Italian colloquial term for a drug dealer who cheats.

Pacerfin Diazepam.

Paceum Diazepam.

Pacheco Mexican colloquial term for *marijuana* user.

Pachi Psidium guajava.

Pachycereus pecten-aborginum See

Pacidrim Nitrazepam.

Pacientes Colloquial term for a marijuana

Pacienx Nitrazepam or Oxazepam.

Pacifan Pentobarbital sodium.

Pacineuril Phenobarbital.

Pacinone Halazepam.

Pacipam Diazepam.

Pacisyn *Nitrazepam*. Pacitran *Diazepam*.

Pacitran LP 10 Diazepam.

Pacitran LP 20 Diazepam.

Pacitran dia y Diazepam.

Pacitranlenotabs Diazepam.

Pack 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **3.** Colloquial term for a *heroin* transport.

Pack heat Colloquial term for carrying a gun.

Pack of rockets Colloquial term for a packet of *joints* of *marijuana*.

Pack of rocks Colloquial term for *marijuana cigarette*.

Package 1. Colloquial term for *morphine*. **2.** Colloquial term for retail *heroin*, distribution amount

Package store A store that sells sealed bottles of alcoholic beverages for consumption off the premises.

Packaging room Room in which *marijuana* is weighed, packaged and prepared for distribution.

Packed up Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Packen German colloquial term for being successful in the drug scene.

Packet Colloquial term for a packet of drugs. **Päckchen** German colloquial term for a packet of drugs.

Packi black Colloquial term for hashish.

Packing 1. Colloquial term for carrying a weapon. 2. Storing drugs in body cavities to smuggle them. 3. Colloquial term for intravenous injection of blood or red blood cells by athletes to boost the oxygen carrying capacity - an illegal act for athletes, packing can cause blood clotting due to blood thickness.

Packung Reefer German colloquial term for a package of *joints* of *marijuana*.

Paco Spanish colloquial term for a drug police squad.

Paconal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secobarbital*.

Pad 1. Colloquial term for a room used for drug use. **2.** Colloquial term for a place to sleep.

Paddestoelen Dutch colloquial term for *psilocybine*.

Padrina Hydrocodone.

Pae Thai colloquial term for white powder *heroin*.

Pae long yoo Thai colloquial term for white powder *heroin*.

Pagas Colloquial term for a *cigar* containing *tobacco* and drugs.

Pago pago Colloquial term for *marijuana*. Paguando *Hallucinogen* beverage made of the South American bush *Lochroma fuchsioides*, growing in the Andes, the active substances are not known.

Paholaisen raha Finnish colloquial term

for a dried piece of cactus, mescaline.

Pai-ch'ang Calamus.

Paid off in gold Colloquial term for being arrested by a federal officer who flashes a gold badge.

Paine Clear *LSD*, can be passed to prisoners in plain view since it is not easily visible.

Painkiller An agent, such as an analgesic drug, that relieves pain.

Paja Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Pajao Colloquial term for barbiturates.

Pajaritos Mexican colloquial term for *hallu-cinogens*.

Pajaro azul 1. Colloquial term for *Amobarbital*. **2.** Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Pajaro rojo Colloquial term for *barbiturates*. Pajuela Mexican colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Pak Thai colloquial term for an *intravenous injection* of *heroin*.

Pak fan Dutch colloquial term for heroin.

Pak-ku Areca catechu.

Pakalolo Hawaiian term for *marijuana*.

Paki Finnish colloquial term for black *hashish* from Pakistan.

Pakistaan zwart Dutch colloquial term for black *hashish* from Pakistan.

Pakistanerbit Norwegian colloquial term for *morphine* pills from Pakistan.

Pakistani 1. German colloquial term for *hashish* from Pakistan. **2.** German colloquial term for *opium*.

Pakistani black Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Pakistanpiller Swedish colloquial term for small white *morphine* tablets.

Pakje Dutch colloquial term for a dose of *heroin*.

Pakkumaram Areca catechu.

Pako Colloquial term for brown *heroin* from Near East or Middle East.

Pal Dutch colloquial term for a fellow addict in the drug scene.

Pala 1. Argentinean colloquial term for *syringe*, **2.** Tamil name for *Alstonia scholaris*.

Palai Alstonia scholaris.

Palamidone Methadone.

Palapent Pentobarbital sodium.

Palbar Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Palbar No. 2 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Palf Colloquial term for ampule of Palfium.

Palfadonna Dextromoramide.

Palfium Dextromoramide hydrochloride.

Palflum Dextromoramide or Dextromoramide hydrochloride or Dextromoramide tartrate.

Paliantin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Paliantin estimulante Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine sulfate* and *Amobarbital*.

Paliatil Phenobarbital.

Paliatin Chlordiazepoxide.

Palida Argentinean colloquial term for unpleasant effects after discontinuing drug use.

Palidan Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methaqualone*.

Palinum Cyclobarbital or Cyclobarbital calcium.

Palisedan Meprobamate.

Palisedan compuesto Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Paljin Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Palko Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarhital*

Pallidan Methaqualone.

Pallidan Berna Methaqualone.

Palm wine Alcoholic beverage made of the sap and fruits from the date-, coconut oil or palmyrapalm. Palm wine is also distilled into *arrack*.

Palo Bobo Also called palo loco and quantlapatziinzintli.Leaves from the shrub *Senecio praecox* used in Mexico to make a *hallucinogen* beverage.

Palo Loco Palo Bobo.

Palo de cacao Cacao.

Palo de guayabo blanco Psidium guaja-

Palpanichium Brugmansia candida.

Palphium Dextromoramide or Dextromoramide tartrate.

Palpiemento Colloquial term for frisking, body search.

Palpipax Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Metrobamate*.

Palteados Colloquial term for *paranoid hallucinations* from smoking coca paste.

Pam Frying pan lubricant which is sprayed in a plastic bag by adolescents and inhaled to cause hypoxia and the accompanying *euphoric* effects - not typically lethal acutely unless the bag does not open when the person becomes unconscious.

Pamahtaa Finnish colloquial term for the drugs taking effect.

Pamari Finnish colloquial term for fear of the drug police squad.

Pamaxunk Turbina corymbosa. See: Ololiugui.

Pamedon, -e Dipipanone.

Pamelin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phendimetrazine bitartrate* or *Phenmetrazine hydrochloride*.

Pamergan Pethidine hydrochloride.

Pamina-M Meprobamate.

Paminal Phenobarbital.

Pamine PB Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Pamis Finnish colloquial term for fear of the drug police squad.

Pamnace Medazepam.

Pamodona Dipipanone.

Pamphlet Colloquial term for 1 ounce of *marijuana*.

Pan Betel pepper.

Pan masala A manufactured item which is commonly chewed in areas of Southeast Asia, particularly in rural areas of India. The mixture contains ingredients common in betelquid, such as *betel* leaf, *areca nut*, slaked lime, and catechu. It is available with or without *to-bacco*.

Pan of India Areca catechu.

Pan up Colloquial term for dissolving powdered drugs in water and heat the solution for injection

Pan yan Colloquial term for opium.

Pan-phanotal Cyclobarbital.

Pan-relax Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate* and *Methylphenobarbital*.

Panabarb Pentobarbital or Phenobarbital.

Panactin Mecloqualone.

Panalgen Methadone hydrochloride.

Panama Colloquial term for *marijuana* of high potency from Panama.

Panama cut Colloquial term for *marijuana* of high potency from Panama.

Panama gold Colloquial term for *marijuana* of high potency from Panama.

Panama red Colloquial term for *marijuana* grown in Panama.

Panamine Cathine.

Panasec Secobarbital sodium.

Panasma Phenobarbital.

Panatella Colloquial term for a large *marijuana cigarette*.

Panbesy Phentermine hydrochloride.

Panbule Pentobarbital sodium.

Panbutal Secbutabarbital sodium.

Pancakes and syrup Colloquial term for *glutethimide* (*Doriden*, or, several other compounds) plus *codeine*-containing cough syrups.

Pancalma Meprobamate.

Panchak, one Colloquial term for 1 drop of *opium* for oral use.

Pancodina Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Pancodine Oxycodone hydrochloride.
Pancodone Oxycodone hydrochloride or
Oxycodone pectinate.

Pancratium trianthum See: Kwashi.

Pancreas Conglomerate gland lying transversely across the posterior wall of the abdomen. It varies in length from 15 to 20 cm (6 to 8 in) and has a breadth of about 3, 8 cm (about 1.5 in) and a thickness of from 1.3 to 2.5 cm (0.5 to 1 in). Its usual weight is about 85 grams, and its head lies in the concavity of the duodenum. The pancreas has both an exocrine and an endocrine secretion. The exocrine secretion is made up of a number of enzymes that are discharged into the intestine to aid in digestion. The endocrine secretion, insulin, is important in the metabolism of sugar in the body. Insulin is produced in small groups of especially modified glandular cells in the pancreas; these cell groups are known as the islets of Langerhans. The failure of these cells to secrete sufficient amounts of insulin causes diabetes).

Alcohol misuse is one of the main causes of pancreatitis diagnosed as *alcoholic pancreatitis*. Hemorrhage in the pancreas and acute pancreatitis are serious conditions. If not relieved rapidly, they may cause death. The symptoms are not definite, resembling those of peritonitis or intestinal obstruction.

Pancreatitis, alcoholic See: Alcoholic pancreatitis.

Pandanus Big red fruits from the shrub *Pandanus pandanus* ingested in New Guinea in magical ceremonies and induce what is called "Karukas madness" The active substance is *dimethyltryptamine*.

Pandemi Epidemic over a wide geographic area. A worldwide disease. Drug abuse is sometimes described as a pandemi.

From Late Latin *pandêmus*, from Greek *pandêmos*, of all the people : *pan*-, pan- + *dêmos*, people.

Pandione Oxycodone pectinate.

Pandu *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Pane 1. Colloquial term for *LSD*. **2.** Italian colloquial term for drugs in general.

Pane, Ramon Spanish missionary, the first European who in detail described the use of the *coca-leaves* in the 1490s.

Panediol Meprobamate.

Panetela Colloquial term for marijuana.

Panevril Camazepam.

Pang Colloquial term for a beverage which contains *cannabis*.

Pang, -o Cannabis.

Pangerin Dimepheptanol.

Pango Colloquial term for a beverage which contains *cannabis*.

Pangonadalot Colloquial term for heroin.

Panic Colloquial term for drugs not available Panic in Needle Park US film from 1971directed by Jerry Schartzberg, Al Pacino and Kitty Winn are playing a young couple who starts using heroin in Needle Park, New York. It is considered as one of the best drug films from the 1970:s. After several years of Hollywood "head" pictures which sang the praises of hallucinatory drugs, Panic in Needle Park was the first major film of the 1970s to explore the dark side of addiction. Druggie Al Pacino convinces his casual girlfriend Kitty Wynn to "shoot up." She rapidly becomes a heroin addict, joining Pacino in a nightmarish world populated by the dregs of New York. Pacino and Wynn fall deeply in love, even as their drug dependency drags them farther down the road of degradation. There is no redemption in this painfully realistic drama, only death for both lovers. Among the actors so convincingly playing New York "street people" are relative newcomers Raul Julia and Paul Sorvino.

Panic man Colloquial term for an addict whose source of supply has been identified.

Panic reaction 1. Anxiety reaction during cannabis use, lasts usually for a couple of hours. Most cannabis smokers has experienced panic reactions in connection with cannabis smoking, e g a fear that the heart will stop or a threats to life. Cannabis users are usually familiar with this and try to help each other by talking down and calm each other. Laboratory tests with THC has showed the same effects which indicates that this could be an effect of the drug itself and not only an effect of the environment. 2. Reaction after use of hallucinogens, especially LSD, the same experiences which to some are euphoric can lead to panic reaction and mare dream panic to others. Because of the unpredictable reactions even in experienced use a person who takes hallucinogens, is often accompanied with a guide who do not at the same time uses the

Panik German colloquial term for shortage in the drug scene.

Panitol H.M.B. Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Butalbital*.

Pankalma Meprobamate.

Pankreal Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Panlaudon Opium, mixed alkaloids of.

Pannazin Allobarbital.

Panodorm Cyclobarbital.

Panodorm-calcium *Cyclobarbital calcium*. **Panopin** *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Panpheno TP Phenobarbital.

Panquil Meprobamate.

Panrexin-M Phendimetrazine bitartrate.

Panrinol Amfetamine.

Pansedon Phenobarbital.

Panseren Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Panshape Phenterimine hydrochloride.

Pantad 1. Swedish colloquial term for being stupid. **2.** Swedish colloquial term for being under the influence of *cannabis*.

Pantagruelion *Cannabis*, the term was used by *Rabelais*.

Pantaigin, -e Pethidine hydrochloride.

Pantare Swdish colloquial term for a drug

Pantarilina sedativa Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Pantirem Meprobamate.

Pantopium hydrochloricum

Opium,.mixed alkaloids of.

Pantopon Opium, mixed alkaloids of.

Pantoufle Egyptian colloquial term for plates of *hashish* usually weighing 250 grams.

Pantranquil *Lorazepam* or *Meprobamate*. **Pantrop** Drug containing more than one sub-

stance whereof one under international control: *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Pantrop retard Chlordiazepoxide.

Panturon Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Pantöffelchen Aconitum napellus.

Panzyme Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Pap pills Dutch colloquial term for *amfeta-mines*.

Papa camara Colloquial term for amfetamines.

Papa espinosa Jimson weed.

Papabamate Meprobamate.

Papal Areca catechu.

Papatral *Methaqualone*.

Papatropin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Papavatral Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Papaver somniferum Opium.

Papaverculum Opium.

Papaveretum Opium, mixed.alkaloids of.

Papaverin Papaverine.

Papaverine An alkaloid from the *opium* poppy, an effective spasmolytica, relaxing the muscles. Papaverine has no narcotic effects and is not under international control.

Pape acid Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Papel 1. Colloquial term for a bag of *heroin*.

2. Colloquial term for bag of *LSD*.

Papeles para enrolar Colloquial term for papers for rolling *marijuana cigarettes*.

Papeleta 1. Colloquial term for a bag with drugs. 2. Colloquial term for a quantity of *marijuana*.

Papelillo Colloquial term for a bag (with drugs).

Papelucho Colloquial term for a small piece of foil which contains *cocaine* weighing between 0.24 and 0.85 gram.

Paper 1. Colloquial term for *cigarette* paper used to roll a *joint* of *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for a packet of drugs. **3.** Colloquial term for a paper soaked with *LSD*. **4.** Colloquial term for a prescription for drugs.

Paper acid Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Paper bag Colloquial term for container for drugs.

Paper blunts Colloquial term for *marijuana* within a paper casing rather than a *tobacco* leaf casing.

Paper boy Colloquial term for *heroin* peddler.

Paper-trip Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Papers 1. Colloquial term for rolling papers used to make *tobacco* or *marijuana cigarettes*. **2.** Colloquial term for *LSD* of the "tattoo" variety (figures on paper to be absorbed by mouth or through the skin).

Papilloes Bolivian colloquial term for mixture of coca paste and Derby *tobacco cigarettes*. One match box of coca paste makes approximately 200 papilloes.

Papirosa Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Paps Colloquial term for rolling papers.

Papucha Aconitum napellus.

Paquete 1. Colloquial term for a packets of *cocaine* base ("loaves"). **2.** Colloquial term for a packets of *heroin*.

Paquetero 1. Ecuadoran and Peruvian colloquial term for person who sells coca paste in gram quantities. **2.** Mexican colloquial term for a "pusher".

Par-lib *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*.

Para French colloquial term for being paranoid.

Para-addict 1. Colloquial term for a paraplegic addict. **2.** Colloquial term for a family member, especially a child, who has spent a period of time with an addicted person in a relationship which causes emotional or other damage - typified by being unable to leave the damaging environment (as differentiated from a co-addict who is able to leave).

Para-alcoholic Colloquial term for a family member, especially a child, who has spent a period of time with an alcoholic person in a

relationship which causes emotional or other damage - typified by being unable to leave the damaging environment (as differentiated from a co-alcoholic who is able to leave).

Para-fluorofentanyl $C_{22}H_{27}FN_2O$. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I, IV. Molecular weight: 354.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Para-fluorofentanyl hydrochloride

C₂₂H₂₇FN₂O HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I, IV. Molecular weight: 390.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 90.7.

Para-méthoxyamphétamine Paramethoxyamfetamine (PMA).

Para-sanol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Parabal Phenobarbital sodium.

Parabolin Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Parabolin compuesto *Amfepramone hydrochloride.*

Paracelsus Philippus Aureolus (1493-1541) German-Swiss alchemist and physician who introduced the concept of disease to medicine. He held that illness was the result of external agents attacking the body rather than imbalances within the body and advocated the use of chemicals against disease-causing agents. *Laudanum*, in which the main component was *opium* was his standard pharmaceutical preparation.

Parachute 1. Colloquial term for *crack* and *PCP* smoked together. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Paracodein Dihydrocodeine bitartrate or Dihydrocodeine thiocyanate.

Paracodin Dihydrocodeine.thiocyanate.

Paracodin, -a, -e *Dihydrocodeine* or *Dihydrocodeine* bitartrate.

Paradel Amfetamine sulfate.

Paradies German colloquial term for *co-caine*.

Paradise Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Paradise white Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Paradiso 1.** Italian colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Italian colloquial term for *LSD*.

Paradua Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital sodium* and *Secobarbital sodium*.

Paradual Secobarbital.

Parafolen M Amfetamine.

Parahexilo Parahexyl.

Parahexyl C₂₂H₃₂O₂. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 328.5. Percent-

age of anhydrous base: 100.

Paraldehyde Also called paracetaldehyde, colourless liquid of disagreeable taste and pungent odour used in medicine as a *sedative*-hypnotic drug and in chemistry in the manufacture of organic chemicals. When administered as a medicine, it is largely excreted by the lungs and gives an unpleasant odour to the breath. It is most useful for recalcitrant cases and is an older drug for treatment of acute alcoholic dementia.

Paralena Turnera diffusa.

Paralytic Colloquial term for being drunken, very intoxicated.

Paralyzed Colloquial term for being drunk, very intoxicated.

Paramethoxyamfetamine (PMA)

 ${\rm C_{10}H_{15}NO}$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 165.0. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Hallucinogenic designer drug; derivative of metamfetamines. Highly toxic drug that has both hallucinogenic and central nervous system (CNS) stimulant properties. On the street, PMA has been passed off as MDA. Yet at a dose considered safe for MDA, PMA is highly toxic because it produces marked increases in blood pressure, body temperature, and pulse rate. Because it is more potent, PMA also has more pronounced hallucinogenic and stimulant effects than MDA. The physical effects generally include greatly increased pulse rate and blood pressure, increased and labored respiration, escalating body temperature, erratic eye movements, muscle spasm, nausea, and vomiting. At high doses, PMA use can result in convulsions, coma, and death.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Paramethoxyamfetamine} & \textbf{hydrochloride} & C_{10}H_{15}NO & HCl. & Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 201. 5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 81. 9. \\ \end{tabular}$

Paramethoxyamphetamine Paramethoxyamfetamine (PMA).

Parametoxiamfetamin *Paramethoxyamfetamine (PMA).*

Parametoxyamphetamine PMA.

Paramol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Dihydrocodeine* or *Dihydrocodeine* bitartrate.

Paramorfan Dihydromorphine hydrochloride.

Paramorfan, -a Dihydromorphine.

Paramorfin *Thebaine*.

Paramorphan Dihydromorphine.

Paramorphin, -e Thebaine.

Paranatural Colloquial term for disintegration of the personality during drug *addiction*.

Parango Argentinean colloquial term for long, extra large *marijuana cigarette*.

Parano French colloquial term for *paranoid*. Paranoia The central theme of a group of psychotic disorders characterized by systematic delusions. The word paranoia was used by the ancient Greeks, apparently in much the same sense as the modern popular term insanity. Since then it has had a variety of meanings. Toward the end of the 19th century it came to mean a delusional psychosis, in which the delusions develop slowly into a complex, intricate, and logically elaborated system, without hallucination and without general personality disorganization. In contemporary psychiatric practice, the term paranoia is generally reserved for all rare, extreme cases of chronic, fixed, and highly systematized delusions. All the rest are called paranoid disorders. Some psychiatrists, however, have come to doubt the validity of paranoia as a diagnostic category, claiming that what has in the past been considered paranoia is actually a variety of schizophrenia

One of the most common delusions in paranoid disorders is that of persecution. A chief contributing factor is an exaggerated tendency to self-reference; i.e., to systematically misinterpret remarks, gestures, and acts of others as intentional slights or as signs of derision and contempt directed at him. Self-reference becomes paranoid delusion when a person persists in believing that he is the target of hostile actions or insinuations, aimed at him by some enemy or band of enemies, when this is actually not the case. The identifying marks of delusional conviction are (1) readiness to accept the flimsiest evidence in support of the belief and (2) inability to entertain seriously any evidence that contradicts it.

In addition to the common persecutory type of paranoid reaction, a number of others have been described, most notably paranoid grandiosity, or delusions of grandeur (also known as megalomania), characterized by the false belief that one is a superlative person.

Paranoic disorders are common side-effects of *stimulants* as *amfetamine* and *cocaine*. Under and after intense use of *stimulants* the user often believe that he is followed by police or that a friend or an unknown person is an agent trying to frame him. Paranoic disturbances can lead to violence as the user believe he is under threat or attack from others.

Paranoia, alcoholic See Alcoholic paranoia

Paranoia, amorous See Alcoholic jealousy. Paranoia, conjugal See: Alcoholic jealousv.

Paranoica Paranoid reaction from smoking *coca paste*.

Paranten Diazepam.

Paranyl Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Paraphernalia Colloquial term for paraphernalia for drug use such as scale, *syringe*, needle, spoon, candle, cotton.

Paraquat $C_{12}H_{14}Cl_2N_2$, a colorless compound, or a related yellow compound, $C_{12}H_{14}N_2(CH_3SO_4)_2$, used as a herbicide. It has been used against *marijuana* and *cocaine* cultivations in South America. It caused an ethic debate whether it is right to use poison on products although they are illegal are going to be consumed.

Parasedin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methadone*.

Parassito Italian colloquial term for a street level drug dealer.

Parasympathomimetic

1. Producing effects similar to those produced when a parasympathetic nerve is stimulated.

2. A drug or an agent that produces such effects.

Parasympathomimetic drug Any drug that mimics the action of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine.

Parasympaton *Phenobarbital*.

Paratense Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Paraton Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Paratropin Phenobarbital.

Parcaps Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital* and *Secobarbital*.

Parcil Ketazolam

Parego French colloquial term for *paregoric* elixir.

Paregoric 1. Narcotic preparation principally used as an antiperistaltic for the treatment of diarrhea. The preparation is made from *opium tincture* (laudanum) or from powdered *opium* and includes anise oil, camphor, benzoic acid, glycerin, and diluted alcohol. The usual adult dose is 5-10 milliliters, which corresponds to 2-4 milligrams of anhydrous *morphine*.

Also called Camphorated opium tincture. **2.** Colloquial term for *opium* combined with another substance. **3.** Soothing medicaments in general.

Paren-sapicho Rhynchosia pyramidalis. Parensedal Meprobamate.

Parent's Resource Institute for Drug **Education** US National Parent Organisation founded in Atlanta 1978 by Thomas Gleaton and Matsha Manatt Schuchard. The purpose of the organisation is to help parnts form groups to protect their children from becoming inviolved with marijuana and other groups. The book Parents. Peers and Pot is the main book outlining the strategy agianst drug abuse. PRIDE sponsors an annualö conference on drug abuse and has got worldwide attention. The wife of president Ronald Reagan Nancy Reagan was one of the main sponsors of the organisation in the 1970s. According to the organisation, its preventive work had a major influence in the reducing substance abuse in

Parest Methaqualone or Methaqualone hydrochloride

Parestesi Paresthesia.

Paresthesia A skin sensation, such as burning, prickling, itching, or tingling, with no apparent physical cause. A complication of use of central *stimulants* such as *amfetamine* or *cocaine*.

Greek aisthêsis, feeling.

Parica 1. Epena. 2. Anadenanthera peregrina

Parica rana Anadenanthera peregrina. Paricachí Anadenanthera peregrina. Paricarama Anadenanthera peregrina. Paricauva Anadenanthera peregrina.

1. Virola. 2. Anadenanthera peregrina.

Parika Virola.

Parikana Virola.

Parikaraná Virola.

Paris 400 Colloquial term for *methaqualone* (*benzodiazepines* mixed with antihistamine are commonly substituted).

Park Lane weed Colloquial term for marijuana.

Parkinsonism See: Parkinsons disease.

Parkinsons disease Degenerative brain disorder initially characterized by trembling lips and hands and muscular rigidity, later producing body tremors, a shuffling gait, and eventually possible incapacity. Emotions may be affected and mental capacity impaired, but assessment of these is difficult because depression often accompanies the disease. The disease occurs when the brain cells that produce dopamine die. In cases where there is no known cause (the majority), it usually appears after age 40 and is referred to as Parkinson's disease. Parkinsonism usually refers to similar symptoms resulting from certain antipsychotic drugs, reserpine (a blood pressure drug), carbon monoxide or manganese poisoning, or MPTP (a heroin analog). Symptoms are treated with the drugs deprenyl (selegiline), L-DOPA (given with carbidopa to reduce side effects) and amantadine. Parkinsonism is named for English surgeon James Parkinson, who first described it in 1817.

Parkinsonism has in some cases been induced by the designer drug MPTP.

Parkotal Phenobarbital.

Parkowanie Polish colloquial term for supplying young people with drugs.

Parlament Colloquial term for 2 or 3 lines of heroin.

Parlay Colloquial term for *crack*.

Parmilene *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Parminal Methagualone.

Parmine Phentermine hydrochloride.

Parsley 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Part-time-man Colloquial term for a person who occasionally sells small amounts of drugs.

Part-time-streeet-dealer Colloquial term for a person who occasionally sells small amounts of drugs.

Part-time-street-man Colloquial term for a person who occasionally sells small amounts of drugs.

Particula Colloquial term for a dose of *LSD*. **Partida** Colloquial term for a shipment (of drugs).

Partnership for a Drug-Free America Organisation founded 1986 in USA by the American Association of Advertising Agencies, of persons in the entertainment and advertising business as a response to the criticism towards their business to make drug propaganda. It is a coalition of volunteers from the communications industry. Their main activity has been to provide material promoting a drug free life style by producing TV-commercials and printed advertising. The material has than been distributed to the media and been extensively displayed.

Parturiol Oxycodone camphosulfonate or Oxycodone hydrochloride or Oxycodone phenylpropionate.

Party 1. Colloquial term for a drug party. **2.** To gather for social drinking, as in 'party hearty'.

Party animal Colloquial term for person noted for attendance at social events, life of the party, usually connected with the indelicacies and ribaldry of the person associated with imbibing too much *alcohol* over too a short time.

Party drugs Colloquial term for drugs used i connection with *techno*- and *rave* dance as *ecstasy* (MDMA), MDA, MDE, amfetamine and LSD.

Party pack Colloquial term for enough selfinjected fentanyl to have anesthetized a patient sufficient for minor surgery - usually used by anesthesiologists or others with easy access.

Partying Colloquial term for social drug use. **Parvati** *Cannabis*.

Parvin Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Parzone Dihydrocodeine or Dihydrocodeine bitartrate.

Pas Colloquial term for *snorting* a line of *heroin*.

Pasa-flora Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Pasado Mexican colloquial term for person who is under the influence of drugs.

Pasador Colloquial term for a smuggler, courier.

Pasahtaa Finnish colloquial term for *hashish* starting to take effect.

Pasakana See: Trichocereus.

Pasar Mexican term for transfering (drugs).
Pasar la onda Colombian colloquial term for informing.

Pascalium Bromazepam.

Pase Spanish colloquial term for *cocaine* use. **Pasem** Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate* and *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*.

Paserolo Cigarette or marijuana to which cocaine has been added. See Basuco.

Pases Colloquial term for one dose of *heroin* (a "deck").

Pasha-man Colloquial term for a drug dealer.

Pasibar Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Paska Finnish colloquial term for poor quality *hashish*.

Pason Occasional sickness caused by using drugs.

Paspa Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Pass Colloquial term for handing over drugs or money.

Passage Colloquial term for the transfer of drugs or money.

Passased No. 3 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Passibromine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Passinterra Meprobamate.

Passion Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Passionflower Common name for a flowering plant family, and especially for members of its principal genus. Passionflowers make up

the family *Passifloraceae*. The principal genus is *Passiflora*. The passion vine is classified as Passiflora incarnata, the bell apple, or water lemon, as Passiflora laurifolia, and the giant granadilla as Passiflora quadrangularis. The family contains about 530 species, most of which are climbing plants, such as the passion vine, which sometimes reaches a height of 9 m. The bell apple, or water lemon, of the West Indies is a species of passionflower with an edible fruit. The giant granadilla is a closely related plant native to Jamaica and South America. The pulp, or aril, surrounding each seed of the giant granadilla plant is used in flavoring drinks and ices. Passiflora incarnata has in traditional medicine been used against sleeplessness. The plant has a similar odour as cannabis sativa, and when it is dried and smoked it gives a light cannabis-like high. The active substance is harmine and som relatie alkaloids. These substances are MAOinhibitors and i used with alcohol or certain food toxic substances can develop in the body. The symptoms ar severe headache an voimiting.

Passirax Meprobamate.

Passive smoking The involuntary inhalation of smoke, usually *tobacco* smoke, from another person's smoking. Coined in the 1970s in connection with studies of the effects of such inhalation, the term helped to draw attention to the detrimental effects of smoking on people in the smoker's immediate environment.

Environmental tobacco smoke, ETS contains essentially all of the same carcinogens and toxic agents that are inhaled by the smoker. Involuntary exposure to ETS is also a cause of disease, including lung cancer, in healthy nonsmokers. In addition, ETS can result in aggravated asthmatic conditions, impaired blood circulation, bronchitis, and pneumonia. The children of parents who smoke have an increased frequency of respiratory and middleear infections and symptoms, and are at risk of impaired lung function. ETS is also a cause of additional episodes and increased severity of symptoms in asthmatic children. Babies born to women who smoke during pregnancy, as well as those infants exposed to ETS, have a much greater risk of dying of sudden infant death syndrome.

Synonym: *Environmental tobacco smoke* (ETS) exposure.

Past Due Colloquial term for heroin.

Pasta 1. Colloquial term for *coca paste* - first raw product from coca leaves -many impurities, but cheap and smokable. **2.** Colloquial term for an *inhalant*. **3.** Colombian colloquial term for money.

Pasta basica (de cocaina) *Coca paste*. Pasta lavada Colloquial term for washed or white *coca paste*.

Pastas *Amfetamines*.

Paste 1. Colloquial term for *crack*. **2.** *Coca paste* - the first raw product from coca leaves - loaded with impurities, but cheap and smokable.

Pasted Colloquial term for being addicted to drugs.

Pastel Peruan colloquial term for *cocaine* base.

Pastelero Mexican colloquial term for an *amfetamine* user.

Pasteles Coca paste.

Pastenaca Person addicted to pills.

Pastero Colloquial term for an *amfetamine* user.

Pastillas *Amfetamines* in pill or *capsule* form.

Pastillas estimulantes Stimulants, amfetamines.

Pastille A small medicated or flavored tablet; a troche. French, from Spanish *pastilla*, perfume pellet and Italian *pastillo*, pastille, both from Latin *pastillus*, little loaf, medicine tablet, diminutive of *pânis*, bread.

Pastillero Amfetamine pill user.

Pastilles Mariani Tradename for pastilles containing *cocaine*, marketed by Angelo Mariani.

Pastillo *Amfetamines* in pill form.

Pasto 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for *marijuana* user.

Pastor Colloquial term for an amfetamines user.

Pastorcita Turnera diffusa.

Pastorica Turnera diffusa.

Pat Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Pata Psidium guajava.

Pata de venoda Ariocarpus fissuratus.

Patan Psidium guajava.

Påtänd Swedish colloquial term for being under the influence of drugs, especially *amfetamines*.

Patchouli Colloquial term for perfume used to prevent the detection of drugs.

Patent medicine 1. Packaged drugs that can be obtained without a prescription; also called over-the-counter drugs. 2. The universal medicines sold mainly in Europe and USA in the late 1800s as cancer cures and other nostrums, many of which contained *cocaine*, *morphine*, and up to 40 percent *alcohol*. The patent medicine where made illegal in most countries in the beginning of the 1900s.

Paterskappe Aconitum napellus.

Pathibamat, -e Meprobamate.

Pathibamate 200 Meprobamate.

Pathibamate 400 Drug containing more

than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Pathilon Phenobarbital.

Patica Colloquial term for hallucinogens.

Patico Spanish colloquial term for *crack*.

Patinada Argentinean colloquial term for occasional use of drugs.

Patiol Sophora secundiflora.

Patlokig Colloquial term for *hallucinations* following *cannabis* use.

Patol Sophora secundiflora.

Patriarch French organisation for treatment of drug addicts.

Patrolman Colloquial term for a person who takes care of a friend during a drug trip.

Patte German colloquial term for money.

Patten German colloquial term for *sniffing* glue.

Patti Indian colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Paudismon Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Paukkua Finnish colloquial term for being arrested.

Paukut Finnish colloquial term for being *high* on *hashish*.

Pausafren Oxazepam.

Pavacol-D Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pholoodine*.

Pavane Synonym for Sassafras albidum.

See: Sassafras.

Pavecal Codeine phosphate.

Paveral Phenobarbital.

Paverinal Phenobarbital.

Pavero messicano Argemone mexicana.

Pavertropo Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Pavilor Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Pavinal Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Pavone Opium, mixed alkaloids of.

Pavopin *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Pavot du mexique Argemone mexicana.

Pavot espineux Argemone mexicana.

Pavyco Barbital.

Pawnee Colloquial term for mescaline.

Pax Diazepam.

Pax-400 Meprobamate.

Paxane Flurazepam.

Paxate Diazepam.

Paxatrina Oxazepam.

Paxaure Camazepam.

Paxel Diazenam.

Paxidil Meprobamate.

Paxidorm Methaqualone or Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Paxil Drug containing more than one sub-

stance whereof one under international control: Glutethimide.

Paxin Meprobamate.

Paxipam Halazepam.

Paxipan 20 Halazepam.

Paxisyn Nitrazepam.

Paxital Secbutabarbital sodium.

Paxium Chlordiazepoxide.

Paxor Camazepam.

Paz Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Paz (en) Mexican colloquial term for being *high*.

Pazigin Diazepam.

Pazital Medazepam.

Pa'abajos Barbiturates.

Pa´arribas Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **PB** *Phenobarbital*.

PBC 1. *Coca base* (Pasta Basics de Cocaina). **2.** Clinical syndrome of dependency on *cocaine* paste (Pasta Basics de Cocaina - PBC).

PBJ Colloquial term for *hashish oil* in a sandwich (name derives from street name "peanut butter and jelly).

PBL Acronym for Pasta Basica Javada, washed *coca paste*.

PBR/12 Phenobarbital.

PBZ *Pyribenzamine*, a trade name for tripelennamine, an antihistamine which when used with *Talwin* is called "T's and B's".

PCCN US President's Council on Counter-Narcotics.

PCE Eticyclidine.

PCP C₁₇H₂₅N. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 243.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. A psychoactive drug with central nervous system depressant, stimulant, analgesic, and hallucinogenic effects. It was introduced into clinical medicine as a dissociative anaesthetic but its use was abandoned because of the frequent occurrence of an acute syndrome consisting of disorientation, agitation, and delirium. It appears to be of value in treatment of stroke.. PCP was first developed in 1956 by Parke Davis Laboratories of Detroit for use as an anesthetic. In the early 1960s, however, clinical tests on humans revealed side effects ranging from distorted self-perception to severe disorientation and unpredictable, psychotic behaviour. The drug was never marketed for human use, although it is in use in veterinary medicine. Because PCP is relatively easy and inexpensive to manufacture, an illicit drug trade sprang up during the mid-1960s, and violence related to the use of PCP - including suicide and homicide - grew to alarming proportions in the 1970s and '80s. Related agents that produce similar effects include dexoxadroland ketamine. PCP turns up on the illicit drug market in a variety of tablets, capsules, and colored powders. Many people who use PCP may do it unknowingly because PCP is often used as an additive and can be found in marijuana, LSD and metamfetamine. In illicit use PCP may be taken orally, intravenously, or by sniffing, but it is usually smoked; typically mixed in powdered form with a leafy substance such as parsley, mint, tobacco, or marijuana; it may also be dissolved in a liquid and sprayed onto the leaves. effects begin within minutes. At first, the user feels euphoria, body warmth, and tingling, Roating sensations, and a feeling of calm isolation. Auditory and visual hallucinations may appear, as well as altered body image, distorted perceptions of space and time, delusions, and disorganization of thought. Accompanying neurological and physiological symptoms are dose-related and include hypertension, nystagmus, ataxia, dysarthria, grimacing, profuse sweating, hyperreflexia, diminished responsiveness to pain, musde rigidity, hyperpyrexia, hyperacusis, and seizures.

Effects usually last for 4-6 hours, although residual effects may take several days or longer to clear. During the immediate recovery period there may be self-destructive or violent behaviour. PCP delirium, PCP delusional disorder, and PCP mood disorder have been observed. As is the case with the hallucinogens, it is not known whether such disorders are specific drug effects or a manifestation of pre-existing vulnerability. In ICD-10, PCP-related disorders are classed with hallucinogens (F16).

As with other hallucinogenic drugs, PCP does not cause physical dependence. In low doses, it produces toxic effects similar to those of LSD, although violent and psychotic behaviour seem to be more characteristic of PCP. Most users do not have psychotic episodes, but the drug is extremely unpredictable. The PCP user exhibits emotional instability, excited intoxication, lack of coordination, high blood pressure, and increased deep-tendon muscle reflexes, and is often impervious to pain. At high doses, PCP is highly toxic and can cause convulsions and coma.typically smoked, mixed in powdered form with a leafy substance such as parsley, mint, tobacco, or marijuana; it may also be dissolved in a liquid and sprayed onto the leaves. Among chronic users, the reappearance of disorientation and visual, memory, and speech disorders has been noted. The drug accumulates in the body.

PCPA Colloquial term for *PCP*.

PCPY Rolicyclidine.

PD Colloquial term for a dealer who takes

cannabis from his stock for personal use.

PDK Colloquial term for lookalike amfetamines - typically *caffeine*, *ephedrine*, *pseudoephedrine*, and/or *phenylpropanolamine*.

Pe-tea Colloquial term for *urinalysis*.

Pea Thai colloquial term for use of marijuana.

Peace 1. Colloquial term for *hashish*. **2.** Colloquial term for *LSD*. **3.** Colloquial term for *PCP*. **4.** Colloquial term for *STP*.

Peace acid Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Peace pill 1. Colloquial term for *PCP* (antithesis of the actual drug action). **2.** Colloquial term for a combination of *LSD* and *Methedrine*.

Peace pipe 1. Tradtional North American. *calumet.* **2.** Colloquial term for a pipe for *hashish* or *marijuana* smoking.

Peace tablets Colloquial term for LSD.

Peace tabs Colloquial term for LSD tablets.

Peace trip Colloquial term for hallucing

Peace trip Colloquial term for *hallucinogens*, especially *LSD*.

Peace weed Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Peace-of-mind-pills Colloquial term for barbiturates.

Peacer Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Peach Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **Peached** Colloquial term for being *high* on *amfetamines*.

Peaches 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

2. Colloquial term for *benzedrine*.3. Colloquial term for *Dexamfetamine sul-*

3. Colloquial term for Dexamfetamine sulfate.(Dexedrine).

Peak experience Colloquial term for *euphoria* following the use of *LSD*.

Peak(ing) Colloquial term for having reached the most intense *euphoria* during an *LSD* trip.

Pealkit Diazepam.

Peanut Colloquial term for *depressant*.

Peanut butter 1. Colloquial term for *PCP* mixed with peanut butter. **2.** Colloquial term for *metamfetamine*.

Peanut butter crank Colloquial term for *metamfetamines* ("crystal meth").

Peanut butter & jelly sandwich Colloquial term for *hashish oil* in a sandwich.

Peanuts 1. Colloquial term for *barbiturates*. **2.** Colloquial term for *depressants*.

Pearl Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Pearls Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite* inhaled from *ampules*.

Pearls and grays Colloquial term for *Darvon* (pearl and gray colored *capsule*).

Pearly gates 1. Colloquial term for *LSD*. **2.** Colloquial term for *morning glory seeds*.

Pearly whites Colloquial term for morning glory seeds.

Peashooter 1. Colloquial term for a look-

alike drug. **2.** Mid-1970s organization devoted to selling over the-counter medications, especially look-alikes.

Peast Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Peast C5 Chlordiazepoxide.

Peba Phenobarbital.

Pebarol Phenobarbital.

Pebbles Colloquial term for *crack*.

Pecoso Colloquial term for *tobacco* or *marijuana cigarette* to which coca paste has been added. See: *Basuco*.

Pectamide Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Pectine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pholcodine*.

Pectolin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital* or *Pholoodine*.

Pectoral Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Morphine sulfate* or *Pentobarbital*.

Pectoral syrup Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Pectosan Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Ethylmorphine hydrochloride* and *Pholcodine*.

Pectoserum Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Pectovox Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Opium*, Medical.

Ped 1. Colloquial term for *opium*. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana* in powder form.

Pedazo Slightly greater than 1 ounce of drugs.

Peddlar Colloquial term for drug supplier.

Peddler Colloquial term for a street level drug dealer.

Pedestal Levamfetamine succinate.

Pedo-Sol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secbutabarbital*.

Pee 1. Thai colloquial term for the condition after drug use. **2.** Thai colloquial term for drug police agent. **3.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Pee Wee 1. Colloquial term for *crack*; \$5 worth of *crack*. **2.** Colloquial term for an 11-year to 12-year-old youth who sells drugs or delivers drugs because prosecution is unlikely.

Pee-tea Colloquial term for *urinalysis*.

Peep Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Peet-o-neo Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Peewee Herman Colloquial term for *heroin* ("boy") and *cocaine* ("girl") *injected* intravenously simultaneously in a ratio of 2 boys and

1 girl.

Pefarol Meprobamate.

Peg 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for drug police agent.

Pega palo Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

Peganum harmala Syrian rye.

Pegarle Colombian colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Pegg 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for drug police agent.

Pegine *Phendimetrazine bitartrate.*

Pegynevron Meprobamate.

Peh hoon Singaporean colloquial term for *heroin*.

Peh hoon kwee Singaporean colloquial term for a fellow drug addict.

Pehui Psidium guajava.

Pehí Brugmanisa insignis.

Peinka Cannabis.

Peji Brugmansia suaveolens.

Pek Thai colloquial term for marijuana.

Pekoe Colloquial term form high potency opium.

Pektenin Hallucinogen substance from the cactus Carnegiea gigantea.

Pelas 1. Spanish colloquial term for *barbiturates*. **2.** Spanish colloquial term for *depressants*.

Pelicaps Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Pellagra Deficiency syndrome caused by lack of niacin (vitamin B, nicotinic acid) or the essential amino acid tryptophan (which can be onverted to niacin) and characterized by confusion, depression, a symmetrical dermatitis affecting light-exposed parts of the body, and gastrointestinal ymptoms, especially diarrhoea.

Pellagra is endemic among the poor in countries where unprocessed maize s the dietary staple. In other countries, it appears mainly in habitual heavy drinkers (alcoholic pellagra). Gastrointestinal symptoms may include nausea, voimiting, and abdominal distension. The mental symptoms are variable and may simulate any type of mental disorder, but depression is probably the most common psychiatric presentation. Disorientation, hallucinations, and delirium may develop, and some patients progress to dementia. Replacement therapy with niacin is effective in reversing most symptoms, although severe mental changes of long duration may not respond completely.

Pelletier, Pierre-Joseph (1788-1842), french chemist who helped found the chemistry of alkaloids. He was professor at and, from 1832, director of the School of Pharmacy, Paris. In 1817, in collaboration with the chemist Joseph-Bienaimé Caventou, he isolated chlorophyll, the green pigment in plants that is essential to the process of photosynthesis. His

interests soon turned to a new class of vegetable bases now called alkaloids, and he isolated emetine. With Caventou he continued his search for alkaloids, and in 1820 they discovered brucine, cinchonine, colchicine, quinine, strychnine, and veratrine. Some of these compounds soon found medicinal uses. Such applications marked the beginning of the gradual shift away from the use of crude plant extracts and toward the use of natural and synthetic compounds found in nature or formulated by the chemist. In 1823 Pelletier published analyses of several alkaloids, thus providing a basis for alkaloid chemistry. He also did important studies of other compounds, including caffeine, piperine, and picrotoxin.

Pellets 1. Colloquial term for *LSD* tablets.

2. Colloquial term for tablets in general.

Pellote Colloquial term for the aboveground portions of teh cactus *Lophophora williamsii* with a *mescaline* content of 4-7 per cent.

Pelpa Spanish colloquial term for *marijuana* leaves which are used as *cigarette* paper.

Pelson Nitrazepam.

Peltazon Pentazocine or Pentazocine lactate.

Pelu Betel pepper.

Pelusari Oxazepam.

PEM Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pholcodine*.

Pemadine Pethidine hydrochloride.

Pemag Pemoline or Pemoline magnesium.

Pembe karilar Turkish colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Pembeler Turkish colloquial term for barbiturates.

Pemberton, John Styth See: Coca-Cola.

Pembule Pentobarbital sodium.

Pemjean, Alfredo Member of UN:s International Narcotics Cntrol Board, INCB.

Pemolen Pemoline.

Pemolien Pemoline

Pemolin Pemoline.

Pemolin, -a, -e, -um Pemoline.

Pemolina "Normal" Pemoline magnesium.
Pemolina magnesio Pemoline magne-

sium.

Pemolina magnésica Pemoline magnesium.

Pemoline copper C₀H₈N₂O₂ CuH₂O₂ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 273. 6. Percentage of anhydrous base:

64 4

Pemoline copper chelate Pemoline cop-

Pemoline iron C₉H₈N₂O₂ FeH₅O₄. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 300.1. Percentage of anhydrous base: 58.7

Pemoline iron chelate Pemoline iron.

Pemoline magnesium C₉H₈N₂O₂ MgH₂O₂ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 234.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 75.1.

Pemoline magnesium chelate *Pemoline magnesium.*

Pemoline nickel C₉H₈N₂O₂ NiH₆O₄. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 305.0. Percentage of anhydrous base: 57.8.

Pemoline nickel chelate Pemoline nickel.

Pemoline plus magnesium hydroxide

Pemoline magnesium.

Pen yan Colloquial term for *opium*.

Pen yen Colloquial term for opium.

Pen yuen Colloquial term for *opium*.

Pen-ts'ao kang mu Pharmacopea published 1578 BC in 52 volumes of the Chinese botanist Li Shih-chen. The pharmacopea describes the use of over 1,000 drugs, among them *opium*, *cannabis* and distillation of wine.

Penalco Pentobarbital.

Penalgen Methadone.

Penbar Pentobarbital sodium

Penbarb Pentoharhital

Penbon Pentobarbital sodium.

Penbutal Pentobarbital.

Pencardin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Pencil South African colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Pencodine Pentobarbital.

Pendorm Pentobarbital sodium.

Pendulon Meprobamate.

Penek Cannabis.

Penetal Pentobarbital sodium.

Penforex Cathine resinate.

Peng 1. Colloquial term for substances which are *injected*. **2.** Colloquial term for *injecting*.

Penguin Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper. **Penid** *Methylphenidate*.

Penital Pentobarbital sodium.

Penka Cannabis.

Pennpheno Drug containing more than one

substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*

Peno-bar Pentobarbital sodium.

Penormin Meprobamate.

Penotal Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium* and *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Penshot Colloquial term for a drug *injection*. **Pensive** *Meprobamate*.

Penta Pentobarbital.

Penta-E Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Penta-cap plus Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital* or *Secobarbital*.

Pentacarb Pentobarbital.

Pentacin Pentazocine

Pentacina Pentazocine or Pentazocine hydrochloride or Pentazocine lactate.

Pentacode Pentobarbital

Pentafen *Pentazocine* or *Pentazocine hydro-chloride* or *Pentazocine lactate*.

Pentafort Pentazocine hydrochloride or Pentazocine lactate.

Pentafort "Coli" Pentazocine.

Pentagin Pentazocine.

Pentagons German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Pentaigina Pentazocine or Pentazocine hydrochloride or Pentazocine lactate.

Pental Pentobarbital sodium.

Pentalgin Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Pentanca Pentobarbital sodium.

Pentaneural Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Pentanyl Fentanyl citrate.

Pentaphedrine Pentobarbital or Pentobarbital sodium.

Pentaplex Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Pentapon, -um *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of. **Pentason** *Pentazocine*.

Pentathesin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital*.

Pentathyn Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital*.

Pentazin Pentazocine.

Pentazocin, -e, -um Pentazocine.

Pentazocina Fides Pentazocine.

Pentazocine C₁₉H₂₇NO. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 285.4

Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. A synthetic opioid which can induce an acute psychosis characterized by nightmares. depersonalization, and visual *hallucinations*. Because it has both agonist and antagonist characteristics, pentazocine can precipitate a narcotic *withdrawal* syndrome. Used as a nonaddictive analgesic, often in place of *morphine*. See: *Opioids*.

Pentazocine hydrochloride C₁₉H₂₇NO HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 321.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 88.7. See: *Opioids*.

Pentazocine lactate $C_{19}H_{27}NO$ $C_{3}H_{6}O_{3}$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 375.5 Percentage of anhydrous base: 76.0. See: *Opioids*.

Pentazocine tab Pentazocine hydrochloride

Pentazocini Lactas Pentazocine lactate. Pentazocinium chloratum Pentazocine hydrochloride.

Pentazon Pentazocine.

Pentirin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital*.

Pento-adiparthrol *Dexamfetamine sulfate.* **Pento-del** Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium.*

Pento-kaps Pentobarbital sodium.

Pento-tabs Pentobarbital sodium.

Pentoadiparthrol Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine pentobarbiturate* and *Dexamfetamine pentobarbiturate*.

Pentobarbim Pentobarbital sodium.

Pentobarbital $C_{11}H_{18}N_2O_3$ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule III. Molecular weight: 226.3 Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Barbiturates*.

Pentobarbital calcium

C₂₂H₃₄N₄O₆CaN₄O₆. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule III. Molecular weight: 490.6 Percentage of anhydrous base: 92. 2. See: *Barbiturates*.

Pentobarbital natricum Pentobarbital so-

Pentobarbital sodium C₁₁H₁₇N₂NaO₃ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule III. Molecutor

lar weight: 248.3 Percentage of anhydrous base: 91. 1. A white crystalline or powdery *barbiturate* used as a *hypnotic*, a *sedative*, and an anticonvulsive drug. Also called pentobarbitone. See: *Barbiturates*.

Pentobarbital soluble Pentobarbital so-

Pentobarbital, -e, -um Pentobarbital.

Pentobarbital-Natrium Pentobarbital so-

Pentobarbitale sodico Pentobarbital sodium

Pentobarbitalum calcium Pentobarbital calcium

Pentobarbitalum natricum Pentobarbital sodium

Pentobarbitalum solubile Pentobarbital sodium

Pentobarbiton, -e Pentobarbital.

Pentobarbitone calcium *Pentobarbital calcium.*

Pentobarbitone dexamfetamine salt *Dexamfetamine pentobarbiturate.*

Pentobarbitone sodium Pentobarbital sodium.

Pentobarbitoonnatrium *Pentobarbital sodium.*

Pentobeta Pentobarbital sodium.

Pentobrocanol Pentobarbital.

Pentodorm Pentobarbital sodium.

Pentogen Pentobarbital sodium.

Pentonal Pentobarbital sodium.

Pentone Pentobarbital sodium.
Pentoneed Pentobarbital sodium

Pentosedan Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Pentosol Pentobarbital sodium.

Pentothal Pentobarbital sodium.

Pentothal sédico Pentobarbital sodium.

Pentothine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Pentoxyn Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Pentracod *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Pentran No. 3 Phenobarbital.

Pentrium Chlordiazepoxide.

Pentsaokangmu Pen-ts'ao kang mu.

Pentyl Pentobarbital sodium.

Pentymainatrium Amobarbital sodium.

Pentymal, -um Amobarbital.

Penumbrol Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Penzin Pentazocine or Pentazocine hydrochloride or Pentazocine lactate.

Peonía Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

People, places & things [12 step term] indicating items over which recovering individuals do not have "control", and ought not

spend inordinate amounts of time.

People, the Colloquial term for drug dealers who purchase *heroin* in kilo quantities adulterate it and sell to street level drug dealers.

Pep 1. Colloquial term for *euphoric* feeling at the time of or shortly after an *intravenous injection*, usually of *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for *Pervitin*.

Pep pills 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *stimulants* in general.

Pep your nose Colloquial term for *snorting cocaine*.

PEPAP C₂₁H₂₅NO₂. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I, IV. Molecular weight: 323. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

PEPAP hydrochloride $C_{21}H_{25}NO_2$ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I, IV. Molecular weight: 359.9. Percentage of

Pepe 1. Spanish colloquial term for a person who takes *barbiturates*. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Pepico Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Peppen German colloquial term for amfeta-

Pepper-uppers Colloquial term for *amfeta-mines*.

Pepps Colloquial term for *Pervitin*.

Peps Colloquial term for *Pervitin*.

Pepsi habit Colloquial term for occasional use of drugs.

Pepsi-Cola habit Colloquial term for a small drug habit.

Per Colloquial term for prescription for drugs.

Per Spritze German colloquial term for *injecting* drugs.

Per-rino *Metamfetamine*.

Pera Italian colloquial term for drug use.

Perabolan Anabolic steroid trenbolon.

Peraiga Barbital.

Peraimin-5 Nitrazepam.

Percobarb Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Hydrocodone bitartrate* or *Oxycodone hydrochloride*.

Percocet Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Oxycodone hydrochloride*.

Percocet-5 Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Percodal Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Percodan 1. Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Hydrocodone bitartrate* or *Oxycodone hydrochloride*. **2.** *Oxycodone terephthalate*.

Percodan-demi Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international

control: Oxycodone hydrochloride or Oxycodone terephthalate.

Percolators Percodan (oxycodone w/aspirin).

Percomon *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Percoral Hydromorphone or Hydromorphone hydrochloride.

Percs Colloquial term for tranquilizers.

Perde South African colloquial term for wild growing *cannabis* (*dagga*).

Perdolan Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Perdolat Tilidine hvdrochloride.

Perdormal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital* or *Secobarbital*.

Perecillo Brugmansia sanguinea.

Perequil Meprobamate.

Perf Colloquial term for *Pervitin*.

Perfantina Colloquial term for Pervitin.

Perfect High Colloquial term for heroin.

Pergastric Diazepam.

Pergastric sedante Diazepam.

Peribarb Phenobarbital.

Pericaps Amobarbital.

Pericazo 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

2. Colloquial term for a *cocaine* user.

3. Mexican colloquial term for *heroin*.

Pericirituela de muerto Tagetes.

Perico 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

2. Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

Peridyne Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Peril Colloquial term for Dexedrine.

Perilla Solandra.

Periodex Phenobarbital.

Periodic drinker Person whose consumption of alcoholic beverages occurs at seemingly regular intervals (weeks or months apart), but then is typically identical with other alcoholics - some theories suggest that this may indicate a person who is self-medicating, however no present conclusive proof of this theory exists.

Perique A strongly flavored black *tobacco* grown in Louisiana and used in various blends. From *Périque*, nickname of Pierre Chenet, a Louisiana *tobacco* grower.

Peritrate *Phenobarbital*.

Peritrate CDZ Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride

Perk Colloquial term for (perked) coffee.

Perke-one Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Perkies Colloquial term for *Percodan*.

Perks 1. Colloquial term for *Percodan* (oxycodone w/aspirin). **2.** Colloquial term for *Percocet* (w/acetaminophen).

Perkulen Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Permadex Dexamfetamine hydrochloride. **Permafried** Colloquial term for being high all the time.

Permonid Desomorphine.

Permonid, -a Desomorphine hydrobromide. **Perneutrat** Drug containing more than one substance under international control: Amobarbital and Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Pernod, Henri Louis See: Absinthe.

Peronin, -a, -e Benzylmorphine hydrochloride.

Peronin, -e Myrophine.

Peronine *Benzylmorphine*.

Peronine myristate Myrophine.

Perp Colloquial term for fake *crack* made of candle wax and baking soda.

Perphoxen, e Fenproporex. or Fenproporex hydrochloride.

Perphoxine Fenproporex.

Perphyllon Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Perquietil Meprobamate.

Perrino Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Perrite Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Persea sassafras Synonym for *Sassafras albidum*.

Persian brown Colloquial term for *heroin*. **Persopir** *Nitrazepam*.

Perspiran Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Persumbran Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Oxazepam*.

Persumbrax Oxazepam.

Pertranquil Meprobamate.

Pertussin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Peruvian Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Peruvian flake 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for look-alike cocaine (*procaine*, *benzocaine*, *lidocaine*).

Peruvian lady Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Peruvian rock** Colloquial term for lookalike crack (soap or a chunk of peanut).

Pervian Lady Cocaine (brand name).

Pervitin (T) Metamfetamine racemate.

Pervitin -a. -e Metamfetamine hydrochla

Pervitin -a, -e Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Pesex Fenproporex.

Pesex A.P Fenproporex.

Pesex R Fenproporex.

Pessaries Pessaries are suppositories intended for introduction into the vagina.

Pet Colloquial term for the police.

Pet-M *Meprobamate*.

Petab Pentobarbital sodium or Phenobarbital

Petaigin *Methadone hydrochloride*.

Petanal Pethidine hydrochloride.

Petantin *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Petard French colloquial term for a slim *marijuana cigarette* which is scented with perfume.

Pete Colloquial term for *urinalysis*.

Peter Colloquial term for *Chloral hydrate*.

Peter Pan 1. Colloquial term for *PCP*.

2. Colloquial term for a person who, under the influence of drugs, might jump out of a window thinking they can fly.

Petes Colloquial term for chloral hydrate.

Peth Colloquial term for depressant.

Pethadol *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Pethanal Pethidine hydrochloride.

Pethanol Pethidine hydrochloride.

Pethedin, -e, -um Pethidine.
Pethelorfan Pethidine hydrochloride.

Pethenal Pethidine hydrochloride.

Pethidin, -e, -um Pethidine.

Pethidin-Zwischenprodukt A Pethidine intermediate A.

Pethidin-Zwischenprodukt B Pethidine intermediate B.

Pethidin-Zwischenprodukt C *Pethidine intermediate C*.

Pethidine C₁₅H₂₁NO₂. Also called meperidine. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 247.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

A synthetic opioid, used to alleviate both acute and chronic pain. It is an opioid, and thus its effects on the body resemble those of opium or morphine, one of opium's purified constituents. A common trade name for meperidine is Demerol. The drug acts principally on the central nervous system and on the neural elements of the bowel. It can be administered orally, in liquid or tablet form, or by intramuscular or subcutaneous injection. Its effects are felt within 15 minutes and last from 3 to 5 hours. Meperidine commonly is used to relieve pain during childbirth, although it may slow the respiratory rate of both mother and infant. Other side effects include drowsiness, lightheadedness, dryness of the mouth, weakness, and nausea. The drug is also highly addictive. Nevertheless, its side effects tend to be less severe than those of morphine, making it a preferable choice in many instances.

Pethidine hydrochloride C₁₅H₂₁NO₂ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 283. 8. Percentage of anhy-

drous base: 87.1.

Pethidine intermediate A $C_{13}H_{16}N_2$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 247.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Pethidine intermediate B C_{14} $C_{19}NO_2$ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 233.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Pethidine intermediate B hydrobromide C₁₄ C₁₉NO₂ HBr. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 314.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 74.3.

Pethidine intermediate B hydrochloride $C_{14}H_{19}NO_2$ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 269.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 86.4.

Pethidine intermediate C $C_{13}H_{17}NO_2$ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 219.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100

Péthidine (chlorhydrate de) Pethidine hydrochloride.

Pethidinhydrochlorid *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Pethidini hydrochloridum Pethidine hydrochloride.

Pethidinic acid *Pethidine intermediate C.* **Pethidinium chloratum** *Pethidine hydrochloride.*

Pethidinum hydrochloricum *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Pethidinum, corpus intermissum A *Pethidine intermediate A.*

Pethidinum, corpus intermissum B *Pethidine intermediate B.*

Pethidinum, corpus intermissum C *Pethidine intermediate C.*

Pethidol Pethidine hydrochloride.

Pethidon *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Pethilan Pethidine hydrochloride.

Pethilor fan Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Pethoid Pethidine hydrochloride.

Petidien Pethidine.

Petidin Pethidine.

Petidina cloridato Pethidine hydrochloride.

Petigan Pethidine hydrochloride.

Petisedol Pethidine hydrochloride.

Petit Colloquial term for *barbiturate* tablets. **Petogen** *Pentobarbital*.

Petroselinum sativum Parsley.

Petsku Finnish colloquial term for a drug police squad

Petties South African colloquial term for a packet of *Mandrax*.

Peucedanum Japonicum Fang Kuei.

Pexaqualon, -e Methaqualone.

Pexaqualone *Methaqualone hydrochloride*. **Peyotazo** *Peyote*.

Peyote 1. A spineless, dome-shaped cactus (*Lophophora williamsii*) native to Mexico and the southwest United States, having buttonlike tubercles that are chewed fresh or dry as a narcotic drug by certain Native American peoples. Also called *mescal*.

2. Hallucinogenic buttons from several types of cactus (Lophophora williamsii, Anhalonium lewinii). Well known for its hallucinogenic effects, contains at least 28 alkaloids, the principal one of which is mescaline. Peyote figures prominently in old religious rituals of certain North American Indian peoples and in the ritual of the Native American Church. The sale, use, or possession of dried mescal buttons or live plants is prohibited by law in some places. Peyote is found only on limestone soils of the Chihuahuan desert of southern Texas, USA and northern Mexico. Averaging about eight centimetres (three inches) wide and five centimetres (two inches) tall, the body of the peyote cactus is spineless, soft, and in most cases, blue green in colour. The more common species, L. williamsii, has pink to white flowers in summer, the fruit ripening the following year. L. diffusa, more primitive, grows in a small area in central Mexico. Its flowers are white to yellow, and the body is vellow green.

This spineless, tufted, blue-green, button-like cactus, is the most famous of the hallucinogenic cacti. It grows wild from Central Mexico to Northern Texas. USA. It's known history dates back to pre-Columbian times; possibly as early as 300 B.C. During the past centuries the religious use of Peyote has spread northward into the United States and Canada among many of the Plains Indian Tribes such as the Navajo, Comanche, Sioux, and Kiowa. This cactus eventually came to replace the hallucinogenic but dangerous red mescal bean (Sophora secundiflora) as a ceremonial sacrement. During the 1800's the North American Peyote ritual was standardized. By 1920 the ceremonial practices of most tribes were identical with only minor variations.

In Mexico there is a popular liquor called

mescal. Many people believe that it is made from the Peyote cactus. Actually it is fermented from the Maguey plant, a large succulent of the Amaryllis family with sword-like leaves. This plant does not contain mescaline or related alkaloids.

It was in 1896 that Arthur Heffter extracted *mescaline* from Peyote and tested it upon himself. This was the first hallucinogenic compound isolated by man. About 350 mg of *mescaline* is required for a psychotropic experience, although definite effects can be felt from as little as 100 mg. Mescaline may comprise as much as six percent of the weight of the dried button, but is more often closer to one percent. An average dried button the diameter of a quarter weighs about 2 grams. it usually takes 6-10 of these buttons to gain the desired effect.

It has been noted that the peyote experience is quantitatively somewhat different than that of pure mescaline, the former being more physical than the latter. This is due to several of the other alkaloids present in the cactus. Not all of these substances have psychopharmacological activity when administered singly. Some of them in combination apparently potentiate the effects of the *mescaline* and definitely alter some of the characteristics of the experience.

effects of the mescaline and definitely alter some of the characteristics of the experience. Two of these alkaloids - Hordenine and Tyramine - have been found to possess antibacterial activity, presumably because of their phenolic function. For ages the Huichol Indians have rubbed the juices of fresh peyote into wounds to prevent infection and to promote healing. The Tarahumara Indians consume small amounts of peyote to combat hunger, thirst and exhaustion especially while hunting. They have been known to run for days after a Deer with no food, water or rest. Peyote has many uses in folkloric medicine including the treatment of arthritis, consumption, influenza, intestinal disorders, diabetes, snake and scorpion bites and datura poisoning. The Huichol and other tribes recognize two forms of peyote. One is larger, more potent and more bitthe other. Thev TZINOURITEHUA-HIKURI (peyote of the Gods). The smaller, more palatable, but milder buttons are called RHAITOUMUANITARI-HIKURI (peyote of the goddesses). The difference between the two forms may be due solely to how old the plants are. Alkaloids tend to accumulate in these cacti with age. It is possible, however, that the goddess peyote is a different species. Until recently botanists believed that the genus LOPHOPHORA consisted of a single but highly varible species. But in 1967 H.H. Bravo found near Oueretaro in south-central Mexico another species which

he named LOPHOPHORA DIFFUSA. This plant is yellow-green, soft, ribless and contains a somewhat different alkaloid mixture with far less mescaline that *L. williamsi*.

About half an hour after ingesting the buttons the first effects are felt. There is a feeling of strange intoxication and shifting consciousness with minor perceptual changes. There may also be strong physical effects, including respiratory pressure, muscle tension (especially face and neck muscles), and queasiness or possible nausea. Any unpleasant sensations should disappear within an hour. After this the state of altered consciousness begins to manifest itself. The experience may vary with the individual, but among the possible occurences are feelings of inner tranquillity, oneness with life, heightened awareness, and rapid thought flow. During the next several hours these effects will deepen and become more visual. Colors may become more intense. Halos and auras may appear about things. Objects may seem larger, smaller, closer or more distant than they actually are. Often persons will notice little or no changes in visual perception while beholding the world about them, but upon closing their eyes they will see on their mind-screen wildly colorful and constant changing patterns. After several more hours the intensity of the experience gradually relaxes. The entire experience may last from 6 to 12 hours depending upon the individual and the amount of the plant consumed.

The most common method of use is simply to chew up and swallow the fresh or dried buttons after removing the tufts and sand. This is the way it is almost always done at Indian ceremonies. Most people find the taste of this cactus unbearably bitter. The Indians, however, feel if ones heart is pure, the bitterness will not be tasted. **3.** Mescaline. **4.** Rhynchosia pyramidalis. American Spanish, from Nahuatl peyotl.

Peyote Cimarron Ariocarpus fissuratus.

Peyote button See: Peyote.

Peyote cimarrón [Wild peyote] Spanish name for *Ariocarpus fissuratus*.

Peyotero Mexican colloquial term for peyote

Peyotl Colloquial term for the *peyote* cactus (dumpling cactus) - protuberances are cut off and dried to form mescal buttons (*peyote* buttons) - the active ingredient is *mescaline*.

Peyotlu Polish colloquial term for *peyote*.

PEZ Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Peze boao ka Calamus.

Pezuña de venado Ariocarpus fissuratus. Pezzo, un Italian colloquial term for 10,000 lire.

PF Crack" cocaine in aspirin-like tablet form

-designed to disguise the drug and also establish a loyal clientele (consistent purity) (PF means "performance").

Pfaffenhütchen Aconitum napellus.

Pfahlrohr Arundo donax.

PFC Colloquial term for a street level drug dealer.

Pfeifen 1. German colloquial term for passing on information. **2.** German colloquial term for being unreliable.

Pfeilrohr Arundo donax.

Pferdchen Aconitum napellus.

Pferde anspannen German colloquial term for preparing *heroin* for *injection*.

Pferdestall German colloquial term for a place where *heroin* is taken.

PG Acronym for *paregoric*.

PH plus Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phanoctal Cyclobarbital.

Phanodor m, -e, -io Cyclobarbital.

Phanodorm Cyclobarbital calcium.

Phanodorm calcium Phenobarbital calcium.

Phanodorn Cyclobarbital.

Phanodorn calcium Cyclobarbital calcium. Phanotal Cyclobarbital.

Phanotal-calcium Cyclobarbital calcium.

Phantastica 1. *Hallucinogens.* **2.** Title of a book by *Louis Lewin*.

Pharamgi dhattura Argemone mexicana. Phargedrine Amfetamine sulfate.

Pharidol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital calcium* or *Butalbital*.

Pharmaceutical 1. Of or relating to pharmacy or pharmacists. **2.** A pharmaceutical product or preparation.

From Late Latin *pharmaceuticus*, from Greek *pharmakeutikos*, from *pharmakeutês*, preparer of drugs, variant of *pharmakeus*, from *pharmakon*, drug.]

Pharmaceutical Industry The World Health Organization (WHO) defines a drug or pharmaceutical preparation as any substance or mixture of substances manufactured, sold, offered for sale, or represented for use in the diagnosis, treatment, mitigation, or prevention of disease, abnormal physical state or the symptoms thereof in man or animal; [and for use in] . . . restoring, correcting, or modifying organic functions in man or animal. The same organization defines a pharmaceutical specialty as "a simple or compound drug ready for use, and placed on the market under a special name or in a characteristic form." The modern pharmaceutical industry began in the 19th century with the discovery of highly active medicinal compounds that could most efficiently be manufactured on a large scale. As these compounds replaced herbal medicines of earlier times, the occurrence and severity of such diseases as pernicious anemia, rheumatic fever, typhoid fever, lobar pneumonia, poliomyelitis, syphilis, and tuberculosis were greatly reduced. Pharmaceutical industry research has greatly aided medical progress; of the 66 most valuable drugs introduced since aspirin in 1899, 57 were discovered and then produced in industrial laboratories.

Pharmaceutical drugs Drugs available from pharmaceutical sources, i.e. manufactured by the pharmaceutical industry or made up by a pharmacist. Industry terminology categorizes drugs as ethical dnugs, available only on prescription, and over-the-counter or proprietary drugs, advertised to the consumer and sold without prescription. The list of dnugs requiring prescription varies considerably from country to countryi most psychoactive pharmaceuticals are available only by prescription in industrialized countries. Caffeine, antihistamines, codeine (an opiate), and alcohol are the most common psychoactive constituents of over-the-counter drugs in such societies. Synonym: Pharmaceuticals.

Pharmaceutical policy The system of regulations intended to affect the availability of and demand for pharmaceutical drugs. Synonymous with drug policy (definition 2) in the context of WHO's Action Programme on Essential Drugs; termed ' medicines policy" in Scandinavian countries. Policy on psychoactive drugs is normally an important component, reflecting the large proportion of all prescriptions which are for such drugs.

Pharmaceutics 1. The science of preparing and dispensing drugs. **2.** Pharmaceutical preparations; medicinal drugs.

Pharmaco Drug; medicine: *pharmacognosy*. Greek, from *pharmakon*, poison, drug.

Pharmacodynamics The study of the action or effects of drugs on living organisms.

Pharmacognosy The branch of pharmacology that deals with drugs in their crude or natural state. Pharmaco- + Greek *gnosis*, knowledge.

Pharmacokinetics 1. The process by which a drug is absorbed, distributed, metabolized and eliminated by the body. **2.** The study of this process.

Pharmacology The study of the changes produced in living animals by drugs. It is closely related to other scientific disciplines, particularly biochemistry and physiology. Areas of pharmacologic research include mechanisms of drug action, the use of drugs in treating disease, and drug-induced side effects.

Pharmacopoeia 1. A book containing an official list of medicinal drugs together with articles on their preparation and use. **2.** A collection or stock of drugs. New Latin, from Greek *pharmakopoiia*, preparation of drugs, from *pharmakopoios*, preparing drugs: *pharmako-*, pharmaco- + -*poios*, preparing (from *poiein*, to make).]

Pharmacotherapy Treatment of disease through the use of drugs.

Pharmacy 1. The art of preparing and dispensing drugs. **2.** A place where drugs are sold; a drugstore. In this sense, also called *apothecary*. Middle English *farmacie*, a purgative, from Old French, from Medieval Latin *pharmacia*, a medicine, from Greek *pharmakeia*, use of drugs, from *pharmakon*, drug.

Pharmased Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Pharmedrine Amfetamine sulfate.

Pharmetten Phenobarbital.

Phat Black urban term for well endowed female.

Phazyme-PB Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phe-Bel Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phebe Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Phedoxe Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Phedral Phenobarbital.

Phedrental Phenobarbital.

Phedrillin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phedrisox *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Pheenies Colloquial term for *phenobarbital* preparations.

Phelantin Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Metam-fetamine hydrochloride* and *Phenobarbital*.

Phemeton,-e Methylphenobarbital.

Phemitone Methylphenobarbital.

Phen-70 Phendimetrazine bitartrate.

Phen-ep-phyl Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phen-o-bel Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phen-pac Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenabel Phenobarbital.

Phenacetophen Drug containing more than

one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenaden Pentobarbital.

Phenadon A Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenadon FF Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenadon, -e, -um Methadone hydrochloride

Phenadone Methadone.

Phenadoxon. -e. -um Phenadoxone.

Phenadoxone $C_{23}H_{29}NO_2$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 351.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

See: Opioids.

Phenadoxone hydrochloride C₂₃H₂₉NO₂ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 387.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 90.6. See: *Opioids*.

Phenaemal Phenobarbital.

Phenaemaletten Phenobarbital.

Phenaglate Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital* and *Secobarbital*.

Phenalix Phenobarbital sodium.

Phenalixir Phenobarbital sodium.

Phenaloids Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenamin, -e, -um Amfetamine sulfate.

Phenamine Amfetamine.

Phenaminum Amfetamine.

 $\begin{array}{lll} \textbf{Phenampromido, -e, -um} & \textit{Phenampromide.} \\ \textbf{Phenampromide} & C_{17}H_{26}N_2O. & \textit{Synthetic} \\ \textit{substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 274.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.} \end{array}$

See: Opioids.

Phenampromide hydrochloride

C₁₇H₂₆N₂O HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 310.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 88.3. See: *Opioids*.

Phenaphen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenaphen No. 2 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenaphen No. 3 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenaphen No. 4 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenaphen plus Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenapine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenased Phenobarbital.

Phenat Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenatrin yellow Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenatrocaps Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Opium*, Medical.

Phenatrocarb Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenatrohist Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Opium*, Medical.

Phenatrohyos Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenatropine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*

Phenazine Phendimetrazine bitartrate.

Phenazocin, -e, -um Phenazocine.

Phenazocine C22H27NO. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 321. 5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. The first analgesic of a structural type introduced in the 1960s. Phenazocine belongs to the benzomorphan series, a group of organic compounds with similarities to both morphine and the narcotic antagonists. Investigated during a search for a potent, nonaddicting analgesic, phenazocine is about four times as potent as morphine, and addiction appears to develop more slowly than does addiction to morphine. Phenazocine is administered by intramuscular injection in the form of the hydrobromide salt. See: Opioids.

Phenazocine hydrobromide $C_{22}H_{27}NO$ HBr. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 402.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 79.9.

or

C₂₂H₂₇NO HBr ½H₂O. Molecular weight: 411. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 78.1. See: *Opioids*. **Phenazocine hydrochloride** $C_{22}H_{27}NO$ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 357.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 89.8. See: *Opioids*.

Phenazocine methylsulfonate C₂₂H₂₇NO CH₃SO₃H. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 417.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 77.0. See: *Opioids*.

Phenbar Phenobarbital.

Phenbeco Phenobarbital.

Phenbital Phenobarbital.

Phencoid Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phencycliden Phencyclidine.

Phencyclidin, -um Phencyclidine.

Phencyclidine See: PCP.

Phencyclidine Dependence Syndrome

In the *ICD-10* World Health Organization Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders defined as:

F19.2 Phencyclidine Dependence Syndrome

A cluster of physiological, behavioural, and cognitive phenomena in which the use of phencyclidine (PCP) takes on a much higher priority for a given individual than other behaviours that once had greater value. A central descriptive characteristic of the dependence syndrome is the desire (often strong, sometimes overpowering) to take phencyclidine (which may or may not have been medically prescribed). There may be evidence that return to substance use after a period of abstinence leads to a more rapid reappearance of other features of the syndrome than occurs with nondependent individuals.

Diagnostic Guidelines

A definite diagnosis of dependence should usually be made only if three or more of the following have been experienced or exhibited at some time during the previous year:

(a) a strong desire or sense of compulsion to take phencyclidine;

- (b) difficulties in controlling phencyclidinetaking behaviour in terms of its onset, termination, or levels of use;
- (c) a physiological withdrawal state when phencyclidine use has ceased or been reduced, as evidenced by: the characteristic withdrawal syndrome for phencyclidine; or use of the same (or a closely related) substance with the intention of relieving or avoiding withdrawal symptoms;
- (d) evidence of tolerance, such that increased doses of phencyclidine are required in order to achieve effects originally produced by lower

doses:

(e) progressive neglect of alternative pleasures or interests because of phencyclidine use, increased amount of time necessary to obtain or take the substance or to recover from its effects;

(f) persisting with phencyclidine use despite clear evidence of overtly harmful consequences, such as depressive mood states consequent to periods of heavy substance use, or drug-related impairment of cognitive functioning; efforts should be made to determine that the user was actually, or could be expected to be, aware of the nature and extent of the harm. Narrowing of the personal repertoire of patterns of phencyclidine use has also been described as a characteristic feature.

It is an essential characteristic of the dependence syndrome that either phencyclidine taking or a desire to take phencyclidine should be present; the subjective awareness of compulsion to use drugs is most commonly seen during attempts to stop or control substance use. In the USA a slightly different diagnosis tradition exists mainly organised after *DSM IV*: *Diagnostic Criteria*

A.Phencyclidine abuse: A destructive pattern of phencyclidine use, leading to significant social, occupational, or medical impairment. B.Must have three (or more) of the following, occurring when the phencyclidine use was at its worst: 1. Phencyclidine tolerance:

Either need for markedly increased amounts of phencyclidine to achieve intoxication, or markedly diminished effect with continued use of the same amount of phencyclidine. 2. Greater use of phencyclidine than intended: Phencyclidine was often taken in larger amounts or over a longer period than was intended 3. Unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control phencyclidine use:

Persistent desire or unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control phencyclidine use 4.Great deal of time spent in using phencyclidine, or recovering from hangovers 5.Phencyclidine caused reduction in social, occupational or recreational activities:

Important social, occupational, or recreational activities given up or reduced because of phencyclidine use. 6.Continued using phencyclidine despite knowing it caused significant problems:

Continued phencyclidine use is continued despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent physical or psychological problem that is likely to have been worsened by phencyclidine

Associated Features Learning Problem Dysarthria/Involuntary Movement Psychotic
Euphoric Mood
Depressed Mood
Somatic/Sexual Dysfunction
Hyperactivity
Addiction
Sexually Deviant Behavior
Odd/Eccentric/Suspicious Personality
Dramatic/Erratic/Antisocial Personality
Differential Diagnosis
Nonpathologic phenocyclidine use for

Hypoactivity

Nonpathologic phencyclidine use for recreational purposes; repeated episodes of Phencyclidine Intoxication.

Phencyclidine hydrobromide $C_{17}H_{25}N$ HBr. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 324.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 75.1.

Phencyclidine hydrochloride $C_{17}H_{25}N$ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 279.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 87.0.

Phencyclidinum Phencyclidine.

Phendimetrazin, -e, -um *Phendimetrazine.*

Phendimetrazine $C_{12}H_{17}NO$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 191.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Phendimetrazine acide tartrate *Phendimetrazine bitartrate*.

Phendimetrazine bitartrate $C_{12}H_{17}NO$ $C_4H_6O_6$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 341.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 56.0.

Phendimetrazine hydrochloride

C₁₂H₁₇NO HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 227.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 84.0.

Phendimetrazine pamoate $(C_{12}H_{17}NO)_2$ $C_{23}H_{16}O_6$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 770.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 49.6.

Phendimetrazine tartrate Phendimetrazine bitartrate.

Phendimetrazinium hydrogentartaricum Phendimetrazine bitartrate.
Phenedrine Amfetamine or Phenobarbital.

Phenelzine C₈H₁₂N₂, often in the form of phenelzine sulfate, synthetic drug of the monoamine-oxidase inhibitor type, and one of the first of its kind to be used to treat mental depression. Like other monoamine-oxidase inhibitor drugs, phenelzine prevents the enzymatic breakdown of biogenic amines such as the neurotransmitter norepinephrine, which is associated with certain brain functions including emotional stimulation. Phenelzine is administered orally. The onset of action is delayed, the effects of the drug developing slowly over the first two weeks of therapy. As with other monoamine-oxidase inhibitor drugs, liver damage is a possible side effect. Phenelzine may also react with certain foods, beverages, and medications to produce dangerously high blood pressure.

Phenelzine sulfate See: Phenelzine.

Phenemal, -um Phenobarbital.

Phenemalnatrium Phenobarbital sodium.
Phenethyl Phenobarbital.

Phenethylazocin, -e, -um Phenazocine.
Phenethylazocine bromide Phenazocine hydrobromide.

Phenibarbituralum Phenobarbital.

Phenidrine Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine sulfate* and *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Phenidylate Methylphenidate.

Phenilone Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pemoline*.

Phenimethoxazin Phendimetrazine.

Pheniminooxazolidinone Pemoline.

Pheniméthoxazine Phendimetrazine.

Pheniantin *Metamfetamine*.

Phenmetralin, -um *Phenmetrazine*.

Phenmetrazin, -um Phenmetrazine.

Phenmetrazinal Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.

Phenmetrazine $C_{11}H_{15}NO$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 177.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Phenmetrazine hydrochloride C₁₁H₁₅NO HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 213. 7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 82.9.

 $\begin{array}{llll} \textbf{Phenmetrazine} & \textbf{sulfate} & (C_{11}H_{15}NO)_2\\ H_2SO_4. & \text{Synthetic} & \text{substance} & \text{under international control according to the UN Convention}\\ & \text{on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II.}\\ & \text{Molecular weight: 452.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 78.3.} \end{array}$

Phenmetrazine tartrate $C_{11}H_{15}NO$ $C_4H_6O_6$. Synthetic substance under interna-

tional control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 327.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 54.1.

Phenmetrazine theoclate C₁₁H₁₅NO

C₇H₇CIN4O₂. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 39**1.** 9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 45.2.

Phenmetrazinium chloratum *Phenmetrazine hydrochloride*.

Phanning C. II.

Phennies Colloquial term for *depressant*. **Pheno** Colloquial term for a person addicted to *Seconal*

Pheno-Square Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Pheno-bella Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Pheno-donna Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Pheno-nux Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenobal Phenobarbital.

Phenobarb Phenobarbital.

Phenobarbital $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_3$ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 232.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Phenobarbital was introduced 1912 as a *sedative-hypnotic*. See: *Barbiturates*.

Phenobarbital Drug with cathine Phenobarbital cathine.

Phenobarbital ammonium $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_3$ NH_3 Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 249.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 93.2. See: *Barbiturates*.

Phenobarbital calcium $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_3$ CaN_4O_6 . Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 502. 5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 92. 4. See: *Barbiturates*.

Phenobarbital cathine $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_3$ $C_9H_{13}NO$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 383. 4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 60.6. See: *Barbiturates*.

Phenobarbital diethylamine C₁₂H₁₂N₂O₃ C₄H₁₁N. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 305.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 76.0. See: *Barbiturates*.

Phenobarbital diethylaminoethanol

C₁₂H₁₂N₂O₃ C₆H₁₅NO. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 349.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 66.5. See: *Barbiturates*.

 $\begin{array}{lll} \textbf{Phenobarbital} & \textbf{lysidine} & C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_3\\ C_4H_8N_2. & \text{Synthetic} & \text{substance} & \text{under international control according to the UN Convention}\\ \text{on Psychotropic} & \text{Substances} & 1971, & \text{Schedule}\\ \text{IV. Molecular weight: } & 316.4. & \text{Percentage of}\\ & \text{anhydrous base: } & 73.4. & \text{See: } & \textit{Barbiturates.} \\ \end{array}$

Phenobarbital magnesium

C₂₄H₂₂MgN₄O₆. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 486.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 95.4. See: *Barbiturates*.

Phenobarbital propylhexedrine

C₁₂H₁₂N₂O₃ C₁₀H₂₁N. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 387.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 59.9. See: *Barbiturates*.

Phenobarbital quinidine C₁₂H₁₂N₂O₃

C₂₀H₂₄N₂O₂. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 556.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 41.7. See: *Barbiturates*.

Phenobarbital sodium C₁₂H₁₁N₂NaO₃ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 254.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 91.4. See: *Barbiturates*.

Phenobarbital sodium magnesium

C₃₀H₃₃N₆MgNaO₉. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 741. 0. Percentage of anhydrous base: 94.0. See: *Barbiturates*.

Phenobarbital sparteine $(C_{12}H_{11}N_2NaO_3)_2$ $C_{15}H_{26}N_2$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 698.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 66.5. See: *Barbiturates*.

Phenobarbital tetramethylammonium

C₁₂H₁₂N₂NaO₃ C₄H₁₃N. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 307.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 75.6. See: *Bar*-

biturates.

Phenobarbital yohimbine $C_{12}H_{11}N_2NaO_3$ $C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_3$ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 586.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 39.6. See: *Barbiturates*.

Phenobarbital-Natrium Phenobarbital sodium

Phenobarbitaletan Phenobarbital.

Phenobarbitalum Phenobarbital.

Phenobarbitalum natricum Phenobarbital sodium.

Phenobarbitalum natrium *Phenobarbital sodium.*

Phenobarbitalum solubile Phenobarbital

Phenobarbitalétine Phenobarbital.

Phenobarbiton, -e *Phenobarbital*.

Phenobarbitone sodium *Phenobarbital sodium.*

Phenobarbitural Phenobarbital.

Phenobarbyl Phenobarbital.

Phenobel Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenobelladonna Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenobenzorphan Phenazocine.

Phenobex Phenobarbital.

Phenobrin Phenobarbital.

Phenocaps Phenobarbital.

Phenodonna Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenodorm Cyclobarbital.

Phenodoxone Phenadoxone.

Phenodren Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenodrox Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenogel Phenobarbital.

Phenoloids Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenomagnal Phenobarbital magnesium.

Phenomagneox Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenomet Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenomidon Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenomorphan C₂₄H₂₉NO. Synthetic substance, under international control according

to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 347.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Phenomorphan hydrobromide C₂₄H₂₉NO HBr. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 428.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 81. 1.

Phenomorphan methylbromide

C₂₄H₂₉NO CH₃Br. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 442.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 78.5.

Phenomorphan tartrate C₂₄H₂₉NO C₄H₆O6 H₂O. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 515.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 67.4.

Phenomorphanum Phenomorphan.

Phenonyl Phenobarbital.

Phenoperidin, -e, -um Phenoperidine.

Phenoperidine C₂₃H₂₉NO₃ Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 367.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Phenoperidine hydrochloride C₂₃H₂₉NO₃ HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 404.0. Percentage of anhydrous base: 91.0.

Phenophed Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenopridine Phenoperidine.

Phenopromin, -e Amfetamine sulfate.

Phenopromini Sulfas Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Phenopropidine Phenoperidine.

Phenos Colloquial term for depressant.

Phenosil Phenobarbital.

Phenospas Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenothiatal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenotropine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenoturic Phenobarbital.

Phenoxazol, -e Pemoline.

Phenoxin, -e *Pemoline*.

Phenpromethazine *Metamfetamine hydrochloride.*

Phenpromin Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine sulfate*.and *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Phenrex Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phensate Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phental Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phentanyl Fentanyl or Fentanyl citrate.

Phenteral *Phentermine hydrochloride*.

Phentermin,-e, -um Phentermine.

Phentermine C₁₀H₁₅N. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 149.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Phentermine hydrochloride C₁₀H₁₅N HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 185.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 80.4.

Phentermine resinate Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. See: *Phentermine*.

Phentermineresin Phentermine resinate.

 $\label{thm:phentermine} \textbf{Phentermine} \ resinate.$

Phentermyl Phentermine hydrochloride.

Phentride *Phentermine hydrochloride*.

Phentrine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phentrol *Phenmetrazine hydrochloride* or *Phentermine hydrochloride*.

Phentrol No. 2 Phentermine hydrochloride. Phentrol No. 4 Phentermine hydrochloride.

Phentrol No. 5 Phentermine hydrochloride.

Phentropin No. 1 Phenobarbital.

Phenybarbital Phenobarbital.

Phenydantin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phenyidimazone *Normethadone* or *Normethadone hydrochloride*.

Phenyipseudohydantoin, -e Pemoline.

Phenyl-(a-piperidyl)-acetic methyl ester Methylphenidate.

Phenylaethylbarbitursnure Phenobarbi-

Phenylaminopropanum ra-

cenncum.sulfuricum Amfetamine sulfate.

Phenylbarbital Phenobarbital.

Phenylethyimalonylharnstoff *Phenobar-bital*.

Phenylethylbarbituric acid Phenobarbi-

Phenylethylmalonylurea Phenobarbital. Phenyletten Phenobarbital.

Phenylisohydantoin, -e Pemoline.

Phenylisopropylamine Amfetamine.

Phenylmethylaminopropane Metamfe-

Phenylmethylaminopropanum hydro**chloricum** Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Phenylmethylantinopropanum fetamine.

PhenyInthyIbarbitursaures Natrium Phenobarbital sodium.

Phenylpiperidylacetico-methylicum Methylphenidate.

Phenylpiperone Dipipanone.

Phenylpropanolamin, -e Cathine.

Phenylpropanolamine Common ingredient of street stimulants has actions similar to ephedrine, nervousness, restlessness, insomnia, headache, nausea, heart palpitations, rise in blood pressure, cerebral hemorrhage.

Phenyral Phenobarbital.

Phenytoin C₁₅H₁₂N₂O₂, An anticonvulsant drug, chemically related to the barbiturates and used most commonly in the treatment of epilepsy. Also called diphenylhydantoin.

Phenzine Phendimetrazine bitartrate.

Phepracet Amfetamine p-

aminophenylacetate.

Phepranon Amfepramone hydrochloride. Phermine Phentermine.

Phetabar Drug containing more than one substance under international control: Amobarbital and Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Phetabar spacecup Drug containing more than one substance under international control: Amobarbital and Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Phetaminoaspirin Amfetamine.

Phial Colloquial term for vial, usually Methedrine.

Philcorium *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Philip Morris American holding company founded in 1985, the owner of several major American companies, notably Philip Morris Inc., the General Foods Corporation, and Kraft, Inc., with diversified interests in tobacco and food products. Its headquarters are in New York City. The ancestor of the present company was incorporated in 1919 as Philip Morris & Company, Ltd. Inc., acquiring the assets of a small New York corporation of the same name. Throughout the 1930s, '40s, and '50s it expanded its interests in tobacco processing and marketing and became a principal maker of cigarettes. In the mid-1950s Philip Morris began using cowboy imagery to advertise its Marlboro brand of cigarettes, and Marlboro's ever-growing popularity propelled the company to second place among American cigarette makers by the mid-1970s. By the early 1990s, despite diversifications, the company continued to receive almost one-half of its revenues from the sale of tobacco products. Its other major cigarette brands sold in the United States and abroad include Benson and Hedges, Parliament, Virginia Slims, and Merit. Philip Morris obtained a controlling interest in the Miller Brewing Company in 1969. In 1978 Philip Morris acquired the international cigarette business of the Liggett Group Inc. (formerly Liggett & Myers) and the Seven-Up Company, a soft-drink maker; unable to expand its soft-drink market, it sold Seven-Up in 1986. In order to reduce its dependence on the faltering tobacco market, the company in 1985 bought the General Foods Corporation (q.v.), carrier of such well-known food products as Maxwell House coffee and Birds Eye frozen foods. In 1988 Philip Morris acquired Kraft, Inc. (q.v.), a large maker of cheeses and grocery products. Philip Morris thus became one of the world's largest corporate producers of consumer goods.

Philodor m Cyclobarbital.

Philopon *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Phob Phenobarbital.

Phoenix Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Phoenix House One of the leading US provider of substance abuse treatment, since 1967, Phoenix House has treated nearly 70,000 substance abusing adult and adolescent clients. 1997 Phoenix House operates 23 residential and non-residential programs in New York, New Jersey, California and Texas, serving nearly 2,500 clients daily. Additionally, Phoenix House operates The American Council for Drug Education (ACDE), to fight drug abuse with facts. ACDE develops and distributes brochures, books and videos to community groups, government agencies, schools and businesses.

Pholco-mérépnne Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Pholcodine.

Pholcodin. -e. -um Pholcodine.

Pholcodine C₂₃H₃₀N₂O₄. Derivate of morphine, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 398.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

 $C_{23}H_{30}N_2O_4$ H_2O . Molecular weight: 398.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 95.7.

See: Opioids.

Pholcodine citrate $C_{23}H_{30}N_2O_4$ $C_6H_8O_7$. Derivate of morphine, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 590.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 67.5. See: *Opioids*.

Pholcodine guaiacolsulfonate

C₂₃H₃₀N₂O₄ C₇H₈O₂SO₃H. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 602.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 66.1. See: *Opioids*.

Pholodine hydrochloride $C_{23}H_{30}N_2O_4$ HCl. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 435.0. Percentage of anhydrous base: 91.6. See: *Opioids*.

 $\begin{array}{lll} \textbf{Pholcodine} & \textbf{phenylacetate} & C_{23}H_{30}N_2O_4\\ C_8H_8O_2. & \text{Derivate of } \textit{morphine}, \text{ under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 534.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 74.5. See: <math>\textit{Opioids}. \end{array}$

Pholcodine phosphate C₂₃H₃₀N₂O₄ H₃PO₄. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 496.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 80.3. See: *Opioids*.

Pholcodine sulfonate C₂₃H₃₀N₂O₄ SO₃H. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 479.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 83.1. See: *Opioids*.

Pholcodine tartrate $C_{23}H_{30}N_2O_4$ $C_4H_6O_6$. Derivate of *morphine*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 548.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 72.6.

or

C₂₃H₃₀N₂O₄ 2C₄H₆O₆. Molecular weight: 548.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 72. 6. See: *Opioids*.

Pholcolin Pholcodine.

Pholcolix Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pholcodine*.

Pholcomex Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pholcodine*.

Pholcones Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pholcodine*.

Pholkodin Pholcodine.

Pholtex Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pholcodine*.

Pholtrate Pholcodine.

Phosival Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international

control: Phenobarbital.

Phosphate Dexamfetamine.

Phosphor snure-mono-[3-(2-

dimethylamino-aethyl)indol-yi]-ester *Psilocybine*.

PHP Rolicyclidine

Phrenilin w/Codeine Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Butalbital* and *Codeine*.

Phy amps Colloquial term for *methadone*.

Phyi-dzim *Aconitum ferox*.

Phyidrox Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phylazocine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenazocine*.

Phyline Amobarbital.

Physalis somnifera Withania somnifera.

Physepton, -e *Methadone hydrochloride*.

 $\textbf{Physopeptone} \ \textit{Methadone hydrochloride}.$

Phytadon *Pethidine hydrochloride*. **Phyteia** *Cathine*.

Phyteia Schiankheitsdragées *Cathine* or *Cathine hydrochloride*.

Phyteia Schlankheitsdragees Cathine.

Phytol Phenobarbital.

Phytolacca esculenta Synonym for *Phytolacca acinosa*.

Phénaspral Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Phény]éthylmalonylurée *Phenobarbital*. Phényl pipéridine carboxylate d'éthyle *Pethidine intermediate B*.

Phényl-1 (carbéthoxyphknylpipéridine)-3 propanol *Phenop*eridine.

Phényl-2 (pipéridyl-2)-2 acétate deméthyle Methylphenidate.

Phényl-2 méthyl-3 tétrahydrooxazine-1.4 Phenmetrazine.

Phényldimazone Normethadone.

Phénédrine Amfetamine sulfate.

Phénéthyl-1 N-

propionylanilinopipéridine Fentanyl.

Phönix German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Pi-too Turbina corymbosa. See: Ololiugui.

Pi-tzui Colloquial term for crude *opium*.

Pia Amfetamine sulfate.

Piah chwee Singaporean colloquial term for gang fights over drugs.

Pianoing Colloquial term for using the fingers to find lost *crack*.

Pibe Danish colloquial term for a hashish

Picadero Colloquial term for place for *injection* of drugs, a "shooting gallery".

Picarse Argentinean colloquial term for take

drugs intravenously.

Pichaco Peruvian colloquial term for consumption of coca leaves.

Pichi Psidium guajava. Pichib Psidium guajava.

Pichicata Spanish colloquial term for *co-caine*.

Pici Psidium guajava.

Pick Colloquial term for needle and *syringe*. Pick the flash Colloquial term for the initial *euphoric* feeling after taking drugs.

Pick up someone 1. Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for giving someone drugs.

Pick up something Colloquial term for sharing a *joint* of *marijuana* with others.

Pick-me-up 1. Colloquial term for a drink, often an alcoholic beverage, taken as a *stimulant* or a cure for a *hangover*. **2.** Colloquial term for giving or *injecting* drugs.

3. Colloquial term for coffee.

Picked up Colloquial term for having smoked *marijuana*.

Picking Colloquial term for searching on hands and knees for *cocaine* or *crack*. Common *hallucination* in cocaine use The person is convinced that there are small grains of *cocaine* left at the skin especially on the hands that are possible to pick up between the thumb and the index finger. This leads to a characteristic picking. Compare: *Magnans syndrome*.

Picking the dream wax Colloquial term for being addicted to *opium*.

Pickled Colloquial term for drunken, very intoxicated.

Pickup 1. Colloquial term for gain an addict as customer. **2.** Colloquial term for a snmall packet of drugs. **3.** Colloquial term for stimulation by drug use.

Pid Acronym for Possession with Intent to Distribute.

Pie-eyed Colloquial term for bing drunken, very intoxicated.

Piece 1. Colloquial term for a chunk of hashish.2. Colloquial term for 1 ounce of cocaine.3. Colloquial term for 1 ounce of crack.

4. Colloquial term for a gun.

Piece-pipe Colloquial term for a pipe used for smoking *hashish* or *marijuana*.

Pied French colloquial term for *alcohol* induced sensation of well-being.

Piedras Spanish colloquial term for *crack*. **Piek** German colloquial term for point of *injection*.

Pietra Italian colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Pig Killer Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Pig rap Colloquial term for a talk about investigations in the drug scene.

Pig tranquilizer Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Pig(s) Colloquial term for drug police agents. **Pig-sty** Colloquial term for a police station.

Pigalle Film released in 1994. Director: Karim Dridi; Jean-Jacques Jauffret. It's a grim world of prostitution, drug dens, transvestites, junkies and murderers. The seediest side of urban life is examined in this tragedy. The film follows the complex, interwoven lives of four characters as they live their harsh and gritty nocturnal lives on the city streets. The main characters are Fifi a pickpocket who is simultaneously involved with Divine, a transvestite hooker and Vera a peep show dancer who refuses to be a hooker. Vera lives with her would-be pimp Jesus le Gitan, a smallscale drug dealer. When the area riff-raff become embroiled in hostilities, two of main characters are slowly killed in horrible ways. Fifi is then left to avenge their deaths.

Pigeon Colloquial term for newcomer to *Al-coholics Anonymous*, *Narcotics Anonymous*, *Al-Anon*, or *Alateen*.

Pigeon candy Colloquial term for *marijuana* seeds, for their effects on pigeons.

Piggie German colloquial term for *opium* for smoking.

Piggtjack Swedish colloquial term for *Preludin* tablets.

Pigs Colloquial term for weak *LSD*.

Pigtail Colloquial term for a twisted roll of *tobacco*.

Piguin Meprobamate.

Piikki Finnish colloquial term for a *syringe*.

Piikkiporukka Finnish colloquial term for a gang which sells *amfetamines*.

Pik German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Pika 7 Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Pikern German colloquial term for *injecting*. **Piki** Dutch colloquial term for an *opium* smoker

Pikt-rope Scopolia carniolica.

Pilco Arundo donax.

Pildora de fuerza Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Pildora de paz Colloquial term for phencyclidine (*PCP*).

Pildoro Colloquial term for constant consumer of drugs in pill form; pill freak.

Piles Colloquial term for *crack*.

Pili katili Argemone mexicana.

Pill Before the machine-made compressed tablet, pills were a very popular solid dosage form, being prepared at the dispensing bench by the pharmacist. Today pills are rarely prescribed, though some popular types are manufactured by machine. The powdered ingredients are mixed together with a binding agent,

such as acacia or tragacanth, and are then made into a plastic mass by incorporation of any liquid drugs and addition of an inert liquid. The resulting mass, known as a pill mass, is then rolled into spheres and coated with talc, gelatin, or sugar.

Pill freak 1. Colloquial term for a person who takes large amounts of tablets or *capsules* of *barbiturates*. **2.** Colloquial term for a person who takes large amounts of tablets or *capsules* of *amfetamines*.

Pill head 1. Colloquial term for a person who takes large amounts of tablets or *capsules* of *barbiturates*. **2.** Colloquial term for a person who takes large amounts of tablets or *capsules* of *amfetamines*.

Pill popper Colloquial term for constant consumer of drugs in pill form; pill freak.

Pill-cooker Colloquial term for an *opium* addict.

Pille German colloquial term for an *opium* pellet.

Pilleknarkare Swedish colloquial term for a shot of *vodka*.

Pillen German colloquial term for taking tablets.

Piller 1. Colloquial term for a person who takes large amounts of tablets or *capsules* of *barbiturates*. **2.** Colloquial term for a person who takes large amounts of tablets or *capsules* of *amfetamines*.

Pillertrillare Colloquial term for a pharmacist.

Pillow Colloquial term for *opium*.

Pillows Colloquial term for *amfetamines* or *barbiturates* in sealed plastic bags.

Pills 1. Colloquial term for drugs in tablet form. **2.** Colloquial term for substitute drugs. **3.** Colloquial term for *LSD* in tablet form.

Pills Anonymous World Service See *PA*. **Pils** Colloquial term for a pilsner glass of *beer*.

Pilsenkraut German colloquial term for *henbane*.

Piltsi Finnish colloquial term for *hashish*. **Pilvi** Finnish colloquial term for *hashish*.

Pilz German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Pimal Meprobamate.

Piminodin Piminodine.

Piminodin, -a, -e, -um Piminodine.

Piminodine C₂₃H₃₀N₂O₂. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 366.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Piminodine ethylsulfonate (esylate) $C_{23}H_{30}N_2O_2$ $C_2H_5SO_3H$. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the

UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 476.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 76.9. See: *Opioids*.

Piminodine hydrochloride $C_{23}H_{30}N_2O_2$ 2HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 439.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 83. 4. See: *Opioids*.

Pimodan The name of the hotel where *Club des Haschichins* had its sessions.

Pimp Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Pimp your pipe Colloquial term for lending or renting your *crack* pipe.

Pimp's drug Colloquial term for cocaine.

Pimpel Older term for a small bottle of ceramic, wood or glass with a sting to be worn over the shoulder and used to carry *vodka*.

Pimpinella borrachera Brugmanisa insignis.

Pimpla Swedish colloquial term for frequent *vodka* drinking.

Pin 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for hollow needle used in smoking a *marijuana cigarette*.

Pin gon Colloquial term for *opium*.

Pin joint Colloquial term for very slender *marijuana cigarette* - usually very potent.

Pin yen Colloquial term for opium.

Pin yon Colloquial term for *opium*.

Pin-in-wing Colloquial term for injecting drugs.

Pin-shot Colloquial term for a drug *injection*

Pina-paver Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate* and *Phenobarbital*.

Pinacepam Pinazepam.

Pinacepan Pinazepam.

Pinang Areca catechu.

Pinangpalme Areca catechu.

Pinapam Pinazepam.

Pinazepam $C_{18}H_{13}CIN_2O$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 308.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Pinch 1. Colloquial term for a small amount of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for potent *heroin* which is purchased in small bags and used sparingly - sometimes called "ultimate" *heroin*.

Pinch hit Colloquial term for single puff of *marijuana* from a "pinch pipe" designed for secrecy - used by youth desiring to hide their use (often at bedtime) from parents.

Pinch pipe Colloquial term for small pipe which holds only as much *marijuana* as may

be lit and usually smoked with a single large puff - often used for secrecy reasons (commonly for a "hit" before bedtime).

Pincharse Colloquial term for injecting one-self with a drug.

Pinche Argentinean colloquial term for small-time criminal.

Pind Danish colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Pine Colloquial term for marijuana.

Pine Root Calamus.

Pineapple Colloquial term for *heroin* and *Ritalin*.

Ping Colloquial term for opium.

Ping lang Colloquial term for betel nuts.

Ping-in-wing Colloquial term for injecting a drug.

Ping-lang Areca catechu.

Pingas 1. Colloquial term for pills. **2.** Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **3.** Colloquial term for *stimulant*.

Pingos Mexican colloquial term for amfetamines

Pinguere Colloquial term for pill pusher. **Pinguin** German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Pinhead 1. Colloquial term for a thin *joint* of *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for a drug addict.

Pink Colloquial term for morphine.

Pink Floyd Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Pink H Colloquial term for pink *heroin*.

Pink Jesus Colloquial term for *LSD* in eggformed colorful *capsule*.

Pink Owsleys Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Pink Panther Colloquial term for *LSD*. **Pink acid** Colloquial term for a pink *LSD* tablet.

Pink and grays Colloquial term for *Darvon* (from the colors of the *capsule*).

Pink and green amps Colloquial term for amfetamine.

Pink bam Colloquial term for *Preludin*.

Pink blotters Colloquial term for LSD.

Pink cloud Colloquial term for [12 Step term] during the rapid rebound toward mental and physical health which occurs after a person becomes abstinent often leads some individuals to believe all their problems are solved and no further strenuous work is necessary to continue.

Pink dots Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper. **Pink elephants** Colloquial term for images hallucinated during *delirium tremens*.

Pink hearts Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Pink ladies 1. Colloquial term for *barbitu- rates.* **2.** Colloquial term for *depressant.*

Pink lady 1. Colloquial term for *barbitu*rates. **2.** Colloquial term for Skid flow - canned heat (Sterno) which has been forced through a cloth in the false assumption that doing so will remove impurities (nonbeverage alcohol - NBA). **3.** Colloquial term for *secobarbital*.

Pink lemonade Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Pink robots Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Pink spoons 1. Colloquial term for *Percodan.* **2.** Colloquial term for *Percocet.*

Pink swirl Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Pink tits Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Pink triangle Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Pink wedge 1. Colloquial term for pink LSD tablet with STP added. 2. Colloquial term for LSD and mescaline. 3. Colloquial term for LSD, STP, amfetamines (or cocaine), and strychnine. 4. Colloquial term for mescaline, active ingredient from peyote cactus.

Pink witch Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Pink yen Colloquial term for opium.

Pinke German colloquial term for money.

Pinks 1. Colloquial term for *barbiturates*. **2.** Colloquial term for pink *Seconal* tablets.

Pinlang Areca catechu.

Pinne Swdish colloquial term for a *cigarette*. **Pinned** Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Pinner Colloquial term for a thin *joint* of *marijuana*.

PIO Pemoline.

Pioneer Irish term for formal organization whose members make a pledge, typically as a youth, to total abstinence for a lifetime.

Pioxol Pemoline.

Pipa 1. A pipe **2.** Swedish colloquial term for a pipe of *hashish*.

Pipa do aqua Colloquial term for water pipe for smoking *marijuana*.

Pipa para hachich Colloquial term for pipe for smoking *hashish*.

Pipa turca Colloquial term for water pipe for smoking *tobacco*, *marijuana*, turkish pipe.

Pipadona *Dipipanone hydrochloride*. **Pipadone** *Dipipanone* or *Dipipanone hydrochloride*.

Pipdin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Pipe 1. A device for smoking, consisting of a tube of wood, clay, or other material with a small bowl at one end. An amount of smoking material, such as *tobacco*, needed to fill the bowl of a pipe. The bowl can be made of such materials as clay, corncob, meerschaum (a mineral composed of magnesia, silica, and water), and most importantly, briar-wood, the root of a species of heather. The smoking of *tobacco* through a pipe is indigenous to the Americas

and derives from the religious ceremonies of ancient priests in Mexico. Farther north, American Indians developed ceremonial pipes, the chief of these being the calumet, or pipe of peace. Such pipes had marble or red steatite (or pipestone) bowls and ash stems about 75-100 cm long and were decorated with hair and feathers. The practice of pipe smoking reached Europe through sailors who had encountered it in the New World. 2. Colloquial term for crack pipe: 3. Colloquial term for marijuana and hashish pipe. 4. Colloquial term for vein into which a drug is *injected*. **5.** Colloquial term for mixing drugs with other substances. 6. Colloquial term for (Skid Row) to panhandle or beg (as in "piping the stem").

Pipe clay A fine white clay used in making tobacco pipes and pottery and in whitening leather.

Pipe cleaner A pliant, tufted, narrow rod used for cleaning the stem of a tobacco pipe.

crack or freebase cocaine.

Pipe head Colloquial term for smoker of crack or freebase cocaine.

Pipe smoker Colloquial term for opium addict.

Pipe, on the Colloquial term for being addicted to opium.

Pipe-hitter Colloquial term for *opium* addict. **PIPELINE** An US *EPIC*-based domestic drug interdiction training program

Piper 1. Colloquial term for an *opium* addict. 2. Colloquial term for person who smokes

Piper betle Betel pepper.

Piper decumanum Synonym for Piper methysticum.

Piper inebrians Synonym for Piper methysticum.

Piper malamaris Synonym for Piper betle. Piper methysticum See: Kava.

Piper pinguispicum Betel pepper.

Piper siribo Betel pepper.

Piper umbellatum Synonym for Piper auritum.

Piperadrol Pipradrol.

Piperidine, 1-(1-phenylcyclohexyl) Phencyclidine.

Piperidine, 1-(1-phenylcyclohexyl)-,hydrochloride Phencyclidine hydrochlo-

Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl-4-phenyl-,

ethyl.ester, HCI Diphenoxylate hydrochlo-

Piperidyl amidone Dipipanone. Piperidyl methadon Dipipanone.

Piperidyl-diphenyl-hexanone Norpipanone.

Piperidylamidon, -e Dipipanone.

Piperidylmethadon, -e Dipipanone. **Pipero** Colloquial term for *crack* user.

Piperosal Pethidine hydrochloride.

Pipestone A heat-hardened, compacted, red or pink clay stone used by Native American peoples for making tobacco pipes.

Pipev Colloquial term for an *opium* addict.

Pipidona Dipipanone hydrochloride.

Pipidone Dipipanone hydrochloride.

Pipie Colloquial term for an *opium* addict.

Pipiltzintzintli Hierba de la Pastora.

Pipiltzizintli Salvia divinorium.

Pipilzíntli Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

Pippotto Italian colloquial term for a smal tube for snorting cocaine.

Pipradol Pipradrol.

Pipradol, -um Pipradrol.

Pipradrol $C_{18}H_{21}NO$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances **Pipe fiend** Colloquial term for smoker of 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 267.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Pipradrol hydrochloride C₁₈H₂₁NO HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 303. 8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 88.0.

C₁₈H₂₁NO HCl H₂O. Molecular weight: 321. 8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 83. 1.

Pipral Pipradrol hydrochloride.

Pipralon *Pipradrol hydrochloride*.

Pipratone Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Pipradrol hydrochloride.

Pipravon Pipradrol hydrochloride.

Piptadenia peregrina Anandanthera pere-

Piptal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital

Pipten Phenobarbital.

Pipv Colloquial term for an *opium* addict.

Piquete Colloquial term for a drug *injection*.

Piquouze French colloquial term for punc-

Piquouzi French colloquial term for an injection

Piradeine *Metamfetamine*.

Piralone *Lorazepam* or *Lorazepam pivalate*. **Piramida** Italian colloquial term for a LSD-

Piramitol Amobarbital.

Pirar Ecuadoran and Peruvian colloquial term for escaping from prison.

Pirecilina Drug containing more than one substance under international control: Amfetamine and Phenobarbital

Piri Finnish colloquial term for amfetamines.

Piridolan Piritramide.

Piridosal Pethidine hydrochloride.

Piridoxinyodo Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Piridrol Pipradrol hydrochloride.

Pirimetine Methylphenidate.

Pirin-plus Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Pirinitramide Piritramide.

Piritramid Piritramide.

Piritramid, -a, -e, -um Piritramide.

Piritramide C₂₇H₃₄N₄O. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 430.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Pirium Piritramide.

Pirna Finnish colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Pirovaleron, -a, -e Pyrovalerone.

Pirrolamidol Dextromoramide.

Pisador Spanish term for a wine stomper.

Pisadores de hojas de coca Bolivian colloquial term for coca "stompers" who assist in the process of extraction.

Piseptona Methadone hydrochloride.

Piss faced Colloquial term for being drunk, very intoxicated.

Pissed Colloquial term for being drunk.

Pisto Tequila.

Pistoluqui Argentinean colloquial term for armed drug addict.

Pit Colloquial term for main vein.

Pita 1. Agave. 2. Pulque.

Pitaclines Colloquial term for coca paste cigarettes.

Pitch Colloquial term for drug dealing.

Pitchcuy Psidium guajava.

Pitidin Pethidine.

Pitigrilli Pseudonym for the Italian journalist and author Dino Serge (1893-1975) who 1921 published the novel *Cocaina* that became a cult-book in the 1920s. *Rainer Werner Fass-binder* was working on a film based on the book when he died.

Pitillo 1. Colloquial term for *cigarette* with *marijuana* added. **2.** Bolivian colloquial term for *cigarette* or *marijuana* to which 0.25-0.5 grams of *coca paste* has been added. See:

Pito 1. Cannabis. **2.** Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Pitropin Phenobarbital.

Pits Colloquial term for PCP.

Pitufo Colloquial term for the feeling following the use of *cocaine*.

Pituri Duboisa hopwoodi, Australian plant

chewed by the native aborigines because of its stimulating effects.

Pity party Colloquial term for [12 Step group term] self-absorption in the ills of life/ world, may be a prelude to relapse -self abuse indicative of low self esteem.

Pity pot Colloquial term for [12 Step group term) self-absorption in the ills of life world, may be a prelude to relapse -self abuse indicative of low self esteem.

Pity potty Colloquial term for [12 Step group term] self-absorption in the ills of life/ world, may be a prelude to relapse -self abuse indicative of low self esteem.

Pitzu Colloquial term for contaminated *morphine base*.

Piule 1. Seeds from the liana *Rhynchosia longeramosa*, and the varieties *Rhynchosia phaseloides* and *Rhynchosia pyramidalis*.

There are paintings from 500 ad where the plant is used in a religious context. The seeds are still used by some indians, the active substances are not fully known. 2. *Turbina corymbosa*. See: *Ololiugui*. 3. *Rhynchosia pyramidalis*.

Piwi Colloquial term for a hashish user.

Pixies Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Piznacle Colloquial term for a *marijuana* pipe.

Pizova Cacao.

Pizza Colloquial term for *marijuana* and *LSD*

Pizza toppings Colloquial term for *psilocy-bine* mushrooms.

Plaadata Finnish colloquial term for smoking *hashish*.

Placa Mexican colloquial term for drug police squad.

Placa (la) Colloquial term for (the) police.

Place Colloquial term for a place where drugs are taken.

Placebo Inert chemical substance used instead of a drug. Placebos contain no medicine, but many patients show medical improvement when given a placebo or an ineffective treatment, a result known as the placebo effect. Because of this, placebos are used as controls in drug testing to assure unbiased, reliable results. In double-blind studies, both patient and doctor do not know whether a placebo or drug is administered. A traditional placebo's lack of side effects, however, often identifies it, so an older drug is sometimes used in drug tests instead of or in addition to a placebo. The term palceboeffect is sometimes used to describe the common phenomena that persons reports strong drug effects from fake or heavily adulterated substances.

Placid Colloquial term for ethchlorvynol

(Placidyl).

Placidal Meprobamate.

Placidel Amobarbital.

Placidia Lorazepam.

Placidil Ethchlorvynol.

Placidolo Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Placidon Bromazepam or Meprobamate.

Placidon Leroy Bromazepam.

Placidyl Ethchlorvynol.

Placinor Lorazepam pivalate.

Placinoral Lorazepam pivalate.

Placitate *Meprobamate*.

Placyl Cyclobarbital.

Plafonyl Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Planer 1. French colloquial term for being *high* on *cannabis*. **2.** French colloquial term for being under the influence of drugs.

Planet Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper. **Planeur** French colloquial term for a fre-

quent *marijuana* user. **Planneur** French colloquial term for a *cannabis* user.

Planpak Temazepam.

Plant 1. Colloquial term for a hiding place for drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for engaging an undercover agent. **3.** Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* used by addicts for *injection*.

4. Colloquial term for a cache of drugs.

Plant of joy Colloquial term for *opium* poppy, term from ca. 2,000 B.C., "fertile crescent" of Mesopotamia.

Planta Colloquial term for stashed drugs. Planta de felicidade Spanish colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Plantar Colloquial term for stash or store drugs.

Plants Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

Planum Temazepam.

Planum mite *Temazepam*.

Plas poker Colloquial term for taking or selling *heroin*.

Plastic head Colloquial term for weekend user of drugs - not a full-fledged full-time member of the drug culture.

Plastic hippie 1. Colloquial term for person who hangs around in the drug scene. **2.** Colloquial term for weekend user of drugs - not a full-fledged full-time member of the drug culture.

Plastic people Term coined during the late 1960s *hippie* era as a label on the boring middle class as opposed to the liberated *flower power* children.

Plata Colloquial term for money.

Plata dulce Argentinean colloquial term for easy money.

Platte Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Play a little handball Colloquial term for

smoking crack.

Play a little hardball Colloquial term for smoking *crack*.

Play around Colloquial term for occasional drug use.

Play chicken Colloquial term for acting as a stool pigeon.

Play poker Colloquial term for taking or selling *heroin*.

Play the nod Colloquial term for being half awake while being *high* on drugs.

Play with dynamite Colloquial term for increasing the drug usage.

Playboy Colloquial term for *heroin* (logo of blue stars).

Playing old tapes [AA and other 12 Step group term] old memories and ways of coping come to the forefront of thought processes - appears to be prevalent immediately preceding drinking or drugging relapses.

Playing the mouth organ Colloquial term for inhaling *heroin* smoke through a matchbox.

Playmates and playgrounds [12 Step term] change the persons you hang around with and the places you frequent, lest you fall into old habits and then relapse to consumption of *alcohol* and/or drugs.

Pleasure jolt Colloquial term for occasional drug use.

Pleasure shooting Colloquial term for taking small doses of drug over intervals of several days or weeks - taking or *injecting* sufficient dosage to overcome tolerance and produce pleasurable effects.

Pleasure smoker Colloquial term for an occasional *marijuana* smoker.

Pleasure user Colloquial term for a person who takes drugs occasionally.

Pledge A vow to abstain from alcoholic liquor.

Plegine *Phendimetrazine bitartrate*.

Plenidan 10 Chlordiazepoxide.

Plenidan 25 Chlordiazepoxide.

Plenidan 5 Chlordiazepoxide.

Plenium Pemoline.

Plexalgine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Plexanol Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Barbital sodium* and *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Plexonal-forte Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Barbital, Barbital sodium, Phenobarbital* and *Phenobarbital sodium.*

Plidan Diazepam.

Plidanax 1 Diazepam.

Plidanax 11 Diazepam.

Plidex Diazepam.

Plimasin, -e Methylphenidate hydrochlori-

Plinadax Oxazepam.

Plivadon Phenobarbital.

Plomb Mexican colloquial term for *barbitu-*

Plotzed Colloquial term for drunken, very intoxicated.

Plowed Colloquial term for drunken, very intoxicated.

Ploy khong Thai colloquial term for dealing drugs.

Pluck Colloquial term for wine.

Plug 1. A flat cake of pressed or twisted *tobacco*. **2.** A piece of chewing *tobacco*.

Plumret Danish colloquial term for condition following drug use.

Plunktyl Lorazepam.

Plurocrin13 Amfetamine sulfate.

Plättchen German colloquial term for hashich in plate form usually in plastic or cotton bags.

PMA Paramethoxyamfetamine (PMA)

PMB 200 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

PMB 400 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Pneumo-barbital Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Pneumogeine sedative Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Pneumogeine-barbital Barbital.

Pneumogene-retard-barbital Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Pneymic Chlordiazepoxide.

PNP Rolicyclidine.

Po 1. German colloquial term for *Polamidon*. **2.** Acronym for *paregoric*. **3.** Acronym for a parole officer.

Pó Portuguese colloquial term for *heroin*.

Pocket rocket 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *Preludin*.

Pocket rockets Colloquial term for designer drugs.

Poco Colloquial term for a small quantity of drugs.

Pocs-cuy Psidium guajava.

Pod Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Poder Spanish colloquial term for a powerful drug dealer.

Podroz Polish colloquial term for an *LSD*-trip.

Poe, Edgar Allan (1809-1849), American thor's unique grotesque inventiveness in addiwriter, known as a poet and critic but most fation to his superb plot construction. Such stories mous as the first master of the short-story form include *The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym*

especially tales of the mysterious and macabre. The literary merits of Poe's writings have been debated since his death, but his works have remained popular and many major American and European writers like have professed their artistic debt to him.

He attended the University of Virginia for a vear, but in 1827 his foster father, displeased by the young man's drinking and gambling, refused to pay his debts and forced him to work as a clerk.Poe, disliking his new duties intensely, quit the job, thus estranging Allan, and went to Boston. There his first book, Tamerlane and Other Poems (1827), was published anonymously. Shortly afterward Poe enlisted in the U.S. Army and served a two-year term. In 1829 his second volume of verse, Al Aaraaf, was published, and he effected a reconciliation with Allan, who secured him an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy. After only a few months at the academy Poe was dismissed for neglect of duty, and his foster father disowned him permanently. In 1836 he married his young cousin. Throughout the next decade, much of which was marred by his wife's long illness. Poe worked as an editor for various periodicals in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in New York City. In 1847 Virginia died and Poe himself became ill; his disastrous addiction to liquor and his use of drugs, recorded by contemporaries. contributed to his early death of delirium tre-

Among Poe's poetic output, about a dozen poems are remarkable for their flawless literary construction and for their haunting themes and meters. In *The Raven* (1845), for example, the narrator is overwhelmed by melancholy and omens of death. Poe's extraordinary manipulation of rhythm and sound is particularly evident in *The Bells* (1849), a poem that seems to echo with the chiming of metallic instruments, and *The Sleeper* (1831), which reproduces the state of drowsiness. *Lenore* 1831) and *Annabel Lee* (1849) are verse lamentations on the death of a beautiful young woman.

Poe, by his own choice, was a poet, but economic necessity forced him to turn to the relatively profitable genre of prose. Whether or not Poe invented the short story, it is certain that he originated the novel of detection. Perhaps his best-known tale in this genre is *The Gold Bug* (1843), about a search for buried treasure. *The Murders in the Rue Morgue* (1841), *The Mystery of Marie Rogêt* (1842-1843), and *The Purloined Letter* (1844) are regarded as predecessors of the modern mystery, or detective, story Many of Poe's tales are distinguished by the author's unique grotesque inventiveness in addition to his superb plot construction. Such stories include *The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym*

(1838), noted for its blend of factual and fantasterm for marijuana. 3. Colloquial term for a tic material; The Fall of the House of Usher toke from a joint of marijuana. (1839), in which the penetrating gloominess of **Poker** German colloquial term for *heroin*. the atmosphere is accented equally with plot and **Pokern** German colloquial term for taking or characterization; The Pit and the Pendulum buying heroin. (1842), a spine-tingling tale of cruelty and torture; The Tell-Tale Heart (1843), in which a meeting where heroin is taken or sold maniacal murderer is subconsciously haunted into confessing his guilt; and The Cask of on hashish. Amontillado (1846), an eerie tale of revenge.

Poeder Dutch colloquial term for *heroin*.

Poedercontact Dutch colloquial term for a heroin dealer.

Poelchie Colloquial term for a packet which *juana*. contains 7-10 grams cannabis.

Pofen Diazevam.

Pogie Colloquial term for prison.

Point Colloquial term for a needle.

Pointing Finger Colloquial term for *heroin* (logo of pointing finger).

Poison 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for fentanyl.

Poison act Colloquial term for drug laws.

Poison black cherry Atropa belladonna.

Poison nut Strychnos nux-vomica South Asian and South East Asian tree containing strvchnine.

Poison nut tree Strychnos nux-vomica South Asian and South East Asian tree containing strychnine.

Poison people Colloquial term for heroin addicts.

Poisoning, alcohol or drug A state of major disturbance of consciousness level, vital functions, and behaviour following the administration in excessive dosage (deliberately or accidentally) of a psychoactive substance. (See overdose; intoxication). In the field of toxicology, the term poisoning is used more broadly to denote a state resulting from the administration of excessive amounts of any pharmacological agent, psychoactive or not. (T40, T51, X61, X62, X65, X66)

Poivre enivrant *Piper methysticum.*

Poiosh Psidium guaiava.

Pok Thai colloquial term for being arrested. Poka Finnish colloquial term for a place where drug can be purchased.

Poke 1. Phytolacca americana, strongsmelling shrublike plant with a poisonous root resembling that of a horseradish. It has white flowers and reddish black berries and leaves that often are red-veined or borne on red leafstalks. The berries contain a red dye used to colour wine, candies, cloth, and paper. Poke is native to wet or sandy areas of eastern North America. Like the roots, mature stalks, which are red or purplish in colour, are poisonous. Very young shoots up to about 15 centimetres (6 inches) - are edible, however. 2. Colloquial

Pokerspiel German colloquial term for a

Poket Finnish colloquial term for being high

Pokeweed Phytolacca acinosa.

Pokey, in the Colloquial term for being in prison.

Poking Colloquial term for smoking mari-

Pola German colloquial term for *Polamidon*.

Polamidon Methadone.

Polamidon C Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Methadone hydrochloride.

Polamidon, -e Methadone hydrochloride.

Polamivet Methadone hydrochloride.

Polcominal Phenobarbital.

Polibromal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital sodium.

Polifen Phenobarbital.

Polillo Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Politizon *Veratrum album.*

Polizonte mordelon A bribed policeman, policeman "on the take".

Polluted Colloquial term for drunken, very intoxicated.

Pollwurz Atropa belladonna.

Polnische Suppe German colloquial term for decoction from opium straw often mixed with with barbiturates.

Polski-Kompott German colloquial term for decoction from opium straw often mixed with with barbiturates.

Polvera Italian colloquial term for *heroin*.

Polvito 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

2. Colloquial term for phencyclidine (*PCP*).

Polvo 1. Italian/Mexican colloquial term for heroin. 2. Colloquial term for (powdered) cocaine.

Polvo blanco Colloquial term for cocaine.

Polvo de alegria Argentinean colloquial term for (powdered) heroin.

Polvo de angel Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Polvo de estrellas 1. Colloquial term for PCP. 2. Argentinean colloquial term for co-

Polvo feliz Argentinean colloquial term for (powdered) cocaine.

Poly German colloquial term for addict who consumes any type of drug available, short for poly-druguser.

Poly-drug use Colloquial term for being addicted to more than one drug. See: Multiple drug use.

Polydrug use (abuse) See: Multiple drug use.

Polygesic Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Dexamfetamine sulfate* and *Pentobarbital*.

Polymarcol Phenobarbital.

Polyneuritis See Polyneuropathy.

Polyneuropathy 1. A disease process involving a number of peripheral nerves (literal sense). 2. A non traumatic generalized disorder of peripheral nerves, affecting the distal fibers most severely with proximal shading (i.e., feet, before, or more severe, than hands), and typically symmetrical; most often affects motor and sensory fibers almost equally, but can involve either one solely or very disproportionately; classified as axon degenerating (atonal), or demyelinating; many causes, particularly metabolic and toxic; familial or sporadic in nature. An average of 10 percent of heavy alcohol users show signs of polyneuropathy.

Syn: Polyneuritis.

Polytoxicomanie French term for *multiple drug use*.

Poléry Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Ethylmorphine hydrochloride* and *Codeine*.

Pombe Alcoholic beverage from Eastern Africa made of durra, maize, rice, batata, millet, honey or bananas.

Pomo 1. Finnish colloquial term for small glass container with about 1 gram of *heroin*.

2. Colloquial term for an ampule. **3.** Mexican colloquial term for an *inhalant*.

Pomol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pemoline*.

Pomolin Bl Pemoline.

Pompa 1. Italian colloquial term for an *intravenous injection*. **2.** Italian colloquial term for a *syringe*.

Pompen Dutch colloquial term for an *intravenous injection*.

Pompidou-group Group under the European Council for cooperation in the drug abuse field. Named after theFrench president Georges Pompidou.

Pomple Dutch colloquial term for an *intra*venous injection.

Pompje Dutch colloquial term for an *intravenous injection*.

Pondex Pemoline.

Pondinil Mefenorex or Mefenorex hydrochloride.

Pondinol Mefenorex hydrochloride.

Pong Weight measure for *opium* in South East Asia, 0,375 kilo.

Pong khao Thai colloquial term for white powder *heroin*.

Ponnummattai *Argemone mexicana*. **Ponnummattu** *Argemone mexicana*.

Pony 1. Colloquial term for *crack.* **2.** 7.75 gallon keg of *beer* ("quarter keg"). **3.** 6 ounce *beer* [Tennessee].

Poof Colloquial term for smoking *ice*.

Poofe German colloquial term for a bed.

Poohbutt Colloquial term for someone who thinks he is a gang member, but is not worthy.

Poor Little Rich Girl: The Barbara Hutton Story Film released in 1987. Director: Charles Jarrott. In this made-for-TV biopic, Farrah Fawcett stars as Barbara Hutton, the oft-married heiress to the Woolworth fortune who battled against substance abuse.

Poor man's pot Colloquial term for inhalant

Poor man's speedball Colloquial term for *injecting heroin* and *metamfetamines*.

Pop 1. Colloquial term for *snorting cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs (especially *heroin*). **3.** Colloquial term for arresting. **4.** Colloquial term for *LSD*. **5.** Colloquial term for smoking crack *cocaine*.

Pop party Colloquial term for a party where drugs are *injected*.

Popai Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Pope Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Popeye Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Poping Inhalation of Glade *potpourri* air freshener in a plastic bag.Pronounced 'popeing'.

Popo oro Colloquial term for potent *marijuana* from Mexico.

Popped Colloquial term for being arrested. **Poppers 1.** Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite* in a glass ampule which is "popped" to open - although a prescription item, *amyl nitrite* is commonly found among groups of youthful drug users and in the homosexual community - causes dilation of brain blood vessels, dizziness, and headaches. **2.** Colloquial term for isobutylnitrite.

Pöppig, Eduard Friedrich (1798-1868), German explorer after a 5 year study in Peru he 1836 published en a report on the effects of the coca leaves. his conclusions were that limited use of coca could be benificial but warned for the dependence. He described the chronic coca-chewers - coqueros - and also reported that many Europeans had became what he called "white coqueros".

Popping 1. Colloquial term for an *intrave-nous injection*. **2.** Colloquial term for swallowing pills. **3.** Colloquial term for *inhaling amyl or isobutyl nitrite*. **4.** Colloquial term for shooting someone with a gun.

Poppy 1. *Opium.* **2.** Oriental poppy, the source of *opium*, *morphine* and *heroin*.

Poppy head Colloquial term for an *opium*

addict.

Poppy juice Colloquial term for opium.

Poppy rain Colloquial term for *opium*.

Poppy straw Colloquial term for the remainder of the *opium* poppy when the opium has been extracted (mostly) - still has opium in it which may be extracted.

Poppy straw process Colloquial term for processing method for poppy straw.

Poppy train Colloquial term for *opium* addiction.

Poppy-seed cake Colloquial term for opium.

Poppyheaded Colloquial term for being addicted to *opium*.

Popsie Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite*.

Porcupine 1. Colloquial term for person who joins a 12 Step group but will not allow anyone else close enough to help. **2.** Colloquial term for person who joins 12 Step group and constantly contributes opinions (quills).

Porfolan Methadone or Methadone hydrochloride.

Poroporo Brugmansia sanguinea.

Port Also called Porto, specifically, a sweet, fortified, usually red wine of considerable renown from the Douro region of northern Portugal, named for the town of Oporto where it is aged and bottled; also, any of several similar fortified wines produced elsewhere. The region of true port production is strictly delimited by Portuguese law.

Portakallar Portuguese colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Portal cirrhosis See: *Alcoholic cirrhosis*. **Porter** A dark *beer* resembling light stout, made from malt browned or charred by drying at a high temperature. Short for *porter's ale*.

Porter, Cole (1891-1964), US composer and lyricist remembered for his witty and sophisticated Broadway scores. in the musical *Anything Goes* (1936) is an often cited reference to *cocaine* in the song *I get a kick out of you*.

I get no kick from cocaine

I'm sure that if I got even a sniff it would bore me terrifically too

Because I get a kick out of you.

The first line has in some version been changed to:Some like the perfumes from Spain.

Portwine See: Port.

Posa Colombian term for ("pit") maceration pit for extracting *cocaine* from *coca leaves*.

Poseidon Colloquial term for *heroin*.(logo is a field of stars with man holding a trident).

Posh-keip Psidium guajava.

Position 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Posology The medical or pharmacological

study of the dosages of medicines and drugs. Greek *posos*, what quantity.

Posse Organized gang of Jamaican drug dealers operating in major US cities - they typically take the name of the area/neighborhood from which they originate, eg., Raetown Boys, Dunkirk Boys, Shower Posse, Waterhouse Posse, Spangler Posse, Montego Bay Posse.

Possession Colloquial term for arrested while in possession of drugs.

Possession with intent Colloquial term for arrested while in possession of drugs, with sufficient quantity of drugs, or other evidence which indicates that the person was selling or intending to sell drugs.

Posta Colloquial term for *heroin* smuggle into prison.

Postcards from America Film released in 1994. Director: Steve Mclean; Elizabeth Gill; Chris Hoover. This avant garde film, based on two angry autobiographical books by David Wojnarowicz: Close to the Knives and Memories That Smell Like Gasoline. Wojnarowicz, a noted performance artist, died of AIDS. The film examines three sides of David's life. The first looks at his suburban childhood and the abuse he suffered at his alcoholic father's violent hand. The second chronicles his experiences as a street hustle and criminal in New York, and the third section, which is highly abstract follows Dave as he wanders through a dangerous desert.

Postman Colloquial term for person who delivers drugs for a drug dealer.

Postochas Mexican colloquial term for an *amfetamines* user.

Pot Colloquial term for marijuana.

Pot ally Colloquial term for a drinking companion.

Pot faced Colloquial term for drunken, very intoxicated.

Pot head Colloquial term for chronic *canna-bis* user.

Pot likker Colloquial term for someone who drinks *cannabis* in tea.

Pot lush Colloquial term for chronic user of *marijuana*.

Pot mate Colloquial term for a drinking companion.

Pot out Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Pot party Colloquial term for a *marijuana* party.

Potable 1. Fit to drink. **2.** A beverage, especially an alcoholic beverage: wine and other potables. Middle English, from Old French, from Late Latin potâbilis, from Latin potâre, to drink, from potus, a drink.

Potaguaya Portuguese colloquial term for

marijuana.

Potaholic Colloquial term for person who requires *marijuana* use as a part of their life, and does so repeatedly in the face of adverse consequences.

Potassium 7-Chloro-2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-5-phenyl-1H-1,4-benzodiazepine-3-carboxylate compound with potassium hydroxide (1:1) Clorazepate dipotassium.
Potassium 7-Chloro-2,3-dihydro-2-oxo5-phenyl-1H-1,4-benzodiazepine3-carboxylate Clorazepate monopotassium.
Potassium Chlorazepate Clorazepate di-

Potassium Chlorazepate Clorazepate dipotassium.

Potassium clorazepate Clorazepate monopotassium.

Potation 1. The act of drinking. **2.** A drink, especially of an alcoholic beverage. Middle English *potacion*, from Old French, from Latin *potâtio*, *potâtion*-, a drinking party, from *potâtus*, past participle of *potâre*, to drink, from *potus*, a drink.

Potato Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Potato chips Colloquial term for *crack* cut with *benzocaine*.

Potato juice Colloquial term for *vodka* or schnapps.

Potato nose Colloquial term for *Rosacea*. **Poteen** [Irish] moonshine made from potatoes.

Potensan Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital* and *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Potensan Forte Pemoline.

Potentiate 1. To make potent or powerful. **2.** To enhance or increase the effect of (a drug). **3.** To promote or strengthen (a biochemical or physiological action or effect). From Latin *potentia*, power.

Potentol Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Pothead Colloquial term for chronic *canna-*

Potlikker 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *moonshine*.

Potoj *Psidium guajava*.

Potos Psidium guajava.

Pott 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for water pipe.

Potted 1. Colloquial term for being intoxicated; *drunk.* **2.** Colloquial term for being under the influence of *hallucinogens.* **3.** Colloquial term for being *high* on *marijuana*.

Potted bush Colloquial term for hashish.

Potten bush Colloquial term for marijuana.

Pottsville Colloquial term for smoking marijuana.

Poudre French colloquial term for *heroin*. **Poudreux** French colloquial term for *heroin*

use

Pound action 1. Colloquial term for purchasing 1 pound of *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for purchasing 5 dollars worth of *marijuana*.

Pounder 16 ounce *beer*.

Pount Colloquial term for beverage which contains *cannabis*.

Poutsche Aconitum napellus.

Pow-e-men-artic Calamus.

Powder 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*.

2. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

3. Colloquial term for *hashish*. **4.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Powder diamonds Colloquial term for *co-caine*

Powder, take a Colloquial term for taking drugs in powder form.

Powdered 1. Colloquial term for being addicted to *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for adulterated - the concentration of the desired drug has been reduced by adding an inert, volume-increasing ingredient.

Power Colloquial term for drug effect on the body.

Power Hit Colloquial term for *heroin*.(logo of fist).

Power hitter Colloquial term for a device, often plastic, used to deliver a blast of *cannabis* smoke to the lungs.

Power puller Colloquial term for rubber piece attached to *crack* stem.

Power-trip Colloquial term for encountering many problems.

Powerless [12 Step group term] early in recovery this term generally refers to inability to control the outcomes of drinking (negative connotations) -later in recovery this refers to incapability to manage the affairs of life without support from others including a higher power (positive connotations).

Pox 1. Colloquial term for *opium* pellet for smoking. **2.** *Psidium guajava*.

Poxr Psidium guajava.

Pozos Bolivian colloquial term for maceration pits - hole covered with plastic sheet into which coca leaves are mixed with sulfuric acid. lime and kerosene.

PPA Acronym for phenylpropanolamine (used as lookalike amfetamines).

PPMP MPPP.

Pracepam Prazepam.

Practice cocaine Look-alike cocaine (*procaine*, *benzocaine*, *lidocaine*).

Practicing Colloquial term for presently consuming *alcohol* and/or drugs rather than maintaining abstinence - a frequent activity of individuals early in recovery (relapse).

Praecicalm Pentobarbital sodium.

Praemetkstron Drug containing more than

one substance whereof one under international control: Meprobamate.

Prairie fire Shot of *tequila* with four drops of Tabasco sauce.

Prall Colloquial term for a drug *high*.

Pralumin Cyclobarbital.

Pramil Secobarbital sodium.

Pramin Metamfetamine.

Pranfil Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Prantal Diazepam.

Praol Meprobamate.

Praolet *Meprobamate*.

Prasepine Prazepam.

Prat Colloquial term for hip pocket.

Praxadium Nordazepam.

Praxiten Oxazepam.

Praxiten 15 Oxazepam.

Praxiten forte Oxazepam.

Pray to the china bowl god Colloquial term for drunkenness to the point of vomiting as a result of too high alcohol content.

Prazene Prazepam.

Prazepam C₁₉H₁₇ClN₂O. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 324.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

See: Benzodiazepines.

Prazepam, -a Prazepam. Pre-Sonil Flunitrazepam.

Pre-methadone Methadone intermediate.

Pre-moramide Moramide intermediate

Pre-pethidine Pethidine intermediate A.

Preanest *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Precedil Pethidine hydrochloride.

Precedyl Pethidine hydrochloride. **Precursor** Chemical which is involved in the preparation of other pharmaceuticals (e.g., ephedrine is a precursor in the production of metamfetamines) - some precursors are monitored and protected by international and national laws in an attempt to control the production of illegal drugs. According to the Commentary on the United Nations Conventions Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 1988, a precursor is a chemical substance that in the manufacturing process becomes incorporated in full or in part into the molecule of a narcotic drug or psychotropic substance. In any given manufacturing process, a precursors is specific and critical to the preparation of the endproduct, but other precursors may be used to obtain the same end-product by other methods. The term immediate precursor is usually applied to a precursor which is only one reaction step away from the end-product.

Prednisato Meprobamate.

Prefamon, -e *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Prefin Buprenorphine.

Prefin 20 *Buprenorphine hydrochloride*. **Pregnant** Colloquial term for when a *joint* of marijuana, has a lump in the middle.

Pregnyl Anabolic steroid.

Preike Norwegian colloquial term for informing the drug police.

Prelazin, -e Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.

Prelital Secbutabarbital sodium.

Prell Colloquial term for *Preludin* tablets.

Prellies Colloquial term for *Preludin* tablets. Preloer Danish colloquial term for Preludin

Prelu French colloquial term for Preludin

Prelu-2 *Phendimetrazine bitartrate.*

Preludes *Phenmetrazine* (*Preludin*).

Preludin Phenmetrazine or Phenmetrazine hvdrochloride.

Preludin Endurets Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.

Preludin compositum Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenmetrazine hvdro-

Prelus Colloquial term for *Preludin* tablets.

Prem Thai colloquial term for an addicts condition after drug use.

Premenco Amfetamine sulfate.

Premenolysina Phenobarbital.

Premidan Drug containing more than one substance under international control: Opium, Medical and Pholcodine.

Premier Smokeless "cigarette" made by R.J. Reynolds - has capsules of nicotine which are released upon inhaling - can be used to deliver crack and other drugs.

Prende san pied French colloquial term for have a good trip.

Prendido To be drugged.

Prendre son pied French colloquial term for undergoing an LSD experience.

Prensar marihuana Press marijuana into bricks.

Prenylamin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Preparyl Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Amobarbital.

Prequil Meprobamate.

Prerin 10 *Buprenorphine hydrochloride*.

Prescription Colloquial term for marijuana cigarette.

Prescription pot Marinol, THC.

President's Council **Narcotics**

PCCN US President's Council on Counter-Narcotics

Prespimin *Meprobamate*.

Press 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

2. Colloquial term for *crack* in aspirin-like tablet form - designed to disguise the drug and also establish a loyal clientele (consistent purity)

Pressedrin Cathine.

Pressinogen-D *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Pretendica Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Pretendo Colloquial term for marijuana.

Pretensil Meprobamate.

Pretinha Cannabis.

Prexcide Pemoline.

Priatan Hydrocodone bitartrate or Pentobarbital.

Prickly pepper Argemone mexicana.

Pricky poppy Argemone mexicana.

PRIDE Acronym for *Parent's Resource Institute for Drug Education*.

Pridonnal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Prilla Swedish colloquial term for a bar of whet snuff placed under the upper lip.

Primacione Phenobarbital.

Primatene Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Primidone Phenobarbital.

Primo 1. Colloquial term for *crack*. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana* mixed with *crack*.

3. Colloquial term for methenolone enanthate, an *injected steroid* which is supposedly an "androgenic" growth promoting hormone (increases muscles), but which also causes "androgenic" effects (very negative reproductive effects).

Primobolan Methenolone enanthate, an *injected steroid* which is supposedly an "androgenic" growth promoting hormone (increases muscles), but which also causes "androgenic" effects (very negative reproductive effects).

Primobolan-Depot Methenolone enanthate, an *injected steroid* which is supposedly an "androgenic" growth promoting hormone (increases muscles), but which also causes "androgenic" effects (very negative reproductive effects).

Primos Colloquial term for *cigarettes* laced with *cocaine* and *heroin*.

Primun Flunitrazepam.

Prinadol Phenazocine hydrobromide.

Prince-of-Wales-Feathers Colloquial

term for LSD on paper.

Princes of cocaine Colloquial term for major Bolivian *cocaine* dealers - apparently head-quarter in Santa Cruz.

Principium somniferum Morphine.

Priscofen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international

control: Phenobarbital.

Priscophen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Priscophone *Phenobarbital*.

Prisiliden, -a, -e Alphaprodine hydrochloride.

Prisilidene Alphaprodine.

Prisilidin *Alphaprodine hydrochloride*.

Prison junker Colloquial term for an addict in detention.

Pristinal Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Barbital* and *Phenobarbital* or *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Privacion Involuntary *withdrawal* from drugs.

Privat kaufen German colloquial term for purchase or sale of drugs at places other than the drug scene.

Privat-Connection German colloquial term for purchase or sale of drugs at places other than the drug scene.

Pro Dorm *Lorazepam* or *Methaqualone*.

Pro-65 *Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride*.

Pro-Dextero Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Pro-Dorm Retard *Methaqualone*.

Pro-Pam Diazepam.

Pro-Sonil Cvclobarbital.

Pro-eutha-sol-10 Pentobarbital sodium.

Pro-meperdan *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Proasthmin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Probagan Meprobamate.

Probal Meprobamate.

Probalone-2 Meprobamate.

Probalone-5 Meprobamate.

Probamato Meprobamate.

Probamax - Meprobamate.

Probamil *Meprobamate*.

Probamolo Meprobamate.

Probamyl Meprobamate.

Probasan Meprobamate.

Probese *Phenmetrazine* or *Phenmetrazine hydrochloride*.

Probese A-B-C Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine sulfate* and *Phenobarbital*.

Probese V.M. Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine sulfate* and *Phenobarbital*.

Probese-P Phenmetrazine.

Probesil Phenmetrazine.

Problerer Colloquial term for person who tries drugs only a few times out of curiosity but then quits.

Probital Phenobarbital.

Problem drinker Colloquial term for person who is repeatedly drunk, developing difficulties in one or more areas of life.

Problem, alcohol-related See: *Alcohol-related problem*.

Problem, drinking See: *Drinking, problem.* **Problem, drug-related** See: *Drug-related problem.*

Probonar *Meprobamate*.

Procaine C_{13} $C_{20}N_2O$, synthetic organic compound used in medicine as a local anesthetic - usually in its hydrochloride from. Introduced in 1905 under the trade name Novocaine, it became the first and best-known substitute for cocaine in local anesthesia. Generally used in a 1 to 10 percent saline solution, procaine hydrochloride is administered by injection for infiltration (area flooding as in dental anesthesia), nerve-block, spinal, and causal anesthesia. Unlike cocaine, procaine is not toxic, addicting, or irritating. It has been displaced somewhat by the chemically related drugs lidocaine and mepivacaine, which produce prompter, more intense anesthesia. Procaine is often used in look-alike cocaine and sold as cocaine in the street or used to adulterate cocaine.

Procalmadiol *Meprobamate*.

Procalmadior Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate* and *Methaqualone*.

Procalmalan Meprobamate or Phenobarbital

Procalmidol - *Meprobamate.*

Prochlorax Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride. **Procodal** Hydrocodone bitartrate.

Procor man *Hydromorphone hydrochloride*. **Prod, on the** Colloquial term for being addicted.

Prodder Colloquial term for addict.

Prodolsed *Amobarbital*.

Prodorm Cyclobarbital or Cyclobarbital calcium.

Prodormol Pentobarbital sodium.

Prodromine *Pholcodine*.

Prodrug An inactive precursor of a drug, converted into its active form in the body by normal metabolic processes.

Product IV Colloquial term for a *capsule* containing a combination of *PCP* and *LSD*.

Proeptazina Proheptazine.

Profamina Amfetamine or Amfetamine sulfate.

Profasi Anabolic *steroid*.

Profetamina *Amfetamine*.

Profetamine Amfetamine phosphate or Amfetamine sulfate.

Progeri-Lam Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Progesic Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Program [12 Step group] typically means regular attendance at 12 Step group meetings, reading on a regular basis from approved lit-

erature, working with a sponsor at continuous progress through "the steps", and (sometimes) development of a spiritual relationship.

Proheptasinum *Proheptasine*.

Proheptazin *Proheptazine*.

Proheptazin,-a, -e, -um Proheptazine.

Proheptazine $C_{17}H_{25}NO_2$. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 275.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Proheptazine citrate $C_{17}H_{25}NO_2$ $C_6H_8O_7$. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 467.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 58.9. See: *Opioids*.

Proheptazine hydrobromide $C_{17}H_{25}NO_2$ HBr. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 356.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 77.3. See: *Opioids*.

Proheptazine hydrochloride C₁₇H₂₅NO₂ HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 311.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 88.3. See: *Opioids*.

Prohibition Policy under which the cultivation, manufacture, and/or sale (and sometimes the use) of a psychoactive drug are forbidden (although pharmaceutical sales are usually permitted). Prohibition is also used to refer to religious proscriptions of drug use, particularly in Islamic countries. Legal prevention of the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic beverages with the aim of obtaining partial or total abstinence through legal means. Some attempts at prohibition were made in Aztec society, ancient China, feudal Japan, the Polynesian islands, Iceland, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Canada, and India, but only a few countries most notably, certain Muslim countries - have maintained national prohibition. Most countries that have experimented with the ban have soon lifted it. Finland, for instance, adopted prohibition in 1919 and repealed it in 1931, and the United States adopted it in 1919 and repealed it in 1933. In northern European countries liquor control has reflected concern for the prevention of alcoholism. The Finnish prohibition outlawed the sale of spirits in an attempt to redirect the population toward greater consumption of beer (with lower alcoholic content). Sweden experimented with a system of liquor-ration books with the aim of limiting the individual's use of liquor.

Various cultures differ considerably in their attitudes toward drinking as well as their systems of control. Among the Japanese, for example, drunkenness is not strongly condemned, and the drunkard is simply prevented from harming himself or others. Other cultures may show high acceptance of drinking as a social custom with a norm directing moderate use. With regard to control, efforts have been directed toward the drinker, as in Sweden, or toward the seller, as in the United States.

In the United States an early wave of movements for state and local prohibition arose out of the intensive religious revivalism of the 1820s and '30s, which stimulated movements toward perfectionism in human beings, including temperance and the abolition of slavery. The precedent for seeking temperance through law was set by a Massachusetts law, passed in 1838 and repealed two years later, which prohibited sales of spirits in less than 15-gallon quantities. The first state prohibition law was passed in Maine in 1846 and ushered in a wave of such state legislation before the Civil War.

The drive for national prohibition emerged out of a renewed attack on the sale of liquor in many states after 1906. The underlying forces at work to support national prohibition included antipathy to the growth of cities (the presumed scene of most drinking), evangelical Protestant middle-class anti-alien and anti-Roman Catholic sentiment, and rural domination of the state legislatures, without which ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment would have been impossible. Other forces included the corruption existing in the saloons and the industrial employers' increased concern for preventing accidents and increasing the efficiency of workers.

The Anti-Saloon League, founded in 1893, led the state prohibition drives of 1906-13. During World War I a temporary Wartime Prohibition Act was passed to save grain for use as food. By January 1920 prohibition was already in effect in 33 states covering 63 percent of the total population. In 1917 the resolution for submission of the Prohibition Amendment to the states received the necessary two-thirds vote in Congress; the amendment was ratified on Jan. 29, 1919, and went into effect on Jan. 29, 1920. On Oct. 28, 1919, the National Prohibition Act, popularly known as the Volstead Act (after its promoter, Congressman Andrew J. Volstead), was enacted, providing enforcement guidelines.

Federal government support of enforcement of Prohibition varied considerably during the 1920s. Illegal manufacture and sales of liquor went on in the United States on a large scale. In general, Prohibition was enforced wherever the population was sympathetic to it. In the large cities, where sentiment was strongly opposed to Prohibition, enforcement was much weaker than in rural areas and small towns. Increased price of liquor and *beer*, however, meant that the working classes probably bore the restrictions of urban Prohibition to a far greater degree than the middle-class or upper class segments of the population.

Prohibition brought into being a new kind of criminal - the bootlegger. The career of Al Capone was a dramatic instance of the development of bootlegging on a large scale. His earnings were estimated \$60,000,000. The rise of the bootlegging gangs led to a succession of gang wars and murders. A notorious incident was the St. Valentine's Day Massacre in Chicago in 1929, when the Capone gang shot to death seven members of the rival "Bugs" Moran gang. Historians of the underworld, however, suggest that by the late 1920s bootlegging was on the verge of semimonopoly control and that the end of gang wars was approaching.

The temperance movement itself changed during the 1920s; the fundamentalist and nativist groups assumed greater leadership, tending to drive away less hostile and urban forces.

Major supporters of Prohibition gradually became disenchanted with it, citing the increase in criminal liquor production and sale, the development of the speakeasy, and increased restriction on individual freedom as its results. In 1932 the Democratic Party adopted a platform calling for repeal, and the Democratic victory in the presidential election of 1932 sounded the death knell of the Eighteenth Amendment.

In February 1933 Congress adopted a resolution proposing the Twenty-first Amendment to the Constitution to repeal the Eighteenth. On Dec. 5, 1933, Utah became the 36th state to ratify the amendment, and repeal was achieved. After repeal a few states continued statewide prohibition, but by 1966 all had abandoned it. In general, liquor control in the United States came to be determined more and more at local levels.

Prohibitionist One in favor of outlawing the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

See: Prohibition. **Prokain** Procaine.

Proladona Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Proladone Oxycodone pectinate.

Prolaimine Methylphenobarbital.

Prolaire Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Prolanotic Phenobarbital.

Promalonal Methylphenobarbital.

Promate *Meprobamate*.

Promedol *Trimeperidine*.

Promedol, -um Trimeperidine hydrochloride

Promedolum Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Trimeperidine*.

Promeno Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine* and *Phenobarbital*.

Promethal Methylphenobarbital.

Prominal Methylphenobarbital or Phenobarbital

Prominaleften Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methylphenobarbital* or *Phenobarbital*.

Prominaletas *Methylphenobarbital*.

Promises (the) (12 Step term) refers to the promises on page 83-86 on the book, *Alcoholics Anonymous*, which are described for those persons who seriously follow the suggested steps of the program.

Promiton, -e Methylphenobarbital.

Promptonal Phenobarbital.

Promtenal *Phenobarbital*.

Pronarcin Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Pronervon Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Pronidin *Phentermine hydrochloride*.

Pronoctal - Secobarbital sodium.

Pronoctan Lormetazepam.

Pronox Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Cyclobarbital calcium* or *Secobarbital sodium*.

Prontalgine Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Proof The alcoholic strength of a liquor, expressed by a number that is twice the percentage by volume of *alcohol* present.

Proof spirit An alcohol-water mixture or a beverage containing a standard amount of *alcohol*, the U.S. standard being 100 proof, or 50 percent, of ethyl *alcohol* by volume at 60°F (approximately 15.6°C).

PROP Drug information center in Munich, Germany.

Propadin, -e Cathine.

Propaigyl Dimenoxadol hydrochloride.

Propakhel Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methylphenobarbital*.

Propamin, -e Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Propanamide, N-[1-[2-(4-ethyl,5-dihydro-5-oxo-1H-tetrazol-1-yl)ethyll4-(methoxymethyl) - piperidinyl]N-phenyl Alfentanil.

Propanamide, N-[1-methyl2-(1-piperidinyl)ethyll-N-2-pyridinyl-(E)-2-butenedioate (1:1) Propiram fumarate.

Propanamide, N-[4-(methoxymethyl)1-[2-(2-thienyl)ethyll-piperidinylN-phenyl-, 2-hydroxy-1,2,3,-

propanetricarboxylate (1:1) *Sufentanil citrate.*

Propanamide, N-[I-methyl2-(1-piperidinyl)ethyll-N-2-pyridinyl *Propiram*.

Propanamide, N-fl-methyl2-(1-piperidinyl)ethyll-N-phenyl- *Phenam-promide*.

Propanamide, N-phenyl-N-[1-(2-phenylethyl)-piperidinyl]-, 2-hydroxy 1,2,3- propanetricarboxylate (1:1) Fentanyl citrate.

Propanamide, N-phenyl-N-[I-(2-phenylethyl)-piperidinyll- Fentanyl.
Propanan-dde, N-[4-(methoxymethyl)1-[2-(2-thienyl)ethyll-piperidinyljN-phenyl- Sufentanil.

Propanenitrile, 3-[(1-methyl-2-

phenylethyl)aminol-, (+)- Fenproporex.

Propanovitan Metamfetamine hydrochlo-

Propantheline Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Proparone Phenobarbital.

Propasor bide Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Propax Oxazepam.

Propenite Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Propenyl Amfetamine sulfate.

Properidin Properidine.

Properidin. -a. -e. -um Properidine.

Properidine C₁₆H₂₃NO₂. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 261.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Properidine hydrochloride $C_{16}H_{23}NO_2$ HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 261.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Prophene 65 Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Propion Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Propionanilide *Thiofentanyl*.

Propionate (ester) de méthyl-I phényl pipiridinol *MPPP*.

Propionato (éster) de 1-metil-fenil4piperidina - MPPP.

Propionato de a-(+)-dimetilamino1,2-difenil-3-metil-2-butanol Dextropropoxy-phene.

Propionsäure-(1,2,5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidyl)-ester *Trimeperidine*.
Propionsäure-(1,3-dimethyl-perhydro-4-phenyl-azepin-yl)-ester *Proheptazine*.
Propionsäure-(3-allyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-piperidyl)-ester *Allylprodine*.

Propiram $C_{16}H_{23}N_3O$. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 275.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Propiram fumarate $C_{16}H_{23}N_3O$. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 391.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 70.3. See: *Ovioids*.

Propiramum Propiram.

Propisamine Amfetamine or amfetamine sulfate.

Propofan Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Dextropropoxyphene* or *Dextropropoxyphene* hydrochloride.

Propona Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Cyclobarbital calcium* and *Meprobamate*.

Proponal Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Cyclobarbital* and *Meprobamate*.

Proporex A.P. Fenproporex.

Propoxycbel Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Propoxyphene HCI Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Propoxyphene hydrochloride Dextro-propoxyphene hydrochloride.

Propoxyphene napsylate Dextropropoxyphene napsylate.

Proprietary medicine See: Patent medi-

Proptan Dexamfetamine tannate.

Propy-petidin Properidine.

Propyl 1,3-dimethyl-phenyll -

azacycloheptane-carboxylate Proheptazine.

Propyl alcohol CH₃CH₂CH₂OH, a clear colorless liquid, used as a solvent and as an antiseptic. Also called propanol.

Propyre B Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Propyre T Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Proquanil Meprobamate.

Proquinal Secobarbital sodium.

Prosedyl Phenobarbital.

Proserum Lorazepam.

Prosomnyl Amobarbital.

Prosonal Secobarbital. Prosonno Nitrazepam.

Prospirol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Prossonal Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital* and *Secobarbital*.

Prostaigine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Protamyl Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Protector *Diphenoxylate hydrochloride*.

Protenol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Protensin Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Protension Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control *Butalbital*

Protesma Amobarbital.

Protheonal Methylphenobarbital.

Protomyl Amobarbital.

Protracted abstinence syndrome Colloquial term for minor alterations in physiology, EEG, GSR, other approximately 3 months after last drink.

Protran Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Protranquilline *Meprobamate*.

Prov-u-sep for te Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Provadenal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methaqualone*.

Proval No. 3 Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Proviron Oral steroid.

Proxagesic Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Proxidal Phentermine resinate.

Proxifezone Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Dextropropoxyphene*.

Proxyvon Diazepam.

Prozinal Amobarbital.

Prozine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Prudential Colloquial term for a *crack* user. **Prydonnal** *Phenobarbital*.

Prässätä Finnish colloquial term for adding other substances to *hashish* before sale.

PrécyclanLeo Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Préfamone Amfepramone hydrochloride.
Prénoxan Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international

Psdium pyriferum Synonym for *Psidium guajava*.

control: Phenobarbital

Pseudo caine Colloquial term for different substances used to adulterate or replace *co-caine* in street sale.

Pseudo-Cushing syndrome, alcoholinduced An endocrine disorder, induced by *alcohol*, in which there is excessive production of corticosteroids by the adrenal glands. It is manifested by a bloated and reddened face (similar to that of true Cushing syndrome), obesity, and hypertension, and distinguished from true Cushing syndrome by the more ready suppression of cortisol levels by administration of dexamethasone, and by resolution of the biochemical abnormalities after cessation of *alcohol* use. (E24.4)

Pseudoabstinens Greek false abstinence. Abstinence symptoms can develop when an ex-addict gets into situations that reminds him of intense drug experiences this phenomena is called pseudoabstinence and has been observed among former users of *amfetamines barbiturates*, *cannabis*, *cocaine* and *opioids*.

Pseudocaine Colloquial term for phenyl-propanolamine, an adulterant for *cocaine* and cutting *crack*.

Pseudococain, -e d-cocaine.

Pseudoephedrine *d*-Pseudoephedrine hydrochloride; the naturally occurring isomer of ephedrine. a sympathomimetic amine with actions and uses similar to those of *ephedrine*.

Pseudonor ephedrin, -e - *Cathine.*

Pseudopsilocybe hofmannii Colloquial term for *hallucinogen* substances falsely sold as *psilocybine* mushrooms. Usually *LSD*, STP or *amfetamine* or ordinary mushrooms mixed wigh these substances. The word is a joking reference to *Albert Hofmann*.

Psicaine Cocaine tartrate or *d-cocaine*.

Psichergina Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine sulfate* and *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*

Psichial Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Psico Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methylphenobarbital*.

Psico Retard Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Psico-Sarto Pemoline.

Psicodelta Pemoline.

Psicofar Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Chlordiazepoxide* or *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*.

Psicoline *Pemoline* or *Pemoline magnesium*.

Psicomatil Oxazolam.

Psiconor Diazepam.

Psicopan Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Psicopax *Lorazepam* or *Oxazepam*.

Psicopaz Clorazepate dipotassium.

Psicosan Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Psicosedin Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Psicosedol *Meprobamate*.

Psicosis de 45 minutos Colloquial term for DMT. 45 minute psychosis.

Psicoterina Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Psidium guajava Common guava has a fruit with a yellow skin and white, yellow, or pink flesh. It is a large shrub or small tree with quadrangular branchlets, oval to oblong leaves about 7.6 cm (3 inches) in length, and fourpetaled white flowers about 2.5 cm (1 inch) broad. The fruits are round to pear-shaped and measure up to 7.6 cm in diameter; their pulp contains many small, hard seeds (more abundant in wild forms than in cultivated varieties). The musky, and at times pungent, odour of the sweet pulp is not always appreciated.

Guavas are processed into jams, jellies, and preserves. Fresh guavas are rich in vitamins A, B, and C; they are eaten raw or sliced and served with sugar and cream as a dessert. The leaves can be boiled to a psychoactive decoction used in traditional medicine against insomnia. In Ghana guava is used ritually by the Ga-tribe. In South East Asia and China insects are fed with guava-leaves their excrements is collected and formed to small balls used as pills that are dissolved in hot water to a tea.

Psidium pomiferum Synonym for *Psidium* guaiava.

Psilocibina Psilocybine.

Psilocin Psilocine, Psilosin.

Psilocin phosphate ester Psilocybine.

Psilocina Psilocine, Psilotsin.

Psilocine, Psilotsin $C_{12}H_{16}N_2O$. An alkaloid extracted from mushrooms of *Psilocybe* genus; also prepared synthetically, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971,

vention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 204.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. Hallucinogenic principles contained in certain mushrooms (notably two Mexican species, Psilocybe mexicana and Stropharia cubensis). In the 1950s the active principles psilocine and psilocybine were isolated from the Mexican mushrooms. They are not used in modern medicine. Chemically, psilocine and psilocybine are indole hallucinogens that block the action of serotonin (the indole amine transmitter of nerve impulses) in brain tissue. Psilocvbine differs from psilocine in having a phosphate group attached to the molecule at the oxygen atom. Psilocin and psilocybine produce experiences similar to those produced by mescaline and LSD. They act within 20 to 30 minutes, and the duration of action is about four hours.

Psilocybin Psilocybine.

Psilocybin, -um *Psilocybine*.

Psilocybine C₁₂H₁₇N₂O₄P. Alkaloid (dihydrogen phosphate ester of *psilocine*) extracted from mushrooms of *Psilocybe* genus; also prepared synthetically, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 284.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

One of the naturally occurring hallucinogens found in over 75 species of mushrooms of the genera Psilocybe, Panaeolus, and Conocybe, which grow throughout much of the world. Psilocybine is the major hallucinogenic constituent of the mushrooms and psilocine is present in small amounts. After ingestion, however, psilocybine is converted to psilocine by the enzyme alkaline phosphatase; psilocyine. Psilocin and psilocybine produce experiences similar to those produced by mescaline and LSD. They act within 20 to 30 minutes, and the duration of action is about four hours.

Chemically, *psilocine* and psilocybine are indole hallucinogens that block the action of serotonin (the indole amine transmitter of nerve impulses) in brain tissue. Psilocybine differs from *psilocine* in having a phosphate group attached to the molecule at the oxygen atom. Hallucinogenic mushrooms used in religious ceremonies by the Indians of Mexico were considered sacred and were called "god's flesh" by the Aztecs. In the 1950s the active principles *psilocine* and psilocybine were isolated from the Mexican mushrooms. They are not used in modern medicine.

Pure psilocybine is a white crystalline substance, but the drug also may be distributed in crude mushroom preparations, in dried brown mushrooms, or as a *capsule* containing a powdered material of any color. It is usually taken orally, but may also be injected. Doses of the pure compound generally vary from 4 to 10 mg, although amounts up to 60 mg are not unusual.

The initial effects of this drug are felt after approximately half an hour and usually last several hours. A small dose (4 to 8 mg) may produce sensations of mental and physical relaxation, fatigue, detachment from surroundings, and sometimes feelings of physical heaviness or, conversely, lightness. Changes in mood and vivid perceptual distortion (particularly visual) may also occur. Thought patterns are disrupted, and intense preoccupation with trivial details often occurs. Users often report profound mystical or religious experiences.

Larger doses (13 mg or more) can produce dizziness; lightheadedness; abdominal discomfort; numbness of tongue, lips, or mouth; nausea; anxiety; and shivering. Marked changes in perception gradually develop, and the user experiences effects similar to those of *LSD*. Other reported effects include a sense of time passing slowly, yawning, facial flushing, sweating, depersonalization (a feeling of separation from one's body), feelings of unreality, and inability to concentrate.

The substance purchased on the street as psilocybine is only occasionally the pure drug. More often such drugs as *LSD* and PCP are misrepresented as psilocybine. See also: *Hallucinogen*.

Psilocybine hydrochloride C₁₂H₁₇N₂O₄P HCl. Alkaloid (dihydrogen phosphate ester of *psilocine*) extracted from mushrooms of *Psilocybe* genus; also prepared synthetically, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 320.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 88.6.

Psilocyn Psilocine, Psilotsin.

Psilotsina Psilocine, Psilotsin.

Psilotsine *Psilocine*. *Psilotsin*.

Psiquergina Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Psiquium *Medazepam*.

Psiquivas 10 Oxazepam.

Psiquivas 30 Oxazepam.

Psiquiwas Oxazepam.

Psych Colloquial term for phencyclidine (*PCP*).

Psychamin, -e *Phenmetrazine*.

 $\textbf{Psychamine} \ \textit{Phenmetrazine hydrochloride}.$

Psychamine Aéé Phenmetrazine.

Psychantin *Phenmetrazine*.

Psyched out Colloquial term for not being capable of thinking and acting normally.

Psyched up Colloquial term for being emotionally or mentally stimulated.

Psychedelia The subculture associated with *psychedelic* drugs.

Psychedelic 1. Of, characterized by, or generating *hallucinations*, distortions of perception, altered states of awareness, and occasionally states resembling psychosis. **2.** A drug, such as *LSD* or *mescaline*, that produces such effects.

Psyche + Greek *dêloun*, to make visible (from *dêlos*, clear, visible). See: *Hallucinogens*.

Psychedelic afterglow Colloquial term for a prolonged period of intoxication.

Psychedelic experience Colloquial term for *LSD* effect.

Psychedelic peanut Colloquial term for smoking the shells of peanuts to produce *hallucinations*.

Psychedelisme French term for aestheticism or spiritual research, pseudo-philosophy that addicts believe they discover under the influence of psychedelic drugs.

Psychedrine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amfetamine*.

Psychedrinum *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Psychergine *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*. **Psychic energizer** An antidepressant drug.

Psychoactive drug or substance A substance that, when ingested, affects mental processes, e.g. cognition or affect. This term and its equivalent, psychotropic drug, are the most neutral and descriptive terms for the whole class of substances, licit and illicit, of interest to drug policy. "Psychoactive" does not necessarily imply dependence-producing, and in common parlance, the term is often left unstated. as in "drug use" or "substance abuse". (See also drug.)

A cultural-political debate over whether general descriptive terms would give a favourable or unfavourable cast to the experience of mind-changing was conducted in many European and English-speaking countries in the 1960s and 1970s with regard to LSD and similar drugs. The terms "psychotomimetic" and "hallucinogen" (the latter became the accepted name for this class of drugs) conveyed an unfavourable connotation, while "psychedelic" and "psycholytic" have a more favourable cast. "Psychedelic", in particular, was also used with the same broad scope as "psychoactive" (The Journal of psychedelic drugs eventually changed to "psychoactive" in its title in 1981.) See also: Psychotropic.

Psychoactive substance use disorders A shortened version of the term used in ICD-10. Mental and behavioural disorders associated with psychoactive substance use. The

term encompasses acute intoxication (Flx.O), harmful use (Flx.l), dependence syndrome (F1x.2), withdrawal state (F1x.3), withdrawal state with delirium (Flx.4), psychotic disorder (Flx.5) and amnesic syndrome (Flx.6). For a particular substance these conditions may be grouped together as, for example, alcohol use disorders, cannabis use disorders, stimulant use disorders

Psychoactive substance use disorders are defined as being of clinical relevance; the term "psychoactive substance use problems" is a broader one, which includes conditions and events not necessarily of clinical relevance.

See also: Alcohol-related problem and Drug-related problem.

Psychodelisch Colloquial term for being *high* on *hallucinogens*.

Psychoglutal Amfetamine sulfate.

Psychomimetic drugs See: *Hallucinogens*. **Psychoneurin** Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Psychopax Diazepam.

Psychopharmaceutical A pharmaceutical that is a *psychoactive* drug.

Psychopharmacology The branch of *pharmacology* that deals with the study of the actions and effects of *psychoactive* drugs.

Psychor il Meprobamate.

Psychosed Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Psychosis Colloquial term for *DMT*.

Psychotherapy Treatment of mental disorders using psychological methods. Psychotherapy does not include physiological interventions, such as drug therapy or electrocontherapy. Psychotherapy vulsive stresses helping patients to examine their own ideas about themselves and their lives; it may involve treatment of an individual, a family, or a group. Sigmund Freud developed the original form of psychotherapy, psychoanalysis. Behaviour modification aims to eliminate undesirable habits or irrational fears using the principles of conditioning. Cognitive therapies try to show the client that certain, usually negative, thoughts are irrational, the goal being to restructure such thoughts into positive, constructive ideas. Group psychotherapy allows clients to observe the effects of behaviors on others in a controlled setting.

Psychotic disorder, alcohol- or drug- induced A cluster of psychotic phenomena that occur during or following substance abuse but not as a result of acute intoxication alone and not as part of a *withdrawal* syndrome. The disorder is characterized by *hallucinations* (typically auditory, but often in more than one

sensory modality), perceptual distortions, delusions (often of a paranoid or persecutory nature), psychomotor disturbances (excitement or stupor), and abnormal affect (such as intense fear, psychotic depression, or ecstasy). The sensorium is usually clear although some degree of clouding of consciousness may be present. Such entities as alcoholic hallucinosis, *amfetamine* psychosis and persistent alcohol- or drug-induced psychotic state are included within this category.

"Alcoholic psychosis" has been used loosely in a mental hospital context for any mental disorder (including alcohol dependence) related to alcohol use. In ICD.10, substance use psychotic disorders are distinguished from residual and late-onset psychotic disorders.(F1x.5).

Psychotic disorder, residual and lateonset, alcohol- or drug-induced Alcohol- or drug-induced changes in cognition, affect, personality, or behaviour that persist beyond the period during which a direct drugrelated effect might reasonably be assumed to be operating. The term is included in *ICD-10* to cover what would more properly be called "mental and behavioural disorders, residual and late-onset, alcohol- or drug-induced. In ICD-10, this category (F11.7) includes alcoholic dementia not otherwise specified, chronic alcoholic brain syndrome, dementia and other milder forms of persisting cognitive impairment, flashbacks, post-hallucinogen perception disorder, residual affective disorder, and residual disorder of personality and behaviour.

Psychotomimetic Tending to induce *hallucinations*, delusions, or other symptoms of a psychosis.

Psychoton *Amfetamine sulfate.*

Psychotria viridis The leaves of *P. viridis*, P. carthaginensis and some other species are a fundamental component of the Ayahuasca medicine in many areas of western Amazonia. Principal active biochemicals: N. Ndimethyltryptamines (DMT). Tryptamines (specifically dimethyltryptamine DMT) are derived most commonly from the leaves of chacruna. Psychotria viridis is the most widely used "chacruna legitima" of several species of Psychotria. Research is in progress to better understand the specific pharmacological effects of various species of Psychotria. In some areas and practices, oco yagé, also known as chaliponga (Diplopterys cabrerana=B. rusbyana) or other plants are used in addition to or instead of chahruna. Dimethyltryptamines (including 5-methoxy-N.N-dimethyltryptamine) present in the leaves of Diplopterys. Diplopterys is favored by some shamans and not by others. 5-methoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine is not present in *Psychotria*. *Diplopterys* leaves are 5-10 times more potent than an equivalent amount of *Psychotria* so fewer leaves are used. The leaves of either plant are not psychoactive if eaten or smoked due to the relatively low alkaloid content and rapid breakdown of alkaloids by monoamine oxidase, a natural human enzyme.

Psychotrop *Psychoactive substance*.

Psychotropic In its most general sense, a term with the same meaning as *psychoactive*, i.e. affecting the mind or mental processes. Strictly speaking, a psychotropic drug is any chemical agent whose primary or significant effects are on the central nervous system. Some writers apply the term to dnugs whose primary use is in the treatment of mental disorders - anxiolytic sedatives, antidepressants, antimanic agents, and neuroleptics. Others use the terrn to refer to substances with a high abuse liability because of their effects on mood, consciousness, or both - *stimulants*, *hallucinogens*, opioids, sedatives hypnotics (including *alcohol*), etc.

In the context, "psychotropic substances" refers to substances controlled by the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances (see conventions, international drug).

Psykoton *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Psyquil *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Psysische Abhängigkeit German term for psychological dependence.

Psyton Clobazam.

PT Colloquial term for *urinalysis*.

PT 105 *Phendimetrazine bitartrate.*

PTN-gruppen Cooperative body founded 1984 for the cooperation between the customs and the police in the Nordic countries.

Pu Betel pepper.

Pub Abbreviation for *Public house*.

Pub crawling Colloquial term for imbibing at several drinking places.

Public house A place, such as a tavern or bar, that is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages. Of British origin, often abbreviated as pub.

Puca campancho *Brugmansia sanguinea*. Puchador Mexican colloquial term for drug pusher.

Puchar Colloquial term for pushing (drugs). **Pucho** Spanish colloquial term for 50 grams of *marijuana*.

Puckhasch Swedish colloquial term for hashish

Puen Thai colloquial term for a *syringe*.

Puente Spanish colloquial term for transfer point for drug exchange.

Puerco Colloquial term for phencyclidine (*PCP*).

Puerialgina forte Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Puestro de control Mexican colloquial term for checkpoint for drugs, drug search.

Puff 1. An act of drawing in and expelling the breath, as in smoking *tobacco*. **2.** Colloquial term for smoking *opium*.

Puff on the side Colloquial term for smoking *opium*.

Puff the dragon Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Puff the dust Colloquial term for smoking a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Puffer 1. Colloquial term for a person who smokes *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for a person who smokes *opium*. **3.** Colloquial term for a person who smokes *crack*.

Puffy Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Puga Areca catechu.

Pugah Areca catechu.

Puisnorma Phenobarbital.

Puitá Psidium guajava.

Puk Colloquial term for hashish.

Pukeweed Colloquial term for lobelia.

Puking Colloquial term for vomiting after too great alcohol consumption.

Pula Colloquial term for *secobarbital*.

Pulaski German colloquial term for a person who smokes *joints* of *marijuana*.

Pulborn Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Pulguitas *Rhynchosia pyramidalis*.

Pull Colloquial term for deep inhalation of *cannabis* smoke.

Pull a will Colloquial term for vomiting from too much drug use

Pullers Colloquial term for *crack* users who pull at parts of their bodies excessively.

Pulling a blank Colloquial term for amnesia not associated with loss of consciousness occurring during or immediately after a drinking session.

Pulmasma Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secobarbital*.

Pulmex Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Pulmoluy-S *Oxycodone hydrochloride*.

Pulmoxédo Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Ethylmorphine* and *Codeine*.

Pulque A thick, fermented alcoholic beverage made in Mexico from various species of agave. It is cloudy and whitish in appearance, with sour buttermilk-like flavour, and about 6 percent *alcohol* content. It is made from fermented agua miel ("honey water"),

the sap of the agave, or maguey, plant (often called century plant), collected by cutting the flower bud from a four- to six-year-old plant, leaving a basinlike cavity. After several months the cavity walls and surrounding leaf bases are scraped, the first sap is drawn, and the plant refills, providing up to 15 pints a day until it dies. The sap, containing approximately 10 percent sugar, is fermented in vats for several days, often with the addition of previously fermented pulque (madre pulque) to hasten the process. The freshly fermented beverage is consumed unaged. still containing suspended yeast cells, sometimes with added fruit-juice flavouring (pulque curado). It is sold in containers, sometimes pasteurized before bottling, or by the barrel to drinking houses (pulquerías). An important and inexpensive source of carbohydrates, amino acids, and vitamins for Mexico's lower-income population, pulque may in some regions provide the major liquid intake during the dry season. American Spanish, from Nahuatl poliuhqui, decomposed, lost.

Pulsanton *Meprobamate*.

Pulsaphen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Pulver Colloquial term for amfetamines.

Pulverhäxa Swedish colloquial term for a female *amfetamine* or *cocaine* user.

Pulvis German colloquial term for *opium* powder.

Pum-ap *Tanaecium nocturnum.* See: *Koribo.* **Pump** Colloquial term for a *syringe*.

Pump full of junk Colloquial term for *injecting* a large dose of *heroin*.

Pump grease Colloquial term for being addicted to *opium*.

Pumpe Colloquial term for a *syringe*.

Pumpefis Danish colloquial term for craving for a strong *injection*.

Pumping Colloquial term for selling *crack*.

Pumpkin seed Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

Pumpsot Colloquial term for getting *hepatitis* from *injection* needles.

Pumptjack Colloquial term for amfetamine for *injection*.

Pun Colloquial term for drugs in general.

Pun-shot Colloquial term for a drug injection

Punaliba Finnish colloquial term for red *hashish* from Lebanon.

Punda Swedish colloquial term for using *amfetamine*.

Pundhak Colloquial term for a place where *amfetamine* is used.

Pundhuvud Swedish colloquial term for an

amfetamine user.

Pundig Swedish colloquial term for being under infleuce of drugs especially of amfeta-

Pundning Swedish colloquial term for the typical irrational repeating moves or activities that appears after intense amfetamine use.

Punk 1. A form of rock music marked by harsh lyrics. 2. Colloquial term for poor quality marijuana.

Punk Jesus Colloquial term for LSD in capsule form.

Punk rock Term coined in the early 1970s for rock music marked by extreme and often deliberately offensive expressions of alienation and social discontent.

Punkte German colloquial term for LSD microdot or LSD on paper.

Punta ("nail") Colloquial term for needle, sy-

Puntas Mexican colloquial term for a needle. Punto Colloquial term for dot (as in microdot, LSD).

Punzon Mexican colloquial term for dose of drugs injected.

Punzones Colloquial term for needles. Pura Argentinean colloquial term for cocaine.

Purata Oxazepam.

Pure Colloquial term for heroin of high po-

Pure 100 Colloquial term for cocaine, purportedly unadulterated - 100% pure.

Pure Energy Colloquial term for heroin.(logo of man's muscular upper torso, arms upraised).

Pure love Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Purga-huasca Banisteriopsis caapi.

Purga-huasca de los perros Banisteriopsis caapi.

Puria Portuguese colloquial term for heroin. Purk Norwegian colloquial term for drug police squad.

Purnadhi legiyam Cannabis.

Purpees Colloquial term for *Drinamyl*.

Purple 1. Colloquial term for *ketamine*. **2.** Colloquial term for LSD.

Purple Owsleys Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Purple barrel(s) Colloquial term for *LSD*. Purple barrels Colloquial term for LSD.

Purple dome Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Purple dots Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Purple dragon Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Purple flat(s) Colloquial term for *LSD*. **Purple flats** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Purple haired lady Colloquial term for potent marijuana (Sinsemilla).

Purple haze Colloquial term for *LSD*. **Purple hearts 1.** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

2. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

3. Colloquial term for *depressant*.

Purple microdot Colloquial term for phencyclidine (PCP).

Purple microdots Colloquial term for LSD, purple dot of LSD on a white tablet.

Purple osley Colloquial term for *LSD* (osley is a misspelling of Owsley).

Purple ozoline Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Purple ozolone Colloquial term for LSD. **Purple rain** Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Purple rock Colloquial term for *barbiturate*, caffeine, heroin & strychnine.

Purple shirt Colloquial term for LSD.

Purple tile Colloquial term for weak *LSD*.

Purple wedge 1. Colloquial term for *LSD*.

2. Colloquial term for 2,5-dimethoxy-4methyl amfetamines (DOM, STP), causes LSD-like reaction for 72 or more hours.

Purring (like a cat) Colloquial term for euphoric feelings during drug high.

Push Colloquial term for selling drugs.

Push shorts Colloquial term for cheating or selling short amounts.

Pushar Colloquial term for selling (pushing)

Pusheador Colloquial term for peddler, drug

Pusher 1. Colloquial term for one who sells drugs illegally. 2. Colloquial term for metal hanger or umbrella rod used to scrape residue in crack stems.

Pusher Street Colloquial term for the main street for open sale of cannabis in the "freecommunity" of Christiania in Copenhagen,

Put camera in the bucket Colloquial term for drugs in general.

Put down Colloquial term for oral drug use. Put in paper Colloquial term for putting drugs in a split postcard in order to smuggle cross border or into a prison or closed institu-

Put in writing Colloquial term for putting drugs in a split postcard in order to smuggle cross border or into a prison or closed institu-

Put on Colloquial term for deception.

Put on the pyjamas Colloquial term for preparing a drug injection.

Put shit on Colloquial term for a drug *high*. Put somebody on Colloquial term for giving someone marijuana for smoking.

Put the bee on Colloquial term for the act of begging narcotics.

Put the croaker on the send Colloquial term for a fit or spasm by an addict to elicit sympathy from a physician and obtain drugs.

Put up Colloquial term for give an addict an iniection.

Puti Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Putket Finnish colloquial term for a *vein*.

Puto snizzle Mexican colloquial term for a police informant.

Putti Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Putting the bean Colloquial term for begging.

Putzbrocken German colloquial term for crack.

Putzkolonne German colloquial term for a ring of drug dealers who sell *crack*.

Puu thotho moki *Tanaecium nocturnum.* See: *Koribo.*

Puwak Areca catechu.

Puzzeln German colloquial term for match pieces of a bank note or of a letter as a safety measure, used in contacts between drug dealers and couriers.

PV Tussin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

PW/135 Pemoline.

Pydex Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Pygilon-M Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Pykälä 1. Finnish colloquial term for a line. **2.** Finnish colloquial term for 1/10 ml.

Pylora No. 1 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Pynambaum Areca catechu.

Pynan Areca catechu.

Pynboombalsem Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Pyrabital Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Pyradeine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Pyrahexyl Parahexyl.

Pyrala Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Pyramate Diazepam.

Pyramid Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium* and *Phenobarbital*.

Pyraminai Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Pyramon Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Pyribenzamine Trade name for tripelennamine, an antihistamine called "T's and B's" when used with *Talwin*.

Pyridium Plus Secbutabarbital.

Pyridrol Pipradrol hydrochloride.

Pyrimesin Phenobarbital.

Pyrimidinetrione, 5-ethyl-5-phenyl Phenobarbital.

Pyrium *Piritramide*.

Pyrolanndol *Dextromoramide*.

Pyrovaleron *Pyrovalerone*.

Pyrovaleron, -a, -e, -um *Pyrovalerone*.

Pyrovalerone C₁₆H₂₃NO. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 245.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Pyrovalerone hydrochloride C₁₆H₂₃NO HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 281.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 87.1.

Pyrrolamidol *Dextromoramide*.

Pyrrolidine, 1-[3-methyl-4-

(4morpholinyl)-1-oxo-2,2-

diphenylbutyl]-, (R-) Levomoramide.

Pyrrolidine, I-[3-methyl-(4-mor pholinyl)-1-oxo-2,2-diphenylbutyl]-, (S)

Dextromoramide.

Pyrrolidine, I-[3-methyl-(4-mor pholinyl)-1-oxo-2,2-diphenylbutyl]-, (t) Racemoramide.

Pyrrovaleron *Pyrovalerone*.



Q 1. Colloquial term for *depressant*. **2.** Colloquial term for *methaqualone*.

Q-Pam Diazepam.

Q-bam 400 Meprobamate.

Q-caps Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Q-queen Colloquial term for cocaine.

Q.B. tabs Secobarbital.

Q.P. Colloquial term for a quarter pound of *marijuana*.

QS Colloquial term for *methaqualone*.

Qaad Khat.

Qat Khat.

QCD 84924 Dronabinol.

Qi-Gong Chinese meditaion that is being used in some detoxofication programs for drug addicts.

Qotu 1. Brugmansia arborea. **2.** Brugmansia sanguinea.

Quaalude A trademark formerly used for methaqualone. The trademark Quaalude for the sedative and hypnotic agent methaqualone was chosen for a positive public response. Methaqualone was developed in the 1960's by William H. Rorer, Inc. At that time, the company's best-known product was Maalox, a digestive aid that derived its name from its ingredients, magnesium and aluminum hydroxides. To enhance the product recognition of their new sedative drug, the company incorporated the aa of Maalox into the name Ouaalude. The other elements of the name are a contraction of the phrase quiet interlude, a soothing, poetic description of the drug's effect.

Quaalude 300 Methaqualone.

Quaaludes Trade name for *methaqualone*. See: *Quaalude*.

Quaas Colloquial term for *methaqualone* (*benzodiazepine*/antihistamine substitutes).

Quacharbel Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Quack 1. Colloquial term for a doctor. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Quacks Colloquial term for *methaqualone*. **Quad** Colloquial term for *depressant*.

Quad-sed Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Pentobarbital*, *Phenobarbital* and *Secobarbital*.

Quad-set Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Pentobarbital*, *Pentobarbital sodium*, *Phenobarbital*, *Secobarbital* and *Secobarbital sodium*.

Quadalope Quads Colloquial term for *methaqualone*.

Quadamine Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine aspartate*, *Amfetamine sulfate* and *Dexamfetamine saccharate*.

Quadra-nox Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Quadra-seds Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Quadrabarb Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*, *Phenobarbital*, *Secbutabarbital sodium*, and *Secobarbital sodium*.

Quadramine Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Quadrinal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Quads Colloquial term for *methaqualone*.

Quahn shnaash Turbina corymbosa.

See: Ololiugui.

Quahtlanacatl Mexican mushroom containing *psilocybine*.

Quaibar Phenobarbital.

Quait Lorazepam.

Quaker buttons Strychnos nux-vomica South Asian and South East Asian tree containing strychnine.

Quakerdonal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Qual Diazepam.

Quality Joe Colloquial term for a person who does not want to have anything to do with illegal drugs.

Quan-III Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Quaname Meprobamate.

Quandronox Cyclobarbital.

Quanil Meprobamate.

Quantlapatziinzintli Palo Bobo.

Quantum Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Ethchloryvnol*.

Quarcharbel Phenobarbital.

Quarter 1. Colloquial term for ¼ ounce of a drug. **2.** Colloquial term for \$25 worth of drugs.

Quarter T Colloquial term for ½th of a 'T' (½th T is 1/32nd ounce - 0.89 grams) of *co*-

caine.

Quarter bag Colloquial term for \$25 worth of drugs.

Quarter keg Colloquial term for 7.75 gallon keg of *beer* (also called a "pony keg").

Quarter moon 1. Colloquial term for *hashish.* **2.** Colloquial term for tetrahydrocannabinol (*THC*) often *PCP* or *LSD*.

Quarter moon(s) Colloquial term for *hashish* in crescent shape.

Quarter piece Ĉolloquial term for ¼ ounce of a drug.

Quarterback Colloquial term for a small drug dose.

Quarters 1. College alcoholic drinking game designed to take in lots of *alcohol* quickly - the object is to hit a small glass with a quarter, misses are "punished" by drinking - typically started by alcoholic students.

- **2.** Colloquial term for \$25 of *heroin*.
- **3.** Colloquial term for ½ teaspoon of *heroin*.
- **4.** Colloquial term for ½ ounce of *cocaine*.
- **5.** Colloquial term for ½ kilogram (0.6 pounds) of *cocaine*.

Quartino Italian colloquial term for drugs in general.

Quartz Colloquial term for smokable speed. **Quarz** Colloquial term for a smokeable drug.

Quarzen German colloquial term for smoking *hashish*.

Quas Colloquial term for depressant.

Quasey 1. Colloquial term for being crazy. **2.** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Quass Colloquial term for *methaqualone* (*benzodiazepine*/antihistamine substitutes). **Quat** *Khat*.

Quatschen 1. German colloquial term for make a statement to the police during questioning. **2.** German colloquial term for make a confession

 ${\bf Quebracho}\ {\it Anadenanthera}\ colbrina.$

Queen Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Queen Ann's lace Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Queen of the night Brugmansia candida. Queen thistle Argemone mexicana.

Queenafen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Queeted Colloquial term for getting way too high off half a bowl.

Quelle German colloquial term for a drugdealer.

Quemado Colloquial term for being burned out.

Quemadores Colloquial term for a *marijuana* smoker.

Quemar Colloquial term for taking a puff from a *marijuana cigarette*.

Quemitoqui Cacao.

Quemon 1. Colloquial term for a "doper", drug user. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana* user.

Quen Oxazepam.

Quentinil Diazepam.

Quentrax Oxazepam.

Queso(s) Mexican colloquial term for *amfetamines* user. From the Mexican word for cheese.

Quete 1. Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* for *injection*.

Quetes Peruvian colloquial term for packets of *cocaine* base. Short for paquetes.

Quetinil Diazepam.

Queue de dragon, chasser la French colloquial term for a combination of *heroin* and *barbiturates* which is placed on tin foil and heated with a candle.

Qui-a-zone Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Pento-barbital* and *Phenobarbital*.

Qui-a-zone III Phenobarbital.

Qui-a-zone NI Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Quia-a-zone Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Secobarbital*.

Quiadon Oxazolam.

Quianitrate Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Quiatril Diazepam.

Quibron Plus Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Sechutabarbital*.

Quick 1. Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite* (*inhalant*). **2.** Colloquial term for *butyl nitrite* (*inhalant*).

Quick one 1. Colloquial term for *beer*.

2. Colloquial term for a request for a drink to be quickly served and consumed.

Quickie Colloquial term for a request for a drink to be quickly served and consumed.

Quicksilvers Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Quid A cut, as of chewing *tobacco*. Middle English *quide*, cud, from Old English *cwidu*.

Quiebar Secbutabarbital sodium.

Quiebel Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secbutabarbital sodium*.

Quiemens *Meprobamate*.

Quiess Pentobarbital, Phenobarbital and Secbutabarbital.

Quiet Storm Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Quietal 1. Phenobarbital. **2.** Diazepam or Meprobamate.

Quietanox Amobarbital

Quietidin Lormetazepam.

Quietidon *Meprobamate*.

Quievita Diazepam.

Quijano. Manuel Member of UN:s International Narcotics Control Board, INCB, Doctor

of Medicine. Ouije-tes Artemisia mexicana.

Quilacortin Meprobamate.

Quilibrex Oxazepam.

Quill 1. Nitrazepam. 2. Colloquial term for metamfetamine. 3. Colloquial term for heroin.

4. Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **5.** Colloquial term for matchbook cover used to inhale narcotics - the drug is placed in the foiled cover.

Quillatone Secobarbital.

Quiltab SC Chlordiazepoxide.

Quimicos 1. Colloquial term for *LSD*.

2. Colloquial term for mescaline, an active ingredient from peyote cactus. 3. Colloquial term for STP, other drugs.

Quinabarb Secobarbital sodium.

Quinalbarbital Secobarbital

Quinalbarbitone Secobarbital.

Quinalbarbitone sodium Secobarbital so-

Quinalspan Secobarbital or Secobarbital sodium

Quinaltone Secobarbital sodium.

Quinased Secobarbital.

Quinbar Secobarbital sodium

Quinbarbium Secobarbital.

Quinchora borrachera Brugmansia candida

Quinde Brugmansia candida.

Quinde borrachero Brugmansia candida.

Quindorm Secobarbital.

Quinidine Alkaloid found in cinchona bark and used as a drug. It shares many of the pharmacological actions of quinine; i.e., both have antimalarial and fever-reducing activity. The main use of quinidine, however, involves its activity as a myocardial depressant - that is, it depresses the excitability and conduction velocity of nerve impulses and the contractility of the heart muscle. Quinidine is thus used to treat a variety of disorders of cardiac rhythm - e.g., atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter, and ventricular tachycardia. It can be a dangerous drug and is used less frequently than digitalis. Nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea are common reactions to the use of quinidine.

Quinidox *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Quinine Alkaloid isolated from the bark of several species of Cinchona trees. Prior to the development of synthetic agents, quinine was the specific drug treatment for malaria. It is used in a soft drink known as tonic, which is often mixed with alcoholic beverages. Excessive use may cause cinchonism, a condition characterized by ringing of the ears, dizziness, and headache

Quinised Phenobarbital quinidine.

Quinisédine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital

Quinital Phenobarbital or Phenobarbital so-

Quiniti Phenobarbital sodium

Quinnab Egyptian colloquial term for hash-

Quino C Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital magnesium.

Quinolone Colloquial term for injectable steroid

Quintal 100 pounds (often used as a unit measure for marijuana sales).

Quintone Secobarbital.

Quintopan Drug containing more than one substance under international control: Ethylmorphine and Codeine.

Quintrate Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Quipax Prazepam.

Quipax 10 Prazepam.

Quira Danish colloquial term for hashish.

Quirinacum Opium.

Quisling Colloquial term for a police informant, from the name of the Norwegian nazicollaborator, Vidkun Ouisling,

Quita-esmalte (inhalante) Nail polish remover (inhaled).

Quitear Colloquial term for clearing up, kick a drug habit.

Quitol Pentazocine.

Quivet Meprobamate.

Qunnab Cannabis. Qunnubu Cannahis

Quotidina Methadone.

Quotidine Methadone.

Quotidon Methadone hydrochloride or lmethadone hydrochloride.

QZ2 Methaqualone or Methaqualone hydrochloride.



R 1. Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* for drug *injection*.

R 1406 *Phenoperidine* or *Phenoperidine hydrochloride*.

R 3365 Piritramide.

R 381-382 Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.

R 382 Phenmetrazine theoclate (8-

chlorotheophyllinate).

R 39209 Alfentanil hydrochloride.

R 4263 Fentanyl or Fentanyl citrate.

R 4481 Alpha-methylfentanyl.

R 951 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenoperidine*.

R S Atrobel Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

R & C Acronym for Red & Clear look-alike amfetamines - typically *caffeine*, *ephedrine*, *pseudoephedrine*, and/or *phenylpropanolamine*.

R & R Reds (*secobarbital*) and Ripple wine. **R-1132** *Diphenoxylate* or *Diphenoxylate hydrochloride*.

R-148 Methaqualone hydrochloride.

R-30730 *Sufentanil.*

R-33800 Sufentanil or Sufentanil citrate.

R-720-11 *Fenetylline* or *Fenetylline hydrochloride*.

R-82 *Phenmetrazine theoclate.*

R-Küche Colloquial term for a laboratory where illegal drugs are produced.

R-venal sodium Phenobarbital sodium.

R.4845 Bezitramide.

R.875 *Dextromoramide* or *Dextromoramide tartrate*.

R.A.F. Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Hydrocodone* and *Pentobarbital*.

R.A.S. *Amfetamine sulfate*.

R.D. Acronym for "red devil" and "red doll", *secobarbital* (*Seconal*).

R.M.P. Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

R15403 Difenoxin or Difenoxin hydrochloride.

R381-382 *Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.* **R382** *Phenmetrazine theoclate* (8-

Chlorotheo-phyllinate).

R5240 Fentanvl citrate.

R610 Racemoramide or Racemoramide bitartate

Ra Colloquial term for Chef Ra, a *High Times* "author" who describes ways to cook foods using *marijuana*.

Ra-dug-gam'dzim-pa Tibetian name for *Aconitum napellus*.

Ra-se-ne-mee Virola.

Raa-opium Opium.

Raakapaukat Finnish colloquial term for smoking pure *hashish*.

Rabamate Meprobamate.

Rabbit 1. Colloquial term for buyer of drugs who has another person to test the drugs before a purchase. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin* (logo of a rabbit).

Rabelais, Francois (1494-1553), French writer, whose boisterous satirical work, with its emphasis on individual liberty and its enthusiasm for knowledge and life, is a vigorous expression of Renaissance humanism. Rabelais was born in Chinon. Touraine. His father. Antoine Rabelais, lord of Lerné, was a prosperous lawyer of Chinon who also cultivated hemp. Tradition records that François began his studies at the Benedictine abbey of Seuilly. Later, as a Franciscan friar at Fontenav-le-Comte in Poitou, he continued to study Greek, despite the opposition of the ecclesiastical faculty of the Sorbonne. After further studies at another Benedictine house and at various universities, including Paris and Montpellier, he went to Lyon, then an intellectual center, where he practiced medicine and published a reprint of the Aphorisms of the ancient Greek physician Hippocrates. At the same time he expressed his sense of humor writing popular almanacs making sport of astrology. Pantagruel (1532), Rabelais's first great work, is the life story of a lusty young giant of great strength and appetites. It had its origins in an anonymous contemporary book entitled Les grandes et inestimables cronicques du grand et énorme géant Gargantua In the books of Pantagruel he gives detailed information on the use of cannabis.

Rac Desoxynorephedrine.

Race (a,é) methadol *Dimepheptanol*.
Race Horse Charlie 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*. 2. Colloquial term for a long-time *morphine* addict. 3. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Race-Acetylmethadol Acetylmethadol. Racemethadol Dimepheptanol.

Racemethor phanum Racemethorphan.

Racemethorphan C₁₈H₂₅NO. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight:

271.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. (Dextromethorphan is not under international control). See: *Opioids*.

Racemethorphan hydrobromide

C₁₈H₂₅NO HBr. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 352. 3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 77.0. See: *Opioids*.

Racemethorphan tartrate $C_{18}H_{25}NO$ $C_4H_6O_6$. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 421. 5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 64.4. See: *Opioids*.

Racemetorfan Racemethorphan.

Racemetorfano Racemethorphan.

Racemic amphetamine hydrochloride Amfetamine hydrochloride.

Racemic amphetamine phosphate. Amfetamine phosphate.

Racemic desoxynorephedrine Amfetamine.

Racemic desoxynorephedrine hydrochloride Amfetamine hydrochloride.

Racemoramide.

Racemoramid, -a, -e, -um Racemora-

Racemoramide $C_{25}H_{32}N_2O_2$ Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 392.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Opioids*.

Racemoramide bitartrate $C_{25}H_{32}N_2O_2$ $C_4H_6O_6$. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 542.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 72.3. See: *Opioids*.

Racemoramide dihycrochloride

C₂₅H₃₂N₂O₂ 2HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 465.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 84.3. See: *Opioids*.

Racemorfan Racemorphan.

Racemorfan, -o, -olo Racemorphan.

Racemorphan $C_{17}H_{23}NO$. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 257.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. (Dextrorphan is not under international control). See: *Opioids*.

Racemorphan hydrobromide C₁₇H₂₃NO HBr ½H₂O. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 347.3. Percentage of

anhydrous base: 74.1. See: Opioids.

Racemorphan hydrochloride C₁₇H₂₃NO HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 293. 8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 87.6. See: *Opioids*.

Racemorphan tartrate $C_{17}H_{23}NO$ $C_4H_6O_6$. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 407.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 63. 2. See: *Opioids*.

Racemorphanolum Racemorphan.

Racemorphanum Racemorphan.

Racephen Amfetamine phosphate or Amfetamine sulfate.

Racing car Colloquial term for *stimulants*. **Rack of beans** Colloquial term for 3-10 *am-fetamine* tablets bound together with tape.

Rack of reds Colloquial term for 3-5 *capsules* with *barbiturates*.

Rackabajsare Swedish colloquial term for a shot of *vodka*.

Racémate de méthamphétamine

Metamfetamine racemate.

Radedorm Nitrazepam.

Radepur Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Radiator fluid Colloquial term for alcohol. **Radipon** Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Rae 1. Colloquial term for snorting heroin.

2. Colloquial term for *snorting cocaine*.

Rafe Cannabis.

Raffe Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Rafi Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Rafo Cannabis.

Rag doll Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper. **Raged** Colloquial term for drunken, very intoxicated.

Rags Colloquial term for clothing.

Ragweed 1. Colloquial term for inferior quality *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Rahat lakoum Turkish colloquial term fo confection containing *hashish*.

Rahekta Colloquial term for being addicted. **Rail** Colloquial term for a line of *cocaine*.

Railers Colloquial term for cocaine.

Railroad weed Colloquial term for *marijuana* growing wild on railroad embankments. **Rainbow** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Rainbow roll Colloquial term for an assortment of van-colored *barbiturates* .

Rainbows 1. Colloquial term for *depressant.* **2.** Colloquial term for *Tuinal* - a 50/50 mixture of *secobarbital* (*Seconal*) and *pentobarbital* (*Amytal*) - blue and red colored *cap*-

sules.

3. Look-alike *Tuinal* - usually an antihistamine such as doxylamine or chlorapheniramine, plus an analgesic such as acetaminophen or salicylamide.

Raining (it is) Colloquial term indicating that drugs have arrived from a supplier.

Rainy day woman Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Rajar Argentinean colloquial term for an escape.

Rakete 1. German colloquial term for a large quantity of *heroin* for *injection*. **2.** German colloquial term for a long thick *joint* of *marijuana*. in form of a *cigarette*.

Raketenflugkörper German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Raki A brandy of Turkey and the Balkans, distilled from grapes or plums and flavored with anise. Turkish *râqî*, from Arabic *'araq*, arrack.

Raleigh, Sir Walter (1552-1618). English courtier, navigator, colonizer, and writer. A favorite of Elizabeth I, he campaigned in Ireland and Cádiz, explored Guiana, colonized Virginia, and introduced *tobacco* and the potato to Europe. Convicted of treason by James I, he was released for another expedition to Guiana and executed after its failure. His literary works include poetry, memoirs, and a world history.

Ralf Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

 $\textbf{Ralopar}\ \textit{Normethadone hydrochloride}.$

Ralphing Colloquial term for vomiting after too great *alcohol* consumption.

Rama Spanish colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Rambo** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Rambol Meprobamate.

Ramdar 10 Oxazepam.

Ramdar 15 Oxazepam.

Ramdar 30 Oxazepam.

Ramras Cannabis.

Ranch German colloquial term for Karl-Bonhöffer drug clinic in West Berlin.

Randum Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Medazepam*.

Rane 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Rangel, Charles (b. 1930), U.S. congressman. A member of the House Ways and Means committee and chairman (1983-93) of the former select committee on narcotics, Rangel has worked to combat international drug trafficking and has adamantly opposed narcotics legalization, including the medical use of *heroin* in pain therapy.

Rangood Colloquial term for *marijuana* grown wild.

Rangoon 1. Colloquial term for *hashish*.

2. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Rangy 1. Colloquial term for hashish.

2. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Rankotip Cathine.

Ranquel Meprobamate.

Ranunculus montana Aconitum napellus.

Rap 1. Colloquial term for criminally charged. **2.** Colloquial term for talking with someone.

3. Popular music that originated in the mid-1970s among African-American and Hispanic performers in New York City. Rap generally consists of chanted, often improvised, street poetry usually accompanied by disco or funk music. Detractors have criticized many performer's boastful promotion of violence, drugs and misogyny; others admire rap's inventiveness and sociopolitical awareness. Rap performers of the late 1980s and early 90s included Public Enemy, NWA (Ice Cube), and Queen Latifah.

Rapacodin *Dihydrocodeine* or *Dihydrocodeine bitartrate*.

Raphetamine Amfetamine phosphate.

Rapidal Cyclobarbital.

Rapidal calcium Cyclobarbital calcium.

Rapidol Cyclobarbital.

Rapifen Alfentanil hydrochloride.

Raporan *Medazepam*. Rappe *Rapé*.

Rapá Virola.

Rapé French word for snuff used in historic times for grind coarsely snuff.

Rapé dos Indios Powder made of the dried fruits of the South American tree *Maquira sclerophylla*. Ha been used by Indians in the Amazonas delta in Brazil. The active substances are not scientifically studied.

Rare 1. Colloquial term for *snorting cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *snorting heroin*.

Rari Cannabis.

RAS Amfetamine.

Rasbhari Withania somnifera.

Rasenwurz German term for henbane.

Rasewurz Atropa belladonna.

Raspberry Colloquial term for female who trades sex for *crack* or money to buy *crack*.

Rasta weed Colloquial term for *marijuana* (after Rastafarian society, a Caribbean group which uses *marijuana* continuously for religious purposes).

Rastafarianism A religion originating in Jamaica whose members worship Haile Selassie as savior and regard Africa, especially Ethiopia, as the Promised Land. Marijuana smoking is considered as a religious sacrament and a way of getting in contact with God, Reggea music often refers to Rastafarianism. After Ras Tafari, former name of Haile Selassie: Amharic ras, head,

prince + Amharic tafari, to be feared.

Rat 1. Colloquial term for cheating a dealer or addict. 2. Colloquial term for telling on someone. 3. Colloquial term for police informant

Rat root Colloquial term for *calamus*.

Rate of exchange Colloquial term for price.

Rated X Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Ration 1. A method to lower the *alcohol* consumption and thereby lowering the *alcohol* damages by allowing inhabitans in a certain area a limited amount of *alcohol* per week or per month, has been used as an alternative to alcohol prohibition. **2.** French colloquial term for drug supply for one day.

Rational Recovery A mutual self-help group for *alcohol* and other drug problems that uses a mental health approach based on rational emotive therapy. Most people attend meetings for a year and, unlike AA, don't identify themselves as powerless over *alcohol*. Following the principles described in *The Small Book* by Jack Trimpey, members learn mental health tools to change their thinking.

Rationale Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital*.

Rationkarte German colloquial term for 100 mark bill, from an addicts daily need.

Ratte 1. Colloquial term for cheating a dealer or addict. **2.** Colloquial term for telling on someone. **3.** Colloquial term for police informant.

Rattenbeere Atropa belladonna.

Rattfällan Swedish educational program for drunken drivers.

Rattonykterhet Swedish term for drunk driving.

Raucher German colloquial term for a drug user.

Rauchopium German term for *opium* for smoking.

Rauchpiece 1. German colloquial term for the quantity of *cannabis* sufficient for one pipe. **2.** German colloquial term for a small piece of *hashish*.

Raumschiff Enterprise German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Raupressin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Rausch Vaccinum uliginosum.

Rauschbeere Vaccinum uliginosum.

Rauschpfeffer German term for kava.

Rauwidrine Amfetamine sulfate.

Rauwolfia Any of various tropical trees and shrubs of the genus *Rauvolfia*, especially *R. serpentina*, of southeast Asia, the root of which is the source of tranquilizing alkaloid

drugs such as reserpine. New Latin Rauwolfia, genus name, after Leonhard Rauwolf (died 1596), German botanist.

Ravatril Clonazepam.

Rave Colloquial term for party designed to enhance a hallucinogenic experience through music and behavior.

A rave is a social event, a phenomenon of modern youth culture. In most cases a rave is a dance party in which the participants experience a sense of community and elevated consciousness through the hearing of music and the responding to music through (1) free physical motion or dance,

- (2) a change of mood, with or without hallucinogens
- (3) both spoken & unspoken interaction with other participants.

Raves tend to include:

A venue which may be a warehouse, open field, dance club, or other exotic location At least one large amplified stereo sound sys-

Skilled disc jockeys (DJs) who provide a continuous mix of dance oriented electronic

Music, usually "techno," "house," or "jungle" music

Colorful moving lights, lasers and/or strobes Nighttime hours, usually from 10pm or 11pm until sunrise

Attendance of at least 50 people (varies widely from region to region around the world;some cities routinely attract over 10.000.

Use of dance drugs like ecstasy and LSD (varies widely from rave to rave; some raves are substance-free)

Non-use of alcohol (varies from rave to rave) Vending of non-alcoholic "smart drinks" like guarana and coffein drinks, t-shirts, and DJ mix tapes

Retro and "little kid" fashions

"Chill out" areas or rooms featuring ambient music where sometimes cannabis is smoked.

For various reasons there are negative connotations associated with the word, so many ravers choose not to say it. They may say "party" or "event," or they may refer to the rave by the name given by its promoters.

Raven's End Film released 1963, director Bo Widerberg. Original title: *Kvarteret Korpen*. A classical Swedish film of an alcoholic father and a working class familys struggle against poverty This drama is set in the Raven's End ghetto of Malmö, Sweden. The story centers upon a factory worker who aspires to becoming a writer. Unfortunately, he and his mother, a charwoman, must work very hard to support his alcoholic father who refuses to work as a mere "commoner." When

he receives his first rejection slip (plus a few encouraging words) for his novel, he becomes distraught and seeks solace in the arms of a pretty neighbor, whom he accidentally impregnates. His life becomes more complex when she demands he marry her. Rather than stay and be trapped in a life in the slums, the fellow flees for Stockholm.

Ravenal Diazepam.

Raver 1. Colloquial term for a participant in a *rave-party*. **2.** South African colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Raviol

Argentinean colloquial term for packet of drugs.

Ravizol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Ravona Pentobarbital calcium.

Ravotril Clonazepam.

Raw Colloquial term for *crack*.

Raw opium Opium.

Raya Peruvian colloquial term for an agent of the Criminal Intelligence Service (SIC).

Rayarse Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs. **Raysedan** *Chlordiazepoxide* or *Chlordiazepoxide* hydrochloride.

Razed Colloquial term for being under the influence of drugs.

Razemoramid Racemoramide.

Razepam Flunitrazepam.

RC 174 Nicodicodine.

RD 1. Colloquial term for drug police squad. **2.** Acronym for Red devil. colloquial term for *secobarbital (Seconal)*.

Re-enter Colloquial term for coming down from a drug trip as the drug effects wears off.

Re-entry Colloquial term for returning to normal after a *LSD* trip.

Reabela Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Reactimerk Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Fencamfamin*.

Reactivan Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Fencamfamin*. or *Fencamfamin hydrochloride* or *Fenproporex*.

Reader Colloquial term for prescription for drugs.

Reader with tail Colloquial term for forged prescription for drugs.

Ready rock 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *crack*. **3.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Readyrock Colloquial term for *crack*.

Real caine Colloquial term for look-alike cocaine (*procaine*, *benzocaine*, *lidocaine*).

Reapam Prazepam.

Reaper Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Rear Colloquial term for *high* feelings after drug use.

Reasec Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Diphenoxylate hydrochloride*.

Rebajar Colloquial term for "cutting" drug potency.

Rebound effect Term used to explain the dependence producing mechanism of *benzodiazepines*. When a person stops to take benzodiazepines the symptoms of the original anxiety often return and is experienced stronger.

Rebuso Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methaqualone* or *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Rebusqueta Argentinean colloquial term for searching for a *vein* in which to inject.

Recatol Cathine.

Recept Colloquial term for prescription for drugs.

Receptförfalskning Swedish colloquial term for forged drug prescription.

Receptor A molecular structure or site on the surface or interior of a cell that binds with substances such as hormones, antigens, drugs, or neurotransmitters.

drugs, or neurotransmitter

Receta Prescription.

Receta falsa Fake prescription.

Recetal Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Recetar Spanish colloquial term for selling *marijuana*.

Recindal Hydrocodone.

Reco Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Recompress Colloquial term for change the shape of *cocaine* flakes to resemble "rock".

Recor dil pavemal Phenobarbital.

Recovery Maintenance of abstinence from *alcohol* and/or other drug use by any means. The term is particularly associated with mutual-help groups, and in *Alcoholics Anonymous* (AA) and other twelve-step groups refers to the process of attaining and maintaining sobriety. Since recovery is viewed as a lifelong process, an AA member is always viewed internally as a "recovering alcoholic, although "recovered" alcoholic may be used as a description to the outside world.

Recovery home See: Halfway house.

Recovery residence Colloquial term for facility similar to a *halfway house* in which alcoholics and addicts learn new rules and ways to live a drug free existence when other methods meet with failure.

Recreational drug use Colloquial term for ostensibly describes a "reasonable" use of drugs by an individual in a non-addictive fashion - what every drug user believes he/she is. The term developed in the 1960s as a direct

consequence of increased drug use, especially *marijuana*. Considered an offensive term by many therapists.

Recreational use Use of a drug, usually an illicit drug, in sociable or relaxing circumstances, by implication without dependence or other problems. The term is disfavoured by those seeking to define all illicit drug use as a problem. Compare: *Social drinking*.

Rectasma Pentobarbital.

Rectifier A worker who blends or dilutes whiskey or other alcoholic beverages.

Rectify 1. To refine or purify, especially by distillation. **2.** To adjust (the proof of alcoholic beverages) by adding water or other liquids. Middle English *rectifien*, from Old French *rectifier*, from Medieval Latin *rêctificâre*: Latin *rêctus*, right + Latin *-ficâre*, -fy.

Recto-Dumoban Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Dexamfetamine* and *Phenobarbital*.

Recto-Pulmo Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Recto-baby Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital* and *Phenobarbital*.

Rectolmin antiasmitico Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Rectophantine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Rectophylline Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Recycle Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Red 1. Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

2. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **3.** Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Red Lebanese Colloquial term for potent *hashish* from Lebanon.

Red Star Colloquial term for *heroin*.(logo of star)

Red and blue 1. Colloquial term for *depressant.* **2.** Colloquial term for *Tuinal (Amytal* and Seconal) in blue and red *capsules*.

3. Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Red and clear Colloquial term for amfeta-

Red barrel Colloquial term for *STP,DOM*, has an *LSD*-like response for 72 hours or more.

Red bean Sophora secundiflora.

Red biddy Colloquial term for a cheap and dangerous drink.

Red bird Colloquial term for *Seconal* in red *capsules*.

Red bud Colloquial term for potent *sin-semilla marijuana*.

Red bullets 1. Colloquial term for *depressant*. **2.** Colloquial term for *Seconal* in red *capsules*.

Red caps Colloquial term for *crack*.

Red chicken Colloquial term for red *heroin* no. 3 with *barbital* added.

Red cross 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Red devil 1. Colloquial term for *depressant*. **2.** Colloquial term for *PCP*. **3.** Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **4.** Colloquial term for any red pill, most often means *barbiturates*.

5. Colloquial term for *secobarbital* (*Seconal*), most common usage of the name. **6.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Red devils Colloquial term for *Seconal* in red *capsules*.

Red dirt Colloquial term for *marijuana* which grows wild.

Red dirt marijuana Colloquial term for *marijuana* which grows wild.

Red dolls Colloquial term for *secobarbital* (*Seconal*).

Red dot class Indicates top grade mari-

Red dragon 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Red eagle Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Red eye 1. Colloquial term for crude fiery *whiskey.* **2.** Skid Row - canned heat (Sterno) which has been forced through a cloth in the false assumption that doing so will remove impurities (non beverage alcohol - NBA).

Red faced Colloquial term for drunken, very intoxicated.

Red haired lady Colloquial term for *sin-semilla*, a potent variety of *marijuana* (14-17% *THC*) which has fine red hairs.

Red heart Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **Red hearts** Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Red hot Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Red jacket Colloquial term for *Seconal* in red *capsules*.

Red lillies Colloquial term for *secobarbital* in red *capsules*.

Red lion rampant Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Red medicine Sophora secundiflora.

Red oil Colloquial term for hashish oil.

Red phosphorus Colloquial term for smokable *amfetamine*.

Red rock Colloquial term for *barbiturate*, *caffeine*, *heroin* and *strychnine*.

Red stars Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper. **Red strawberries** Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Red water Colloquial term for paregoric,

camphorated opium tincture, and an antihistaminic (usually *pyribenzamine*), either *injected* or ingested.

Red wop Colloquial term for inexpensive red *wine*, formerly Italian.

Red-taped Colloquial term for being addicted.

Redbirds Colloquial term for *Seconal* in red *capsules*.

Rede Arundo donax.

Rede of Spayne Arundo donax.

Redicres Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Redimyl Glutethimide.

Redinal Phenobarbital.

Redipak Secobarbital.

Redotex Cathine or Diazepam.

Reds Colloquial term for *depressant*.

Reds-and-blues Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Reducing pills 1. Dutch colloquial term for barbiturates. **2.** Colloquial term for amfetamines

Reducto *Phendimetrazine bitartrate*.

Reductol Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Fenproporex*.

Reductor supremos *Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.*

Reducyl *Phentermine hydrochloride*.

Reduform Cathine or Cathine hydrochloride

Redulan *Phenmetrazine hydrochloride*.

Redulip Fenproporex hydrochloride.

Redupax Temazepam.

Redutona Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Reebok Colloquial term for heroin.

Reed acorus Calamus.

Reef Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Reefer Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Reefer Madness An American government funded film portraying insanity and promiscuity of novice users after smoking *marijuana* was the genesis of an era (Reefer Madness Era

- 1930s) of fright tactics which had little to no substance in fact (pun intended) -this ludicrous cult film continues to be a contributor to the prevailing belief that *marijuana* is harmless, and the disbelief in current scientific data.

Reefer hound Colloquial term for a *mari-iuana* smoker.

Reefer man Colloquial term for a person who sells *hashish* or *marijuana*.

Reeferweed Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Reefing man** Colloquial term for *hashish* or *marijuana* smoker.

Reever Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Réévim Colloquial term for a drug dog. **Reffer** Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Regenon A drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Regenon retard Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amfepramone*.

Regenon, -e Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Reggae Popular music of Jamaican origin having elements of calypso, soul, and rock 'n' roll and characterized by a strongly accentuated offbeat. The reggea music often hails the *rastafari* religion and is praising the use of *ganja* (*cannabis*). Jamaican English, ultimately from *rege-rege*, ragged clothing, probably from rag.

Regibon Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Reginon Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Register Colloquial term for allowing blood to flow back into needle just prior to injecting *heroin*.

Registered 1. Colloquial term for a person who gets drugs on prescription. **2.** Colloquial term for being addicted.

Registering Colloquial term for blood sucked up with an eye dropper, to confirm that the *vein* was hit.

Regium Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Regium retard Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Regojuvan Phenobarbital.

Regosten sedativo Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Regulanox Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Cyclobarbital* and *Methylphenobarbital*.

Regular Colloquial term for a frequenter of a drinking establishment.

Regular P Colloquial term for *crack*.

Regulin *Phentermine hydrochloride*. **Rehabilitation** In the field of substance use, the process by which an individual with a substance use disorder achieves an optimal state

stance use disorder achieves an optimal state of health, psychological functioning, and so-cial well-being. Rehabilitation follows the initial phase of treatment (which may involve detoxification and medical and psychiatric treatment). It encompasses a variety of approaches including group therapy, specific behaviour therapies to prevent relapse, involvement with a mutual-help group, residence in a

therapeutic community or half-way house, vocational training, and work experience. There is an expectation of social reintegration into the wider community.

Rehu Finnish colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Reifen** German and Turkish colloquial term for drugs in general.

Reifenhändler German and Turkish colloquial term for a drug dealer.

Reihen 1. German colloquial term for a list which reflects drug sales. **2.** German colloquial term for a row of needle marks over the *veins*.

Reinbamate Meprobamate.

Reindeer dust 1. Colloquial term for *her-oin*.

1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **3.** Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Reinigen German colloquial term for searching.

Reinigung German colloquial term for a drug search.

Reinigungsetikett German colloquial term for a search warrant.

Reinigungsteam German colloquial term for a drug police squad.

Reinstatement Reversion to a pre-existing level of substance use and dependence in an individual who has resumed use following a period of abstinence. As described, not only does the individual return to the previous pattern of regular or intensive substance use, but there is also a rapid reinstatement of other dependence elements, such as impaired control, tolerance, and *withdrawal* symptoms. The term is used primarily in the phrase "rapid reinstatement", which features in some descriptions of the alcohol dependence syndrome but is not included as a criterion in *ICD-10*.

Reinweisser Stechapfel Brugmansia candida.

Reise German colloquial term for condition after use of *hallucinogens*.

Reise-Agentur German colloquial term for a drug dealer who sells *hallucinogens*.

Reisebüro German colloquial term for a place where drugs, usually *LSD*, can be purchased.

Reissverschluss German colloquial term for a line of scars form drug *injections*.

Reiter-zu-Pferd Aconitum napellus.

Reiterkapp Aconitum napellus.

REITOX Reseau Europeen d Information sur les Drogues et les Toxicomanies.

Rejse Danish colloquial term for a drug trip. **Rejseförer** Danish colloquial term for a person who i used to *LSD* and who assists unexperienced users.

Rektal applicering Anal administration. **Rekur** *Oxazepam*.

Relact Nitrazepam.

Reladorm Diazepam.

Relaksin Meprobamate. Relanium Diazepam.

Delement D:

Relansol Diazepam.

Relapamil Diazepam.

Relapse A return to drinking or other drug use after a period of abstinence, often accompanied by reinstatement of dependence symptoms. Some writers distinguish between relapse and lapse ("slip"), with the latter denoting an isolated occasion of *alcohol* or drug use. See also: *Relapse prevention*.

Relapse prevention A set of therapeutic procedures employed in case of *alcohol* or other drug problems to help individuals avoid or cope with lapses or relapses to uncontrolled substance use. The procedures may be used with treatment based on either moderation or abstinence, and in conjunction with other therapeutic approaches. Patients are taught coping strategies that can be used to avoid situations considered dangerous precipitants of relapse, and shown, through mental rehearsal and other techniques, how to minimize substance use once a slip has occurred.

Relasan Diazepam.

Relax Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride or Diazepam or Nitrazepam.

Relax-Tablet Meprobamate.

Relaxadon Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Relaxed Colloquial term for the relaxing feeling following drug use.

Relaxedans Chlordiazepoxide.

 $\textbf{Relaxed ans Simple 10} \ \textit{Chlordiazepoxide}.$

Relaxedans Simple 5 Chlordiazepoxide.

Relaxedant Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*

Relaxidin Meprobamate.

Relaxipam Diazepam.

Relaxn Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Release Colloquial term for liberation from drugs.

Release-Center German term for drug information center.

Release-Gruppe German term for self-help group for liberation from *addiction*.

Relex Rocosgen Lorazepam.

Reliberam Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride. Reliberan Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Relief Drive satiation, "everything is as it should be", that is the world feels right again often more important than the quest for the "rush".

Reliezen Diazepam.

Reliuni Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Relivan Diazepam.

Relivan X Diazepam.

Reliver 2 Diazepam.

Relizen Diazepam.

REM-sleep Rapid eye-movement sleep, a stage in the normal sleep cycle during which dreams occur and the body undergoes marked changes including rapid eye movement, loss of reflexes, and increased pulse rate and brain activity. Also called *paradoxical sleep*. The use of sleeping pills often influence the amount or REM-sleep and it is a matter of discussion if some drugs although they are effective in promoting the quantity of sleep can harm the quality of the sleep.

Remansil Diazepam.

Remdue Flurazepam or Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Remedacen Dihydrocodeine.

Remedium Diazepam.

Remenervin Meprobamate.

Remestan Temazepam.

Remestan mite Temazepam.

Remethon *Amfetamine sulfate.* **Remil** Drug containing more than one sub-

Remil Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Remission, spontaneous Cessation of *alcohol* or drug misuse, dependence, or problems without benefit of therapy or a mutual-help group; also called natural remission. Epidemiological data suggest that many remissions occur without therapy or mutual-help group membership. Some prefer the term "natural recovery", to avoid the disease connotations of the word remission.

Remnos Nitrazepam.

Ren Danish and Swedish colloquial term for being drugfree, clean.

Renborin Diazepam.

Renbu Secbutabarbital sodium.

Reniphen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Renolpan Buprenorphine hydrochloride.

Rentiere einspannen German colloquial term for preparing *cocaine* for *injection*.

Reostral Meprobamate.

Reparieren German colloquial term for storing drugs.

Repocal Pentobarbital.

Reposal Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride or Secobarbital sodium.

Reposans Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Reposans-10 Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Repose Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secobarbital sodium*.

Reposil *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Reposium Temazepam.

Reposo Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate* and *Phenobarbital*.

Resa Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Resamphine Metamfetamine hydrochloride. Reseau Europeen d'Information sur les Drogues et les Toxicomanies REITOX data network within the European Union to exchange information on drug abuse, established 1994 and administered by European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addic-

Resentment [12 Step phrase] any disagreement about persons, places or things which causes anger or fear and might theoretically induce a relapse to drinking.

Reserpax Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate* and *Methylphenobarbital*.

Reserpine Antihypertensive and tranquilizing drug derived from the roots of certain species of Rauwolfia, tropical and semitropical plants. The powdered whole root of Rauwolfia serpentina has been used for centuries in India for tranquilizing the mentally disturbed. Reserpine, isolated in 1952, was the first of many Rauwolfia alkaloids found in the crude drug. Use of the powdered root in Western medicine began in 1953. The drug produces profound and prolonged tranquilizing action. Once used as a central-nervous-system depressant in treating psychoses, reserpine has been replaced in psychiatric therapy by the phenothiazines (such as chlorpromazine). Reserpine remains of value in treating hypertension (high blood pressure), in which low doses are effective.

Resibamato Meprobamate.

Resin Colloquial term for *hashish*, cannabis resin.

Resin cannabis indicae Cannabis.

Resina Colloquial term for resin (as in *marijuana* plant resin or poppy resin).

Resmit Medazepam.

Resmitoron *Medazepam*.

Respiral Zipeprol.

Respirar Colloquial term for sniffing glue or other solvents.

Respirar cola Colloquial term for *inhaling* glue fumes.

Respirase Zipeprol.

Respiren Phenobarbital.

Respirex Zipeprol.

Respirol Drug containing more than one

substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Respisane Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Respisane-fuerte Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Responsible drinking Phrase purportedly developed by the alcoholic beverage industry as a marketing term which is defined in the following paraphrase "we know you are going to drink anyway, so we hope you will drink responsibly".

Restal Amobarbital.

Restandol Testosteron.

Restanil 10 Chlordiazepoxide.

Restansia Meprobamate.

Restedrol Pipradrol hydrochloride.

Restenil Meprobamate.

Restensil Meprobamate.

Restervan Meprobamate.

Restinil Meprobamate.

Restophen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Restoril Temazepam.

Restoril 15 *Temazepam.*

Restoril 30 Temazepam.

Restropinal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Restryn *Phentermine resinate*.

Resulin Hydrocodone.

Resydess Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Retabolil Anabolic steroid.

Retardin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Diphenoxylate hydrochloride*.

Retcol Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Retest Colloquial term for *steroids*.

Reton *Phendimetrazine bitartrate.*

Reumifren Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Reumo-mor ejon Meprobamate.

Reusedon butazélico Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Rev Colloquial term for having sufficient *hashish* for an intoxication.

Reva Colloquial term for 50 grams of *hashish*.

Reval Diazepam.

Revenuer Colloquial term for a government agent in charge of collecting revenue, especially one responsible for halting the unlawful distilling or bootlegging of *alcohol*.

Reverse gears Colloquial term for vomiting

after too rapid ingestion of alcohol.

Reverse tolerance Regular users of *marijuana* achieve a *euphoric* state faster than occasional users, possibly due to slow release of *marijuana* from fat stores in the body.

Reves Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Revesess Methaqualone.

Revibol Pemoline.

Revicaps Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Reviente Argentinean colloquial term for being heavily drugged.

Revonal Methaqualone or Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Revonal retard Methagualone.

Revonals Methaqualone.

Rex bibendi Toastmaster at the royal court, head of the drinking rituals.

Rex-hy-ten Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Reynolds Tobacco Company American manufacturer of tobacco products. The origins of the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company date to the post-Civil War era, when Richard Joshua Reynolds (1850-1918) began trading in tobacco, first in his native Virginia and then in Winston, N.C., where in 1875 he established his first plug factory. In 1906 the company introduced the popular Prince Albert pipe tobacco. In 1913 it introduced a new cigarette, a blend of American and Turkish tobaccos, called Camel. Winston filter tips went on sale in 1954, and Salem, the first filter-tipped menthol cigarette, was introduced in 1956.

The company began to diversify in the 1960s, acquiring chiefly food and oil concerns, and the *tobacco* concern became a subsidiary of R.J. Reynolds Industries, Inc., in 1970 and 1986 RJR Nabisco, Inc.

Reé-ma Banisteriopsis caapi.

Rhapsody Colloquial term for methylmethylenedioxyamfetamines (methylated MDA).

Rheucastin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Rheumapyrine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Rhine Colloquial term for heroin.

Rhinergal Retard Mantel Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Cathine hydrochloride*.

Rhinodrin Amfetamine sulfate.

Rhinopront Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Cathine hydrochloride*.

Rhoid rage Colloquial term for the uncontrolled violent behavior that is a common complication when using anabolic *steroids*.

Rhoids Colloquial term for anabolic steroids.

Rhynchosia phaseloides See: Piule.

Rhynchosia phaseoloides Synonym for *Rhynchosia pyramidalis*.

Rhynchosia pyramidalis See: Piule.

Rhythm Colloquial term for *Amfetamine*.

Rhythmochin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Rhythms Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Rhythmus Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Rhône wine Any of numerous table wines, mostly red, from the Côtes du Rhône region of southeastern France. The vineyards are situated on either side of the Rhône River from south of Lyon to Avignon.

Riamba Cannabis.

Rib Colloquial term for a girl friend.

Ribsa 1 Loprazolam.

Ribsa 2 Loprazolam.

RIC 272 Methaqualone.

Rich man Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Rich man's aspirin Colloquial term for *co-caine*

Rich man's drug Colloquial term for *co-caine*.

Rich man's speed Colloquial term for co-

Richards Colloquial term for Richard's Wild Irish Rose, a cheap fortified wine (20% *alcohol*) popular among young people and alcoholics

RICO Acronym for Racketeer-Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Statute, in the late 1970s in USA RICO and *CCE* provided a means for the federal government to seize the personal assets of persons involved in criminal activities, including cash, art, buildings, land, jewelry, businesses, or other entitlements obtained from or used for criminal activities.

Riddosedd Barbital.

Ride a thorn Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs.

Ride a wild horse Colloquial term for using *heroin*.

Ride on Colloquial term for a drive-by shooting by gang members.

Riding big H Colloquial term for being addicted to *heroin*.

Riding the poppy train Colloquial term for being addicted to *opium*.

Riding the porcelain train Colloquial term for drunken, vomiting after too rapid ingestion of *alcohol*.

Riding the wave Colloquial term for being under the influence of drugs.

Riding the whitch's broom Colloquial term for being addicted to *heroin*.

Ridolan Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Methaqualone.

Ridosed Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methagualone*.

Ried Arundo donax.

Riesenshilf Arundo donax.

Riet Arundo donax.

Rifa Mexican colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Rif-mountains North African mountains, center for *cannabis* cultivation and *hashish* production in Morocco.

Rifer Mexican colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Riff** Colloquial term for train of thought or music.

Rifle range Colloquial term for section of a hospital where addicts undergo *withdrawal* treatment.

Rig Colloquial term for the *paraphernalia* to inject drugs.

Rigenox Glutethimide.

Right Stuff Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Right on Colloquial term for for the feeling or condition after use of *amfetamines*.

Right on time Colloquial term for very good.

Righteous Colloquial term for for good quality (of drugs).

Righteous bush Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Rîhan Artemisia absinthium.

Rijbes Vaccinum uliginosum.

Rikodeine Dihydrocodeine bitartrate.

Rilamir Triazolam.

Rilatin, -e *Methylphenidate hydrochloride*.

Rimbaud, Arthur (1854-1891), French poet. He already as a schoolboy wrote poetry inspired by Charles Baudelaire. Fifteen years old he fled to Paris, where he became a friend of the poet Paul Verlaine. 1872-73 they traveled in Belgium and England intensively experimenting with cannabis and alcohol. Rimbaud thought that a poet with the help of drugs could release the poison in the soul and reach the real truth. After a jealousy drama 1873 he was shot and wounded by Verlaine. 19 years old he stopped writing poetry and after a vagabonding life he became a businessman in Africa. He died after a bone amputation 37 years old. During his lifetime he only published the self-critical Une saison en enfer (1873). Verlaine published 1886 Rimbauds poems Les illuminations.

Rincal Clorazepate dipotassium.

Rindwurz German term for *henbane*.

Ringer 1. Colloquial term for good hit of *crack*. **2.** Colloquial term for ringing in the ears due to heavy dose of *cocaine* base.

Rinki Finnish colloquial term for *hashish* smoker.

Rino-made Drug containing more than one

substance whereof one under international control: Amfetamine sulfate.

Rinofeds Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital*.

Rinohist Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital*.

Rinomar Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Cathine hydrochloride*.

Rinophyma *Rosacea*. **Rinotal** Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international con-

trol: Phenobarbital.

Rinotricina Amfetamine sulfate.

Rip 1. Colloquial term for cheating. **2.** Colloquial term for offer or sell poor quality look alike drugs as being drugs of good quality.

3. Colloquial term for stealing.

Rip-off 1. Colloquial term for cheating. **2.** Colloquial term for offer or sell poor quality look alike drugs as being drugs of good quality. **3.** Colloquial term for stealing.

4. Colloquial term for amfetamines.

Riporest *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Ripped Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs or *alcohol*.

Ripped off Colloquial term for being robbed (of drugs or money).

Ripped up Colloquial term for drunken, very intoxicated.

Rippen German colloquial term for cheating in a drug deal, supplying poor quality or bogus drugs.

Rippers Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **Rirax** *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*.

Risachief Chlordiazepoxide.

Rise Clotiazepam.

Risk (at) Theory that people tend to adopt the habits of those with whom they associate eg., hanging around with a smoker puts a person at risk of becoming a smoker - other risk factors for subsequent *alcohol*/drug problems include parental substance abuse or violence.

Risochol Chlordiazepoxide.

Risolid Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Rita Colloquial term for Ritalin.

Ritalin, -a, -e Methylphenidate hydrochlo-

Ritalin-SR *Methylphenidate hydrochloride*. **Ritaline** *Methylphenidate hydrochloride*.

Ritas Colloquial term for Ritalin.

Ritmil Phenobarbital.

Ritmosedine Phenobarbital.

Ritonic *Methylphenidate hydrochloride*.

Ritt auf dem Tiger German colloquial term for total *addiction*.

Rivadorn Pentobarbital sodium.

Rival Diazepam.

Rival 10 Diazepam.

Rivas "Brand name" of *cocaine* (to convince buyer of consistent purity of product).

Rivatril Clonazepam.

Rivea corymbosa Synonym for *Turbina corymbosa*. See also: *Ololiuqui*.

Rivoril Clonazepam.

Rivotril Clonazepam.

Rivotril 0.5 Clonazepam.

Rivotril Clonazepam.

Rivotril 2 Clonazepam.

Rivotril 2. 5 Clonazepam.

Rize Clotiazepam.

Rizen Clotiazepam.

RMS *Morphine sulfate.*

RO 1-6463 Methyprylon.

RO 21-3981/001 *Midazolam maleate*.

RO 21-3981/003 Midazolam hydrochloride.

Ro 1-5431 Levorphanol or Racemorphan or Racemorphan hydrochloride.

Ro 1-5431/7 Levorphanol tartrate.

Ro 1-5470 *Racemethorphan* or *Racemethorphan hydrobromide*.

Ro 1-5470/6 Levomethorphan.

Ro 1-7788 Levomethorphan.

Ro 107453 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Bromazepam*.

Ro 2-7113 Allylprodine.

Ro 4-0288 Levophenacylmorphan.

Ro 4-5282 *Mefenorex hydrochloride*.

Ro 4-5360 Nitrazepam.

Ro 5023 Clonazepam.

Ro 5-0690 Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Ro 5-2180 Nordazepam.

Ro 5-2807 Diazepam.

Ro 5-2925 *Nordazepam*.

Ro 5-3059 Nitrazepam.

Ro 5-3350 Bromazepam.

Ro 5-3438 Fludiazepam.

Ro 5-4200 Flunitrazepam.

Ro 5-4556 *Medazepam*. **Ro 5-5345** *Temazepam*.

Ro 5-6789 *Oxazepam*.

Ro 5-6901 Flurazepam or Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Ro 53027 Delorazepam.

Ro 6-6616 Clorazepate dipotassium.

Ro Trim Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Dexamfetamine sulfate* and *Phenobarbital*.

Ro opium Opium.

Ro-1-7686 Norlevorphanol.

Ro-5-5516 Lormetazepam.

Ro-Chlorzepoxide Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Ro-diet Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Ro-diet timed *Amfepramone hydrochloride*. **Ro.1-6333** *Methadone*.

Roach 1. Colloquial term for a butt of a *marijuana cigarette*. **2.** Colloquial term for *Librium*.

Roach bender Colloquial term for a *marijuana* smoker.

Roach clip Colloquial term for a holder for a *marijuana cigarette*, allows smoking all of the *marijuana*; often an alligator clip with colored feathers added as if decorative.

Roach end Colloquial term for a butt of a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Roach holder Colloquial term for a device to hold the butt of a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Roach pick Colloquial term for a device to hold the butt of a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Roache Colloquial term for a butt of a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Road dope Colloquial term for *amfetamine*. **Roamphed** Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital sodium*.

Roba Italian colloquial term for *heroin*.

Robam Meprobamate.

Robamate Meprobamate.

Robanul F Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*

Robarb Amobarbital.

Robaxisal PH Phenobarbital.

Robaxisal compuesto Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Robella Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Robert 1. Spanish colloquial term for a drug dealer. **2.** Colloquial term for a trafficker in drugs.

Robese *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Robese <<**P>>** *Phendimetrazine bitartrate.*

Robese forte *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Robidone *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Robinul Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Robixisal Phenobarbital

Robusta coffee See: Coffee.

Roca Spanish colloquial term for *crack*.

Roch Colloquial term for a butt of a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Roche Colloquial term for *Rophynol*.

Roche-tens Colloquial term for 10 mg *Lib-rium capsules*. From the manufacturers name Hoffman la Roche.

Rociamin Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Rociamin-plus Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Rock 1. Colloquial term for crack. 2. Collo-

quial term for *cocaine*. **3.** Colloquial term for *heroin* in crystalline form. **4.** Colloquial term for *LSD* tablet.

Rock and roll Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Rock attack** Colloquial term for *crack*.

Rock house Colloquial term for place where *crack* is sold and smoked.

Rock monster Colloquial term for a user of

Rock star Colloquial term for female who trades sex for *crack* or money to buy *crack*.

Rock state Colloquial term for a heavy user of *crack*

Rock steady Musical style, predecessor of *reggae*.

Rock(s) 1. Colloquial term for *freebase cocaine.* ready to smoke. **2.** Colloquial term for *crack.*

Rocket 1. Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *barbitu-*

Rocket caps Colloquial term for domeshaped caps on *crack* vials.

Rocket fuel Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Rockets Colloquial term for *marijuana ciga*rette.

Rockette Colloquial term for female who uses *crack*.

Rocks Colloquial term for *crack*.

Rocks of hell Colloquial term for *crack*.

Rocky Weak, dizzy, or nauseated, especially as a result of the excessive intake of *alcohol* or drugs.

Rocky III Colloquial term for *crack*.

Rocky IV Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Roctran Colloquial term for *meprobamate*.

Röd libanon Swedish colloquial term for red *hashish* from Lebanon.

Rodarlo Colombian term for passing a *marijuana cigarette* around the group.

Rode Libanese Dutch colloquial term for *hashish* from Lebanon.

Rode Libanon Dutch colloquial term for *hashish* from Lebanon.

Rode Lieb Dutch colloquial term for *hashish* from Lebanon.

Rodrigo D: No Futuro Film released in 1990. Director: Victor Manuel Gaviria. Rodrigo D (Ramiro Meneses) is a Colombian youth who aspires to join a punk-rock band. His musical skills are negligible, but Rodgrigo feels sympatico with the punkers: he's angry, alienated and destructive. A member of a motorcycle gang that robs and pillages neighboring communities (several of the "actors" were actual street kids, six of whom were killed after the movie was completed), Rodrigo ends up a "big man" only through use of brute force. He finally ends up in the notorious city of Medellin, where he finds it impossible to

escape the drug-and-violence syndrome that he thought he'd left behind in the slums. Rodrigo D: No Future is of historical interest in that it was the first Colombian film to be entered in the Cannes Festival.

Rodriguez Orejuela, Gilberto and Miguel Brothers and leaders of the *Cali-cartel*. Roe Thai colloquial term for a middleman in drug dealing.

Roeridorm Ethchlorvynol.

Roger Colloquial term for drugs of good quality.

Roger Q Colloquial term for drugs of good quality.

Rohipnol Flunitrazepam.

Rohopium Opium.

Rohpinol Flunitrazepam.

Rohr Arundo donax.

Rohr aus Syrien Arundo donax.

Rohr bauen German colloquial term for rolling a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Rohypnol Flunitrazepam.

Rohypnol 2 Flunitrazepam.

Rohyprol Flunitrazepam.

Roid rage Colloquial term for aggressive behavior caused by excessive *steroid* use.

 $\textbf{Roipnal} \ Flunitraze pam.$

Roipnol - *Flunitrazepam*.

Rojas 1. Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

2. Colloquial term for *secobarbital* (*Seconal*). Spanish for reds.

Rojita Colloquial term for *Seconal*.

Rojo Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Roken Dutch colloquial term for smoking a drug.

Roksten Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Rolaphent *Phentermine hydrochloride*.

Rolathimide Glutethimide.

Rolicyclidina Rolicyclidine.

Rolicyclidine $C_{16}H_{23}N$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 229.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Roll Colloquial term for rolling a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Roll dealer Colloquial term for a person who sells drugs in roll form.

Roll the log Colloquial term for smoking *opium*.

Roll up Colloquial term for rolling a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Roll-your-own cigarettes *Cigarettes* made by the smoker from processed *tobacco*.

Rolle German colloquial term for living under poor conditions.

Roller Colloquial term for *injecting* a drug. **Rollercoasting** Colloquial term for using *cocaine* and *valium* (or other *benzodiazepine*) simultaneously.

Rollers Colloquial term for police patrol cars. **Rolling** Colloquial term for *ecstasy*.

Rolling Stones English rock music group that rose to prominence in the mid-1960s and continues to exert great influence. Members have included singer Mick Jagger (b.1943); guitarists Brian Jones (1944-69), Keith Richards (b. 1943), and Ron Wood (b. 1941); bassist Bill Wyman (b. 1941), who left the band in 1993; and drummer Charlie Watts (b.1941). The group's songs, written mostly by Jagger and Richards, include Satisfaction, Sympathy for the Devil, and Paint It Black. Many of their songs have many references to drugs as in Sister Morphine and Mother's little helper.

Rolling buzz Colloquial term for the initial *high* feeling after an *injection*.

Rolling machine Colloquial term for a gadget for rolling *joints* of *marijuana*.

Rolling papers Colloquial term for *cigarette* paper for *tobacco* or *joints* of *marijuana*.

Rolling up Colloquial term for rolling a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Rolls Royce Colloquial term for heroin.

Rom Rum.

Romidal Barbital.

Rondar Oxazepam.

Rondimen Mefenorex hydrochloride.

Ronexine Nitrazepam.

Rongony Cannabis.

Ronyl Pemoline.

Rood China Dutch colloquial term for opium.

Roode Libanese Dutch colloquial term for red *hashish* from Lebanon.

Roode Libanon Dutch colloquial term for red *hashish* from Lebanon.

Roode Lieb Dutch colloquial term for red *hashish* from Lebanon.

Roofies Colloquial term for *Rohypnol*. See: *Flunitrazepam*.

Rooibaard South African colloquial term for cannabis seeds

Rook Colloquial term for a person who can't hang - can't handle their drugs.

Room odorizer Colloquial term for *butyl nitrite* (*inhalant* disguised as a room odorizer).

Rooms Colloquial term for *Psilocybe*, *Conocybe*, and *Stropharia* mushrooms (mainly Mexico), the source of the hallucinogenic agents *psilocybine* and *psilocine*.

Rooney South African colloquial term for *cannabis* (dagga).

Rooster Colloquial term for *crack*.

Root Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Roots Colloquial term for *joints* of *marijuana*.

Rope 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*., (*marijuana* is made from the *Cannabis sativa* plant, the hemp plant used to make rope).

2. Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Rophen Phenobarbital.

Rophenlin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Rophynal Flunitrazepam.

Ropledge Phendimetrazine bitartrate.

Roples Colloquial term for *Rophynol*.

Roppar Colloquial term for *Rohypnol* tablets. **Ror a** *Cannabis*.

Ror a gania Cannabis.

Ror er 148 Methaqualone.

Rosa 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

2. German colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Rosa H German colloquial term for pink *heroin*.

Rosa Maria Spanish colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Rosacea Chronic vascular and follicular dilation involving the nose and contiguous portions of the cheeks; may vary from mild but persistent erythema to extensive hyperplasia of the sebaceous glands, seen especially in men as rhinophyma and by deep-seated papules and pustules; accompanied by telangiectasia at the affected erythematous sites. One of the causes is alcoholism. From Latin *rosaceus*, rosy.

Rosafarbenes Dreieck Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Rosamaria Colloquial term for marijuana.

Rosas Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Rose Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Rose crank Colloquial term for *metamfeta-mines* .

Rose marie Colloquial term for marijuana. Rose-nemee Virola.

Roseau Arundo donax.

Roseau aromatique Calamus.

Roseau odorant Calamus.

Rosemaria Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Rosemarie Colloquial term for marijuana.

Rosemary 1. Rosmarinus officinalis, small perennial evergreen shrub of the mint family (Laminaceae, or Labiatae) whose leaves are used to flavour foods. Rosemary leaves have a tealike fragrance and a pungent, slightly bitter taste. They are generally used sparingly, dried or fresh, to season foods, particularly lamb, duck, chicken, sausages, seafood, stuffings, stews, soups, potatoes, tomatoes, turnips, other vegetables, and beverages. Whole sprigs are removed before food is served because of their powerful taste. In ancient times rosemary was believed to strengthen the memory; in literature and folklore it is an emblem of remembrance and fidelity. Rosemary is slightly stimulating; in traditional medicine it was a popular aromatic constituent of tonics and linaments. Today, its fragrant oil is an ingredient in numerous toiletry products and in vermouth. Native to the Mediterranean region, it has been naturalized throughout Europe and temperate America and is widely grown in gardens in the warmer parts of the U.S. and in Great Britain, where an old garden legend reads "where rosemary thrives the mistress is master." The essential oil content is from 0.3 to 2 percent, and it is obtained by distillation. Its principal component is borneol. **2.** *Turnera diffusa*.

Rosenameti Virola.

Rosenspeed German colloquial term for *Pervitin*.

Roseocactus fissuratus Synonym for *Ariocarpus fissuratus*.

Roseocactus intermedius Synonym for *Ariocarpus fissuratus*.

Roseocactus lloydii Synonym for *Ariocarpus fissuratus*.

Roses 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

2. Colloquial term for *Benzedrine*.

Rosette Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper. **Rosini** French colloquial term for *amfetamines*

Rössel Aconitum napellus.

Rosy Colloquial term for *wine* (possibly from vin *rose*).

Ros'sabl'i Artemisia mexicana.

Rot gut Colloquial term for cheap distilled spirits (40-50% *alcohol*).

Rota Italian colloquial term for suffering from *withdrawal* syndroms.

Rotase-mitte Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital sodium*.

Rotbrauner Pakistani Colloquial term for reddish-brown potent *hashish* from Pakistan.

Rote German colloquial term for res *LSD* tablets

Rote Erdbeeren German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Rote Herzen Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Rote Sterne Colloquial term for red *LSD* tablets in star form.

Roter Libanese German colloquial term for red *hashish* from Lebanon.

Roter Libanon German colloquial term for red *hashish* from Lebanon.

Roter aufgerichteter Löwe Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Rotkreuzer German colloquial term for a potent drug dose.

Rotzen German colloquial term for taking drugs through the nose.

Rough stuff Colloquial term for raw *marijuana*.

Roulone *Methaqualone* or *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Round Colloquial term for a drink for each

member of a drinking company -usually one of serial purchases by the group.

Round Midnight French-american film from 1986, directed of Bernard Tavernier, about an American jazz musicians struggle with drug abuse in Paris in the 1950s. The main character is modeled after Bud Powell. Lester Young was played of Dexter Gordon.

Round ganja Cannabis.

Roundgunjah Cannabis.

Rougualone Methaaualone or Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Row Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Rox Colloquial term for *crack*.

Roxane Colloquial term for cocaine (probably from Roxane, the authorized American medical manufacturer).

Roxanne 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *crack*.

Roxanol Morphine sulfate.

Roxicodone Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Roxvn *Metamfetamine* hvdrochloride or Metamfetamine racemate hydrochloride.

Royal Colloquial term for heroin.

Royal Temple Ball Colloquial term for cannabis resin mixed with LSD into a ball.

Royal blue Colloquial term for *LSD*. **Royal blues** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Roygin Meprobamate.

Roz Colloquial term for *crack*.

RR Rational Recovery, rational emotive therapy used as an alternative to Alcoholics

RR 777 Fijian colloquial term for *hashish*.

RR-narco Danish colloquial term for a central registration of drug offenders.

Rs'ak tsimin Brugmanisa insignis.

RU 4723 Clobazam.

Ru 31158 Loprazolam or Loprazolam methvlsulfonate.

Ru-spas Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Secobarbital

Rubbing alcohol Colloquial term for nonbeverage alcohol, typically isopropyl alcohol (C₃H₇OH) for external use only - some rubbing alcohols contain methanol.

Rubbish Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Rubbydub 1. Colloquial term for a habitual drinker of non-beverage alcohol (for cheapness). 2. Colloquial term for non-beverage alcohol, rubbing alcohol.

Rubelix Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Pholcodine

Rubia de la costa Mexican colloquial term for potent marijuana cultivated in the coastal

Rubia paver Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Rubia, la Colombian colloquial term for marijuana.

Rubifen Methylphenidate.

Rubindex Barbital sodium.

Rubirén Methylphenidate hydrochloride.

Ruck-sed Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Methylphenobarbital.

Ruderalis Colloquial term for species of cannabis, found in Russia, grows 1 to

2. 5 feet.

Rudotel Medazepam.

Rue 1. Thai colloquial term for a drug dealer. 2. Thai colloquial term for a drug courier.

Rugby balls Term for 40 mg. brown-colored testosterone undecanoate.

Ruhexatal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenoharhital

Ruler Colloquial term for a judge.

Rum 1. An alcoholic liquor distilled from fermented molasses or sugar cane. rums originated in the West Indies and are first mentioned in records from Barbados in about 1650. They were called "kill-devil" or "rumbullion" and by 1667 were simply called rum. Rum figured in the slave trade of the American colonies: slaves were brought from Africa and traded to the West Indies for molasses: the molasses was made into rum in New England: and the rum was then traded to Africa for more slaves. British sailors received regular rations of rum from the 18th century until 1970. Rum, the major liquor distilled during the early history of the United States, was sometimes mixed with molasses and called blackstrap or mixed with cider to produce a beverage called stonewall. Most rums are made from molasses, the residue remaining after sugar has been crystallized from sugarcane juice, containing as much as 5 percent sugar. The characteristic flavour of specific rums is determined by the type of yeast employed for fermentation, the distillation method, aging conditions, and blending.

2. Intoxicating beverages. Probably short for obsolete rumbullion.

Rum dumb Colloquial term for a person with severe brain damage due to prolonged

Rum fits Colloquial term for major epileptiform convulsive seizures which may occur upon withdrawal from heavy barbiturate or alcohol use - 24-48 hours for alcohol; 24hr. to 5 days for barbiturates depending on the characteristics of the drug.

Rum shop Carribean term for a tavern,

usually selling alcoholic beverages by the bottle as well as by the drink.

Rumble Colloquial term for a drug razzia. **Rumdum** Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Rumex albus Veratrum album.

Rumiprine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methylphenobarbital* and *Phenobarbital*.

Rummery Colloquial term for public drinking establishment.

Rummy Colloquial term for an alcoholic, especially one who resides on the streets.

Run 1. Colloquial term for a period of addiction. 2. Colloquial term for being high on amfetamines. 3. Colloquial term for experience while high. 4. Colloquial term for daily usage of drugs, eg. Amfetamines. 5. Colloquial term for transporting moonshine or drugs from source to distributor. 6. Colloquial term for using heroin.

Run them up Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs intravenously.

Runner Colloquial term for courier who delivers drugs.

Running 1. Colloquial term for *ecstasy.* **2.** Colloquial term for *injecting* an *intravenous* dose of a drug, esp. *heroin* or *cocaine*.

Runterdrücken German colloquial term for reduction of the dosage with hopes to overcome addiction without withdrawal symptoms

Runterkommen German colloquial term for the end of a drug trip.

Ruohu Finnish colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Rupediz Diazepam.

Rupmepri Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Rus Danish, Norwegian and Swedish term for intoxication.

Rusgifte Danish colloquial term for drugs. **Rush 1.** An immediate, intense, pleasurable effect that follows intravenous injection of certain drugs (e.g. heroin, morphine, amfetamine, cocaine, propoxyphene). 2. Colloquial term for isobutyl nitrite (inhalant). 3. Colloquial term for isopentyl nitrite (inhalant). 4. Film released in 1991. Director: Lili Fini Zanuck. Based on Kim Wozencraft's semiautobiographical novel, Rush is a bleak movie about an inexperienced undercover narcotics agent named Kristen Cates (Jennifer Jason Leigh) who teams up with Jim Raynor, an experienced, slightly strung-out, officer (Jason Patric), to catch a drug dealer (Gregg Allman). As the duo begin to investigate the case, they fall in love and eventually become addicted to

drugs themselves. Though Wozencraft's book has been altered quite heavily, Zanuck conjures an appropriately seedy and dangerous atmosphere, and Leigh and Patric are both excellent. Rush features a score by Eric Clapton that boasts his hit single, "Tears in Heaven.".

Rush snappers Colloquial term for isobutyl nitrite

Ruske homeafga Finnish colloquial term for *hashish*.

Rusmiddelsdirektoratet Norwegian institution for *alcohol* and drug information and education

Russian belladonna Scopolia carniolica.

Russian five Colloquial term for metandienon, one of the most common anabolic *steroids* in Europe. Manufactured in Russia and usually packed in groups of five tablets with text in russian: Metandrostenolon.

Russian hash Colloquial term for *hashish*, possibly from *Golden Crescent*.

Russian sickles Colloquial term for LSD.

Rutimanol *Phenobarbital*.

Rutivérinal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Rutol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Rutophen Phenobarbital.

Ruverol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

RV-12165 Delorazepam.

Rvoynyi orech *Strychnos nux-vomica* South Asian and South East Asian tree containing *strychnine*.

RX "A" Methylphenobarbital.

RX "special" Methylphenobarbital.

RX 6029-M *Buprenorphine hydrochloride*.

Rydimate *Meprobamate*.

Rye Rve whiskey.

Rye whiskey Whiskey that is distilled from a mash in which rye grain predominates. See: *Whiskey*.

Rynal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

RYO Acronyme for *Roll-your-own cigarettes*. **Rystebase** Danish colloquial term for diluted *morphine base*.



S Colloquial term for *LSD*.

S 5833 Camazepam.

S-1530 Nitrazepam.

S-804 Medazepam.

S-9700 *Dextropropoxyphene*.

S-T secobarb Secobarbital sodium.

S-spas Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital*.

\$.140 Pethidine hydrochloride.

S.B.P. Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital, Secbutabarbital sodium* and *Secobarbital sodium*.

S.B.P. plus Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital* and *Secobarbital sodium*.

S.B.P. secobarb Secobarbital.

S.C.B. Tal Secobarbital sodium.

S.E. Asia Nr. 3 Colloquial term for *opium*.

S.E. Asia Nr. 4 Colloquial term for opium.

S.L.I.P. Colloquial 12-step group term, same as *slip*, but indicating that "Sobriety Lost Its Priority".

S.M. Seipam Oxazepam.

S.P. pentobarb Pentobarbital sodium.

S.P. secobarb Secobarbital sodium.

S.S. Colloquial term for *subcutaneous*.

Saaro Brugmanisa insignis.

Sabacid Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenmetrazine theoclate*.

Sabbiata Italian colloquial term for *heroin*.

Sabsi Cannabis.

Sabzi South African colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Sacadol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Sacate Mexican colloquial term for *mari- iuana*.

Sacawáska Banisteriopsis caapi.

Saccamine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amfetamine aspartate*.

Saccamine 10 *Amfetamine*.

Saccamine 20 Amfetamine.

Sach Colloquial term for hidden drugs.

Sacha-huasca Banisteriopsis caapi.

Sacha-toé 1. Brugmanisa insignis. 2.

Brugmansia versicolor.

Sache German colloquial term for drugs.

Sachxoit Turbina corymbosa. See: Olo-liugui.

Sacietil Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amfetamine (4-Chlorophenoxy) acetate.*

Sacietyl-Finadiet Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.

Sack 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana* in a ziplock bag.

Sacpichi Psidium guajava.

Sacrament Colloquial term for LSD.

Sacre mushroom Colloquial term for *psilo-cybine*.

Sacred mushrooms Colloquial term for *Psilocybe, Conocybe*, and *Stropharia* mushrooms (mainly from Mexico, the source of the hallucinogenic agents *psilocybine* and *psilocine*.

Sacrifice to Bacchus Colloquial term for getting drunk.

Sacrum Phenobarbital.

Sacy, Silvestre de (1758-1838), French orientalist member of chamber of deputies and peer of France. It was de Sacys writings about *cannabis* that made the drug well known in Europe. He suggested that France by growing *cannabis* should manufacture a *alcohol* beverage to be used as a medicine.

SADD Students Against Driving Drunk, group in high schools which signs contracts between parents and children promoting communication, especially to prevent either from driving drunk or riding with a drunk driver. See also: *Contract for Life: The S.A.D.D. Story.*

Sadanyl Meprobamate.

Sadaplex Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Ampharbital*

Sadda Cannabis.

Saddam H Colloquial term for *heroin*. [logo is pattern of stars].

Saddle and briddle Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* used by the *opium* smoker to prepare the pellet.

Safe Thai colloquial term for cache for drugs on or in the human body.

Safed-bach Calamus.

Saffron Egyptian colloquial term for confection containing *hashish*.

Safi 1. City in Morocco. **2.** Colloquial term for a cloth which is damped and placed over the mouthpiece of a pipe used to smoke *cannabis* in order to cool the smoke, named after

Saftbeere Vaccinum uliginosum.

Sagar li berez Colloquial term for stopping the delivery of drugs.

Sagatal Pentobarbital sodium or Phenobarbital sodium.

Sage of the glaciers *Artemisia absinthium*. Sage of the seers *Salvia divinorium*.

Sagebrush Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Sagi khana Mexican colloquial term for a drug den.

Sagrada Mexican colloquial term for *marijuana*.

SAH 47603 Temazepam.

SaH-42548 Mazindol.

Sahara Nr. 1 German colloquial term for low quality *hashish*.

Saharo Brugmansia arborea.

Sahilci Turkish colloquial term for *amfeta-mines*.

Sahin seker topagi Turkish colloquial term for LSD.

Sahuintu Psidium guajava.

Sai roong Thai colloquial term for *Tuinal* in blue and red *capsules*.

Sail Colloquial term for selling drugs.

Sailing Colloquial term for *marijuana* intoxication, freguently referred to in 1990s rock songs.

Sailor Colloquial term for a drug dealer.

Saint Domingo apricot See: Mammee apnle.

Saisadine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Saittan ka jat Alstonia scholaris.

Saiyú Psidium guajava.

Sak Colloquial term for 100 to 300 grams of hashish

Sakakin Colloquial term for a small piece of *hashish* is glued to a knife and then sniffed.

Sakau Piper methysticum.

Sake Japanese fermented liquor, from 12% to 18% *alcohol*. Made from rice, it is yellowish and sherrylike in flavor, usually consumed hot or warm. Sake, sometimes spelled saki, is often referred to as rice wine because of its high alcoholic content. Sake is the drink of the kami (gods) of Shinto, the indigenous Japanese religion. It is drunk at festivals and is included in offerings to the kami. At a Shinto wedding the bridal couple perform a ceremony of drinking sake from lacquer cups.

Sakhte Opium, Prepared.

Sakina Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Sakinim Colloquial term for a small piece of *hashish* is glued to a knife and then sniffed.

Sakra Henbane.

Sakvanje Brugmansia candida.

Sal monosódica de la 5-etil-5-(1metilpropil) -

2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)pirimidintriona Secbutaharhital sodium

Salad party Adolescent game in which each participant attending the party throws in some kind(s) of drugs - each participant then reaches in and blindly takes whatever s/he grabs, and then waits for the effects to hit to find out what has been taken.

Salamanga Brugmansia candida.

Salamán Brugmansia candida.

Salat Colloquial term for *cannabis* leaves.

Salben German colloquial term for treating *veins* to retain smoothness.

Saldeva Amfetamine sulfate.

Salibar Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Salience (of substance-seeking behaviour) The degree of prominence of substance-seeking or substance use in the users thoughts or actions, e.g. giving a higher priority to obtaining and using substances than to other activities. The concept is included in the criteria for dependence in *ICD-10* and *DSM*although without use of the term "salience".

Salimed Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Salipral Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Butalbital*

SALIS Acronym for Substance Abuse Librarians & Information Specialists.

Saloon A place where alcoholic drinks are sold and *drunk*; a tavern.

Saloop Synonym for *Sassafras albidum*. See: *Sassafras*.

Salsa Colloquial term for heroin.

Salso-Novakin Allobarbital.

Salsocain *Allobarbital*.

Salt Colloquial term for heroin in powder form

Salt and pepper Colloquial term for low quality *marijuana*.

Salt shot Colloquial term for injecting common salt in order to counter a *heroin* overdose. It is of no use and can cause furher complications.

Saltaperico Spanish colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Saltipús Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

Saltos mortales Colloquial term for amfetamines.

Salvacolina NN Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Salvador 1. Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital.* **2.** *Amobarbital.*

Salverreal Turnera diffusa.

Salvia Salvia divinorium.

Salvia divinorium See: Hierba de la Pas-

tora

Salvia of the seers Salvia divinorium.

Salydent Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital

Salvtal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Salzschuss German colloquial term for injecting common salt in order to counter a heroin overdose. It is of no use and can cause furher complications.

Salztiegel Withania somnifera.

Sam 1. Colloquial term for federal narcotics agent. 2. South African colloquial term for a drug smuggler.

Saman Turkish colloquial term for mari-

Samandar-ka-pat Hindi name for Argyreia

Sameakh Colloquial term for method of using drugs.

Samedu-ap Tanaecium nocturnum. See: Koribo.

SAMHSA Acronym for Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

Sami ruca Psychotria viridis.

Sammetblume Tagetes.

Samonter Mazindol. Sampedro San Pedro.

Samtopon *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Samudrappacca Argyreia nervosa.

Samudrasos Argyreia nervosa.

Samurai Thai colloquial term for a middleman in drug deals.

Samuttirappaccai Tamil name for Argyreia

Samuttirrappalai Argyreia nervosa.

Samynova Fenetylline hydrochloride.

San Francisco rainbow Colloquial term for LSD tablet.

San Isidro Mexican colloquial term for hal-

San Juaquin green Colloquial term for marijuana.

San Nicolás Turnera diffusa.

San Patrignano Italian cooperative of rehabilitated drug abusers founded 1978 by Vincenzo Muccioli. The cooperative that 1997 consisted of 2.000 members who reside outside the city of Rimini. The organization emphases on working, education and solidarity rather than therapy. Their methods have been controversial.

San Pedrillo San Pedro.

San Pedro Colloquial term for Trichocereus, cactus from which mescaline is derived cut into star shaped pieces (aspirin tablet size) - a bitter taste and nausea help the user distinguish from LSD - does not come as tiny pills or microdots (which are usually LSD).

This cactus has gained considerable fame after numerous reports that it is hallucinogenic, contains mescaline and is readily available from cactus nurseries. This plant known botanically as Trichocereus pachanoi, is native to the Andes of Peru and Equador. Unlike the small pevote cactus. San Pedro is large and multi-branched. In it's natural enviorment, it often grows to heights of 10 or 15 feet. It's mescaline content is less than that of pevote (0.3-1. 2 percent), but because of it's great size and rapid growth, it may provide a more economical source of *mescaline* than peyote. One plant may easily yield several pounds of pure mescaline upon extraction. San Pedro also contains tyramine, hordenine, methoxytyramine, anhalaninine, anhalonidine, 3,4-dimethoxyphen-ethylamine,

dimethoxy-4-hydroxy-B-phenethylamine, and 3,5-dimethoxy-4-hydroxy-B-phenethylamine. Some of these are known sympathomimetics. Others have no apparent effects when ingested by themselves. It is possible, however, that in combination with the mescaline and other active compounds they may have a synergistic influence upon one another and subtly alter the qualitive aspects of the experience. It is also possible that any compounds in the plant which act a mild MAO inhibitors will render a person vulnerable to some of the above mentioned amines which would ordinarily be metabolized before they could take effect.

San Pedro may be eaten fresh or dried and taken in the same way as peyote. There is evidence that the ritualistic use of San Pedro dates back to 1000 BC. Even today it is used by Curanderos (medicine men) of northern Peru. They prepare a drink called Cimora from it and take this in a ceremonial setting to diagnose the spiritual or subconscious basis of a patient's illness.

San-Pedro-Kaktus San Pedro

Sanador me Cyclobarbital calcium.

Sanalepsi Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital or Phenobarbital sodium

Sanalepsi notte Cyclobarbital.

Sanames sedativo Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital sodium

Sanasmol Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Sancocho Spanish colloquial term for steal-

Sancos Pholcodine.

Sandblasted Colloquial term for cocaine which is purified and unadulterated.

Sandoptal Butalbital.

Sandorm Drug containing more than one

substance whereof one under international control: Cvclobarbital calcium.

Sandoxal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital* and *Phenobarbital*.

Sandoz 1. Leading pharmaceutical company founded 1886, main office in Basel, Switzerland. **2.** Colloquial term for *LSD*, from 1 where *Albert Hofmann* discovered LSD.

Sandoz's Colloquial term for *LSD* tablets.

Sandstone Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Sandwich Colloquial term for two layers of *cocaine* with a layer of *heroin*.

Sanelpam Lorazepam.

Sanepil Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sanerva - Chlordiazepoxide.

Sangaree A sweet, chilled beverage made of fruits and *wine* or other alcoholic liquor and grated nutmeg.

Sangerino Virola.

Sangesic Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Butalbital*.

Sangria A cold drink made of red or white *wine* mixed with *brandy*, sugar, fruit juice, and soda water. Also called *sangaree*.

Probably from Spanish *sangria*, act of bleeding, sangria, from *sangre*, blood, from Latin *sanguìs*, *sanguin*-.

Sanicopynne Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methylphenobarbital*.

Sanicopyrine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Cvclobarbital*.

Sanilent Triazolam.

Sanitinal *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.* **Sanminal** *Phenobarbital.*

Sanobamat Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate* and *Phenobarbital*.

Sanonal Barbital.

Sanorex Mazindol.

Sanotres Meprobamate.

Sanotus Zipeprol.

Sanox Cyclobarbital.

Sans numero Colloquial term for *barbitu-* rates.

Sans tozu Turkish colloquial term for co-

Sansert Colloquial term for *hallucinogen*.

Santa Turbina corymbosa. See: Ololiugui.

 ${\bf Santa} \ {\bf Catarina} \ {\it Turbina} \ {\it corymbosa}.$

See: Ololiugui.

Santa Claus German colloquial term for a drug dealer.

Santa Maria Tagetes.

Santa Maria gold Colloquial term for high

potency marijuana from Colombia.

Santa Maria red Colloquial term for high potency *marijuana* from Colombia.

Santa Marta Colloquial term for marijuana. Santa María Piper auritum.

Santa Rosa Colloquial term for cannabis.

Santacruz Londono, José One of the leaders of the Colombian *Cali-cartel*.

Santenol Lefetamine hydrochloride.

Santus Zipeprol.

Saptachadah Alstonia scholaris.

Saptaparna [Seven leaves] Sanskrit name for *Alstonia scholaris*.

Sarhuiminiqui Cacao.

Sari kabuklar Turkish colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Saries South African colloquial term for a packet of *Mandrax*.

Sarika porn yur Thai colloquial term for *heroin* put on the burning end of a *cigarette*.

Sarisol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secbutabarbital sodium*.

Sarodorirnin Glutethimide.

Saromet Diazepam.

Saromet full time Diazepam.

Saronil Meprobamate.

SAS-554 Oxazepam valproate.

Sas fras Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Sasfras Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Sass Colloquial term for a joint of marijuana.

Sassafras 1. Genus of trees and shrubs of the laurel family. Sassafras plants make up the genus Sassafras of the family Lauraceae. The American sassafras is classified as Sassafras albidum. the genus, which is native to the North Temperate Zone, contains few species, the most important of which is the American sassafras, which is cultivated for the bark of its root. It grows from bush to tree size and attains a height of almost 20 m. The leaves are deciduous, and the wood is yellow and soft. The bark of the root has long been used in medicine as a stimulant and diuretic. The bark, which contains a volatile oil, oil of sassafras, is also used in perfumery. Extracts of sassafras bark are used as bitters and flavoring agents in the preparation of various beverages. The yellow flowers, which are borne in racemes, have a six-lobed calvx and a six-lobed corolla. The male flowers have nine stamens; the female flowers bear a solitary pistil. The fruit is a blue drupe which is borne on a red pedicel or stalk. the roots yield about 2 percent oil of sassafras, once the characteristic ingredient of root beer. **2.** Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Sassafras albidum See: Sassafras.

Sassafras officinale Synonym for Sassa-

fras albidum.

Sassafras officinalis Synonym for Sassafras albidum.

Sassafras sassafras Synonym for *Sassa-fras albidum*.

Sassafras tree Synonym for *Sassafras albidum*. See: *Sassafras*.

Sassafras variifolium Synonym for *Sassafras albidum*.

Sassafrax Synonym for *Sassafras albidum*. See: *Sassafras*.

Sassafrax tree Synonym for *Sassafras albidum*. See: *Sassafras*.

Sassfras Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Satan's scent 1. Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite* (*inhalant*). **2.** Colloquial term for *butyl nitrite* (*inhalant*).

Satan's secret Colloquial term for inhalants.

Satan's apple Colloquial term for *mandrake*.

Satans scout Colloquial term for amyl nitrite

Satanskraut 1. Aconitum napellus.

2. Atropa belladonna.

Satar A mix of herbs without psychoactive effects, often sold as cannabis.

Satayanasi Argemone mexicana.

Satch Colloquial term for papers, letter, cards, clothing, etc., saturated with drug solution (used to smuggle drugs into prisons or hospitals).

Satch cotton Colloquial term for fabric used to filter a solution of narcotics before *injection*. The pieces are collected and later saturated with water in order to remove the final traces for use; occasionally addicts eat these cotton pieces.

Satch cottons Colloquial term for (cottons) cotton used as a filter for *heroin* to remove adulterants before drawing solution into hypodermic needle for *injection*, or into eyedropper: cottons are saved and diluted again in water for the residue.

Sate Colloquial term for *marijuana* sticks. **Satietil** *Amfetamine*.

Satietyl Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amfetamine (4-Chlorophenoxy) acetate.*

Sativa Colloquial term for species of *cannabis*, found in cool, damp climate, grows up to 6 meters.

Satter Schuss German colloquial term for strong effect of high-dose *injection*.

Saturday night drinker Colloquial term for drinking bouts on weekends only.

Saturday-night habit Colloquial term for occasional drug use.

Saturnos Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Satvin *Alstonia scholaris*.

Satyr Creatures of the wild, part man and part beast, who in classical times were closely associated with the god *Dionysus*. Their Italian counterparts were the Fauns. Satyrs and Sileni were at first represented as uncouth men, each with a horse's tail and ears and an erect phallus, and they later came to be represented as men having a goat's legs and tail. Greek mythology.

Sauber sein 1. German colloquial term for successful completion of *withdrawal*. **2.** German colloquial term for not being *high*.

3. German colloquial term for staying away from drugs.

Saubermann German colloquial term for a person who launders the profits from drug deals

Saubohne German term for henbane.

Sauce Colloquial term for alcohol.

Sauced Colloquial term for drunken, very intoxicated.

Säulenkaktus See: Trichocereus.

Saukraut Atropa belladonna.

Saure Milch German colloquial term for *LSD*.

Säure 1. German colloquial term for *DOB*.

2. German colloquial term for *LSD*. **3.** German colloquial term for *STP*. **4.** German colloquial term for citric acid.

Säurekopf German colloquial term for a person who is experienced with *LSD*.

Sausage Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Sauteraigyl Pethidine hydrochloride.

Savage Cunt Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Savanna Yoke Anadenanthera peregrina.

Savedorm Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methaqualone*.

Sävärit Finnish colloquial term for the *euphoric* feeling after a drug *injection*.

Sävis Finnish colloquial term for the *euphoric* feeling after a drug *injection*.

Savonette French colloquial term for *hashish*.

Sawi Indian colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Saxifrax Synonym for *Sassafras albidum*. See: *Sassafras*.

Saya hendak is ap barang Singaporean colloquial term for "I want to smoke *cannabis*".

Sb 5833 Camazepam.

SC 9369 *Phenoperidine*.

Scab Colloquial term for abscesses caused by drug *injections*.

Scaffle Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Scag Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Scales Colloquial term for precise scale.

Scam Colloquial term for fraudulent activity

conducted to obtain money or drugs - e.g., person who laboriously keeps track of prescriptions for drugs from 10 physicians - spacing the patient visits and pharmacies appropriate to each one in order to maintain a ready supply of the drug at all times.

Scambellim Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Scambellin Dexamfetamine.

Scamphonie Veratrum album.

Scanvital Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secobarbital sodium*.

Scanzepam Diazepam.

Scar Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Scarf Colloquial term for oral drug use.

Scarface Film made 1983 with Al Pacino describing the *cocaine*-trade in Miami directed of Brian de Palma.

Scars Colloquial term for trhe scars over the *veins* after many *injections*.

Scat Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Scate Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Scatt Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Scavenger gang Colloquial term for loose knit, unincorporated gang which is involved in drug sales.

Scelecome Diazepam.

Sceletium tortuosum Channa.

Scene 1. Colloquial term for the drug milieu. **2.** Colloquial term for meeting place of drug dealers and drug users.

Scenie Colloquial term for a female drug addict.

Sch 12041 Halazepam.

Schaman Shaman.

Schamanism Shamanism.

Schampanierwurtzel Veratrum album.

Scharia Colloquial term for cannabis.

Schauspieler German colloquial term for defense counsel.

Schawwerhaube Aconitum napellus.

Schecken, etwas German colloquial term for drug dealing.

Scheibe German colloquial term for being mentally retarded after drug use.

Schellum German colloquial term for a pipe used to smoke *marijuana* or *hashish*.

Schiemen Calamus

Schiemenwurz Calamus.

Schiess die Rita German colloquial term for *Ritalin* injection.

Schiessen German colloquial term for *injecting* drugs.

Schiesser German colloquial term for a person who injects drugs regulary.

Schiessleiste German colloquial term for a row of needle marks.

Schimmel 1. Colloquial term for *hashish*.

2. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Schimmel-Afghane German colloquial

term for potent black hashish.

Schimmelafghane German colloquial term for good quality *hashish* from Afghanistan. **Schira** Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Schitt German colloquial term for *hashish*.

Schitzer Colloquial term for a person who takes *metamfetamines*. From schizophrenic.

Schitzing Colloquial term for any abnormal activity or behavior due to drugs (a term common to *metamfetamines* users); e.g. "superparanoid" or "super wired". From schizophrenic

Schiwanox Amobarbital.

Schizing Colloquial term for any abnormal activity or behavior due to drugs (a term common to *metamfetamines* users); e.g. "superparanoid" or "super wired". From schizophrenic.

Schizogene Hallucinogen.

Schizzo 1. Italian colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Italian colloquial term for drugs in general.

Schlafbeere Atropa belladonna.

Schlafen 1. *Pentobarbital* or *Pentobarbital* calcium. **2.** German colloquial term for making no drug deals.

Schlaffbeeren Withania somnifera.

Schlafkirsche Atropa belladonna.

Schlafkraut Atropa belladonna.

Schlafmachende Schlutte Withania somnifera.

Schlafmittel German term for sedatives.

Schlafmohn German term for *opium poppy*. **Schlafsaft** *Opium*.

Schlangenpflanze Turbina corymbosa. See: Ololiugui.

Schlank Schiank EB 2000 Cathine.

Schlapfel Atropa belladonna.

Schlauchen 1. German colloquial term for obtaining drugs by begging. **2.** German colloquial term for obtaining money by begging.

Schlechte Lage German colloquial term for "drug dealing is dangerous at present".

Schlepper German colloquial term for a person who refers customers to the drug dealer.

Schlickinol Secobarbital sodium.

Schlickules *Dexamfetamine hydrochloride*. **Schlittenfahrt** German colloquial term for being *high* on *cocaine*.

Schlotfegerskappen *Aconitum napellus*. **Schluck** German colloquial term for drugs in

Schlucker German colloquial term for oral drug user.

Schmack Colloquial term for heroin.

Schmeck 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*. (from german, meaning "taste") **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Schmeck biz Colloquial term for drug deals. Schmeck of smac Dutch colloquial term for heroin

Schmecker German colloquial term for a *heroin* addict.

Schmee German colloquial term for *heroin*.

Schmeek Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Schmier German colloquial term for the police.

Schmiere German colloquial term for drug police agents.

Schnallen German colloquial term for becoming aware of something.

Schnapps 1. Any of various distilled liquors. **2.** Strong Dutch *gin*. **3.** Scandinavian *vodka*.

Schnapskopf German colloquial term for *peyote* cactus.

Schnee 1. German colloquial term for drugs which are available in the form of white powder. **2.** German colloquial term for *cocaine*.

3. German colloquial term for *heroin*. From the German word for snow.

Schneeflocke German colloquial term for a *LSD* trip.

Schneewittchen German colloquial term for a *LSD* trip.

Schnellmacher German colloquial term for *stimulants*.

Schneppekapp Aconitum napellus.

Schnittlauch German colloquial term for uniformed police.

Schnittlauchspitze German colloquial term for chief of police.

Schnockered Colloquial term for drunken, very intoxicated.

Schnorren German colloquial term for begging for money or drugs.

Schnupfbesteck German colloquial term for receptacle for *cocaine* with a small spoon.

Schnupfer German colloquial term for a person who *snorts* drugs.

Schnupfpulver German colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Schnupfschnee German colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Schnüffeln German colloquial term for snuffing substances.

Schnüffelstoffe German term for substances that can be sniffed.

Schnüffies German colloquial term for persons who sniff.

Schnüffler German colloquial term for a person sniffing *volatile substances*.

Schokolad Colloquial term for hashish.

Schokoladenbaum Cacao tree. See: *Cacao*.

School bag Colloquial term for *codeine*.

Schoolboy 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

2. Colloquial term for *codeine*.

Schoolboy Scotch Colloquial term for *alcohol* and *codeine*.

Schoolcraft Colloquial term for *crack*.

Schotgang German colloquial term for smoking of *hashish* by pipe, a second person blows the smoke from the bowl to the mouthpiece to increse the drug effect.

Schotter German colloquial term for money. Schuhe beim Schuster abholen German colloquial term for fleeing.

Schulholzbaum Alstonia scholaris.

Schultheiss-Trip German colloquial term for *high* by use of *alcohol* in combination with drugs.

Schuss 1. German colloquial term for a drug dose. **2.** German colloquial term for the contents of a *syringe*. **3.** German colloquial term for a dose of *heroin* sufficient for one *injection*.

Schuss kochen German colloquial term for dissolve raw *opium* in a spoon with water, heat it over a candle, filter the solution through cotton or a cigarette filter.

Schuss setzen German colloquial term for *injecting* drugs.

Schussgeil German colloquial term for craving for *intravenous* drugs application.

Schwachstrom 1. German colloquial term for *hashish*. **2.** German colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Schwarzber Atropa belladonna.

Schwarze Katze German colloquial term for LSD on paper.

Schwarzer German colloquial term for dark hashish.

Schwarzer Afghan German colloquial term for potent black *hashish* from Afghanistan.

Schwarzer Afghane German colloquial term for potent black *hashish* from Afghanistan.

Schwarzer Kashmir Colloquial term for black *hashish* from the Kashmir mountain region.

Schwarzer Kiesel German colloquial term for a round ball of *cannabis*.

Schwarzer Nepalese German colloquial term for black potent *hashish* from Nepal.

Schweizertee Artemisia absinthium.

Schwere Droge German colloquial term for drugs.

Schwertenwurzel Calamus.

Schwindelbeere 1. Atropa belladonna.

2. Vaccinum uliginosum.

Schwindelbeeri Vaccinum uliginosum.

Schädel German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Schüsschen 1. German colloquial term for a drug dose. **2.** German colloquial term for the contents of a *syringe*. **3.** German colloquial term for a dose of *heroin* sufficient for one *injection*.

Sciccors Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Science Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Scillitrine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarhital*

Scilovo Italian colloquial term for *heroin* placed on tin foil, heated and then taken.

Scimmia Italian colloquial term for *morphine*.

Scissors Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Scodolin, -e Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Scodonna Phenobarbital.

Scodonnar Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Scoff Colloquial term for oral drug use.

Scoffe Colloquial term for oral drug use.

Scolaudol Hydromorphone hydrochloride.

Scolazil Meprobamate.

Scoline-amobarbital Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Sconvolgente Italian colloquial term for top quality drugs.

Scoop Colloquial term for a folded matchbox cover used to *snort cocaine*.

Scoor 1. Dutch colloquial term for a stolen dose of drugs. **2.** Dutch colloquial term for a drug supply. **3.** Dutch colloquial term for purchasing drugs.

Scope Colloquial term for checking out the drug scene.

Scopedron Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Scopermid *Desomorphine hydrobromide*.

Scophedal Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Scophol Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Scopine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Scopolamine Also called hyoscine, an anticholinergic alkaloid present in a number of plants of the Solenaceae family including the belladonna, henbane, and Jimson weed. Scopolamine is the most pharmacologically active of several alkaloid substances found in belladonna. Like atropine, it has a depressant action on parasympathetic nerves and in larger doses on autonomic ganglia. It also has a marked depressant action on the central nervous system, and this is the basis of its main therapeutic uses. Combined with morphine it produces "twilight sleep," a state of analgesia and amnesia. This drug combination has been used during childbirth, and similar combinations are used for preoperative medication. Scopolamine taken orally is an effective remedy for motion sickness, probably because of its central depressant and antispasmodic action. It also finds use in controlling the rigidity and tremor of Parkinson's disease.

Scopolia Scopolia carniolica.

Scopolia atropoides Synonym for *Scopolia carniolica*.

Scopolia carniolica Native to Croatia. The flower of this plant is much like that of *Belladonna*, while the fruit and dehiscent capsule are more similar to Henbane. Scopalia is slightly higher in total alkaloid content than Belladonna. Historically, the plant was used as a mydriatic (dilator of the pupils) and cerebral sedative, for treating dementia and addiction. It was also employed as an early anaesthetic, in combination with morphine, to produce what was euphemistically called "Twilight Sleep," a sleep from which some never awoke. It has also been used in rites in Lithuania and in the Balkans.

Scopolia hladnikiana Synonym for *Scopolia carniolica*.

Scopolia longifolia Synonym for *Scopolia carniolica*.

Scopolia viridiflora Synonym for *Scopolia carniolica*.

Scopolie Scopolia carniolica.

Scoppiato Italian colloquial term for a drug addict.

Scor bital Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Score Colloquial term for purchasing drugs.

Score dough Colloquial term for the price for a small packet.

Scored Colloquial term for *hashish* plates marked according to the pieces to be cut off.

Scoren Colloquial term for purchasing drugs. **Scoring** Colloquial term for purchasing drugs.

Scoring gear Colloquial term for producing

Scorpion Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Scot Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Scotch Any *whiskey*. made primarily of malted barley.

Scotgesic Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secbutabarbital*.

Scott Colloquial term for heroin.

Scottie Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Scotty 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

2. Colloquial term for *crack*; **3.** Colloquial term for the *high* from *crack*.

Scours ruwe Dutch colloquial term for opium.

Scramble Colloquial term for *crack.*, secondary name from the name "eggs" (from ecqonine, the scientific name for *cocaine*).

Scrap iron Colloquial term for homemade US South Carolina moonshine (rusty nails added for coloration & mothballs (naphthalene) added for *kick* - lye is used to accelerate the fermentation process.

Scrap iron beverage Colloquial term for isopropyl *alcohol* and naphthalene in a corn and yeast base - the ingredients are falsely assumed to make the imopropyl alcohol very potent and non-harmful.

Scratch 1. Colloquial term for money.

- 2. Colloquial term for a drug addict.
- **3.** Colloquial term for a drug prescription.
- **4.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Scratching 1. Colloquial term for looking for drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for being addicted to drugs.

Screen Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Screening test An evaluative instrument or procedure, either biological or psychological, whose main purpose is to discover, within a given population, as many individuals as possible who currently have a condition or disorder or who are at risk of developing one at some point in the future. Screening tests are often not diagnostic in the strict sense of the term, although a positive screening test will typically be followed by one or more definitive tests to confirm or reject the diagnosis suggested by the screening test. A test with high sensitivity is able to identify the majority of genuine cases of the condition under consideration. For example, sensitivity of 90% means that the test will identify as positive 90 out of 100 people known to have the condition (and will miss the other 10, who are termed "false negatives").

Specificity, on the other hand, refers to a test's ability to exclude false cases; that is, the greater its specificity, the less likely the test is to give positive results for individuals who do not, in fact, have the disease in question ("false positives").

The term "screening instrument" is also in widespread use, typically referring to a questionnaire or brief interview schedule. Examples of screening instruments for *alcohol*-use disorders include Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT), Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (MAST), Munich Alcoholism Test (MALT), the Cut-down, Annoyed, Guilty, Eye-opener (CAGE) test, and the Le-Go grid.

See also: *Biological marker*; *Diagnostic test*. **Screw** Colloquial term for a packet of *canna-*

Screworm Colloquial term for a weevil specifically bred to eat *opium* poppies, which was developed by the USA to release in Turkey and the Golden Triangle, to destroy the poppy crop. It was never used due to fear that the weevils would subsequently commence eating grain crops and other sustenance plants.

Scrip Colloquial term for a prescription for

drugs, prepared by a physician, as opposed to a forged prescription.

Scrip doc Colloquial term for physician who provides prescriptions without demonstration of need, an easy mark, known to addicts as a reliable source of prescriptions.

Script 1. Colloquial term for money.

2. Colloquial term for prescription for drugs.

Script writer Colloquial term for a person who forges drug prescriptions.

Script-Doctor Colloquial term for a doctor willing to write a prescription for faked symptoms.

Script-Doktor Colloquial term for a doctor willing to write a prescription for faked symptoms.

Scriptopam Diazepam.

Scripts German colloquial term for forged or stolen prescriptions.

Scrubbage Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Scruffle Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Scruples Colloquial term for *crack*.

Scuffle Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Scurvy A nutritional deficiency syndrome caused by lack of ascorbic acid (vitamin C) and characterized by bleeding, tender gums, haemorrhages in the skin and muscles, and pain and tenderness of muscles and *joints*. It occurs principally in malnourished individuals who eat little fruit or green vegetables. In developed countries, scurvy is now mainly seen in the alcoholic population.

Se defoncer Belgian colloquial term for causing a state of stupor due to drug use.

Se fixer French colloquial term for *injecting* drugs intravenously.

Sea Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Seagram The largest producer and marketer of distilled spirits in the world. It is headquartered in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. The company adopted its present name in 1975. It produces more than 400 different brands of distilled spirits and wines. Seagram in 1995 purchased MCA Inc., a media and entertainment firm, from the Matsushita Electric Industrial Company.

Sealing wax Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Sealtyl Amobarbital sodium.

Sears Roebuck Hypodermic kits for *injection* of *morphine*.

Seasoned Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Seatra-gesic Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Seaweed Colloquial term for bales of *marijuana* which wash up on the US Florida coast. **Sebalia** Phenobarhital

Sebar Secobarbital sodium.

Sebastian Münster German colloquial term for an addict who injects.

Sebelia Phenobarbital.

Sebil Anadenanthera colbrina.

Sébil Anadenanthera colbrina.

Sebor Lorazepam.

Sebutol Secbutabarbital sodium.

Sec-kap Secobarbital sodium.

Seca Argentinean colloquial term for *inhaling marijuana* smoke.

Secanap Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Secaps Secobarbital sodium.

Secaveron Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Secbutabarbital C₁₀H₁₆N₂O₃ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 212.2

2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

See: Barbiturates.

Secbutabarbital sodium C₁₀H₁₅N₂NaO₂ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 234.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 90.6. See: *Barbiturates*.

Secbutabarbitone Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secbutabarbital* or *Secbutabarbital* sodium.

Secbutobarbitone Secbutabarbital.
Secbutobarbitone sodium Secbutabarbi-

Secbutobarbitone sodium Secbutabarbital sodium.

Seccles Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Seccy 1. Colloquial term for *depressant*.

2. Colloquial term for *Seconal*.

Sechs German colloquial term for an addict who injects.

Sechseckiger Stern German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Sechzehn German colloquial term for pe-

Seco-8 Secobarbital or Secobarbital sodium.
Seco-synatan Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Secobarbital sodium

Secobal Secobarbital sodium.

Secobarbital $C_{12}H_{18}N_2O_3$ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 238.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Barbiturates*.

Secobarbital calcium C₁₂H₁₆CaN₂O₃ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 276.4. Percentage of anhydrous

base: 86.3. See: Barbiturates.

Secobarbital sodium C₁₂H₁₇N₂NaO₃ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 260.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 91.6. See: *Barbiturates*.

Secobarbital, -e, -um Secobarbital.

Secobarbital-Natrium Secobarbital sodium.

Secobarbitale sodico Secobarbital.

Secobarbitalum natricum Secobarbital.

Secobarbitalum natrim Secobarbital.

Secobarbitone Secobarbital.

Secobarbitone sodium Secobarbital sodium.

Secobutal Secobarbital sodium.

Secocaps Secobarbital sodium.

Secogen Secobarbital sodium.

Secolone Secobarbital sodium.

Secometrin Secobarbital.

Secomytal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital* and *Secobarbital*.

Seconal Secobarbital or Secobarbital sodium.

Seconal Pulvules Secobarbital.

Seconal sodique Secobarbital sodium.

Seconal sodium Secobarbital sodium. Seconal sédico Secobarbital sodium.

Seconal-natrium Secobarbital sodium.

Seconales Secobarbital (Seconal).

Second Notice Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Second to None Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Seconeed Secobarbital sodium.

Seconesin Secobarbital.

Secopap Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secoparbital sodium*.

Secophen Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital* and *Secobarbital sodium*.

Secorbate Secobarbital

Secotabs Secobarbital.

Secotal Secobarbital sodium.

Secozem Secobarbital sodium.

Secozen Secobarbital.

Secrebil Secobarbital

Secretin Secobarbital.

Secs Colloquial term for Seconal.

Sectal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital sodium* and *Secobarbital sodium*.

Sectal 200 Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital sodium* and *Secobarbital sodium*.

Secular Organizations for Sobriety S.O.S. - also called "Save Our Selves", a US self-help group for alcoholics who disavow

the presence of or need for a higher power (God).

Secumal, -um Secbutabarbital.

Securit Lorazepam.

Securonal Butobarbital.

Sed-a-pied *Phenobarbital*.

Sed-tens ty-med Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Seda Salurepin Oxazepam.

Seda intensain Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Seda-Bute Sechutaharhital sodium.

Seda-Diacor Oxazenam.

Seda-baxacor Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Seda-baxacor 75 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Seda-dual Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Secoharhital sodium*.

Seda-isotrate Phenobarbital.

Seda-nitro mack Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Seda-nitrolingual retard Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital*.

Seda-norec Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Seda-ped Pentobarbital sodium.

Seda-persantin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Seda-tablinen Phenobarbital.

Seda-toximer Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital* and *Phenobarbital*.

Sedabamate Meprobamate.

Sedabar Pentobarbital sodium or Phenobarbital.

Sedabarbs Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital sodium*

Sedacalm Lorazepam.

Sedacam Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedace duracaps Phenobarbital.

Sedacord Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedacorn Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital sodium*.

Sedaderm Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Sedadimona Methadone.

Sedadrops Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium* and *Phenobarbital*

Sedafamem Phendimetrazine hydrochloride.

Sedafamen Phendimetrazine or Phendimetrazine bitartrate.

Sedafax Amobarbital.

Sedaigesic Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secobarbital*.

Sedaigin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedaigin-neo Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedajen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedal Amobarbital or Phenobarbital

Sedal sodium Amobarbital sodium.

Sedalby Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sédalby *Phenobarbital*.

Sedalepsin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarhital*.

Sedalgesic Secobarbital.

Sedalgina Pentobarbital.

Sedalifar Meprobamate.

Sedalix Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedalixir Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Sedalka Phenobarbital.

Sedalon Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Sedalone Methagualone hydrochloride.

Sedamasa Amobarbital.

Sedamate Meprobamate.

Sedamed Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Sedamel Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control. *Phenobarbital*

Sedamidone Methadone.

Sedamine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedanel Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedaner Diazepam.

Sedaneveg Meprobamate.

Sedanfactor Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital sodium* and *Secobarbital sodium*

Sedanitrate Phenobarbital.

Sedanitromack retard *Phenobarbital*.

Sedanoct Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methagualone*.

Sedanova Phenobarbital.

Sedanox Pentobarbital sodium.

Sédaorine Phenobarbital.

Sedans-tranquilizante *Meprobamate*.

Sedante Sedative.

Sedante gelos Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital sodium*.

Sedantel Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Sedantes Amobarbital.

Sedanyl Meprobamate.

Sédaor tine Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital* and *Codeine phosphate*.

Sedapam Diazepam.

Sedapap Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secbutabarbital*.

Sedapap-10 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secbutabarbital*.

Sedapar Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedaplex Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedapon Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Sedapran Prazepam.

Sedaquin Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Sedarex Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital* or *Phenobarbital*.

Sedaril Diazepam.

Sedarkey Lorazepam.

Sedascop *Morphine hydrochloride*.

Sedase Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Sedasmal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedasolo Opium, mixed alkaloids of.

Sedatalusin Pentobarbital.

Sedatil Phenobarbital.

Sedation 1. Reduction of anxiety, stress, irritability, or excitement by administration of a *sedative* agent or drug. **2.** The state or condition induced by a *sedative*.

Middle English sedacioun, from Old French sedation, from Latin sêdâtio, sêdâtion-, from sêdâtus, past participle of sêdâre, to calm.

Sedativa Latin for *sedative*.

Sedatival Lorazepam.

Sedative Having a soothing, calming, or tranquilizing effect; reducing or relieving anxiety, stress, irritability, or excitement.

Middle English, from Old French sedatif, from Medieval Latin sêdâtivus, from Latin sêdâtus, past participle of sêdâre, to calm.

See: Sedative-hypnotic drug and Sedative or Hypnotic Dependence Syndrome.

Sedative or Hypnotic Dependence Syndrome In the *ICD-10* World Health Organization Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders defined as:

F13. 2 Sedative or Hypnotic Dependence Syndrome

A cluster of physiological, behavioural, and cognitive phenomena in which the use of sedatives or hypnotics takes on a much higher priority for a given individual than other behaviours that once had greater value. A central descriptive characteristic of the dependence syndrome is the desire (often strong, sometimes overpowering) to take sedatives or hypnotics (which may or may not have been medically prescribed). There may be evidence that return to substance use after a period of abstinence leads to a more rapid reappearance of other features of the syndrome than occurs with nondependent individuals.

Diagnostic Guidelines

A definite diagnosis of dependence should usually be made only if three or more of the following have been experienced or exhibited at some time during the previous year:

- (a) a strong desire or sense of compulsion to take sedatives or hypnotics;
- (b) difficulties in controlling sedative or hypnotic-taking behaviour in terms of its onset, termination, or levels of use;
- (c) a physiological withdrawal state when sedative or hypnotic use has ceased or been reduced, as evidenced by: the characteristic withdrawal syndrome for sedatives or hypnotics; or use of the same (or a closely related) substance with the intention of relieving or avoiding withdrawal symptoms;
- (d) evidence of tolerance, such that increased doses of sedatives or hypnotics are required in order to achieve effects originally produced by lower doses:
- (e) progressive neglect of alternative pleasures or interests because of sedative or hypnotic use, increased amount of time necessary to obtain or take the substance or to recover from its effects:
- (f) persisting with sedative or hypnotic use de-

spite clear evidence of overtly harmful consequences, such as depressive mood states consequent to periods of heavy substance use, or drug-related impairment of cognitive functioning; efforts should be made to determine that the user was actually, or could be expected to be, aware of the nature and extent of the harm. Narrowing of the personal repertoire of patterns of sedative or hypnotic use has also been described

as a characteristic feature.

It is an essential characteristic of the dependence syndrome that either sedative or hypnotic taking or a desire to take sedatives or hypnotics should be present; the subjective awareness of compulsion to use drugs is most commonly seen during attempts to stop or control substance use.

In the USA a slightly different diagnosis tradition exists mainly organised after *DSM IV*. *Diagnostic Criteria*

A.Sedative abuse: A destructive pattern of sedative use, leading to significant social, occupational, or medical impairment.

B.Must have three (or more) of the following, occurring when the sedative use was at its worst:

1. Sedative tolerance:

Either need for markedly increased amounts of sedative to achieve intoxication, or markedly diminished effect with continued use of the same amount of sedative. 2. Sedative with-drawal symptoms:

Either (a) or (b).

(a) Two (or more) of the following, developing within several hours to a few days of reduction in heavy or prolonged sedative use: sweating or rapid pulse

increased hand tremor

insomnia

nausea or vomiting

physical agitation

anxiety

transient visual, tactile, or auditory hallucinations or illusions

grand mal seizures

(b) Sedative is taken to relieve or avoid *with-drawal* symptoms. 3. Greater use of sedative than intended:

Sedative was often taken in larger amounts or over a longer period than was intended 4.Unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control sedative use:

Persistent desire or unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control sedative use 5.Great deal of time spent in using sedative, or recovering from hangovers 6.Sedative caused reduction in social, occupational or recreational activities:

Important social, occupational, or recreational

activities given up or reduced because of sedative use. 7.Continued using sedative despite knowing it caused significant problems:

Continued sedative use is continued despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent physical or psychological problem that is likely to have been worsened by sedative

Associated Features

Learning Problem

Dysarthria/Involuntary Movement

Depressed Mood

Somatic/Sexual Dysfunction

Addiction

Sexually Deviant Behavior

Dramatic/Erratic/Antisocial Personality

Differential Diagnosis

Nonpathologic sedative use for recreational or medical purposes; repeated episodes of Sedative Intoxication.

Sedative-hypnotic drug Chemical substance used to reduce tension and anxiety and induce calm (sedative effect) or to induce sleep (hypnotic effect). Most such drugs exert a quieting or calming effect at low doses and a sleep-inducing effect in larger doses. Sedativehypnotic drugs tend to depress the central nervous system. Since these actions can be obtained with other drugs, such as opiates, the characteristic of sedative-hypnotics is their selective ability to achieve their effects without affecting mood or reducing sensitivity to pain. For centuries alcohol and opium were the only drugs available that had sedative-hypnotic effects. Chloral hydrate, a derivative of ethyl alcohol, was introduced in 1869 as the first synthetic sedative-hypnotic, and in 1903 barbital was synthesized. Phenobarbital became available in 1912 and was followed, during the next 20 years, by a long series of other barbiturates. In the mid-20th century new types of sedative-hyponotic drugs were synthesized, chief among them the benzodiazepines (the so-called minor tranquilizers).

Barbiturates were extensively used as "sleeping pills" throughout the first half of the 20th century. Among the most commonly prescribed kinds were phenobarbital, secobarbital (marketed under Seconal and other trade names), amobarbital (Amytal), and pentobarbital (Nembutal). When taken in high enough doses, these drugs are capable of producing a deep unconsciousness that makes them useful as general anesthetics. In still higher doses, they depress the central nervous and respiratory systems to the point of coma, respiratory failure, and death. Additionally, the prolonged use of *barbiturates* for relief of insomnia leads to tolerance, in which the user requires amounts of the drug much in excess of the initial therapeutic dose, and to addiction, in

which denial of the drug precipitates withdrawal, as indicated by such symptoms as restlessness, anxiety, weakness, insomnia, nausea, and convulsions.

Because of these health risks, the barbiturates were gradually supplanted by the benzodiazepines beginning in the 1960s. The latter are more effective in relieving anxiety than in inducing sleep, but they are superior to barbiturates because of the reduced dangers of tolerance and addiction and because they are much less likely to injuriously depress the central nervous system at high doses. They also require a much smaller dosage than do barbiturates to achieve their effects. The benzodiazepines include chlordiazepoxide (Librium), diazepam (Valium), alprazolam (Xanax), oxazepam (Serax), and triazolam (Halcion). They are, however, intended only for short- or medium-term use, since the body does develop a tolerance to them and withdrawal symptoms (anxiety, restlessness, and so on) develop even in those who have used the drugs for only four to six weeks. The benzodiazepines are thought to achieve their effect within the brain by facilitating the action of neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid, which is known to inhibit anxiety.

Antipsychotic drugs (major tranquilizers), tricyclic antidepressants, and antihistamines can also induce drowsiness, though this is not their primary function. Most over-the-counter sleeping aids use antihistamines as their active ingredient.

See also: Sedative or Hypnotic Dependence Syndrome.

Sedative/hypnotic Any of a group of central nervous system depressants with the capacity of relieving anxiety and inducing calmness and sleep. Several such drugs also induce amnesia and muscle relaxation and/or have anticonvulsant properties. Major classes of sedatives/hypnotics include the benzodiazepines and the barbiturates. Also included are alcohol, buspirone, chloral hydrate, acetylcarbromal, glutethimide, methyprylon, ethchlorvynol, ethinamate, meprobamate, and methaqualone. Some authorities use the term sedatives/hypnotics only for a subclass of these drugs used to calm acutely distressed persons or to induce sleep, and distinguish them from (minor) tranquillizers used for the treatment of

Barbiturates have a narrow therapeutic-totoxic dosage ratio and are lethal in overdose. Their abuse liability is high; physical dependence, including tolerance, develops rapidly. Chloral hydrate, acetylcarbromal, glutethimide, methyprylon, ethchlorymol, and ethinamate also have a high liability for physical dependence and misuse and are also highly lethal in *overdose*. Because of such dangers, none of the sedatives/hypnotics should be used chronically for the treatment of insomnia.

All sedatives/hypnotics may impair concentration, memory, and coordination; other frequent effects are hangover, slurred speech, incoordination, unsteady gait, drowsiness, dry mouth, decreased gastrointestinal motility, and lability of mood. A paradoxical reaction of excitement or rage may be produced occasionally. The time before onset of sleep is reduced but REM sleep is suppressed. Withdrawal of the dnug concerned may produce a rebound of REM sleep and deterioration of sleep patterns. In consequence, patients treated over a long period can become psychologically and physically dependent on the drug even if they never exceed the prescribed dose. Withdrawal reactions can be severe and may occur after no more than several weeks of moderate use of a sedative/hypnotic or anxiolytic drug.

Symptoms of withdrawal include anxiety, irritability, insomnia (often with nightmares), nausea or vomiting, tachycardia, sweating, orthostatic hypotension, hallucinatory misperceptions, muscle cramps, tremors and myoclonic twitches, hyperreflexia, and grand mal seizures that may progress to fatal status epilepticus. A withdrawal delirium may develop, usually within one week of cessation or significant reduction in dosage.

Long-term sedative/hypnotic abuse is likely to produce impairments in memory, verbal and nonverbal learning, speed, and coordination that last long after *detoxification* and, in some, result in a permanent amnestic disorder. Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of other sedatives or hypnotics.

(Fl3) are distinguished from those due to use of *alcohol* (F10) in ICD-I0.).

Sedaton *Allobarbital*.

Sédatonyl *Phenobarbital*.

Sedatromine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedatropine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedavier Meprobamate.

Sedavil Diazepam.

Sedazepan Lorazepam.

Sedazil Meprobamate.

Sedazin Lorazepam.

Sedepam Medazepam.

Sedepam 5 Medazepam.

Sedergotine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sederiona Clobazam.

Sedersan Meprobamate.

Sedeval Barbital.

Sedibaina Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*

Sedibamato Meprobamate.

Sédibarine Phenobarbital.

Sedicat Phenobarbital.

Sedicepan Lorazepam.

Sedicor Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedilin Phenobarbital.

Sedin Meprobamate.

Sedinyl Phenobarbital.

Sedipam Diazepam.

Sedipax Cyclobarbital.

Sedistal Diphenoxylate hydrochloride.

Sediston *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*.

Sedital Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Seditemms Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedival Barbital.

Sedizepan Lorazepam.

Sedizor in *Phenobarbital*.

Sedlingtus Pholcodine.

Sedlyn Phenobarbital.

Sednotic Amobarbital or Phenobarbital.

Sedo Allobarbital.

Sédo-carena Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sédo-intensain Phenobarbital.

Sédo-ta Phenobarbital.

Sedo intensain Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*

Sedo nitro mach retard Phenobarbital.

Sedo-carena Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedo-cora Phenobarbital.

Sedo-corodil Phenobarbital.

Sedo-homotrosol Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Pentobarbital* and *Phenobarbital*.

Sedo-hypotensor *Phenobarbital* or *Phenobarbital yohimbine*.

Sedo-mefesin Pentobarbital.

Sedo-rapide Methadone hydrochloride.

Sedoalgin Diazepam.

Sedobarb Phenobarbital.

Sedobel Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*

Sedobelin Phenobarbital.
Sedobex Phenobarbital

 $\textbf{Sedobletas} \ \textit{Meprobamate}.$

Sedobretas Phenobarbital.

Sédocalcyl Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedocarbon Phenobarbital.

Sedocardina Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Sedocardiomin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedocor Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital* or *Phenobarbital calcium*

Sedofen Phenobarbital.

Sedofil Pethidine hydrochloride.

Sedogripal Phenobarbital.

Sedokin Oxazepam.

Sedokin for te Oxazepam.

Sedol Morphine hydrochloride.

Sédol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Morphine hydrochloride*.

Sedolin Amfetamine sulfate or Phenobarbital.

Sedomaster Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Sedominal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedonal Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital* and *Secobarbital*.

Sedonal natrium Secobarbital sodium.

Sedonerva Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedonettes Phenobarbital.

Sedoneur Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedonova *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*. **Sedophon** Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedophyllin Phenobarbital.

Sedophylline Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedoplex Diazepam.

Sedopon *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Sedoquil Meprobamate.

Sedoquin Phenobarbital quinidine.

Sedor med Allobarbital.

Sedor ythmodan Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Sedorgotine Phenobarbital.

Sedoril Phenobarbital.

Sedorilina sedative Phenobarbital.

Sedorina Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital* or *Phenobarbital sodium*

Sedoselecta Meprobamate.

Sedosol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedospartol Morphine hydrochloride.

Sedospasmin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Sedotal Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate* or *Phenobarbital*.

Sedotensin papaverina Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedothyron-komplex Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedotime Ketazolam.

Sedotir Amobarbital.

Sedotona Phenobarbital.

Sedovas Phenobarbital.

Sedovasodil Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedovegan Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedovent Amobarbital.

Sédovirine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

mmSedoxin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedragesic Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Secbutabarbital sodium*.

Sedral *Meprobamate* or *Phenobarbital*.

Sedralex Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Seds Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sedutain Secobarbital sodium.

Seduxen Diazepam.

See far Thai colloquial term for *Amytal* i blue *capsules*.

Seeds Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Seeds & stems Colloquial term for *mari- iuana*.

Seeds & twigs Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Seelenliane Banisteriopsis caapi.

Seelenranke Banisteriopsis caapi.

Seelische Abhängigkeit German term for psychological dependence.

Sef Turkish colloquial term for *LSD*.

Seftaliler Turkish colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Seggies Colloquial term for *Seconal*.

Seggy 1. Colloquial term for *depressant*.

2. Colloquial term for *Seconal*.

Segler German colloquial term for a 10 mark bill.

Segodin-S Phenobarbital.

Segontin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Segontin S Phenobarbital.

Segre, Dino Serge Pitigrilli.

Seinen Affen füttern German colloquial term for satisfying one's *addiction*.

Sek-kap Secobarbital.

Sek-nong Thai colloquial term for *barbitu-rates* in small red *capsules*.

Sekara Henbane.

Sekerleme Turkish colloquial term for *depressants*.

Sekobarbitaalnatrium Secobarbital sodium

Sekobarbital Secobarbital.

Sekopoket Finnish colloquial term for being *high* on *hashish*.

Sekopää Finnish colloquial term for a drug user.

Sekou toure Colloquial term for *amfetamine* tablets.

Sekran Withania somnifera.

Sekt Champagne-like German sparkling wine

Selbsthilfegruppen German term for self-help groups.

Selegilin Drug used against Parkinsons disease. Has been used as a smart drug and is said to increase the mental capacity of the brain. In the body the drug is metabolised to among other substances *amfetamine* and *metamfetamine* which could be the cause of the of claims of the brain-vitalising effects.

Selene Meprobamate.

Selenid Secobarbital.

Self-help group A term that refers to two kinds of therapeutic groups, but is most commonly used for what is more properly called a mutual-help group. It also refers to groups that teach cognitive behavioural and other techniques of self-management.

Self help groups are nonprofessional organization formed by people with a common problem or situation, for the purpose of pooling resources, gathering information, and offering mutual support, services, or care. Self-help groups began to spread in the U.S. following World War II and proliferated rapidly in the 1960s and 70s. Among these groups are such organizations as Alcoholics Anonymous and those for the victims and families of victims of specific diseases, child abuse, suicide, and crime. Groups concerned with a shared situation include those for the elderly, single parents, and homosexuals. The definition of such groups sometimes includes social-advocacy organizations and halfway services (e.g., drug rehabilitation centers). Although self-help groups may draw on, or offer a bridge to, professional assistance, free services are usually provided by the members themselves through meetings, publications, and individual con-

Self-medication Medication of oneself without professional supervision to alleviate an illness or condition, as by using an overthe-counter drug or preparation.

Seller Colloquial term for a seller of drugs. **Selodorm** Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate* and *Methaqualone*.

Selzer Salt free carbonated water with no minerals.

Semaforo Peruvian colloquial term for *marijuana*. From sending "smoke signals"

Semaldyne Phenobarbital.

Semcox *Hydromorphone hydrochloride*.

Semi-detached Colloquial term for taking a small drug dose and thus expreience only a slight effect.

Semillas de dondiego Colloquial term for the *seeds of the Morning-glory flower*, hallucinogenic.

Semillas de la virgen *Turbina corymbosa*. See: *Ololiugui*.

Semoxydrine Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Semper 10 *Chlordiazepoxide.*

Sempoalxochitl Tagetes.

Sen 1. Colloquial term for *Sinsemilla*, a variety of *marijuana* with extremely high potency (14% *THC* as opposed to 1-4% in typical street *marijuana*). **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Send Colloquial term for smoking a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Send a book Colloquial term for book pages whose corners have been dipped in *LSD* - passed from person to person -the corners of the impregnated page are then torn off and eaten for the psychedelic effects.

Send a novel Colloquial term for book pages whose corners have been dipped in *LSD* - passed from person to person unobserved - corners of the impregnated page are torn off and eaten for effects.

Send it home Colloquial term for *injecting* narcotics intravenously.

Send up smoke rings Colloquial term for smoking a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Sendero Luminoso A guerilla group who desire to use violence to clear Peru of all external forces and establish a regime dominated by the presently repressed native population. Pursuit of this group consumes a large quantity of governmental resources, further inhibiting the government's ability to control drug production.

Senecio praecox See: Palo Bobo. Senecuilche Rhynchosia pyramidalis. Senepax Oxazepam.

Seni 1. Colloquial term for *mescaline*. **2.** Colloquial term for the *peyote* cactus.

Senior Pemoline.

Seniran Bromazepam.

Senorita Turbina corymbosa. See: Ololiugui.

Sens Colloquial term for potent *marijuana* variety (14-17% *THC*).

Sensatil Meprobamate.

Sensie mania Colloquial term for *cannabis*. **Sensimilla** Misspelling of *sinsemilla*, potent *marijuana* variety (14-17% *THC*) which has many hairs and is very gummy - originally the name meant *marijuana* with seeds and stems removed.

Sent Colloquial term for *peyote*.

Sentetica Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Sentetik esrar Turkish colloquial term for *PCP*.

Sentika asiti Turkish colloquial term for *LSD*.

Sentil Clobazam.

Sentil 10 Chlordiazepoxide.

Sentonyl Fentanyl citrate.

Seny Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

Seominal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Seot Finnish colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Seotal Secobarbital or Secobarbital sodium.

Sepadin Mecloqualone.

Sepam Oxazepam.

Sepazon Cloxazolam.

Sepes (traslado de coca) Bolivian term for coca shipments.

Sepiolit See: Meerschaum. Sepiolite See: Meerschaum.

Septa-On Methadone hydrochloride.

Septicemia Septicemia, condition of the blood caused by the presence and multiplication of bacteria in the bloodstream. The bacteria may enter the bloodstream from an infected area of the body or after an injury or a surgical procedure. Septicemia is character-

ized by chills, fever, prostration, and infections of the internal organs. The condition, called bacteremia if the bacteria are shortlived in the bloodstream, is generally regarded as synonymous with blood poisoning. Septicemia is treated with appropriate antibiotics.

Sequilant Phenobarbital.

Ser-po Phytolacca acinosa.

Seral Secobarbital sodium.

Serax Oxazepam.

Sereen Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Seremit Medazepam. Seren Chlordiazepoxide. Serenack Diazepam.

Serenade Drug containing more than one

substance whereof one under international control: Meprobamate or Nitrazepam.

Serenade Alter Diazepam or Nitrazepam. Serenal Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride or Oxazepam or Oxazolam or Secobarbital.

Serenal 10 Oxazolam.

Serenamin Diazepam or Meprobamate.

Serenase Lorazepam.

Serendyl Chlordiazepoxide.

Serenesil Ethchlorvynol.

Serenex Nitrazepam.

Serenid Oxazepam.

Serenid forte Oxazepam.

Serenid-D Oxazepam.

Serenil Ethchlorvynol.

Serenil Raurich Flutnitrazepam.

Serenity 1. [12 Step term] loosely characterized by absence of fear, presence of faith, acceptance of things which are unchangeable, and ability to cope with the rigors of normal living. **2.** Colloquial term for (DOM, *STP*) 2,5-dimethoxy-4-methyl amfetamines, has an *LSD*-like response for 72 hours or more.

Serenity prayer Colloquial term for prayer dating to the 1500s, the first portion of which is used by many 12 Step groups: "God grant me the serenity to accept the things I cannot change, the courage to change the things I can, and visdom to know the difference".

Serenity, tranquility and peace 1. Colloquial term for DOM. **2.** Colloquial term for *STP*.

Serenium *Medazepam*.

Sérenol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Serensil Ethchlorvvnol.

Serenvita Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Serenzin Diazepam.

Serepan Oxazepam.

Serepax Oxazepam.

Serepax forte Oxazepam.

Serepia Oxazepam.

Seresta Oxazepam.

Séresta Oxazepam.

Seresta-forte Oxazepam.

Seril Meprobamate.

Serkin Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Sernyl *Phencyclidine hydrochloride.*

Sernylan Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phencyclidine hydrochloride*.

Seromet Diazepam.

Serotonergic Activated by or capable of liberating serotonin, especially in transmitting nerve impulses: *serotonergic neurons*; *serotonergic drugs*.

Serotonin 5-hydrotryptamine, a chemical substance derived from the amino acid tryptophan. It occurs in the brain, intestinal tissue, blood platelets, and mast cells and is a constituent of many venoms, including wasp venom and toad venom. Serotonin is a potent vasoconstrictor and functions as a neurotransmitter. It is concentrated in certain areas of the brain, especially the midbrain and the hypothalamus, and changes in its concentration are associated with several mood disorders. Some cases of mental depression are apparently caused by reduced quantities or reduced activity of serotonin in the brain. Several antidepressant drugs achieve their effect by inhibiting the body's physiological inactivation of serotonin, resulting in the accumulation of that neurotransmitter in the brain (and a consequent elevation of mood). Conversely, excessive serotonin activity in the brain appears to cause such symptoms as migraines and nausea. The hallucinogenic compound LSD may act by inhibiting the action of serotonin.

Serotonin uptake inhibitor A drug that inhibits neuronal re-uptake of serotonin, and consequently prolongs its action. Drugs of this class have been reported to be capable of reducing *alcohol* consumption. Certain antidepressants inhibit both the uptake of serotonin and that of noradrenaline (norepinephrine)

Serpatillin *Methylphenidate hydrochloride*. **Serpatonil** *Methylphenidate hydrochloride*.

Serpax Oxazepam.

Serpent Hollow needle used in smoking *marijuana*.

Serpico "Brand name" of *cocaine* (to convince buyer of consistent purity of product).

Serpico #21 Brand of *crack*, ostensibly cleared of impurities.

Serpico 21 Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Serpirutin Phenobarbital.

Sert cevher Turkish colloquial term for

morphine.

Sertan Phenobarbital.

Sertürner, Friedrich (1783-1841), german pharmacist, discoverer of the most important active substance in the *opium* poppy. 1906 named mophine.

Server Colloquial term for *crack* dealer.

Servium Chlordiazepoxide.

Servizepam Diazepam.

Sese *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Sess 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Misspelling of *sinsemilla*, a potent variety (14-17% *THC*) of *marijuana*.

Session Colloquial term for length of a session.

Set Colloquial term for place where drugs are sold.

Set up 1. Colloquial term for having a person arrested for drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for a combination of uppers and downers e g *barbiturates* and *amfetamines*.

Seta kundura Boswellia sacra.

Setamine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sete Calamus.

Setonil Diazepam.

Setran Meprobamate.

Settima Prazevam.

Setting Factors which influence the duration and quality of a drug experience (location, lights, colors, sounds, persons, music).

Sevedron *Meprobamate*.

Seven Colloquial term for a fatal *overdose*.

Seven Percent Solution, the Film released in 1976. Director: Herbert Ross. Nicholas Meyer based his screenplay for the "retro" Sherlock Holmes+adventure The Seven Percent Solution on his own best-selling novel. The title refers to the dosage of cocaine taken by Sherlock Holmes (Nicol Williamson). The Great Detective's friend and chronicler Doctor Watson (Robert Duvall), concerned that Holmes' drug dependency is getting out of hand, suggests a cure under the auspices of Viennese psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud (Alan Arkin). While undergoing treatment, Holmes comes to the realization that his archival Professor Moriarty (Laurence Olivier) is not the Napoleon of Crime, but instead a somewhat pathetic philanderer. Not yet completely cured, Holmes recharges his deductive batteries by undertaking a tricky conspiracy case involving another ex-addict, beautiful actress Lola Devereaux (Vanessa Redgrave). A success with both critics and filmgoers, The Seven Percent Solution opened the floodgates for subsequent TV and movie "reprises" of Conan Doyle's immortal literary figure.

Seven fourteens (714's) Colloquial term for *methaqualone* - name from William H. Rorer, Inc., ROPER 714 was stamped on original *quaaludes*, and on substitutes made in Mexico; (fake quaaludes are usually *benzodiazepine*/antihistamine substitutes).

Seven ounce curls Colloquial term for drinking beers.

Seven-one-fours Colloquial term for *methagualone*.

Seven-pointed star Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Seven-up Colloquial term for *crack*.

Sevenal Phenobarbital.

 $\textbf{Sevenaleta} \ \textit{Phenobarbital}.$

Sevenaletta Phenobarbital.

Seventeen Colloquial term for *methaqualone*.

Seventeen-fifty-one Colloquial term for possession of a large quantity of drugs believed to be not for personal use.

Seventeen-forty-seven Colloquial term for possession of *barbiturates*.

Sevenup Colloquial term for *crack*.

Sevil Anadenanthera colbrina.

Sew Thai colloquial term for being arrested.

Sewer Colloquial term for *vein* into which a drug is *injected*.

Sewer rat Colloquial term for adolescent who climbs into storm sewers as a part of a gang of youths - to smoke *marijuana* and use other drugs as well as other gang activities.

Sex See: Aphrodisiac.

Sex on the beach Colloquial term for a mix of Peach schnapps, *vodka*, orange juice and cranberry juice.

Sex punk Colloquial term for male homosexual.

Sey Turkish colloquial term for drugs in general

Sezz 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Misspelling of "sins" (from *sinsemilla*), a potent variety (14-17% *THC*) of *marijuana*.

SF German colloquial term for a locker used as a depot.

SFS German colloquial term for a locker key. **Shabu** Colloquial term for *metamfetamines*, the original "speed".

Shackies Colloquial term for drugs in general.

Shackles Colloquial term for drugs in general.

Shag Coarse shredded *tobacco*. Middle English: *shagge*, from Old English *sceacga*, matted hair.

Shaitan [Devil] Arabian name for *Alstonia* scholaris

Shaitan wood Alstonia scholaris.

Shake 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for heroin. 3. Colloquial

term for the leftover particles of *marijuana* leaves and buds in the bottom of the plastic bag - the leavings.

Shake-water Colloquial term for equipment used to produce *crack*.

Shakedown Colloquial term for being arrested or held without charges in order to persuade the addict to supply information to police.

Shaker Colloquial term for someone who is *overdosed* and is showing the effects.

Shaker/baker/water Colloquial term for materials needed to *freebase cocaine* or *crack*: shakerbottle, baking soda, water.

Shakes (the) Term for post-alcoholic psychomotor agitation.

Shakes hebben, de Dutch colloquial term for *withdrawal* symptoms.

Shakhor Colloquial term for *opium*.

Shakis Nigerian colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Shalom South African colloquial term for a place where drugs are *injected*.

Shaman A member of certain tribal societies who acts as a medium between the visible world and an invisible spirit world and who practices magic or sorcery for purposes of healing, divination, and control over natural events. Russian, from Tungus saman, Buddhist monk, shaman, from Tocharian samâne, from Prakrit samaNa, from Sanskrit sramaNah, from srámah, religious exercise.

2. Colloquial term for *peyote*.

Shamanism 1. The animistic religion of certain peoples of northern Asia in which mediation between the visible and spirit worlds is effected by shamans. **2.** A similar religion or set of beliefs, especially among certain Native American peoples. Hallucinogenic cactuses and mushrooms are often used in shamanistic rites.

Shamrock Colloquial term for *LSD* on paner

Shan state Part of nothern Burma, center for the cultivation of *opium* poppy.

Shandy A youth starter drinking kit - alcoholic beverage in England half lemonade and half *heer*

Shang-La Phytolacca acinosa.

Shang-lu Phytolacca acinosa.

Shanin Petunia violacea.

Shank 1. The part of a *tobacco* pipe between the bowl and stem. **2.** Colloquial term for a knife used to divide drugs.

Shansi Coriaria thymifolia.

Shape, bent out of Colloquial term for being *high*, eseptially on *hallucinogens*.

Shaq Arundo donax.

Sharia The *Sharia* forbids eating of pork and thus follows the Mosaic law of Deuteronomy

in 621 B.C., but permits camel meat. The Sharia prohibits consumption of *alcohol*, but Mohammed's followers circumvent his prohibition against *wine* by boiling it down to a concentrate and sweetening it with honey and spices; Mohammed himself drinks *nabidth*, a mildly alcoholic ferment of raisins or dates mixed with water and aged for 2 days in earthenware jugs (but not longer lest it become too strong).

Shark (Skid Row) an employment agent.

Sharp Colloquial term for a needle.

Sharps Colloquial term for needles.

Shasham wupu'är Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

Shate Argemone mexicana.

Shave Colloquial term for adulterating drugs. **Shaver** Colloquial term for a person who adulterates drugs.

She Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

She-to To-Shka.

Sheba Colloquial term for *marijuana* dipped in formaldehyde.

Sheet 1. Colloquial term for a *marijuana* cigarette rolling paper. **2.** Rap sheet - repeated law enforcement arrests.

Sheet rocking Colloquial term for *crack* and *LSD*.

Sheet-rocking Colloquial term for a combination of *LSD* and crack.

Sheets Colloquial term for *LSD* and *PCP*.

Shekar Hebrewian colloquial term for an intoxicating drink (usually other than wine).

Shell 1. Colloquial term for a tin containing drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for ringing in the ears from use of *cocaine*.

Shepherd's herb Turnera diffusa.

Sherbet

1. Ottoman Turkish, sweet fruit drink, from Persian *sharbat*, from Arabic *arbah*, drink, from *riba*, to drink. **2.** Australian term for an alcoholic beverage, especially *beer*.

Sherital Phenobarbital or Phenobarbital so-

Sherital-B Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sherley Amendment The Sherley Amendment to the U.S. Pure Food and Drug Law of 1906 prohibits farfetched declarations of therapeutic or curative effect.

Shermans Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Sherms 1. Colloquial term for *PCP*.

2. Colloquial term for *crack*.

Sherry Naturally dry, fortified *wine* containing 15% to 23% *alcohol*; originally made from grapes of the Jérez de la Frontera region in Spain. The term now includes wines of Spain, the U.S., Latin America, and South Africa. After fermentation, sherry is fortified with

brandy and aged. Blending and, in some cases, sweetening produce a wide variety of sherries. Sherry-type wines are made in Cyprus, South

Africa, Australia, and the United States.

Sherrytal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Shesha Colloquial term for *hashish*.

SHF-312 Lormetazepam.

Shicher Yiddish colloquial term for drunkard.

Shikiton Dimethylthiambutene hydrochloride.

Shikkar Yiddish colloquial term for drunkard

Shillom Colloquial term for a pipe for smoking *hashish* or *marijuana*.

Shillum Colloquial term for a pipe for smoking *hashish* or *marijuana*.

Shilom Colloquial term for a pipe for smoking *hashish* or *marijuana*.

Shilon Colloquial term for a pipe for smoking *hashish* or *marijuana*.

Shin-Brovarin Methaqualone.

Shine Colloquial term for home brewed/distilled *alcohol*.

Shining Path Sendero Luminoso, group of Maoist guerilla terrorists - use violence to clear Peru of external forces and establish regime from the repressed native population. Pursuit of this group consumes many governmental resources, further inhibiting the ability to control drug production.

Shira French colloquial term for *hashish* mixed with *opium*.

Shirash Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Shirley Temple Ginger ale/cherry, a pseudococktail for children.

Shishi Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Shit 1. Colloquial term for *hashish*. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*. **3.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Shit faced Colloquial term for drunken, very intoxicated.

Shit gun Colloquial term for gadget for smoking *cannabis*.

Shit-Szene Colloquial term for a place where *hashish*, *heroin* or *marijuana* are sold.

Shit-Öl Colloquial term for hashish oil.

Shiv Indian colloquial term for a knife used to divide drugs.

Shiva muli Cannabis.

Shivbotty Indian colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Shlook Dutch colloquial term for a toke from a *joint* of marijuana.

Shmack Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Shmagma Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Shmeck Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Shmee Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Shmeek Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Shock Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs rapidly.

Shock incarceration See: *Boot camp*.

SHODI Acronym for Serious Habitual Offender - Drug Involved. US term for youth who is a tracked by law enforcement due to repeated offenses.

Shoe lace Colloquial term for cannabis.

Shomiá Virola.

Shoot Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs intravenously.

Shoot for the Sun Film released in 1986. Director Ian Knox. Geordie makes a living supplying *heroin* to other Edinburgh drug dealers. He is assisted by his wife Sadie and his burly friend Duffy, who not only protects Geordie, but also sells a little on the side. The trouble begins when Duffy begins suffering moral qualms about the business and tries to get out.

Shoot the breeze Colloquial term for *nitrous oxide*.

Shoot the curve Colloquial term for purchasing drugs from a drug dealer.

Shoot up Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs

Shoot/shoot up Colloquial term for *inject-ing* a drug.

Shootear Colloquial term for *injecting* (with drugs).

Shooter Colloquial term for a *syringe* with a needle.

Shooteuse French colloquial term for *sy-ringe* with a needle.

Shooting alcohol Colloquial term for *intravenous injection* of *alcohol* to maximize the speed of delivery and quantity to the brain.

Shooting gallery Colloquial term for place where drugs are used, *injected*.

Shooting up Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs.

Shop Colloquial term for a house or a room where addicts take drugs.

Shora Mexican colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Short Colloquial term for a smaller amount of drugs than expected for the money.

Short count Colloquial term for supplier who delivers to the intermediate dealer a smaller amount than quoted.

Short dog Colloquial term for 9 ounce bottle of fortified wine (20% *alcohol*) typically sells for less than one dollar, marketed to problem drinkers; euphemistically described as a "dessert wine" (quantities drunk exceed the annual number of desserts served in the US) (examples are Richards Wild Irish Rose, Thunderbird, and MD 20/20); some pertinent ingredient in addition to *alcohol* (street users com-

ment on the "mesmerizing and deadening" effect of short dogs).

Short piece Colloquial term for offering heighly adulterated drugs for sale.

Short-go 1. Colloquial term for a small amount of drugs for *injection*. **2.** Colloquial term for a supplier who delivers to the intermediate dealer less than the quoted amount.

Shortage Colloquial term for shortage of drugs.

Shorter Colloquial term for a supplier who delivers to the intermediate dealer a smaller amount than quoted.

Shortol Secobarbital sodium.

Shorts Colloquial term for a small quantity of drugs.

Shot 1. Colloquial term for injecting a drug. 2. Colloquial term for a hypodermic *injection*. 3. Colloquial term for a *syringe* and needle. 4. Colloquial term for a drink, especially a jigger of liquor. 5. Colloquial term for being drunk.

Shot down Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Shot up Colloquial term for being exited while *high* on drugs.

Shotgun 1. Colloquial term for a way of smoking *marijuana*, by blowing smoke back through the *joint* into another's mouth. **2.** Colloquial term for when a person begins to drink a *beer* and another person punches a hole in the bottom of the can - the drinker consumes the *beer* almost without swallowing.

Shotten Dutch colloquial term for *injecting* drugs intravenously.

Shotter Dutch colloquial term for *syringe* and needle.

Shove Colloquial term for drug dealing.

Shover Colloquial term for a drug dealer.

Show Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Shower Posse Colloquial term for a US gang which sells *crack*, noted for "showering" victims with bullets.

Shredded Colloquial term for intoxicated by *alcohol*.

Shrimp Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Shrink Colloquial term for a psychiatrist.

Shroom Colloquial term for tea from mush-rooms with hallucinogenic effect.

Shroomers Colloquial term for users of *Psilocybe*, *Conocybe* or *Stropharia* mushrooms.

Shrooms Colloquial term for *psilocybine*.

Shucking Colloquial term for wasting time. **Shui-ch'ang-p'u** *Calamus*.

Shura Colloquial term for a line of *heroin* for *snorting*.

Shuri-fishopa Banisteriopsis caapi.

Shutear Colloquial term for *injecting* with drugs.

Shwag Colloquial term for low grade mari-

iuana.

Shy Colloquial term for preparing a pill of *opium* for smoking.

Shying Colloquial term for a technique used to cook an *opium* pellet.

Shyobu Japanese name for *Calamus*.

Sia Cacao.

Sibon *Meprobamate*.

Sibsa Colloquial term for a *hashish* pipe.

SIC The Argentinean Criminal Intelligence Service (federal agency).

Sicarios Colombian colloquial term for hired killers, usually poor teenagers with little future.

Sich ausklinken German colloquial term for loosing self-control.

Sich ausschleichen German colloquial term for free oneself from *addiction* by decrease of amounts of drugs taken.

Sich bekiffen German colloquial term for getting *high* on *hashish* or *marijuana*.

Sich einen knallen German colloquial term for *injecting* drugs.

Sich um jemand kümmern 1. German colloquial term for threaten. **2.** German colloquial term for killing. **3.** German colloquial term for beating up.

Sichterwurtz alba Veratrum album.

Sick Colloquial term for suffering from *with-drawal* symptoms.

Sickie Colloquial term for a student who takes drugs.

Sickness, the Colloquial term for *with-drawal* symptoms.

Sico-relax Diazepam.

Sicocior Fencamfamin.

Sicoguital Pemoline.

Sicosom Medazepam.

Sid and Nancy Film released in 1986. Director: Alex Cox. Based on a book by *Deborah Spungen*. About the British punk-rocker *Sid Vicious* and his American girl friend Nancy Spungen Beginning with the 1978 murder of Spungen at New York's Chelsea hotel, the film flashes back to 1977, the better to trace the self-destructive relationship between Sid, lead singer for the Sex Pistols, and Nancy, a *heroin*-addicted groupie. The film ends a few months short of Sid's own death by drug overdose.

Sida acuta See: Malva colorada.

Siddhi Cannabis.

Siddi Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Side effect A peripheral or secondary effect, especially an undesirable secondary effect of a drug or therapy.

Sidenar Lorazepam.

Sidhi Indian colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Sidonna Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international

control: Secbutabarbital sodium.

Sie hat gekotzt German colloquial term for "she confessed".

Sie hängt an der Nadel German colloquial term for female intravenous drug user.

Sieben German colloquial term for fatal overdose.

Sieben-eins-vier German colloquial term for methaqualone.

Siebeneckiger Stern German colloquial term for LSD on paper.

Sien Dutch colloquial term for the drug

Siendex Drug containing more than one substance under international control: Amfetamine sulfate and Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Siendoll Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Cathine hydrochloride.

Siestamine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

SIFA Acronym for Statens Institutt for Alkohol- og Narkotikaforskning.

Sigacalm Oxazepam.

Sighirma Hashish.

Sightball Colloquial term for *crack*.

Sigma asthma Phenobarbital.

Sigmadyn Pemoline.

Sigmalin-B forte Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Dextropropoxyphene.

Sign of Aquarius Film released 1970, director Robert J. Emery. This drama offers a psychedelic slice of hippie life. The story centers on the members of one communal group who are first seen getting arrested for holding a peaceful anti-war demonstration. Following that, they return to their apartment and begin planning their next demonstration. Later the hippies go to a club and passively watch as a determined mother hauls her errant daughter home. Just as the girl leaves, one of the longhairs hands her a note with their address. That night a hippie has a bad trip and sees herself laying a giant egg. Soon the errant girl arrives and she too drops a hit of LSD. The following day, the gang heads off to sell their underground, newspaper on the street. That night one of the longhairs and the girl are cornered by a pusher who tries to force the man into becoming a dealer. The hippie refuses and gets the stuffing knocked out of him. A day or so later, the hippies are heading for another demonstration when they find themselves jumped by the pusher's henchmen. During the scuffle, the innocent girl is fatally shot. The demonstrators quietly pick up her corpse and take it down the streets.

Signe de Magnan The typical tactile hallu-

cinations in cocaine psychosis. The patient believes that small animals are present on or under the skin and continuously scratches himself. Named after Jaques Joseph Valentin Magnan.

Significant others Partners, parents, children or other relatives, friends or colleges (to an *alcohol* or drug abuser). The term is often used in treatment programs to underline the importance of these persons to be involved in the programs and in many cases form groups to learn to behave constructive and rational.

Signopam Temazepam.

Signopan Temazepam.

Sih kpe-ta-wote Calamus.

Sil 1. Swedish colloquial term for a drug injection. 2. Swedish colloquial term for a sy-

Silberblitz German colloquial term for LSD on paper.

Silece *Flunitrazepam*.

Siledin Meprobamate.

Silenpax Oxazepam.

Silenta Temazepam.

Silentan Diazepam.

Silentos Zipeprol.

Silenus In Greek mythology, part bestial, part human creature of forests and mountains. Followers of *Dionysus*, the sileni are usually represented as aged Satyrs. In some legends Silenus is the oldest satyr, the son of Hermes or Pan, and the companion, adviser, or tutor of

Siler divaricatum See: Feng-Feng.

Silibrin Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hvdrochloride.

Silin Pentazocine.

Silly Putty Colloquial term for Psilocybe, Conocybe, or Stropharia mushroom, source of psilocybine and psilocine.

Silternum Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Methaqualone.

Silumi Finnish colloquial term for a smoking

Silutin *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Silver Colloquial term for a hollow needle used in smoking a marijuana cigarette.

Silver bike Colloquial term for a *syringe*.

Silver girl Colloquial term for hypodermic syringe used for injecting drugs.

Silver lady Colloquial term for the hypodermic syringe used for injecting drugs.

Silver morning-glory Argyreia nervosa. Silver serpent Colloquial term for the hollow needle used in smoking a marijuana cigarette.

Siman Medazepam.

Simesaigina Pethidine hydrochloride.

Simor on Methadone hydrochloride.

Símora San Pedro.

Simpamina Amfetamine sulfate.

Simpamina-D Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Simpatedrin Amfetamine or Amfetamine sulfate.

Simpatina Amfetamine sulfate.

Simple Simon 1. Colloquial term for a person who does not want to have anything to do with illegal drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for *Psilocybe, Conocybe*, or *Stropharia* mushroom, source of *psilocybine* and *psilocine*.

Simval sinergico Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Sin Colloquial term for *Sinsemilla*, a variety of *marijuana* with extremely high potency (14% *THC* as opposed to 1-4% in typical street *marijuana*).

Sin tax A tax on certain items, such as *cigarettes* and *alcohol*, that are regarded as neither necessities nor luxuries.

Sin-algin Methadone.

Sinaiguine Methadone.

Sinapet Amfepramone hydrochloride or Fenproporex hydrochloride.

Sinapet fuerte Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Sinaptil Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Barbital* and *Phenobarbital*.

Sinconin *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Sindepres Nitrazepam.

Sindesvel Methaqualone or Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Sindromida Pemoline.

Sinebarbro Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methagualone*.

Sinelip Methylphenidate.

Sinergina Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sinergina S Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sinesalin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Sinestron Lorazepam.

Singen 1. German colloquial term for confessing. **2.** German colloquial term for implicate someone.

Single Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Single A Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Single Convention See: *International Drug Control Treaties*.

Singya Aconitum ferox.

Sinicuiche Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

Sinicuichi Heimia salicifolia.

Sink testing Colloquial term for collection of urine to screen for drugs, but dumping the urine in the sink to save money.

Sinkonin *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Sinkpe tawote Calamus.

Sinlaudine Pethidine or Pethidine hydrochloride.

Sinpagin Meprobamate.

Sins Colloquial term for sinsemilla.

Sinse Colloquial term for *Sinsemilla*, a variety of *marijuana* with extremely high potency (14% *THC* as opposed to 1-4% in typical street *marijuana*).

Sinsemilla Colloquial term for potent variety *marijuana*.

Sinsueno Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Sintaigon Methadone hydrochloride.

Sintanal Methadone hydrochloride.

Sintesedan Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Sinthanal Methadone hydrochloride.

Sintiatrop sintyal *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Sintiodal Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Sintown Meprobamate.

Sintrogel Bromazepam.

Sio-fedrin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Sio-fedrin A Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Siozepam Medazepam.

Sipam Diazepam.

Sipcar Bromazepam.

Sipirti Colloquial term for *metamfetamine*.

Sipp Colloquial term for taking a toke from a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Sipping Colloquial term for smoking *mariiuana*.

Sipsi Morrocan term for a hashish pipe made of wood.

Sir Turkish colloquial term for heroin.

Sirih Betel pepper.

Sissy Colloquial term for male homosexual.

Sister M Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Sister Morphine 1. Colloquial term for morphine. 2. Title of a Rolling Stones song.

Sister Morphy Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Sistral Pemoline.

Sitrapaki Finnish colloquial term for *hashish* good quality.

Sitter Colloquial term for a person who looks after an addict during a drug trip, especially an *LSD* trip.

Sitterwurz Veratrum album.

Sitting on dynamite Colloquial term for

being addicted to cocaine.

Sitting on the pot [12 Step group term] refers to "pity potty" - self absorption in the ills of life and the world, often thought to be a prelude to relapse -a form of self abuse indicative of low self esteem.

Sivari Finnish colloquial term for a drug police agent.

Sividol Meprobamate.

Six Colloquial term for an addict who injects.

Six pack Colloquial term for *beer*, six cans.

Six-pointed-star Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Sixteen Colloquial term for *peyote*.

Sixteenth Colloquial term for 1/16 ounce of adulterated *heroin*.

Sixteenth spoon Colloquial term for 1/16th ounce of *heroin*.

Sixty Minutes Colloquial term for *heroin*. **Sixty Nine** Name brand of *heroin* (logo of flexing muscle).

Sixty-two Colloquial term for 2 ½ ounces of crack

Siyaz Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Sizzle Colloquial term for carrying drugs.

Sizzling Colloquial term for carrying drugs. **Si'e** *Cacao*.

Si'isim Artemisia mexicana.

SK+F-1637 *Oxazepam*.

SK-65 *Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride*.

SK-65 Apap Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

SK-65 Drug Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

SK-Bamate *Meprobamate*.

SK-Lygen Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

SK-Phenobarbital Phenobarbital.

Ska Musical style before *reggae*.

Ska María pastora Salvia divinorium.

Ska pastora Salvia divinorium.

Skaal South African colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Skaev Danish colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Skag Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Skamas Dutch colloquial term for *opium* for smoking.

Skee Colloquial term for *opium*.

Skeegers/skeezers Colloquial term for a *crack*-smoking prostitute.

Skeiv Norwegian colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Sketching Colloquial term for coming down from a speed induced *high*.

Skev Norwegian colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Skezag Colloquial term for heroin.

SKF 5670 Metazocine.

SKF 6574 Phenazocine.

SKF d-5137 *Dextromoramide*.

SKF-5 Tenamfetamine (MDA) or Tenamfetamine hydrochloride.

SK&F-5137 Dextromoramide tartrate or Racemoramide.

Skid 1. Colloquial term for leaving a place in a hurry. **2.** Colloquial term for adulterated *heroin*.

Skid Row (Skid Road) A district of a town, particularly in North America, with inexpensive lodgings, often including single-room-occupancy hotels, and a clustering of charity and welfare services, bars, and liquor stores, inhabited in part by destitute chronic heavy drinkers (hence the term "skid-row alcoholic" for such drinkers), and now also other drug users. The original Skid Road was in Seattle, Washington.

Skid bag Colloquial term for a packet containing adulterated *heroin*.

Skied Colloquial term for being under the influence of *cocaine*.

Skies Colloquial term for scales used to weigh drugs.

Skietzel South African colloquial term for *marijuana* of poor quality.

Skimming 1. Colloquial term for removing a portion of the drug in a package before selling it as the original amount -suspects when caught are typically beaten by the purchaser, or are murdered. **2.** Colloquial term for taking part of drug sale profits before passing the profits to the supplier - suspects when caught are typically beaten by the supplier, and cut off from further involvement or are murdered. **Skin** Colloquial term for circuratte paper for a

Skin Colloquial term for cigarette paper for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Skin burner Colloquial term for *heroin* of high potency.

Skin patch Transdermal patch, or transdermal delivery system, adhesive patch used to deliver a controlled dose of a drug through the skin over a period of time. A skin patch uses a special membrane to control the rate at which the liquid drug contained in the reservoir within the patch can pass through the skin and into the bloodstream. Some drugs must be combined with substances, such as alcohol, that increase their ability to penetrate the skin in order to be used in a skin patch. Drugs administered through skin patches include scopolamine (for motion sickness), nicotine (for quitting smoking), estrogen (for menopause and to prevent osteoporosis after menopause), and nitroglycerin (for angina)

Skin popping Colloquial term for *injecting* a drug under the skin (subcutaneous).

Skin shot Colloquial term for subcutaneous *injection*.

Skin-pop Colloquial term for injecting a

drug under the skin (subcutaneous).

Skinning Colloquial term for *injecting* a drug under the skin (subcutaneous).

Skinny Colloquial term for a thin *joint* of marijuana.

Skins Colloquial term for *cigarette paper* for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Skip Colloquial term for leaving a place in a hurry.

Skippering 1. Colloquial term for sharing drugs with others. **2.** Colloquial term for sleeping poorly after drug use.

Skipping Colloquial term for when a smugglers' plane drops below radar, pretends to land, and crosses the border to smuggle drugs. **Skit** Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Skits Colloquial term for *metamfetamines* ("crystal meth" - possibly from schizophrenic behavior).

Skitso Finnish colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Skleropuran Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Sklorodormal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Skoofer Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Skopolamin *Scopolamine*.

Skopolia Scopolia carniolica.

Skopolie Scopolia carniolica.

Skops South African colloquial term for *cannabis* of high potency.

Skoude Finnish colloquial term for drug police agent.

Skript German colloquial term for a forged drug prescription.

Skrufer Colloquial term for a *joint* of mari-

Skrumplever Liver cirrhosis.

Skud i hovedejen Danish colloquial term for *intravenous injection*, shot in the main line

Skud i hovedlinien Danish colloquial term for *intravenous injection*, shot in the main line.

Skud i stikker Danish colloquial term for *veins* in poor condition.

Skudd Norwegian colloquial term for a drug *injection*.

Skuffle Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Skull Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Skull and Crossbones Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Skulled Colloquial term for drunken, very intoxicated.

Skully Colloquial term for drunken, very intoxicated.

Skunk 1. Colloquial term for potent mari-

juana with a bitter smell (described as similar to the smell of Heineken *beer*) of Dutch origin.

2. Colloquial term for *crack*.

Skunked Colloquial term for drunken, very intoxicated - likely interpretation is due to rhyming (with "drunk") rather than any known characteristic of skunks.

Skunki Colloquial term for indoor grown cannabis of high *THC* content.

Skvattram Wild Rosemary.

Sky High Colloquial term for *heroin* (logo of three stars and a dot, or three stars and crossed lines).

Skyrockets Colloquial term for *amfetamine*. **Skyte** Norwegian colloquial term for an *intravenous injection*.

Slab Colloquial term for *crack*.

Slabs Colloquial term for *crack*.

Slack Colloquial term for a bag that don't weigh out.

Slaepcruydt Withania somnifera.

Slam Colloquial term for injecting a drug.

Slamer (el) Mexican colloquial term for jail. **Slammed** Colloquial term for being in prison.

Slanging Colloquial term for selling drugs.

Slap in the face Colloquial term for *gin*.

Slave market Colloquial term for (Skid Row) street corner employment site.

Slave master Colloquial term for gadget for smoking *marijuana*.

Sledgehammer Colloquial term for *heroin*. **Sleep rough** Colloquial term for sleeping somewhere, in a park or a hay stack.

Sleeper 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*.

2. Colloquial term for *depressant*.

Sleepinal *Methaqualone* or *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Sleeping nightshade *Atropa belladonna*. **Sleeping pill** A *sedative* or hypnotic drug, especially a *barbiturate*, in the form of a pill or *capsule* used to relieve insomnia.

Sleeping pills Colloquial term for *barbitu-*

Sleepwalker Colloquial term for a heroin addict

Sleepway Pentobarbital sodium.

Sleet Colloquial term for *crack*.

Sleigh ride Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Sleigh ride, take a Colloquial term for being *high* on *cocaine*.

Slendex *Amfetamine* and *Dexamfetamine*.

Slice Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Slick Colloquial term for a drug user.

Slick superspeed Colloquial term for *methcathinone*.

Slim Colloquial term for a drug addict.

Slim-Tabs *Phendimetrazine bitartrate.*

Slim-plus *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Slime Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Slime soda Colloquial term for plastic labels which look like soft drink labels to wrap around beer cans to disguise them - sold in convenience stores supposedly as a joke, but the use is by teenagers and others to camouflage beer drinking in public and in cars.

Slinging Colloquial term for dealing drugs. Slip Colloquial term for resumption of drugging or drinking after abstinence, often to test controlled drinking or drugging ability.

Slits Colloquial term for *MDMA*.

Sliver Colloquial term for *crack*.

Sloe See: Blackthorn.

Slop 1. Spilled or splashed liquid. **2.** Mash remaining after alcohol distillation. Middle English sloppe, a muddy place, from Old English, dung, slime.

Slot Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Slouched (some heroin) Colloquial term for injecting heroin.

Slow-boat South African colloquial term for a joint of marijuana.

Slowten Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Slum Colloquial term for taking drugs, especially cocaine and morphine.

Slurkki Finnish colloquial term for a drug police agent.

Slynge Danish colloquial term for rubber tube, string or band to tie off the upper arm prior to injection:

Smack 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*. 2. Colloquial term for cocaine. 3. Colloquial

term for morphine.

Smacked Colloquial term for being *high* on

Smacking Colloquial term for *heroin* use. **Smackse** Colloquial term for a needle.

Smag Colloquial term for heroin.

Smail Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hvdrochloride.

Smak Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Small one Colloquial term for a minimal quantity of alcohol.

Small time Colloquial term for *codeine*.

Sman-chen Tibetan name for Aconitum

Smart drugs Colloquial term for chemicals which are purported to enhance thinking power.

Smart shops Head shops.

Smash 1. A drink made of mint, sugar, soda water, and alcoholic liquor, usually brandv.

2. Colloquial term for dark pellets, a combination of marijuana and hashish. 3. Colloquial term for hashish oil.

Smash-Up: The Story of a Woman Film

released in 1947. Director: Stuart Heisler, A woman struggles to reassemble her broken life in this drama that features Susan Hayward in her first starring role. The woman started out as a night-club singer, but abandoned her career after marrying a budding radio star. At first she does everything she can to insure his success, but when he finally hits the big-time. the woman finds herself deeply depressed and turning toward the bottle for solace because he is increasingly absent from her life. She becomes a full-fledged alcoholic and her husband, unable to take it anymore begins divorce and custody procedures. It takes such extreme measures to wake her up to her problem. Fortunately, with hard work, and renewed support from her husband, she overcomes her addic-

Smashed Colloquial term for being totally high on drugs, possibly from falling down often due to cerebellar intoxication.

Smashed up Colloquial term for being totally high on drugs.

Smasmexine Pethidine hydrochloride.

Smasmomedalqin Pethidine hvdrochlo-

Smears Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Smeck Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Smell Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Smell of the cork Colloquial term for a small drink, a nominal quantity of alcohol.

Smiley faces Colloquial term for *LSD* on

Sminghiato Italian colloquial term for a drug addict.

Smirre Colloquial term for heroin.

Smith, David Professor in San Francisco, USA. Founder of the Haight Ashbury Free Clinics 1967 a pioneer in describing clinical syndromes of drug abuse.

Smith, L. O. (1836-1913) known as the king of vodka. Swedish controversial industrialist who modernized the distillery technique and challenged the local liqueur monopolies. His idea was that the main problem with vodka was the insufficient distillery process which left unhealthy by-products. By modern "tentimes distilled" vodka the product would be much healthier. He used modern marketing technique and became a popular hero when he fought the so called *vodka* wars by placing cheap vodka shops just outside the municipality borders to avoid the local monopoly. His distilling techniques where accepted and he later became a main supplier to the monopoly. He was also a main philantropist and social reformer.

Smith, Robert Robert Holbrook Smith, M.D., 1935 co-founder of Alcoholics Anonymous (see also Bill W.), using principles from the Oxford Movement and other areas, they created a viable program for recovery from alcoholism.

Smoke 1. Colloquial term for *tobacco* smoke. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin* and *crack*. **3.** Colloquial term for *crack*. **4.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **5.** Colloquial term for *cocaine* fumes. **6.** Colloquial term for *inhaling* drug fumes. **7.** Colloquial term for a mixture of water and non-beverage *alcohol*(s) such as paint *thinner*.

Smoke Canada 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Smoke a bowl Colloquial term for smoking a pipe of *hashish* or *marijuana*.

Smoke house Colloquial term for semipublic place to purchase and use *crack*.

Smoke you out Colloquial term for "smoking *marijuana*" with you".

Smoke-in Colloquial term for a meeting at which *marijuana* is smoked.

Smoke-out Colloquial term for being under the influence of drugs.

Smokeless 1. Free from the use of smoking *tobacco* or from the smoke generated by such use: *a smokeless society; a smokeless office setting.* **2.** Colloquial term for smokeless *tobacco* such as snuff.

Smokeless tobacco 1. *Tobacco* cut for chewing. **2.** *Snuff.*

Smoker 1. *Tobacco* smoker. **2.** Colloquial term for an addict.

Smokerock Colloquial term for *crack*.

Smoker's cough A rough, dry cough caused by excessive smoking of *tobacco*.

Smokey Colloquial term for the *high* feeling following *amfetamine* use.

Smokin dope Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Smoking Guns "Brand name" of *heroin* (logo of person wearing hat and holding two guns).

Smoking gun Colloquial term for *heroin* and *cocaine*.

Smoking on the hip Colloquial term for a method used to smoke *opium*.

Smoking opium *Opium*, Prepared.

Smoking stones Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* used to hold a *joint* of *marijuana*. while smoking.

Smoking the devil's dick Colloquial term for smoking *crack*.

Smoking the devils dick Colloquial term for smoking *crack*.

Smoking-attributable death Deaths which are attributable to smoking. This is rarely used to describe the likelihood that an individual's death was caused by smoking, but rather to describe the proportion of deaths in a

population which are estimated to have been caused by smoking.

Smoky Colloquial term for an *opium* addict. **Smoochywoochypoochy** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Smudge Hallucinogenic drug made from cedar, sage and other flowers - looks like a *cigar* wrapped with colored string - used to smoke or cover up other smoke smells.

Smurf Colloquial term for money laundering in less than \$10,000 amounts.

Snaagelit Finnish colloquial term for using drugs.

Snack Colloquial term for any kind of drug. **Snack bar** Colloquial term for a place where small amounts of drugs can be purchased.

Snaga Finnish colloquial term for a pipe. **Snagu** Finnish colloquial term for *amfeta*-

Snakes in his head Colloquial term for abnormal acts due to prolonged use of *cocaine*, mental aberrance.

Snap 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamine*. **2.** Colloquial term for becoming psychotic due to prolonged drug use. **3.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Snapam *Temazepam*.

Snapdragons Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite*.

Snapper Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite*.

Snappers 1. Colloquial term for isobutyl nitrite (generalized from its similarity to *amyl nitrite*), not found in ampules, but contained in furniture polish and elsewhere, and thus, is legal in most states (not Wisconsin). **2.** Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite* in a glass ampule which is "snapped" to open - a prescribed item, but commonly found among groups of youthful drug users and in the homosexual community - causes dilation of brain blood vessels, dizziness and headache.

Snaps 1. Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite*. **2.** Swedish term for a shot of *vodka*.

Snarlers Colloquial term for persons who tries to convince visitors at rave-parties to by drugs, often working for drug dealers.

Sne Norwegian colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Sneaking Pete Dutch colloquial term for cheap wine which is consumed while smoking *marijuana* or *hashish*.

Sneaky Pete 1. Dutch colloquial term for cheap wine consumed while *marijuana* or *hashish* is smoked. **2.** Colloquial term for wine (generic).

Snedtänd Swedish colloquial term for unpleasant negative effects due to drug use, especially *amfetamines*.

Sneeuw Dutch colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Sneeuwitje 1.** Colloquial term for female *cocaine* user. **2.** Colloquial term for female

cocaine dealer.

Sneeze down Colloquial term for being forced to undergo *withdrawal*.

Sneeze it out South African colloquial term for attemps to overcome *heroin* addiction.

Snetorget Swedish colloquial term for Sergels torg, a square in Stockholm city and center of the Swedish illegal drug trade at street level. The word has a double meaning referring to both the squares modernistic architecture as well to the word *snetänd*.

Snetänd Swedish colloquial term for unpleasant negative effects due to drug use, especially *amfetamines*.

Snief 1. Colloquial term for a dose of *co-caine* for *snorting*. **2.** Colloquial term for a dose of *cocaine* for *snorting*.

Sniefen German colloquial term for *snorting* drugs.

Sniefer German colloquial term for an addict who *snorts* drugs.

Sniff 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *methcathinone*. **3.** Colloquial term for an *inhalant*. **4.** Colloquial term for *snorting heroin*. **5.** Colloquial term for *snorting cocaine*. **6.** Colloquial term for *snorting* any powdered drug.

Sniff dog A dog specially trained to locate illicit drugs or explosives by using its sense of smell.

Sniffare 1. Italian colloquial term for *snorting cocaine*. **2.** Swedish colloquial term for an inhaler of glue or similar substances.

Sniffen 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *methcathinone*. **3.** Colloquial term for *inhalant*. **4.** Colloquial term for *snorting heroin*. **5.** Colloquial term for *snorting cocaine*. **6.** Colloquial term for *snorting* any powdered drug.

Sniffer 1. German colloquial term for an addict who *snorts* drugs. **2.** German colloquial term for a *cocaine* addict.

Sniffing 1. Colloquial term for *inhaling* fumes to become intoxicated. **2.** Colloquial term for *snorting cocaine.* **3.** Colloquial term for *snorting heroin.* **4.** Colloquial term for *snorting* any powdered drug. **5.** Colloquial term for *inhaling* volatile solvents (glue, gasoline) or other gaseous substances (freon, butane).

Sniffo 1. Italian colloquial term for *snorting cocaine*. **2.** Italian colloquial term for drug use.

Snipe 1. Colloquial term for a butt of a *joint* of *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Snitch Colloquial term for an informant. **Snite** Colloquial term for a lighter used to smoke drugs.

Sno seals Colloquial term for amfetamines.

Snob Colloquial term for a person who takes addictive drugs in large quantities.

Snocaine Colloquial term for look-alike cocaine (*procaine*, *benzocaine*, *lidocaine*).

Snoopy "Brand name" of *LSD* - brightly colored paper tab the size of a postage stamp with a picture of Peanuts cartoon character, Snoopy made of *LSD* (note, none of the cartoon characters in drug relationships is authorized by the cartoonists.) These are designed to promote interest (absorbed through the mouth, eaten or through the skin).

Snoopy stamps *LSD* tabs with picture of Peanuts character, Snoopy.

Snoot Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Snoot full Colloquial term for intoxicated from *alcohol*.

Snoozeweed Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Snop Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Snort 1. To breathe noisily and forcefully through the nostrils. **2.** Colloquial term for *inhaling cocaine* through ths nose. **3.** Colloquial term for using *inhalants*. **4.** A drink of liquor, especially when swallowed in one gulp. **5.** A small amount of drugs sniffed at one time. **6.** Colloquial term for a small amount of *alcohol*. **7.** Colloquial term for a small amount of *heroin*. From Middle English *snorten*, to snort, from

fnorten, variant of fnoren.

Snorta Swedish colloquial term for snorting

Snorter Colloquial term for a person who *snorts* drugs.

Snorting Colloquial term for *snort* drugs.

Snorts Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Snot Colloquial term for residue produced from smoking *amfetamine*.

Snot balls Colloquial term for rubber cement rolled into balls and burned.

Snow 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*. **3.** Colloquial term for *amfetamine*. **4.** Colloquial term for any drug available as white powder.

Snow bank Colloquial term for a *cocaine* den. **Snow bird 1.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

2. Colloquial term for a *cocaine* addict.

Snow drifter 1. Colloquial term for a *cocaine* addict. **2.** Colloquial term for a *cocaine* dealer.

Snow flake Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Snow flowers Colloquial term for female *co-caine* addicts.

Snow lights Colloquial term for sensory misperceptions of chronic *cocaine* use, flickering white lights at the periphery of visual fields (probably by stimulation of the optic nerve).

Snow pallets Colloquial term for *amfetamine*. **Snow parties** Colloquial term for originally *heroin* or *cocaine* parties, more recently typically *cocaine*.

Snow pellets Colloquial term for *amfeta*- mise where obtained by allowing continued mines.

Snow seals 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Snow soke Colloquial term for *crack*.

Snow storm, caught in a Colloquial term for being high on *cocaine*.

Snow white Colloquial term for *cocaine*. term for *cocaine* for *snorting*. **6.** Nigerian **Snowball** Colloquial term for *cocaine* and colloquial term for *marijuana*. Dutch *snuf*, heroin.

Snowbird 1. Colloquial term for a *cocaine* addict. **2.** Colloquial term for substance abuser who avoids the winter by voluntary admission to an inpatient treatment facility for mental health or *addiction* treatment.

Snowcaine 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for look-alike cocaine (*procaine*, *benzocaine*, *lidocaine*).

Snowcones Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Snowed** Colloquial term for being *high* on *cocaine*.

Snowed under Colloquial term for being *high* on *cocaine*.

Snowed up Colloquial term for being *high*

Snozzled Colloquial term for drunken, very

intoxicated. **Snuff** A preparation of finely pulverized tobacco that can be drawn up into the nostrils by inhalingr by dipping - that is, rubbing on the teeth and gums. Also called smokeless tobacco. Manufacture involves grinding the tobacco and subjecting it to repeated fermentations. Snuffs may be scented with attar of roses, lavender, cloves, jasmine, etc. The practice of inhaling snuff became popular in England around the 17th century; during the 18th century it was widespread throughout the world. At first, each quantity was freshly grated. Rappee (French râpé, "grated") is the name later given to a coarse, pungent snuff made from dark tobacco. Snuff takers carried graters with them; early 18th-century graters made of ivory and other materials still exist, as do elaborate snuffboxes. In Scandinavia, especially Sweden and Finland a special variant of wet snuff is widely used, snuff dipping, where the snuff looks like a brownish humid mixture, is sold in small round snuff boxes. It is used by putting a piece of the snuff under the upper lip where it is kept for several minutes up to hours and the juices from the snuff is extracted by the saliva, snuff dipping. The legality of snuff was a major problem when Sweden where negotiating for membership in the European Union, 1995. The commission wanted to outlaw the wet stuff which provoked groups in Sweden who thought this was outlawing a traditional working class habit. A compromise where obtained by allowing continued sale of wet snuff in Sweden but outlawing export and marketing. **2.** The quantity of this *tobacco* that is inhaled at a single time; a pinch. **3.** A powdery substance, such as a medicine, taken by *inhaling*. **4.** Colloquial term for *heroin* for *snorting*. **5.** Colloquial term for *cocaine* for *snorting*. **6.** Nigerian colloquial term for *marijuana*. Dutch *snuf*, short for *snuftabak*: Dutch *snuffen*, to sniff.

Snuff block Colloquial term for *crack*. **Snuff box** Container for *snuff*.

Snuff dipper A person who practice *snuff-dipping*.

Snuff dipping The practice of sucking juices from a wad of moist, fine-cut chewing *tobacco* placed in the mouth between the cheek and gums. It has been associated with abnormal oral mucous membranes (leukoplakia), tooth and gum diseases, and possible mouth cancer.

Snuff taker A person who uses *snuff*.

Snuffa 1. Swedish colloquial term for *snort-ing cocaine*. **2.** Swedish colloquial term for *snorting heroin*.

Snuffam Colloquial term for sniffing.

Snuffer A person who uses *snuff*.

Snuffie Colloquial term for a person who *snorts* drugs.

Snuffy Colloquial term for a person who *snorts* drugs.

Snuiven Dutch colloquial term for *snorting* drugs.

Snus Swedish term for *snuff*.

Snut Swedish colloquial term for a policeman.

Snö Colloquial term for *cocaine*, snow.

SO Thai colloquial term for a drug addict.

Soak 1. Colloquial term for drinking (alcoholic liquor), especially to excess. **2.** Colloquial term for making (a person) *drunk.* **3.** *Desoxyn* tablets soaked in water to release *metamfetamines* - the liquid is then *injected.* **4.** Colloquial term for putting *LSD* on tabs of paper - previously a droplet was added to the paper, at present the tab is soaked in an *LSD* solution, the potency may be as much as 60% less than the older method, but is advertised as

5. Colloquial term for overcharging (a person). Middle English *soken*, from Old English *socian*.]

Soaper Colloquial term for *methaqualone*. **Soapers** *Methaqualone*, from the trade name Soaper (horzodiazenines often substi-

name *Sopor*, (*benzodiazepines* often substitutes). **Soaples** Colloquial term for *methaqualone*.

Soaring Colloquial term for feeling the effects of *alcohol* and/or other drugs, *euphoric*. **Sober 1.** Habitually abstemious in the use of alcoholic liquors or drugs; temperate. **2.**

Not intoxicated or affected by the use of drugs.

Middle English, from Old French sobre, from Latin sobrius.

Soberine *Diazepam*.

Sobering up place Derogatory term for facility to which alcoholics go to "dry out" without intention of subsequent abstinence.

Sobile Oxazepam.

Sobre de marihuana Venezuelian colloquial term for a *marijuana* packet.

Sobredosado Overdosed.

Sobredosis Overdose.

Sobredosis toxica Colloquial term for toxic *overdose*.

Sobriety 1. Continued abstinence from *alcohol* and psychoactive drug use. **2.** As often used in *Alcoholics Anonymous* and other mutual-help groups, refers also to the individual's achievement and maintenance of control over and equilibrium in his or her life in general. Synonyms for sober, particularly referring also to illicit drugs, include "clean" and "straight". **3.** Now less frequently. moderation or habitual moderation in drinking patterns, as in the earlier meaning of temperance. Middle English *sobriete*, from Old French, from Latin *so*-

Sobril Oxazepam or Oxazepam succinate.

Social drinking See: Drinking, social.

Social high 1. Colloquial term for a minor drug *high*. **2.** Colloquial term for *high* feelings after use of *cannabis*.

Social use See: Drinking, social.

brietâs, from sobrius, sober.

Social-recreational user Indicates that the person so labeled uses the drug of choice more frequently than an 'experimenter', this person does not meek out the drug, it has not become a significant part of their life, but it does something for them (often in terms of coping with stress or boredom, or it provides excitement). Association with persons who use frequently may increase the likelihood of further problem development by a social-recreational user (see also 'experimenter', 'involved user', 'dysfunctional user').

Society [12 Step] This was the first name of the group which later adopted the name of its book, *Alcoholics Anonymous*.

Society for the Suppression of Opium Trade Organisation founded 1874 in London to make the British parliament to outlaw the "deeply unmoral" *opium* trade with China.

Society high Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Socumb Pentobarbital sodium.

Sod synco Secobarbital sodium.

Soda Colloquial term for injectable *cocaine* used in Hispanic communities.

Sodepent Pentobarbital sodium.

Sodi-brom Drug containing more than one

substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Sodico-W Phenobarbital sodium.

Sodital Pentobarbital sodium

Sodium 5,5-diethylbarbiturate Barbital

Sodium 5-allyl-5-(1-

methylbutyl)barbiturate Secobarbital so-

Sodium 5-ethyl-5-(1 -

methylbutyl)barbiturate Pentobarbital so-

Sodium 5-ethyl-5-(1-

methylpropyl)barbiturate Secbutabarbital sodium.

Sodium 5-ethyl-5-isopentylbarbiturate *Amobarbital sodium.*

Sodium 5-ethyl-5-phenylbarbiturate *Phenobarbital sodium.*

Sodium 5-sec-butyl-5-ethylbarbiturate
Sechutaharhital sodium

Sodium Butalbarbital Butalbital.

Sodium amobarbital Amobarbital sodi-

Sodium amytal Amobarbital sodium.

Sodium barbital Barbital sodium.

Sodium bicarbonate See: Baking soda.

Sodium derivative of 5.5-

diethylbarbituric acid Barbital sodium. Sodium diethylmalonylurea Barbital so-

Sodium isomytal Amobarbital sodium.

Sodium mephobarbital *Methylphenobarbital sodium.*

Sodium pentobarbital Pentobarbital sodi-

Sodium phenyl-ethylbarbiturate *Phenobarbital sodium.*

Sodium phenylethylbarbiturate Phenobarbital sodium.

Sodium secobarbital Secobarbital sodium.

Soduben Secbutabarbital sodium.

Sofro Pemoline

Sofrosina S Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sofrosine Oxazepam.

Soft drug A controversial term for a drug that is believed to be nonaddictive and less damaging to the health than a hard drug. Soft drug is is used for *cannabis* by proponents of legalization of *cannabis* products. Critics means that even the use of the word soft drug is dubious because it implies that the drug causes no or insignificant harm.

Soft drugs See: Soft drug.

Soft hemp Colloquial term for *cannabis*. **Soft use 1.** Colloquial term for occasional drug use. **2.** Colloquial term for the use of *soft drugs* especially *cannabis*.

Softballs 1. Colloquial term for *depressant*.

2. Colloquial term for barbiturates.

Soggy Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Soh-ring-kang Argyreia nervosa.

Soi Thai colloquial term for smoking *heroin*

put in a cigarette.

Sol phenobarbital Phenobarbital sodium. Sol phenobarbitone Phenobarbital sodium

Sol-barbital Barbital sodium.

Soladen Oxazepam.

Solagest Pentobarbital.

Solanal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Solanax Alprazolam.

Solanazeen Nightshades.

Solandra Kieli.

Solanum bacca nigra Atropa belladonna.

Solanum lethale Atropa belladonna.

Solanum somniferum Withania somnifera. Solaphen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Solaquionate 10 Oxazolam.

Solarum Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Solatran Ketazolam

Solatrum mortale Atropa belladonna.

Soldier's disease Colloquial term for morphine addiction. From the widespread morphine addiction among soldiers in the US Civil War (1861 -1865).

Sole Colloquial term for traditional flat form of hashish packaging -approximately 1 kilogram (2.2 pounds).

Sole brother Colloquial term for a hashish

Sole sister Colloquial term for a female hashish user.

Soles Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Solevione *Meprobamate*.

Solfoten Phenobarbital.

Solfoton *Phenobarbital*.

Solid 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana* without addition of tobacco. 2. Colloquial term for tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in street sale often PCP or LSD.

Solid Gold Colloquial term for heroin (logo of hand and stars).

Solis *Diazepam*.

Solium Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Sollievo Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Barbital

Solmafac fourte Colloquial term for methaqualone.

Solmania Phenobarbital

Solofton *Pentobarbital*.

Solonate Pentobarbital.

Solox Alcohol-based paint *thinner*, drunk in prison by painting crews.

Solu-barb Phenobarbital.

Soluble barbital Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Barbital sodium.

Soluble barbitone Rarbital sodium

Soluble pentobarbital Pentobarbital so-

Soluble pentobarbitone Pentobarbital sodium.

Soluble phenobarbital Phenobarbital so-

Soluble plienobarbitone Phenobarbital sodium

Soluble secobarbital Secobarbital sodium. **Solucodan** Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Hvdrocodone bitartrate.

Soluctane Secobarbital sodium.

Solurilina sedativa Phenobarbital.

Soluritine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Solution Many pharmaceuticals are simply solutions of a medicament in water, alcohol. ether, glycerin, or some other solvent. Various flavoured waters (e.g., chloroform or peppermint water) may also be used as solvents. After mixing, many solutions require additional treatment such as sterilization or addition of antimicrobial agents, stabilizers, or buffers.

Spirits are solutions of a volatile substance in alcohol or a mixture of water and alcohol. Elixirs are clear, sweetened hydroalcoholic (alcohol and water solvent) liquids for oral use, usually containing potent or nauseous drugs. Simple elixirs are prepared by solution, while those made from plant drugs are produced by maceration or percolation (described below). Tinctures, solutions of a nonvolatile substance in alcohol or a mixture of water and alcohol, are manufactured by simple solution, maceration, or percolation.

In maceration, the drug, suitably prepared, is placed, together with the extracting solvent (known as the menstruum), in a closed vessel and left for a defined period, usually three to seven days, with occasional shaking. The product is then filtered, the residue on the filter (known as the marc) is pressed to avoid loss, and the mixed filtrates are clarified, either by subsidence (settling out) or filtration. In percolation, the powdered drug is first

moistened with the extracting solvent, allowed to stand for a defined period, and then carefully packed in a conical or cylindrical vessel with a perforated false bottom and a tap at the base known as a percolator. Sufficient extracting solvent is added to saturate the drug, and, when liquid begins to drip from the percolator, the tap is closed and sufficient solvent added to form a layer above the drug. Maceration is then allowed to proceed for a defined period (usually 24 hours), followed by slow percolation, more solvent being added as necessary, until the desired volume of percolate is obtained, which is then clarified by subsidence or filtration.

Fluid extracts are solutions, in *alcohol*, water, ether, or a mixture of these, of the active part of a vegetable drug so prepared that one cubic centimeter of extract has the same strength as one gram of the dry drug. More concentrated than tinctures, fluid extracts are made by percolation or maceration.

Numerous other types of solutions are used in pharmacy, such as collodions (viscous liquids for external application) or liniments (liquids for external application, usually consisting of a drug in oil or soap solution).

Solvenery Cyclobarbital.

Solvenery for te Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Solvents See: Volatile substances.

Solvolip *Fenproporex*.

Som pam Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Som pam 15 Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Som pam 30 Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Som-a-barb Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Soma Colloquial term for PCP.

Somagerol Lorazepam.

Somagum *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Somaignie Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Somalgesic Diazepam.

Somalitee German colloquial term for *khat*.

Somasedan Diazepam.

Somasupergrass Colloquial term for *PCP*. **Somatarax** Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Secbutabarbital*, *Secobarbital* and *Secobarbital sodium*.

Somatin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Somatin estimulante *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Somatina "P" Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Somatol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Somatonorm Growth hormone somatropin. **Somatotherapy** Treatment of mental illness

by physical means, such as drugs, shock therapy, or lobotomy.

Somatropin Growth hormone used by athlets to improve muscle size.

Somaz Temazepam.

Somberol *Methaqualone* or *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Sombreros Mexican colloquial term for *hallucinogens*. Hats.

Sombrillas Mexican colloquial term for hallucinogenic mushrooms, Umbrellas.

Sombrinal Barbital sodium.

Sombufen Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Pentobarbital*.

Sombutol Pentobarbital sodium or Phenobarbital

Somelin Haloxazolam or Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Somenal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Someral Phenobarbital.

Somese Triazolam.

Something for your nose Jamaican colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Somex Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital* and *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Somide Glutethimide.

Somiethol Pentobarbital sodium.

Somisil Nitrazepam.

Somitran Nitrazepam.

Somlan *Diazepam* or *Flurazepam* or *Flurazepam hydrochloride*.

Somlyn Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sommerlorbeer Synonym for *Sassafras albidum*. See: *Sassafras*.

Sommerreifen German colloquial term for hashish

Somnacetin Barbital.

Somnafac *Methaqualone* or *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Somnal Amobarbital.

Somnapam Nitrazepam.

Somnased Barbital or Nitrazepam.

Somnatrol Estazolam.

Somni lefa Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Somnibel Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methaqualone* or *Nitrazepam*.

Somnibel N Nitrazepam.

Somnidon *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Somnifen Drug containing more than one

substance whereof one under international control: Barbital.

Somnifero Gador Flurazepam.

Somniferum From latin somnus, sleep and ferre, bring. Older term for sleep inducing drugs. The word is also used in *Papaver somniferum* the latin word for the *opium* poppy.

Somnil Nitrazepam or Triazolam.

Somnis Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Somnital Pentobarbital sodium.

Somnite Nitrazepam.

Somniton Triazolam.

Somnium Flunitrazepam or Methaqualone hydrochloride or Triazolam.

Somnokalan Cyclobarbital.

Somnol Flurazepam.

Somnol 15 Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Somnol 30 Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Somnolen Glutethimide.

Somnolens Phenobarbital.
Somnoletten Phenobarbital.

Somnolettes Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate* and *Phenobarbital*.

Somnomed Methaqualone.

Somnopentyl Pentobarbital sodium.

Somnopon Opium, mixed alkaloids of.

Somnoral 1. Barbital. **2.** Drug containing more than one substance under international control: Diazepam and Methaqualone.

Somnosan Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methagualone* or *Phenobarbital*.

Somnotol Pentobarbital sodium.

Somnotropon Methaqualone.

Somnovit Estazolam or Loprazolam mesilate.

Somnubene Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Cvclobarbital*.

Somnupan Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Cyclobarbital* or *Cyclobarbital calcium* and *Meprobamate*.

Somnupan C Cyclobarbital.

Somnyl Barbital.

Somnytic Barbital.

Somonal *Phenobarbital* or *Secobarbital sodium.*

Somphia Veratrum album.

Somvit Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital* and *Glutethimide*.

Son of one Colloquial term for *hashish oil*.

Sonabarb Butobarbital.

Sonacon Diazepam.

Sonadora Cannabis.

Sonaform Cyclobarbital.

Sonal Barbital or Methaqualone.

Sonarse Colloquial term for getting drunk or

heavily drugged.

Sonazar Amobarbital.

Sonbequi Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methagualone*.

Sonebon *Nitrazepam*.

Sonerile Butobarbital.

Soneryl Allobarbital or Butobarbital.

Songar Triazolam.

Sonia Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Sonidural Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital* and *Secobarbital*.

Sonifero Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Sonil Cyclobarbital.

Sonimen Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Sonimen Trilium Chlordiazepoxide.

Sonin Loprazolam mesilate.

Sonione *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Sonipan Nitrazepam.

Soniphen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sonistan Pentobarbital sodium.

Sonium *Flurazepam*. **Sonja** *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*.

Sonne German colloquial term for *LSD* on

Sonne und Kamele German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Sonnil *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Sonno Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control *Barbital*

Sonnolin Nitrazepam.

Sonntagsschuss German colloquial term for a *heroin* injection with strong euphoric effects.

Sonntagsschüsse German colloquial term for a drug *injection* which cause especially strong effects.

Sonotol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sonotrat Nitrazepam.

Sonuctane Secobarbital or Secobarbital sodium.

Sonya Meprobamate.

Sonya-nacht Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate* and *Phenobarbital*.

Sonéryl Butobarbital.

Sopanil Meprobamate.

Sopanil-200 Meprobamate.

Sopari Areca catechu.

Soparyx Drug containing more than one sub-

stance whereof one under international control: Meprobamate.

Sopasmal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Amobarbital.

Sopax Nordazevam.

Sopental Pentobarbital sodium.

Sopers Colloquial term for *depressant*.

Sopes Colloquial term for *methaqualone*, (from the trade name Sopor).

Sophiamin Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Sophora secundiflora See: Mescal beans. Sophora sempervirens Synonym for Sophora secundiflora.

Sophora speciosa Synonym for Sophora secundiflora.

Soplo Colloquial term for tip (to the police). Sopor Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Barbital or Methaqualone or Phenobarbi-

Sopor igen Butobarbital.

Soporific A drug or other substance that induces sleep: a hypnotic.

Soporifico Sleep producing.

Sopors Colloquial term for *methaqualone*.

Soprinal Barbital sodium.

Sorbangil Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Amobarbital.

Sorbitrate Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital

Sorenor Midazolam maleate.

Sort afghan Danish colloquial term for black hashish from Afghanistan.

SOS Secular Organizations for Sobriety also called Save Our Selves, a self-help group for alcoholics who disavow the presence of or need for a higher power.

Sosegan Pentazocine.

1. Pentazocine or Pentazocine Sosegon hydrochloride or Pentazocine lactate. 2. Peruvian colloquial term for a tranquilizer.

Sosenyl Pentazocine.

Sosigon *Pentazocine*.

Sosigén Pentazocine.

Sossegon Pentazocine.

Sossegrad Lorazepam.

Sot Colloquial term for one who habitually dulls himself with drinking.

Sotol 1. Any of several tall woody plants of the genus Dasylirion of the southwest United States and adjacent Mexico, having prickly-margined leaves and a large panicle of whitish unisexual flowers. 2. An alcoholic beverage produced from the trunks of these plants. From Spanish soto, thicket, woods, from Latin saltus, narrow pass, woodland.

Sotropin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Sotvl Pentobarbital sodium.

Soucci Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Soul-brother Colloquial term for a *hashish*

Soul-sister Colloquial term for a female hashish user.

Sound of coke Colloquial term for auditory hallucinations in cocaine intoxication and cocaine psychosis. The sounds appear strange and strong and the patient often believes someone is yelling from a corner of the room or from a distance.

Soup 1. Colloquial term for *Talwin* and Ritalin. 2. Colloquial term for water bhong.

Sour mash 1. Colloquial term for homemade distilled spirits from fermented grain. 2. Colloquial term for fermented grain from which grain alcohol (C2H5OH) is made mash is then distilled to concentrate.

Source Colloquial term for a supplier of drugs or alcohol.

Source, the Colloquial term for supplier of large quantities of drugs.

Souse Colloquial term for a drunkard.

Soused German colloquial term for drunken, very intoxicated.

Sousibim Zipeprol.

Soussi Cannabis.

Sovelin Methagualone or Methagualone hydrochloride.

Soverin Methagualone or Methagualone hydrochloride.

Sovinal Methagualone or Methagualone hydrochloride.

Sovonnette French colloquial term for

hashish. **Sow** Colloquial term for growing *marijuana*.

Sowelip Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Meprobamate and Methaqualone.

Sowell Meprobamate.

Soxyfed *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Soxysympamine Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

SP 1059 Pyrovalerone hydrochloride.

SP-104 *Tetrahydrocannabinol.*

SPA Lefetamine or Lefetamine hydrochlo-

SPA-L Lefetamine.

Spabelin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Spabelin No. 2 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Space base 1. Colloquial term for crack dipped in PCP. 2. Colloquial term for hollowed out *cigar* refilled with *PCP* and *crack*. **Space basing** Colloquial term for smoking *PCP* and *crack*.

Space blasting Colloquial term for smoking *PCP* and *crack*.

Space cadet Colloquial term for *crack* dipped in *PCP*.

Space dust Colloquial term for *crack* dipped in *PCP*.

Space ranger Colloquial term for a person taking *amfetamines* to excess.

Space ship Colloquial term for glass pipe used to smoke *crack*.

Spacecake Colloquial term for a cake baked with *cannabis*.

Spaced Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Spaced out 1. Colloquial term for being stupefied or disoriented from or as if from drug use. **2.** Colloquial term for being eccentric; offbeat.

Spacy 1. Colloquial term for being stupefied or disoriented from or as if from drug

2. Colloquial term for being eccentric; offbeat.

Spada Italian colloquial term for a *syringe*. **Spades** Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper. **Spadie** *Coca-leaf*.

Spalix Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spamidénal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital* and *Phenobarbital lysidine*.

Spamomed Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methylphenobarbital*.

Span RD-12 Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Metamfetamine hydrochloride* and *Metamfetamine racemate hydrochloride*.

Span-RD Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Metamfetamine hydrochloride* and *Metamfetamine racemate hydrochloride*.

Spanactin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Spancap No. 1 *Dexamfetamine sulfate.*

Spancap No. 2 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Spancap No. 4 *Dexamfetamine sulfate.* **Spanck** *Opium.*

Spanglers Colloquial term for gang which sells drugs through a hole in brick wall.

Spanisch German colloquial term for a bundle, often 10 packets, of *heroin*.

Spanisches Rohr Arundo donax.

Spanish cane Arundo donax.

Spanish fly Cantharis.

Spanish reed Arundo donax.

Spansule Colloquial term for a combination of *amfetamines* and *barbiturates*.

Spantran Meprobamate.

Spare time Colloquial term for possessing *marijuana*.

Spark an owl Colloquial term for smoking a gigantic *joint*.

Spark it up Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Sparking an owl Colloquial term for lighting a *joint*.

Sparkle plenties Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Sparkle plenty Colloquial term for amfeta-

Sparklers Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Sparkles Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Sparmipront *Methaqualone*.

Spasaid Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasamin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methylphenobarbital*.

Spasatal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasatol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasbar Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasdel Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spased Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasepiletten Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasepilin Phenobarbital.

Spasidon Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spaslin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasloids Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasma Morphine hydrochloride.

Spasmacap Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasmahal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasmaldin Phenobarbital.

Spasmalgin, -e *Opium,*.mixed alkaloids of. **Spasmalones** Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasmasorb Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium* or *Secobarbital sodium*.

Spasmatal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasmate Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasmatol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasmed Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium* and *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Spasmedal Pethidine hydrochloride.

Spasmedrin Phenobarbital.

Spasmid Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasmidolorin Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital*

Spasmidénal Phenobarbital.

Spasmin Secobarbital.

Spasminol Phenobarbital.

Spasmipront Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methagualone hydrochloride*.

Spasmita Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital sodium*

Spasmitil Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Spasmo gentarol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital* and *Codeine phosphate*.

Spasmo plus Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Allobarbital*.

Spasmo-Eunalgit Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Allobarbital*.

Spasmo-Oxepam Oxazepam.

Spasmo-Praxiten Oxazepam.

Spasmo-algolisine Methadone.

Spasmo-antasthman Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasmo-dolisina Properidine hydrochloride.

Spasmo-inalgon Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital* or *Phenobarbital* sodium

Spasmoalgolysin Methadone.

Spasmobamat Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Spasmoban pH Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasmocaps Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasmocompraigyl Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasmocor Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasmodelgin Pethidine hydrochloride.

Spasmodolin *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Spasmodolisina Properidine.

Spasmodolorin Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium.*

Spasmodulon Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate, Methylphenobarbital* and *Phenobarbital*.

Spasmofen Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of and *Phenobarbital*.

Spasmolysin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Spasmolyte Pentobarbital sodium.

Spasmoneural Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasmoneurol Phenobarbital.

Spasmopan Amobarbital or Methylphenobarbital or Opium, mixed. alkaloids of.

Spasmophen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasmopon *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Spasmororte Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control. *Pentobarbital*

Spasmosed Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasmosedina Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*

Spasmosedine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international

control: Phenobarbital.

Spasmosol Opium, mixed alkaloids of.

Spasmosédine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasmotate Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasmoverin Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasmoxal Dioxaphetyl butyrate.

Spasmoxal, -e Dioxaphetyl butyrate hydrochloride.

Spasmtabs Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasmus Opium, mixed alkaloids of.

Spasniolin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasnioveraigin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasno-tab Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasomine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasquid Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spastabon Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spastabs Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spastac CT Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spastal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spastemms Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spasticol PB Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spastolate *Phenobarbital*.

Spastosed *Phenobarbital*.

Spastrine *Phenobarbital*.

Spatinox Cyclobarbital.

Spatz German colloquial term for *capsules* containing drugs.

Spazcaps Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Spazmo-valibrin *Diazepam*.

Speakeasy A place for the illegal sale and consumption of alcoholic drinks, as during prohibition in the United States.

Speaker meeting [12 Step group term] a 12 Step group meeting at which one person discusses the characteristics of their life before and after entering the program of assistance.

Special Colloquial term for potens *mari- iuana*.

Special "K" Colloquial term for *ketamine*.

Special la Coke Colloquial term for *ketamine*., non-barbiturate anesthetic related to phencyclidine (*PCP*).

Special la coke Colloquial term for *ketamine*.

Speckled bird 1. Colloquial term for amfetamines. **2.** Colloquial term for look-alike amfetamines - typically caffeine, ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and/or phenylpropanolamine

Speckled dope Colloquial term for *heroin*. **Specyfika** Polish colloquial term for drugs. **Speda** *Vinylbital*.

Speed 1. Colloquial term for *stimulants* of any kind. **2.** Colloquial term for *metamfetamine*.

3. Colloquial term for *amfetamine*; **4.** Colloquial term for *crack*. **5.** Colloquial term for *metamfetamine hydrochloride*. **6.** Colloquial term for *Dexedrine*.

Speed boat 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *PCP*. **3.** Colloquial term for *crack*.

Speed for lovers Colloquial term for *ec-stasy*.

Speed freak Colloquial term for habitual user of *metamfetamine*, or other *stimulants*.

Speed kills 1. Colloquial term for reference to prolonged acute brain syndrome following withdrawal from metamfetamines. **2.** Term for reference to lethality associated with the lifestyles of persons who consistently use amfetamines.

Speed o Colloquial term for root of ginseng. **Speed of lovers** Colloquial term for *MDA*.

Speed quarters A drinking game frequently started by alcoholic members of a social group to appear as a normal drinker - this is an even faster version of *quarters*.

Speed run Colloquial term for up to 1,000 mg. of *metamfetamines* in a single *injection*.

Speed trip Colloquial term for *high* feelings from use of *amfetamines*.

Speed, natural Colloquial term for root of ginseng.

Speedad Swedish colloquial term for being the influence of *amfetamines*.

Speedball 1. A combination of a *stimulant* and an *opioid*. **2.** Colloquial term for *amfeta*-

mine and heroin. **3.** Colloquial term for heroin and cocaine. **4.** Colloquial term for amfetamine.

Speedball artist Colloquial term for a person who injects *heroin* and *cocaine*.

Speedboat Colloquial term for a combination of *marijuana*, *PCP* and *crack*, small flakes of crack are rolled into a *joint* of *marijuana*. which is dipped in *PCP*

Speeder 1. Colloquial term for a person who injects *speedballs*. **2.** Colloquial term for a frequent *amfetamine* or *metamfetamine* user.

Speedies 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for users of *amfetamines*

Speeding 1. Colloquial term for being *high* on *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for being *high* on *Methedrine*.

Speedy zijn Dutch colloquial term for being *high* on *amfetamines*.

Spelunkentee German colloquial term for *khat*.

Spenn Colloquial term for money.

Spent Colloquial term for being *high*.

Sperotab No. 2 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Sphinx Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper. Spider blue Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Spider's webb Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Spiff Colloquial term for a marijuana cigarette.

Spiffie Colloquial term for the *high* feeling following the use of *amfetamines*.

Spiffy Colloquial term for the *high* feeling following the use of *amfetamines*.

Spigu Finnish colloquial term for an *amfeta-mine* trip.

Spike 1. Colloquial term for injecting a drug. **2.** Colloquial term for a hollow needle used in smoking *marijuana*. **3.** Colloquial term for adding alcoholic liquor to a drink.

4. Colloquial term for a *marijuana cigarette*.

5. Colloquial term for a *syringe* for *intravenous injection*.

Spike marks Colloquial term for needle marks.

Spike, on the Colloquial term for being addicted.

Spiked Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Spikes Colloquial term for needles.

Spikklubba Jimson weed.

Spinach Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Spinat German colloquial term for marijuana.

Spinello Italian colloquial term for drug use. **Spinnennetz** German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Spinners Colloquial term for participants of *rave parties* who lose control and with or without drugs reaches a stage of *trance*.

Spirit 1. An *alcohol* solution of an essential or volatile substance. **2.** An alcoholic beverage, especially distilled liquor. Middle English, from Old French *espirit*, from Latin *spiritus*, breath, from *spirâre*, to breathe.

Spirit of wine Rectified ethyl alcohol.

Spirituous 1. Having the nature of or containing *alcohol*; alcoholic. **2.** Distilled. Used of an alcoholic beverage.

Spiritus concentratus Obsolete term for *ethanol.*

Spiritus dilutis Medical term for *ethanol* in 70 volume per cent concentration.

Spiritus fortis Medical term for *ethanol* with 96 volume per cent. Mainly used in laboratories.

Spirna Finnish colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Spiropent Anabolic *steroid* klenbuterol.

Spittoon A bowl-shaped, usually metal vessel, often with a funnel-shaped cover, into which *tobacco* chewers periodically spit.

Spitzel German colloquial term for an informant.

Spitzkeliger Kahpkopf Psilocybe semilanceata.

Spivias Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Spjeld Norwegian colloquial term for a prison.

Splaff Colloquial term for a *marijuana*. cigerette laced with *LSD*.

Splash 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *metamfetamine*.

Splash acid Colloquial term for *LSD* in tablet form.

Splay Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Splif Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Spliff Colloquial term for *marijuana ciga-* rette.

Spliffy Colloquial term for a joint of *marijuana*.

Splim 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*. **Splint** *Joint*.

Splish Colloquial term for *amfetamines*, especially *Benzedrine*.

Split 1. Colloquial term for half and half **2.** Colloquial term for leaving a place sud-

denly. **3.** Colloquial term for leaving a person suddenly. **4.** Colloquial term for break up a therapy abruptly. **5.** Colloquial term for a bottle of an alcoholic or carbonated beverage half the usual size.

Splits Colloquial term for a *tranquilizers*. **Splitten** German colloquial term for leaving a detoxification program.

Spliven Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Splivins Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Splo Colloquial term for sterno or other nonbeverage *alcohol* (describes its tendency to ignite literally as well as figuratively). From explode.

Spoc Colloquial term for a police officers (Cops spelled backwards).

Spola kröken Slogan in the Swedish alchol monopolys campaign against hard liquor in the 1970s, Skip the booze.

Sponge 1. Colloquial term for a person who joins a 12 Step group with a desire to learn everything possible. **2.** Colloquial term for person who joins a 12 Step group and never makes contributions of him/herself, rather only takes from others See *porcupine*.

Sponsor In 12 step groups is one who assists a newcomer in learning how to become sober, and to readjust to life.

Spoon 1. Colloquial term for 1/16 ounce of *heroin.* **2.** Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* used to prepare *heroin* for *injection*.

Spoons Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* associated with *cocaine*, a small spoon used to portion and sniff *cocaine*, sometimes worn as jewelry.

Spores Spores of mushrooms containing the *hallucinogen psilocybine* and *psilocine* - US federal law P.L. 91-513 prevents transport or sale of mushrooms or the *hallucinogen*, but not the spores from which the mushrooms are grown - consequently the sale of spores is legal and openly advertised in street journals.

Sporting Colloquial term for *snorting co-caine*.

Spot 1. Colloquial term for an *opium* den. **2.** Colloquial term for a place where drugs are taken. **3.** Colloquial term for 100 dollars.

Spot habit Colloquial term for irregular drug use.

Spot you Colloquial term for payment before delivery in drug deals.

Spots Colloquial term for *LSD* in *microdot* form.

Spotting Colloquial term for *inhaling hashish* smoke.

Spray Colloquial term for *inhalant*.

Spread the good news Colloquial term for offering someone a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Spreckled birds Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Spree 1. Colloquial term for continuous use, usually CNS *stimulants* for short periods of time (2-3 days), followed by abstinence.

2. Colloquial term for prolonged period of rowdy amusement often with drinking.

Spree user Colloquial term for an occasional drug user.

Sprekk Colloquial term for a relapse to drug

abuse.

Sprengels Engelstrompete Brugmansia suaveolens.

Spring Colloquial term for offering another person a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Springare Swedish colloquial term for a person who act as a transporter for money and drugs between the drug addict and the drug dealer.

Sprit Alcohol.

Spritze German colloquial term for drug *addiction*.

Spritzen-Team German colloquial term for drug police squad.

Spritzenbesteck Colloquial term for *para-phernalia* for *injection*.

Spritzengelbsucht German colloquial term for hepatitis as a result of using nonsterile *paraphernalia*.

Spritzer 1. A drink made of wine and carbonated water. **2.** German colloquial term for a person who injects drugs. German, from *spritzen*, to spray, from Middle High German *sprützen*.

Sprung Colloquial term for person just starting to use drugs.

SPRX Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phendimetrazine bitartrate*.

Spröjte Danish colloquial term for a *syringe*. **Spröjteförer** Danish colloquial term for an experienced person who guides unexperienced persons during drug *injections*.

Spröjtenarkoman Danish colloquial term for an *intravenous* drug addict.

Sprüche machen, kaputte German colloquial term for faking *withdrawal* symptoms to physicians in order to obtain prescription for drugs.

Sprüche verkaufen German colloquial term for selling blank prescription forms.

Spuds McKenzie Colloquial term for cute bull terrier with one black eye who in the US serves as the mascot for an Anheiser-Buach advertising campaign alleged to be aimed at attracting an under-age youth audience to the A-B *beer*, Bud Light (billed as "the ultimate party animal").

Spuitje Dutch colloquial term for *morphine*.

Spungen, Deborah American mother who wrote the book *Not as other daughters* (1983) in which she describes her daughter Nancys life with the punk star *Sid Vicious*.

Spähtrupp German colloquial term for drug police squad.

Spülmaschinen German colloquial term for banks where profits from drug dealing are laundered.

Squab Colloquial term for a fight.

Square 1. Colloquial term for a person who

does not use illegal drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Square John Colloquial term for a person who does not use illegal drugs.

Square apple Colloquial term for a person who does not use illegal drugs.

Square dancing tickets Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Square grouper Colloquial term for bales of *marijuana* which wash up on the Florida coast

Square joint Colloquial term for a normal *tobacco cigarette* without *hashish*, *marijuana* or other drugs added.

Square mackerel Colloquial term for *marijuana*, term from Florida.

Square time Bob Colloquial term for *crack*. **Squares** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Squatt Colloquial term for a place to sleep off effects.

Squeeze Colloquial term for canned heat (Sterno) which has been forced through a cloth in the false assumption that doing so will remove impurities (nonbeverage alcohol - NBA).

Squires extract Patent medicine introduced in the 1840s by the British pharmacist Peter Squire. It contained *cannabis* and was used against lost appetite, insomnia, menstrual pain and was also used during child-birth. It was also recommended to cure alcoholism and morphinism.

Squirrel 1. Colloquial term for smoking *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana* and *PCP*. **3.** Colloquial term for *LSD*. **4.** Colloquial term for a person who is not addicted to drugs. **5.** Colloquial term for a large quantity of drugs kept in an cache.

Squirrels Colloquial term for *LSD*.

SR 759 Flurazepam hydrochloride.

SRI Acronym for Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors.

Srodki kojace Polish colloquial term for *tranquilizers*.

StA German term the office of the public prosecutor, Staatsanwaltschaft.

Sta. Maria wits Brugmansia candida.

Stabber Colloquial term for a needle.

Stabilin Lorazepam.

Stable Colloquial term for community of women who prostitute for one pimp.

Stache Colloquial term for keeping a large quantity of drugs in a cache.

Stachelmohn Argemone mexicana.

Stachelnuss German colloquial term for *Jimson weed*.

Stack 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for a box containing *joints* of *marijuana*.

Stacking Colloquial term for taking *steroids*

with a prescription.

Stackola Colloquial term for stacking money.

Stadadorm Amobarbital.

Staffi Finnish colloquial term for *hashish*.

Stag's herb Turnera diffusa.

Stammdealer German colloquial term for having a regular supplier of drugs.

Stamps Colloquial term for brightly colored paper tab resembling a postage stamp in size with a picture made of *LSD* of cartoons, clowns, butterflies or other items. These are often in a red cardboard box wrapped in foil in a clear ziplock bag (5 stamps). These are designed to promote attraction to young people (absorbed through the mouth or through the skin).

Standard drink A volume of beverage alcohol (e.g. a glass of wine, a can of beer, or a mixed drink containing distilled spirits) that contains approximately the same amounts (in grams) of ethanol regardless of the type of beverage. The term is often used to educate alcohol users about the similar effects associated with consuming different alcoholic beverages served in standard-sized glasses or containers (e.g. the effects of one glass of beer are equal to those of one glass of wine). In the UK, the term "unit" is employed, where one unit of an alcoholic beverage contains approximately 8-9 grams of ethanol; in North American literature, "a drink" contains about 12 grams of ethanol. In other countries, the amounts of alcohol chosen to approximate a standard drink may be greater or less, depending on local customs and beverage packaging.

Stanley's stuff Colloquial term for LSD.

Stannitol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Stanozolol Anabolic steroid.

Star 1. Colloquial term for *methcathinone*.

2. Colloquial term for a defense councel.

3. Cognac aging marks; 1 star = 3 years old, 3 stars = 5 years old.

Star and symbols 1. Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Star cactus *Ariocarpus fissuratus*.

Star dust 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

2. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **3.** Colloquial term for a combinaiton of *cocaine* and *heroin*.

A Star Is Born Film released in 1937. Director: William Wellman.Producer David O. Selznick decided to tell a true "behind the scenes" story of Hollywood. Janet Gaynor plays Esther Blodgett, a small town girl who dreams of Hollywood stardom. Esther manages to impress Norman Maine (Frederic March) an alcoholic matinee idol. Norman arranges for Esther to get a screen test at Oliver Niles'

(Adolphe Menjou) studio. This leads to her first big break as leading lady in Norman's next picture, The Enchanted Hour...and to a marriage proposal from the smitten Mr. Maine. The Enchanted Hour turns out to be a hit, but the audiences are responding to Esther-now renamed "Vicki Lester"-rather than the fading Maine. As Vicki's stars ascends, Norman's popularity plummets due to a string of lousy pictures and an ongoing booze problem. On the night of the Academy Awards ceremony, as Vicki steps forward to receive an Oscar, a thoroughly inebriated Norman disrupts the proceedings and makes a fool of himself. Her love for Norman undiminished, Vicki urges her husband to "dry out" in a sanitarium. Upon leaving the institution, Norman runs into Niles' press agent Libby (Lionel Stander), who has never liked Maine. Libby provokes Maine into a fight by taunting him about Vicki's success; Norman falls off the wagon, and that evening is arrested while driving drunk. Tearfully, Vicki informs Niles that she intends to give up her career and devote her life to rehabilitating Norman. Overhearing this, Maine resolves to save Vicki from sacrificing herself. On the pretense of taking a moonlight stroll, Maine walks into the ocean and drowns himself. A Star is Born was remade twice, first in 1954 with Judy Garland and James Mason, then in 1977 with Barbra Streisand and Kris Kristofferson.

Star in circle Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Star rock Ariocarpus fissuratus.

Star-spangled powder Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Staranox Pentobarbital sodium.

Stardust 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

2. Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Starifen Phenobarbital.

Starilettae Phenobarbital.

Stark kommen Colloquial term for intense effect.

Starodom Flurazepam.

Staropon *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Starship enterprise Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Starter Colloquial term for first coffee or drug of the day.

Starters Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **Stasa** Colloquial term for preparing the *veins*

for *injection*. **Stase oppe en åre** Norwegian colloquial

term for preparing the *veins* for *injection*. **Stasen** Colloquial term for preparing the *veins* for *injection*.

Stash 1. Colloquial term for a place to hide drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for stored narcotics - usually well hidden but readily accessible.

Stash areas Colloquial term for drug storage and distribution areas.

Stash can Colloquial term for a container with secret compartments as drug cache.

Stash container Colloquial term for a container with secret compartments as drug cache. **Stash house** Colloquial term for building in which big time dealers store crack, but do not allow its use, and in which money may be kept.

Stash pad Colloquial term for drug supply in a safe cache.

Stat Colloquial term for *Methcathinone*.

State markers See: Biological marker.

Statens Institutt for Alkohol- og Narkotikaforskning Norwegian governmental research institute for alcohol and drug research.

Statex Morphine sulfate.

Station worker Colloquial term for an addict who injects into arms and legs.

Stationsarzt German colloquial term for a confinement officer.

Statobex *Phendimetrazine bitartrate*.

 $\textbf{Statobex-D} \ \textit{Phendimetrazine bitartrate}.$

Stauroderm Flurazepam.

Staurodorm Flurazepam or Flurazepam hydrochloride or Methaqualone.

Staurodorm mite *Flurazepam*.

Staurodorm neu Flurazepam.

Stay awake 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines* used for alertness. **2.** Colloquial term for coffee used to remain alert and/or awake.

Steam Colloquial term for ("PCPA") Para-Chloro-PhenylAlanine - apparently prolongs sexual excitation; produces a prolonged psychotic reaction in high doses, leading to the user term "steam burns".

Steam burns Colloquial term for production of prolonged psychotic reaction to continued use of PCPA ("steam").

Steam roller Colloquial term for tube, such as a toilet paper tube, which is used to increase the amount of smoke from a *marijuana cigarette* which enters the lungs with each inhalation

Steamboat 1. Colloquial term for a *marijuana* pipe. **2.** Colloquial term for tube, such as a toilet paper tube, which is used to increase the amount of smoke from a *marijuana cigarette* which enters the lungs with each inhalation.

Steamed up Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Stecca Italian colloquial term for *hashish*.

Steccheta Italian colloquial term for drugs in general.

Stechapfel German term for *Jimson weed*. **Stedon** *Diazepam*.

Steerer Colloquial term for person who di-

rects customers to spots for buying crack.

Steigbügel German colloquial term for the *paraphernalia* used for a drug *injection*.

Stein Norwegian colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Steinkraut Aconitum napellus.

Steladex Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Stellarid-sed Amobarbital.

Stem 1. Colloquial term for cylinder used to smoke *crack*. **2.** The tube of a *tobacco* pipe. **3.** Colloquial term for a a person who

injects drugs. **4.** Colloquial term for a a person who injects drugs. **4.** Colloquial term for (Skid Row) the city street or the railroad.

Stems Colloquial term for *marijuana* of low quality.

Stenad Swedish colloquial term for being *high* on *hashish*, stoned.

Stenal Phenobarbital.

Stenamina Amfetamine sulfate.

Stenamine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Dexamfetamine sulfate* and *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Stenbarnat Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobarnate*.

Stencil Colloquial term for a long thin *joint* of *marijuana*.

Steno-Tromcardin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methagualone*.

Stenophylline Phenobarbital.

Stenosol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Stenovasan Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Stensolo Meprobamate.

Stental Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Step meeting A 12 Step group meeting in which a sequential study/discussion is made of the twelve suggested steps of AA in order to learn more about them.

Step on Colloquial term for diluting drugs. **Stepped on** Colloquial term for adulterated drugs.

Stepping Stones Former home of Bill and Lois Wilson (the "Bill W", co-founder of *Alcoholics Anonymous*) - near Katona, NY, USA - became a state landmark in 1985.

Stepping stone drugs Drugs which are conducive to users trying other drugs, drawn from the data that many of users of a drug previously used another drug (the early one is the "stepping stone").

Steps (the) 12 suggested Steps of *Alcoholics Anonymous* and other 12 Step groups.

Steraphen Phenobarbital.

Sterben German colloquial term for being identified.

Stereo German colloquial term for using several drugs simultaneously.

Stereoschiessen German colloquial term for simultaneous or consecutive *injection* of *stimulants* and opiates.

Stereoschuss German colloquial term for *injection* in both *veins* simultaneously.

Sterium Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Sternchen German colloquial term for *LSD* trips in star form.

Sterne im Kreis German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Sternenkaktus Ariocarpus fissuratus.

Sterno Colloquial term for solid fuel (canned heat), non-beverage *alcohol*.

Steroid One of a group of naturally occurring or synthetic hormones which are complex lipids based on the cholesterol molecule, and which affect chemical processes in the body, growth, and sexual and other physiological functions.

They include adrenal cortical, testicular, and ovarian hormones and their derivatives.

In the context for of drug use and drug problems, anabolic steroids are of principal concern. These compounds are related to male sex hormones; they increase muscle mass and, in women, cause masculinization. Anabolic steroids are misused by athletes with the aim of increasing strength and performance.

Steroids are characterized by a molecular structure of 17 carbon atoms arranged in four rings. In the parent structure (named gonane and referred to as the steroid nucleus), the carbon atoms are bonded to 28 hydrogen atoms. Steroids are important in biology, chemistry, and medicine. They include the sex hormones, adrenal cortical hormones, bile acids, sterols, anabolic agents, and oral contraceptives.

The first therapeutic use of steroids goes back to the 18th century when foxglove extracts were found to be beneficial for some heart conditions. The active ingredient in these preparations, digitalis, is still used today. It is a steroid glycoside, a molecule in which a steroid is linked to a sugar residue. Many plant steroids are cardiac glycosides, which in large doses can be fatal and may be used by the plant to ward off predatory insects. Some toads secrete steroid glycosides that may also act as a defense mechanism.

Corticosteroids and their synthetic analogues, such as prednisone and dexamethasone, are used therapeutically to control rheumatism and other inflammatory ailments. Anabolic steroids - which increase constructive metabolism - are sometimes administered to postoperative and geriatric patients to promote muscle growth and tissue regeneration. In recent years, a growing number of amateur and professional athletes have made use of synthetic analogues of testosterone to accelerate muscular development and to improve strength. Medical researchers have determined that anabolic steroids can have harmful effects. particularly in young people who are still developing physically. Continued and prolonged use may lead to heart disease, sexual and reproductive disorders, immune deficiencies, liver damage, stunted growth (in teenagers and young adults), and aggressive, violent behaviour. See also: Abuse of non-dependenceproducing substances.

Steroid hormone Any of a group of hormones that belong to the class of chemical compounds known as steroids; they are secreted by three "steroid glands" - the adrenal cortex, testes, and ovaries - and during pregnancy by the placenta. All steroid hormones are derived from cholesterol. They are transported through the bloodstream to the cells of various target organs where they carry out the regulation of a wide range of physiological functions.

These hormones often are classified according to the organs that synthesize them: the adrenal steroids are so called because they are secreted by the adrenal cortex, and the sex hormones are those produced by the ovaries and testes. This distinction is not exclusive, however, because the adrenal cortex also secretes sex hormones, albeit to a lesser extent than do the gonads, and the ovaries under abnormal conditions may produce adrenal steroids.

The adrenal cortex produces the adrenocortical hormones, which consist of the glucocorticoids and the mineralocorticoids. Glucocorticoids such as cortisol control or influence many metabolic processes, including the formation of glucose from amino acids and fatty acids and the deposition of glycogen in the liver. Glucocorticoids also help to maintain normal blood pressure, and their antiinflammatory and immunosuppressive actions have rendered them useful in treating rheumatoid arthritis and preventing the rejection of transplanted organs. Mineralocorticoids such as aldosterone help maintain the balance between water and salts in the body, predominantly exerting their effects within the kidney. The androgens are the male sex hormones. The principal androgen, testosterone, is produced primarily by the testes and in lesser amounts by the adrenal cortex and (in women) by the ovaries. Androgens are primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of reproductive function and stimulation of the secondary sex characteristics in the male. Androgens also have an anabolic (synthesizing and constructive, rather than degradative) function in stimulating the production of skeletal muscles and bone as well as red blood cells. To enhance the anabolic activity of androgens without increasing their masculinizing ability, anabolic steroids were developed. Though originally intended to combat diseases marked by wasting, these synthetic hormones have been abused by individuals desiring to increase their muscle mass, such as athletes seeking to gain a competitive advantage. Overdosing has been linked to serious side effects, including infertility and coronary heart disease.

Estrogens are one of the two types of female sex hormones. They are secreted mainly by the ovaries and in smaller amounts by the adrenal glands and (in men) by the testes. Estradiol is the most potent of the estrogens. Functioning similarly to androgens, the estrogens promote the development of the primary and secondary female sex characteristics; they also stimulate linear growth and skeletal maturation. In other mammals these hormones have been shown to precipitate estrus (heat). The ovarian production of estrogen plummets during menopause.

Progestins, the most important of which is progesterone, are the other type of female sex hormone and are named for their role in maintaining pregnancy (pro-gestation). Estrogens and progestins are secreted cyclically during menstruation. During the menstrual cycle, the ruptured ovarian follicle (the corpus luteum) of the ovary produces progesterone, which renders the uterine lining receptive to the implantation of a fertilized ovum. Should this occur, the placenta becomes the main source of progesterone, without which the pregnancy would terminate. As pregnancy progresses, placental production of progesterone increases, and these high doses suppress ovulation, preventing a second conception. The contraceptive quality of progesterone led to the development of structurally modified progestins and estrogens - the oral contraceptives known as birth-control pills, used by women to prevent unwanted pregnancy.

Steroid personality Colloquial term for a loose psychological term indicating purported tendencies (likelihood) to use *steroids* - characterized by great deal of focus on body image and weightlifting strength.

Stesolid *Diazepam*.
Stesolid MR *Diazepam*.

Stesolin Diazepam.

Steve's mission Colloquial term for a place where drug users buy there drugs.

Stewed Colloquial term for drunken.

Stick 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Stick of tea Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Stick of weed Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Sticka Swedish colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Sticky fingers Colloquial term for sticky resin covered buds of *marijuana*.

Sticotin Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*

Stier German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Stiff 1. Colloquial term for an addict.

2. Colloquial term for drunken, drinking to unconsciousness, passing out.

Stiff as a board Colloquial term for drunken, very intoxicated, passing out.

Stiff drink Colloquial term for strong alcoholic drink with distilled spirits.

Stiff one Colloquial term for a strong alcoholic drink with distilled spirits.

Stiffed Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Stiglidorm Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Stik-sus Danish colloquial term for the initial feeling following a drug *injection*.

Stil-2 Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Still 1. An apparatus for distilling liquids, such as alcohols, consisting of a vessel in which the substance is vaporized by heat and a cooling device in which the vapor is condensed.

2. A distillery. From Middle English *stillen*, to distill, from *distillen*.

Stilny Nordazepam.

Stilpane Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Mepro-hamate*

Stim Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Stim 15/60 Secobarbital

Stim-10 Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Stim-15 *Dexamfetamine sulfate.*

Stim-5 Dexametamine sulfate.

Stimalose Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Stimdex *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Stimey Colloquial term for a *dime bag*.

Stimmus German colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Stimolag *Pipradrol hydrochloride*.

Stimolag tor us Pipradrol hydrochloride.

Stimplete Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Devam*-

fetamine sulfate and Phenobarbital.

Stimul Pemoline.

Stimulan Amfetamine sulfate.

Stimulant In reference to the central nervous system, any agent that activates, enhances, or increases neural activity; also called psychostimulant. Included are the *amfetamines*, *cocaine*, *caffeine* and other xanthines, *nicotine*, and synthetic appetite suppressants such as *phenmetrazine* or *methylphenidate*.

Other drugs have stimulant actions which are not their primary effect but which may be manifest in high doses or after chronic use; they include antidepressants, anticholinergics, and certain opioids.

Stimulants can give rise to symptoms suggestive of intoxication, including tachycardia, pupillary dilatation, elevated blood pressure, hyperreflexia.swcating, chills, nausea or vomiting, and abnormal behaviour such as fighting, grandiosity, hypervigilance, agitation, and impaired judgment. Chronic misuse commonly induces personality and behaviour changes such as impulsivity, aggressivity, irritability, and suspiciousness. A full-blown delusional psychosis may occur. Cessation of intake after prolonged or heavy use may produce a withdrawal syndrome, with depressed mood, fatigue, sleep disturbance, and increased dreaming.

In ICD.10, mental and behavioural disorders due to use of stimulants are subdivided into those due to the use of *cocaine* (F14) and those due to the use of other stimulants, including *caffeine* (F15). Prominent among them are *amfetamine* psychosis and *cocaine* psychosis

See also: Psychotic disorder, alcohol- or drug-induced.

Stimulant Dependence Syndrome In the World Health Organization *ICD-10* Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders, Geneva, 1992 defined as:

F15.2 Stimulant Dependence Syndrome

A cluster of physiological, behavioural, and cognitive phenomena in which the use of other stimulants including caffeine takes on a much higher priority for a given individual than other behaviours that once had greater value. A central descriptive characteristic of the dependence syndrome is the desire (often strong, sometimes overpowering) to take stimulants (which may or may not have been medically prescribed). There may be evidence that return to substance use after a period of abstinence leads to a more rapid reappearance of other features of the syndrome than occurs with nondependent individuals.

Diagnostic Guidelines

A definite diagnosis of dependence should

usually be made only if three or more of the following have been experienced or exhibited at some time during the previous year:

(a) a strong desire or sense of compulsion to take *stimulants*;

- (b) difficulties in controlling stimulant-taking behaviour in terms of its onset, termination, or levels of use:
- (c) a physiological withdrawal state when stimulant use has ceased or been reduced, as evidenced by: the characteristic withdrawal syndrome for stimulants; or use of the same (or a closely related) substance with the intention of relieving or avoiding withdrawal symptoms;
- (d) evidence of tolerance, such that increased doses of *stimulants* are required in order to achieve effects originally produced by lower doses:
- (e) progressive neglect of alternative pleasures or interests because of stimulant use, increased amount of time necessary to obtain or take the substance or to recover from its effects;
- (f) persisting with stimulant use despite clear evidence of overtly harmful consequences, such as depressive mood states consequent to periods of heavy substance use, or drugrelated impairment of cognitive functioning; efforts should be made to determine that the user was actually, or could be expected to be, aware of the nature and extent of the harm.

Narrowing of the personal repertoire of patterns of stimulant use has also been described as a characteristic feature.

It is an essential characteristic of the dependence syndrome that either stimulant taking or a desire to take *stimulants* should be present; the subjective awareness of compulsion to use drugs is most commonly seen during attempts to stop or control substance use.

Stimulantia Stimulants.

Stimulants General term for describing drugs that stimulates rather that sedate the brain, from mild stimulants as caffeine to *amfetamines* and *cocaine*.

See: Stimulant.

Stimulol Pemoline.

Sting Colloquial term for robbery or larceny of drugs.

Stinger 1. Colloquial term for a needle.

2. Colloquial term for a person who acquires his drugs by robbery or larency.

Stink weed Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Stinkende Hofart** *Tagetes*.

Stinking Dutch colloquial term forbeing *high* on drugs.

Stinking thinking AA and other 12 Step group term alludes to impaired judgement which seems to precede relapses, and to a trained, impartial observer may be a good in-

dicator of impending relapse - persons with many years of recovery often describe this phenomenon as "playing old tapes" mental lapses into previous coping mechanisms and the thoughts which accompany those lapses.

Stinking thistle Argemone mexicana.

Stinkweed Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Stinky Colloquial term for marijuana.

Stip 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for *STP*.

Stir Colloquial term for a prison.

Stockholm-resolution Resolution adopted by some European cities in the organisation *European Cities Against Drugs* on a meeting of mayors 1994. It is strongly criticize the tendencies to legalize drugs and is named in opposition to the *Frankfurt-declaration*.

Stocodon *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Stodex *Phendimetrazine bitartrate.*

Stodinox Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Cyclobarbital*.

Stoff 1. German colloquial term for drugs in general. **2.** German colloquial term for *heroin*. **Stoffmissbrug** Danish term for drug abuse.

Stoked 1. Colloquial term for being exhilarated or excited. **2.** Colloquial term for being or feeling *high* or intoxicated, especially from a drug

Stollerine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Stolperclean Colloquial term for condition between *withdrawal* and *addiction*.

Stolsedin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Stomach habit Colloquial term for drug addiction.

Stomal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Stomex Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Stomp on some brain cells Colloquial term for drinking alcoholic beverages to intoxication.

Stomper Colloquial term for a person who crushes *coca leaves* in the *cocaine* extraction process.

Stomping on my buzz Colloquial term for doing something which interferes with enjoyment obtained from use of a drug (e.g., the police stomped on my buzz).

Stone 1. Colloquial term for one *crack* lump. **2.** Colloquial term for being under the influence of *marijuana*.

Stone addict Colloquial term for addict who became addicted in a short time.

Stone man Colloquial term for a person who have been addicted to drugs over the course of many years.

Stoned 1. Colloquial term for being under the influence of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

Stoned pothead Colloquial term for a habitual *marijuana* user.

Stoned zijn Dutch colloquial term for being totally *high* on drugs.

Stoner Colloquial term for a person who have been addicted to drugs over the course of many years.

Stones Colloquial term for *crack*.

Stony Colloquial term for signs of frequent drug use.

Stool Colloquial term for furnish information about the drug scene.

Stoolie Colloquial term for an informant.

Stopayne Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Stopit Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Opium*, Medical.

Stopp-15 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital*.

Stopp-90 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital*.

Stopped Colloquial term for *barbiturate*.

Stoppers Colloquial term for *depressant*.

Stories (the) 1. [Alcoholics Anonymous] the latter half of the book Alcoholics Anonymous, upon which AA is based, contains stories from the lives of individuals with whom others may be able to relate and begin recovery. 2. [12 Step group term] description of what events transpired in the life of the recovering person before recovery could begin.

Storm Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Storm Petersen, Robert (1882-1949), Danish artist who used the signature Storm P. In his drawings he often pictured Skid Row alcoholics with a warm humor. His main character was the alcoholic Perikles who have been extensively used in the marketing of the beer Tuborg with she slogan "Perikles can you tell me when is a Tuborg tasting best? Every time!".

Stormhatt Sweidish name for *Aconitum napellus*.

Stout Dark, heavy-bodied *beer* popular in Great Britain and Ireland.

STP Colloquial term for 2,5-dimethoxy-4-methyl amfetamines (*DOM*, *STP*), *LSD*-like hallucinogenic reaction for 72 hours or more, used for its psychotomimetic effects.

STP, DOM $C_{12}H_{19}NO_2$ Synthetic substance

under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 209.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

STP, DOM hydrochloride C₁₂H₁₉NO₂ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 245.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 85.2.

STP-Trip Colloquial term for being *high* on *STP*.

Straathond Dutch colloquial term for a street level drug dealer.

Straight 1. Colloquial term for not using drugs or not being under the influence of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for an addict's feeling of well being after taking drugs. **3.** Colloquial term for undiluted liquor 'straight' from the bottle.

Straight edge Colloquial term for straight, free of all mind-altering chemicals and *alcohol*

Straighten out 1. Colloquial term for rehabilitating a *heroin* addict. **2.** Colloquial term for experiencing *withdrawaL* symptoms.

Stramonium Hallucinogen alkaloid in Datu-

Strand South African colloquial term for wild growing *cannabis* (*dagga*).

Strang German colloquial term for a row of *injection* marks on the arm.

Strascogesic Amfetamine sulfate.

Strassengramm 1. German colloquial term for a quantity of drugs, usually about 0.8 gram. **2.** German colloquial term for a packet of an adulterated preparation of drugs.

Stratium Medazepam.

Straw 1. Colloquial term for a *marijuana cigarette*. **2.** Singaporean colloquial term for a plastic drinking straw filled with *heroin*.

Straw process Colloquial term for a metod of processing poppy straw.

Strawberries 1. Colloquial term for *depressant.* **2.** Colloquial term for *LSD*. **Strawberry 1.** Colloquial term for a small red *LSD* tablet. **2.** Colloquial term for female who trades sex for *crack* or money to buy

Strawberry alarm clocks Colloquial term for *LSD* tablet.

Strawberry field Colloquial term for *LSD*, usually pink tablets.

Strawberry fields Colloquial term for *LSD*. Strawberry flats Colloquial term for *LSD*. Strawberry high hats Colloquial term for

LSD tablets.

Strawberry shortcake Colloquial term for

amfetamines.

Strawberry whore Colloquial term for a

person who prostitutes solely for crack.

Strecken German colloquial term for adulterating *heroin* with suitable substances.

Street Colloquial term for a row of needle marks from *intravenous injections*.

Street dealers Colloquial term for drug dealers who offers small quantities for sale to drug addicts.

Street drinker or drug user An individual who drinks or uses drugs in the street or other outdoor public place; the terms imply that this is a habitual pattern of behaviour and that the individual concerned is destitute. The terms "street person" and "street people" often imply use of *alcohol* or other drugs in public. A variety of colloquial and legal terms exists for those who are destitute, marginalized, and publicly drinking, using other drugs, or intoxicated, e.g. Skid Row alcoholic, vagrant alcoholic, homeless alcoholic, chronic drunkenness offender (inebriety), public intoxication offender; in French, the term clochard is used.

Street gram Colloquial term for a packet of adulterated drugs.

Street house Colloquial term for a treatment center where addicts attempt *withdrawal*. **Street level H** Colloquial term for brown *heroin*.

Street mikes Colloquial term for fictional microgram quantities of drug, especially *LSD* usually reduced to ½th or 1/3rd potency of the original.

Street peddler Colloquial term for drug dealer selling directly to the user.

Street people Colloquial term for drug users

Street work Colloquial term for contacting, talking and motivating drug addicts on the street too make the visit a drug consultation facility, detoxification center or undergo HIV-testing.

Street, on the 1. Colloquial term for the drug scene. **2.** Colloquial term for being released from prison.

Street, the Colloquial term for a place where addicts hang out and look for drugs.

Streetsweeper Colloquial term for a automatic shotgun.

Stress-pam Diazepam.

Stresses-sedans Phenobarbital.

Stresso Meprobamate.

Stricher German colloquial term for a male prostitute.

Stricken German colloquial term for preparing *heroin* for sale.

Striduline Pentobarbital.

Stringnus Atropa belladonna.

Strip To remove the leaves from the stalks of. Used especially after harvesting *tobacco*.

Strip-search To search (a person) for ille-

gal articles, such as drugs or weapons, by first requiring the removal of all clothing.

Stripe Colloquial term for a police car.

Stromba Anabolic *steroid* stanozolol.

Strong arm Colloquial term for robbery or mugging where the victim is attacked from the rear and overpowered.

Stropharia cubensis Latin american mushroom which contains the *hallucinogen* alkaloid *psilocybine*.

Strung out 1. Colloquial term for being stupefied from ingestion of a drug. **2.** Colloquial term for being heavily addicted to drugs. **3.** Colloquial term for being severely debilitated from long-term drug use. **4.** Colloquial term for being physically or emotionally exhausted. **5.** Colloquial term for sick feelings as a result of lack of drugs.

Strychninbaum *Strychnos nux-vomica* South Asian and South East Asian tree containing *strychnine*.

Strychnine Bitter alkaloid drug derived from the seeds of a tree (*Strychnos nux-vomica*) native to Sri Lanka, Australia, and India. A potent *stimulant*, the drug has been used as a rat poison for five centuries. Strychnine poisoning is characterized by violent convulsions and is fatal unless promptly treated with *barbiturate* sedatives and artificial respiration.

Strychnine was discovered by the French chemists Joseph-Bienaimé Caventou and Pierre-Joseph Pelletier in 1818 in Saint-Ignatius'-beans (*S. ignatii*), a woody vine of the Philippines. The nux vomica tree of India is the chief commercial source. It is practically insoluble in water and is soluble only with difficulty in *alcohol* and other common organic solvents. It has an exceptionally bitter taste.

Strychnine has been used in rodent poisons and in smaller doses as a stimulant in veterinary practice. It increases the reflex irritability of the spinal cord, which results in a loss of normal inhibition of the body's motor cells, causing severe contractions of the muscles; arching of the back is a common symptom of poisoning. Strychnine rapidly enters the blood, whether taken orally or by injection, and symptoms of poisoning usually appear within 20 minutes. The symptoms begin with cramps and soon culminate in powerful and agonizing convulsions that subside after a minute but recur at a touch, a noise, or some other minor stimulus. Death is usually due to asphyxiation resulting from continuous spasms of the respiratory muscles. Strychnine has been used in traditional medicine as a stimulant and aphrodisiaca Strychnine i sometimes used as an adulterant for illegfal drugs. The anger with strychnine is that even slightly ovedoses (over 2 mg) can be fatal.

Strychnine plant *Strychnos nux-vomica* South Asian and South East Asian tree containing *strychnine*.

Strychnos colubrina Synonym for *Strychnos nux-vomica*.

Strychnos lucida Synonym for *Strychnos nux-vomica*.

Strychnos nux-vomica Tree from South Asia and South East Asia containing *strychnine*.

Strychnos spireana Synonym for *Strychnos nux-vomica*.

Strychnos vomica Synonym for *Strychnos nux-vomica*.

Strömer Danish colloquial term for drug police agent.

Stub To snuff out (a *cigarette* butt) by crushing. Middle English *stubbe*, tree stump, from Old English *stybb*.

Studentenblume Tagetes.

Stuf 1. Dutch colloquial term for *cannabis*.

2. Dutch colloquial term for *heroin* tincture.

3. Dutch colloquial term for drugs in general. **Stufa** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Stuff 1. Colloquial term for *cannabis*. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin tincture*. **3.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **4.** Colloquial term for *methadone*. **5.** Colooquial term for drugs in general.

Stufhoertge Dutch colloquial term for a female who prostitutes herself for *heroin*.

Stufhoertje Dutch colloquial term for a female who prostitutes herself for *heroin*.

Stuka Dutch colloquial term for *metamfeta-mine*.

Stum Colloquial term for marijuana.

Stumble biscuit Colloquial term for *methaqualone*.

Stumbler 1. Colloquial term for *depressant*. **2.** Colloquial term for *barbiturates*. **3.** Colloquial term for *Seconal*. **3.** Colloquial term for a *Seconal* addict.

Stumbles, have the Colloquial term for stumbling about after drug use.

Stump Colloquial term for homemade distilled spirits (40%-50% *alcohol*).

Stumpphole Colloquial term for homemade distilled spirits (40%-50% *alcohol*).

Stundenlohn German colloquial term for gram price.

Stung by a viper Colloquial term for being addicted to drugs.

Stung by the hop Colloquial term for being addicted to *opium*.

Stung by white mosquitos Colloquial term for being addicted to *cocaine*.

Stup Colloquial term for drug police agent. **Stupefacient 1.** Inducing stupor; stupefying.

2. A drug, such as a narcotic, that induces

stupor. Latin *stupefaciens*, *stupefacient*-, present participle of *stupefacere*, to stupefy.

Stupenal Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Stupenone *Oxycodone hydrochloride*. **Stupor** Colloquial term for intoxication from *marijuana*.

Stur Colloquial term for drug police agent. **Sturmhut** German name for *Aconitum napellus*

Stück 1. German colloquial term for a chunk of *hashish.* **2.** German colloquial term for drugs in general.

Sua jacket see lueng Thai colloquial term for *Nembutal* in yellow *capsules*.

Sub bay alky Colloquial term for (US Navy) 190 proof *alcohol* used on ship.

Subculture 1. A cultural subgroup differentiated by status, ethnic background, residence, religion, or other factors that functionally unify the group and act collectively on each member. **2.** One culture of microorganisms derived from another.

Subcutaneous Located, found, or placed just beneath the skin, as in subcutaneous *injection*.

Subido a-mil Colloquial term for feeling the effects of drugs and/or *alcohol*.

Subital Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine sulfate* and *Phenobarbital*.

Subital Amfetamine and Phenobarbital.

Subji Cannabis.

Subkutan Subcutaneous.

Sublimaze Fentanyl citrate. **Sublimazine** Fentanyl citrate.

Submarine 1. Colloquial term for *Dexedrine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *LSD* combined with *Methedrine* or *Dexedrine*. **3.** Colloquial term for *pentobarbital*.

Subs Colloquial term for *codeine*.

Substance See: Psychoactive drug.

Substance Abuse Excessive use of addictive substances, especially *alcohol* and narcotic drugs. Also called chemical abuse.

See: *Abuse* (drug, alcohol, chemical, substance, or psychoactive substance).

Substance Abuse Librarians & Information Specialists Organisation founded 1978 in USA to stimulate information exchange between information professionals working with substance abuse. The European sister organisation is ELISAD.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration SAMHSA is the US governemental mission is to assure that quality substance abuse and mental health services are available to the people who need them and to ensure that prevention and treatment knowledge is used more effectively in the general health care system.

Substance use disorders A group of conditions related to *alcohol* or other drug use. In *ICD-10*, section F10-F19, "Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use", contains a wide variety of disorders of different severity and clinical form, all having in common the use of one or more psychoactive substances, which may or may not have been medically prescribed. The substances specified are *alcohol*, opioids, cannabinoids, sedatives or hypnotics, *cocaine*, other *stimulants* including *caffeine*, *hallucinogens*, *tobacco*, and volatile solvents.

The clinical states that may occur, though not necessarily with all psychoactive substances, include acute intoxication, harmful use, dependence syndrome, withdrawal syndrome (state), withdrawal state with delirium, psychotic disorder, late-onset psychotic disorder, and amnesic syndrome.

Abuse of non-dependence-producing substances (e.g. laxatives or *steroids*) is included in category F55 of *ICD-10*, "Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors".

Substanon Testosteron.

Substantia controlada Colloquial term for *controlled substance*.

Substitute drug Lookalike drugs.

Succus papaveris inspissatus Opium.

Succus thebaicus Opium.

Sucht German term for dependence.

Suchterzeugende Stoffe German term for dependence producing drugs.

Suchtkrankenhelfer German term for a person who works to rehabilitate drug abusers. **Suchtmittel** German term for dependence producing drugs.

Suchtstoffe German term for dependence producing drugs.

Suchtterapie German term for therapies against drug dependence.

Suck a bamboo Colloquial term for smoking *opium*.

Sudden sniffing death Death resulting from *inhaling* a volatile hydrocarbon (usually pressurized propellant sprays), running a short distance, and falling dead (usually from cardiac failure).

Sudolin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital* or *Secobarbital*.

Suds 1. Colloquial term for *beer*. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Suey Colloquial term for liquid opium.

Suey bowl Colloquial term for a receptacle for liquid *opium*.

Sufenta Sufentanil citrate.

Sufentanil C₂₂H₃₀N₂O₂S. Synthetic substance, under international control according

to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 386.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Medical analog of fentanyl which is 2,000 more potent than morphine

Sufentanil citrate C₂₂H₃₀N₂O₂S C₆H₈O₇. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 578.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 66.6.

Sufentanilum Sufentanil.

Sug Colloquial term for craving for a drug.

Sugar 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *LSD*. **3.** Colloquial term for *heroin*. **4.** Colloquial term for drugs in powder form in general.

Sugar block Colloquial term for crack.

Sugar cubes Colloquial term for *LSD*. on a sugar cube.

Sugar down Colloquial term for adulterating drugs by adding *milk sugar* or cheap medications like *Aspirin*.

Sugar habit Colloquial term for addicts craving for sweets.

Sugar lump Colloquial term for a sugar cube prepared with *LSD*.

Sugar lumps Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Sugar weed 1. Colloquial term for *mari*-

juana. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana* soaked in sugar water in order to increase its weight.

Sugar, brown Colloquial term for brown *heroin* no. 3.

Sugared Colloquial term for *marijuana* soaked in sugar water in order to increase its weight.

Sugarheading Colloquial term for making homemade potstill liquor (distilled spirits approximately 40%-50% *alcohol* content).

Suhhinol-N Diazepam.

Suiker Dutch colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Suinox Secobarbital

Suisan Clobazam.

Suit case Colloquial term for a case of *beer* with a carrying handle.

Suknidhan Dutch colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Suko Colombian colloquial term (from "basuco") for coca paste which is smoked, contains multiple impurities including kerosene, sulfuric acid.

Suku Colloquial term for a plastic straw filled one quarter with *heroin*.

Sukün Turkish colloquial term for *STP*.

Sula Swedish colloquial term for a chunk of hashish

Sulfa-dysurgal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Sulfentanyl Sufentanil.

Sulfi German colloquial term for a gadget for smoking *opium*, a larger *chillum* made of bamboo.

Suliya Colloquial term for 100-300 grams of *hashish*.

Sulmetin Phenobarbital.

Suloptil *Metamfetamine*.

Sulph Colloquial term for 100 -.300 grams of *hashish*.

Sulphate Colloquial term for *amfetamines* in powder form.

Sulphet Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Sum Thai colloquial term for assault upon a drug dealer.

Sumarai Thai colloquial term for a middleman in drug dealing.

Sumbadán Psidium guajava.

Sumenan Temazepam.

Sumital Amobarbital.

Summa caine Colloquial term for phenopropanolamine. Used as adulterate for *crack*.

Summer skies Colloquial term for *Morning-glory seeds*.

Summitates cannabis Cannabis.

Sumpfheidelbeere Vaccinum uliginosum.

Sun Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Sun and camels Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Sunami Ariocarpus fissuratus.

Sunburst Colloquial term for weak *LSD*.

Suncotal Pentobarbital sodium.

Sunkae Calamus.

Sunkyong *Methylphenidate*.

Sunny explo Dutch colloquial term for *LSD* tablets.

Sunshine 1. Colloquial term for *LSD*. **2.** Colloquial term for *LSD* combined with

2. Colloquial term for LSD combined with Methedrine or Dexedrine.

Sunshine acid Colloquial term for *LSD* in small yellow *capsules*.

Sunshine explosion Colloquial term for *LSD* trips allegedly produced illegally by chemists in laboratories of chemical companies.

Sunshine trip Colloquial term for a "good" *LSD* experience.

Sup Swedish colloquial term for a shot of *vodka*.

Supadol Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Supari 1. *Areca catechu.* **2.** Colloquial term for *Betel nuts*.

Super Colloquial term for *high* feeling following the use of *amfetamines*.

Super C Colloquial term for *ketamine*.

Super Emagrin Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfepramone hydrochloride* and *Mefenorex*.

Super Extra Colloquial term for heroin.

Super Grass 1. Colloquial term for *PCP*.

2. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **3.** Colloquial term for a mixture of *PCP* and *marijuana*, ofte falsely sold as *THC*.

Super K Colloquial term for *hydromorphone* (Dilaudid).

Super P Colloquial term for *heroin* which is 20-30% pure.

Super Power Colloquial term for *heroin*, logo of body building figure.

Super White Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Super acid 1. Colloquial term for *ketamine*.

2. Colloquial term for *PCP* and *marijuana*, often falsly sold as *THC*.

Super baby Brand name for human growth hormone taken by pregnant women in a mistaken belief that it would cause larger smarter babies - actually may cause problems for fetus and mother, sold in workout centers.

Super blow Colloquial term for cocaine.

Super coke Colloquial term for a mixture of *PCP* and *marijuana*, often falsely sold as *THC*

Super flash French colloquial term for intense sense of pleasure at moment of *injection* of *heroin*.

Super flu Colloquial term for *heroin with-drawal* symptoms.

Super ice Colloquial term for smokable *metamfetamine*.

Super joint Colloquial term for a mixture of *PCP* and *marijuana*, ofte falsely sold as *THC*. **Super kools** Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Super pot 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana* treated with *alcohol* which is subsequently dried. **2.** Colloquial term for a mixture of *PCP* and *marijuana*, often falsely sold as *THC*.

Super skunk Colloquial term for potent Dutch *marijuana* with pungent smell.

Super weed Colloquial term for a mixture of *PCP* and *marijuana*, often falsely sold as *THC*.

Super yerba Colloquial term for a mixture of *PCP* and *marijuana*, often falsely sold as *THC*.

Super-Jaded Colloquial term for being blitzed off drugs; unable to think clearly.

Supergrass 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana* treated with *PCP*. **3.** Colloquial term for *PCP*. **4.** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Superior Colloquial term for *marijuana* which has *PCP* added for *kick*.

Superjoint Colloquial term for a large *joint* of *marijuana*.

Superman Colloquial term for *LSD*-blotter with Superman imprint.

Superman pill Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Superman syndrome The feeling of omnipotence and having unlimited strength when being under the influence of *cocaine*.

Supermann German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Superpot Colloquial term for *marijuana* treated with *alcohol* which is subsequently dried.

Superpower Colloquial term for *heroin*. **Superstar** Colloquial term for a drug dealer

with high rate of turnover.

Superweed Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Supeudol *Oxycodone hydrochloride*.

Supkalk Swedish older term for drinking bowl for *vodka*.

Supkopp Swedish older term for drinking cup for *vodka* shots.

Suplin *Phenmetrazine hydrochloride*.

Supolosal *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Supplementation Term coined in 1971 by Carl Chambers (NY State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission) to describe a person who participates in methadone maintenance, but continues to use other drugs as well.

Supplier Colloquial term for a drug dealer. **Supply clerk** Colloquial term for a drug dealer.

Supply reduction A general term used to refer to policies or programmes aiming to interdict the production and distribution of drugs, particularly law enforcement strategies for reducing the supply of illicit drugs.

See also: Demand reduction and harm reduction.

Supply room Colloquial term for a cache for drugs.

Suppocoutpraigyl Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Suppolosal *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Supponeryl Allobarbital or Butobarbital.

Supponizine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Supponoctal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital* or *Secobarbital sodium*.

Supponéryl Butobarbital.

Suppoptanox Vinylbital.

Supposdormopan fort Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Cyclobarbital*.

Suppositories Solid, uniformly medicated masses designed for introduction into the rectum. Various bases are used in their preparation, but theobroma oil is the most common. Solid at room temperature, it melts a few degrees below body temperature. Suppositories are manufactured by the use of molds, together with fusion of the suppository mass or

cold compression.

Supposedol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Opium*, Medical.

Supra-Leodin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Supracodin *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Supradol *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Supraigin *Phenadoxone hydrochloride*.

Supreme Al-Anon test Colloquial term for [Al-Anon joke] indicates that the mechanism of 'denial' was so strong in the spouse that he/she was the last person to know that the husband/wife was an alcoholic.

Supremo 1. Colloquial term for potent *hashish.* **2.** Colloquial term for potent *marijuana*.

Supyrin-M Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Suraigon Fenproporex hydrochloride.

Surattu supary Areca catechu.

Surdon *Phenobarbital*.

Surem Nitrazepam.

Surfer 1. Colloquial term for a *stimulant*.

2. Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Surgex Pipradrol hydrochloride.

Surgical smack Colloquial term for *meperidine*.

Surinat Finnish colloquial term for *high* feelings after sniffing paint *thinner*.

Surmanol Chlordiazepoxide.

Surnox Secobarbital.

Surové opium Opium.

Surpapyle Phenobarbital.

Surparil for te Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Surparina Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Surtidor Colloquial term for a drug dealer.

Suruma Cannabis.

Susano Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Suset Danish colloquial term for the initial feeling following a drug *injection*.

Susuko Colloquial term for *cigarette* or *marijuana* to which *cocaine* base residue has been added. See: *Basuco*.

Sutilex Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Suton *Dimethylthiambutene hydrochloride*.

Suxidina Oxazepam hemisuccinate.

Svarnasiri Argemone mexicana.

Sventgata Finnish colloquial term for *euphoric* feelings after *hashish* use.

Swag Colloquial term for stolen drugs.

Swat Colloquial term for one draw of *marijuana* smoke from a *bhong* water pipe.

Swax Phenobarbital.

Swazi grass South African colloquial term for *cannabis* from Swaziland.

Sweat To ferment, as *tobacco* during curing.

Sweat (you) Colloquial term for a dealer perception of the occasion when police stop and search and/or question an individual for no "apparent" reason - a deterrent action which is designed to hamper activities of the dealer, at least in the geographic area being surveyed.

Sweat it out Colloquial term for undergoing *withdrawal*.

Swedate Acronym for Swedish Drug Addict Evaluation, a research project aimed to compare the result of different treatment programs for drug addicts in Sweden.

Swedish diet Colloquial term for *Captagon*. **Sweet** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Sweet Jesus Colloquial term for morphine. Sweet Lucy 1. Colloquial term for marijuana soaked in wine. 2. Colloquial term for marijuana. 3. Colloquial term for hashish.

Sweet Lucy's Tit Colloquial term for heroin. Sweet Mary Colloquial term for marijuana.

Sweet Morpheus Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Sweet belladonna Phytolacca acinosa.
Sweet calomel Colloquial term for calamus.

Sweet cane Calamus.

Sweet cinnamon Calamus.

Sweet flag Calamus.

Sweet flagroot Calamus.

Sweet grass Calamus.

Sweet lunch Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Sweet maryjane** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Sweet myrtle Calamus.

Sweet rush Calamus.

Sweet sega Calamus.

Sweet sister Mary Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Sweet stuff 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Sweet tart Colloquial term for DOM, STP.
Sweet tea Colloquial term for marijuana.
Sweeties Colloquial term for stimulants in general

Sweetness Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Sweets** Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Sweety Colloquial term for a girl friend in the drug scene.

Swell up Colloquial term for *crack*.

Swilly Colloquial term for being drunk.

Swimmer Colloquial term for person who

swims to shore from ship with drugs.

Swingman 1. Colloquial term for a drug dealer. **2.** Colloquial term for a drug courier.

Swish Colloquial term for selling drugs.

Swisher Colloquial term for cigar emptied and filled with *marijuana*.

Switch off Colloquial term for coming down from a *high* feeling.

Switch on Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Sycropaz Meprobamate.

Südamerikanisches Gras German colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Sydemsed Meprobamate.

Sydenham, Thomas (1624-1689), English physician. A founder of modern clinical medicine and epidemiology, he conceptualized the causes and treatments of epidemics and provided classic descriptions of gout, smallpox, malaria, scarlet fever, hysteria, and chorea. He advocated observation instead of theorizing to determine the nature of disease and introduced the use of cinchona bark (containing *quinine*) to treat malaria and of *laudanum* to treat other diseases.

Sylvenol Phenobarbital.

Symetra *Phendimetrazine bitartrate.*

Symoron *Methadone hydrochloride*. **Symoron** *Methadone hydrochloride*.

Sympametin Amfetamine sulfate.

Sympamin Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Sympamine Amfetamine.

Sympanal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sympaneurol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sympatedrin, -e Amfetamine sulfate.

Sympatedrine Amfetamine.

Sympathomimetic 1. Producing physiological effects resembling those caused by the activity or stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system: *a sympathomimetic hormone.*

2. A sympathomimetic drug or agent.

Sympathyl Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Sympavagol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Symplex Lorazepam.

Symplexonal Phenobarbital.

Synalgos D.C. Codeine derivate.

Synalgyn Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenoparhital*

Synanon 1. The first therapeutic community for alcoholics and drug addicts founded

1958 by the former alcoholic Charles "Chuck" Dederich as a result of a weekly discussion groups with friends from Alcoholics Anonymous in an effort to rehabilitate alcoholics and drug addicts (see AA, 1935). Dederich and his colleagues evolved a new form of therapy that will revolutionize rehabilitation programs and lead to the establishment of Synanon communities in several parts of the United States, Puerto Rico, England and Germany. Synanon developed into 1980 to a strange cult and today only exists in Germany but many other organizations like Daytop, Phoenix has developed the basic ideas from Synanon. 2. Title of a film released in 1965. Director: Richard Ouine. The difficulties faced by drug addicts attempting to kick their habits provide the basis of this gritty, realistic drama that was filmed at a real rehabilitation house in Santa Monica, California. The story centers on an ex-con who is having trouble following the strict rules of the house. Soon he finds himself involved in an affair with another inmate, an ex-hooker. She is only supposed to monitor and assist with his recovery, not get emotionally involved. Their affair causes another resident to become jealous. He forces the lovers to leave the center. Unfortunately, the cure is not complete for the ex-con and soon after leaving, he begins looking for more drugs. This results in his dying of an overdose in a cheap hotel. The ex-hooker then returns to the rehabilitation house to resume her own treatment.

Synatan Amfetamine tannate or Dexamfetamine tannate.

Synatan seco *Amfetamine tannate.*

Synate Secobarbital sodium.

Synate-M Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secobarbital*.

Syndian Cathine.

Syndicate acid 1. Colloquial term for *PCP*. **2.** Colloquial term for *STP*, *DOM*.

Syndrom Dutch colloquial term for *with-drawal* symptoms.

Syndroom Dutch colloquial term for *with-drawal* symptoms.

Syndrox *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Synhexyl Parahexyl.

Syniaudine *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Synirin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital* or *Phenobarbital*.

Synkonin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Synophedal Phenobarbital.

Synsatedrine Amfetamine sulfate.

Syntetic marijuana Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Synth cokes Colloquial term for *ephedrine*. used to adulterate or replace *cocaine*.

Synthanal Methadone hydrochloride.

Synthetic Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Synthetic Heroin 1. *Alpha-methylfentanyl.* **2.** Colloquial term for *fentanyl.*

Synthetic THC 1. Colloquial term for *PCP*. **2.** Colloquial term for *Synhexyl*, a synthetic tetrahydrocannabinol homolog which is onethird as potent as *delta-9 THC*.

Synthetic THT Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Synthetic cocaine Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Synthetic grass Colloquial term for *PCP*. **Synthetic marijuana** Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Synthoquine Phenobarbital.

Syntopium *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of. **Syra 1.** Swedish and Finnish colloquial term for *LSD*. **2.** Swedish colloquial term for *ascorbic acid*. **3.** Swedish colloquial term for acetic acid.

Syra horse South African colloquial term for *heroin*.

Sürat Turkish colloquial term for *metamfetamine*.

Sürat tozu Turkish colloquial term for co-

Syrco *Methadone hydrochloride*.

Syre Danish and Norwegian colloquial term for *LSD*.

Syrehode Norwegian colloquial term for a *LSD* addict.

Sürpünti Turkish colloquial term for *heroin*. **Syrevrag** Danish colloquial term for being ruined due to *LSD*.

Syrian rye Seeds from the shrub *Peganum harmala* mainly growing in the desserts of the Middle East, India, Mongolia and Manchuria. Up to 1 meter tall with long tiny leaves and white flowers. The fruits contains brown seeds with a strong smell with several psychoactive alkaloids as *harmine*. It has been suggested that the seeds could be identical with the drug soma mentioned in the classical Veda-books.

Syringe 1. A medical instrument used to inject fluids into the body or draw them from it. **2.** A hypodermic syringe. Middle English, alteration influenced by Late Latin *sýringês*, pl. of *sýrinx*, syrinx, from Medieval Latin *sýringa*, from Late Latin, *injection*, from Greek *surinx*, *suring-*, shepherd's pipe.

Syrische Armee German colloquial term for green *hashish* from Turkey.

Syrische Steppenraute German term for *Syrian rye*.

Syrup Colloquial term for *morphine* or *codeine* containing solutions.

Syrup and beans Colloquial term for *codeine* and *Doriden*.

Systembolaget Swedish state-owned alcohol retail monopoly.

Süttirwurz Veratrum album.

Szene German colloquial term for meeting places or areas where drug users and drug dealers live.

Szene-Halbe German colloquial term for a packet of *heroin* for the street level user, 200-250 mg.

Szene-Viertel German colloquial term for a packet of *heroin* for the street level user, 100 mg.

T

T 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **3.** Colloquial term for *Talwin*. **4.** Colloquial term for a big drug dealer. **5.** Colloquial term for a teaspoon of *heroin*, ½ T means half a teaspoon. **6.** Colloquial term for a drug police agent.

T 1124 *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.* **T 712** *Amfepramone hydrochloride.*

T-9 DET.

T's and B's Colloquial term for a combination of *Talwin* and *pyribenzamine* for *injection*, shortened version of the street name "tricycles and bicycles".

T-Caps Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secbutabarbital*.

T-E Colloquial term for *testosterone* enanthate, androgenic-anabolic *steroid*.

T-Gesic Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Hydrocodone bitartrate* and *Phenobarbital*

T-birds 1. Colloquial term for *Tuinal* (*Seconal & Amytal*). **2.** Colloquial term for lookalike Tuinal - typically composed of antihistamines and an analgesic.

T-caps Colloquial term for *crack* pieces with the letter T engraved.

T-man Colloquial term for a drug police agent.

T-totaller Originally, persons confronted by the WCTU gave testimony of total abstinence from *beer*, or testimony of total abstinence from distilled spirits - a person pledging off both *alcohol* forms was a t-totaller.

T.E.P. Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

T.M.A. Synthetic *hallucinogen*.

T.N.T. 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for *fentanyl*.

T.O.A. Opium, mixed alkaloids of.

T.P. KI Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

T:E ratio The testosterone (T) to epitestosterone (E) ratio, is typically less than 6:1 in normal males, some individuals will inject T for muscle growth and then inject E to try to pass drug tests.

TA Acronym for *Transactional Analysis*.

Ta 1 Morpheridine or Morpheridine hydrochloride.

TA 28 Benzethidine.

TA 48 Furethidine

Ta Ma Chinese term for *marijuana*.

Tab 1. Colloquial term for tablets in general. **2.** Colloquial term for *morphine*. **3.** Colloquial term for *LSD* tablet. **4.** Colloquial term for a colored blotter paper tab resembling a postage stamp in size, soaked with *LSD* and with popular symbols or cartoons, often in red cardboard box wrapped in foil in a clear ziplock bag with 5 stamps. Normally absorbed through th mouth by placing the tab on the tongue.

Tab-sed Phenobarbital.

Tabac 1. Tobacco. 2. Hashish.

Tabac de Havanne Older term for snuff from Havanna.

Tabac de Portugal Older term for olivegreen snuff.

Tabac de Seville Older term for redbrown snuff oroginally from Santo Spirito in Cuba.

Tabacazo Colloquial term for a mix of *to-bacco* and coca-paste.

Tabaco Spanish colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Tabaco del Diablo Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Tabaco-rapé Anadenanthera peregrina.

Tabacozos Ecuadoran and Peruvian colloquial term for mixture of *marijuana* and *cocaine*.

Tabagisme A French term that refers to the condition of the smoker who is severely dependent on *nicotine* and, in consequence, manifests severe *withdrawal* symptoms. Equivalent to *tobacco* dependence syndrome.

Tabagisme passif French term for *passive smoking*.

Tabak des Teufels German colloquial term for *lobelia tupa*.

Tabansizlar Turkish colloquial term for barbiturates.

Tabe, auf Tabe sein Colloquial term for being under the influence of tablets.

Tabentun *Turbina corymbosa*. See: *Ololiugui*.

Taberhanthe albiflora Synonym for *Tabernanthe iboga*.

Taberhanthe bocca Synonym for *Tabernanthe iboga*.

Taberhanthe mannii Synonym for *Tabernanthe iboga*.

Taberhanthe pubescens Synonym for *Tabernanthe iboga*.

Taberhanthe subsessilis Synonym for *Tabernanthe iboga*.

Taberhanthe tenuiflora Synonym for *Tabernanthe iboga*.

Taberhanthes eboka Synonym for *Taber-nanthe iboga*.

Tabernanthe iboga African shrub from which *ibogaine* is made.

Tabique Mexican colloquial term for a *marijuana* brick.

Tablelumin Phenobarbital.

Tablet By far the most common method of administration of drugs, are only rarely made by compression of the drug alone (e.g., potassium bromide tablets). Usually, the drug is mixed with suitable diluents, such as dextrin, lactose, salt, starch, or synthetic substances, designed to ensure disintegration of the tablet in the body.

Tabrium Chlordiazepoxide.

Tabs Colloquial term for *LSD* tablets.

Tabu Colloquial term for tablets.

Tac Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Tac et Tic French colloquial term for PCP.

Tacepam Oxazepam.

Taco *Cigarette* partially filled with *marijuana*.

Tacoid Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Taeng Thai colloquial term for dried *marijuana* stuffed into piece of wood of 3 to 6 inches lengt.

Taeniruge Phenobarbital.

Tafaserpine *Cyclobarbital*.

Tafe Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Tagenon Diazepam.

Tagetes Marigold, any plant of the genus *Tagetes* of the family Asteraceae, consisting of about 30 species of annual herbs native to southwestern North America, tropical America, and South America.

African marigold (*T. erecta*), French marigold (*T. patula*), and several other species are grown as garden ornamentals, although most species have strong-scented leaves. Members of the genus *Tagetes* have attractive yellow, orange, or red flowers that are solitary or clustered; leaves opposite each other on the stem that usually are finely cut; and bracts (leaflike structures) that form a cup-shaped base below each flower head.

The tagetes has been has been used already in pre-colombian America. *Tagetes erecta* was has psychoactive properties and was used in the holy Balche drink by the Mayan Indians. The Huichol Indians in Mexico smokes the dried *Tagetes lucida*.

Tagetes erecta See: Tagetes.
Tagetes lucida See: Tagetes.
Tagetes minuta See: Tagetes.
Tagetes patula See: Tagetes.
Tagetes pusilla See: Tagetes.

Tagg Swedish colloquial term for a tobacco

cigarette.

Taglli Hierba loca.

Tagéte Tagetes.

Tahgalim Cannabis.

Tai blow Colloquial term for strong mari-

Tai kia Colloquial term for a police informant.

Tai weed Colloquial term for *marijuana* buds bound into short sections of bamboo.

Tail lights Colloquial term for LSD.

Tailandaine French colloquial term for white *heroin*.

Taima Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Taique Desfontainia spinosa.

Taiwan Pentazocine.

Taju Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Takabal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Takabel Phenobarbital.

Takaton *Dimethylthiambutene*.

Takaton, -e Dimethylthiambutene hydrochloride

Take Colloquial term for *inhaling* the smoke of a *joint* of marijuana.

Take God's medicine Colloquial term for being addicted to *morphine*.

Take P-tea Colloquial term for *urinalysis*.

Take P-tee Colloquial term for urinalysis.

Take PT Colloquial term for *urinalvsis*.

Take Pete Colloquial term for *urinalysis*.

Take a band Colloquial term for *snorting* drugs.

Take a blow Colloquial term for *snorting cocaine*.

Take a breeze Colloquial term for run away from the police.

Take a cruise Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Take a cure Colloquial term for stopping to take drugs.

Take a hit Colloquial term for inhale a puff of smoke from a *marijuana cigarette*.

Take a nip Colloquial term for drinking a small amount of alcoholic beverages.

Take a powder Colloquial term for taking drugs in powder form.

Take a sleigh ride Colloquial term for being *high* on *cocaine*.

Take a taste Colloquial term for checking the quality of a drug when buying.

Take a trip See: Trip.

Take horse Colloquial term for using *heroin*.

Take it main Colloquial term for *intrave-nous injection*.

Take it to the edge Colloquial term for heavy dose of drugs: near lethal; take sufficient drugs to approach the brink of death, look over, but not die.

Take needles Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs.

Take off 1. Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for getting hig on drugs.

Take out of a box Colloquial term for killing someone

Take pe-tea Colloquial term for *urinalysis*. **Take pee-tea** Colloquial term for *urinalysis*.

Take the cure Colloquial term for go into *alcohol* and/or drug treatment.

Take the main Colloquial term for *intrave-nous injection*.

Take the needle Colloquial term for *inject-ing* drugs.

Take the pipe Colloquial term for commiting suicide by use of a strong dose, *overdose*.

Take the pledge Colloquial term for vow of solemn abstinence.

Take the weeds Colloquial term for becoming addicted.

Take the wind Colloquial term for leaving a place.

Take through the nose Colloquial term for *snorting* drugs.

Take to the needle Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs.

Take-off-artist Colloquial term for drug addicts who support their habits by robbing fellow adjets or dealers.

Taken Colloquial term for being intoxicated of drugs.

Taken off Colloquial term for being robbed of drugs and/or money. **Taking God's medicine** Colloquial term

Taking God's medicine Colloquial term for being addicted to *morphine*.

Taking a cruise Colloquial term for *PCP*. **Taking a trip** Colloquial term for taking a *hallucinogen*, especially *LSD*, *mescaline* or CTD.

Taking care of business Colloquial term for addict on the street searching for drugs.

Taking off 1. Colloquial term for getting money or drugs by means of robbery. **2.** Colloquial term for the moment just before the drug *injection*.

Taking on a number Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Taking the cure Colloquial term for undergoing *withdrawal* treatment. **Taking the main** Colloquial term for intra-

Taking the main Colloquial term for intravenous drug *injection*.

Takkouri Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Takrouri** *Cannabis*.

Takruri Cannabis.

Tal-estamine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital*.

Talacen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international con-

trol: Pentazocine hydrochloride.

Talamo Amobarbital sodium.

Talamonal Fentanyl citrate.

Talasa Zipeprol.

Talatroscine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Talco Mexican colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Talema Diazepam.

Talema 10 Diazepam.

Talema 2 Diazepam.

Talema 5 Diazepam.

Talidomid *Thalidomide*.

Talking down Colloquial term for calming a drug addict suffering from *withdrawal* symptoms or is confused due to drug use by talking to him.

Tall Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs. **Tall one 1.** Colloquial term for tall bottle of beer - "long neck". **2.** Colloquial term for Talwin

Talpento Pentobarbital sodium or Phenobarbital or Phenobarbital sodium.

Talseco Secobarbital or Secobarbital sodium.

Talwin Pentazocine or Pentazocine hydrochloride. or Pentazocine lactate.

Talwin 50 *Pentazocine hydrochloride*.

Talwin Compound Pentazocine hydrochloride

Talwin Drug Caplets Pentazocine.

Talwin Nx Pentazocine or Pentazocine hydrochloride. or Pentazocine lactate.

Talwin V Pentazocine lactate.

Talwin-Sup Pentazocine.

Talwin-tab Pentazocine.

Tamate Meprobamate.

Tambacolohy Colloquial term for *cannabis*. **Tambor** Colloquial term for 50-52 pounds of drugs.

Tambourine man Colloquial term for a drug dealer.

Tambul 1. Areca catechu. **2.** Betel pepper. **Tambula** Betel pepper.

Tame the tiger Colloquial term for letting *opium* take effect.

Tamegesic Buprenorphine hydrochloride.

Tamilan *Pemoline* or *Pemoline magnesium*.

Tampee Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Tampi Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Tamuga Colloquial term for a marijuana cigarette.

Tan Colloquial term for Mexican heroin.

Tan bark Anadenanthera peregrina.

Tan design Colloquial term for potent *LSD*.

Tan sugar Colloquial term for *crack*.

Tanaecium nocturnum See: Koribo.

Tancosedan Phenobarbital.

Tända av Swedish Colloquial term for stopping to take drugs.

Tango & Cash 1. Colloquial term for *fen-tanyl*. **2.** Colloquial term for high grade *heroin* plus fentanyl (synthetic surgical opiate 200 times more potent than *heroin*) - several instances of use have led to death - named after a TV show of the same name.

Tanipent Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Tanitan Alstonia scholaris.

Tanked Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Tanken German colloquial term for obtaining money for drugs.

Tankstelle German colloquial term for a depot for drugs, especially *heroin*.

Tanodon Nitrazepam.

Tanorex Phendimetrazine bitartrate.

Tanphetamin Amfetamine tannate.

Tanphetamin, -e *Dexamfetamine tannate*. **Tanque** Mexican colloquial term for prison.

TANSTAFL Acronym for "there ain't no such thing as a free lunch".

Tante German colloquial term for a drug police agent.

Tao-po Colloquial term for a pipe cleaner.

Tape, have on Colloquial term for knowing by heart, often telephone numbers or addresses which are not to be recorded for safety reasons, common method in contacts between wholesale and street-level drug dealers.

Tapering off Colloquial term for *withdrawal* from *alcohol* by gradually reduced doses of drink; usually self-treatment.

Tapita Colloquial term for a bottle cap used to heat *heroin*.

Tapping the keg Colloquial term for drinking *beer*.

Tar 1. A dark brown or black bituminous usu. odorous viscous liquid obtained by destructive distillation of organic material as wood, coal, or peat. **2.** A substance in some respects resembling tar; esp: a condensable residue present in smoke from burning tobacco that contains combustion by-products as resins, acids, phenols, and essential oils. **3.** Colloquial term for *opium*. **4.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Tar baby Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Tar stick Colloquial term for *opium*.

Tar, black Colloquial term for deadly *heroin*. **Tar, on the** Colloquial term for being addicted to *opium*.

Tara Huilca Anadenanthera colbrina. Tarakola Cannabis.

Tarapon Opium, mixed alkaloids of.

Tarased Meprobamate.

Tardomorfina *Morphine gluconate*.

Tardust Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Tardyl *Amobarbital* or *Glutethimide*.

Tared and feathered Colloquial term for

being addicted to opium.

Target Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Tàriàk Colloquial term for *opium*.

Taril Alprazolam.

Tarin Methylphenidate.

Tasbekler Turkish colloquial term for methadone.

Tasedan Estazolam.

Tasonal Temazepam.

Taste 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*; small sample of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs. **3.** Colloquial term for taking a small sample to check the drug quality in drug deals. **4.** Colloquial term for taking a small amount of drugs without feeling a strong reaction.

Taster Colloquial term for person who tells the purity of drugs by tasting before a drug buy.

Tatar Calamus.

Tattoo 1. Colloquial term for needle marks and scars along the *veins* caused by drug *injections*. **2.** Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Tattooing Colloquial term for *injecting* drugs.

Tau kia Colloquial term for an informant.

Tauben Aconitum napellus.

Taubenschnabel Aconitum napellus.

Taumasthman Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Tàun Colloquial term for a person who is apprehended for possession of drugs.

Taurocolo Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Normethadone*

Taurus Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Tavern 1. An establishment licensed to sell alcoholic beverages to be consumed on the premises. **2.** An inn for travelers. Middle English *taverne*, from Old French, from Latin *taberna*, hut, tavern, probably from *traberna*, from *trabs*, *trab-*, beam.

Tavor Lorazepam.

Tavor 2. 5 Lorazepam.

Tawasan Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Tawpo Colloquial term for a pipe cleaner.

Taximel 10 Diazepam.

Taximel 2 Diazepam.

Taxing Colloquial term for price paid to enter a *crack*house; charging more per vial depending on status of customer or if not a regular customer.

Tazeine Pentazocine.

Tazepam Oxazepam.

TC Acronym for *Therapeutic Communities*.

Tchin Colloquial term for 20 grams of drugs.

Tchkiana Virola.

TCP Tenocyclidine.

TCS Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Te Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Te geek gaan Dutch colloquial term for having a bad experience with drugs.

Te ts'ojol Artemisia mexicana.

Tea Beverage produced by steeping top leaves and buds of the tea plant *Camellia sinensis* of the family *Theaceae* in freshly boiled water.

Tea is consumed as either a hot or a cold beverage by about one-half of the world's population, yet it is second to coffee in commercial importance, largely because a significant portion of the world's tea crop is consumed in the growing regions.

The major tea types, classified according to processing method, include: fermented, or black, tea, producing an amber-coloured, full-flavoured beverage without bitterness; semi-fermented, or oolong, producing a slightly bitter, light brownish-green liquid; and unfermented, or green, tea, resulting in a mild, slightly bitter, pale greenish-yellow beverage. Brick tea, formed of compressed leaves and sometimes other plant parts, is consumed mainly in Tibet and inner Asia. In some Asian countries the leaves may also be pickled and consumed as a vegetable, called leppet-so in Myanmar (Burma) and miang in Thailand.

Tea is commonly sold in loose form, in filterpaper tea bags, or in soluble form. Tea bags were introduced by Thomas Sullivan, a New York wholesaler who sent tea samples to his customers in small silk bags instead of the usual tins. Instant teas, first produced in the 1940s, include flavoured and cold-watersoluble types.

Tea contains only four calories per cup when consumed without added ingredients but is a source of several B-complex vitamins, including B and nicotinic acid. *Caffeine* is responsible for tea's stimulating effect. Flavour is produced by volatile oils, and astringency and colour by tannin. Astringency and flavour development increase with length of the steeping period. Although some varieties produce colour quickly, satisfactory flavour development requires three to five minutes of steeping to achieve the desired maximum *caffeine* extraction and moderate amount of tannin.

The origin of the use of tea as a beverage is lost in antiquity. A Chinese legend places the introduction of tea as a beverage in the reign of the emperor Shen Nung, about 2737 BC. However, the earliest mention to which modern scholars give credence is found in the Erh Ya, an ancient Chinese dictionary, about 350 BC. It is believed that tea cultivation began in

the interior province of Szechwan in China, gradually extending down the Yangtze Valley to the seaboard provinces. Tea cultivation was introduced into Japan, along with other aspects of Chinese civilization, in about the last decade of the 6th century. At first it was drunk primarily by Zen Buddhist monks, but by the 13th century tea had become a popular beverage in Japan. The ancient tea ceremony, or cha-no-yu, is still practiced widely. The Japanese variety of tea was introduced into Java in 1684 by Andreas Cleyer, a German naturalist and doctor of medicine. In 1827 a young Dutch tea taster, J.I.L.L. Jacobson, risked his life to penetrate China's forbidden tea gardens and bring back tea seeds and labourers in order to cultivate the tea plant in the Dutch East

Tea was first mentioned in European literature in 1559 as chai catai ("tea of China") in *Navigationi e viaggi* ("Voyages and Travels") by Gian Battista Ramusio, a noted Venetian author. The first reference to tea by an Englishman, in 1615, is credited to R.L. Wickham, who was in charge of the English East India Company's agency at Firando, Japan. More coffee was drunk in England than anywhere else in the world when tea was first publicly sold at Garway's Coffee House in London in 1657.

One of the most picturesque eras in maritime history was that of the clipper ships, which transported tea from China to England and North America. The world's greatest tea monopoly, the English East India Companywhich operated from about 1600 to 1858-played a major role in popularizing the beverage. In an effort to perpetuate this monopoly, the British Parliament passed the Tea Act of 1773, which precipitated the Boston Tea Party and which was a contributory cause of the American Revolution.

The use of tea as a beverage was well established in Holland by the mid-17th century, and the afternoon tea custom spread across the Atlantic to New Amsterdam (now New York City). In England the custom of serving afternoon tea and cakes was originated by the Duchess of Bedford around 1840. Iced tea was introduced at the St. Louis World's Fair of 1904 by Richard Blechynden, an Englishman who, unable to sell the heated beverage because of hot weather, poured it over ice.

The founding of India's tea industry stems from the appointment of a committee by Gov. Gen. Lord William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, in 1834, to formulate a plan for tea cultivation. However, indigenous tea had already been discovered in northern India (upper Assam) in 1823. **2.** Colloquial term for *mari*-

juana.

3. Colloquial term for a *marijuana* user.

4. Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Tea bag Colloquial term for smoking *mari*iuana.

Tea blower Colloquial term for *marijuana* smoker.

Tea bush The natural habitat of the tea plant is considered to be within the fan-shaped area between the Nagaland, Manipur, and Lushai hills along the Assam-Myanmar (Burma) frontier in the west; through to China, probably as far as Chekiang province in the east; and from this line south through the hills of Myanmar and Thailand into Vietnam. The three main varieties of the tea plant, China, Assam, and Cambodia, each occur in their most distinct form at the extremes of the fan-shaped area. There are an infinite number of hybrids between the varieties; such crosses can be seen in almost any tea field.

Tea head Colloquial term for a *marijuana* smoker

Tea hound Colloquial term for a *marijuana* smoker

Tea man Colloquial term for a *marijuana* smoker

Tea ou the French colloquial term for *can-nahis*

Tea pad Colloquial term for a place where *marijuana* is smoked.

Tea party Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana* in a group.

Tea, Health Inca Tea from Peru with coca leaves added.

Teardrop tattoo Colloquial term for [prison] tattoo under the eye like a teardrop and signifies that the person has killed someone.

Teardrops Colloquial term for dosage units of *crack* packaged in the cut-off corners of plastic bags.

Tease & bease Colloquial term for *Talwin* & Pyrilbenzamine (tripelennamine, an antihistamine); sometimes used as a substitute.for *heroin*.

Tease & blues Colloquial term for *Talwin &* Pyrilbenzamine.

Tease & pies Colloquial term for *Talwin &* Pyrilbenzasine.

Tebacetil Thebacon hydrochloride.

Tebacon, -a, -e *Thebacon*.

Tebaicin *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Tebain Thebaine.

Tebain, -a, -e Thebaine.

Tebakon *Thebacon*.

Tebodal Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Tecaldrin Pentobarbital.

Tecata 1. Mexican colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Tecate Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Tecato 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine* user.

2. Colloquial term for a drug addict. **3.** Mexican colloquial term for a *heroin* user.

Tecatos Colloquial term for Hispanic *heroin* addicts.

Technicolor yawn Australian colloquial term for vomiting after too rapid consumption of alcoholic beverages.

Techno A style of dance music that gained popularity in the 1990s, combines computer-generated, discolike rhythms with digital samples.

Techno is often used as a catch-all term; in actuality a wide variety of music is played at raves. In 1987-88, when raves began, techno was still a fairly new word being used to describe the kraftwerk and ment/Funkadelic-influenced music produced by a handful of African Americans in Detroit's club circuit. The style was warmer and more soulful than most techno we hear today, but colder and more electronic than the rhythm & blues sounds that were popular in the mainstream at the time. While early techno was probably in some DJs' playlists, the music of raves in 1987-88, according to dance music magazine articles from 1991-92, was primarily a mixture of psychedelic dance rock (the Sound of Manchester: The Happy Mondays, The Stone Roses) and Acid House (the club sound of Chicago at that time, which for some reason was very popular in England). The indie dance rock sound went out the door rather quickly. More and more styles of electronic dancemusic succeeded acid house, evolving for better or worse into the myriad of styles commonly referred to as "techno." Be aware that the techno music played at raves is very anything like the kind "techno,""techno-rave," "techno-industrial," "techno-dance." or "Eurodance" music played on mainstream or even alternative radio stations. People who go to raves generally don't expect to hear anything that they would hear on a mainstream radio broadcast. When pop songs with techno influences emerge, ravers and musicians quickly distance themselves from it and underground techno that sounds like it, so in its own way, mainstream "techno" helps speed the development of "real" techno. In general, the purpose of the music played at raves is to make people dance. But it is more than that: the music has to take people into trance, it has to lull the conscious mind while at the same time stimulating the subconsious as well as the body. Most, but not all, music played at raves is intended to lose yourself in. Techno played at raves is a faceless, nameless organism, free of the chains of pop song structure and major label hype. It may have a hook, but no chorus. It may have a voice, but no lyric. Time stops when the mind's clock of frequent distractions is disconnected by the surreal, *hypnotic* syncopated rhythms being woven around your head by the DJ on the decks. Time stops and the Vibe begins.

Tecnal Butalbital.

Tecnal CI/2 Butalbital.

Tecnal CI/4 Butalbital.

Tecnal-C Butalbital.

Tecodin Codeine methylbromide.

Tecodin, -a, -e Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Tecomaxochit Brugmansia candida.

Tecomaxochitl 1. Brugmansia arborea.

2. Solandra.

Teddies Colloquial term for a combination ot *Talwin* and *pyribenzamine* for *injection*.

Teddy bears Colloquial term for LSD.

Tedfern Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Tedral Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Tedral SA Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Tedralan Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarhital*

Tédralan Phenobarbital.

Tedrika Cannabis.

Tedrobarb Phenobarbital.

Tee 1. German colloquial term for *hashish*.

2. German colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Teed up Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Tèék Anadenanthera colbrina.

Teenage Colloquial term for 1/16th gram of *metamfetamine*.

Teenager Colloquial term for 1/16th gram of cocaine.

Teener Colloquial term for 1/16 *crack* rock. **Teeny-bopper** Colloquial term for teenagers who want to get into the drug scene without using drugs.

Teephen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Teer German colloquial term for deadly *heroin*.

Teeren German colloquial term for taking *hashish*.

Teeth 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

2. Colloquial term for *crack*, in three inch sticks with ridged edges.

Teetotal Of, relating to, or practicing complete abstinence from alcoholic beverages. Probably partly pronunciation of the first let-

ter in *total* + *total* (abstinence), and partly reduplication of total.

Teetotaler One who abstains completely from alcoholic beverages. Originally, persons confronted by the World Christian Temperance Union WCTU gave testimony of total abstinence from *beer*, or testimony of total abstinence from distilled spirits - a person pledging off both *alcohol* forms was a t-totaller.

Teetotaller See: Abstinence.

Tefadrina Phenobarbital.

Tefapal *Phenobarbital*.

Tega-barb Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Tega-code Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Codeine phosphate* and *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Tega-dex Amobarbital.

Tegisec Fenproporex or Fenproporex hydrochloride.

Teig kneten German colloquial term for packaging *heroin* for sale.

Teile German colloquial term for drugs in tablet form.

Teilstrich 1. German colloquial term for scale on the *syringe*. **2.** German colloquial term for 1/10 ml.

Tein Caffein in tea.

Tek Anadenanthera colbrina.

Tekodin Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Teksas cayi Turkish colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Telefon kaputt German colloquial term for monitoring telephone calls.

Teloeut Cannabis.

Telpia Temazepam.

Telsomet 10 *Diazepam*.

Telsomet 5 Diazepam.

Temacepan Temazepam.

 $\textbf{Temalon}\ Die thyl thiam but ene\ hydrochloride.$

Temarium Temazepam.

Temaron Temazepam.

Temaz, -c Temazepam.

Temazepam $C_{16}\dot{H}_{13}CIN_2O_2$, Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 300.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

See: Benzodiazepines.

Temazepam dimethylcarbamate

Camazepam.

Temazepam dimetilearbamato Camazepam.

Temazepax Temazepam.

Tembul Betel pepper.

Temcit pilavi Turkish colloquial term for marijuana.

Temesta Lorazepam or Lorazepam mesilate.

Témesta Lorazepam.

Temgesic Buprenorphine hydrochloride.

Temgesic 0.2 Buprenorphine or Buprenorphine hydrochloride.

Temgesic 0.3 *Buprenorphine hydrochloride.* **Temgesic 0.6** *Buprenorphine hydrochloride.*

 $\textbf{Temgesic Sublingualis} \ \textit{Buprenorphine}.$

Temgesic-sublingual Buprenorphine.

Temiran Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Tempel Dutch colloquial term for *hashish* of high potency.

Temperance 1. Moderation and self-restraint, as in behavior or expression.

2. Restraint in the use of or abstinence from alcoholic liquors.

A term of varying usage concerning alcohol and other drugs; originally meaning a commitment to moderation in personal drinking habits (e.g. by abstaining from drinking spirits), but after the 1840s usually meaning a personal commitment to total abstinence (the temperance pledge). After the 1850s it often implied a commitment to local, national, or global alcohol control, usually with the aim of eventual prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages (hence prohibitionist). In line with the broad concerns of such temperance societies as the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), temperance sometimes referred also to a broader range of behaviours. including abstinence from tobacco and other drug use.

"New temperance" or "neo-temperance" has been used since the 1980s to characterize individuals and groups committed to greater alcohol control or a more coherent alcohol policy, or the shift in public sentiment reflected in many countries in a decline in alcohol consumption. "Neo-prohibitionist" is used more pejoratively for the same referents.

Temperax Clobazam.

Tempidorm Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Cyclobarbital* and *Secobarbital*.

Templane Medazepam.

Templane retard Medazepam.

Templax Chlordiazepoxide.

Temple balls Colloquial term for *hashish* in ball form.

Tempodriad Buprenorphine.

Ten Nights in a Bar Room Film released in 1913. This silent dramatization looks at the problems of *alcohol* in one man's life. This is one of many propaganda films from the prohibition era.

Ten Sack Colloquial term for \$10 worth (approx .7 grams) of *marijuana*.

Ten cent hallucination Colloquial term for glue (*inhalant*).

Ten cents Colloquial term for 10 dollars.

Ten piece Colloquial term for \$10 of *crack* **Ten shot** Colloquial term for \$10 of *crack*.

Ten-cent paper Colloquial term for drugs for 10 dollars.

Ten-cent pistol 1. Colloquial term for *her-oin* for ten dollars. **2.** Colloquial term for bag of drugs containing poison.

Ten-seven Colloquial term for dying.

Ten-tab Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Ten-u-mast Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Tenabarb Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Tenamfetamine (MDA) C₁₀H₁₃NO₂. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 179.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Tenamfetamine hydrochloride

 ${\rm C_{10}H_{13}NO_2}$ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 179.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Tenanfetamine *Tenamfetamine* (MDA).

Tenavoid Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Tenax Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Tencet Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Butalbital*.

Tencilan Clorazepate or Clorazepate dipotassium.

Tencolinea Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Tencosedol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital* or *Phenobarbital* or *Secobarbital*.

Tendencil Oxazepam.

Tenebrosa Colloquial term for a person who smokes *marijuana*.

Tenex Chlordiazepoxide.

Tengesic Buprenorphine hydrochloride.

Tengresic Buprenorphine or Buprenorphine hydrochloride.

Ténico-asclepius Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Tenne Norwegian colloquial term for smoking *hashish*.

Tenner Colloquial term for \$10 of crack.

Tenner action Colloquial term for drugs for 10 British pounds.

Tenner bag deal Colloquial term for drugs for 10 British pounds.

Tennessee blue Colloquial term for *marijuana* cultivated in Tennessee, USA.

Tenocyclidine C₁₅H₂₃NS. Synthetic sub-

stance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 249.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Tenocyclidine hydrochloride $C_{15}H_{23}NS$ HCl. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 285.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 87.2.

Tenodron Metamfetamine.

Tenor mine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate* and *Methylphenobarbital sodium*.

Tenox Temazepam.

Tenrex Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Tens Colloquial term for *amfetamine* tablets, 10 mg.

Tensedine Phenobarbital.

Tensil Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate* or *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Tensinyl Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Tension Colloquial term for *crack*.

Tensitral *Meprobamate* or *Phenobarbital*.

Tensium *Chlordiazepoxide* or *Diazepam*.

Tenso Temazepam.

Tensodin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Tensol *Meprobamate*.

Tensolisin Oxazepam.

Tensonal *Meprobamate*.

Tensopam Diazepam.

Tensophen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Tensophoril Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Tenstan Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Butalbital*.

Tentpodriad Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Tenuate Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Tenuate dospan Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Tenuate retard Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Tenuatina Diazepam.

Tenucap *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Teo Colloquial term for a *marijuana* smoker. **Teofedral** *Phenobarbital*.

Teofen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Teofene sedativo Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Teolaxin Phenobarbital.

Teonanacatl Mexican term for small yellow hallucinogenic mushrooms.

Teor alril Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Teor icol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methylphenobarbital* or *Phenobarbital*.

Teosedal Phenobarbital.

Tepanil Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Tepanil ten tab Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Tepazepan Diazepam.

Tequil Phenobarbital tetramethylammonium.

Tequila An alcoholic liquor distilled from the fermented juice of the Central American century plant Agave tequilana. Tequila contains 40-50 percent alcohol. The beverage, which was developed soon after the Spaniards introduced distillation to Mexico, is named for the town of Tequila in the Mexican state of Jalisco where it is produced. Upon maturity the pineapple-like agave plant's base fills with sweet sap, or agua miel ("honey water"). This juice is fermented and then distilled twice to achieve the desired purity. Some brands are aged in oak vats, which allows the distillate to mellow and take on a pale straw colour. Tequila is mixed with lime juice and an orangeflavoured liqueur to make the Margarita cocktail, which is served in a glass rimmed with salt. Mexicans usually prefer it unmixed, accompanied by salt and a lime slice. The drinker takes salt, tequila, and lime in rapid succession, thus combining all the flavours. Mescal, a similar distilled beverage, is less expensive and stronger in flavour and is made from an agave plant that grows wild in the Oaxaca region. American Spanish, after Teauila, a town of west-central Mexico.

Teramin *Phentermine hydrochloride.*

Teratogen An agent, such as a virus, a drug, or radiation, that causes malformation of an embryo or a fetus. Greek *teras*, *terat*-, monster.

Terbutylamine *Phentermine*.

Terenac Mazindol.

Tereyagi cicegi Turkish colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Terginox Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital*.

Teriaki Cannabis.

Teridka Hashish.

Terivan Temazepam.

Termin haben German colloquial term for a court trial for violation of the drug laws.

Terminator 2 Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Terok Colloquial term for a drug *overdose*. **Teronac** *Mazindol*.

Terp Colloquial term for terpin hydrate or other *codeine* containing syrup.

Terpine des Monts-Dore Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Ethylmorphine*.

Terps Colloquial term for terpine hydrate with *codeine* (cough syrup), can cause a *high* if taken in large quantities.

Terrones Colloquial term for sugar with *LSD*.

Testament machen German colloquial term for being subject to pursuit.

Testing Colloquial term for testing the ability to return to controlled drinking or drugging - a relapse.

Testosteron An organic compound belonging to the steroid family and occurring as the androgenic, or masculinizing, hormone produced by the testis. Testosterone is responsible for development of the male sex organs and such masculine characteristics as facial hair and deepening of the voice. The hormone was isolated from testicular extracts in 1935, after it had been shown that they contain an androgen more potent than androsterone, which had been obtained from urine in 1931. Androsterone was later shown to be a biochemical product (a metabolite) of testosterone. Testosterone can be manufactured by chemical and microbiological modification of inexpensive steroids, such as diosgenin. It is used clinically for treatment of testicular insufficiency, the suppression of lactation, the therapy of certain types of breast cancer, and the treatment of frigidity in women. See: Steroid.

Testosterone enanthate Colloquial term for androgenic, anabolic *steroid*.

Testoviron-Depot Anabolic steroid. Tetona Solandra.

Tetrabarb Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Tetrahidro-7a-(1-hidroxi-i-metilbutil)-6,14-endoeteno-oripavina Etorphine.
Tetrahydro-1,4-oxazinylmethylcodeine
Pholoodine

Tetrahydro-7a-(1-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-6,14-endoethenooripavine Etorphine.

Tetrahydro-7a-(2-hydroxy-2-pentyl)-6,14-endoethenooripavine *Etorphine*. Tetrahydro-7a-(2-hydroxy-2-

pentyl)6,14-endoetheno-oripavine Etorphine.

Tétra-hydrooxazinyl-1,4 méthylcodéine Pholcodine.

Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), active constituent of *marijuana* and *hashish* that was

first isolated from the Indian hemp plant (Cannabis sativa) and synthesized in 1965.

Defined as the following isomers $\Delta 6a(10qa)$, $\Delta (6a(7),\Delta 7, \Delta 8, \Delta 9, \Delta 10, \Delta 9(11)$, and their stereochimical variants. See: *Cannabis*.

Tétrahydrofurfuryloxy-2' éthyl-1 phényl-4 piperidine(4) carboxylate d'éthyle *Furethidine*.

Tétrahydrofurfuryloxy-2'éthyl-1 phényl-4 pipéridine(4) carboxylate d'éthyle Furethidine.

Tetrahydrogardenal Cyclobarbital.

Tetrahydroisoquinolone THTQ, a chemical compound which may be formed by combination of acetaldehys (toxic breakdown product of *alcohol*) and dopamine (a nerve transmitter).

Tetrahydropapaveroline THP, a chemical compound formed by combination of acetal-dehys [toxic breakdown product of *alcohol*) and serotonin (a nerve transmitter) - research has been unable to produce this compound in laboratory animals to prove its existence.

Tetrahydrophenobarbital Cyclobarbital.
Tetrallobarbital Butalbital.

Tetrapon, -um Opium, mixed.

Tetrasecobarbital Secobarbital.

Tetrasule-S Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Tetrazepam $C_{16}H_{17}CIN_2O$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 288.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Tetrazepamum *Tetrazepam*.

TEU Acronym for Treaty of European Union.

Teufelfeige Argemone mexicana.

Teufelgückle Atropa belladonna.

Teufelsapfel German term for *Jimson weed*.

Teufelsauge Atropa belladonna.

Teufelsbeere Atropa belladonna.

Teufelsbeeri Atropa belladonna.

Teufelsdroge German colloquial term for *heroin*.

Teufelsgäggele Atropa belladonna.

Teufelskirsche Atropa belladonna.

Teufelskraut Atropa Belladonna.

Teufelsrakete German colloquial term for *PCP*.

Teufelstrompete German term for *Jimson weed*.

Teufelwurz Aconitum napellus.

Tex-mex Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Texapam Temazepam.

Texas Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Texas mountain laurel Sophora secundi-

Texas pot Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Texas tea Colloquial term for marijuana.

Texpror on *Meprobamate*.

TH-152 Oxazepam.

Thai Colloquial term for potent *marijuana* raised in Southeast Asia.

Thai sticks 1. Colloquial term for bundles of *marijuana* soaked in *hashish* oil. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana* buds bound on short sections of bamboo. **3.** Colloquial term for *marijuana* buds wrapped in leaf and smoked.

4. Colloquial term for *marijuana* buds wrapped in a leaf and dipped in *opium* and smoked.

Thai weed Colloquial term for *marijuana* from Thailand.

Thalamonal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Fentanyl citrate*.

Thalamonial Fentanyl citrate.

Thalfed Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Thalidomid Thalidomide.

Thalidomide Compound formerly used as a *sedative* and antiemetic drug until the discovery that it caused fetal malformations. Thalidomide was found to produce phocomelia ("seal limbs") and other deformities (as absence or malformation of the external ear, fusion defects of the eye, and absence of the normal openings of the gastrointestinal tract) in infants born of mothers who had taken the drug during early pregnancy. Between 2,000 and 3,000 such deformed babies were born in West Germany and 500 in Great Britain between 1959 and the beginning of 1962.

Thamonal Fentanyl citrate.

Thanasmine Phenobarbital.

Thandai Indian colloquial term for mari-

That time of day Colloquial term for time to sell drugs.

Thay wet Colloquial term for *marijuana* sticks.

THC Acronym for tetrahydrocannabinol.

THC Tetrahydrocannabinol See: Cannabis

The C Colloquial term for *methcathinone*.

The Connection Film released in 1961. Director: Shirley Clarke A no-compromise look at the dead-end world of drug *addiction* in Manhattan. Awaiting their next "connection", eight dopers sit in a bleak New York loft. The addicts agree to allow filmmaker William Redfield to shoot a documentary of their lifestyle-for a price. When their connection arrives, he suspects the filmmaker of being a narc and abruptly runs away. The film ends with Redfield agreeing to try some *heroin* himself in order to more thoroughly under-

stand his "actors". While it appears totally improvised (especially a supposedly impromptu jam session with four musician junkies), The Connection wa adapted from a play by Jack Gelber. Roscoe Lee Browne appears in the cast in one of his earliest movie roles.

The Dank Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **The Haight** Colloquial term for *Haight Ashbury*.

The Witch Colloquial term for heroin.

The beast 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

The big C Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

The big D Colloquial term for *LSD*.

The big O.D. Colloquial term for death by *overdose*.

The big chief Colloquial term for LSD.

The business 1. Colloquial term for buying or selling drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* used by addicts for the preparation of drugs and for *injection*.

The chief 1. Colloquial term for *LSD*.

2. Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

The cube Colloquial term for *LSD*.

The cut 1. Colloquial term for adulterating drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for the profit gained by adulterating drugs.

The devil Colloquial term for *crack*.

The edge Colloquial term for drug taking until the taker is almost, but not quite dead.

The ghost Colleguial term for LSD on paper.

The ghost Colloquial term for *LSD*. **The goods** Colloquial term for drugs in general.

The great white hope Colloquial term for *crack*.

The hawk Colloquial term for *LSD*.

The hero Colloquial term for heroin.

The holy church Colloquial term for *cannabis* from the letters *THC*.

The horrors Colloquial term for a sudden *withdrawal* which leads to (horror) aftereffects.

The law Colloquial term for a drug police agent.

The leaf 1. Colloquial term for *hashish*.

2. Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **3.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

The leaps Colloquial term for feeling induced by drug use.

The man 1. Colloquial term for drug dealer. **2.** Colloquial term for drug police agent.

3. Colloquial term for informant.

The man with the golden arm Film released in 1955. Director: Otto Preminger. Based on the novel by Nelson Algren, the film stars Frank Sinatra as Frankie Machine, expert card dealer (hence the title). Recently released from prison, Frankie is determined to set his life in order-and that means divesting himself

of his drug habit. He dreams of becoming a jazz drummer, but his greedy wife Eleanor Parker wants him to continue his lucrative gambling activities. Since Parker is confined to a wheelchair as a result of a car accident caused by Frankie, he's in no position to refuse. Only the audience knows that Parker is not crippled, but is faking her invalid status to keep Frankie under her thumb. Gambling boss Robert Strauss wants Frankie to deal at a highstakes poker game; terrified that he's lost his touch, Frankie asks dope pusher Darren McGavin to supply him with narcotics. When McGavin discovers that Parker is not an invalid, she kills him, and Frankie (who is elsewhere at the time) is accused of the murder. He is willing to go to the cops, but he doesn't want to show up with drugs in his system. So with the help of sympathetic B-girl Kim Novak, Sinatra locks himself up and goes "cold turkey"-a still-harrowing sequence, despite the glut of "doper" films that followed in the wake of this picture. After Parker herself is killed in a suicidal fall, the path is cleared for Frankie to pursue a clean new life with Novak.

The merchandise Colloquial term for drugs in general.

The nocks Colloquial term for drugs in general.

The one Colloquial term for *hashish oil*. **The people** Colloquial term for drug dealers who imports high potency *heroin* and adulterate it and sell it to street level drug dealers.

The scar Colloquial term for a *LSD*-dealer. **The sickness** Colloquial term for *with-drawal* symptoms.

The source Colloquial term for supplier of large quantities of drugs.

The street Colloquial term for a place where drug addicts and drug dealers hang out.

The trip 1. Colloquial term for *LSD*. **2.** Film released in 1967. Director: Roger Corman. When a television director decides to try the *hallucinogen* LSD, he takes a deep and symbolic trip inside his own mind to try to make some conclusions about his real life. With a screenplay by actor Jack Nicholson, this psychedelic adventure features Easy Rider stars Peter Fonda and Dennis Hopper with performances by Bruce Dern among others.

The white lady 1. Colloquial term for *co-caine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Theabital Phenobarbital.

Theaceae The tea family of plants in the order *Theales*. The Theaceae comprises about 40 genera of trees or shrubs native to temperate and tropical regions of both hemispheres, including several ornamental plants, one that is the source of tea. Members of the family have evergreen leaves and flowers with five sepals

(leaflike structures) and petals and numerous stamens inserted at the base of the ovary. The Camellia (q.v.; formerly Thea) genus includes the tea plant of commerce and many popular ornamental flowering shrubs. Plants of the genera *Franklinia*, *Gordonia*, and *Stewartia* bear camellia-like white blooms, often with purple or yellow-orange stamens.

Theba-Intran Morphine hydrochloride. Thebacetyl Thebacon hydrochloride.

Thebacodon Thebacon.

Thebacon $C_{20}H_{23}NO_4$. Acetylated enol form of hydrocodone, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 341.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Thebacon hydrochloride C₂₀H₂₃NO₄ HCl. Acetylated enol form of hydrocodone, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 341.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Thebacon, -um Thebacon.

Thebaica Opium.

Thebaicin Opium. mixed alkaloids of.

Thebaicum Opium.

Thebain Thebaine.

Thebain, -e, -um Thebaine.

Thebaine C₁₉H₂₁NO₃ An alkaloid of *opium*, also found in *Papaver bracteum*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 311.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Thebaine hydrochloride C₁₉H₂₁NO₃ HCl H₂O. An alkaloid of *opium*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 365.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 85.2.

Thebaine oxalate C₁₉H₂₁NO₃ C₂H₄O₄ H₂O. An alkaloid of *opium*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 419.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 74.3.

or

 $(C_{19}H_{21}NO_3)_2$ $C_2H_4O_4$ $6H_2O$. Molecular weight: 840.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 74.1.

Thebaine salicylate C₁₉H₂₁NO₃ C₇H₆O₃ An alkaloid of *opium*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 444.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 70.1.

Thebaine tartrate C₁₉H₂₁NO₃ C₄H₆O₆. An alkaloid of *opium*, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961

and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 461. 3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 67.5.

or

C₁₉H₂₁NO₃ C₄H₆O₆ H₂O. Molecular weight: 479.3. Percentage of anhydrous base: 65.0.

Thebes sedativum Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Thecodinum Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Theda MEP Meprobamate.

Thedrinal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Thedrizem Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theke German colloquial term for a pharmacy.

Thekenbruch German colloquial term for breaking into a pharmacy.

Thekodin Codeine methylbromide or Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Themalon Diethylthiambutene hydrochloride.

Themeprü Calamus.

 $\textbf{Thendorm}\ \textit{Methaqualone hydrochloride}.$

Thenotrate Phenobarbital.

Theo barbital Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theo-barbenyl Phenobarbital.

Theo-ephed Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Theo-kans Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Theo-obesamine *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Theo-sed-15 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theo-serp Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theo-span Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital* or *Amobarbital sodium*.

Theobal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theobalgine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theobarb Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theobid Secbutabarbital.

Theobroma cacao Cacao.

Theobroma caribae Synonym for Theo-

broma cacao. See: Cacao.

Theobroma interregima Synonym for *Theobroma cacao*. See: *Cacao*.

Theobroma kalagua Synonym for *Theobroma cacao*. See: *Cacao*.

Theobroma leiocarpa Synonym for *Theobroma cacao*. See: *Cacao*.

Theobroma pentagona Synonym for *Theobroma cacao*. See: *Cacao*.

Theobroma saltzmanniana Synonym for *Theobroma cacao*. See: *Cacao*.

Theobroma sapidum Synonym for *Theobroma cacao*. See: *Cacao*.

Theobroma sativa Synonym for *Theobroma cacao*. See: *Cacao*.

Theobroma sphaerocarpa Synonym for *Theobroma cacao*. See: *Cacao*.

Theobromine Diuretic drug and major alkaloidal constituent of *cocoa*. Theobromine is a xanthine alkaloid, a methylxanthine, as are *caffeine* and theophylline, but it differs from them in having little stimulatory action upon the central nervous system. The *stimulant* effect of *cocoa* results from the *caffeine* that it contains rather than from the theobromine.

Theobuf Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium* and *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Theocardonne Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theocholine-E Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital* and *Phenobarbital*.

Theocord Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theocortas Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*

Theodide Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theodral Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theodrine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theodrox Phenobarbital.

Theofed Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theofedital Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theofedral Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theofedrin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theofenal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theogardenal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theoglycine ephedrine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theolaxin Phenobarbital.

Theolumin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theominal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theon-mebumal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Theonatal E Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theonnne Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theopar Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theopentrit Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theopentrit-C Phenobarbital.

Theophed Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theophen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital* or *Phenobarbital*.

Theophenedrine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theophenyl Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theophenyllin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theophylline A dimethylxanthine that occurs in tea leaves. It is a diuretic and central nervous *stimulant*, with a potency slightly less than that of *caffeine*. Alkaloidal drug used in medicine as an antiasthmatic, coronary vasodilator, and diuretic. Theophylline is a xanthine alkaloid, a methylxanthine chemically related to *caffeine* and *theobromine*. Along with *caffeine*, it is an active constituent of *tea* (*Camellia sinensis*), but it is commercially produced

in pharmaceutical manufacture by chemical synthesis. Administered orally or rectally in the treatment of asthma, it facilitates breathing by relaxing the bronchioles in the lungs. It is administered by *injection* for the treatment of congestive heart failure to stimulate the heart and increase the total output of blood by the heart. Given orally, it acts as a diuretic by inhibiting reabsorption in the renal (kidney) tubules.

Theophylline Bruneau butobarbitalDrug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Butobarbital*

Theophyllineethylamphetamine Fenetyl-line

Theophyllinäthylamphetamine Fenetyl-

Theoplaphen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theoprel-plus Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theorate Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theosec Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theoserpin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theosol Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Theotal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theotropine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Thepanel Phenobarbital.

Thephenal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Theptal-T.D. Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Therapeutic community A structured environment in which individuals with psychoactive substance use disorders live in order to achieve rehabilitation. Such communities are often specifically designed for drug-dependent people: they operate under strict rules, are run mainly by people who have recovered from a dependence, and are often geographically isolated. Therapeutic communities are characterized by a combination of "reality testing" (through confrontation of the individual's drug problem) and support for recovery from staff and peers. They are usually

closely aligned with mutual-help groups such as *Narcotics Anonymous*. See also: *Halfway house*

Therapeutic index The ratio between the toxic dose and the therapeutic dose of a drug, used as a measure of the relative safety of the drug for a particular treatment.

There Colloquial term for being *high* on *marijuana*.

Theriak Medical mixture recommended by the physician-in-ordinary by the Roman emperor Nero - Andromachus. The main ingredient was *opium*.

Therobolin Injectable steroid.

Theuralon Diethylthiambutene hydrochloride.

Thiabital Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Thiambuten Diethylthiambutene.

Thiamine deficiency syndrome The classic thiamine deficiency syndrome (E51) is beriberi, rarely seen except in areas where polished white rice is the dietary staple. In most societies, however, thiamine deficiency is largely associated with excessive alcohol use. One manifestation is Wernicke encephalopathy (E51.2); another is peripheral neuropathy, and the two may occur together.

Thianal Phenobarbital.

Thiaphen Phenobarbital.

Thienylphencyclidine Tenocyclidine.

Thing 1. Colloquial term for *heroin.* **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine.* **3.** Colloquial term for the main drug interest at the moment.

Things 1. Colloquial term for *heroin.* **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine.* **3.** Colloquial term for *joint* of *marijuana.*

Thinner Solvent used for *inhaling*.

Thinner sniffing Colloquial term for *inhaling* of solvents.

Thinz Cathine or Cathine hydrochloride.

Thiofentanyl $C_{20}H_{26}N_2$ OS. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I,IV. Molecular weight: 342. 5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 67.5.

Thiofentanyl hydrochloride $\rm C_{20}H_{26}N_2$ OS HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I,IV. Molecular weight: 379.0. Percentage of anhydrous base: 90.4.

Thirst monster Colloquial term for heavy *crack* smoker.

Thirteen 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Thirty Two Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Thirty-three-oh-five Colloquial term for be-

ing in possesion of drugs.

Thirty/thirty Colloquial term for look-alike amfetamines - typically *caffeine*, *ephedrine*, *pseudoephedrine*, and/or *phenylpropanolamine*.

Thistle Argemone mexicana.

Thistley-bush Argemone mexicana.

THIQ Colloquial term for tetrahydroisoquinolone, a chemical compound which may be formed by combination of acetaldehyde (toxic breakdown product of *alcohol*) and dopamine (a nerve transmitter) Have not been scientifically proven.

Thlepelakano Zazatechichi.

Thong Colloquial term for suffering of withdrawal syndroms waiting for the next injection.

Thora quasi Phtora Interitus Aconitum napellus.

Thora-dex Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amfetamine sulfate* and *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Thorn apple See: Datura.

Thoroughbred Colloquial term for drug dealer who sells pure drugs.

Thou 1. Colloquial term for 1,000 grams (1 kilo). **2.** Colloquial term for 1,000 dollars.

3. Colloquial term for 1,000 D-marks.

Thoughtless tablets Colloquial term for *tranquilizers*.

THP Tetrahydro-papaveroline, a chemical compound which may be formed by combination of acetaldehyde. (toxic breakdown product of *alcohol*) and serotonin (a nerve transmitter) - Have not been sciantifically proven.

Threalze *Dexamfetamine sulfate.*

Three Colloquial term for cocaine.

Three fifty seven Colloquial term for amfetamines.

Three fifty seven magnum Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Three sheets to the wind Colloquial term for drunken, very intoxicated, reference to sailing before the breeze with all canvas flying - out of control, moving too fast.

Three toke killer Colloquial term for very potent *marijuana*, which can totally intoxicate on three "hits".

Three-day-habit Colloquial term for irregular drug use.

Three-dollar-bag Colloquial term for glassine envelope containing 3 dollars worth of drugs.

Three-three-six Colloquial term for a substance with hallucinogenic effect (JB336).

Thrill Colloquial term for stimulation through drugs.

Thrill-seeking Colloquial term for seeking adventure in connection with drugs.

Thriller Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Throw a wingding Colloquial term for faking *withdrawal* symptoms to a physician in order to get drugs.

Throw the guts Colloquial term for (Skid Row) talking too much.

Throwing one on Colloquial term for getting drunk ('tying one on').

Thrupence bag Colloquial term for a packet of *marijuana* worth 2.50 dollars.

Thrust 1. Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite* (*inhalant*). **2.** Colloquial term for *butyl nitrite* (*inhalant*).

Thrusters Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Thumb Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Thumper Colloquial term for a college drinking game.

Thunderbird Colloquial term for any cheap wine, from Thunderbird brand wine.

Thunders, Johnny (1951-1991) artist name for Hohn Genzale, US rock guitarist in bands like New York Dolls, Heartbreakers, Sex Pistols and Clash and Gang Wars. Died in an overdose of *alcohol* and *methadone*.

Thy yow Colloquial term for *crack*.

Thyal Barbital sodium.

Thyalone Barbital sodium.

Thymal Lorazepam.

Thymergix *Pyrovalerone* or *Pyrovalerone* hydrochloride.

Thymodyne Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Thyrodex Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Thyrophem Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Thébacétyl Thebacon hydrochloride.

Théophylline sédative Phenobarbital.

Tia Colloquial term for a *marijuana*. leaf.

Tiamba Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Tiamon Mono Dihvdrocodeine.

Tibetische Kermesbeere *Phytolacca acinosa*.

Tic 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *PCP*. **3.** Colloquial term for consumer buying tetrahydrocannabinol (*THC*) which is usually *PCP*.

Tic tac Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Tic-white powder Colloquial term for *PCP*. **Ticarda** Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Normethadone hydrochloride*.

Ticket 1. Colloquial term for a dose of *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for a *LSD* trip on paper, sold by a "conductor" or "travel agent". **3.** Colloquial term for drugs in general.

Ticket to ride Colloquial term for *LSD* (sold by a "conductor" or "travel agent").

Tics Spasmodic muscular contraction, usually of the face or extremities. Common effect of use of *stimulants* as *cocaine* and *amfetamines*.

Tiddly Colloquial term for being mildly drunk.

Tide Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Tide's running out Colloquial term for the effects of *heroin* wearing off.

Tidex *Dexamfetamine sulfate.* **Tidigesic** *Buprenorphine.*

Tidyoil Colloquial term for cleaning agent possibly containing *toluene*, which is inhaled.

Tie Colloquial term for *injecting* a drug.

Tie off Colloquial term for prepare a drug *injection* by tying off the arm.

Tie rag Colloquial term for a belt, rubber hose or a similar used to tie off the arm prior to *injection*.

Tie up Colloquial term for tieing off the arm with a belt, rubber hose, or tho rope prior to *injection*.

Tied one on Colloquial term for got drunk. **Tiencaly** Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international con-

trol: *Pholcodine*. **Tienor** *Clotiazepam*.

Tierkreiszeichen German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Tiesco Colloquial term for being *high* on *marijuana*.

Tiger Colloqial term for *opioid* euforia, also called ride-the-tiger.

Tiger drug Colloquial term for *hallucinogen*. **Tiger zähmen** German colloquial term for letting *opium* take effect.

Tiger, tame the Colloquial term for letting *opium* take effect.

Tight Colloquial term for unsteadiness, aggressiveness or oversolicitude, more inebriated than "high, but less than "drunk".

Tight as a tick Colloquial term for drunken, reference to being full of drink as a tick becomes full of blood.

Tight as a wrench Colloquial term for drunken, very intoxicated.

Tighten somebody's wig Colloquial term for giving someone a little *marijuana* to smoke.

Tighten up Colloquial term for supplying medications.

Tigre Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Tikanox Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Pentobarbital*.

Tilidate Tilidine.

Tilidate hydrochloride *Tilidine hydrochlo- ride*.

Tilidin Tilidine

Tilidin, -um *Tilidine*.

Tilidine C₁₇H₂₃NO₂ Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 273.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Tilidine hydrochloride C₁₇H₂₃NO₂ HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 309.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 88.2.

or

C₁₇H₂₃NO₂ HCl ½H₂O. Molecular weight: 318.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 85.8.

Tiligesic Tilidine hydrochloride. Tilitrate Tilidine hydrochloride.

Till tapper Colloquial term for a person who steals money from a cash register.

Tilsa Tilidine hydrochloride.

Timazepam Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Diazepam*.

Tima'wits Solandra.

Timbutti eqli Withania somnifera.

Timed Tridex Dexamfetamine hydrochloride.

Timely Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Timely hi-bro Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Timosin Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Tin Colloquial term for container for mari-

Tin action Colloquial term for purchasing a small can of *hashish* or *marijuana*.

Tinafon *Normethadone* or *Normethadone 2,6 di-tert-butylnaphthalindisulfonate.*

Tinafon Normethadone or Normethadone 2,6-di-tert-butyl-naphtalindisulfonate.

Tinctura opii Opium tincture.

Tincture An *alcohol* solution of a nonvolatile medicine or a mixture of water and alcohol, are manufactured by simple solution, maceration, or percolation.

In maceration, the drug, suitably prepared, is placed, together with the extracting solvent (known as the menstruum), in a closed vessel and left for a defined period, usually three to seven days, with occasional shaking. The product is then filtered, the residue on the filter (known as the marc) is pressed to avoid loss, and the mixed filtrates are clarified, either by subsidence (settling out) or filtration. In percolation, the powdered drug is first moistened with the extracting solvent, allowed to stand for a defined period, and then carefully packed in a conical or cylindrical vessel with a perforated false bottom and a tap at the

base known as a percolator. Sufficient extracting solvent is added to saturate the drug, and, when liquid begins to drip from the percolator, the tap is closed and sufficient solvent added to form a layer above the drug. Maceration is then allowed to proceed for a defined period (usually 24 hours), followed by slow percolation, more solvent being added as necessary, until the desired volume of percolate is obtained, which is then clarified by subsidence or filtration.

Middle English, from Latin *tinctúra*, a dyeing, from *tinctus*, past participle of *tingere*, to dye.

Tiner Mexican colloquial term for paint thinner (inhaled).

Tineroso Mexican colloquial term for user of paint thinner.

Tingbomb Colloquial term for *opium* taken with water.

Tinge Colloquial term for quick jolt of 'high' across chest or in abdomen after *injecting* with heroin.

Tingle Colloquial term for *euphoria* after *heroin* use.

Tingo Maria Provincial town in the Huallaga-valley in Peru. Also called snow city because of the *cocaine* dealers consumption of luxurious cars and expensive merchandise.

Tinik Dutch colloquial term for *heroin*.

Tinke Colloquial term for *opium tincture*.

Tinke, Berliner Colloquial term for *opium tincture*.

Tinksu Colloquial term for *thinner*.

Tinktur Tincture.

Tinne, 5 Colloquial term for 20 grams of a drug.

Tinsu Colloquial term for *thinner*.

Tintenbeere Atropa belladonna.

Tintti Colloquial term for *opium tincture*.

Tiou Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Tipple 1. To drink (alcoholic liquor) or engage in such drinking, especially habitually or to excess.

2. Alcoholic liquor.

Perhaps back-formation from Middle English *tipeler*, bartender.

Tippler Colloquial term for habitual and excessive alcoholic beverage consumption.

Tiqualoine *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Tiqualone *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Tiquira Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

TIR Colloquial term for international drug smuggle.

Tira Peruvian colloquial term for agent of the Criminal Intelligence Service (SIC).

Tirare Italian colloquial term for *snorting* drugs.

Tired Colloquial term for old or worn out. **Tiro** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Tironormon *Amobarbital*.

Tirsa Mexican colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Tised** *Meprobamate*.

Tissue Colloquial term for *crack*.

Titch Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Tits Colloquial term for *euphoric* feelings after drug use.

Titus Lorazepam.

Tiwaco-mariri Banisteriopsis caapi.

Tizo Mexican colloquial term for a *marijuana* user.

TJ Colloquial term for Tijuana; Mexico where tourists buy *marijuana*.

Tjack Sweish colloquial term for *amfetamine*. **Tjackhora** Swedish colloquial term for a woman who sells sex for *amfetamine*.

Tjald Danish colloquial term for a *hashish* pipe.

Tjalle Norwegian colloquial term for furnish information to the drug police.

Tjandu Dutch colloquial term for opium.

Tjobang Chobang.

Tju-bang Chobang.

TL-Bamate *Meprobamate*.

Tlampa Piper auritum.

Tlamxaltzin Argemone mexicana.

Tlanepa Piper auritum.

Tlanepaquelite Piper auritum.

Tlanipa Piper auritum.

Tlapalcacauatl Cacao.

Tlililtzin *Morning-glory seeds.*

Tlitliltzin Morning-glory seeds.

TMA 3,4,5-trimethoxyamfetamine (TMA).

TMA-3,4,5 *3,4,5-trimethoxyamfetamine (TMA).*

TMPEA Mescaline.

TNT Colloquial term for *heroin*.

To be caught in a snowstorm Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

To party Colloquial term for having good time while using *alcohol* or drugs.

To-Shka Colloquial term for a drug made from *psilocybine* mushrooms.

Toa Floripondo.

Toa-toé Brugmanisa insignis.

Toak Colloquial term for taking a draw from a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Toat Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*. **Toaten** Colloquial term for *cannabis*-intoxication.

TOBACCO

Introduction

History

Botany

Health effects

Tobacco Dependence Syndrome

TOBACCO Introduction Tobacco is a substance consisting of the dried leaves and stems of the plant Nicotinia tabacum, which contains the drug nicotine. The plant is native to North

America, but now is grown aroundthe world. Nicotine is a powerful nerve *stimulant* and is extremely toxic. Two to three drops of pure nicotine, if taken all at once, are enough to kill the average person. Nicotine has been classified as one of the most addictive drug in existence. There are three principal ways to consume tobacco smoking, chewing and dipping, and snuffing. Allthree ways produce approximately equal blood nicotine levels in *tobacco* users. *Smoking*

Inhalation of tobacco smoke from pipe, cigar or cigarette has been identified as the single most preventable cause of death and disease. Cigarette smoke contains more than 300 known poisons, including such substances as nicotine, arsenic, cyanide, carbon monoxide, phenol and formaldehyde. Cigarette smoking is such an enticing habit that few smokers realize they are addicted - until they are hooked. Chewing

Looseleaf tobacco and "dipping" moist, ground snuff tobacco are two common ways to use tobacco without smoking. Many consume smokeless tobacco under the mistaken impression that it is safer than cigarette smoking. Smokeless tobacco contains powerful chemicals, including nicotine, nitrosamines, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, and dozens of other carcinogens, that can injure tissues in the mouth and throat. Despite users' erroneous impressions about differing health risks in cigarettes and smokeless tobacco the health risks presented by smokeless tobacco use are substantial, and cigarettes and smokeless tobacco cannot be meaningfully compared. The oral use of smokeless tobacco represents a significant health risk. It is not a safe substitute forsmoking *cigarettes*. It can cause cancer and a number of noncancerous oral conditions and can lead to nicotine addiction and dependence.

Snuffing

A dry powdered tobacco is "snorted" and brought into contact with the nasal passage-ways and the nicotine is absorbed through the epithelium in the upper nasal passages.

Cigarette smoking is the major single cause of cancer mortality. Many people fail to recognize the traumatic effect that cigarette smoke and nicotine have on the circulatory system. Cardiovascular problems such as high-blood pressure, heart disease, stroke and circulatory deficiencies are common in cigarette smokers. Chronic obstructive lung diseases such as emphysema and chronic bronchitis are 10 times more likely to occur in smokers than in nonsmokers. Smoking during pregnancy also poses mserious risks. Spontaneous abortion,

preterm birth, low birth weights, and fetal and infant deaths all are more likely to occur when a pregnant woman smokes.

Use of smokeless tobacco causes serious oral health problems, such as oral cancers, leukoplakia, enamel erosion and tooth loss, gingivitis, halitosis and gum ulcers. Because nicotine is present in msmokeless tobacco all the cardiovascular problems associated with cigarette smoking can develop as well.

Environmental Tobacco Smoke - commonly referred to as "second-hand smoke"- is the No. 1 airborne carcinogen, killing more people than all other forms of air pollution combined. This involuntary smoke is a cause of disease, including lung cancer in healthy

non-smokers. Many workplaces and other businesses that serve the public are now considering smoking-control ordinances to protect the health of non-smokers.

Children of smokers, forced to breathe second-hand smoke, have more respiratory problems and miss more school than do children of non-smokers. It is estimated that smokers' children miss about three additional days of school per year, the equivalent of seven weeks of school over the 12 years mof primary and secondary schooling, due to exposure to *cigarette* smoke in the home. The fact that smoking *cigarettes* interferes with one's sense of smell is well known, smokers lose 15 to 20 percent of their sense of smell.

In many contries federal law requires a system of warnings on *cigarette* packages and advertising. In the USA the warnings begin with "SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING," and are followed with: 1) "Smoking Causes Lung Cancer, Heart Disease, Emphysema, and May Complicate Pregnancy," 2) "Smoking byPregnant Women May Result in Fetal Injury, Premature Birth, and Low Birth Weight," 3) "CigaretteSmoke Contains Carbon Monoxide," or 4) "Quitting Smoking Now Greatly Reduces Serious Risks to Your Health."

Prevention of other illegal drugs use begins with the prevention of tobacco and other gateway drug use. Gateway drugs are drugs that serve as almost essential social and psychological precursors to use of other drugs, such as marijuana, heroin and cocaine, although the link between the gateway drug and the other drug is not biochemical.

TOBACCO - Botany Tobacco is the term for a number of species of *Nicotiana* or the cured leaves of several of the species that are used after processing in various ways for smoking, snuffing, chewing, and extracting of nicotine. Common tobacco is *Nicotiana tabacum*, native to South America, Mexico, and the West Indies. Wild tobacco is *Nicotiana*

rustica, the species cultivated by the Indians of eastern North America and presently cultivated in Turkey, India, and several European countries. These two species were described by Carolus Linnaeus in 1753. Other species, such as Nicotiana attenuata, Nicotiana trigonophylla, and Nicotiana quadrivalvis, have been used for smoking by the Indians of western North America. Ornamental, flowering tobaccos are N. sylvestris and Nicotiana alata grandiflora. All species of Nicotiana are probably native to the Western Hemisphere except several species native to Australia.

Common *tobacco* may grow to a height of 4 to 6 feet (1 to 2 m) when not topped. The flowers, which are borne in a panicle and are normally self-fertilizing, are usually pink but may be carmine or white. The leaves of some of the large varieties may reach a length of 2 to 3 feet, with a width of about half the length; but some of the Turkish, or Oriental, kinds, as grown commercially, may be less than 3 inches (7.6 cm) long.

N. rustica varies from 2 to 4 feet in height and usually develops suckers, or axillary shoots. The leaves are thick and broadly oval; the flowers are pale yellow to greenish. Both common tobacco and N. rustica have an epidermal covering of hairs, some of which are glandular and secrete a viscid liquid. Both species may have a high alkaloid content; that of N. rustica tends to be higher.

Tobacco is high in ash content, which ranges from 15 to 25 percent of the leaf on a water-free basis. Flue-cured tobacco is rich in sugar, the *cigarette* grades having 15 to 20 percent or more. Cigar tobaccos are high in nitrogenous compounds but are almost free of starch and sugars.

If leaf tobacco is not bought in ready-stemmed form, the first step in turning it into a product that the consumer can smoke, chew, or take as snuff is to remove midribs (central veins). For most products, manufacturers blend leaf of various types, origins, grades, and crop years to obtain the qualities that they require and to assure uniformity over the years. Cigarette manufacturers usually add sweetening preparations and flavourings and process the tobacco in a variety of secret ways before it is fed, as finely shredded rag, into the cigarettemaking machines. Preparation of tobaccos for pipe smoking and chewing is as varied as the assortment of these products. Their manufacture may involve the incorporation of additives and the application of pressure and heat. Snuff is usually made by fermenting fire-cured leaf and stem, and grinding it; salts and flavourings may be added. Cigars are made by wrapping a binder leaf around a bunch of cut filler leaf and overwrapping with a fine wrapper leaf; on all but the finest cigars the work is largely mechanized.

TOBACCO - Health effects At present, 1998 it is estimated that tobacco kills over 3 million people per year. Based on current trends, however, the death toll will rise to 10 million deaths per year by the 2020s or 2030s. with 70% of those deaths occurring in developing countries. According to WHO estimates, there are approximately 1. 1 thousand million smokers in the world - about one-third of the global population aged 15 years and over. Globally, approximately 47% of men and 12% of women smoke. In developing countries, available data suggest that 48% of men smoke as do 7% of women, while in developed countries, 42% of men and 24% of women smoke. According to the World Bank "Unless smoking behaviour changes, three decades from now, premature deaths caused by tobacco in the developing world will exceed the expected deaths from AIDS, tuberculosis, and complications of childbirth combined.

Tobacco is a risk factor for some 25 diseases and while its effects on health are well known, the sheer scale of its impact on global disease burden may still not be fully appreciated. No single disease is expected to make such a giant claim on health as this one risk factor. Estimates indicate that tobacco is already responsible for about 2.6% of the total death and disease burden, and that it is projected to triple its share to 8.9% of the total by the year 2020. For each 1 000 tonnes of tobacco produced, about 1 000 people will eventually die.

In the more developed countries, the impact of tobacco on the health of men is being manifested at present, although it has yet to reach its peak among women. The epidemic is only now beginning in low- and middle-income countries. The biggest and sharpest increases in disease burden are expected in China and India, where the use of tobacco has grown most steeply. If current trends continue, two to three million annual tobacco-caused deaths are predicted for China alone by the 2020s.

The risk at the individual level is even more alarming. Based on current data, lifelong smokers, on average, have a 50% chance of dying from tobacco And half of these will die in middle age, before age seventy. Smokers who die from smoking before age 70 will lose, on average, 22 years of normal life expectancy.

Of all the diseases causally associated with smoking, lung cancer is the best known. However, smoking actually causes more deaths from diseases other than lung cancer. In 1995, there were 514 000 smoking-caused lung cancer deaths in developed countries, compared to 625 000 smoking attributable deaths from heart and other vascular diseases in the same year. Studies in the United Kingdom have shown that smokers in their 30s and 40s are five times more likely to have a heart attack than non-smokers.

Smoking is a known or probable cause of death from cancers of the: oral cavity, larynx, lung, oesophagus, bladder, pancreas, renal pelvis, stomach, and cervix.

Smoking is also a cause of heart disease, stroke, peripheral vascular disease, chronic obstructive lung diseases and other respiratory diseases, and low-birthweight babies.

Smoking is a probable cause of peptic ulcer disease, unsuccessful pregnancies, increased infant mortality (including sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).

All tobacco products contain substantial amounts of nicotine, which is absorbed readily from tobacco smoke in the lungs and from smokeless tobacco in the mouth or nose. Nicotine has been clearly recognized as a drug of addiction, and tobacco dependence has been classified as a mental and behavioural disorder according to the WHO International Classification of Diseases, ICD-10 (Classification F17.2). Experts in the field of substance abuse consider tobacco dependence to be as strong or stronger than dependence on such substances as heroin or cocaine. Smoking typically begins in adolescence. If a person remains smoke-free throughout adolescence, it is highly unlikely that he or she will ever begin smoking. Therefore, it is vital that intensive efforts be made to help young people stay smoke-free.

Although 75-85% of smokers, where this has been measured, want to quit and about one third have made at least three serious attempts, less than half of smokers succeed in stopping permanently before the age of 60. Nicotine dependence is clearly a major barrier to successful cessation.

Smoking control policies should contain strategies to strengthen smokers' motivation to quit, such as health education, public information, price policies, smoke-free policies, and behavioural programmes. In addition, there is evidence to indicate that, where appropriate, the use of pharmacological treatments, particularly nicotine replacement products, can ease physical dependence-related difficulties for smokers who try to quit.

In order to achieve successful cessation of smoking on a very large scale, special "cessation programmes" are far from enough. Currently, only a few health professionals are trained in the treatment of tobacco dependence. All health professionals, including doctors, dentists, nurses, and, pharmacists, should be given both basic and in-service training so that they are capable of providing advice and/or treatment for tobacco dependence. Tobacco dependence is a serious public health problem which warrants serious attention if the epidemic of tobacco-related mortality and morbidity is to be reduced.

Smoking cessation has immediate and substantial health benefits, and dramatically reduces the risk of most smoking-related diseases. One year after quitting, the risk of coronary heart disease (CHD) decreases by 50%, and within 15 years, the relative risk of dying from CHD for an ex-smoker approaches that of a lifetime non-smoker. The relative risks of developing lung cancer, chronic obstructive lung diseases, and stroke also decrease, but more slowly. Ten to fourteen years after smoking cessation, the risk of mortality from cancer decreases to nearly that of those who have never smoked. Smoking cessation shows a beneficial effect on pulmonary function, particularly in younger subjects and the rate of decline among former smokers returns to that of never-smokers. Recent evidence shows that ceasing before the age of 35 is of greater benefit than ceasing at a later time, but there are still substantial benefits, no matter at what age one quits *tobacco* use.

Environmental Tobacco Smoke, ETS contains essentially all of the same carcinogens and toxic agents that are inhaled by the smoker. Involuntary exposure to ETS is also a cause of disease, including lung cancer, in healthy nonsmokers. In addition, ETS can result in aggravated asthmatic conditions, impaired blood circulation, bronchitis, and pneumonia. The children of parents who smoke have an increased frequency of respiratory and middleear infections and symptoms, and are at risk of impaired lung function. ETS is also a cause of additional episodes and increased severity of symptoms in asthmatic children. Babies born to women who smoke during pregnancy, as well as those infants exposed to ETS, have a much greater risk of dying of sudden infant death syndrome.

TOBACCO AND HEALTH: THE FACTS How many smokers?

1. 1 billion smokers worldwide.

In developed countries, 41% of men and 21% of women regularly smoke cigarettes.

In developing countries, 50% of men smoke, and 8% of women

The number of women who smoke is increasing in many countries.

How many cigarettes?

6000 billion cigarettes are smoked every year. In developed countries annual consumption of cigarettes dropped from 2800 cigarettes per adult in the early 1980s to 2400 in the early 1990s.

In developing countries, accounting for threequarters of the world's population, per adult consumption rose from 1150 cigarettes per year to 1400, and is still increasing at 1. 7% per year.

How many deaths are caused by tobacco?

About 3 million deaths a year now, with about one-third of them in developing countries. If current smoking trends persist, approximately 10 million a year in 30 to 40 years, with about 70% of them in developing countries.

Cigarettes currently cause just under 20% of all deaths in developed countries.

SMOKERS HARM OTHERS AS WELL AS THEMSELVES

Environmental *tobacco* smoke causes lung cancer and other diseases in individuals exposed to second-hand smoke; exacerbates allergies and asthma.

Maternal smoking is associated with a higher risk of miscarriage, lower birth-weight of babies, and inhibited child development;

parental smoking is also a factor in sudden infant death syndrome and is associated with higher rates of respiratory illnesses including bronchitis, colds, and pneumonia in children.

Every ten seconds, another person dies as a result of tobacco use. Currently, tobacco products kill about 3 million people a year, and this number is increasing. Unless current trends are reversed, that figure is expected to rise to 10 million per year by the 2020s or early 2030s, with 70% of those deaths occurring in developing countries. That means that a failure to take serious preventive action will result in approximately 100 million people per decade dying unnecessarily and prematurely by the decade of the 2030s, or perhaps a little earlier. Recent data confirm that the risks of smoking are considerably higher than previously thought, especially when smoking begins during adolescence. Persistent smokers have a one in two chance of eventually being killed by cigarettes.

Smoking, in fact, has been named as the single largest preventable factor in premature death, disability, and disease.

The negative health consequences of smoking are not as immediate as with other hazardous substances. There is a 30-40 year delay between the onset of smoking and the deaths that it causes. Therefore, the health risks of *to-bacco* use are vastly underestimated by the public, and even by many of the authorities who are responsible for protecting and pro-

moting public health. This is one of the reasons why *tobacco* products are still widely available and why lenient *tobacco* policies have been allowed to occur.

Smoking rates have declined among adults in developed countries; however, the tobacco industry has been quick to shift their attention to other markets, and smoking prevalence has increased in many developing countries. In developed countries, an estimated 41% of men and 21% of women are smokers. In developing countries, the corresponding estimates are 50% of men and 8% of women. However, female smoking prevalence is on the rise, particularly in many developing countries. It has been proven that tobacco companies have been very successful in promoting smoking as a sign of women's increasing independence and equality. Unfortunately, that equality will be exhibited in mortality rates. As demonstrated by the developed countries, if women smoke at the same rates as men, they will die at the same rate as men.

The combination of increasing affordability and modern advertising and promotion plays an important part in recruiting children and adolescents into *tobacco* use.

The aggressive marketing of tobacco products along with their increasing affordability has been successful in enticing young people to begin smoking. At first, they are not concerned with the long-term health risks. However, by the time they realize the deadly repercussions of smoking, they are hooked on a highly addictive drug. If those teenagers continue smoking throughout their lives, then half will die from tobacco use. Of these, half will die in middle age and half will die in old age (over 70), losing about eight years of life expectancy. Those in the former category will lose 20-25 years of life expectancy. Tobacco is not just a cause of death in old age but in many countries, is the leading cause of premature death.

China, with an economy which has been one of the fastest growing in recent years, illustrates the challenge we face. From 1985 to 1992, cigarette consumption per adult dropped by 13% in highly developed countries, but at the same time increased by 20% in China. For every cigarette less smoked in highly developed countries, three cigarettes more were smoked in China. If current trends persist, two to three million annual tohacco-caused deaths are predicted for China by the 2020s. These trends also translate into approximately 50 million of the young people under twenty years of age alive today in China dying prematurely from the consequences of smoking.

TOBACCO - History When Christopher Co-

lumbus discovered the Americas, he found the natives using tobacco in much the same manner as it is used today. The American Indians believed it to possess medicinal properties, which was the main reason for its introduction into Europe. Tobacco was important in Indian ceremonies, such as the smoking of the pipe of peace. Evidently the natives of North and South America had developed crude methods of tobacco culture. Tobacco-growing's extension to practically all parts of the world began with its introduction into Europe: France, 1556; Portugal, 1558; Spain, 1559; and England, 1565. Jean Nicot, the French ambassador to Lisbon in whose honour the genus Nicotiana was named, is said to have sent the seed of N. tabacum to Catherine de Médicis, the queen consort and regent of France. Portuguese and Spanish sailors took tobacco from Europe to all parts of the world.

There are no available records as to early tobacco culture outside Europe, but the beginnings of tobacco culture by European settlers in America took place in the following areas on the dates indicated: Santo Domingo, 1531; Cuba, 1580; Brazil, 1600; Jamestown, Virginia, 1612; Maryland, 1631 Tobacco soon became the chief commodity exchanged by the colonists for European manufactured articles.

Overproduction was an economic problem from the beginning. After the American Revolution tobacco culture expanded from the colonial areas in Virginia and Maryland into Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Ohio, and Missouri. Tobacco leaves were originally air-cured-left to dry in a barn or shed for several weeks. Later, smoke from a wood fire was used (fire curing), thereby enabling the leaf to withstand long ocean voyages by sailing ship. About 1825 the fire-curing method was modified in parts of Virginia and North Carolina by the use of charcoal, which eliminated the effect of smoke on the taste and aroma of the leaf. The method was further modified after the American Civil War by the introduction of a furnace with metal flues.

A light, air-cured leaf known as White Burley appeared about 1864, after a farmer in Brown County, Ohio, found individual tobacco plants that were deficient in green coloring. These plants, when cured, manifested a light yellowish-red color, and the cured leaf was porous, extremely absorptive, and highly suitable for use in manufacturing mixtures for chewing and smoking. It has also been suitable for use in manufacturing the popular American blended *cigarette*.

Under the 1700s snuff was the tobacco preparation in fashion, it was used at the royal

course often by ladies, Snuff-boxes often with erotic motifs became popular. Under the 1800s the *cigar*-smoking became popular among the upper-classes. The hand rolled *cigarette* was invented in the 1700s in Spain but it was not until the industrial revolution at the end of the 1800 that the mass use of cigarettes begun. In the 1900s *cigarette* smoking became fashionable and advertising where intense. Women began to smoke as a part of womens liberation. It was not until the 1960s that the long suspected health risks with tobacco were understood -especially the tobacco induced lung-cancer.

During the 1990s the tobacco smoking among men in the western world has declined and became socially unacceptable. The impact of environmental smoke has lead to the ban of smoking in workplaces and public places. The political pressure on the tobacco industry has also lead to regulations of advertising. In Asia, Africa and Eastern Europe the smoking has increased.

Tobacco Dependence Syndrome In the World Health Organization *ICD-10* Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders:

F17.2 Tobacco Dependence Syndrome

A cluster of physiological, behavioural, and cognitive phenomena in which the use of to-bacco takes on a much higher priority for a given individual than other behaviours that once had greater value. A central descriptive characteristic of the dependence syndrome is the desire (often strong, sometimes overpowering) to take tobacco There may be evidence that return to substance use after a period of abstinence leads to a more rapid reappearance of other features of the syndrome than occurs with nondependent individuals.

Diagnostic Guidelines

A definite diagnosis of dependence should usually be made only if three or more of the following have been experienced or exhibited at some time during the previous year:

- (a) a strong desire or sense of compulsion to take tobacco,
- (b) difficulties in controlling tobacco-taking behaviour in terms of its onset, termination, or levels of use:
- (c) a physiological withdrawal state when tobacco use has ceased or been reduced, as evidenced by: the characteristic withdrawal syndrome for tobacco, or use of the same (or a closely related) substance with the intention of relieving or avoiding withdrawal symptoms;
- (d) evidence of tolerance, such that increased doses of tobacco are required in order to achieve effects originally produced by lower doses:
- (e) progressive neglect of alternative pleasures

or interests because of tobacco use, increased amount of time necessary to obtain or take the substance or to recover from its effects:

(f) persisting with tobacco use despite clear evidence of overtly harmful consequences, such as depressive mood states consequent to periods of heavy substance use, or drugrelated impairment of cognitive functioning; efforts should be made to determine that the user was actually, or could be expected to be, aware of the nature and extent of the harm.

Narrowing of the personal repertoire of patterns of tobacco use has also been described as a characteristic feature.

It is an essential characteristic of the dependence syndrome that either tobacco taking or a desire to take tobacco should be present; the subjective awareness of compulsion to use drugs is most commonly seen during attempts to stop or control substance use.

In the USA a slightly different diagnosis tradition exists mainly organised after DSM IV

A.Nicotine abuse: A destructive pattern of nicotine use, leading to significant social, occupational, or medical impairment.

B.Must have three (or more) of the following, occurring when the nicotine use was at its worst.

1. Nicotine tolerance:

Either need for markedly increased amounts of nicotine to achieve intoxication, or markedly diminished effect with continued use of the same amount of nicotine. 2. Nicotine with-drawal symptoms:

Either (a) or (b).

(a) Two (or more) of the following, developing within several hours to a few days of reduction in heavy or prolonged nicotine use: sweating or rapid pulse

increased hand tremor

insomnia

nausea or vomiting

physical agitation

anxiety

transient visual, tactile, or auditory hallucinations or illusions

grand mal seizures

(b) Nicotine is taken to relieve or avoid *with-drawal* symptoms. 3. Greater use of nicotine than intended:

Nicotine was often taken in larger amounts or over a longer period than was intended 4.Unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control nicotine use:

Persistent desire or unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control nicotine use 5.Great deal of time spent in using nicotine 6.Nicotine caused reduction in social, occupational or recreational activities:

Important social, occupational, or recreational

activities given up or reduced because of nicotine use. 7.Continued using nicotine despite knowing it caused significant problems:

Continued nicotine use is continued despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent physical or psychological problem that is likely to have been worsened by nicotine

Associated Features

Somatic/Sexual Dysfunction

Addiction

Differential Diagnosis

Nonpathologic nicotine use for recreational purposes.

Tobacco budworm

The destructive larva of a noctuid moth (Heliothis virescens) that feeds on tobacco plants in the southern United States and cotton plants in Peru.

Tobacco chewer A person who chews *to-bacco*.

Tobacco heart

A rapid, irregular heart rate resulting from excessive use of *tobacco*.

Tobacco inhaler A person who inhales tobacco smokes in the lungs as opposed to keep the smoke in the mouth and nose.

Tobacco mosaic

Any of several diseases of tobacco and nightshade caused by the tobacco mosaic virus and characterized by mottled leaves.

Tobacco use disorders One of the "Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use" of *ICD-10*. See *Nicotine*.

Tobacco withdrawal syndrome A change in mood or performance linked to stopped or lessened exposure to nicotine. Symptoms may range from lack of concentration to anxiety and temper outbursts.

Tobacconist A dealer in *tobacco* and smoking supplies.

Tobaral Pentobarbital sodium or Phenobarbital.

Tocarse Spanish colloquial term for taking drugs.

Tocarse (drogarsa) Colloquial term for taking drugs.

Tocas tea Colloquial term for marijuana.

Tocata Spanish colloquial term for *heroin*.

Tocola Colloquial term for a *marijuana ciga*rette.

Tocolo Colloquial term for a butt of a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Tocos Bolivian colloquial term for mixture of coca paste and *tobacco* smoked in cigarettes or in aluminum foil.

Toddy Alcoholic beverage made of wine or spirits mixed with sugar and lemon and seved hot or ice-chilled.

Todeskraut Atropa belladonna.

Todesschuss German colloquial term for a

fatal drug overdose.

Todies Colloquial term for *Tuinal*.

Toilet water Colloquial term for *inhalant*.

Tokaj Tokay.

Tokay 1. Also spelled Tokaj, famous, usually sweet white wine of Hungary, made from the Hungarian Furmint grape. The wine derives its name from the Tokai district of northeastern Hungary. Though some Tokay is dry, the finest version, Tokaji Aszu, is made from late-ripened grapes affected by Botrytis cinerea, a mold that concentrates grape sugars and flavours into honevlike sweetness. The sweetness of Tokay is traditionally measured by the number of puttonyos, or baskets, of sweet grapes used. A three puttonyos wine is lightly sweet; five puttonyos denotes the highest degree of sweetness. The legendary Tokay Eszencia, a concentrated sweet essence of low alcohol famed for its miraculous restorative properties, is virtually unobtainable today. 2. The name tokay is also applied generically to certain sweet wines of indifferent quality that bear no resemblance to Hungarian Tokay.

Toke 1. Colloquial term for *snorting co-caine*. **2.** Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Toke pipe Colloquial term for a short pipe used to smoke *marijuana*.

Toke up Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Toker Colloquial term for a *marijuana* smoker.

Toking Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Toklas brownies Colloquial term for cookies to which *marijuana* or *hashish* has been added, named after *Alice B Toklas*.

Tolerance A decrease in response to a drug dose that occurs with continued use. Increased doses of alcohol or other drugs are required to achieve the effects originally produced by lower doses. Both physiological and psychosocial factors may contribute to the development of tolerance, which may be physical, behavioural, or psychological. With respect to physiological factors, both metabolic and/or functional tolerance may develop. By increasing the rate of metabolism of the substance, the body may be able to eliminate the substance more readily. Functional tolerance is defined as a decrease in sensitivity of the central nervous system to the substance. Behavioural tolerance is a change in the effect of a drug as a result of learning or alteration of environmental constraints. Acute tolerance is a rapid, temporary accommodation to the effect of a substance following a single dose. Reverse tolerance, also known as sensitization. refers to a condition in which the response to a

substance increases with repeated use. Tolerance is one of the criteria for the dependence syndrome.

Tolestan Cloxazolam.

Tolinon *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Tollbeere 1. Atropa belladonna. **2.** Vaccinum uliginosum.

Tolle Tüfus-Beeri Atropa belladonna.

Tolley Colloquial term for Toluene, a cheap extremely harmful paint solvent that can be inhaled.

Tollkirsche Belladonna (Atropa Belladonna).

Tollkraut 1. Scopolia carniolica. **2.** Atropa belladonna.

Tollrübe Scopolia carniolica.

Tolly Colloquial term for toluene, an organic solvent, poured on a rag and sniffed or inhaled.

Toloache Mexican term for Datura.

Toluen Toluene.

Toluene A cheap extremely harmful paint solvent that can be inhaled. See *Volatile substances*

Tom Colloquial term for a drug *injection*.

Tom cat Colloquial term for hollow needle for smoking a *marijuana cigarette*.

Tom mix Colloquial term for a drug *injection*.

Tombo Ecuadorean, Peruvian and Colombian colloquial term for police.

Tomed Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methaqualone*.

Tomtegubbe Colloquial term for an *amfetamine capsule*.

Toméo Phenobarbital.

Ton Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Tonamyl Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Tonca Brugmansia sanguinea.

Toncho Colloquial term for octane booster which is inhaled.

which is inhaled. **Tonedron** *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

Tonevrol Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Methylphenobarbital* and *Secobarbital*.

Tonga 1. Floripondo. **2.** Brugmansia sanguinea.

Tonica-asclepis *Amfetamine*.

Toninubalgyl *Mecloqualone*.

Tonirem Temazepam.

Tonnostan Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Tonoplex Amfetamine sulfate.

Too hot Colloquial term for problems in the drug scene.

Tooles 1. Colloquial term for Tuinal (Seco-

nal & Amytal). **2.** Colloquial term for lookalike *Tuinal* (Seconal & Amytal) - typically antihistamines such as doxylamine or chlorapheniramine, and an analgesic such as acetaminophen or salicylamide.

Tool kit Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* used for preparation and *injection* of drugs.

Tooles Colloquial term for *depressant*.

Toolies 1. Colloquial term for *Tuinal (Seconal & Amytal)*. **2.** Colloquial term for lookalike *Tuinal (Seconal & Amytal)* - typically antihistamines such as doxylamine or chlorapheniramine, and an analgesic such as acetaminophen or salicylamide.

Tools Colloquial term for *syringe* and other *paraphernalia* for *IV* drug *injection*.

Toomstoned Colloquial term for being intoxicated.

Toot 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*; **2.** Colloquial term for *snorting cocaine*. **3.** Colloquial term for look-alike cocaine (*procaine*, *benzocaine*, *lidocaine*).

Toot (go on a) Colloquial term for (go on a) *binge* of drinking; a bender.

Toot-toot Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Tooter Colloquial term for a small, hollow tube (straw-like) to sniff *cocaine*.

Tooth and toenail Colloquial term for attempting to stop drinking (will power) during which there are many compulsions to resume - an almost unbearable time - not true of all attempts.

Toothpaste Colloquial term for cigarettes on which toothpaste has been spread before smoking - causes headaches but no known mind-altering effects.

Tootie 1. Colloquial term for *metamfeta-mine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Tooties 1. Colloquial term for *depressant*.

2. Colloquial term for *amobarbital/secobarbital* combination *capsule*. **3.** Colloquial term for lookalike Tuinal - typically composed of antihistamines doxylamine or chlorapheniramine, and analgesic acetaminophen or salicylamide. **4.** Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Tooting spoon Colloquial term for a spoon for a single dose of *cocaine* which is snorted.

Tootonium Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Tootsie roll Colloquial term for "black tar" *heroin*, primarily from Mexico.

Tootsies Colloquial term for *Tuinal*.

Top Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

Top Of Line Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Top gun Colloquial term for *crack*.

Tope 1. Colloquial term for drinking heavily. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Toper Colloquial term for one who drinks heavily

Tophedral Drug containing more than one

substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital magnesium*.

Topi Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

Toponal *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Topping Colloquial term for informing the drug police.

Tops 1. Colloquial term for the flowers of the *cannabis* plant. **2.** Colloquial term for a combination of *Talwin* and *pyribenzamine* for *injection*.

Tops and bottoms Colloquial term for a combination of *Talwin* and *pyribenzamine* for *injection*.

Toque 1. Mexican colloquial term for *inhalant*. **2.** Colloquial term for *inhaling* a puff of smoke from a *marijuana cigarette*.

Toquilon, -e *Methaqualone hydrochloride*. **Toquilone** *Methaqualone*.

Toquilone compositum Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methaqualone* or *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Toquizon Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methaqualone*.

Toraflon *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Torampi Cacao.

Torch Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Torch cooking Colloquial term for smoking *cocaine* base by using a propane or butane torch as a source of flame.

Torch up Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Torchlight Film released in 1985. Director: Thomas J. Wright. After a newly married couple attends a party where they are shown how to freebase *cocaine*, the husband develops an *addiction* which soon destroys their relationship.

Torcido Mexican colloquial term for being found to be in possession of drugs.

Torcido (ser) Colloquial term for being arrested.

Tore up Colloquial term for being *high* due to simultaneous use of *amfetamine* and *barbiturates*.

Torgesic Buprenorphine.

Torinal *Methaqualone*.

Torito Colloquial term for one kilogram of drugs.

Törke Danish colloquial term for shortage of drugs on the market.

Tormenta Colloquial term for *heroin* (logo of tornado).

Torn Khong 1. Colloquial term for an addict who volotarily buys drugs for another addict and then asks him fo a small amount for personal use. **2.** Colloquial term for dividing drugs into small units for resale to addicts.

Torn up Colloquial term for being high due

to simultaneous use of amfetamine and barbiturates.

Torna Loco Datura ceratocaula.

Törnen 1. German colloquial term for taking drugs. **2.** German colloquial term for smoking *hashish*.

Torpedo Colloquial term for *crack* and *marijuana*.

Torpedo juice 1. Colloquial term for (US Navy) 190 proof *alcohol*. **2.** Colloquial term for non-beverage *alcohol* (denatured alcohol) consumed by Navy personnel (alcohol is a propellant for torpedoes).

Torres Graterol, Elba Member of UN:s International Narcotics Control Board, INCB.

Tortuose fig Marygold

Sceletium tortuosum See: Channa.

Torture chamber Colloquial term for a prison where the addict can not get any drugs at all

Tosca Spanish colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Tosch, Peter** (b. 1944), Jamaican guitarrist and reggae singer whos most famous song is *Legalize it* on the record with the same title from 1976 where he praises *cannabis* smoking. He was originally a member of the classical reggea group *The Wailers* with *Bob Marlev*.

Tosparyl Pentazocine.

Toss Colloquial term for searching for drugs. **Toss out** Colloquial term for faking *withdrawal* symptoms in order to get drugs from a physician.

Toss up Colloquial term for female who trades sex for *crack* or money to buy *crack*.

Toss-up Colloquial term for a woman who prostitutes herself in exchange for crack or to get money for crack.

Tossed Colloquial term for being searched for drugs.

Tossico Italian colloquial term for a drug addict.

Tossups Colloquial term for females who provide sex in return for *cocaine*.

Tostado Colloquial term for a chronic *marijuana* user.

Totaigesina Chlordiazepoxide or Meprobamate.

Total Recall Colloquial term for *heroin* (logo of bird centered on crossing lines).

Total hip Colloquial term for replacement of hip joints is common among alcoholics.

Totally spent Colloquial term for an *ecstasy* hangover.

Totapon Opium, mixed alkaloids of.

Totasedan Bromazepam or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Tote Colloquial term for smoking a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Totenblume [Flower of death] German

name for Aconitum napellus.

Totenliane Banisteriopsis caapi.

Totomekon Opium, mixed alkaloids of.

Totopon *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Tötsöt Colloquial term for a dose of *amfeta-*

Tötterö Colloquial term for a dose of *amfetamine*.

Totubjansush See: Paguando.

Totzoay Piper auritum.

Toucher Colloquial term for user of *crack* who wants affection before, during, or after smoking *crack*.

Tough Colloquial term for drugs of good quality.

Toughlove Film released in 1985. Director: Glenn Jordan. This made-for-TV drama was inspired by the real-life Toughlove program, set up to help parents of kids with severe *alcohol*, drug and behavior problems. Lee Remick and Bruce Dern star as a middle-aged couple who have completely lost control of their teen-aged son Jason Patric. When all else fails, the couple joins Toughlove, adhering to the organization's policy of being cruel (but not abusive) in order to be kind. Their story alternates with the travails of Toughlove member Piper Laurie and her suicidal daughter DeDee Pfeiffer.

Toukon Colloquial term for *cannabis*.

Tour guide Colloquial term for a person who looks after an addict during a *LSD* trip.

Touren German colloquial term for smoking *hashish* in a group.

Tout Colloquial term for for someone who buys drugs to a socially well established person who does not want to be in direct contact with a drug dealer.

Touter Colloquial term for a police informant.

Touts Colloquial term for a contact in drug dealing.

Towkay Colloquial term for a drug dealer.

Towman Colloquial term for a person against doing drugs who steals some ones drugs so they can't do it.

Toxibase French central informationagency on drugs of abuse, founded 1986 with main office in Lyon. It is working under Direction de l'Action Sociale, Ministére des Affaires Sociales, de la Santé et de la Ville, DAS. Toxibase has extensive literature databases, in full text and as bibliographies.

Toxicology The study of poisons and the treatment of poisoning.

Toxicoman Drug addict.

Toxicomania Drug addiction.

Toxicomanie A French term for drug addic-

Toximer Drug containing more than one sub-

stance whereof one under international control: Barbital.

Toxy Colloquial term for the smallest tin of *opium* available.

Toy Colloquial term for a needle.

Toye Colloquial term for a small tin of *opium*.

Toys 1. Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* for *injecting heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for *opium*.

Toá Brugmansia suaveolens.

Toé 1. Brugmansia arborea. **2.** Brugmansia suaveolens. **3.** Brugmansia versicolor.

Toé canachiari Brugmansia suaveolens.

TR 19119 Clorazepate dipotassium.

TR 495 *Methaqualone* or *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

TR-6s Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Tracers Colloquial term for multiple visions in connection with use of hallucinogens, when a thing appears like several. Common in *LSD* trips and *flash-backs*.

Trachyl *Ethylmorphine methyliodide*.

Track Colloquial term for injecting a drug.

Track marks Colloquial term for needle marks from *injections*.

Tracked up Colloquial term for having scars along one's *veins* after many drug *injections*.

Tracking Colloquial term for an intravenous *injection*.

Tracks Colloquial term for row of needle marks on a person.

Tradobes Diazepam.

Tradon Pemoline.

Traffic Film released in 2000. Based on *Traf*fik Director: Steven Soderbergh. A modern day look at America's war on drugs told through four separate stories that are connected in one way or another. A conservative politician who's just been appointed as the US drug czar learns that his daughter is a drug addict. A trophy wife struggles to save her husband's drug business, while two DEA agents protect a witness with inside knowledge of the spouse's business. In Mexico, a corrupt, yet dedicated cop struggles with his conscience when he learns that his new boss may not be the antidrug official he made himself out to be. Academy Awards (Oscars) for Best Actor in a Supporting Role: Benicio Del Toro. Best Director: Steven Soderbergh. Best Editing Stephen Mirrione. Best Writing, Screenplay Based on Material Previously Produced or Published: Stephen Gaghan Nominated Oscar: Best Picture.

Traffic light Colloquial term for *LSD* tablet. Trafficker Colloquial term for a drug dealer. Trafficking Colloquial term for drug dealing. Traffik Film released in 1990. Director: Alastair Reid. Made for British TV, this is a story of an international *heroin* smuggling

ring. Followed from three different vantages-a Pakistani farmer working in poppy fields, a drug smuggler in Hamburg, and a Tory cabinet minister who, although the head of an antidrug committee, discovers that his own daughter uses drugs and is addicted-this is an unsettling but realistic account of the problems in dealing with drug trafficking.

Traficante Colloquial term for major drug distributor.

Tragic magic Colloquial term for *crack* dipped in *PCP*.

Trails Colloquial term for *LSD* induced perception that moving objects leave multiple images or trails behind them.

Train 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

2. Colloquial term for *LSD*, - take a ride on the "train".

Train arrived Colloquial term for: Drug have successfully been smuggled into prison.

Trainspotting Film released in 1996. Director: Danny Boyle. Based on a complex, episodic novel by British author Irvine Welsh, the film bears some resemblance to Kubrick's Clockwork Orange and centers upon heroin addict Mark Renton, a young man who eschews his suburban roots in favor of a more idiosyncratic life style with his four friends; the knife-wielding vulgar Begbie who never takes drugs; narcissistic, thrill-seeking Sickboy; the zoned-out Spud and his girlfriend Gail; and the self-proclaimed straight-arrow Tommy who is going out with Lizzy. Throughout the story, Mark attempts to break the heroin habit, and as horrible circumstances take him to the grim Edinburgh, the viewer is taken on a wild, surrealistic ride into his mind.

Trait markers See: Biological marker.
Trakes Colloquial term for ("tracks") marks

on arms or elsewhere on the body from repeated *injection*.

Trakipearl Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Trakipil Chlordiazepoxide.

Traksin Chlordiazepoxide.

Tralmag-H/P Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Tralphenobarbital Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Tran Kimex Chlordiazepoxide.

Tran-Qil Lorazepam.

TranQ Colloquial term for *tranquilizers*.

Tranc Colloquial term for *tranquilizers*.

Trancalmat *Meprobamate*.

Trancalmato Diazepam.

Trancap *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*.

Trancaps Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international

control: Amobarbital.

Trance State of profound mental distraction in which a person is less aware of normal external realities but more open to spiritual experience or deliberate manipulation by verbal suggestion.

Trancolon Phenobarbital.

Trancop Meprobamate.

Trancopion *Meprobamate*.

Trancoril Meprobamate.

Trancot Meprobamate.

Trandyn Diazepam.
Tranex Clorazepate or Clorazepate dipotas-

sium.

Tranimul Diazepam.

Trank 1. Colloquial term for *tranquilizers*.

2. Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Tranki Colloquial term for a tranquilizer.

Trankies Colloquial term for *tranquilizers*. **Trankil** *Meprobamate*.

Trankilin Meprobamate.

Trankilium *Lorazepam*.

Trankimazin Alprazolam.

Tranko-Buskas Medazepam.

Tranks Colloquial term for tranquilizers.

Trankvilan Meprobamate.

Tranky Colloquial term for a *tranquilizer*.

Tranlisant *Meprobamate*.

Tranmed Meprobamate.

Tranmep Meprobamate.

Tranq 1. Colloquial term for *tranquilizers*.

2. Colloquial term for *depressant*.

3. Colloquial term for *PCP* and *marijuana*

4. Colloquial term for *PCP* and *THC*

Tranquanil Meprobamate.

Tranquase Diazepam.

Tranquate *Meprobamate*.

Tranquel Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Tranqui-tabs *Meprobamate*.

Tranquidex Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Tranquil 1. Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methylphenobarbital.* **2.** *Chlordiazepoxide* or *Diazepam* or *Meprobamate*.

3. Oxazolam.

Tranquilal Meprobamate.

Tranquilan Meprobamate.

Tranquilans Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Tranquilase Meprobamate.

Tranquilate Meprobamate.

Tranquilax *Medazepam* or *Meprobamate*.

Tranquilax 5 Medazepam.

Tranquilene Clorazepate dipotassium.

Tranquiline Meprobamate.

Tranquility Colloquial term for DOM, STP.

Tranquilizantes 1. Colloquial term for *sedatives.* **2.** Colloquial term for *tranquilizers*.

Tranquillizer Tranquillizers are depressant

drugs that slow down the central nervous system (CNS), and thus are similar to such other CNS depressants as alcohol and barbiturates. The term "major tranquillizer" was formerly applied to drugs used to treat severe mental illnesses, such as schizophrenia. However, these drugs are now more commonly called neuroleptics; their action specifically relieves the symptoms of mental illness, and they are rarely misused for other purposes.

Anti-anxiety agents share many similiarities with barbiturates; both are classified as sedative/hypnotics. These newer agents were introduced under the term "tranquillizer" because, it was claimed, they provided a calming effect without sleepiness. Today, tranquillizers have largely replaced barbiturates in the treatment of both anxiety and insomnia because they are safer and more effective. The degree of sleepiness induced depends on the dosage. Tranquillizers are also used as sedatives before some surgical and medical procedures, and they are sometimes used medically during alcohol withdrawal.

Although tranquillizers do not exhibit the serious dependence characteristics of *barbitu-rates*, they nevertheless can produce tolerance and dependence. They may also be misused and abused. The first drug to be labelled a tranquillizer was meprobamate in 1954. Today, however, the most popular anti-anxiety agents are the benzodiazepines. Since the early 1960s, the benzodiazepines have accounted for more than half the total world sales of tranquillizers.

The first *benzodiazepine* developed was *chlordiazepoxide* (Librium). The next was *diazepam*; it is marketed, among other brand names, as *Valium*. In the early 1970s

With tranquillizers, a therapeutic dose (i.e. what is medically prescribed) relieves anxiety and may, in some people, induce a loss of inhibition and a feeling of well-being. Responses vary, however. Some people report lethargy, drowsiness, or dizziness. Tranquillizers, though, have very few side effects.

As the dose of a tranquillizer is increased, so is sedation and impairment of mental acuity and physical coordination. Lower doses are recommended for older people or for those with certain chronic diseases, since their bodies tend to metabolize these drugs more slowly.

Studies show that anti-anxiety agents, even at the usually recommended and prescribed doses, may disrupt the user's ability to perform certain physical, intellectual, and perceptual functions. For these reasons, users should not operate a motor vehicle or engage in tasks calling for concentration and coordination. Such activities are particularly hazardous if tranquillizers are used together with *alcohol* and/or *barbiturates* (i.e. othersedative/hypnotics.) or antihistamines (in cold, cough, and allergy remedies). These effects occur early in therapy, however, and wane over time with increased tolerance (when more of the drug is needed to produce the same effect).

Because some tranquillizers (such as *diaze-pam*) are metabolized quite slowly, residue can accumulate in body tissues with long-term use and can heighten such effects as leth-argy and sluggishness.

Tranquillizer overdose, particularly with benzodiazepines, has become increasingly common since the 1960s. While these drugs are usually safe even when an overdose is taken (death rarely results from *benzodiazepine* use alone), they can be fatal in combination with *alcohol* and other drugs that depress the central nervous system.

Because tolerance to the mood-altering effects of tranquillizers can develop with regular use, higher daily doses become necessary to maintain the desired effects. Tolerance may occur even at prescribed doses. Chronic users may become both psychologically and physically dependent on tranquillizers. Psychological dependence exists when a drug is so central to a person's thoughts, emotions, and activities that the need to continue its use becomes a craving or compulsion.

With chronic use, especially at higher doses, physical dependence can also occur. The user's body has adapted to the presence of the drug and suffers withdrawal symptoms when use is stopped. The frequency and severity of the withdrawal syndrome depends on the dose, duration of use, and whether use is stopped abruptly or tapered off. Symptoms range in intensity from progressive anxiety, restlessness, insomnia, and irritability in mild cases to delirium and convulsions in severe

Dependence may also occur following longterm therapeutic use, but withdrawal symptoms in such cases are mild. Patients complain of gastrointestinal problems, loss of appetite, sleep disturbances, sweating, trembling, weakness, anxiety, and changes in perception (e.g. increased sensitivity to light, sound, and smells). Risk of dependency increases if tranquillizers are taken regularly for more than a few months, although problems have been reported within shorter periods. The onset and severity of withdrawal differ between the benzodiazepines that are rapidly eliminated from the bod and those that are slowly eliminated. In the former case, symptoms appear within a few hours after stopping the drug and may be more severe. In the latter case, symptoms usually take a few days to appear.

If a woman uses tranquillizers regularly, the drug can affect the baby for up to 10 days after birth. Babies may exhibit the withdrawal symptoms common to such other depressant drugs as alcohol and barbiturates. These symptoms include feeding difficulties, disturbed sleep, sweating, irritability, and fever. Symptoms will be more severe if the doses the mother took are higher. Administration of diazepam during labor has been linked to decreased responsiveness and respiratory problems in some newborns.

Tranquillity Colloquial term for STP.

Tranquillizer Tranquilizer.

Tranquilone *Meprobamate*.

Tranquinal Meprobamate.

Tranquinox *Meprobamate*.

Tranquipam Lorazepam.

Tranquirit Diazepam.
Tranquisan Meprobamate.

Tranquo-Alupent Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Oxazepam*.

Tranquo-Buscopan Oxazepam.

Tranquo-adamon Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Tranquo-puren Diazepam.

Tranquo-tablinen Diazepam.

Transa Colloquial term for drug dealing.

Transactional analysis Psychotherapy method introduced 1961 of the Canadian psychoanalyst Eric Berne, presented in the best-seller book *Games people play*. The basic idea is that people form a way to communicate grounded in the childhood where the child develops a survival strategy responding to the parents response called a "script". By replaying this and if needed change to a more rational way of communication many problems can be solved. Transactional analysis had a strong influence on therapeutic communities in the 1970s.

Transcendental state 1. Colloquial term for any *hallucinogen euphoria*. **2.** Colloquial term for a "positive" trip from *LSD*.

Transene Clorazepate or Clorazepate dipotassium.

Transer Gutis *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Transit, in the Colloquial term for being *high* on *LSD*.

Transital Amobarbital.

Transnational Warfare Counterdrug Analysis Office TWD, US Transnational
Warfare Counterdrug Analysis Office; the
element of the Defense Intelligence Agency

responsible for counterdrug intelligence support.

Transparencia Colloquial term for transparent *LSD*. Passed to inmates and others in plain sight of guards since it is not easily visible.

Transparency Colloquial term for transparent *LSD*. Passed to inmates and others in plain sight of guards since it is not easily visible.

Transubtantiation The holy wine and bread rite in Christian religion where the wine are transformed to the blood of Christ and drunken

Tranx Meprobamate.

Tranxeme Clorazepate dipotassium.

Tranxen, -c Clorazepate or Clorazepate dipotassium.

Tranxene-SD Clorazepate dipotassium.

Tranxilen Clorazepate or Clorazepate dipotassium.

Tranxilen, -e *Clorazepate* or *Clorazepate dipotassium.*

Tranxilium Clorazepate or Clorazepate dipotassium.

Tranxilium Di Gest Clorazepate dipotas-

Tranxilium N Nordazepam.

Tranxène Clorazepate or Clorazepate dipotassium.

Tranyl Diazepam.

Tranyl-DS Diazepam.

Tranylcypromine Synthetic drug of the monoamine-oxidase inhibitor type, used to treat severe mental depression. Like other monoamine-oxidase inhibitor drugs, tranylcypromine prevents the enzymatic breakdown of norepinephrine, the brain-neurotransmitter substance concerned with emotional stimulation. It does so by inhibiting the enzyme monoamine oxidase (MAO), which normally breaks down norepinephrine at nerve endings. Tranylcypromine is administered orally. The onset of action is delayed, the effects of the drug developing slowly over the first two weeks of therapy. As with other monoamineoxidase inhibitor drugs, liver damage is a possible side effect.

Trap 1. Colloquial term for prison. **2.** Colloquial term for (Skid Row) the mouth. **3.** Colloquial term for hiding place for drugs.

Trapax Lorazepam.

Trapo Colloquial term for cloth soaked in a volatile chemical for inhalation of fumes ("wad").

Traques Colloquial term for (tracks) marks on arms or elsewhere on the body from repeated *injection*.

Trash Colloquial term for heroin.

Trastornado Colloquial term for being confused, disoriented.

Tratenamin Lorazepam.

Tratobes *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Trator Colloquial term for processing.

Traumet Meprobamate.

Traumkrümelchen German colloquial term for *hashish* which is crushed and pelletized prior to use.

Traumkügelchen German colloquial term for *opium* which is crushed prior to use.

Travel agent Colloquial term for person who sells *LSD*. From trips.

Traxen, -e Clorazepate dipotassium.

Tray Colloquial term for \$3 bag of drugs, generally *heroin*.

Trays Colloquial term for bunches of vials.

Trazenin Nitrazepam.

Trazepam Diazepam.

Treat (my) Colloquial term for purchase a round of drinks for everyone in the room, often a bar.

Treat a J Colloquial term for preparing a *joint* of *marijuana*. and using another drug as an additive.

Trebe, auf die trebe gehen German colloquial term for fleeing from home in order to disappear into the drug scene.

Trebegänger German colloquial term for a young person who are fleeing from home in order to disappear into the drug scene.

Trebemädchen German colloquial term for a young girl who are fleeing from home in order to disappear into the drug scene.

Treber German colloquial term for a young person who are fleeing from home in order to disappear into the drug scene.

Trecalmo Clotiazepam.

Trecalmo Forte Clotiazepam.

Tree Stramonium Brugmansia arborea.

Tree datura Brugmansia versicolor.

Tree of the wind Solandra.

Tree-Datura Brugmanisa insignis.

Treeber German colloquial term for a young person who are fleeing from home in order to disappear into the drug scene.

Treep weed Colloquial term for marijuana.

Trees 1. Colloquial term for Tuinal (Seconal & Amytal). 2. Colloquial term for lookalike

Tuinal (Seconal & Amytal) - typically antihistamines such as doxylamine or chlorapheniramine, and analgesic such as acetaminophen or salicylamide.

Trelmar Meprobamate.

Tremoren Dutch colloquial term for drug withdrawal symptoms.

Trenbolon Anabolic steroid.

Trepadora Turbina corymbosa. See: Olo-liugui.

Trepar por las paredes Argentinean colloquial term for having good quality drugs.

Trepidan *Prazepam*.

Trey Colloquial term for \$3 bag of drugs,

generally heroin.

Trey eight Colloquial term for pistol of the .38 caliber variety.

Tri 1. Colloquial term for *trichloroethylene*.

2. Nitrazepam.

Tri-bar Phenobarbital.

Tri-barb Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital* and *Secobarbital sodium*.

Tri-barbs Phenobarbital.

Tri-hal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Tri-hexabamate Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Tri-spas Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Triabarb Phenobarbital.

Triad Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Butalbital*.

Triaden Triads.

Triader Triads.

Triador *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Triads Chinese criminal organisations who is organising a major part of the worlds *heroin* trade mainly from Hong-Kong and Taiwan.

Trialataine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Triaminic Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Triangle Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper. **Triaprin** Drug containing more than one sub-

stance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital* or *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Triasan Triazolam.

Triatal Phenobarbital.

Triatrophene Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Triavil Chlordiazepoxide.

Triazolam C₁₇H₁₂Cl₂N₄. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 343.

2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Tribargel Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Tric acid Colloquial term for LSD.

Trichloroethylene A colorless, somewhat toxic, volatile liquid belonging to the family of organic halogen compounds, nonflammable under ordinary conditions and used as a solvent in dry cleaning, in degreasing of metal

objects, and in extraction processes, such as removal of *caffeine* from coffee or of fats and waxes from cotton and wool.

Trichloroethylene was first prepared in 1864; its commercial manufacture, begun in Europe in 1908, is based on the reaction of 1,1,2, 2-tetrachloroethane with dilute caustic alkali. The compound is denser than water, in which it is practically insoluble.

Industrially, an important use for trichloroethylene is in the manufacture of tetrachloroethylene: trichloroethylene is treated with chlorine to form pentachloroethane, which is converted to tetrachloroethylene by reaction with caustic alkali or by heating in the presence of a catalyst.

Trichloroethylene has been used as a cement for polystyrene plastics, especially in model-building kits. Inhalation of the vapours (glue-sniffing) induces *euphoria*; the practice can be addictive.

See- Volatile substances.

Trichocereus Species of cacti, mainy containing *mescaline*, most common is the San Pedro cactus, *Trichocereus peruvianus*.

The following Trichocereus cacti contains mescaline:

Trichocereus bridgesii
Trichocereus cuscoensis
Trichocereus fulvinanus
Trichocereus macrogonus
Trichocereus pachanoi
Trichocereus peruvianus
Trichocereus taquimbalensis
Trichocereus terscheckii

Trichocereus validus

Trichocereus werdermannianus

Trichocereus bridgesii See: *Trichocereus*. Trichocereus cuscoensis See: *Trichocereus*.

Trichocereus fulvinanus See: Trichocereus.

Trichocereus macrogonus See: *Trichocereus*.

Trichocereus pachanoi San Pedro.

Trichocereus peruvianus Peruvian cactus, longer and harder thorns than Trichocereus pachanoi. The fresh fruit pulp is dried to a hallucinogen powder.

Trichocereus taquimbalensis See: *Trichocereus*.

Trichocereus terscheckii See: Trichocereus.

Trichocereus validus See: Trichocereus.

Trichocereus werdermannianus See: Trichocereus.

Trichterwinde German colloquial term for plants with seeds which has effects similar to *LSD*.

Trick acid Colloquial term for LSD.

Trico Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Tricoloid Phenobarbital.

Tricos Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pholoodine*.

Tricycles and bicycles Colloquial term for *Talwin & Pyribenzamine* (tripelennamine, an antihistamine).

Tricyclist Colloquial term for a psychiatrist. **Trident** Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Tridezibarbitur Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Trigger Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana* after *LSD* use.

Trikloretan Trichloroethylene.

Trilium Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Trilucyl Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methagualone*.

Trimcaps *Phendimetrazine bitartrate*.

Trimeperidin Trimeperidine.

Trimeperidin, -a, -e, -um Trimeperidine.

Trimeperidine $C_{17}H_{25}NO_2$. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 275.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Trimeperidine hydrochloride C₁₇H₂₅NO₂ HCl. Synthetic substance, under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 311.9. Percentage of anhydrous base: 88.3.

Trimethoxyphenyl-beta-amino-propane *3,4,5-trimethoxyamfetamine (TMA).*

Trimex Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital* and *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Trimex 2 Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital* and *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Trimigrin Diazepam.

Trimneed Amfetamine sulfate.

Trimstat Phendimetrazine hitartrate

Trimtabs *Phendimetrazine bitartrate*.

Triméthoxy-3,4,5 amphetamine 3,4,5-trimethoxyamfetamine (TMA).

Triméthoxy-3,4,5 phénéthylamine Mescaline

Triméthyl-1,2,5 phényl-4 propionoxy-4pipéridine *Trimeperidine*.

Trinergot Phenobarbital.

Trinuride Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Trinuride H Drug containing more than one

substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Trio-bar Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*, *Phenobarbital sodium* and *Secbutabarbital sodium*.

Triopaed Pholcodine.

Triopaxal Phenobarbital.

Triophen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Triosed Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobar-bital* and *Secobarbital*.

Triospan Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Trip 1. Colloquial term for *LSD*. **2.** Colloquial term for a drug experience.

Trip einwerfen German colloquial term for using *hallucinogens*.

Trip grass Colloquial term for *marijuana* woth *amfetamine*.

Trip out Colloquial term for taking drugs.

Trip weed Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Trip werfen Colloquial term for oral use of *LSD*.

Trip-Buch German colloquial term for a book containing the most important thoughts and experiences of a *hallucinogen* trip, a sort of diary often with drawings.

Trip-notic 1. Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital* and *Phenobarbital*. **2.** *Secobarbital*.

Trip-shit Colloquial term for a combination of *stimulants* and *hashish*.

Tripeando 1. Colloquial term for feeling the effects of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for (in transit) experiencing hallucinogenic effects.

Tripear Colloquial term for having a drug experience.

Triphenatol *Phenobarbital*.

Tripiar 1. Colloquial term for having a drug experience. **2.** Colloquial term for taking drugs.

Tripkop Dutch colloquial term for a person who takes nothing but *LSD*.

Triple A Colloquial term for ('AAA') a potent variety of *LSD*, which has the letters "'AAA' imprinted upon each *microdot*.

Triple barbiturate Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital, Phenobarbital, Secbutabarbital* and *Secobarbital*.

Triple sedative with HMB Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital* and *Secobarbital sodium*.

Triple-barb Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Pento-*

barbital sodium and Phenobarbital sodium.

Tripp Colloquial term for being *high* on *LSD*. **Tripped out** Colloquial term for (heavily) feeling the effects of drugs.

Trippen Dutch colloquial term for taking hallucinogens.

Tripper Colloquial term for one who is undergoing a hallucinatory experience induced by a *hallucinogen*.

Trippi Finnish colloquial term for *LSD*.

Trippin balls Colloquial term for *tripping* very hard.

Tripping Colloquial term for taking a *hallu-cinogens*, especially *LSD*.

Tripping out Colloquial term for taking a *hallucinogen*.

Tripping party Colloquial term for occasion to use *LSD*.

Trippiturkki Finnish colloquial term for Turkish *hashish*.

Tripple line Dutch colloquial term for *marijuana* with *heroin* added.

Tripropan Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amfetamine sulfate* and *Phenobarbital magnesium*.

Tripropane Amfetamine.

Trips Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Tripsville Colloquial term for San Francisco, USA. Due to the frequent experimentations with *LSD* and other hallucinogens.

Tripweed Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Tris(aquo)-N,N'-(2-imino-5-phenyl-4-oxazolidinone)iron(III) hydroxide *Pemoline iron*.

Trisan Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Trisedol Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobar-bital*

Trisilobarb Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Trisomnin Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital* and *Secobarbital* or *Secobarbital sodium*.

Trittbretteffekt German colloquial term for effect when changing from one drug to another.

Troches Troches, also known as lozenges or pastilles, disintegrate or dissolve in the mouth, slowly releasing the active drug. The base usually consists of a mixture of sugar and gum or gelatin. Lozenges are generally manufactured by compression techniques, while pastilles are fabricated by fusion and the use of molds. Dry extracts are prepared by the methods described above for fluid extracts, followed by evaporation, usually under reduced

pressure, either to a pilular consistency or to dryness. Dry extracts are usually granulated by being passed through a sieve and may be used for the preparation of tablets.

Trojanisches Pferd German colloquial term for drug smuggle into prison.

Trollen German colloquial term for searching for buyers of drugs.

Trolley conductor 1. Colloquial term for a drug dealer. 2. Colloquial term for a drug cou-

Trollhatt Aconitum napellus.

Tromafen Phenobarbital sodium.

Trombeteiro Brugmansia arborea.

Trombita Brugmansia candida.

Trompeta del juicio Brugmansia suaveolens.

Trompillo Virola.

Tronado Colloquial term for being intoxicated with drugs or alcohol.

Tronadora Cannabis

Tronar Mexican colloquial term for smoking marijuana.

Tronarse Colloquial term for taking drugs. **Tronarsela** Colloquial term for taking drugs.

Troop Colloquial term for *crack*.

Tropanal Cyclobarbital.

Tropargal Diazepam.

Troparin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Tropenal Phenobarbital.

Trophobolene Injectable steroid.

Tropinal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital

Tropine-2-carboxylic acid Ecgonine.

Tropium Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride or Diazepam.

Tropocer Pemoline magnesium.

Troxilan Dextromoramide.

Truck driver Colloquial term for amfetamine, from the use by truck drivers to stay

Truck drivers Colloquial term for amfetamine.

True hemp Cannabis.

True value Colloquial term for heroin (logo is an oblong circle with the words inside).

Truene (entrar el) Colloquial term for getting into drugs (entry into).

Trueno Colloquial term for a hand gun.

Trujillo coca Coca leaf.

Trujillo herb Coca leaf.

Trumens Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital.

Trunkelbeere Vaccinum uliginosum.

Truth serum Any of various hypnotic or anesthetic drugs, such as scopolamine or thiopental sodium, used to induce a subject under questioning to talk without inhibition.

Truxabarb Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Pentobarbital sodium and Phenobarbital sodium.

Tryamide Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: Phenobarbital

Träsprit Methanol.

Tsadu Colloquial term for a small piece of

Tsakam ten huitz Artemisia mexicana.

Tsao ta Colloquial term for morphine base.

Tschandu Opium, Prepared.

Tschat Khat.

Tsi'tsim *Artemisia mexicana*.

Tsolich *Argemone mexicana*.

Tsu-nem Virola.

Tsuaak Brugmansia suaveolens.

Tsuak Brugmansia suaveolens.

Tsuwiri Ariocarpus fissuratus.

Tsuwiri Ariocarpus fissuratus.

Ts'ak tsimin 1. Brugmansia candida.

2. Brugmansia suaveolens.

TT1 Colloquial term for *PCP*.

TT2 Colloquial term for *PCP*.

TT3 Colloquial term for *PCP*.

TU Colloquial term for 40 mg. brown-colored testosterone undecanoate.

Tu-to-a-vá-a Brugmansia suaveolens.

Tu:tkhiks Brugmansia candida.

Tualone *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Tuanol 1. Colloquial term for (misspelling of Tuinal) barbiturate, a combination drug containing secobarbital (Saconal) and amobarbital (Amytal). 2. Colloquial term for lookalike (misspelling of Tuinal) barbiturate, a combination drug containing secobarbital (Seconal) and amobarbital (Amytal) - typically composed of antihistamines such as doxylamine or chlorapheniramine, and an analgesic such as acetaminophen or salicylamide.

Tuava Psidium guajava.

Tuazol, -e Methaqualone hydrochloride.

Tuazole Methaqualone.

Tuazolon, -a, -e Methaqualone.

Tub Thai colloquial term for the amount of heroin no 4 contained in 5 plastic tubes.

Tuberculosis Chronic or acute bacterial infection that primarily attacks the lungs, but which may also affect the kidneys, bones, lymph nodes, and brain. The disease is caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis, a rod-shaped bacterium 2 to 4 micrometers in length. Symptoms of TB include coughing, chest pain, shortness of breath, loss of appetite, weight loss, fever, chills, and fatigue. Children and people with weakened immune systems are the most susceptible to TB. Half of all untreated TB cases are fatal.

In 1995 the World Health Organization (WHO) declared TB to be a global emergency, the first such designation ever made by that organization. According to WHO, a person becomes infected with TB every second, and every year 8 million people contract the disease. In 1996 it was estimated that one in three people were infected with TB. WHO predicts that from 1995 to 2005, nearly 300 million people will contract TB. TB was responsible for nearly 3 million deaths in 1995.

TB is transmitted from person to person, usually by inhaling bacteria-carrying air droplets. When a person sick with TB coughs, sneezes, or speaks, small particles that carry two to three viable bacteria surrounded by a layer of moisture are released in the air. When these particles are inhaled, bacteria lodge in the lungs and multiply.

TB has existed since at least 2000 BC, as shown by tubercles found in mummified bodies. References to TB can be found in the writings of ancient Babylonia, Egypt, and China. The term tuberculosis was first used in 1839, and it is derived from the Latin word *tubercula*, meaning small lump, referring to the small scars seen in tissues of infected individuals. TB reappeared in Europe and the United States in epidemic form in the 19th century.

In 1882 Robert Koch, a German country doctor, discovered the bacteria that caused TB. Using simple but precise observations and experiments, Koch demonstrated the presence of the bacteria and how it was transmitted.

In Paris, French bacteriologists Albert Calmette and Camille Guerin worked with a virulent strain of bovine (cow) tubercle bacillus at the Pasteur Institute. In 1924 they prepared a vaccine, BCG (Bacillus Calmette Guerin), in hopes of protecting the world against tuberculosis. It was administered to a newborn child who was at high risk of developing TB. The vaccine was successful, and the child never contracted the disease.

In 1944 Selman Waksman, a Russian-American soil-microbiologist, isolated streptomycin from a fungus, *Streptomyces lavendula*, heralding the beginning of modern antibiotic therapy for TB.

The success of drug therapy and the declining rates of disease incidence and mortality over the next 30 years instilled a sense of confidence in public health officials that TB could be conquered. As antibiotic therapy became the primary treatment, mortal-

ity rates from TB decreased significantly.

Multiple factors contribute to the current increase in TB. The HIV is the single greatest risk for progression of TB infection to disease. People with HIV have weakened immune systems that increase their susceptibility to TB, and TB often progresses rapidly from the primary to the secondary stage. In 1990, 4 percent of TB cases worldwide were attributed to HIV infection. By the year 2000 the rate is expected to increase to nearly 14 percent. The increase of TB is highest in Africa and Asia, where the spread of HIV is currently the most rapid. A second factor contributing to TB resurgence is the failure of patients to complete their prescribed treatment. Successful treatment of TB requires therapy beyond the period of obvious symptoms. When patients fail to follow the full six to nine months of antibiotics, they may become actively infectious, spreading the disease to others. An infected person may infect as many as 10 to 15 other people in a single year. Failure to complete the full round of treatment also can cause the emergence of TB bacterial strains with acquired drug resistance, further complicating treatment by increasing the length and cost of therapy.

The emergence of strains of bacteria that are resistant to multiple drug therapy is a serious problem, particularly because there is no ready drug treatment available to combat newly emerging strains. To improve compliance, the WHO strongly recommends that all countries, especially those in Africa and Asia, adopt the program of directly observed therapy (DOT). DOT requires health workers to watch patients to make sure that they follow the exact course of treatment. The success rate and the cost effectiveness of this program have been proven around the world. Epidemics in New York City, Tanzania, and China in the early 1990s were brought under control using DOT.

Migration, international travel, and tourism also have contributed to the global spread of TB. The extreme difficulty of screening immigrants and travelers for TB allows the disease to cross international borders easily. The substantial increase in homelessness, and the related circumstances of poverty, crowding, and malnutrition, also have contributed to the increased incidence of TB in the industrialized countries during the last 20 years. The prevalence of tuberculosis in the homeless population is 150 to 300 times higher than in other populations.

Drug abusers are a special risk group for TB because of their often weakened im-

mune-system and exposur to both HIV and TB in their environment.

Tubes Colloquial term for water pipes or bhongs.

Tubex *Pentobarbital*.

Tubito Arundo donax.

Tubo Colloquial term for *vein* for drug *injection*.

Tubérol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Opium*, Medical.

Tucher German colloquial term for a 20 mark bill.

Tuché Teauila.

Tucodil *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Tufah al-jinn Mandrake.

Tuie Colloquial term for *depressant*.

Tuifelkappe Aconitum napellus.

Tuinal 1. Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secobarbital sodium.* **2.** Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital* sodium and *Secobarbital sodium.* **3.** Colloquial term for look-alike of a combination drug containing *secobarbital (Seconal)* and *amobarbital (Amytal)* -typically composed of antihistamines such as doxylamine or chlorapheniramine, and an analgesic such as acetaminophen or salicylamide.

Tuinal 303 Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital sodium* and *Secobarbital sodium*.

Tuinal 304 Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital sodium* and *Secobarbital sodium*.

Tuinol Colloquial term for (misspelling of *Tuinal*) *barbiturate*, a combination drug containing *secobarbital* [*Seconal*) and *amobarbital* (*Amytal*) (also lookalikes).

Tuisec Secobarbital sodium.

Tula Colloquial term for rubberized duffel bag (desirable for transporting drugs).

Tulys Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Tumayat Colloquial term for *khat*.

Tumba caballo *Turbina corymbosa*.

See: Ololiugui.

Tumetaino Japanese colloquial term for *her-oin*.

Tumma afga Colloquial term for *hashish* from Afghanistan.

Tune in Colloquial term for getting ready for a *LSD* trip, from *Timothy Leary*.

Tung Thai colloquial term for a bundle of 20 sticks of *marijuana*.

Tuning in Colloquial term for feeling ther effects of *LSD*.

Tunving, Kerstin (1930-1994) Swedish psychiatrist and leading researcher of alcohol and drug abuse. Pioneer of a controversial syringe

exchange program that effectively stopped the spread of aids among drug addict. Published scientific works as *Careers in Alcoholism and Drug Addiction* (1986) as well as several popular books on drug abuse.

Tuppjuck Colloquial term for epileptic seizures in connection with drug abuse.

Tuqualone *Methaqualone hydrochloride*.

Tura Phentermine hydrochloride.

Turampi Cacao.

Turanone Methadone hydrochloride.

Turangui Cacao.

Turba Egyptian colloquial term for *hashish* weighing between 1/2 and 2 kilos.

Turbina corymbosa See: Ololiuqui.

Turbo Colloquial term for *crack* and *marijuana*.

Turca Colloquial term for Turkish water pipe for smoking drugs.

Turca pip Colloquial term for Turkish water pipe for smoking drugs.

Turd Colloquial term for highly adulterated drugs.

Turf Colloquial term for place where drugs are sold

Turk Colloquial term for *hashish* from Turkev.

Turkey 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

2. Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

3. Colloquial term for cloddish or 'square' person - non-drug user. **4.** Colloquial term for non-narcotic sold as narcotic.

Turkey trots Colloquial term for needle marks and scars from *injections*.

Turkish Colloquial term for *opium*.

Turkish-French Connection Colloquial term for Turkish-French smuggling organsiation on the classical drug trade from Turkey to Marseille, France.

Turkistanian menth Dried leaves from the Asian shrub *Lagochillus inebrians*. The leaves are used in a beverage with *hallucinogen* effects that has been used in traditional medicine in Tadjikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.

Turkki Colloquial term for *hashish* from Turkey.

Turkse Colloquial term for *hashish* from Turkey.

Turn 1. Colloquial term for a successful drug withdrawal. **2.** Colloquial term for smoking hashish or marijuana. **3.** Colloquial term for rolling a joint of marijuana.

Turn a connection Colloquial term for attempt to find the suspect's source.

Turn on 1. Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for give a person his first drug *injection*. **3.** Colloquial term for smoking a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Turn over Colloquial term for robbing a person.

Turn up Colloquial term for feeling the effect of a drug.

Turn-piece Colloquial term for the quantity of *cannabis* sufficient for one setting.

Turnabout Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Turnabouts Colloquial term for amfetamine.

Turned off 1. Colloquial term for no longer being *high* on drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for loss of consciousness.

Turned on 1. Colloquial term for being introduced to drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for being under the influence of drugs. **3.** Colloquial term for being sexually aroused

From *Timothy Learys* slogan: Drop out, tune in, turn on.

Turned out Colloquial term for being used to drugs.

Turnen 1. German colloquial term for causing a good feeling. **2.** German colloquial term for smoking *hashish*. **3.** German colloquial term for taking drugs.

Turnera Humifusa Turnera diffusa.

Turnera aphrodisiaca Turnera diffusa.

Turnera diffusa Damina The leaves were originally used as medicine by the indigenous cultures of Central America, particularly Mexico. Today the plant is found in hot, humid, climates including parts of Texas. It is used today as herbal mecdicne agaoinst depression and impotence. Damiana has been hailed as an aphrodisiac since ancient times, particularly by the native peoples of Mexico. Other folk uses have included asthma, bronchitis, neurosis, and various sexual disorders.

It has also been promoted as a euphoriainducing substance at various times.

Most research has been done on the essential oil of damiana, which includes numerous small, fragrant substances called terpenes. As yet, it is unclear if the essential oil is truly the main active fraction of damiana. The leaves also contain the antimicrobial substance arbutin, alkaloids, and other potentially important compounds.

Higher doses of damiana may induce a mild sense of euphoria. The leaves have a minor laxative effect, which is more pronounced at higher intakes.

Turnera pringlei Turnera diffusa.

Turning on Colloquial term for use of drugs, especially *hallucinogens*.

Turning on without Colloquial term for getting along without drugs.

Turning people on Colloquial term for getting someone to take drugs.

Turps Colloquial term for elixir of terpin hydrate with *codeine* or other codeine containing compounds.

Turtle Colloquial term for *LSD*. **Turtles** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Tuscodin *Dihydrocodeine bitartrate* or *Hydrocodone.*

Tusepam Diazepam.

Tusigen Zipeprol.

Tusipriv Zipeprol.

Tussal Methadone hydrochloride.

Tussaminic Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Tussanca D Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Tussate Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Tussiflex Zipeprol.

Tussinol Pholcodine.

Tussionex Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Hydrocodone* or *Hydrocodone bitartrate* or *Hydrocodone resinate*.

Tussocodin retard Nicocodine hydrochloride

Tussokon Pholcodine.

Tussol Methadone hydrochloride.

Tustin Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Tutopon *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Tutor Colloquial term for straw or something similar to aid in snorting *cocaine*.

Tutti-frutti Colloquial term for flavored *co-caine* developed by a Brazilian gang.

Tuuffel Areca catechu.

TV Colloquial term for a transvestite.

TV action Colloquial term for *euphoria* from drugs.

TWD US Transnational Warfare Counterdrug Analysis Office; the element of the Defense Intelligence Agency responsible for counterdrug intelligence support.

Tweak mission Colloquial term for on a mission to find *crack*.

Tweaker 1. Colloquial term for crack addict who has no money, and can use *cocaine* only when others provide it. **2.** Colloquial term for *crack* user looking for rocks on the floor after a police raid.

Tweaking 1. Colloquial term for drug-induced paranoia; peaking on speed. **2.** Colloquial term for jangling nerves and other effects of withdrawal from stimulants and hallucinogenic stimulants (esp. metamfetamines] - a major force in driving users to further use or to treatment.

Tweed Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Tweeds, be in Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Tweek Colloquial term for *metamfetamine*-like substance.

Tweeker Colloquial term for *methcathinone*. **Tweety** Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Tweezies Colloquial term for a wild variety of *psilocybine* mushrooms.

Twelve Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Twelve steps Twelve traditions.

Twelve traditions AA and similar programs have 12 Traditions designed to maintain and protect AA groups -these are listed in the book *Alcoholics Anonymous*, and include such items as not accepting funds from outside sources, not endorsing causes or institutions, and providing for autonomous actions of groups except where such might infringe on other groups or AA itself.

The Twelve Traditions of Alcoholics Anonymous:

- 1. Our common welfare should come first; personal recovery depends upon A.A. unity.
- 2. For our group purpose there is but one ultimate authority a loving God as He may express Himself in our group conscience. Our leaders are but trusted servants; they do not govern.
- 3. The only requirement of A.A. membership is a desire to stop drinking.
- 4. Each group should be autonomous except in matters affecting other groups or A.A. as a whole.
- 5. Each group has but one primary purpose to carry its message to the alcoholic who still suffers.
- 6. An A.A.group ought never endorse, finance, or lend the A.A. name to any related facility or outside enterprise, lest problems of money, property, and prestige divert us from our primary purpose.
- 7. Every A.A. group ought to be fully self-supporting, declining outside contributions. 8. Alcoholics Anonymous should remain forever nonprofessional, but our service centers may employ special workers.
- A.A., as such, ought never be organized; but we may create service boards or committees directly responsible to those they serve.
 Alcoholics Anonymous has no opinion on outside issues; hence the A.A. name ought never be drawn into public controversy.
- 11. Our public relations policy is based on attraction rather than promotion; we need always maintain personal anonymity at the level of press, radio, and films.
- 12. Anonymity is the spiritual foundation of all our traditions, ever reminding us to place principles before personalities.

Twelve-step group A mutual-help group organized around the twelve-step programme of *Alcoholics Anonymous* (AA) or a close adaption of that programme. AA's programme of *twelve steps* involves admitting one is powerless over one's drinking and over one's life because of drinking, turning one's life over to a "higher power; making a moral inventory and amends for past wrongs, and offering to

help other alcoholics. A recovering alcoholic "on the programme" must never drink again, although this objective is accomplished one day at a time. AA is organized in terms of "twelve traditions", which enjoin anonymity, an apolitical stance, and a non-hierarchical organizational structure. Other twelve-step groups vary in their adherence to the twelve traditions. There are now some hundreds of organizations of twelve-step groups, each focused on one of a wide range of behavioural, personality, and relationship problems. Others operating in the drug field include Cocaine Anonymous, Drugs Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Nicotine or Smokers Anonymous, and Pill Addicts Anonymous. For families of alcoholics or addicts, there are Al-Anon, Alateen, and CoDependents Anonymous.

Treatment institutions with a strong AA emphasis are often loosely described as "twelve-step programmes."

Twentifive Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Twenty 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for \$20 rock of *crack*.

Twenty bag deal British colloquial term for drugs for 20 pounds.

Twenty cents Colloquial term for drugs for 20 dollars.

Twenty five Colloquial term for *LSD* - purportedly has gone through all 25 steps of synthesis with no shortcuts

Twenty four, seven (24-7), colloquial term for use of drugs 24 hours each day, 7 days a week; use drugs all the time.

Twenty shot Colloquial term for \$20 piece of crack.

Twenty-five Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Twenty-four Colloquial term for *opium*.

Twenty-three Colloquial term for marijuana.

Twenty-two Colloquial term for *stimulants*. **Twenty/twenty** Colloquial term for lookalike amfetamines - typically *caffeine*, *ephedrine*, *pseudoephedrine*, and/or *phenylpropanolamine*.

Twig Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Twigs Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Twin-barbital Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital sodium* and *Secobarbital sodium*.

Twist 1. *Tobacco* leaves processed into the form of a rope or roll. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **3.** Colloquial term for *marijuana cigarette*.

Twist a dream Colloquial term for rolling a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Twisted Colloquial term for being heavily affected by drugs, "stoned" or "*high*".

Twister Colloquial term for a *marijuana* smoker.

Twistum Colloquial term for *marijuana* cigarette.

Twisty Colloquial term for a *marijuana*.

Twitcher Colloquial term for an addict. **Two 1.** Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

2. Colloquial term for receptacle.

Two for nine Colloquial term for two \$5 vials or bags of *crack* for \$9.

Two mushrooms Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Two sixty 260, Colloquial term for look-alike amfetamines - typically *caffeine*, *ephedrine*, *pseudoephedrine*, and/or *phenylpropanolamine*.

Two stepper Colloquial term for [12 Step groups] indicates that the individual began coming to the 12 Step group and accepted all or a portion of the first step ("admitted to ourselves that we were powerless over *alcohol* and that our lives had become unmanageable"), after which this convert immediately commenced. carrying the message' to others (a part of the 'twelfth step') while skipping the intervening suggested steps - their only "message" quite often is that they (or their spouse/friend) has refrained from drinking recently.

Two way Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Two-Dyne Revised Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Butalbital*.

Two-dyne Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Two-fisted drinker Colloquial term for heavy drinker who "holds his liquor" well.

Two-to-thirteen Colloquial term for an addict

Tübeli Aconitum napellus.

Tying up Colloquial term for tying off the arm with a belt, rubber hose, or thin rope before *injection*.

Tykki Colloquial term for a *syringe*.

Tylinal Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Tylox Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Oxycodone hydrochloride*.

Tymafast *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Tymi Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Typ Colloquial term for a person in the drug scene.

Türkenpulver German colloquial term for *hashish* powder from Turkey.

Türkische Connection Colloquial term for groups of drug dealers who smuggles *heroin* from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Turkey into European countries.

Türkischer Honig German colloquial term for *heroin* no. 4.

Tüte German colloquial term for a joint of

marijuana.

Tzon t kichi Psidium guajava. Tzon tzko ntko Piper auritum. Tzon xua Cacao.



U Colloquial term for an undercover drug police agent.

U 31 889 *Alprazolam*.

U 33737 *Estazolam*.

U-0441 Benzfetamine hydrochloride.

U-28774 Flurazepam hydrochloride or Ketazolam.

U-33030 Tetrazepam or Triazolam.

U-9558 Normethadone.

U-Pan 1.0 Lorazepam.

U-boot Colloquial term for drugs in condoms which are hidden in the anus.

U.17312E *Etryptamine*.

U.C.2073 Etoxeridine.

U.C.B.2073 Etoxeridine.

U.M. 501 Acetorphine hydrochloride.

U.S.P. Pharmaceutical *metamfetamine*.

U4Euh 4-methylamenorex.

Ua-men-hasey *Turbina corymbosa*.

See: Ololiugui.

Uataj Anadenanthera colbrina.

Ubad Withania somnifera.

UC Colloquial term for drug police undercover agent.

UCA Colloquial term for drug police undercover agent.

UCB-1414M Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methagualone*.

UCLA Drug Abuse Research Center

DARC, is a diverse US research organization that investigates psychosocial and epidemiological issues pertaining to drug use and conducts evaluations of interventions for drug dependence. The group's portfolio of studies has provided findings that have improved the understanding of the complex nature of drug use and dependence; DARC findings have been useful in developing more effective strategies for dealing with drug-related problems through prevention, treatment, and criminal justice approaches.

Ucuba Virola.

Ucufe-ey Virola.

Ucuúba preta Virola.

Udtraek Danish colloquial term for drawing blood back into the *syringe*.

Uenyinanashuf Arundo donax.

Uffi Dutch colloquial term for *morphine*.

Ufora Levamfetamine or Levamfetamine sulfate.

Ugragandha Calamus.

Uhffi Dutch colloquial term for *morphine*.

Uhr German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Uilca Anadenanthera colbrina.

Uitgeholde speedfreak Dutch colloquial term for chronic *amfetamine* user.

UL/Chlordiazepoxide *hydrochloride*Chlordiazepoxide

Ul/diazepam *Diazepam*.

Ulcol Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Ulcumel *Phenobarbital*.
Ulgastrin Drug containing more than one

substance under international control: Meprobamate and Phenobarbital.

Ulgastrin S Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate* and *Phenobarbital*.

Ulitin Barbital.

Ultra

Ultabs Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Ultimate 1. Colloquial term for *crack*.

2. Colloquial term for very potent *heroin*, sold in small bags and used sparingly.

Ultimate Xphoria See: Herbal ecstasy.

Ultimate high Colloquial term for best possible *euphoria* from smoking *freebase co-caine*.

Rapid Opiate Detoxification

UROD of opiate addicts by naloxone was developed at the University of Vienna in 1987 by Lorimer et al (Lorimer method). During general anaesthesia high doses of naloxone were given. A detoxification of heroin addict could in this way be managed in 2-5 days, the protracted withdrawal response lasted however for several weeks after. In 1994 Legarda et al. developed and modified the method by using the opiate antagonist naltrexone. In contrast to the Lorimer method where the short acting substance naloxone where given intra-

venously the method by Legarda used long-

acting naltrexone via a nasogastric tube.

After the detoxification procedure either with the Legarda method or the Lorimer method the patients were treated orally with naltrexone for 6 to 9 months. The results has been promising and different UROD designs is now developed world-wide. Both naloxone and naltrexone are relatively pure antagonists which block the effects of opiates by competitive binding at the opioid receptors. In practice UROD can be seen as a way to achieve almost instant physical detoxification which creates a good platform for further treatment to overcome the psychological dependence and and for rehabilitation. For highly motivated heroin addicts who are committed to a treatment plan. but fear the painful normal detoxification

process, UROD can be an alternative.

UROD is however associated with considerable risks, serious adverse events such as inadvertent anaesthetic overdose, aspiration, or death may occur as the inherent anaesthetic risk. To avoid severe and possible life threatening withdrawal symptoms, the patient must be intubated and treated with several substances mainly influencing the functions of the vegetative nervous, cardiovascular and gastrointestinal systems, this must me done in a professional intensive care setting. Normal opiate detoxification is per se not fraught with a high risk of mortality and it has been argued that UROD has an unacceptable risk:benefitratio. On the other hand the drop out ratio in traditional detoxification is very high and the risks of continued heroin use are well-known. **Ultra caine** Colloquial term for look-alike

Ultracaine Colloquial term for *lidocaine*.

Ultracaine Colloquial term for *ephedrine* used to adulterate *cocaine* or as bogus cocaine.

Ultradon Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methadone hydrochloride*.

cocaine (procaine, benzocaine, lidocaine).

Ultrapyrin Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride

UM 1324 *Alpha-methylfentanyl*.

UM 952 Buprenorphine hydrochloride.

Umbrium *Diazepam*.

Umbrium 10 Diazepam.

Umbrium 2 *Diazepam*.

Umbrium 5 Diazepam.

Umburu Brazilian colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Umenox Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital*.

Umfallen 1. German colloquial term for dying as a result of drug use. **2.** German colloquial term for making a confession.

Umi-Pex *Phentermine hydrochloride*.

Umschlagplatz German colloquial term for a place where drugs are sold.

Umsteigen German colloquial term for switching from one kind of drug to another.

Umsteigen auf härtere Sachen German colloquial term for switching from *hashish* or *marijuana* to other drugs.

Umva South African colloquial term for dagga, *cannabis*.

Umya Cannabis.

Un Thai colloquial term for 1.2 - 1.5 grams of *heroin* no. 4 contained in a 2 x 4 cm plastic receptacle.

Un Singe En Hiver A Monkey in winter.
Un pezzo Italian colloquial term for hashish for 10.000 lire.

Uña de gato Anadenanthera colbrina.

Una storia Italian colloquial term for *hashish* for 50,000 lire.

Unacalm Ketazolam.

Unagen Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Unakalm Ketazolam.

Uncle Colloquial term for US Federal drug agents.

Uncle Fester Colloquial term for a glass pine.

Uncle Milty Colloquial term for *depressant*. **Uncle Sam** Colloquial term for US drug police agent.

Uncle Sid Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Uncoole Toilette German colloquial term for a toilet which is not often used where addicts go to prepare and inject drugs.

Uncumel Phenobarbital.

Uncut Colloquial term for pure, not adulterated, drugs.

Under Capricorn Film released in 1982. Director: Rod Hardy. This British TV miniseries, filmed in Australia, is based onthe same source play (by John Colton and Margaret Lindon) and novel (by Helen Simpson) as the 1949 Hitchcock film Under Capricorn. Lisa Harrow stars in the role played for Hitchcock by Ingrid Bergman: the highborn alcoholic wife of lowborn Australian landowner Peter Cousens. Harrow's brother was killed, presumably byCousens, during an attempt to stop the wedding, whereupon Cousens was permitted (under 19th century English law) to emigrate to Australia to begin life anew. Irishman John Hallam, Harrow's cousin, enters the scene. He hopes to bring Harrow back from her drink-besotted state, but this is made impossible due to the behind-the-scenes intrigues of maid Julia Blake, who harbors a fatal secret involving Harrow and Cousens.

Under glass Colloquial term for *hashish*.

Under the Volcano Film released in 1984. Director: John Huston. A strange, hallucinatory adaptation of the Malcolm Lowry novel of the same name, filmmaker John Huston's Under the Volcano is set during the Mexican "Day of the Dead" ceremony in 1939. Albert Finney stars as the booze-besotted former British consul to Cuernevarca, who has cut himself off from his loved ones, the better to drink himself to death while surrounded by all manner of skull-and-skeleton decorations. At the urging of Finney's wife Jacqueline Bisset, Finney's half-brother Anthony Andrews goes on a "heart of darkness" search for his missing sibling. It comes as little surprise to discover that novelist Malcolm Lowry was himself a suicidal alcoholic, who poured every drop of his embittered philosophy into the Albert Finney character. If any director could bring Lowry's difficult novel to life, it was John Huston, whose own record for drunken self-destruction is the source of legend (Huston was the seventh director to tackle the novel, which had originally been optioned in 1957 by actor Zachary Scott). Artists contributing to the fascinating Under the Volcano include the brilliant Mexican cinematographer Gabriel Figueroa, screenwriter Guy Gallo, composer Alex North, and director Emilio Fernandez, cast in a significant cameo as a bartender.

Under the influence Intoxicated, especially with *alcohol*.

Undercover Colloquial term for undercover investigations.

Undercover agent Colloquial term for drug police special agent.

Underground 1. Below the surface of the earth. **2.** Of or relating to avant-garde or experimental films, publications, and art. **3.** An avant-garde movement. The term was used by the resistance-movement under the second world war but got a new different meaning during the youth revolt during the 1960s hippie-movement. The beat-literature transformed into underground literature, cartoons to underground-cartoons. The term was generally used for drug inspired art often critical and satirical over the establishment and inspired by cannabis and hallucinogens.

Underproof UP. Having a smaller proportion of *alcohol* than proof spirit.

Undestor Testosteron.

Une passe Colloquial term for 1 to 2 kilos of *cannabis*.

Unfall haben German colloquial term for being arrested.

UNFDAC Acronym for *United Nations Fund* for *Drug Abuse Control*.

Unforgettable Colloquial term for a deadly combination of *heroin*, *diazepam*, and *cocaine*.

Unhemp Colloquial term for quitting the use of *cannabis*.

Uni Amobarbital.

Uni-Tranxene Clorazepate.

Uni-drinal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Uni-spasmin Phenobarbital.

Uni-tenshun Phenobarbital.

Unicells *Phentermine hydrochloride*.

Unicorn Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Unidormio Cyclobarbital.

Unifast *Phentermine hydrochloride*. **Unigesic** *Dextropropoxyphene hydrochlo-*

Union corse Colloquial term for a group of drug smugglers.

Union-nox Cyclobarbital calcium.

Unis German colloquial term for uninformed nolice.

Unisedil Diazepam.

Unisomina Nitrazepam.

Unisomnia Nitrazepam.

Unital Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

United Bamboo Colloquial term for Chinese organized criminals, whose activities include drug sales.

United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) was established in 1946 by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. It is the central policy-making body within the UN system for dealing with all drug-related matters. The Commission analyses the world drug abuse situation and develops proposals to strengthen international drug control.

United Nations Drug Control Treaties See: *International Drug Control Treaties*.

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control UNFDAC had the objective of enhancing effectiveness and efficiency in implementing the functions and mandates of the United Nations in the field of Drug Abuse. The Fund of UNDCP was established by the General Assembly to replace UNFDAC as of 1 January 1992.

United Nations International Drug Control Programme The United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990 as the single body responsible for concerted international action for drug abuse control. The Programme integrated fully the structures and the functions of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC). The Fund of UNDCP was established by the General Assembly to replace UNFDAC as of 1 January 1992.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), is the central policy-making body within the United Nations system for dealing with all drug-related matters. It analyzes the world drug abuse situation and develops proposals to strengthen international drug control. The Commission's mandate was enlarged in 1991 to include approval of the budget of the programme of the Fund of UNDCP and the administrative and programme support cost budget of the Fund.

The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) - an independent treaty body - is com-

posed of 13 members elected by ECOSOC. Members of the Board serve in their personal capacity, not as government representatives. It is the Board's responsibility to promote Government compliance with the provisions of the international drug control treaties and to assist them in this effort.

The Programme provides advice, support and secretariat services to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and to the International Narcotics Control Board.

United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention

The United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP) is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime. Established in 1997, ODCCP consists of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention (CICP). ODCCP has approximately 350 staff members worldwide. Its headquarters are in Vienna and it has 22 Field Offices as well as Liaison Offices in New York and Brussels. ODCCP relies on voluntary contributions, mainly from governments, for 90 per cent of its budget. Mr. Pino Arlacchi has been the Executive Director of ODCCP and Director General of the United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV) since 1997.

Unitranxène Clorazepate dipotassium.

Unkie Colloquial term for *morphine*.

Unregistered alcohol consumption Term for the *alcohol* consumption not registered in official statistics as homebred, illegal distilling, personal legal import (tax-free) and illegal import, and consumption of *alcohol* not originally produced for drinking purposes. The unregistered consumption is 5-30 per cent of the total consumption.

Unsanctioned use Use of a substance that is not approved by a society or by a group within that society. The term implies that disapproval is accepted as a fact in its own right, without the need to determine or justify the basis of the disapproval. Compare dysfunctional use and misuse, drug or *alcohol*.

Untensin *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*. **Unter Dampf stehen** German colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Unter dem weisson Kreuz German colloquial term for being addicted to *cocaine*.

Untergehende Sonne German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Unverheiratet German colloquial term for a drug addict who has no supplier.

Unze German term for ounce, 28,35 grams. **Up 1.** Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

2. Colloquial term for being intoxicated due to the use o *amfetamine*.

Up against the stem Colloquial term for addicted to smoking *marijuana*.

Up and down the lines Colloquial term for scarred *injection* marks on the arm.

Up-John Colloquial term for drug tablets in general.

Uphabamat Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Meprobamate* and *Phenobarbital*.

Upheads Colloquial term for drug users whose preference is for *stimulant* drugs such as *amfetamine*-like compounds.

Upper Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Uppers 1. Colloquial term for *stimulants*, especially *amfetamine*. As opposed to *downers*. **2.** Colloquial term for *Dexedrine*.

Uppie Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Uppies Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Uppåttjack Swedish colloquial term for *stimulants*.

Upral *Meprobamate*.

Ups 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for *Benzedrine*. **3.** Colloquial term for *Dexedrine*.

Ups and downs Colloquial term for *depressant*.

Upside down margarita Colloquial term for a person who lays his/her head on the bar and the bartender or other person pour the drink into his/her mouth.

Uptight Colloquial term for strong feeling of fear especially in connection with *LSD* use.

Uptown Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Uquicodid Hydrocodone.

Uquipon *Opium*, mixed alkaloids of.

Ur-tex Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Urbadan Clobazam.

Urbanil Clobazam.

Urbanol Clobazam.

Urbanyl Clobazam.

Urbil *Meprobamate*.

Urbilat Meprobamate.

Urginal-sed Secobarbital.

Urinalysis Laboratory analysis of urine, used to aid in the diagnosis of disease or to detect the presence of a specific substance, such as an illegal drug.

Uripin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

UROD Acronym for Ultra Rapid Opiate Detoxification.

Urominal Phenobarbital.

Uronal Barbital.

Urumogi Cannabis.

Usar drogas Colloquial term for taking (use) drugs.

Usario Colloquial term for a drug addict.

Use (alcohol or drug) Self-administration of a psychoactive substance.

Usempax Diazepam.

Usempax AP Diazepam.

User One who uses addictive drugs.

Ushca-aru Psidium guajava.

Usin Diazepam.

Using Colloquial term for "using drugs", which covers a range from occasional use to *addiction* and abuse.

Uskan Oxazepam.

Ustimon Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Ustinon compositum Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Usual (the) Colloquial term for used by a "regular" in ordering the customary drink.

Utensin *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*.

Utflippad Swedish colloquial term for a person who is confused, mentally disturbed or psychotic due to the use of drugs.

Uthol Pentobarbital sodium.

Utopia pills German colloquial term for a "balanced" combination of *amfetamine* and *barbiturates*.

Utopiate Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Utopiates Colloquial term for *hallucinogens*. **Utopie-Pillen** German colloquial term for a "balanced" combination of *amfetamine* and *barbiturates*.

Utstyr Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* for drug *injections*.

Utter Cannabis.

Uva lupina Atropa belladonna.

Uva versa Atropa belladonna.

Uyku haplari Turkish colloquial term for *depressants*.

Uzaril Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Uzi 1. Colloquial term for *crack*. **2.** Colloquial term for *crack* pipe.



V Colloquial term for *Valium*.

V-calma Diazepam.

V-dayzepam Diazepam.

V-donna Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital*.

V-mann German colloquial term for police informant.

V-pento Pentobarbital sodium.

V.S. Colloquial term for *intravenous injection*.

V.S.P. Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Vaalea liba Finnish colloquial term for *hashish* from Lebanon.

Vaambu Calamus.

Vaben Oxazepam.

Vacaciones de pincheto Argentinean colloquial term for time spent in a drug treatment center.

Vaccinum uliginosum Bog whortleberry grows on swamps, fresh forest soils and mountains from July to September mainly in the Northern parts of Europe and America and in the Alps. The berries are big, greyish blue and wax-coated. Their flavour is mild and juice is colourless. Bog whortleberry has many times more vitamin C than blueberry. In Siberia the shamans used it together with amanita muscaria, it has also been mixed with wine.

Vacha Calamus.

Vaelu Diazepam.

Vaere på den Danish colloquial term for being addicted to drugs.

Vaerktöj Danish colloquial term for drug paraphernalia.

Vag Colloquial term for (Skid Row) police court charge of vagrancy.

Vagal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Vagofil Lorazepam.

Vagostabile Meprobamate.

Vagotran Meprobamate.

Vairelease Diazepam.

Vaj Calamus.

Val-tep Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Valabarb Pentobarbital sodium.

Valamin. -a. -e Ethinamate.

Valax Diazepam.

Valaxona Diazepam.

Valbin, -a, -e Oxycodone hydrochloride.

Valcaps Diazepam.

Valdorm Flurazepam or Flurazepam hydrochloride.

Valdren Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Valeans Alprazolam.

Valeminal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Valerbe Secobarbital sodium.

Valeriacor Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Valerianae barbituricae Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Valerocalma Phenobarbital.

Valeronal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Valetal NF Nitrazepam.

Valiapan Diazepam.

Valibrin Diazepam.

Valinex Diazepam.

Valinova *Diazepam*.
Valinova 10 *Diazepam*.

Valinova 5 Diazevam.

Valiquid Diazepam.

Valisal Meprobamate.

Valistal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Valitone Barbital.

Valitran Diazepam.

Valium Diazepam.

Valium 10 Diazepam.

Valium 2 *Diazepam*. Valium 5 *Diazepam*.

Valium CR Diazenam.

Valium retard Diazepam.

Vallar Swedish colloquial term for Valium.

Valley Colloquial term for the elbow-joint where the veins are good for injection.

Valley dolls Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Vallmohalm Concentrate of poppy straw.

Valmid Ethinamate.

Valmidate Ethinamate.

Valmuehalm konsentrat Concentrate.of poppy straw.

Valobar Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Valoi Diazepam.

Valomin Diazepam.

Valor callejero Colloquial term for street value (of a drug).

Valoren Tilidine hydrochloride.

Valoron Tilidine hydrochloride.

Valosedan Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital sodium*.

Valpin 50 PB Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Valpin PB Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Valpine Phenobarbital.

Valrian Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital*

Vals Colloquial term for *Valoron*.

Valsanabhi Malaysian name for Aconitum ferox.

Valsera Flunitrazepam.

Valuchin Phenobarbital.

Valuzepam Diazepam.

Vamos aprenderla Spanish colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Vanapam Lorazepam.

Vanaphen Phenobarbital.

Vandar-65 Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Vapam Diazepam.

Vape French colloquial term for condition after drug use.

Vapedrin, -e Amfetamine sulfate.

Vapin complex Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Vapine *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*.

Vaporizer Colloquial term for instrument vaporizing *marijuana*.

Vaporole Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite*.

Vaporols Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite* inhaled from ampules. See: *Poppers*.

Variloid Phenobarbital.

Vasa Calamus.

Vasambu Calamus.

Vasanavi Tamil name for Aconitum ferox.

Vascused Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Vaseren Meprobamate.

Vash Calamus.

Vashampe Calamus.

Vasikka Finnish colloquial term for police informant.

Vasiton Secobarbital.

Vasobarb unicelis Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Vasocalm Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international

control: Meprobamate.

Vasocor Phenobarbital.

Vasodil Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*

Vasophylline Pentobarbital sodium.

Vasospamina Pentobarbital.

Vasothyn Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Vasotrate unicelis No. 2 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Vato (bato) machin Colloquial term for a drug connection.

Vatran Diazepam.

Vatsambhah Sanskrit name for *Aconitum* ferox.

Vatsanabhi Malaysian name for *Aconitum ferox*.

Vattot Danish colloquial term for cotton ball used when injecting drugs.

Vau Brugmansia suaveolens.

Vauva-suppo Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Vaxitol Phenobarbital.

Vayevavaxi-te Psidium guajava.

Vegantophen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Vegatar Medazepam.

Vegedyston Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methylphenobarbital* or *Phenobarbital*.

Vegesan Nordazepam.

Vegestabil Clorazepate dipotassium.

Vegetal (materia) Colloquial term for plant material.

Vegetarier German colloquial term for *marijuana* user.

Vegetation German colloquial term for homegrown *marijuana*.

Vegged out Colloquial term for burned out *marijuana* user.

Vegosolvin Phenobarbital.

Vein Blood vessel that conducts the deoxygenated blood from the capillaries back to the heart. *Veins* enlarge as they proceed, gathering blood from their tributaries. They finally pour the blood through the superior and inferior venae cavae into the right auricle of the heart. Their coats are similar to those of the arteries, but thinner, and often transparent.

Vein shot Colloquial term for *intravenous* injection

Veinte (un) Colloquial term for retail, 30-gram packet of *marijuana*.

Vekhand Calamus

Veladro Veratrum album.

Velium *Diazepam*.

Velocidad Colloquial term for amfetamines.

Vemonil *Methadone hydrochloride*.

Vemonyl Methadone hydrochloride.

Vendal Morphine hydrochloride or Nicomorphine or Nicomorphine hydrochloride.

Vendal neu *Nicomorphine* or *Nicomorphine hvdrochloride*.

Vendedor Colloquial term for a drug dealer. **Vendedor (de drogas)** Colloquial term for wholesale drug dealer.

Vendedrogas Colloquial term for a drug dealer.

Vendor Colloquial term for a drug dealer.

Venena Obsolete term for poisonous drugs.

Venenation Poisoning. Latin *venenum*, poison.

Venenkur German colloquial term for voluntary or forced *withdrawal* from injecting drugs, which causes the *veins* to regenerate.

Venerea Calamus.

Venesetic Amobarbital.

Venom Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Ventanarcol Pentobarbital.

Ventas Colloquial term for sales (of drugs).

Ventilat Phenobarbital.

Ventolase Anabolic steroid.

Venus plant Calamus.

Venuskuschen Aconitum napellus.

Venuspflanze Calamus.

Venuswagen Aconitum napellus.

Vera-pheno-trite Phenobarbital.

Vera-tabs Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarhital*

Vera-tensil Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Verabar Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Veraethyl Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Verafen Phenobarbital.

Veraflex Phenobarbital.

Veraigin Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Barbital* and *Phenobarbital*.

Veralyn Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Veramid Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Veramon Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Veraphen Drug containing more than one

substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Verasulf *Barbital*.

Veratran Clotiazepam.

Vératre blanc Veratrum album.

Veratrite Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Veratro bianco Veratrum album.

Veratrum There are several species, but the most prevalent, wich can be met on mountain pastures of central and southern Europe are *Veratrum album* and Veratrum niger. Veratrum is a herbaceous, perennial, rhizomatous plant, presenting summer flowers, wich are gathered on terminal panicles. Sometimes it is confused with gentian, wich has leaves situated on opposite position instead than altern, it can be picked and utilized in domestic preparations such liquors and infusions. The "niespilver" is a sternutatory dust, on trade in Europe, extracted by rhizome of white Veratrum.

Ingestion of parts of the plant, infusions prepared with them or dust inhalation, induce the characteristic symptoms: especially a rapidonset vomiting, wich limits the systemic effects; nausea, dizziness, profuse and cool perspiration and decrease of heart rate can be associated symptoms.

Veratrum album White hellebore. One of the most important medical plants in ancient Greece. Grows in Europe, from Lapland to Italy. Rhizome leaves and an root is used to make a pulver. *Veratrum album* closely resembles the American *veratrum* species, but is distinguished by its yellowish-white flower.

The fresh rhizome has an alliaceous odour, but when dried it has no marked smell. Its taste is first sweet, then bitter and acrid, leaving the tongue tingling and numb. Its powder is ash-coloured. White Hellebore deteriorates by keeping. It is scarcely *ever used internally* owing to the severity of its action. It is stated to have been one of the principal poisons used in Europe for arrows, daggers, etc.

Authorities differ as to the presence or absence of the veratria of cevadilla. It contains jervine, pseudo-jer-vine, rubijervine, veratralbine and veratrine. Cevadine is stated to be absent. There is fatty matter, composed of olein, stearin and a volatile acid, supergallate of Veratia, yellow colouring matter, starch ligneous matter, and gum; the ashes contain much phosphate and carbonate of lime, carbonate of potassa and some traces of silica, and sulphate of lime. There has been found in it a white, crystalline, fusible and inflammable substance called barytin, of which the properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

A violent, irritant poison. When snuffed up the nose it occasions profuse running of the nose; when swallowed, severe vomiting and profuse diarrhoea. It was formerly used in cerebral affections, such as mania, epilepsy, etc., and for gout, as a substitute for colchicum or the Eau Mediciale of Husson, when 3 parts of the wine of White Hellebore added to 1 part of laudanum was given in doses of from 1/2 fluid drachm to 2 fluid drachms.

It is occasionally used in the form of an ointment or decoction in obstinate skin diseases such as scabies, or to kill lice, but even this use is not free from danger. It is also occasionally used as an errhine or sternutatory, diluted with starch or other mild powder, in cases of amaurosis and chronic affections of the brain.

The principal use of the plant is in veterinary medicine.

Dosages the powder, 1 to 8 grains, gradually and cautiously increased, commencing with 1 grain. Of the vinous tincture, from 20 to 60 minims. 1 to 2 gram of the dried snuff is lethal.

Narcotic symptoms, such as stupor and convulsions, appear in addition to vomiting and diarrhcea, when the dose is fatal. The poison may be treated by drinks and injections of coffee, stimulants to overcome the depressed condition of the heart and arteries, and opiates and demulcents to relieve internal inflammation.

Veratrum viride Veratrum album.

Verax Clorazepate dipotassium.

Verbrannt German colloquial term for a person who can not be used as police informant any longer.

Verbrennen German colloquial term for someone identified as a police infromant in the drug scene.

Verbringungsversteck German colloquial term for a cache for drugs while transported.

Verchecken German colloquial term for drug dealing.

Verde Spanish colloquial term for green-yellow *hashish*.

Verde (la) Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Verdealen German colloquial term for drug dealing.

Verdolga Mexican colloquial term for *marijuana*

Verdosas Colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **Veremms** Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Verequad Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Veriane buriat Drug containing more than

one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*

Vériane burivat Barbital.

Vericardine Phenobarbital.

Veridon Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital sodium*

Veril Normethadone.

Veriloid Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarhital*

Verindon Phenobarbital

Veritag Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Veritagne Methagualone.

Veriton Meprobamate.

Verklickern German colloquial term for drug dealing.

Vermantin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Vermitteln German colloquial term for recruiting customers to a drug dealer and usually get payed in drugs.

Vermont green Colloquial term for *mari- iuana*.

Vermouth Wine-based fortified drink flavoured with aromatic herbs. The name derives from the German Vermut, or "wormwood," a bitter herb and traditional ingredient of vermouth and absinthe. As many as 40 different herbs and flavourings may be used in vermouth, including juniper, cloves, quinine, orange peel, nutmeg, and coriander; the vermouths of various producers are flavoured according to closely guarded recipes.

There are two styles of vermouth: the socalled French, or dry style, which is white, and the Italian, or sweet style, which is darker in colour. Both styles, however, are made in both countries, as well as in the United States. Vermouth is used primarily as an ingredient in mixed drinks or sometimes as an apéritif on its

Vernibarb Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Verniphen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Vernital Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Verobrom Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Verodon Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Veroletten Barbital.

Veronal sodium Barbital sodium.

Veronal, -um Barbital.

Veronalum natrum Barbital sodium.

Veronidia Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Veronigen Barbital.

Veronika Voss Film released in 1982. Original title Die Sehnsucht der Veronika Voss. Director: Rainer Werner Fassbinder. Originally Die Sehnsucht de Veronika Voss. Fassbinder spin on Sunset Boulevard stars Rosel Zech as film actress Veronika Voss. Once the toast of Germany, Veronika had allegedly been an intimate of Joseph Gobbels. But the Third Reich is dead...and Veronika may as well be. Playing to an increasingly diminishing fan following, Veronika turns to drugs to cushion her against the cruelties of life. Her self-destruction is accelerated by her "Doctor Feelgood" Annemaire. Duringer, who plys Veronika with morphine in order to gain control of the actress' money and property. Wellmeaning sportswriter Hilmar Thate tries to save Veronika from herself, sacrificing his own personal happiness-and the life of his girl friend Cornelia Froeboess-in the process. Allegedly an amalgam of several true stories, Veronika Voss is the last of Fassbinder's "postwar trilogy" (the first two were The Marriage of Maria Braun and Lola).

Veronyl Methadone hydrochloride.

Verophylin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control. *Phenoparhital*

Veropyron *Barbital*.

Veroqual Temazepam.

Verpeilt German colloquial term for being mentally deranged after drug-abuse.

Verpimpeln German colloquial term for mixing *hashish* and *opium*.

Verputzer German colloquial term for a crack dealer.

Verputzermeister German colloquial term for a crack wholesale dealer.

Verreisen German colloquial term for fleeing.

Verschnitt German colloquial term for diluted drugs.

Versed Midazolam hydrochloride or Midazolam maleate

Versomnal Phenobarbital.

Verstran *Prazepam*.

Vertavis-phen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Vertegus Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Verticken German colloquial term for selling drugs in packets to street level users.

Vertipam Diazepam.

Vertium *Phenobarbital*.

Vertrin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Verum Barbital.

Veruphen Phenobarbital.

Very outside Colloquial term for extremely far out or weird.

Veryl Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital* or *Normethadone*.

Veryl mite Amobarbital.

Vesca Mexican colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Veskrax Secobarbital.

Vesparax Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secobarbital* or *Secobarbital sodium*.

Vesparax Fuerte Secobarbital.

Vesparax R Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secobarbital sodium*.

Vesparax mite Secobarbital.

Vesparax novum Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secobarbital sodium*.

Vesparaxette Secobarbital.

Vesparaxettes Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secobarbital sodium*.

Vespa's Dutch colloquial term for *Vesparax* tablets.

Vesperal Barbital.

Vesperax Secobarbital or Secobarbital sodium

Vet Colloquial term for prison or jail physician

Vetanamin Pemoline.

Vetanarcol Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital* or *Pentobarbital so-dium*

Vetbutal Pentobarbital sodium.

Veth-thile Betel pepper.

Vethoine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Vetää snagut Finnish colloquial term for taking a dose of *amfetamine*.

Vi papalagi Psidium guajava.

Vi-dexemin Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Via-Quil Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Viajando Mexican colloquial term for feeling the effects of drugs, tripping.

Viaje 1. Colloquial term for a drug experience. **2.** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Viaje malo Colloquial term for a bad trip, bad drug experience.

Viajero Colloquial term for aperson who continuously trips, uses *LSD*.

Viajes Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Vial Colloquial term for *crack* (sold in a glass vial).

Vials Colloquial term for *crack* (sold in a glass vial).

Viansin Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Viboreros Bolivian colloquial term for *ciga*rettes of crude *cocaine* base (coca paste).

Vicio Colloquial term for drug habit.

Vicio (cortarse el) Colloquial term for clear up a drug habit.

Vicioso 1. Colloquial term for drug addict. **2.** Colloquial term for drug trafficker.

Vicious, Sid Artistname for John Beverly, elbasist in the punk-goup Sex Pistols. He died 1979 in a *heroin* overdose.

Vicodin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Vidalen Diazepam.

Vidil Pemoline.

Vier German colloquial term for *LSD*.

Vierspurig German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Vierundzwanzig German colloquial term for *opium*.

Vierzehn German colloquial term for an *injection* needle.

Vietan Ethyl loflazepate.

Vietnamröhre German colloquial term for *marijuana* mixed whith *hashish* in a chillum. **Vihó** *Virola*.

Vijaya indian colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Vilan Nicomorphine hydrochloride.

Vilca Anadenanthera colbrina.

Villca Anadenanthera colbrina.

Vilpo *Phenmetrazine hydrochloride*.

Vilt-trips Dutch colloquial term for *LSD* on a piece of felt.

Vin Mariani A mix of bordeaux wine and coca-leaf extract, invented by the corsican chemist *Angelo Mariani*. After the introduction 1863 was it under several years a leading "health-drink" in Europe and USA, several side products were developed as Elixir Mariani. Thé Mariani.

Vin coca Mariani See Vin Mariani.

Vinci Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Methylphenobarbital sodium*.

Vincidol-F *Phenobarbital*.

Vincosedan U.T.P. Diazepam.

Vines Colloquial term for clothes.

Vino Blanco German colloquial term for white drugs.

Vino mescal 1. Tequila. 2. Pulque.

Vinometer A hydrometer used to determine the percentage of *alcohol* in a *wine*.

Vinylbarbital Vinylbital.

Vinylbital $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_3$ Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 224.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 86.1.

Vinylbitone Vinylbital.

Vinymal, -um Vinylbital.

Vio-Bamate *Meprobamate*.

Vio-thene Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Violated Colloquial term for arrest during a probation period.

Violine German colloquial term for 20 mark bill

Viopsicol Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Vioxigras "T" Amfepramone hydrochloride. VIP-puder Swedish colloquial term for co-

Vipam Diazepam.

Vipe Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*. **Viper** Colloquial term for a *marijuana*

Viper butt Colloquial term for a butt of a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Viper's weed Colloquial term for *marijuana*. Vipers weed Colloquial term for *marijuana*. Viper's Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Viraxased Phenobarbital.

Viraxasterol Phenobarbital.

Viraxatone Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Virgilia secundiflora Synonym for *Sophora secundiflora*.

Virgin Mary Colloquial term for non-alcoholic drink (tomato juice & spices) for abstainers.

Virgon stuff Colloquial term for methadone.

Viritin Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Virola 50 species of South American trees, up to 30 meter high. The sap from the inner bark is used by the Indians to make a hallucinogen snuff (*epena*, vihó, paricá, yakee, yakoo).

Virola calophylla See: Epena.

Virola theiodora See: Epena.

Visano Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Visano-mini Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Visanocor Drug containing more than one

substance whereof one under international control: *Meprobamate*.

Viscaten Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Viscephen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Viscéraigine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Amobarbital*.

Visha [Poison] Sanskrit name for *Aconitum* ferox

Visionen German colloquial term for hallucinations.

Visir Swedish anti-tobacco organisation.

Visma-barb *Phenobarbital* or *Phenobarbital* sodium.

Visparax Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Viss Weight used in the *opium* trade 1.657 kilograms.

Vistabamate *Meprobamate*.

Visublefarite Barbital or Barbital sodium.

Visunzinco Barbital.

Visuzinco Barbital sodium.

Vita-tal Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Vitaceae The grape family of flowering plants, in the buckthorn order *Rhamnales*, comprising 12 genera of woody plants, most of them tendril-bearing vines. The largest genus, which is pantropic in distribution, is Cissus, containing about 350 species. Vitis, with about 60 to 70 species, is the one genus in the family of great economic importance; it includes the European wine grape *V. vinifera* and the North American fox grape *V. la-brusca*.

Vitacor Amobarbital.

Vitaigin Allobarbital.

Vitamin C Ascorbic acid.

Vitamin C deficiency See Scurvy.

Vitamin E Colloquial term for ecstacy.

Vitamin Q Colloquial term for *methaqualone*

Vitanerton Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Vitaphen Amobarbital or Phenobarbital.

Vitased Phenobarbital.

Vitasmo-S Pentobarbital.

Vitazell G Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pipradrol hydrochloride*.

Vitergil Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Pyrovalerone*.

Vival Diazepam.

Vivol Diazepam.

VN German colloquial term for *Valoron*.

VO Acronym for Very Old (label for cognac, spirits, port).

Vodka An alcoholic liquor originally distilled from fermented wheat mash but now also made from a mash of rye, corn, or potatoes.

Vodka is clear in colour and without definite aroma or taste, ranging in alcoholic content from about 40 to 55 percent. Because it is highly neutral, with flavouring substances mainly eliminated during processing, it can be made from a mash of the cheapest and most readily available raw materials suitable for fermentation. Potatoes were traditionally employed in Russia and Poland but have largely been supplanted there and in other vodka-producing countries by cereal grains.

Vodka originated in Russia during the 14th century, and the name is a diminutive of the Russian voda ("water"). The beverage was mainly popular in Russia, Poland, and the Balkan states until soon after World War II, when consumption began to increase rapidly in the United States and then in Europe. Most producers purchase previously distilled and purified neutral spirits that are extremely high in *alcohol* content, with almost no flavouring substances remaining. Such spirits are then additionally purified by a filtration process, usually employing charcoal, and are then reduced in strength with distilled water and bottled without aging.

In Russia, where fairly low alcohol content of 40 percent by volume is preferred, and in Poland, where 45 percent is more common, vodka is usually consumed unmixed and chilled, in small glasses, and accompanied by appetizers. In other countries it is popular for use in mixed drinks because of its neutral character. It may be combined with other beverages without imparting flavour of its own and substituted for other spirits in cocktails not requiring the specific flavour of the original spirit. Popular vodka drinks include the screwdriver, made with orange juice; the bloody Mary, with tomato juice; vodka and tonic, a tall drink; and the vodka martini, with vodka substituted for gin.

Vodkas are sometimes flavoured. Zubrówka, yellowish in colour, highly aromatic, and with a somewhat bitter undertone, is produced by steeping several stalks of Zubrówka, or buffalo grass, in vodka. Other flavoured vodkas are made with such ingredients as lemon peel, berries, peppercorns, and caraway.

Russian, diminutive of voda, water.

Vodka acid Colloquial term for LSD.

Vodka belt Sociological term describing the spread of the vodca-culture characterized of heavy drinking of *vodka* on weekends. Often connected with a male role where getting heavily drunk is normal and violent behaviour is excused. The vodka-belt goes from Iceland, Ireland, Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Polen, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Ukraine, Belo-Russia, Russia and Canada.

As opposed to the *beer*-belt and wine-belt.

Vogel German colloquial term for a drug courier.

Voix de la liberte Colloquial term for *amfetamine* tablets.

Volamin Ethinamate.

Volaren Tilidine hydrochloride.

Volatile Rapidly evaporating substances use for sniffing. See: *Volatile substances*.

Volatile substances Substances that vaporize at ambient temperatures. Volatile substances that are inhaled for psychoactive effects (also called inhalants) include the organic solvents present in many domestic and industrial products (such as glue, aerosol, paints, industrial solvents, lacquer thinners, gasoline, and cleaning fluids) and the aliphatic nitrites such as *amyl nitrite*. Some substances are directly toxic to the liver, kidney, or heart, and some produce peripheral neuropathy or progressive brain degeneration. The most frequent users of these substances are young adolescents and street children.

Abuse of volatile hydrocarbons - inhalants - is not new. Getting "high" by inhaling ether or nitrous oxide was common in Europe, Great Britain, and North America during the 1800s. In the 1960s widespread sniffing of the solvents in model airplane glue and nail polish remover began.

When aerosols were first brought on the market, they contained fluorocarbons, which, when sniffed, resulted in many fatal accidents. Because of growing abuse and also environmental concerns about the earth's ozone layer, fluorocarbons in aerosols have been replaced with hydrocarbons. How effective this measure is, is unknown as yet.

The user typically soaks a rag with inhalant and places it over the mouth and nose, or puts the inhalant in a paper or plastic bag which is then put over the face (inducing anoxia as well as intoxication). Signs of intoxication include belligerence, assaultiveness, lethargy, psychomotor impairment, euphoria, impaired judgment, dizziness, nystagmus, blurred vision or diplopia, slurred speech, tremors. unsteady gait, hyperreflexia, muscle weakness, stupor, or coma. syndrome.

The most volatile substances used for mindaltering purposes are ordinary household products which are inhaled or sniffed by children to get high. There are thousands of household products on the market which can be misused as inhalants. Inhalants are the most frequently used drug among children. examples of products children abuse to get high include model airplane glue, nail polish remover, cleaning fluids, hair spray, gasoline, the propellant in aerosol whipped cream, spray paint, fabric protector, cooking spray and correction fluid. These products are sniffed, snorted, bagged (fumes inhaled from a plastic bag), or "huffed" (inhalant-soaked rag, sock, or roll of toilet paper in the mouth) to achieve a high. Inhalants are also sniffed directly from the container.

Like anesthesia, inhalants slow down the body's functions. The user may feel stimulated, disoriented, out-of-control, giddy, lightheaded, and even display violent behavior. Inhalant abuse can cause severe damage to the brain and nervous system, leading to impaired mental and physical functioning. Because inhalants can starve the body of oxygen, they can lead to unconsciousness and death, commonly referred to as sudden sniffing death (SSD), even if used only once. Some children use inhalants by spraying the substance into a plastic bag, paper bag or balloon and holding the bag over their nose and mouth, putting them at risk of suffocation.

Inhaled vapors from solvents and propellants enter the bloodstream directly from the lungs and are then rapidly distributed to the brain and liver - those organs with the largest blood supply. Most volatile hydrocarbons are fatsoluble, and are thus absorbed quickly into the central nervous system. Their action slows down breathing and heart rate.

While some volatile hydrocarbons are metabolized and then excreted through the kidneys, many are eliminated from the body unchanged, primarily through the lungs. The odor of solvents may therefore remain on the breath for several hours following inhalation. The complete elimination of volatile hydrocarbons may take some time, since they are released slowly from fatty tissues back into the blood.

Short-term effects appear soon after inhalation and disappear within a few hours. After inhaling there is a *euphoric* feeling, characterized by lightheadedness, exhilaration, and vivid fantasies. Nausea, drooling, sneezing and coughing, muscular incoordination, slow reflexes, and sensitivity to light may also occur. Some users' feelings of being very powerful may lead to reckless and bizarre behavior. Solvent abuse has been linked with such antisocial activities as dangerous driving, property

damage, and theft.

may last several days.

Deep, repeated inhalation over short periods may result in a loss of control, culminating in hallucinations, unconsciousness, or seizures. The effects of the first brief inhalation fade after several minutes. The experienced user, however, may prolong the effects for up to 12 hours, increasing the dose by concentrating the drug inside a plastic bag and continuing to sniff. For the majority of users, most effects disappear within an hour after sniffing is stopped, although hangovers and headaches

A number of deaths have been associated with acute inhalant abuse, most prominently "sudden sniffing deaths" and suffocations. Sudden sniffing death, which typically follows strenuous exercise or undue stress after several deep inhalations, is caused by heart failure resulting from severely irregular heartbeat. Death by suffocation has occurred after users have fallen asleep or become unconscious with a plastic bag over nose and mouth. Some accidental deaths have been due to bizarre behavior caused by sniffing.

Long-term effects appear following repeated use over a lengthy period and include such physical effects as pallor, thirst, weight loss, nosebleeds, bloodshot eyes, and sores on the nose and mouth. Some solvents, such as aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g. benzene), interfere with formation of blood cells in bone marrow, while others may impair liver and kidney function. A heavy user of inhalants may find that he or she needs more and more to get high. These heavy users are most at risk for brain damage.

The signs of inhalant abuse are

- red, glassy or watery eyes
- slow, thick slurred speech
- disorientation
- general drunken appearance
- complaints of headaches and nausea
- chemical odor on the body or clothes
- chemical odor in the room
- staggering gait and uncoordination
- inflamed nose, nosebleeds, and rashes around the nose and mouth
- loss of appetite

Volatile Solvent Dependence Syndrome In the World Health Organization ICD-10 Classification of Mental and Behav-

ioural Disorders defioned as:

F18.2 Volatile Solvent Dependence Syndrome A cluster of physiological, behavioural, and cognitive phenomena in which the use of volatile solvents takes on a much higher priority for a given individual than other behaviours that once had greater value. A central descriptive characteristic of the dependence syndrome is the desire (often strong,

sometimes overpowering) to take volatile solvents. There may be evidence that return to substance use after a period of abstinence leads to a more rapid reappearance of other features of the syndrome than occurs with nondependent individuals.

Diagnostic Guidelines

A definite diagnosis of dependence should usually be made only if three or more of the following have been experienced or exhibited at some time during the previous year:

- (a) a strong desire or sense of compulsion to take volatile solvents:
- (b) difficulties in controlling volatile solventtaking behaviour in terms of its onset, termination, or levels of use;
- (c) a physiological withdrawal state when volatile solvents use has ceased or been reduced, as evidenced by: the characteristic withdrawal syndrome for volatile solvents; or use of the same (or a closely related) substance with the intention of relieving or avoiding withdrawal symptoms;
- (d) evidence of tolerance, such that increased doses of volatile solvents are required in order to achieve effects originally produced by lower doses:
- (e) progressive neglect of alternative pleasures or interests because of volatile solvents use. increased amount of time necessary to obtain or take the substance or to recover from its ef-
- (f) persisting with volatile solvents use despite clear evidence of overtly harmful consequences, such as depressive mood states consequent to periods of heavy substance use, or drug-related impairment of cognitive functioning; efforts should be made to determine that the user was actually, or could be expected to be, aware of the nature and extent of the harm. Narrowing of the personal repertoire of patterns of volatile solvents use has also been described as a characteristic feature.

It is an essential characteristic of the dependence syndrome that either volatile solvents taking or a desire to take volatile solvents should be present; the subjective awareness of compulsion to use drugs is most commonly seen during attempts to stop or control substance use.

In the USA a slightly different diagnosis tradition exists mainly organised after DSM IV:

Diagnostic Criteria

A.Inhalant abuse: A destructive pattern of inhalant use, leading to significant social, occupational, or medical impairment.

B.Must have three (or more) of the following, occurring when the inhalant use was at its worst:

1. Inhalant tolerance:

Either need for markedly increased amounts of inhalant to achieve intoxication, or markedly diminished effect with continued use of the same amount of inhalant. 2. Greater use of inhalant than intended:

Inhalant was often taken in larger amounts or over a longer period than was intended 3. Unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control inhalant use:

Persistent desire or unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control inhalant use 4.Great deal of time spent in using inhalant, or recovering from hangovers 5.Inhalant caused reduction in social, occupational or recreational activities:

Important social, occupational, or recreational activities given up or reduced because of inhalant use. 6.Continued using inhalant despite knowing it caused significant problems:

Continued inhalant use is continued despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent physical or psychological problem that is likely to have been worsened by inhalant

Associated Features

Learning Problem

Dysarthria/Involuntary Movement

Hypoactivity

Psychotic

Euphoric Mood

Depressed Mood

Somatic/Sexual Dysfunction

Hyperactivity

Addiction

Sexually Deviant Behavior

Dramatic/Erratic/Antisocial Personality

Differential Diagnosis

Nonpathologic inhalant use for recreational purposes; repeated episodes of Inhalant Intoxication

Volcano Film released in 1976. Director: Donald Brittain. This 90-minute documentary on the life of self-destructive British author Malcolm Lowry is knowingly narrated by Richard Burton. Special emphasis is given Lowry's chef d'ouevre, the 1947 novel Under the Volcano, an intensely autobiographical study of an alcoholic's descent into Hell, as symbolized by that curious Mexican holiday known as the Day of the Dead. Originally titled Volcano: An Inquiry Into the Life and Death of Morton Lowry, the film was showed with four Academy Award nominations.

Volcano 5 Colloquial term for red *LSD* paper.

Volcic Scopolia carniolica.

Voliaal Pemoline

Volital Pemoline.

Voll drauf sein German colloquial term for being addicted to *heroin*.

Voll sein German colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Vollballern German colloquial term for getting *high*.

Volldrücken German colloquial term for extensive drug use.

Vollknallen German colloquial term for extensive drug use.

Vollmond German colloquial term for arrival of a drug delivery.

Volstead Act The law passed in the USA 1919 to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment, which prohibited the sale, manufacture, and transportation of all alcoholic beverages. The law was sponsored by Rep. Andrew Volsted of Minnesota. It became void after the repeal of the amendment in 1933

Volstead, Andrew John (1860-1947), American legislator. As a U.S. representative from Minnesota (1903-1923) he sponsored the *Volstead Act* (1919), prohibiting the sale, manufacture, and transportation of alcoholic beverages.

Vomi-stop *Phenobarbital*.

Vonce Colloquial term for a butt of a *joint* of *marijuana*.

Vonecidin Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Vongony Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Vontade Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pemoline magnesium*.

Vor gamina *Amfetamine sulfate.*

Vorkasse German colloquial term for advance payment for drugs.

Voyage Colloquial term for being under the influence of a psychedelic drug.

Voyager Colloquial term for a person who is *high* on *LSD*.

VP German colloquial term for a police in-

Vrddhadarukah Sanskrit name for *Argyreia*

VSO Acronym for Very Special Old (label for cognac, spirits, port).

VSOP Acronym for Very Superior old Pale (label for cognac, spirits, port).

VVO Acronym for Very Very Old (label for cognac, spirits, port).



W German colloquial term for *stimulants*.

W 4020 *Prazepam*.

W 4744 Mecloqualone.

W 5759 Tilidine hydrochloride.

W 5759 A Tilidine or Tilidine hydrochloride. W-1206 Fencamfamin or Fencamfamin hydrochloride.

W.M.P Colloquial term for look-alike amfetamines - typically *caffeine*, *ephedrine*, *pseudoephedrine*, and/or *phenylpropanolamine*.

Wac Colloquial term for *PCP* on *marijuana*.

Wack 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana* dipped in *PCP*, dried and smoked. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **3.** Colloquial term for *marijuana* dipped in Raid (insect spray), turpentine, or formaldehyde, then dried and smoked. **4.** Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Wacked Colloquial term for being under the influence of *PCP*.

Wacky stick Colloquial term for a joint of *marijuana* with *PCP* added.

Wacky tobaccky Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Wacky tobacco Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Wacky weed Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **Wad 1.** Compressed ball, roll, or lump, as of *tobacco*. **2.** Colloquial term for cloth soaked in volatile solvent for *inhaling*.

Wada-kaha Calamus.

Wafer 1. Colloquial term for *LSD*. **2.** Colloquial term for *methadone*.

Waffles Colloquial term for hits of *LSD*.

Wagen waschen German colloquial term for retrieving *heroin* from vehicles used for smuggling.

Wahanie Polish colloquial term for *sniffing*. **Wahashupa** *Brugmansia suaveolens*.

Wahnsinnsdroge 1. German colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** German colloquial term for *PCP*.

Wahrsagesalbei Salvia divinorium.

Wakazepam Oxazepam.

Wake 'N' Bake Colloquial term for getting high first thing in the morning.

Wake ups 1. Colloquial term for *amfeta-mine*. **2.** Colloquial term for the first shot of drugs taken upon arising.

Wake-amines South African colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Wake-up Colloquial term for the first injec-

tion in the morning.

Wake-ups Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Wakovi Colloquial term for *mescaline*. **Waldnachtschaden** *Atropa belladonna*.

Waldnachtschatten Atropa belladonna.

Waldnachtschatten Atropa belladonna

Waldnachtshatt Atropa belladonna.

Walium Diazepam.

Walkenbaum Scopolia carniolica.

Walkerbaum Atropa belladonna.

Walkerbeere Atropa belladonna.

Wallop Colloquial term for a *beer*.

Wally German colloquial term for Valoron.

Wandú Brugmanisa insignis. Wans Pentoharbital sodium

wans Pentobarbital soaium.

Wans No.1 Pentobarbital sodium.

Wans No.2 Pentobarbital sodium.

Waraquol koka Coca leaf.

Warch Calamus.

Wardamate Meprobamate.

Ware Colloquial term for a drug delivery.

Warm-gun Colloquial term for a *syringe* with an *injection* needle.

Was bringen German colloquial term for accomplishing something in the drug scene.

Waschen German colloquial term for withdrawing from drug use.

Waschgang German colloquial term for money laundering of drug profits.

Waschküche German colloquial term for a place where profits from drug deals are laundered

Waschmaschine German colloquial term for banking facilities where profit from drug deals are laundered.

Washed up Colloquial term for withdrawing from drug use.

Washington Colloquial term for a 1 dollar

Wasser, Berliner German colloquial term for *opium tincture*.

Wasson, R Gordon (b. 1903), banker and explorer of the *psilocybine* mushrooms. Wrote *Mushrooms, Russia and History* (1975).

Wasted

1. Colloquial term for being drugged, very intoxicated with drugs **2.** Colloquial term for being drunk, very intoxicated. **3.** Colloquial term for being murdered.

Wasted, get Colloquial term for getting *high* on drugs.

Watchuske mitsu in Calamus.

Water 1. Colloquial term for *metamfeta-mine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Water flag Calamus.

Water pipe Gadget that filters and chill the smoke through water. Used for smoking of *to-bacco*, *hashish* and *marijuana*.

Water test Colloquial term for for checking the purity of *cocaine* - determines the type and quantity of diluents and cutting agents.

Water wagon Colloquial term for avoidance of alcoholic beverage.

Watering out Colloquial term for drug *with-drawal* with medication.

Watermelon Colloquial term for *injecting* watermelon with absolute *alcohol* and letting the fruit soak up the *alcohol* - looks innocuous, can be traumatic to an unsuspecting consumer - used in fraternity parties to get women drunk (also grapes and other fruits).

Waterpipe Gadget that filters and chill the smoke through water. Used for smoking of *to-bacco*, *hashish* and *marijuana*.

Wati Piper methysticum.

Watts, Alan (1915-1973), brittish priest inspired of asian religiojns. 20 years old, he wrote The Spirit of Zen. that later became a cult book for the hippie movement. He favored the use of *LSD* and other hallucinogens to deepen the religious exeperiences.

Wave Colloquial term for crack.

Wavering Winnifred Colloquial term for euphemism about spouses of alcoholics which indicates the ambivalence created by living with a person who is sometimes "dry" and sometimes "wet" and different.

Wax Colloquial term for wax impregnated with *PCP*, and occasionally with other substances, which is smoked in a pipe.

Way down Colloquial term for being in dire need of drugs.

Way out 1. Colloquial term for impossible to comprehend. **2.** Colloquial term for the best.

3. Film released in 1996. Director Irvin Shortess Yeaworth, Jr. The psychology of drug addiction is examined in this thoughtprovoking drama. The trouble begins when Raymond introduces his friend Angel, a worker at a brokerage, to crack cocaine. The powerful drug radically changes Angel's life and soon he has quit his job to become a fulltime dealer to insure a constant supply. His wife Monika initially objects, but then she finds herself liking their higher standard of living. But things begin to go wrong when Angel becomes increasingly paranoid and abusive. Meanwhile, Raymond finds himself on a grand power trip because he is a major dealer; he and Angel have a fight and suddenly Angel finds himself without a source. In desperation he does anything he can, no matter how degrading or dangerous, to find enough crack to sell. He is unmindful of his disintegrating family. Interestingly, the film's story is based on a series that had been found in a Bronx tenement. The filmmakers found the author, also named Angel, and have since sponsored his rehabilitation efforts;

WC-rol Dutch colloquial term for device for smoking *hashish* or *marijuana*.

WCO World Customs Organization.

We-we Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Weak head Colloquial term for *hashish* or *marijuana* user.

Weasel dust Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Webb v. US Colloquial term for 1919 federal law which made a crime to prescribe narcotics to an addict to maintain his/her use or comfort

Wechel Calamus.

Weckamine German word for *amfetamine*. **Wedding bells** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Wedding bells acid Colloquial term for LSD

Wedge Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Wedges Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Wee Cannabis.

Wee-kees Calamus.

Wee-wee Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Weed 1. Colloquial term for *tobacco*.

2. Colloquial term for a *cigarette*. **3.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **4.** Colloquial term for a mixture of *marijuana* and *PCP*.

Weed M Colloquial term for weak *marijuana* growing wild in the USA.

Weed eater Colloquial term for a *marijuana* smoker.

Weed head Colloquial term for s *marijuana* smoker

Weed hound Colloquial term for a *mari- iuana* smoker.

Weed of madness Colloquial term for *marijuana* 1930s scare term coined by Harry J. Anslinger, Commissioner of the Treasury Department's Bureau of Narcotics.

Weed out Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Weed tea Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Weed, beat the Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Weeding out Colloquial term for smoking *marijuana*.

Weeds Colloquial term for marijuana.

Weekas Calamus.

Weekend habit Colloquial term for taking drugs only over the weekends.

Weekend tripper Colloquial term for a person who takes *LSD* only over the weekend.

Wehiess Amfepramone hydrochloride.or Phendimetrazine bitartrate.

Wehkes Calamus.

Weiche Landung German colloquial term for using hashsish to gently come down from a *LSD* trip.

Weight Colloquial term for a large amount of drugs which is kept at home or at a safe cache. **Weightless** Colloquial term for *high* on

Weightrol *Phendimetrazine bitartrate*.

Weihrauchbaum Boswellia sacra.

Weihrauchenstrauch Boswellia sacra.

Weiss Niesswurtz Veratrum album.

Weisse Engelstrompete Brugmansia sua-

Weisse Niezwurz Veratrum album.

Weisse Trichterwinde *Turbina corymbosa*. See: *Ololiugui*.

Weisser Nepalese German colloquial term for *hashish* from Nepal.

Weisser Riese German colloquial term for cocaine.

Weisser Tod German colloquial term for high grade *heroin*.

Weisses German colloquial term for *heroin*. **Weissquirlbaum** *Alstonia scholaris*.

Wekas Calamus.

Weltschmerz Colloquial term for *heroin*. withdrawal.

Wen-shee Colloquial term for opium.

Wenconal Dipipanone hydrochloride.

Werfen German colloquial term for swallowing *LSD*.

Werkzeug German colloquial term for *para-phernalia* for drug *injection*.

Wermut Artemisia absinthium.

Wermutkraut Artemisia absinthium.

Wermutplanze Artemisia absinthium.

Wermôd Artemisia absinthium.

Wernicke, Karl (1848-1905) German professor of psychiatry and neurology in Halle. He published *Der apasiche Symtomenkomplex* (1874) describing a brain damage mainly among chronic alcoholics, Under ten years he developed the diagnostic methods for *Wernicke encephalopathy* that is the first stage on *Wernicke-Korsakoffs syndrome*.

Wernicke-Korsakoffs syndrom Syndrome of brain damages mainly among alcoholics caused by lack of vitamin B1, tiamin. Wernickes encephelophaty is the acute phase and can with adequate treatment be reversed. Unfortunally the damages is often not discovered until it has been developed into Korsakoffs syndrome when tiamin not longer in any significant way can influece the brain or eyemuscle functions. The most typical symptoms of Korsakoffs syndrome is disturbance of the memory functions, especially the memory of recent events. See: *Annesic syndrome*.

Wernicke's encephalopathy An acute, life-threatening, neurological syndrome consisting of confusion, apathy, dullness, a dreamy *delirium*, palsies of the ocular muscles and of gaze, nystagmus and disturbances in equilibrium, andataxia. Its most common cause in industrialized countries is thiamine deficiency associated with alcoholism. If not treated immediately with thiamine, the patient is likely to die or progress to an amnesic (ICD-10 E51.2). Named after *Karl Wernicke*.

Wescomep Meprobamate.

Wescophen-S Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*

Wesmatic Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Wet Colloquial term for currently being a drinker.

Wet brain 1. Colloquial term for edematous brain after drinking. **2.** Colloquial term for person with severe brain damage due to drinking

Wets Colloquial term for paper towel soaked in liquid *metamfetamines* ("crystal seth") and sold wet.

Wetter ist schlecht German colloquial term for: Drug deals are dangerous at the present time.

Wewe Cannabis.

Weyrauch Boswellia sacra.

WG German colloquial term for a place where people from the drub scene meet.

Whack Colloquial term for *PCP* and *heroin*. **Whacked** Colloquial term for adultered drugs.

Whacky weed Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

What do you do? Colloquial term for: What drugs do you use?.

What it is like now Colloquial term for [12 Step group term] description of what life in general and specific is like at the present time in recovery, as opposed to the similar events before recovery while drinking and/or drugging.

What it was like Colloquial term for [12 Step group term] description of what life in general and specific was like while drinking and/or drugging before beginning recovery, as compared to what life is like in recovery.

What's the word? Colloquial phrase from 1950s - the response was "Thunderbird", indicating desire to drink and have a "good time".

Wheat Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Whee Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Wheels 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamine*. **2.** Colloquial term for a car used for transport or smuggling of drugs.

When-shea Colloquial term for opium.

Where is Mary? Colloquial term for: Where can I get marijuana?.

Whickers Colloquial term for drug dealers.

Whiff Colloquial term for smoking opium.

Whiffenpoppers Colloquial term for *amyl nitrite* inhaled from ampules.

Whiffer Colloquial term for an *opium* smoker.

Whiffledust Colloquial term for *metamfeta-mine*.

Whip-it Colloquial term for nitrous oxide, name derives from the propellant.in whipping cream in aerosol spray cans.

Whippets Colloquial term for nitrous oxide, name derives from the propellant in whipping cream in aerosol spray cans.

Whiskers Colloquial term for drug police

Whiskey Also spelled whisky, any of several distilled liquors made from a fermented mash of cereal grains and including Scotch. Irish, and Canadian whiskeys and the various whiskeys of the United States. Whiskey is always aged in wooden containers, usually of white oak. The name, spelled without an e by the Scots and Canadians and with an e in Ireland and the United States, comes from the Celtic usquebaugh (Irish Gaelic uisce beathadh, Scots Gaelic uisge beatha, both adaptations of the Latin phrase aqua vitae, meaning "water of life"). The earliest direct account of whiskey making is found in Scottish records dating from 1494.

The whiskeys produced in each country are distinctive in character because of differences in the method of production, the type and character of the cereal grains, and the quality and character of the water employed.

Straight whiskeys are unmixed or mixed only with whiskey from the same distillation period and distiller. Blended whiskeys include mixtures of similar products made by different distillers and in different periods (Scotch) and also whiskeys made with combinations of the neutral whiskeys (which have no distinctive flavour characteristics) and straight whiskeys (U.S. and Canada). Small quantities of other flavouring materials (e.g., sherry, fruit juices) may be included in blends. Governments may require that some whiskeys be aged under their supervision for specific periods.

Whiskey wagon Colloquial term for car with many dents and scrapes due to frequent accidents caused by intoxication of the driver.

Whisky See. Whiskey.

Whisky Galore! Film released in 1949. Alternative titles: Tight Little Island, Mad Little Island, Director: Alexander MacKendrick, A comedy predicated on the notion that all Scotsmen are lushes. The tiny Scots Island of Todday suffers from a wartime whisky shortage. A ship full of the precious liquid is wrecked on a reef. The islanders conspire to smuggle the whisky off the ship right under the noses of the pesky British revenue officials. Numerous clever comic complications occur before the happy ending-which, we are told by the narrator, was not so happy once all the whisky was consumed.

Whistling, I came in Colloquial term for

being hospitalized in serous condition after drug use.

White 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

2. Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **3.** Colloquial term for metamfetamine.

White 714s Colloquial term for look-alike methaqualone - typically composed of antihistamines (eg. doxylamine or chlorapheniramine and an analgesic such as acetaminophen or salicylamide.

White Christmas South African colloquial term for LSD.

White Demon Film released in 1932. Original title: Der Weisse Daemon. Director: Kurt Gerron. Popular German film star Hans Albers plays the brother of drug-addicted opera star Gerda Maurus. When Albers takes Gerda to a sanitarium, they both become targets of slimy dope peddler Peter Lorre, who fears that Gerda will blow the whistle on him. Lorre kidnaps the woman, leading Albers on a frantic chase. With the help of another opera singer (Trude von Molo), Albers discovers the secret behind Lorre's drug-smuggling operation, rescues his sister, and exposes the respectable "Mr.Big" behind the whole narcotics racket. Filmed in Germany, White Demon (Der Weisse Damon) was also lensed in a French-language version, which also costarred Peter Lorre.

White Eagle Colloquial term for heroin (logo is eagle).

White False-helleborine Veratrum album. White Magic Colloquial term for heroin (logo is Mickey Mouse pointing to the stars).

White Night Film released in 1995. Director Arnon Zadok. This upbeat Israeli drama is set within a prison and features real inmates. Filmed in black and white, it is based on prison warden Shlomo Kfir's book. Soon after arriving to the worst wing of a prison, Shlomo, sentenced for assault and battery, is befriended by hardened, drug-addicted prison boss Charlie. Basically a decent fellow, Shlomo tries to help Charlie kick his drug habit so he can leave the drug-filled wing and go to a more humane one. The two make a strange pair and poor Charlie goes through hell as he tries to withdraw from the drugs. Fortunately, loyal Shlomo stands beside him and protects him from the other inmates until the feel-good end. White Owsley's Colloquial term for white tablet of LSD, purported to be highly potent, manufactured by Augusta Owsley Stanley, III. White Owslies Colloquial term for white tablet of LSD, purported to be highly potent,

White Tiger Colloquial term for heroin (logo White and clears Colloquial term for look-

manufactured by. Augusta Owsley Stanley, III.

of tiger).

alike Eskatrol (stimulant) - typically caffeine, ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and/or phenylpropanolamine.

White angel 1. Colloquial term for morphine. 2. Colloquial term for a person who smuggles drugs into prison.

White ball Colloquial term for *crack*. White birds Dutch colloquial term for Mandrax

White boy Colloquial term for heroin.

White chip Colloquial term for [AA or other 12 Step group] a plastic poker chip often given to persons who indicate their willingness to join the 12 step group - a visible token of the effort about to commence - not found in all 12 Step groups.

White cloud 1. Colloquial term for *crack* smoke. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

3. Colloquial term for *cocaine* fumes in a pipe bowl.

White cross 1. Colloquial term for metamfetamine. 2. Colloquial term for amfetamine. White crosses 1. Colloquial term for

metamfetamine. 2. Colloquial term for amfetamine.

White dragon Colloquial term for heroin. White dragon pearl Colloquial term for heroin nr 3.

White drug Colloquial term for LSD. White dust Colloquial term for LSD.

White flash Colloquial term for LSD tablets. White flowered veratrum Veratrum al-

White fluff Colloquial term for *LSD*.

White ghost Colloquial term for crack. White girl 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

2. Colloquial term for *heroin*.

White goddess Colloquial term for morphine.

White hellebore Veratrum album.

White horizon Colloquial term for PCP.

White horse Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

White junk Colloquial term for heroin.

White knight Colloquial term for cocaine abuser, prefers *cocaine* above all other drugs.

White lady 1. Colloquial term for cocaine. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

White light Colloquial term for the climax of

LSD intoxication where the user sees a blinding white light.

White lightning 1. Colloquial term for potsill distilled alcohol/moonshine, usually 40% alcohol or more. 2. Colloquial term for heroin. **3.** Colloquial term for LSD.

White man's plant Colloquial term for Jimson weed.

White merchandise Colloquial term for morphine.

White mosquito Colloquial term for cocaine

White mosquitos Colloquial term for co-

White mule Colloquial term for *peyote*.

White nurse 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*. **3.** Colloquial term for morphine (most common usage).

White pipe South African colloquial term for Mandrax smoked with cannabis.

White pokeberry Phytolacca acinosa.

White powder 1. Colloquial term for cocaine. 2. Colloquial term for PCP.

White silk Colloquial term for crystalline

White single domes Colloquial term for

White stuff 1. Colloquial term for cocaine. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*. **3.** Colloquial term for morphine.

White sugar Colloquial term for *crack*.

White telephone Colloquial term for commode (usually in reference to drunken vomit-

White tornado Colloquial term for *crack*. White wedge Colloquial term for DOM, STP.

White-haired lady Colloquial term for marijuana.

Whitebar one Phenobarbital.

Whitebar-two Phenobarbital.

Whites Colloquial term for amfetamine.

Whitey Colloquial term for cocaine.

Whitie Colloquial term for cocaine.

Whities 1. Colloquial term for amfetamine.

2. Colloquial term for *Benzedrine* pills.

Whiz bang Colloquial term for cocaine and heroin

WHO Acronym for World Health Organiza-

Wicbaum Boswellia sacra.

Wichawoka See: Cawe Wichboum Roswellia sacra

Wichuri See: Bakanawa.

Wicked Colloquial term for felling of high after drug use.

Widi Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Widmark calculation See: Blood alcohol

Widow Colloquial term for Benzedrine cap-

sules.

Wienna-convention Colloquial term for 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances For full text and background see the Document part of Encyclopaedia on Substance Abuse. Click the Document button at the panel to the right.

Wieselgren, Peter (1800-1877), priest and the most important leader of the temperance movement in Sweden.

Wiet Dutch colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Wig out Colloquial term for abrupt change of

mind after drug use.

Wiggin Colloquial term for needing some drugs.

Wiggy Colloquial term for *high* feeling after drug use.

Wika Calamus.

Wike Calamus.

Wiken Calamus.

Wil-spas Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secobarbital*.

Wild Geronimo Colloquial term for an alcoholoc beverage containing *barbiturates*.

Wild Rosemary Ledum palustre, northeuropean, 30-100 cm tall permanent green shrub with, letherlike and underneath brown woolly leaves. Contains a oil containing ledol and fht glocosides erikolin and arbutin. Wild Rosemary is a traditional medicinal plant and was sometimes put in beer to enhance the euphoria. During the 14th century this procedure was forbidden in Germany and during the 18th century forbidden over most of Europe partly because of the alleged sexual effects.

Wild cat Colloquial term for *methcathinone* and *cocaine*.

Wild tea Colloquial term for khat.

Wild weed 1. Colloquial term for wild growing *marijuana*. 2. Film released in 1949. Director: Sam Newfield; Sherman Scott. On September 1, 1948, actor Robert Mitchum and Lila Leeds were arrested at her home and charged with conspiracy to possess marijuana. The events in this cautionary crime drama are loosely based upon this incident and stars Leeds as a chorus girl who ends up addicted to pot. After she finally kicks the habit, she begins working for the police to break up a drug ring.

Wilde Tiger German colloquial term for her-

Wilka Anadenanthera colbrina.

Willard, Frances (1839-1898), U.S. educator, reformer, and founder of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union (1883). An excellent speaker, a successful lobbyist, and an expert in pressure politics, she was a leader of the national Prohibition Party.

Willard was a teacher after graduation from the Northwestern Female College, Evanston, Ill., in 1859. In 1871 she became president of the new Evanston College for Ladies. When that school was absorbed by Northwestern University in 1873, she was appointed dean of women, a post she resigned in 1874 to become corresponding secretary of the newly founded National Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU). From 1879 until her death she served as president of the national organization. She was also the first president of the

worldwide WCTU. In addition to temperance, she advocated woman suffrage and safety codes for women in industry.

Willca Anadenanthera colbrina.

Willedrine Secobarbital.

Willies Colloquial term for tremors, or, images hallucinated in delirium tremens.

Willka Anadenanthera colbrina.

Willpower Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.

Willstätter, Richard (1872-1924), german chemist and winner of the Nobel prize. He synthisized procain 1905 an important step to develope local anaestetics without the strong dependence risk of *cocaine*. 1924 he succeded in synthisizing *cocaine*. This is however a very complicated process and *cocaine* both for the legal and the illegal market has contoinued to come exclusicely from the coca-plant.

Wilpan Diazepam.

Wilpan 15 Diazepam.

Wilpower Phentermine hydrochloride.

Wilson Colloquial term for a 100,000 dollar bill.

Wilson, Bill William Griffith Wilson, one of two 1935 co-founders of *Alcoholics Anonymous* (see also Dr. Bob), using principles from the Oxford Movement and a variety of other areas, he created a viable program for recovery from alcoholism.

Wilson, Jackie Colloquial term for withdrawing blood into a *syringe* where it mixes with a drug in the *syringe* and then is reinjected - ostensibly named for the singer.

Wil'ka Anadenanthera colbrina.

Wimarn see far Colloquial term for *Amytal* in blue *capsules*.

WIN 13797 Anileridine.

WIN 14.098 Piminodine

WIN 1539 *Ketobemidone* or *Ketobemidone hydrochloride*.

WIN 1776 l-methadone bitartrate.

WIN 1783 Isomethadone.

WIN 20 228 Pentazocine

WIN 771 Hydroxypethidine.

Winasma Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Wind tree Solandra

Windbaum Solandra.

Windolor Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Secbutabarbital*.

Window glass Colloquial term for clear *LSD*, can be passed to prisoners in plain view since it is not visible.

Window pane Colloquial term for *LSD*, can be passed to prisoners in plain view since it is not visible.

Window pane acid Colloquial term for *LSD*, can be passed to prisoners in plain view

since it is not visible.

Windows Colloquial term for LSD.

Wine 1. A beverage made of the fermented juice of any of various kinds of grapes, usually containing from 10 to 15 percent *alcohol* by volume. **2.** A beverage made of the fermented juice of any of various other fruits or plants. **3.** Something that intoxicates or exhilarates.

The major constituents of wine are water, sugar, and alcohol. More than 400 known compounds contribute to the flavour, aroma, and colour of wine. Wines are distinguished by color, flavor, bouquet (aroma), and alcoholic content. They may be red (when the whole crushed grape is used), white (using the juice only), or rosé (when skins are removed after fermentation has begun). Wines are also classified as dry (when grape sugar ferments completely) or sweet (when some sugar remains). There are three main types of wine: natural (still), fortified, and sparkling. The alcoholic content of natural wine comes from fermentation. Fortified wine (e.g., Sherry, Port, Madeira) has brandy or other spirits added to it. Sparkling wine (Champagne is the best known) is fermented a second time after bottling. Wine is differentiated by the variety of grape, climate, location and soil of the vineyard, and treatment of the grapes before and during wine making. Fermentation starts when wine yeasts on the skins of ripe grapes come in contact with the grape juice (called must). Run off into casks, the new wine then undergoes a series of chemical processes, including oxidation, precipitation of proteins, and fermentation of chemical compounds, that create characteristic bouquet. After periodic clarification and aging in casks, the wine is ready to be bottled. The world's leading wine producer is France. Other major producers are Italy, Spain, Germany, Chile, Argentina, South Africa, Australia, and the USA. .The term wine is also applied to beverages made from other plants, e.g., dandelion and elderberry.

Wine had a history by the time the Old Testament was written; in Genesis 9:20 it is ascribed to Noah. In ancient Greece wine was dark and usually drunk with water; to drink it unmixed was regarded as riotous. At that time wine was kept in casks, goatskins, or earthenware amphorae and stoppered with oil or a greasy rag; effectively, air was working on it all the time. There was little change in Roman days, though with greater wealth there came an approach to connoiseurship. But the full maturing of wine was impossible until the bottle and the cork were generally used.

During the European Middle Ages, the pro-

duction and quality of wine, so far as can be ascertained, fell steadily from classical days. The Romans had planted vines wherever the climate would tolerate it-in North Africa, Spain, Gaul, Britain, and Illyria in particular. Their cultivation continued for local consumption, and because of the need of wine for the communion service, the care of the vineyards was particularly an ecclesiastical preoccupation. The reappearance of good wines and famous vineyards invariably resulted from the efforts of monks or of monarchs distinguished by their devotion to the church.

The planting of vines in some of the most famous Rhenish and Burgundian vineyards is traditionally ascribed to Charlemagne, but it was not until the 12th century that the great wine-growing areas were planted and found a larger market. Owing to the limits of medieval transport, vineyards had to be by riversides; and the most famous wines came from lands along the Rhine, the Garonne, and the Loire rivers.

The use of wine bottles and corks as it is known in modern times seems to have become common toward the end of the 17th century, the development of both resulting largely from the work of Dom Pierre Pérignon of Hautvillers, the father of the champagne trade. Another important change was the discovery, by accident in the year 1775 in the Rheingau, that grapes left to rot on the vines produced a sweetness and bouquet unobtainable otherwise. In the mid-1750s the Madeira shippers first began scientifically fortifying their wines by adding a proportion of *brandy* to them, a process essential for the manufacture and maturing of almost all dessert wines.

European vineyards were visited by a disaster that threatened at one time to wipe them out completely when, in 1863, there was accidentally imported an American louse of the genus *Phylloxera*, which fed upon the roots of vines. Large wine-growing areas were devastated as the pest spread; 2,500,000 acres (1,000,000 hectares) were thought to have been ruined in France; and in Madeira and the Canary Islands wine production ceased completely. The ravages were checked eventually by the importation of louse-resisting stocks from California, on which the older vines were grafted.

The manufacture of wine varies in detail according to the type of wine to be produced, but it usually follows a standard pattern. The grapes are crushed and the grape must is allowed to ferment in vats, usually after the addition of sulfur dioxide to suppress wild yeasts and organisms other than the true wine yeast Saccharomyces ellipsoideus. A selected strain of wine yeast may be added at this point. Heat

is produced by the fermentation, and the temperature may have to be controlled within optimum limits. Air is excluded from the vats as much as possible to discourage the action of Acetobacter, the vinegar-forming bacterium, and other harmful organisms. When fermentation is well advanced, the "free-run" wine is drawn off. Fermentation continues and is completed after several weeks. The wine is racked (drawn) off to separate it from the lees, or sediment of yeast, acid potassium, tartrate, and other matter; in the case of quality wines, racking may be repeated at intervals for several years during the aging period in wood. Before bottling, the wine is cleared by the addition of fining agents such as bentonite to precipitate particles of suspended matter. During aging, and subsequent maturation in bottles, many reactions including oxidation occur, which enhance the taste, aroma, and preservative properties of the wine.

Middle English, from Old English *win*, from Latin *vinum*.

Winged Colloquial term for being addicted to *cocaine*.

Winged horse Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Winged lion Colloquial term for LSD on pa-

Wings 1. Colloquial term for *heroin.* **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine.* **3.** Colloquial term for morphine. **4.** Colloquial term for teaching another person the techniques of injecting drugs. **5.** Colloquial term for injecting another person.

Winners Colloquial term for [Al' and other 12 Step groups] newcomers are recommended to search for persons who have demonstrated their capability to not just stay sober, but also to achieve a large measure of serenity and happiness while doing so - these latter are described as 'winners.

Wino Colloquial term for An indigent *wine*-drinking alcoholic.

Winoron *Meprobamate*.

Winstrol Colloquial term for oral steroid.

Winstrol V Colloquial term for veterinary *steroid*.

Winterkirche Withania somnifera.

Winterreifen German colloquial term for hashish.

Winterwurz Veratrum album.

Wipe out some brain cells Colloquial term for drink alcoholic beverages.

Wiped Colloquial term for being drunk, very intoxicated.

Wiped out Colloquial term for being drunk, very intoxicated.

Wir Kinder von Bahnhof Zoo Autobiographical book published under the pseudo-

nyme Christiane F. in Germany 1981, edited by the journalists Kai Hermann and Horst Rieck with an introductuion by Horst E Richter, a leading child-psychiatrist. The book is based on taped interviews with the sixteen year old Christiane who tells about her double-life as a schoolgirl and a prositute in the drug szene around the railway station Bahnhof Zoo in Berlin. The book got a lot of attention and became a best-seller and was tranblatyed into many languages. It also played an important roler in targeting yhe German drugproblem. The book was filmed 1982, alternative title: *Christiane F*. Director: Uli Edel.

Wire Colloquial term for metamfetamines. Wired 1. Colloquial term for being addicted to stimulants. 2. Colloquial term for being addicted to cocaine. 3. Colloquial term for high on a drug and/or alcohol. 4. Title of a biography on the actor John Belushi written by Bob Woodward (1984). 5. Film released in 1989. Director: Larry Peerce. Losely-based on the book by Bob Woodward, follows the career of comedian John Belushi (Michael Chiklis) as his spirit is guided through the past by the Angel Velasquez (Ray Sharkey).

Wired up Colloquial term for post-cocaine irritability, which sometimes is countered with heroin (speedballing), alcohol or marijuana. **Wisher** Colloquial term for drug police

agent.

Wiswurz Veratrum album.

Witch 1. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Witch hazel Colloquial term for heroin.

Witch hunt Colloquial term for [*Al-Anon* term] searching the house for liquor bottles in a vain attempt to control the *alcohol* consumption of an alcoholic - expensive and does not solve the problem.

Witch-ointment Ointment containing hallucinogen alkaloids from plants like belladonna, mace, henbane. The paints were boiled in fat and the ointment got a high percent of the active alkaloids. The ointment was then rubbed into the skin or applied to a broomstick and rubbed against the genitals. The mucous membrane in the vagina than absorbed the hallucinogen alkaloids. The precise mix of different with -ointments were often well kept secrets and the recipes were passed down to the next generation. The role of the hallucinogen witch-ointments are controversial. Some historians believe that they only played a minor part in the wich hysteria in Europe that resulted in numerous witch-trials and burning of thousands of women as withes. Other historian claims that the use of witch ointments is an important explanation of the reports of flying experiences and sexual contacts with the devil. In modern times some groups of women have tried to revive this cult, but the old recipes often contain substances needed to stimulate the bleeding and uptake that are highly irritating and even painful to use

Witcher's equine anesthetic Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Pentobarbital sodium*.

Witcher's euthanasia Pentobarbital so-

Witches brew Colloquial term for LSD and datura

Withania somnifera Winter Sherry, herb from Northern Africa, common in Iraq, India and Pakistan. The root and leaves are used in the Ayurvedic Medicine and as aphrodisiaca and stimulant in the tantra sexual magic.

Withdrawal Symptoms which occur upon cessation of drug use. See: *Withdrawal syndrome*.

Withdrawal syndrome A group of symptoms of variable clustering and degree of severity which occur on cessation or reduction of use of a psychoactive substance that has been taken repeatedly, usually for a prolonged period and in high doses. The syndrome may be accompanied by signs of physiological disturbance.

A withdrawal syndrome is one of the indicators of a dependence syndrome It is also the defining characteristic of the narrower psychopharmacological meaning of dependence.

The onset and course of the withdrawal syndrome are time-limited and are related-to the type of substance and dose being taken immediately before cessation or reduction of use. Typically, the features of a withdrawal syndrome are the opposite of those of acute intoxication.

The *alcohol* withdrawal syndrome is characterized by tremor, sweating, anxiety, agitation, depression, nausea, and malaise. It occurs 6-48 hours after cessation of *alcohol* consumption and, when uncomplicated, abates after 2-5 days. It may be complicated by grand mal seizures and may progress to *delirium* (known as delirium tremens).

Sedative withdrawal syndromes have many features in common with alcohol withdrawal but may also include muscle aches and twitches, perceptual distortions, and distortions of body image.

Opioid withdrawal is accompanied by rhinorrhoea (running nose), lacrimation (excessive tear formation), aching muscles, chills, gooseflesh, and, after 24-48 hours, muscle and abdominal cramps. Drug-seeking behaviour is prominent and continues after the physical symptoms have abated.

Stimulant withdrawal (the "crash") is less well defined than syndromes of withdrawal from central nervous system depressant substances; depression is prominent and is accompanied by malaise, inertia, and instability.

See also: Hangover.

Synonyms: Abstinence syndrome; withdrawal reaction; withdrawal state.

Withdrawal, conditioned A syndrome of withdrawal-like signs and symptoms sometimes experience by abstinent alcohol- or opiate-dependent individuals who are exposed to stimuli previously associated with alcohol or drug use.

According to classical conditioning theory, environmental stimuli temporarily linked to unconditioned withdrawal reactions become conditioned stimuli capable of eliciting the same withdrawal-like symptoms. In another version of conditioning theory, an innate compensatory response to the effects of a substance (acute tolerance) become conditionally linked to the stimuli associated with substance use. If the stimuli are presented without actual administration of the substance, the conditioned response is elicited as a withdrawal-like compensatory reaction.

Synonym: Conditioned abstinence.

Withdrawal, protracted The occurrence of symptoms of a *withdrawal* syndrome, usually minor but nonetheless discomforting, for several weeks or months after the acute physical *withdrawal* syndrome has abated.

This is an ill-defined condition that has been described in alcohol-dependent, sedative-dependent, and opioid-dependent individuals. Psychic symptoms such as anxiety, agitation, irritability, and depression are more prominent than physical symptoms. Symptoms may be precipitated or ex-acerbated by the sight of alcohol or the drug of dependence, or by return to the environment previously associated with alcohol or other drug use.

See also: Withdrawal, conditioned.

Withnail and I Film released in 1987. Director: Bruce Robinson. Screenwriter Bruce Robinson made his directorial debut with the British Withnail and I. Withnail (Richard E. Grant) is an unsuccessful, pill-popping actor; "I", or Marwood (Paul McGann), is Withnail's roommate and another equally underemployed actor. The time is 1969: Withnail is fast becoming a burned-out relic of the sixties, while Marwood is trying to reassimilate into society. The two take a trip to the country in hopes of rejuvenating themselves, but things go from worse to even worse. Given the intimacy and insight of the screenplay and dialogue, one shouldn't be amazed that Bruce Robinson

(who adapted the film from his own novel) based Withnail and I on his own experiences. The film proves that certain "Age of Aquarius" types were just as bollixed up in Britain as they were in America during the less-than-fabulous sixties.

Witte Marseille Dutch colloquial term for heroin.

Witte nieswortel Veratrum album.

Witwe German colloquial term for *Benzedrine capsules*.

Wiz nisworz Veratrum album.

Wizard Colloquial term for 1 ounce of cocaine

Wizzard Colloquial term for one ounce of *marijuana*.

Wo Piper auritum.

Wobble weed Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Wodka acid Colloquial term for *vodka* prepared wigh *LSD*.

Wohlriechender Stechapfel Brugmansia suaveolens.

Wokowi Colloquial term for *mescaline*.

Wolf Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Wolfbane Aconitum ferox.

Wolfe, Tom (b. 1931), american journalist and author, leading representative of the documentary "new journalism". In the book *The Electric Cool-Acid Test* (1968) he describes the *LSD* culture and the hippie-movement.

Wolfgift Aconitum napellus.

Wolfkraut Aconitum napellus.

Wolfsauge Atropa belladonna.

Wolfsbeere Atropa belladonna.

Wolfskirsche Atropa belladonna.

Wolfwurz *Aconitum napellus*.

Wollie Colloquial term for rocks of *crack* rolled into a *marijuana cigarette*.

Wolly morning glory Argyreia nervosa.

Womandrake Mandrake.

Women For Sobriety Colloquial term for recovery group for women only, founded by Jean Kilbourne in 1978.

Wonadol Phenobarbital.

Wonder drug Miracle drug.

Wonder star Colloquial term for methcathinone

Woo 1. Colloquial term for a mix of procaine and vitamin B12. **2.** *Piper auritum*.

Woobanger Colloquial term for hollowed out phillies blunt cigar with *marijuana* and crack inside.

Wood alcohol Methanol.

Woodbine Colloquial term for a *joint* of marijuana.

Woodrose Argyreia nervosa.

Woodstock 1. Town (1990 pop. 6,290), SE N.Y., USA in the foothills of the Catskill Mountains. In the area are an artists' colony

and a summer art school. The town gave its name to the most famous of the music festivals of the 1960s and 70s, held (Aug. 1969) near Bethel, N.Y., c.70 km to the southwest. The Woodstock Music and Art Fair in the Catskill Mountains at Bethel, N.Y., drew 400,000 youths from all over America for 4 days in August to hear Jimi Hendrix, Joan Baez, Ritchie Havens, The Jefferson Airplane, The Who, The Grateful Dead, Carlos Santana, and other rock stars. Despite traffic jams, thunderstorms, and shortages of food, water, and medical facilities the gathering was orderly with a sense of loving and sharing, but thousands in the audience are stoned or tripping on marijuana (grass, pot, maryjane), hashish (hash), LSD, barbiturates (downs), amfetamine (uppers), mescaline, cocaine, and other drugs. In Aug. 1994 a 25th-anniversary Woodstock concert was held in Saugerties, N.Y., c.7 mi (11 km) east of Woodstock.

2. Film released in 1970, altermative titel Woodstock - 3 Days of Love & Music. Director Michael Wadleigh Woodstock set the standard for all rockumentaries to come. Sensing that the now-legendary 1969 Woodstock concert would be something morethan a mere "happening", director Michael Wadleigh brought along a virtual battalion of cinematographers and assistants. As a result, what could have been an aloof, detached record of the landmark concert is as "up close and personal" as it was possible to get without actually being there. Utilizing widescreen, splitscreen and stereo-sound Wadleigh puts the viewer right in the middle of the 400,000 screaming, mudcaked spectators, then zooms in to loving closeups of the stars. Edited by Martin Scorcese (among many others), the finished product won the 1970 Oscar for Best Documentary. The talent lineup includes Canned Heat, Richie Havens, Country Joe and the Fish, The Who, Jimi Hendrix, Santana, David Crosby and Stephen Stills, Jefferson Airplane, Joe Cocker, Arlo Guthrie, John Sebastian, Sly and the Family Stone, Ten Years After and Sha Na Na.

Woody Colloquial term for a 100,000 dollar bill

Wooer Colloquial term for a joint.

Wool the jacket Colloquial term for becoming addicted.

Woolah Colloquial term for a hollowed out *cigar* refilled with *marijuana* and *crack*.

Woolas Colloquial term for *cigarette* laced with *cocaine*; *marijuana cigarette* sprinkled with *crack*.

Woolies Colloquial term for *marijuana* and *crack* or *PCP*.

Wooly Colloquial term for a cocaine and

marijuana.cigarette.

Wooly blunts Colloquial term for *marijuana* and *crack* or *PCP*.

Wooz Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Work Colloquial target for angels

Work Colloquial term for *crack*.

Work the leather Colloquial term for leaving a place.

Work the program Colloquial term for use the principles of AA/NA to establish and maintain sobriety - these include incorporating the twelve suggested steps into daily affairs, adhering to 12 suggested Traditions, obtaining a sponsor, and attending 12 Step group meetings with regularity.

Worka Danish colloquial term for drug *paraphernalia*.

Working Colloquial term for selling *crack*. **Working half** Colloquial term for *crack* rock weighing half gram or more.

Works Colloquial term for *paraphernalia* for *injecting* drugs, *syringe* or eye-dropper, needle, spoon, matches, tourniquet.

World Customs Organization The World Customs Organization, established in 1952 as the Customs Co-operation Council, is an independent intergovernmental body with worldwide membership whose mission is to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of Customs administrations.

Since the beginning of this century, there has been a continuous effort to standardize and harmonize Customs formalities with the aim of simplifying and facilitating international trade. As early as 1923, the League of Nations signed, in Geneva, the International Convention Relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities. Certain Customs questions were also included in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) of 1947. However, there was no specialized body responsible for examining Customs procedures or making proposals to simplify and harmonize those procedures. In a joint declaration made in Paris on 12 September 1947, in a Europe which had been completely ravaged by the Second World War, 13 European countries agreed to give consideration to the possibility of establishing an office in Brussels. A study Group for the European Customs Union was created to prepare the way for this project.

The following year the Study Group set up an Economic Committee and a Customs Committee. The activities of the Economic Committee were subsequently suspended, its work tending to overlap with that of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC), later succeeded by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

(OECD), which was responsible for the distribution of American aid to Europe.

However, the Customs Committee, which had been assigned the task of making a comparative study of Customs techniques in the various countries concerned, with a view to their standardization, pursued its work. It devoted particular attention to the establishment of a common nomenclature and the adoption of a common definition of value for Customs purposes. It also studied various aspects of Customs regulations. These three components were the origin of the three Conventions signed in Brussels on 15 December 1950:

- The Convention establishing a Customs Cooperation Council (entered into force on 4 November 1952).
- The Convention on the Valuation of Goods for Customs Purposes (entered into force on 28 July 1953).
- The Convention on Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs (entered into force on 11 September 1959).

The Customs Co-operation Council was thus born in the Belgian capital in 1950. Its inaugural session was held on 26 January 1953 with 17 Members.3 It is for this reason that International Customs Day is celebrated every year on 26 January. Thus, in 1993, the Organization's 40th Anniversary was celebrated. It should be emphasized that the WCO is not linked, in any legal way, with the European Union (EU). There is often confusion in this respect given the WCO's founding Members and the common factor of "Brussels". However, all the EU Member States are also Members of the WCO and there are frequent meetings between the two organizations. From its limited European origins, the CCC has developed into an international organization of worldwide scope and influence.

In 1994, the Council adopted the informal working name "World Customs Organization" (WCO) for the Customs Co-operation Council, in order to give a clearer indication of the nature and world-wide status of the Organization.

As previously stated, the WCO currently comprises 145 Members (one country, one vote) which all have the same weight, i. e. they all have the same rights and obligations. The first non-European country to join the organization was Pakistan.

General principlesThe WCO is the only intergovernmental worldwide organization competent in Customs matters. In order to fulfill this mission the WCO:

(i) establishes, maintains, supports and promotes international instruments for the harmonization and uniform application of simpli-

fied and effective Customs systems and procedures governing the movement of commodities, people and conveyances across Customs frontiers, thus contributing to the development of trade and the economic and social wellbeing of nations:

(ii) reinforces Members' efforts to secure, through control and enforcement, compliance with their legislation, in particular by endeavoring to maximize the level and effectiveness of Members' co-operation with each other and with international agencies in order to combat Customs offenses:

(iii) assists Members in their efforts to meet the challenges of the modern environment and adapt to changing circumstances, by promoting communication and co-operation among Members and with other international organizations, and by fostering human resource development, improvements in the management and working methods of Customs administrations and the sharing of best practices.

The WCO has two official languages, English and French. However, Spanish is also used for Customs Valuation matters arising from the GATT/WTO Valuation Code. Spanish and Russian are used for the Customs Convention on Containers, 1972. Recently, Spanish was introduced as official language of the technical Committee of Rules of Origin.

The WCO Budget was BF 523 million for 1994/95 (US\$ 16.5 millions). It is financed principally by the Members' annual contributions, based essentially on the scale of contributions of the United Nations. There is a minimum contribution of 0.15 % of the budget (this is approximately equivalent to the price of a family car: US\$ 26.000).

Functions and objectives of the WCO

Generally speaking, the WCO has to study all questions relating to co-operation in Customs matters. i.e.:

- To examine the technical aspects of Customs systems, as well as the economic factors related thereto, with a view to proposing practical means of attaining the highest possible degree of harmony and uniformity.
- To prepare draft Conventions.
- To make recommendations to ensure the uniform interpretation and application of Conventions.
- To make recommendations, in conciliatory capacity, for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Conventions. However, the WCO is not a court and cannot side with one party or the other.
- To furnish interested governments, on its own initiative or on request, with information or advice on Customs matters.

- To co-operate with other intergovernmental organizations as regards matters within its competence.

Unfortunately, in the majority of countries, Customs officials still do not realize how much their work depends on regulations which have their origin in the World Customs Organization. This is the case, inter alia, when they use the Customs tariff based on the Harmonized System (or the Brussels Nomenclature), when they have to determine the Customs value of goods, or apply the numerous Customs technique instruments (e.g. the Kyoto Convention or the ATA Convention).

World Health Organization The Constitution of World Health Organization was adopted on 22 July 1946 by the International Health Conference, which was convened by the Economic and Social Council and held in New York. WHO came into being on 7 April 1948, when the 26th United Nations member ratified its Constitution.

The World Health Assembly is the policy-making body of WHO and meets in annual session. The Executive Board, which meets twice a year, acts as the executive organ of the Assembly. Six regional organizations have been established as integral parts of the Organization, each consisting of a regional committee and a regional office. Regional committees meet in annual sessions. The Secretariat consists of a Director-General, six Regional Directors, and such technical and administrative staff as is required.

The objective of WHO is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. Health, as defined in the WHO Constitution, is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. In support of its main objective, the Organization has a wide range of functions, including the following:

To act as the directing and co-ordinating authority on international health work;

To promote technical co-operation;

To assist Governments, upon request, in strengthening health services;

To furnish appropriate technical assistance and, in emergencies, necessary aid, upon the request or acceptance of Governments;

To stimulate and advance work on the prevention and control of epidemic, endemic and other diseases:

To promote, in co-operation with other specialized agencies where necessary, the improvement of nutrition, housing, sanitation, recreation, economic or working conditions and other aspects of environmental hygiene;

To promote and co-ordinate biomedical and health services research;

To promote improved standards of teaching and training in the health, medical and related professions;

To establish and stimulate the establishment of international standards for biological, pharmaceutical and similar products, and to standardize diagnostic procedures;

To foster activities in the field of mental health, especially those activities affecting the harmony of human relations.

WHO also proposes conventions, agreements, regulations and makes recommendations about international nomenclature of diseases, causes of death and public health practices. It develops, establishes and promotes international standards concerning foods and biological, pharmaceutical and similar substances.

Worm Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Wormod Artemisia absinthium.

Wormwood Common name for a perennial herb or shrubby plant *Artemisia absinthium* of the family of composite flowers. It has an erect stem 60 to 120 cm high and small, yellow, hemispherical flower heads. The leaves and flowers contain the terpene thujone, an aromatic, bitter, toxic substance used since ancient times to make *absinthe*, a liqueur. The name wormwood is sometimes applied to the entire genus to which the plant belongs.

Worshipping porcelain God Colloquial term for vomiting after too rapid consumption of *alcohol*.

Worth one thou Colloquial term for for drugs worth one thousand (dollars).

Wrap Colloquial term for packing foir *marijuana* or *marijuana* or *hashish* for transport.

Wrap-up Colloquial term for brown paper packet containing *cannabis*.

Wrapper The *tobacco* leaf covering a *cigarr*.

Wrath of grapes Colloquial term for vomiting after too rapid consumption of wine, a play on words on the Steinbeck play *Grapes of Wrath.*

Wrecked Colloquial term for being ruined due to drugs.

Wrecking crew Colloquial term for crack.

Wringing the snake Australian colloquial term for male urination after drinking.

Wunderholz *Tabernanthe iboga*. containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Wurmkraut Artemisia absinthium.

Wurzel des Folterknechts German term for *mandrake*.

Wutbeere Atropa belladonna.

Wuth-beer Atropa belladonna.

Wuwoo Colloquial term for marijuana. and cocaine.

WY 2917 Temazepam.

WY-3467 *Diazepam*.

WY-3498 *Oxazepam*.

WY-4036 Lorazepam.

WY-4082 Lormetazepam.

Wy 2039 Etoxeridine.

Wy-3917 *Temazepam*.

Wy-4426 Oxazepam succinate.

Wy-757 Proheptazine or Proheptazine citrate.

Wya Colloquial term for wyamine, generally inhaled but injected by some addicts, produces *LSD*-like effects.

Wye Calamus.

Wyet Loramet Lormetazepam.

Wygesic Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

Wypax Lorazepam.

Würgling Aconitum napellus.



X 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*. **2.** Colloquial term for *ecstasy*. **3.** Colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

X 112 Colloquial term for non-prescriptive drug substitute.

X and Ls Colloquial term for a combination of *ecstasy* and *LSD*.

X-arm Colloquial term for the arm used for *injection*.

X-eye Colloquial term for undercover police agent.

X-ing Colloquial term for *ecstasy*.

X-mak-ulam Piper auritum.

X-mas trees Colloquial term for amfetamine.

X-tro Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

XaSáokS Argemone mexicana.

Xalcolotl Psidium guajava.

Xalcuahuitl Piper auritum.

Xalogen Meprobamate.

Xalácotl Psidium guajava.

Xanan Alprazolam.

Xanas Alprazolam.

Xanax Alprazolam.

Xaniophen Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Xanor Alprazolam.

Xanthominal Phenobarbital.

Xapij Arundo donax.

Xapij-aacöl Arundo donax.

Xatax Anadenanthera colbrina.

Xaté Argemone mexicana.

Xaxokotl Psidium guajava.

Xaxucotl Psidium guajava.

Xayápa Brugmanisa insignis.

Xenagol *Phenazocine* hydrobromide.

Xenecuilche Rhynchosia pyramidalis.

Xens Colloquial term for amfetamines.

Xerxes Colloquial term for mescaline.

Xexiazen Meprobamate.

Xholo Jimson weed.

Xicori Peyote.

Xmaculan Piper auritum.

Xmakulan Piper auritum.

Xmisibkok Turnera diffusa.

Xmisibkook Turnera diffusa.

Xobel Piper auritum.

Xochitecómatl Solandra.

Xocoatl Cacao.

Xocólotl *Argemone mexicana*.

Xoxococuabitl Psidium guajava.

Xs Colloquial term for amfetamine sulfate.

Xtabentum Turbina corymbosa.

See: Ololiugui.

Xtabentun Turbina corymbosa.

See: Ololiugui.

Xtabentún Turbina corymbosa.

See: Ololiugui.

XTC Colloquial term for *ecstasy*. **Xun** *Artemisia mexicana*.

Xyde compuesto *Diazepam*.

Xylocain Lidocain



Y Colloquial term for *opium*.

Y 6047 Clotiazepam.

Ya kayan Colloquial term for amfetamines.

Yá-kee Virola.

Ya ma Colloquial term for amfetamines.

Ya se llego Spanish colloquial term for effects of marijuana.

Yaaseep tit Cannabis.

Yabani ot Turkish colloquial term for marijuana.

Yabruh Mandrake.

Yachtjacking Colloquial term for seizure of private motorcraft because they came too close to drug transaction areas, or were mistaken for rival drug traffickers, or were simply desired for drug transportation. Passengers and crew were killed in all instances.

For large trafficking organizations the typical vehicles today are planes rather than boats, diminishing the amount of 'Yachtjacking'.

Yachuza Colloquial term for organized gangs of Japanese (noted for cutting off a finger to demonstrate group loyalty) and among whose activities are drug sales.

Yacoana Anadenanthera peregrina. Yaga-bidoo Turbina corymbosa.

See: Ololiugui.

Yaga-huií Psidium guajava.

Yaga-pi-zija Cacao.

Yagabisoya Cacao.

Yage Hallucinogen beverage made from the barque of the tree Banistriopsis caapi, used mostly among the Indians in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru. The active alkaloid is harmine. Yage is used after a period of fasting because the first effect is vomiting thereafter comes the hallucinogenic effects. The drug is used by different tribes e g under initiationrites for boys. The religious believe is that yage can get you in contact with your ancestors and that your soul can fly.

Yagona Piper methysticum.

Yagé Banisteriopsis caapi.

Yagé cultivado Banisteriopsis caapi.

Yagé del monte Banisteriopsis caapi.

Yagé sembrado Banisteriopsis caapi.

Yahe Banisteriopsis caapi.

Yahoo Colloquial term for crack.

Yahoo/yeaho Colloquial term for crack.

Yahutli Tagetes lucida.

Yaje Yage.

Yáje Banisteriopsis caapi.

Yaji Banisteriopsis caapi.

Yajé Banisteriopsis caapi.

Yajén Banisteriopsis caapi.

Yakee Hallucinogenic snuff made from the resin from the virola-tree.It is used by the yekwana indians in Venezuela. See: Epena.

Yakoana Virola.

Yakohana Virola

Yakohana-hi Virola.

Yakona Piper methysticum.

Yaksippala Alstonia scholaris.

Yaku 1. Japanese colloquial term for drugs.

2. Japanese colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Yale Colloquial term for crack.

Yamba Cannabis.

Yamy Colloquial term for cannabis.

Yancy Colloquial term for being restless and nervous after drug use.

Yanga Dutch colloquial term for *Mandrax*.

Yangona Piper methysticum.

Yantsy Colloquial term for being restless and nervous after drug use.

Yaona Piper methysticum.

Yaprak Turkish colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Yaqona Piper methysticum.

Yaquona Piper methysticum.

Yard Colloquial term for vomiting after too rapid consumption of alcoholic beverage.

Yarim ay Turkish colloquial term for *peyote*.

Yarupi Anadenanthera peregrina.

Yarupio Anadenanthera peregrina. Turkish colloquial term for amfetamine.

Yastyl Pentobarbital.

Yau Cacao.

Yaupon Stimulating tea made from parts of the Ilex bushes.

Yawa maikiua Brugmansia suaveolens.

Yaxé Banisteriopsis caapi.

Ydrocod Hydrocodone.

Ydromorph Dihydromorphine.

Yeast Microscopic, unicellular fungi, and for commercial products consisting of masses of yeast cells. Yeasts consist of oval or round cells that reproduce mainly by budding. They are used in alcoholic fermentation and to leaven bread. Brewer's yeast is high in Bcomplex vitamins and is used as a dietary supplement. Certain other fungi are also sometimes called yeasts. Middle English yeest, from Old English gist.

Yedo Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Yeh Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Yellow 1. Colloquial term for LSD. **2.** Colloquial term for depressant. 3. Colloquial term for hydromorphone (Dilaudid), narcotic analgesic made by Knoll Pharmaceutical Co. 4. Colloquial term for pentobarbital (Nembu-

Yellow GAM Colloquial term for potent yel-

low alcoholic beverage (God AlMighty).

Yellow & blues Colloquial term for *diaze-pam (Valium)*.

Yellow bam Colloquial term for *metamfetamine*.

Yellow bams Colloquial term for *metamfetamine*.

Yellow bullets 1. Colloquial term for *depressant.* **2.** Colloquial term for *pentobarbital* (*Nembutal*).

Yellow capsule Colloquial term for lookalike lonamin (*stimulant*) - typically *caffeine*, *ephedrine*, *pseudoephedrine*, and/or *phenyl-propanolamine*.

Yellow dimples Colloquial term for *LSD*. **Yellow dolls** Colloquial term for *barbitu-rates*.

Yellow fever Colloquial term for *PCP*. **Yellow flag** *Calamus*.

Yellow football Colloquial term for Darvon

Yellow jackets Colloquial term for *depressant*, especially *barbiturates* such as *Nembutal*

Yellow jacks Colloquial term for *Nembutal capsules*.

Yellow kimples Colloquial term for LSD.

Yellow peril Colloquial term for *Dexedrine*. Yellow pokeberry *Phytolacca acinosa*.

Yellow she Colloquial term for *opium* ash.

Yellow she-baby Colloquial term for

Yellow submarine Colloquial term for marijuana.

Yellow sunshine Dutch colloquial term for *LSD* tablets.

Yellow sunshine trip Colloquial term for hallucinogens.

Yellow terrors Dutch colloquial term for barbiturates.

Yellow thistle Argemone mexicana.

Yellow tree datura Floripondo.

Yellows Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Yemen Colloquial term for marijuana.

Yen 1. Colloquial term for a stong craving for drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for restless sleep during *withdrawal* from *heroin*.

Yen fee Colloquial term for needle used to smoke *opium*.

Yen for Colloquial term for strong craving for drugs.

Yen gow Colloquial term for pipe cleaner.

Yen hock Colloquial term for an *opium* pipe. **Yen hook** Colloquial term for an *opium* pipe.

Yen pok Colloquial term for *opium* pellets. Yen pop 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

2. Colloquial term for *opium*.

Yen se suey Colloquial term for residue of

opium which is smoked several times.

Yen shee Colloquial term for *opium* ash.

Yen shee suey 1. Colloquial term for opium tea. 2. Colloquial term for opium wine.

Yen shee suui 1. Colloquial term for opium tea. 2. Colloquial term for opium wine.

Yen sleep Colloquial term for restless, drowsy state after *LSD* use.

Yen-yen Colloquial term for opium.

Yenning Colloquial term for beginning of *withdrawal* symptoms.

Yenpow Colloquial term for *opium* pellets.

Yerba Colloquial term for marijuana. Yerba María Salvia divinorium.

Yerba Santa Piper auritum.

Yerba de Huaca Brugmansia sanguinea.

Yerba de María Salvia divinorium.

Yerba de la serpientes *Turbina corymbo-*sa.

See: Ololiugui.

Yerba del diablo Colloquial term for *Jimson weed*.

Yerba del pasmo Yohimbe.

Yerba mala Colloquial term for *PCP* and *marijuana*.

Yerbanis Tagetes.

Yerva mora Atropa belladonna.

Yesca Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Yesco Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Yesil Turkish colloquial term for *hashish*.

Yesilimsiler Turkish colloquial term for *amfetamine*.

Yesillik Turkish colloquial term for *mari*

Yeta Argentinean colloquial term for a drug ampule.

Yets (came of the) Colloquial comparative term which indicates problems that have not occurred as yet, and which convinces many drinkers that they are not alcoholic and therefore may continue to drink (as in, "I haven't lost my license/job/wife yet").

Yets (the) Colloquial term for [12 Step term] those negative results of drinking which have not occurred at the present time but will probably occur if drinking.drugging continues (e.g., lost jobs, family, car, DUI, other).

Yeyo Spanish colloquial term for cocaine.

Yh I Pemoline.

Yhuba gold Colloquial term for *marijuana* from Yhuba.

Yierba Mexican colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Yimyom Colloquial term for *crack*.

Ying Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Ying Yang Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Ying gee Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Ying por tor or Colloquial term for a method of *heroin* smoking: *heroin* is added to a *cigarette* or is dusted into the burning end.

Yipee beans New Zeeland colloquial term

for amfetamine.

Ylimeno Colloquial term for effects of *LSD* being too strong.

Yoco Anadenanthera peregrina.

Yodeina Codeine hydriodide.

Yohimbe Stimulating tea made of bark from the West African tree *Corynanthe yohimbe*. Contains several alkaloids, the most important yohimbine can also be made synthetically as yohimbine hydrochloride and be snuffed. The intoxication often starts with 30 minutes of vomiting where after follows a mild *euphoria*. Yohimbe has been used in traditional medicine as an *aphrodisiae*.

Yohimbin See: Yohimbe. Yohimbine See: Yohimbe. Yoidore Tenshi Drunken angel.

Yololique Turbina corymbosa. See: Ololiugui.

Yop *Anadenanthera peregrina.* **Yopa** *Anadenanthera peregrina.*

Yopo 1. Epena. 2. Anadenanthera peregri-

Yópo Anadenanthera peregrina.

Yor uba Cannabis.

Yoshu chosen asago Jimson weed.

Yoto Anadenanthera peregrina.

Young, 25 Colloquial term for 1 kilo of raw *opium*.

Young, one Colloquial term for 40 grams of raw *opium*.

Youngblood Colloquial term for a person who takes drugs for the first time.

Youngster Colloquial term for a newcomer in the drug scene.

Ypadu Coca leaf.

Ype South African colloquial term for a small pipe.

Yu'a Anadenanthera peregrina.

Yucu-yaha Turbina corymbosa. See: Olo-liugui.

Yuen Colloquial term for craving for drugs.

Yum Thai colloquial term for robbery in order to get money for drugs.

Yumi maikiua Brugmansia suaveolens.

Yuntu Arundo donax.

Yupa Anadenanthera peregrina.

Yuppie Flu Colloquial term for the ongoing effects of a *cocaine*-snorting.

Yuppie-LSD Colloquial term for *ketamine*.

Yuuba Anadenanthera peregrina.

Z

Z Colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Z-876 *Dextropropoxyphene*.

Z-905 Oxazolam or Pinazepam.

Z-IOTR Oxazepam.

Z-kit German colloquial term for *paraphernalia* for *hashish* or *marijuana* use.

Zabamato Meprobamate.

Zacata Mexican colloquial term for marijuana.

Zacate Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Zacate chino Cannabis.

Zacateas purple Mexican colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Zacatecas purple Colloquial term for *marijuana* from Mexico.

Zacatechichi See: Calea zacatechnici.

Zadanol *Phenobarbital*. **Zadoletten** *Phenobarbital*. **Zadonal** *Phenobarbital*.

Zahm Rohr Arundo donax.

Zahnarzt German colloquial term for a *co-caine* dealer.

Zahnkraut German term for henbane.

Zahra Cannabis.

Zalban Buprenorphine.

Zama Colloquial term for marijuana.

Zamal Colloquial term for *marijuana*. (from Madagascar).

Zamba Colloquial term for marijuana.

Zambi Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Zamitan Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Zamitol Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Amobarbital* and *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Zanahoria Colloquial term for person who doesn't take drugs.

Zani Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Zanohoria Spanish colloquial term for a person who does not take drugs.

Zap Colloquial term for commiting a violent act in order to get money or drugs.

Zapatero Mexican colloquial term for *inhalant* user.

Zapex Oxazepam.

Zapex 10 Oxazepam.

Zapex 15 Oxazepam.

Zapex 30 Oxazepam.

Zauberdunst Ĝerman colloquial term for

Zauberpferd German colloquial term for *heroin* pills.

Zauberpilz German colloquial term for *psilocybine*.

Zaubersalbei Salvia divinorium.

Zauberwurzel German term for mandrake.

Zaxopam Oxazepam.

Zazatechichi Calea zazatechichi.

Zazatechino Cannabis.

ZD German colloquial acronym for *zwichen-dealer*.

Zèbe dragon Argemone mexicana.

Zecatecas purple Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Zee Colloquial term for 1 ounce of *heroin*.

Zefalgin *Methadone hydrochloride*.

Zehn German colloquial term for a *marijuana joint*.

Zehn Pfennig German colloquial term for 10 grams (of drugs).

Zehner German colloquial term for *hashish* for 10 marks.

Zehner-Piece German colloquial term for *hashish* for 10 marks.

Zehrwurzrhizome Calamus.

Zeilen 1. German colloquial term for figures reflecting amounts of money involving drug deals. **2.** German colloquial term for money which can be divided by gram prices. **3.** German colloquial term for number of columns.

4. German colloquial term for row of scars over *veins*.

Zeisin Chlordiazepoxide.

Zem Turkish colloquial term for *LSD*.

Zemarine Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Zemsoxyn Metamfetamine hydrochloride.

Zen Colloquial term for LSD.

Zenidex Dexamfetamine sulfate.

Zentronal Phenobarbital.

Zentrum German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Zepam Diazepam.

Zepatab Oxazepam.

Zepaxid Diazepam.

Zepnalgin Diazepam.

Zeporum Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Zeppelin German colloquial term for *cigar* with drugs added.

Zept German colloquial term for a prescription, from the word rezept.

Zero Colloquial term for Moroccan *hashish* with high THC content.

Zero tolerance Colloquial term for law enforcement approach allowing *no* minimum quantity of illegal drugs in the possession of an individual.

Zero-zero 1. Colloquial term for *hashish* mixed with *opium*. **2.** Colloquial term for potent *hashish*.

Zerouali Cannabis.

Zetaplos *Lorazepam*.

Zetasona Amfepramone hydrochloride.

Zetran Chlordiazepoxide or Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

Zex Colloquial term for "be careful, a stranger in the scene".

Ziegenschuh Aconitum napellus.

Ziegentod Aconitum napellus.

Ziehen German colloquial term for smoking *hashish* or *marijuana*.

Zieht toll ab German colloquial term for drugs of good quality.

Ziek Dutch colloquial term for feeling with-drawal symptoms.

Ziele konopie Polish colloquial term for cannabis.

Ziele konoplindyjskich Cannabis.

Zielscheibe German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Zig Zag man 1. Colloquial term for *LSD*. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

3. Colloquial term for *marijuana* rolling papers.

Zig zag Colloquial term for paper for *joints* of *marijuana*.

Zigarette German colloquial term for drugs in general.

Zigarre German colloquial term for a thick *joint* of *marijuana*.

Zigeunerapfel German colloquial term for *Jimson weed*.

Zigzag Colloquial term for paper for *joints* of *marijuana*.

Zing Colloquial term for the initial *euphoric* feeling following a drug *injection*.

Zingers Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Zip 1. Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **2.** Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Zipam Diazepam.

Zipeprol Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Schedule II. **Zipertoss** *Zipeprol*.

Ziprol Zipeprol.

Zips Colloquial term for an ounce of any type drug.

Zirkus 1. German colloquial term for court. **2.** German colloquial term for prison.

Zirkuskarte German colloquial term for permission to visit someone in prison.

Zirpon *Meprobamate*.

Zitoxil Zipeprol.

Zitralshit German colloquial term for *hashish* of high *THC* content.

Zivis German colloquial term for a drug agent.

Zizim Artemisia mexicana.

ZNA Colloquial term for a mix of dill and monosodium glutamate smoked to get *hallucinations*, induce feelings of sickness.

Zocken German colloquial term for smoking *hashish*.

Zocker German colloquial term for a *hashish* user

Zodiak Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Zoinked Colloquial term for being intoxicated on drugs to the point of uselessness.

Zol Colloquial term for *marijuana cigarette*.

Zol rooker South African colloquial term for a *marijuana* smoker.

Zoll Colloquial term for a *joint* of *marijuana*. **Zollies** German colloquial term for customs agents. From the word zoll, custom.

Zolls Colloquial term for *joints* of *marijuana*. **Zomba** *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Zombie 1. Colloquial term for a heavy user of *PCP*. **2.** Colloquial term for originally, a drink mixed from a little of the contents of every alcoholic beverage available in the bar.

Zombie weed Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Zonked Colloquial term for being extremely intoxicated of drugs, totally *high* and unable to function.

Zonked out Colloquial term for being extremely intoxicated of drugs, totally *high* and unable to function.

Zonkey-stoned Colloquial term for being severely intoxicated.

Zooie Colloquial term for holds butt of *marijuana cigarette*.

Zoom 1. Colloquial term for *PCP*. **2.** Colloquial term for *marijuana* laced with *PCP*.

3. Colloquial term for *cocaine*. **4.** Colloquial term for *guarana*, a Brazilian plant containing *caffeine*.

Zoomers Colloquial term for individuals who sell fake *crack* and then flee.

Zoomweebies Colloquial term for *metamfetamine* users.

Zoopsia Seeing animals (e.g. snakes, insects). typically as part of *delirium tremens* or other substance-induced confusional or hallucinatory states.

Zoopsie Colloquial term for hallucinatory visions of animals.

Zootie 1. Colloquial term for *PCP*. **2.** Colloquial term for *PCP* soaked *cigarette*.

Zopor ium *Chlordiazepoxide*.

Zornia latifolia Maconha brava.

Zotran *Alprazolam*.

Zu German colloquial term for being *high* of drugs following consumption of a large dose.

Zubringer German colloquial term for a person who delivers drugs.

Zucchero Italian colloquial term for *cocaine*. **Zucchero filato** Italian colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Zufussgehen 1. German colloquial term for smuggling drugs on the body. **2.** German colloquial term for smuggling drugs in the

shoe heel.

Zugekifft German colloquial term for being totally *high* on drugs.

Zugeknallt German colloquial term for being totally *high* on drugs.

Zuke Colloquial term for vomiting after too rapid consumption of alcoholic beverage.

Zumachen German colloquial term for being totally *high* on drugs.

Zumaque Anadenanthera peregrina.

Zumba Amfetamine.

Zumbaan Amfetamine.

Zwanzig German colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Zwarte Nepal German colloquial term for black *hashish* from Nepal.

Zwei 1. German colloquial term for *barbitu-rates.* **2.** German colloquial term for receptacle.

Zwei Pilze German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Zweiback German colloquial term for *crack*. **Zweispurig** German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Zweiundzwanzig German colloquial term for *stimulants*.

Zwerg German colloquial term for *LSD* trips. **Zwirner** German colloquial term for a drug dealer.

Zwischendealer German colloquial term for connection between wholesale and street level dealer.

Zykiobarbital Cyclobarbital.

Zykiobarbital-Kalzium Cyclobarbital cal-

Zyklobarbital-Kalzium Cyclobarbital Calcium.

Zymase The enzyme complex in yeasts that catalyzes the breakdown of sugar into *alcohol* and carbon dioxide.

Zymology Zymology, also zymurgy, in biochemistry, study of the processes of fermentation, that is, the chemical changes produced in organic substances by the action of bacteria, enzymes and yeasts). Zymology includes the study of enzymes, which are the catalysts composed of polymers of amino acids, and zymogens, which are the inactive precursors of enzymes, secreted by living cells.

In industrial chemistry, zymology is a branch in which important research is conducted into the commercial production of amyl *alcohol*, ethyl alcohol, and vitamins by yeast and butyl and propyl alcohol by bacteria. It is also important in the baking, brewing, and winemaking industries.

Zymoscope An instrument used in *zymology* to determine the fermenting strength of yeast by measuring the amount of carbon dioxide given off by a specific amount of sugar.