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United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

El Asesoramiento de alerta temprana en NSP de la ONUDD

2da Reunión Anual Copolad II

Martin Raithelhuber

Programa Global SMART

Sección de laboratorio y científica

Noviembre de 2017



Sección de laboratorio y científica

- Establecido en 1954 por la **Resolución 834 (IX)** de la Asamblea General como Laboratorio de Narcóticos de las Naciones Unidas
- Varias resoluciones de GA, ECOSOC, CND y CCPCJ han ordenado áreas de trabajo tales como:
 - Fortalecimiento de los **laboratorios nacionales de pruebas de drogas**
 - Desarrollar **métodos fiables de prueba de campo y laboratorio**
 - Establecimiento de una fuente central de **estándares de referencia** de las principales drogas
 - Desarrollar **directrices internacionalmente aceptables** para la práctica de la ciencia forense



Apoyo a laboratorios nacionales

- Capacitación in situ de expertos nacionales en pruebas de drogas en Viena como parte de los programas regionales de ONUDD





UNODC

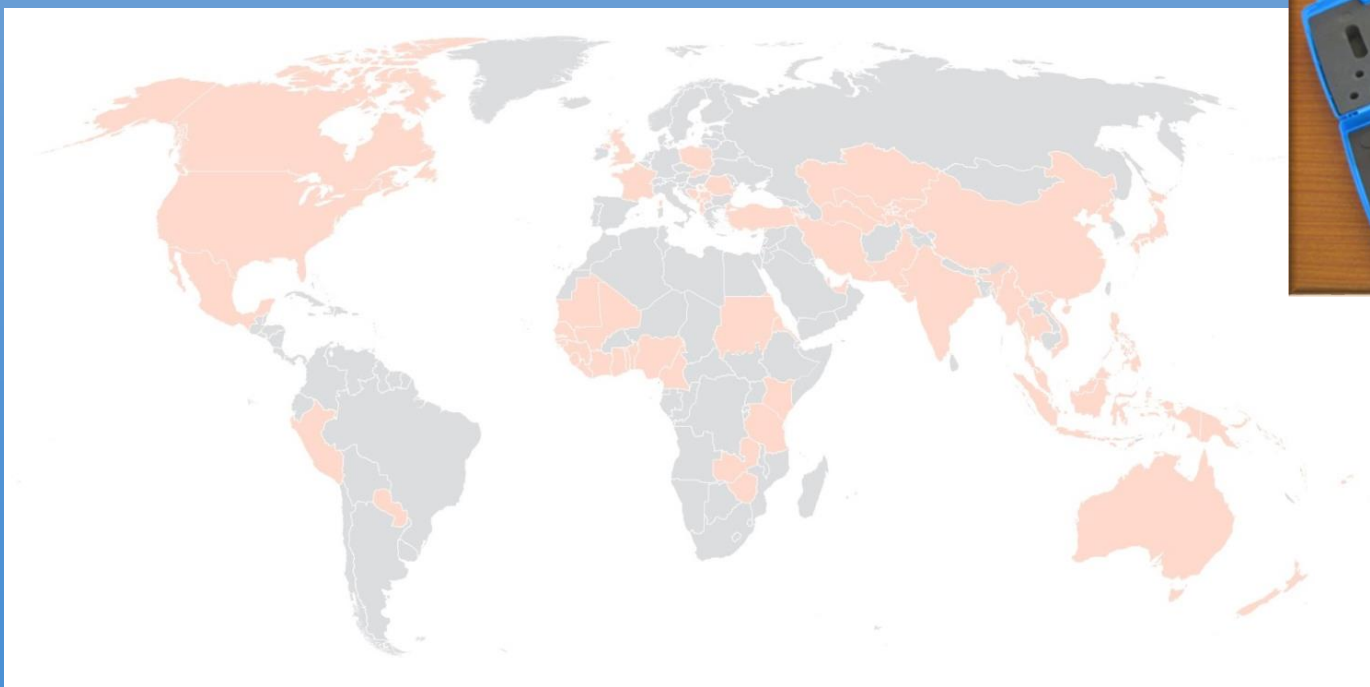
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



Global SMART
Programme

Fortalecimiento de la capacidad de aplicación de la ley

- Suministro de más de 3800 juegos de pruebas de campo de drogas y precursores a 77 Estados Miembros





Fortalecimiento de la capacidad de aplicación de la ley

- Presentamos las tecnologías de mano modernas en entrenamientos de campo de pruebas de drogas y precursores
- Entrenamientos basados en el campo y CBT en pruebas de drogas en el campo





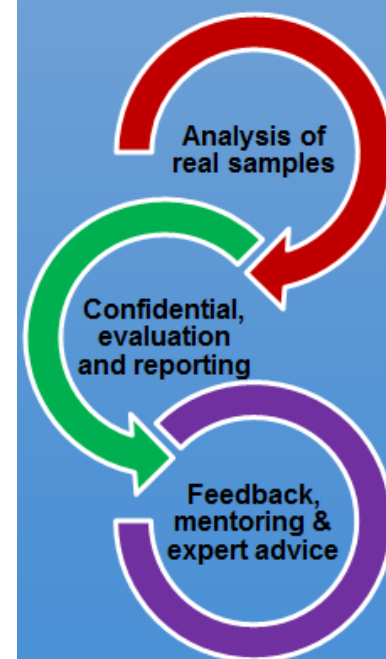
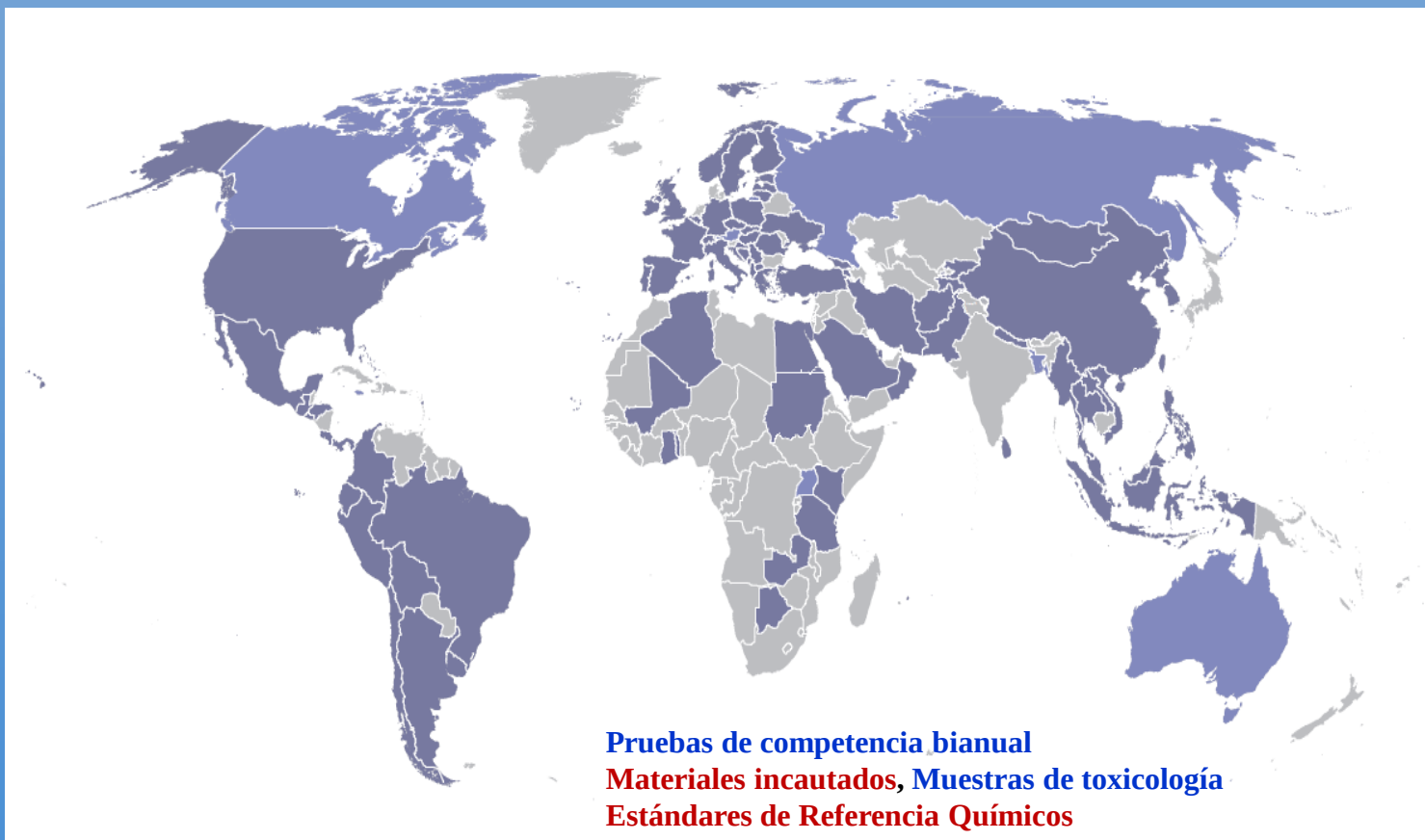
UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



Global SMART
Programme

Mejora de la capacidad del laboratorio forense nacional: Los ejercicios de colaboración internacional de la ONUDD





Programa Mundial de Vigilancia de las Drogas Sintéticas: Análisis, Informes y Tendencias (SMART)



- Como respuesta al problema de las drogas sintéticas, la ONUDD lanzó el Programa Global SMART en 2008
- El programa busca mejorar la capacidad de los Estados Miembros y las autoridades en las regiones prioritarias:
 - para generar, gestionar, analizar e informar información sobre drogas sintéticas
 - y aplicar este conocimiento científico basado en la evidencia para diseñar las políticas y programas



"Alerta temprana" a nivel global: Comprender un nuevo fenómeno

- 2012, NSP llamaron la atención de la Comisión de Estupefacientes como un problema emergente
- En marzo de 2013, la Comisión encargó a la ONUDD el desarrollo de un mecanismo de alerta temprana sobre los NSP
- En junio de 2013, se lanzó el aviso de alerta temprana de ONUDD sobre NSP (EWA), comenzando con información de la red de laboratorios forenses nacionales.
- Tarea: proporcionar información sobre las tendencias del NSP (qué sustancias dónde y cuándo) para que la Comisión tome medidas
- Producto: plataforma web protegida con contraseña con información sobre la sustancia, el país y el año



"Alerta temprana" a nivel mundial: revisión de NSP para el control internacional

- Desafío: grandes lagunas de datos en algunas regiones, a veces no hay metodologías disponibles, estándares de referencia químicos no disponibles o muy costosos, ...
- Mejora de EWA para incluir información analítica, estructuras moleculares, desarrollo de directrices técnicas para el análisis de cannabinoides sintéticos, piperazinas, catinonas sintéticas, ...
- Priorización de soporte de NSP para revisión internacional (desde 2015): NSP más prevalentes, persistentes y dañinas
- Desarrollo de un módulo de toxicología para el EWA para capturar información sobre muertes y hospitalizaciones asociadas con el uso de NSP



UNODC Early Warning Advisory on New Psychoactive Substances

- + What are NPS?
- + NPS Substance Groups
 - Aminolindanes
 - Ketamine & Phencyclidine-type substances
 - Other substances
 - Phenethylamines
 - Piperazines
 - Plant-based substances
 - Synthetic cannabinoids
 - Synthetic cathinones
 - Tryptamines
- + Legal Responses
- + Resources
- + Global SMART Programme
- + EWA Partners
- + Latest News on NPS
- + ICE-Portal

UNODC Early Warning Advisory (EWA) on New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

The EWA provides access to basic information on new psychoactive substances. Specific information on NPS including trend data, chemical details on individual substances, supporting documentation on laboratory analysis and legislative responses can be accessed by [registered users](#) only.



What are NPS?

New psychoactive substances have been known in the market by terms such as 'legal highs', 'herbal highs', 'bath salts', 'research chemicals'

NPS Substance Groups

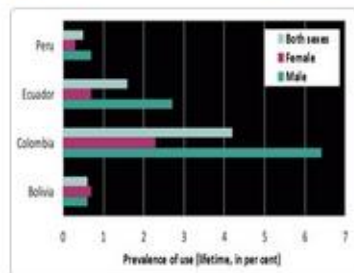
NPS differ greatly in terms of their adverse effects, the ways in which they are abused and their historical background



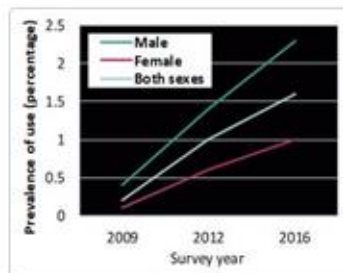
Legal Responses

Countries have adopted various legislative measures to tackle the NPS problem

Latest News on NPS ([view all](#))



November 2017 – Peru: University



October 2017 – Peru: Rise in LSD



October 2017 – UNODC-SMART:



UNODC

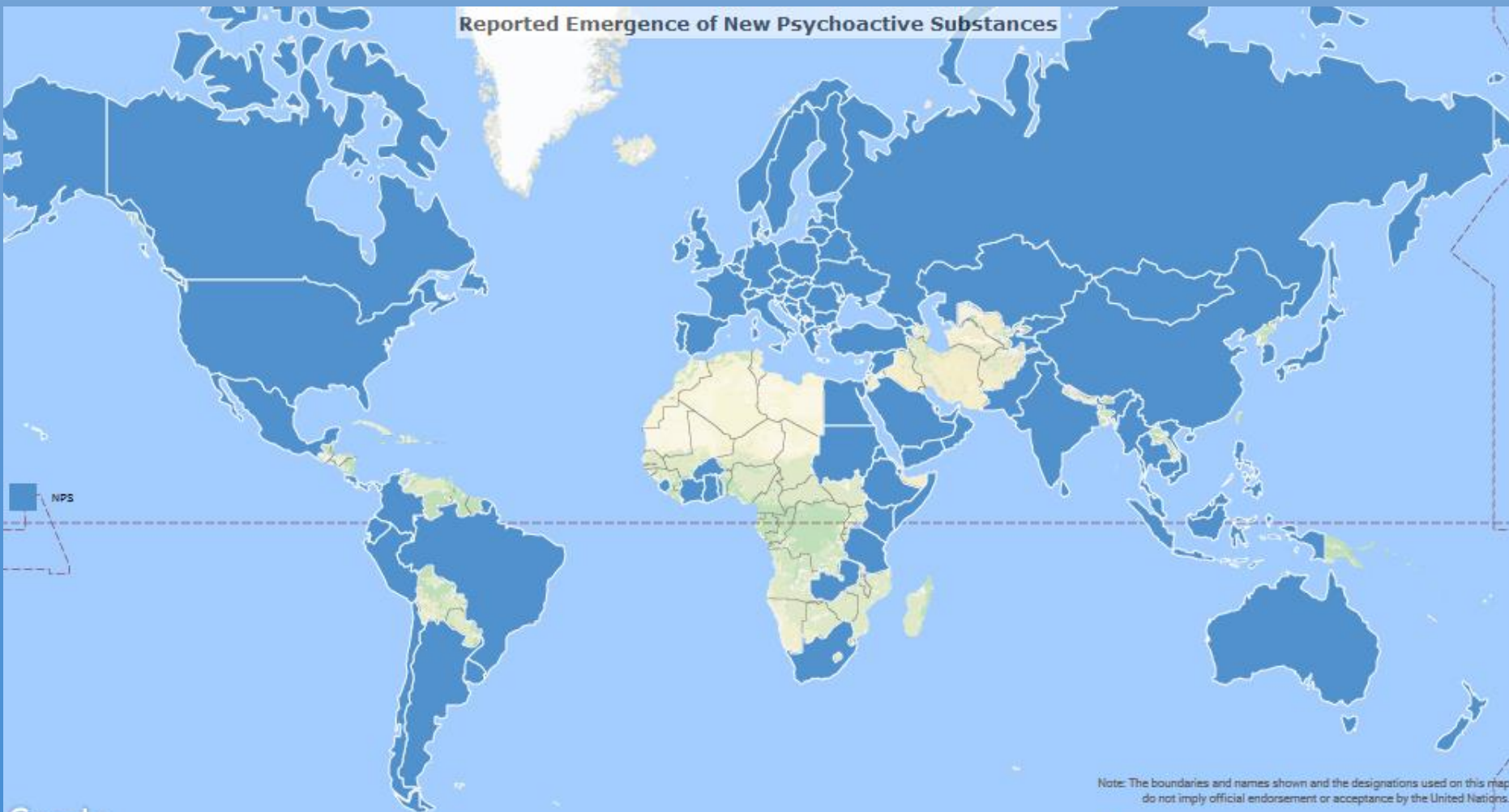
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Global SMART
Programme

Priorización de NSP: monitoreo de emergencia, prevalencia y persistencia

Reported Emergence of New Psychoactive Substances



Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

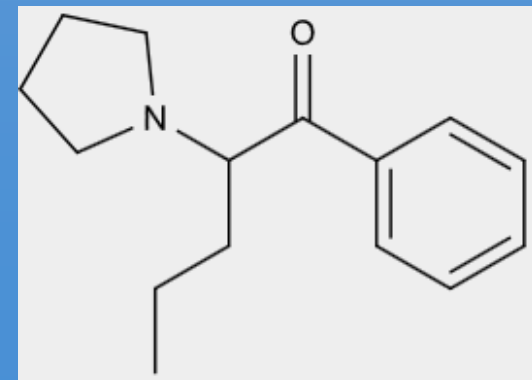
Google

Map data ©2017 1000 km Terms of Use



Asesoramiento de Alerta Temprana: clientes y necesidades

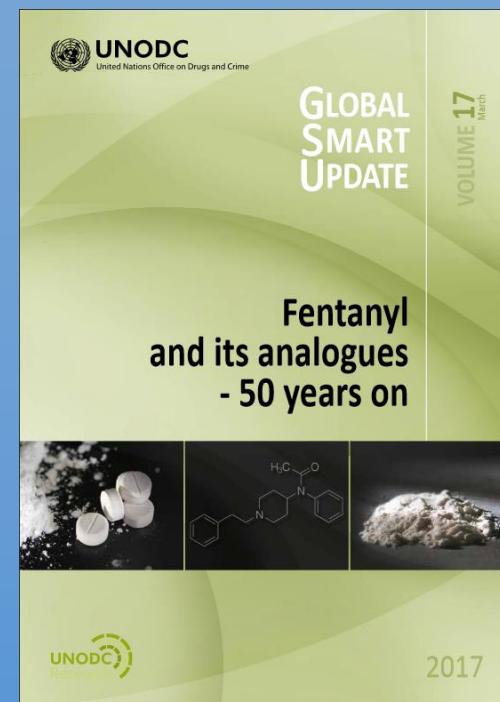
- Organismos y organizaciones internacionales (CND, Comité de Expertos en Dependencia de Drogas de la OMS, JIFE, ...):
 - Punto de referencia mundial como base para el debate y las decisiones, tendencias de NSP, mapas, terminología, efectos y daños
- Expertos nacionales, políticos y tomadores de decisiones:
 - Datos de análisis de tendencias y enfoques legales
- Laboratorios:
 - Espectros para identificación NSP, metodologías para análisis, estándares de referencia química
- Cumplimiento de la ley:
 - Herramientas para detectar NSP





Destacando los riesgos y efectos adversos

- Por ejemplo, inyectar el uso de catinonas sintéticas (consulte Global SMART Update volumen 16, marzo de 2017)
- Síntesis informativas de EWA: intoxicaciones, tratamiento NSP, tendencias de uso incautaciones, legislación nacional e internacional



March 2017 - Austria: Fifth International Conference on NPS to be held 23-24 October 2017

Vienna, AUSTRIA – March 2017: We are pleased to announce the Fifth International Conference on NPS to be held from 23 to 24 October 2017 at the United Nations in Vienna, Austria. The conference is jointly organised by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), University of Hertfordshire and Sapienza University of Rome.

The first four International Conferences on NPS, held in Budapest (2012); 2015) Swansea (2013) and Rome (2014), were extremely successful events to share knowledge and strengthen collaboration on NPS among multidisciplinary professionals at the international level.

The main objectives of this fifth event are to share evidence-based information on NPS and latest trends of misuse; improve the understanding of clinical treatment and management of NPS use; explore policy and legislative responses to NPS; develop innovative prevention measures for vulnerable individuals; identify public health implications of NPS and explore motivations and socio-cultural factors underlying NPS use. To attend this conference please [register](#) on the conference webpage. [Abstract submissions](#) will open on Wednesday, 1st March 2017 and close on Sunday, 30th April 2017.



June 2016 - Kyrgyz Republic: the synthetic cathinone pentedrone identified and seized based on new NPS legislation in the Kyrgyz Republic

BISHKEK, Kyrgyz Republic – June 2016. On 7 June 2016, during a search operation carried out by employees of State Service on Drug Control (TCKH) and State Customs Service (TTC) in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic, two persons were detained on suspicion of involvement in the illicit trafficking of psychotropic substances. During the personal search a plastic bag containing white powder was seized. The State Service on Drug Control experts identified the seized substance as pentedrone, a synthetic cathinone with stimulant effect. The net weight of the seized powder was 29 grams with an estimated value on the illicit market of 100 thousand Kyrgyzstani soms (about USD 1,476).

The Kyrgyz Republic legislation prohibits NPS trafficking and use. On December 4, 2015, through the Decree No 831, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic amended the list of controlled substances contained in the Decree "On narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors subject to control in the Kyrgyz Republic", dated November 9, 2007, № 543, to include a number of new psychoactive substances. Over 100 NPS, including pentedrone, were placed under control.





Boletín EWA - Volumen 12 (Octubre de 2017)



UNODC Early Warning Advisory on New Psychoactive Substances

You are receiving this newsletter because you are registered to one of the online portals of the UNODC Laboratory and Scientific section and/or are on the mailing list of the Global Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses Reporting and Trends (SMART) Programme.

NEWSLETTER on New Psychoactive Substances
October 2017 Vol. 13

UNODC HIGHLIGHTS

[CND decision on international control of 4-MEC, Ethylone, Pentedrone, Ethylphenidate, MPA, MDMB-CHMICA, 5F-APINACA, and XLR-11 enters into force](#): The decision of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) during its 60th Session from 13 to 17 March 2017 to add 4-Methylethcathinone (4-MEC), Ethylone, Pentedrone (α -Methylaminovalesterophenone), Ethylphenidate (EPH), Methiopropamine (MPA), MDMB-CHMICA, 5F-APINACA (5F-AKB-48) and XLR-11 to Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 has entered into force. Previously, on 22 April 2017, the decision adopted by the CND during its 60th Session to add U-47700 and Butyrfentanyl to Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 entered into force.

[2017 Global Synthetic Drugs Assessment is launched](#): The [2017 Global Synthetic Drugs Assessment](#) provides an analysis of the global synthetic drugs market in two parts. The first part consists of regional overviews that highlight context-specific dynamics relating to the demand and supply of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS) and New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) in Africa, Central and Southwest Asia, East and South-East Asia and Oceania, Europe, the Near and Middle East, North and Central America, and South Central America. The second part of this report presents a global thematic analysis of the key trends and emerging developments of the synthetic drugs market.

[Countries worldwide reported the emergence of 5F-PB-22, UR-144, AB-CHMINACA, AB-PINACA, and ADB-FUBINACA to UNODC](#): The emergence of the five synthetic cannabinoids 5F-PB-22, UR-144, AB-CHMINACA, AB-PINACA, and ADB-FUBINACA, which are among the 16 substances under review by the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence (ECDD), have been reported to the UNODC Early Warning Advisory (EWA) from countries across the world. With the exception of ADB-FUBINACA, each substance has been reported by countries in North and South America, Europe, Central Asia, the Near and Middle East, and East and South-East Asia and Oceania, with the largest number of countries reporting the emergence of 5F-PB-22 (41 countries), followed by UR-144 (32 countries), AB-CHMINACA (31 countries) and AB-PINACA (27 countries). The emergence of ADB-FUBINACA has been reported in 20 countries in North America, Europe, Central Asia, and East and South-East Asia. In September 2017, the EMCDDA and Europol also published the results of a [joint assessment](#) on the availability and spread of AB-CHMINACA within the European Union.

[9th Regional SMART Workshop for East and South-East Asia addresses the rise of methamphetamine and NPS](#): Key trends on New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) and emerging information on synthetic



¿Qué ofrece el Consultivo de Alerta Temprana?

[Home](#) [About](#) [Dashboard](#) [Round Management](#) [Search NPS Data](#) [Maintenance Area](#)

UNODC Early Warning Advisory on New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

→ Register New Client

→ Clients

→ What are NPS?

→ NPS Substance Groups

- Aminoindanes
- Ketamine & Phencyclidine-type substances
- Other substances
- Phenethylamines
- Piperazines
- Plant-based substances
- Synthetic cannabinoids
- Synthetic cathinones
- Tryptamines

→ NPS Chemical Information

→ NPS Briefs

→ Legal Responses

→ Resources

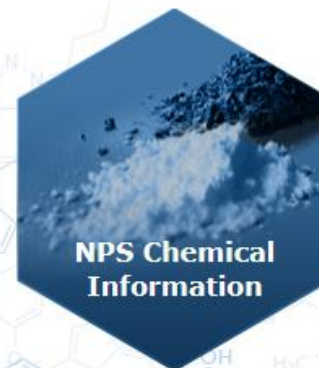
→ EWA Guide

→ Global SMART Programme

→ EWA Partners

→ Latest News on NPS

→  ICE-Portal





UNODC Early Warning Advisory on New Psychoactive Substances

Home Dashboard Search NPS Data

Search NPS Data

Filter:

Year:

<all>
2015
2014
2013

(Ctrl+Click to multi-select)

Substance:

type to select substance

Regions:

-- no region filter --
Africa
Americas
Asia

(Ctrl+Click to multi-select)

Filter

Clear Filter

Show Own/All:

Show All

Substance Group:

Synthetic cathinones

Countries:

-- all --
AFGHANISTAN (Asia)
ÅLAND ISLANDS (Europe)
ALBANIA (Europe)

(Ctrl+Click to multi-select)

Page Size:

30

Selected Countries (ISO-codes):

AF, AM, AZ, BH, BD, BT, BN, KH, CN, CD, KP, GE, HK, IN, ID, IQ, IR, IL, JP, JO, OM, PK, PH, QA, KR, SA, SG, LK, SY, TW, TJ, TH, TL, TM, AE, UZ, VN, YE

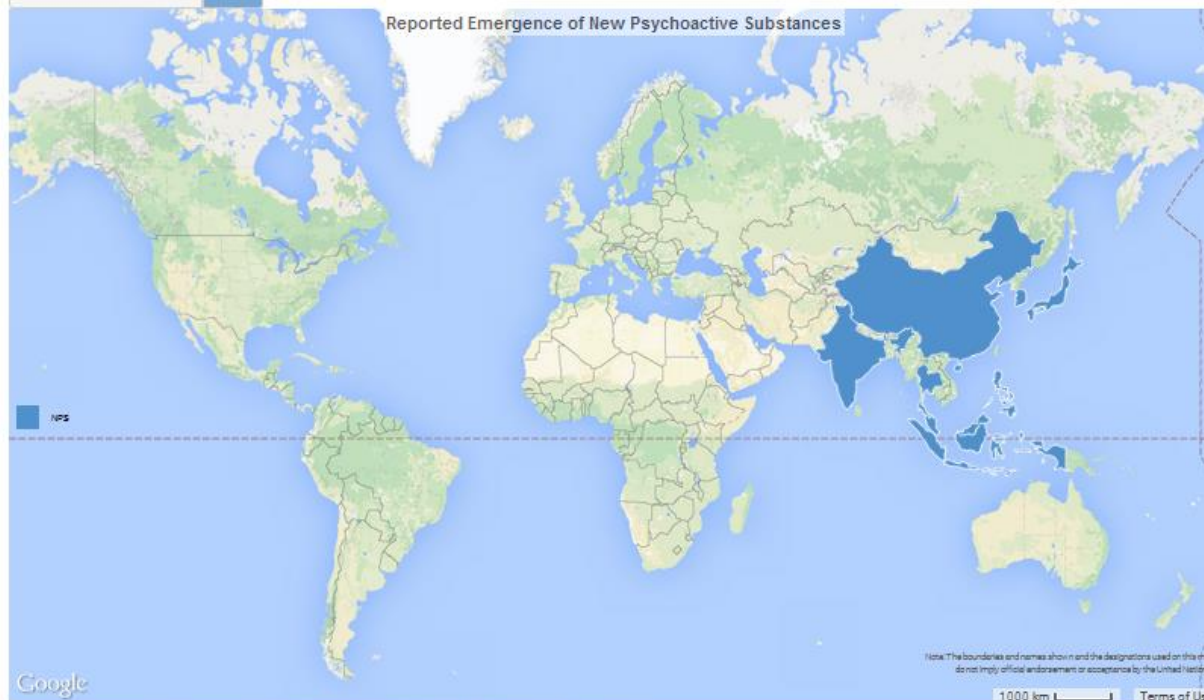
Access filtered data:

Summary Report (charts/tables)

Detailed Substance Finding List

Substance Finding List

Map



Uso de filtros para
verificar qué NSP surgió
dónde y cuándo.

Informe de
resumen en
PDF, lista de
excel

¡Crea un
mapa en
línea de
emergencia
de NSP
basado en tus
criterios de
búsqueda!



UNODC Early Warning Advisory on New Psychoactive Substances



NPS Substance Finding

Substance [\(open comprehensive list\)](#)

Quantity
 g or ml

Finding Date

Means Of Identification (Ctrl-click to multiselect)

Analytical technique(s)
Labelling
Online database
Packaging

Description

ATC Identification / Comment

ATC Confirmation / Comment

Comment

Please ...
select substance
select means of identification

Attachment
+ add attachment

Delete

Cancel

Presente un hallazgo de NSP
en su país con información
analítica utilizando el
formulario en línea



UNODC Early Warning Advisory on New Psychoactive Substances

NPS Chemical
Information

Home Dashboard Search NPS Data

NPS Chemical Information

Encuentre más
información
sobre una NSP
individual

Name	Substances
Aminoindanes	2,3-Dihydro-1H-Inden-1-amine, 1-Aminoindan
	2-Aminoindane, 2,3-Dihydro-1H-inden-2-amine (2-AI) [2975-41-9]
	5,6-Methylenedioxy-2-aminoindane, 6,7-Dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[f][1,3]benzodioxol-6-amine (MDAI) [132741-81-2]
	5,6-Methylenedioxy-N-methyl-2-aminoindane, N-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[f][1,3]benzodioxol-6-amine (MDMAI)
	5-Iodo-2-aminoindane, 5-Iodo-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-2-amine (5-IAI) [132367-76-1]
	5-Methoxy-6-methyl-2-aminoindane, 5-Methoxy-6-methyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-2-amine (MMAI)
	N-Ethyl-5-trifluoromethyl-2-aminoindane, N-Ethyl-5-(trifluoromethyl)-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-2-amine (ETAI)
	N-Methyl-2-Aminoindane, 2,3-dihydro-N-methyl-1H-inden-2-amine (NM-2AI) [10408-85-2]
	((E)-1-(1-(2-Morpholino-1-yl)ethyl)indol-3-yl)-3,4,4-trimethylpent-2-en-1-one (A-796,260 isomer)
	1-(5-fluoropentyl)-3-(2-ethylbenzoyl)indole
	1-(5-fluoropentyl)-3-(2-methylbenzoyl)indole
	1-Butyl-1H-indol-3-yl(naphthalen-1-yl)methanone (JWH-073) [208987-48-8]
	1-ethyl-1H-indol-3-yl)naphthalen-1-yl-methanone (JWH-071)
	1-Pentyl-1H-indazol-3-yl)(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methanone
	1-pentyl-1H-indazol-3-yl)piperazin-1-yl)methanone
	1-Pentyl-1H-indol-3-yl)(pyridin-3-yl)methanone
	1-pentyl-1H-indol-3-yl)piperazin-1-yl)methanone
	(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)[1-(4,4,4-trifluorobutyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-methanone (XLR-12)
	1-(3-chloropentyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methanone (UR-144 N-(3-chloropentyl)analog)
	1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methanone (FUB-144, FUB-UR-144)
	1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl-methanone (5F-AB-001)
	1-(5-fluoropentyl)-N-(quinolin-8-yl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide, 5-fluoro-THJ (5F-THJ, 5F-THJ-018)
	1-Naphthalenyl(1-pentyl-1H-indazol-3-yl)-methanone, JWH-018 indazole analogue (THJ-018)
	1-(2-Morpholin-4-ylethyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methanone (A-796,260)
	1-(5-fluoropentyl)-N-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide, N-cumyl-1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (CUMYL-5FPINACA)
	1-(5-fluoropentyl)-N-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1H-indole-3-carboxamide (CUMYL-5FPICA)
	1-(Cyclohexylmethyl)-2-[(4-ethoxyphenyl)methyl]-N,N-diethyl-1H-benzimidazol-5-carboxamide
	1-(Phenylmethyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxylic acid 8-quinolinyl ester, Quinolin-8-yl-1-(phenylmethyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxylate
	1-(Tetrahydropyran-4-ylmethyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methanone (A-834,735)
	1-Benzyl-N-(quinolin-8-yl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide
	1-Benzyl-N-(quinolin-8-yl)-1H-indole-3-carboxamide
	1-butyl-N-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1H-indole-3-carboxamide (CUMYL-BICA)



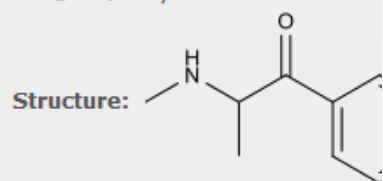
NPS Chemical Information

Methylone | 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-meth

Details **Analytical Information** **Trend Data**

Names: Methylone | 3,4-Met
2-Methylamino-1-(3,
bk-MDMA | MDMC

IUPAC name: 1-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-methylamino-1-propanone
Substance group: Synthetic cathinones



CAS Number: 196028-79-5

InChI: InChI=1S/C11H13NO3
13)8-3-4-9-10(5-8)
7,12H,6H2,1-2H3

InChI Key: VKEQBMCQRDSRET-U

SMILES: CC(NC)C(=O)c1cc2c

Molecular Formula: C₁₁H₁₃NO₃

Molecular Weight: 207.2258 g/mol

Methylone | 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-methcathinone

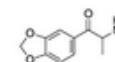
Details **Analytical Information** **Trend Data**

Spectra:

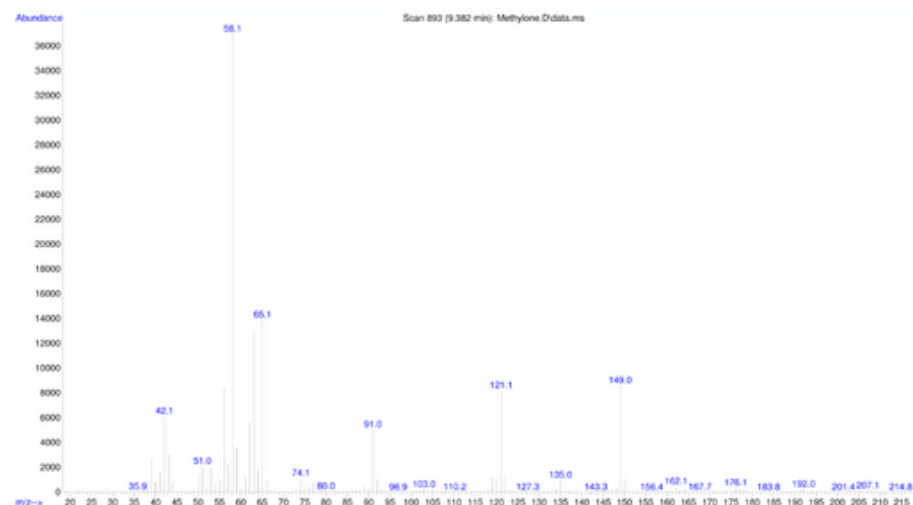
Note: All analytical spectra can only be used for reference purposes.



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



Methylone, 1-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-(methylamino)propan-1-one



GC-MS operating conditions

GC oven conditions: Column temp. initially set at 240 °C and held isothermal for 1 min immediately after injection and ramped to 330 °C at a rate of 6 °C/min with a final isotherm of 4 min

Column: TG-5QC, TG-5MS, DB-5MS or equivalent, 30 m x 0.25 mm i.d., 0.25 µm film thickness

Inlet: Mode: splitless (purge flow 30 ml/min at 0.3 min); Temp.: 250 °C; Carrier gas: Helium, 1 ml/min, constant flow; Injection volume: 1 µl

Detector: Ionisation mode: EI mode, 70 eV; Transfer line temp.: 280 °C; Ion source temp.: 225 °C

MS parameters: Solvent delay: 3 min; Scan mode; Scanning mass range: 30 – 600 amu at 2.17 scan/sec

Retention time: 9.4 mins.

Note: The above method represents a general screening method and may not be applicable to separate multiple components in a sample



[Home](#) [About](#) [Dashboard](#) [Search NPS Data](#)

Search Legal Responses

Legal Responses

To find more information on the various legal responses in place around the world, click [here](#).

Known year of first control:

-- all --
1978
1985
1986

(Ctrl+Click to multi-select)

Type of legislation:

-- all --
Analogue Control
Drug Laws/Individual Listing
Generic Legislation

(Ctrl+Click to multi-select)

Regions:

-- no region filter --
Africa
Americas
Asia

(Ctrl+Click to multi-select)

Countries:

ÅLAND ISLANDS
ALBANIA
ALGERIA
AMERICAN SAMOA

(Ctrl+Click to multi-select)

Selected countries:

AS, AI, AG, AR, AW, BS, BB, BZ, BM, BO, BR, CA, KY, CL, CO, CR, CU,
DM, DO, EC, SV, FK, GF, GD, GP, GT, GY, HT, HN, JM, MQ, MX, MS, AN,
NI, PA, PY, PE, PR, KN, LC, VC, SR, TT, TC, US, UY, VE, VG, VI

Page Size:

30

Filter

Clear Filter

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Drug Laws/Individual Listing for ARGENTINA

Type of legislation: Drug Laws/Individual Listing

Legislation title: Decree 299 of 2010, Update of the list of narcotics and other chemical substances to be included under the Law No. 23.737

Known year of first control: 2010

Description:

In Argentina, the possession and traffic of narcotic and psychotropic substances is regulated by Law No. 23.737 [<http://www.mseq.gba.gov.ar/Investigaciones/DrogasIllicitas/ley%2023737.htm>] and the Decree No. 722 of 18 April 1991 [<http://infoleg.mecon.gov.ar/infolegInternet/resaltaranexos/5000-9999/6027/norma.htm>] where the list of controlled substances is contained. This Decree has been amended several times to update the list of controlled substances. In 2010, a number of new psychoactive substances were added to the list of controlled substances by Decree 299 of 2010 [<http://infoleg.mecon.gov.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/160000-164999/164826/norma.htm>]. Among the substances that were controlled are the phenethylamines 2C-I; 2C-T-2; 2C-T-7, PMMA, TMA-2, ketamine, the synthetic cathinone MPPP.

Links:

[Decree 299 of 2010](#)

If you have any further information or any amendments to the information provided on this page, please send an email to Global SMART (globalsmart@unodc.org).

[Return to list of legislation in ARGENTINA](#)

En la mayoría de los casos, la ley original está hipervinculada



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United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



TIAFT
The International Association
of Forensic Toxicologists

Vista previa del Tox-Portal

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

UNODC Early Warning Advisory
Tox-Portal

Search.. EWA Testaccount Logout

Dashboard

Search Toxicology Report

New Toxicology Report

Help

Preferences

Administration

Dashboard

402
Total published reports

312
Reports last 12 months

190
Total reports with NPS

- Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS) (145)
- High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) (36)
- Gas Chromatography (GC) (36)

Top Screening Techniques

- Inhalation (33)
- Oral consumption (26)
- Injection (26)

Top Methods of Administration

My Draft Incidents

Submitted

Assigned to me



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



TIAFT
The International Association
of Forensic Toxicologists

Vista previa del Tox-Portal



UNODC Early Warning Advisory - Tox-Portal

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Substance

Dimethylcathinone (7)

N-Ethyl-ketamine (2)

AB-PICA (2)

4-Methoxy-alpha-pyrrolidinovalerophenone

5-EAPB (2)

4-Methoxybutyrfentanyl (1)

5,6-Methylenedioxy-2-aminoindane (1)

Deletion state

Not deleted (18)

Deleted (1)

Status

Not published (19)

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1 of 19 United Kingdom - occurred on 07/07/2017

id: 19

Patient: N/A (97)

Results

#	Substance or Metabolite	Matrix	Sampling Location	Concentration
1.	5-EAPB	Blood	Aorta	5%

2 of 19 United Kingdom - occurred on 15/06/2017

id: 18

Patient: Male (97)

Results

#	Substance or Metabolite	Matrix	Sampling Location	Concentration
1.	CP-47,497-C8	Blood/bile	Bladder/peripheral vein	10%

Desafío de capturar todas las sustancias relevantes

“Encontrado muerto habiendo fumado heroína la noche anterior. Tuvo acceso a medicamentos recetados y "Meow Meow".

 1 of 5 United Kingdom - occurred on 26/07/2016

Patient: Female (22)

Results

#	Substance or Metabolite	Matrix	Sampling Location
1.	Amphetamine	Blood	Femoral
2.	4-Methylethcathinone	Urine	N/A
3.	4-Methylmethcathinone	Urine	N/A
4.	Morphine	Blood	Femoral

Desafío de identificar la sustancia contributiva

2 Substance 4-Methylethcathinone

Substance Details

Substance or metabolite(s) identified*

Matrix*

Sampling location (*if post-mortem*)*

Concentration (*e.g. mg/ml*)

Urine

N/A

N/A

Analytical Method(s)

Primary Screening

High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) ✕

Identification*

Select.. -

Confirmation*

Liquid chromatography/tandem mass spectrom

Verification Details

Means of Verification*

Reference Standard

Route of Administration (*where available*)

N/A

Relative/probable contribution of the drug to the outcome of the event

Present but non-contributory (low)

Contactos

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