Changing Composition of Street Drugs in Latin America and The Risk of Fentanyl

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Illicit Drugs are Rarely Pure

Diluents

 Inert substances added to illicit drugs to bulk out the drug and decrease the amount of active ingredient.

Adulterants

 Pharmacologically active ingredients added to illicit drugs to give bulk, complement or enhance the effects, or produce synergistic effects

Morbidity Perspective

Chemical Profile of Cocaine Samples in Sao Paulo – Nov. 2014 (1144 samples)

Adulterants	Crack	HCI
Phenacetin	60%	6%
Aminopyrine	25%	1%
Levamisole	1%	50%

Chemical Profile of Cocaine Samples in the Southern Cone - 2012

	Brazil	Chile	Paraguay	Uruguay	Argentina
No. Samples Tested:	40	20	20	9	15
Average Purity (Range)	(29.7% -89.6%)	(15.8% - 92.2%)	(4.6% – 84.6%)	(35.8% - 82.4%)	(17.4% - 18.4%)
Number (%) with Adulterants	30 (75%)	8 (40%)	17 (85%)	9 (100%)	15 (100%)
Phenacetin	26 (65%)	1 (5%)	13 (65%)	2 (22%)	15 (100%)
Levamisole	1 (3%)		1 (5%)	2 (22%)	
Other	3 (7%)	7 (35%)	3 (15%)	5 (55%)	
Aminopyrine + Phenacetin	16 (40%)	-	8 (40%)	1 (11%)	









Benzocaine

- Benzocaine, a local anesthetic, is often used as a cocaine adulterant
- Methemoglobinemia <u>reduced oxygen levels in</u> <u>blood</u>*
- <u>South Africa</u> crack substitute: Benzocaine + Phenacetin
- <u>Honduras</u> crack substitute: Benzocaine + Levamisole

^{*}Phillips et al. Cardiac complications of unwitting co-injection of quinine/quinidine with heroin in an intravenous drug user. J Gen Intern Med 2012; 27(12): 1722-5.

Levamisole is Toxic



Levamisole is a veterinary pharmaceutical used primarily to treat worm & parasitic infestations in livestock.

It has also been used experimentally and historically to treat various autoimmune disorders and cancers in humans.

Withdrawn from the Canadian (2003) and USA (1999) markets due to **toxicity.**

Results in a decrease of white blood cells that can lower immunity and increase opportunist infections (e.g., CV-19).

Levamisole is Toxic

- An accumulating body of literature has described a clear link between levamisole-adulterated cocaine use and the occurrence of neutropenia and agranulocytosis, vasculitis, retiform purpura and other forms of skin necrosis, vasculopathy, arthralgia, and leukoencephalopathy*
- Chronic exposure to levamisole-contaminated cocaine is associated with broad cognitive and neuroanatomical impairments (e.g., executive function deficits and pronounced thinning of the lateral prefrontal cortex)**
- Levamisole is also linked to neurotoxic effects with regular use of levamisole-contaminated cocaine**

*Brunt TM, et al, Adverse effects of levamisole in cocaine users: a review and risk assessment. Arch. Toxicol. 91, 2303-2313 (2017).

*Lee KC, et al, Complications associated with use of levamisole-contaminated cocaine: an emerging public health challenge. Mayo Clin. Proc. 87, 581-586 (2012).

**Vonmoos M, et al, Cognitive and neuroanatomical impairments associated with chronic exposure to levamisole-contaminated cocaine. Translational Psychiatry (2018)8:235.

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- It is suggested that levamisole increases the number of D1 dopamine receptors in the brain and potentiates the euphoria, psychostimulant effects, and intense "high" of cocaine.*
- Levamisole has at times been detected in up to 79% of the cocaine street supply in the U.S. and overseas.

^{*}Hofmaier T, et al, Aminorex, a metabolite of the cocaine adulterant levamisole, exerts amphetamine like actions at monoamine transporters. Neurochem Int (2014) Jul; 73(100): 32-41.

^{*}Tallarida CS, et al, Levamisole and cocaine synergism: a prevalent adulterant enhances cocaine's action in vivo. Neuropharmacology, 2014 Apr;79:590-5.

^{*}Katarzyna M, et al, Acute coronary syndrome after levamisole-adulterated cocaine abuse. Journal of Forensic & Legal Medicine, 21 (2014) 48-52.

^{*}Larocque A & Hoffman RS, Levamisole in cocaine: Unexpected news from an old acquaintance. Clin Toxicol, 2012 Apr;50(4):231-41.



Phenacetin

- Phenacetin induces hemolytic anemia, a disorder in which red blood cells are destroyed prematurely, affecting oxygen transfer*
- Respiratory depression & cardiac arrest may ensue from lack of oxygen
- The chronic use of phenacetin is associated with nephrotoxicity and analgesic nephropathy (kidney damage)**
- In one prospective study, phenacetin was associated with an increased risk of death due to renal diseases, cancers, and cardiovascular diseases***

*Millar J, et al, Phenacetin-induced hemolytic anemia. Can Med Assoc J (1972) Apr 8; 106(7): 770–775

***Dubach et al (1991) An epidemiologic study of abuse of analgesic drugs. Effects of phenacetin and salicylate on mortality and cardiovascular morbidity (1968 to 1987). *N Engl J Med*. 324 (3): 155–60

^{**} C. Cole, Liverpool John Moores University, Centre for Public Health, CUT: A Guide to Adulterants, Bulking Agents and Other Contaminants Found in Illicit Drugs, Centre for Public Health, Faculty of Health and Applied Social Sciences, Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool, 2010

Aminopyrine



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Banned analgesic & anti-inflammatory

Dramatic decrease in white blood cells, leading to increased susceptibility to infection, suppressing immune function and the body's ability to fight off even minor infections*

People who smoke coca paste or crack cocaine contaminated by aminopyrine can experience overwhelming, rapidly-developing, life threatening infections* (e.g., CV-19)

^{*}Gilman AG, et al (eds.). Goodman and Gilman's *The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics*. 8th ed. New York, NY. Pergamon Press, 1990., p. 655.

Metamizole/Dipyrone

Metamizole is a pain reliever, fever reducer, and spasm reliever

Side effect of **agranulocytosis** (a dangerously suppressed immune system that places user at very high risk for serious infections due to a severely lowered white blood cell count)*

Combining dipyrone with opiates like heroin results in analgesic potentiation and produces supraadditive effects**



^{*} Brack A, Rittner HL, Schäfer M (March 2004). "Nichtopioidanalgetika zur perioperativen Schmerztherapie" [Nonopioid analgesics for perioperative pain therapy. Risks and rational basis for use]. Der Anaesthesist (in German). 53 (3): 263–80.

^{**} Hernandez-Delgadillo G & Cruz S. (2004). Dipyrone potentiates morphine-induced antinociception in dipyronetreated and morphine-tolerant rats. Eur. J. of Pharmacol. 502, 67-73.

Diltiazem



- Diltiazem is a medication belonging to a class of calcium-channel blockers and it is commonly used to treat high blood pressure
- Double-depressant effect with heroin
- As an adulterant, it can cause severe adverse cardiovascular reactions, including angina, bradycardia, hypotension, and arrhythmia*
- Potentiates cocaine toxicity & toxic cardiac effects (possibly due to hypoxemia – low oxygen concentrations in blood)*

^{*}Brunt T. Monitoring illicit psychostimulants and related health issues. Oisterwijk, The Netherlands: BOXPress, 2012.

Adulterant Effects on Health

Phenacetin Depletes Red Blood Cells, Damages Kidneys, and Bladder Cancer

Levamisole, Metamizole & Aminopyrine Deplete White Blood Cells



Severe Health Problems Accelerated with Adulterated Drugs versus Adulterated Aspirin

Health Problems from Aspirin Containing Phenacetin Took Years to Appear. Aspirin was Taken as needed for Pain in the 1960s



Crack Used 15-30 X day X 7 days/week X 6 months Today Health Problems Appear within Months



Unique Stimulants in Latin America

- Pink cocaine in the form of the powerful stimulant/hallucinogenic <u>2C-B</u>
- Dragonfly cocaine: a <u>cocaine, ketamine, and</u> <u>MDMA</u> mixture
- New toxic cocaine in the form of <u>translucent flakes</u> or fly wings



Pink Cocaine (aka 2C-B): Honduras

- Wholesale Seizure at Airport
- Tested Positive for Pure 2C-B
- Destined for Mexico & United States

2C-B





- DEA reporting indicates Colombian DTOs are responsible for most of the manufacture, transportation, and distribution of *2C-B* in Colombia and the United States.*
- 2C-B is typically sold as a dyed-pink powder to distinguish it from both MDMA and cocaine.*

*U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration. (2017). 2017 National Drug Threat. DEA-DCT-DIR-040-17. Washington, DC: DEA. Available: <u>https://www.dea.gov/docs/DIR-040-17_2017-NDTA.pdf</u>

Health Threat of Pink Cocaine

United States: Dyed Cocaine HCl Dosage: 30 - 60 mg Honduras: 2C-B Dosage: 5 - 9 mg







Health Threat of Pink Cocaine

- Users typically insufflate (snort) 60 mg of Cocaine HCI.* However, the typical dose of 2C-B is 9 mg.**
- At doses over 30–40 mg the 2C-B user may experience <u>frightening</u> <u>hallucinations</u>, as well as <u>tachycardia</u>, <u>hypertension</u>, and <u>hyperthermia</u>.***

^{*&}quot;Erowid 2C-B Vault: Dose/Dosage" (http://www.erowid.org/chemicals/2cb/2cb_dose.shtml).

^{**}Jeffcoat AR, et al. (1989). Cocaine disposition in humans after intravenous injection, nasal insufflation (snorting), or smoking. Drug Metab. Dispos, 17 (2): 153 – 159.

^{***}Carmo H, et al. (2005). Metabolic pathways of 2C-B: Analysis of phase I metabolism with hepatocytes of six species including human. Toxicology. 206 (1): 75 – 89.

Dragonfly Cocaine – El Salvador

Combination of:

- Cocaine
- MDMA/Ecstasy
- Ketamine
- Used as substitute for 2C-B





New Form of Cocaine Detected in Southern Cone of South America

- First Powder
- Then Rock/Crack
- Now Translucent Scales





<u>Brazil</u> (Scama or Fish Scales)

<u>Argentina</u> (Alita de Mosca or Little Fly Wing)

<u>Paraguay & Chile</u> (Alita de Mariposa or Butterfly Wings)

• 80% Cocaine HCl

• 20% Phenacetin



Severe Health Problems Reported in Argentina from Little Fly Wing

- Translucent flake appearance
- *High purity Cocaine HCl* cut with *Phenacetin*
- Wash powdered forms of cocaine and phenacetin in a gaseous solution of sulfuric acid & table salt to form translucent flakes
- Intra-nasal Use
- ER reports of respiratory depression and cardiac arrest
- ER reports of convulsions and abnormal muscle movements
- Fly Wing users snort amounts similar to crack/paco smokers

Mortality Perspective

Fentanyl

The fentanyls are a class of *highly potent* narcotic analgesics.

Fentanyl itself is solely used as a surgical anesthetic or as a narcotic to treat chronic, severe, or cancer pain that cannot be controlled by other medications.

It is the *most potent* opiate available for medical treatment.

Fentanyl analogs such as Carfentanil are used to *immobilize* large animals such as elephants.

Fentanyl

- <u>Fentanyl</u> is 80 to 100 times stronger than morphine and 50 times more potent than heroin
- <u>Acetyl Fentanyl</u> (15 X morphine)
- <u>Butyrfentanyl</u> (7 X morphine)
- <u>Carfentanil</u> is estimated to be 10,000 X stronger than morphine and 5,000 X more potent than heroin

(or 100 X stronger than fentanyl)

 Fentanyl's effects include <u>respiratory</u> <u>depression</u> and <u>arrest</u>



FENTANYL ANALOGS

- Only 200+ have been synthesized and studied
- There is potential for more than 1400 analogs of fentanyl to exist

Illicit Forms of Fentanyl





Fentanyl vs Carfentanil vs Opioid Painkillers

opiate-comparison-morphine-to-carfentanil-02.jpg (JPEG Image, 16...

https://sqwabb.files.wordpress.com/2016/08/opiate-comparison-mor...



Lethal Dose: Heroin vs Fentanyl(s)



FENTANYL

10 grains

Equivalency to Table Salt

CARFENTANIL

1/10 grain