

**Substance Abuse
&
Hazard Recognition in the Home:**

**A Special Presentation to
Sacramento County Social Services**



**Presented By:
Jackie Long, MSET
In Conjunction With:
University of California, Davis
Northern California Training Academy**

Dissociative Anesthetics

OBJECTIVE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF DISSOCIATIVE ANESTHETIC INFLUENCE

EYES:

HGN PRESENT
VGN PRESENT
STRABISMUS
NORMAL PUPILS
BLOODSHOT SCLERA
POSSIBLE DROOPY EYE LIDS

OTHER SIGNS:

DISORIENTATION
LOSS OF MEMORY
EXTREME AGITATION OR
EXCITEMENT
PASSIVITY, ABRUPTLY
TURNING VIOLENT
NON-COMMUNICATIVE

“WALLEYE” BLANK STARE

PHYSICAL SIGNS:

SLOW RHOMBERG
IMPAIRED DIVIDED ATTENTION
MUSCLE RIGIDITY
HIGH STEP WALK
ROBOTIC MOVMENTS

DE-PERSONALIZATION
SENSORY DISTORTIONS AND /
OR HALLUCINATIONS
LACK OF PAIN
GREAT STRENGTH
OFTEN REMOVES CLOTHING
OFTEN ATTRACTED TO WATER
OR GLASS

APPEARANCE:

UNCOORDINATED
POSSIBLE SLURRED SPEECH
EXCESSIVE SWEATING

IRIS CORNERSTONES:

VITAL SIGNS:

ELEVATED PULSE RATE
ELEVATED BLOOD PRESSURE
ELEVATED BODY
TEMPERATURE

PULSE ELEVATED

HGN PRESENT

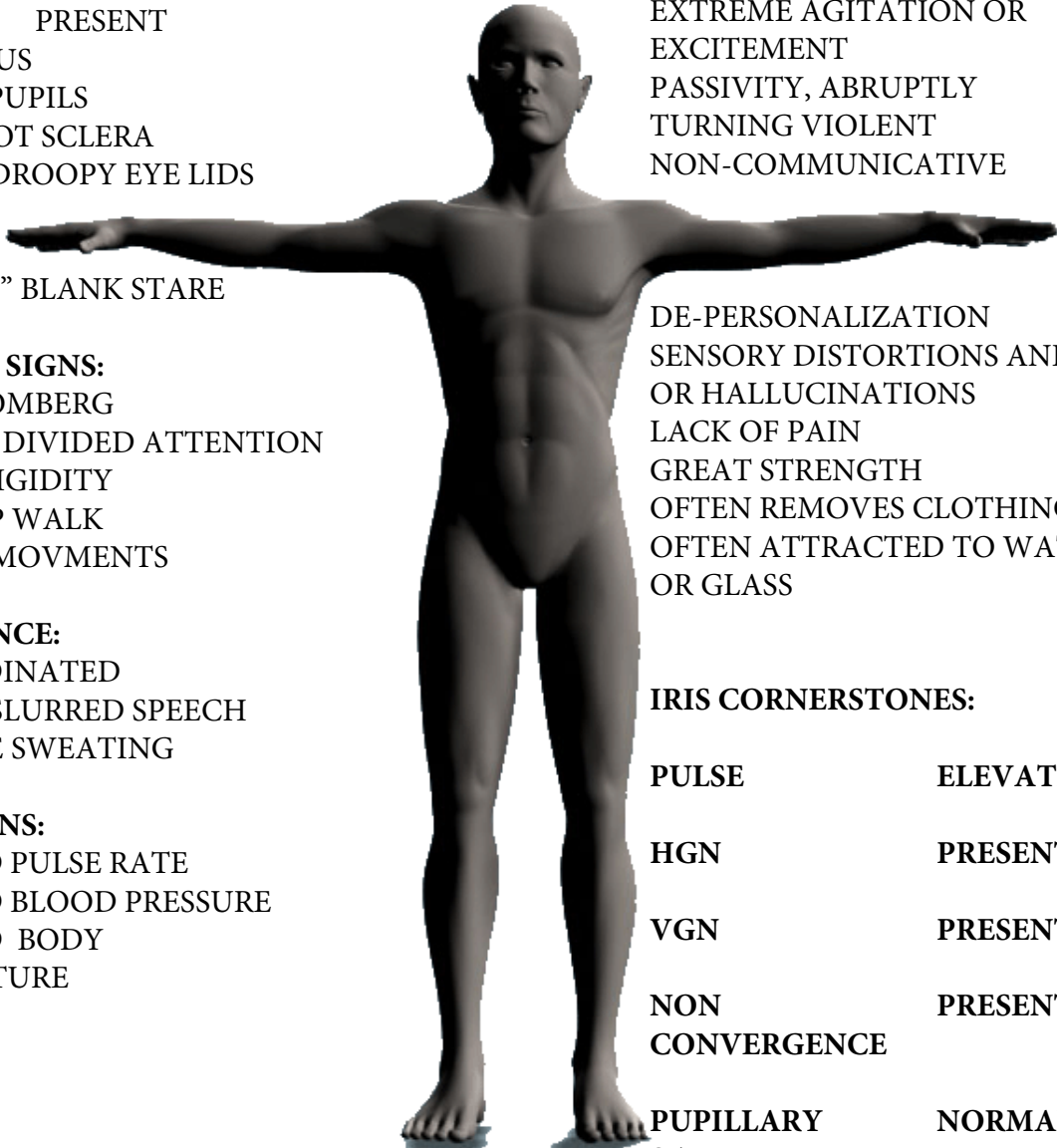
VGN PRESENT

NON PRESENT
CONVERGENCE

PUPILLARY NORMAL
SIZE

PUPILLARY NORMAL
REACTION

RHOMBERG DISTORTED



PHENCYCLIDINE

DEFINED:

A SUBSTANCE THAT AFFECTS THE CNS AS A STIMULANT, DEPRESSANT, ANALGESIC, OR HALLUCINOGEN.

SINCE 1979 THERE ARE NO VALID OR LEGAL USE FOR PCP. TOTALLY MANUFACTURED IN CLANDESTINE LABORATORIES.

SUBSTANCE IS FAT SOLUBLE, CAN CAUSE ADDICTION, DEPENDENCE, TOLERANCE AND WITHDRAWAL.

PCP SYMPTOMATOLOGY:

HEAVY SWEATING	SLURRED SPEECH
MOON WALK	HALLUCINATIONS
HOT SKIN	STUPOR
SEIZURES	POSSIBLE COMA
BLANK STARE	AGITATION
EXCITEMENT	MUSCLE RIGIDITY
MOOD SWINGS	DISORIENTATION
MEMORY LOSS	CHEMICAL ODOR
INCREASED PAIN THRESHOLD	
SENSORY DISTORTIONS	
LOSS OF BODY CONTACT/FEELING	
NON-COMMUNICATIVE	

PCP

IDENTIFICATION:

LIQUID (BASE):

FOUND IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
AMBER COLORED STRONG ETHER/
CHEMICAL ODOR.

SOLID (HCL):

FOUND IN NORTHERN PORTION OF
CALIFORNIA

VARIOUS COLORS TO WHITE.

NO ODOR

CONSUMPTION METHODS:

LIQUID:

DARK CIGARETTES ARE DIPPED
INTO SOLUTION AND SMOKED

SOLID:

PLACED INTO HAND ROLLED
CIGARETTES AND SMOKED.

PLACED INTO LIQUID FORM AND
INJECTED

CRUSHED AND SNORTED.

ACTIVE COMPONENT:

1-1-PHENYLCYCLOHEXYL
PIPERIDINE (PCP)

STREET NAMES:

PCP	ANGEL DUST
DUST	WET DADDY
MOORES	SHERMS
TRANK	JUICE
WATER	KRYSTAL JOINT (KJ)

DOSAGE:

5 MG FOR MEDICAL USE

10 MG AND ABOVE CAN CAUSE
DEATH IN NON-TOLERANT USER

TIME OF EFFECTS:

6 TO 11 HOURS

Ketamine

2-(o-chlorophenyl)-2-(methylamino)
cyclohexane

Ketamine was first discovered in 1961 for use as a dissociative anesthetic. It is both chemically and behaviorally related to PCP, having about 1/5 the potency of an equivalent amount of PCP. Parke-Davis Laboratories started synthesis of Ketamine in 1962.

Ketamine is currently used legitimately as an anesthetic on both humans (10%) and animals (90%).

Pharmaceutical Ketamine is sold in multi-injectable glass vials under the following names.

Ketamine HCL	animal / human
Ketavet	animals
Ketalar	humans
Ketasol	humans
Ketaset	animals
Ketalin	humans
Ketajet	animals
Ketaved	animals
Vetalar	animals
Vetamine	animals
Vetaket	animals

Ketamine is obtained for illegal use by theft from veterinarian offices, purchase in Mexico, or diversion from legitimate U.S. sources.

COMMON STREET NAMES & TERMS

K, Special K, Super K, Vitamin K, Ket,
Honey oil

K-Hole Heavily anesthetized

K-land The Ketamine influence
experience

K-club Ketamine user

K-state The Ketamine influence
experience

K-cyberspace The Ketamine influence
experience

K-waves Wavy feelings during onset

Please note that some street slang is directly related to specific cultures or geographical regions and may differ amongst different people.

A typical medical dosage for humans is 1-10 mg of Ketamine per kilogram of body weight. Thus, a 120 pound human would receive between 50-500 mg of liquid as an anesthetic via intramuscular injection.

The most popular method used to ingest Ketamine illicitly is by insufflation (snorting) of the powder form. An average dose would be 125-250 mg via a coke spoon or straw. Some users split the dose between each nostril. Some users will start off with a small amount and increase the dose occasionally until they get the desired effect.

Some users will inject liquid Ketamine. Subcutaneous injections are typically 70-125 mg, intramuscular injections are typically 25-125 mg, intravenous injections are typically 50 mg. Intravenous injections of Ketamine are dangerous and can lead to overdose and possibly death.

Ketamine may also be smoked by either dipping a cigarette or marijuana joint into the liquid, or sprinkling the powder into the cigarette or joint. Dosages can vary greatly when it is used in this manner.

Ketamine may be taken orally, however this is the least popular method of ingestion. This is in part due to the chemical taste, slow onset of effects, and substantial dose to obtain the same level of effects produced by other methods of ingestion.

Users attempt to take a dosage that is as high as possible without causing unconsciousness, to experience the most intense effects possible. It is common for them to misjudge the dose and become unconscious.

Ketamine is a dissociative anesthetic. The severity of its effects are directly related to the method of ingestion and amount ingested. The effects can be described as taking place in three stages.

1st Stage: Anesthetic State

During this stage there is a loss willful movement. The person will have muscle rigidity, be awake, feel no pain, and will eventually become immobile. This stage occurs generally within the first 15 minutes. The person will feel waves of emotions during this state and may panic. Regular users tell beginners to “ride the waves” and not panic, it’s the effects of the drug beginning to take place. Users call these feelings “K-waves”.

2nd Stage Emergence State

As the Emergence State takes over, the effects of the anesthetic continue, and begin to include agitation, paranoia, and sensory distortions. The person may have bizarre/ impulsive behavior, dissociation, and out of body experiences.

Hallucinations are a common effect during this stage. A person in this stage may become violent and will feel no pain, just like a person on PCP.

3rd Stage Recovery State

As the drug starts to wear off the person acts “stoned” and has flashbacks to the experience they just encountered.

The person’s mind set and the setting they are in when they experience the effects of Ketamine can influence the experience greatly. Some users report the experience as being spiritual and feeling as if they are near

death or dying, but it doesn’t scare them at the time as they feel it doesn’t matter. Some users report contact with alien beings during the Emergence Stage. Clothing, stickers, necklaces, and similar items with an alien face/ body are popular with K users.

Someone under the influence of Ketamine will display slurred speech, immobility, anesthesia, horizontal and vertical gaze nystagmus, inability of the person to cross their eyes, and an elevated pulse and blood pressure. The person may have uncontrollable shivering and will be extremely impaired. The person will be unable to maintain attention and will suffer memory loss. Depending on the method of ingestion, the Ketamine user may have injection marks or a runny nose.

Caution should be used when dealing with someone under the influence of this drug as they may become violent and will feel no pain, just like a user of PCP. Sometimes the reduction of stimuli can help control these individuals.

It’s common for Ketamine to be combined with marijuana, Ecstasy, and other drugs popular with the Rave community. Mixing Ketamine with depressants is extremely dangerous and may cause respiratory arrest. Mixing Ketamine with alcohol commonly induces vomiting.



DEXTROMETHORPHAN (DXM)

DXM:

Dextromethorphan (DXM) is a safe and effective cough suppressant ingredient found in over-the-counter (OTC) cough medicines. When used according to directions, products containing DXM produce few side effects and have a long history of safety and effectiveness.

People who are abusing this medicine are causing serious damage to their bodies. High doses produce hallucinations and a sense of dissociation.

Symptoms of an overdose of cough syrup that contains DXM can include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, dizziness, confusion, poor coordination, rapid heart rate and hallucinations. At very high doses, DXM can cause inability to move arms or legs or to talk, respiratory depression and even death.

OTC medications that contain dextromethorphan (like Robitussin and Coricidin) often contain antihistamine and decongestant ingredients. High doses of these mixtures can seriously increase the harmful effects of both substances.

A common brand that is abused is Coricidin HBP Cough & Cold, also called "Triple C's". Coricidin HBP Cough & Cold is available as red tablets containing 30 milligrams of dextromethorphan. It is likely that individuals abuse similar products, which may include Coricidin HBP Chest Congestion & Cough (available as softgels containing 10 milligrams of dextromethorphan) and Coricidin HBP Maximum Strength Flu (available as tablets containing 15 milligrams of dextromethorphan).

Triple C tablets generally are taken orally. Powdered extractions of dextromethorphan, which are either inhaled or repackaged in capsules or tablets as MDMA and swallowed, are reportedly available. Coricidin HBP products have proven to be safe and effective

when users adhere to recommended doses (containing 10 to 30 milligrams of dextromethorphan taken every 6 hours). However, abusers typically consume many times the recommended dose, which produces hallucinations and dissociative effects similar to those experienced with PCP (phencyclidine) or ketamine. While under the influence of the drug, which can last for as long as 6 hours, abusers risk injuring themselves and others because of the drug's effects on visual perception and cognitive processes.

High doses of dextromethorphan result in an increased body temperature, which poses a particularly acute health threat if the drug is used in an environment - such as a rave or dance club - where users are dancing among crowds of people. Other risks associated with dextromethorphan abuse include nausea, abdominal pain, vomiting, irregular heartbeat, high blood pressure, headache, numbness of fingers and toes, loss of consciousness, seizure, brain damage, and possibly death.





DXM



DXM



LIQUID PCP



**PCP LACED CIGARETTES
WRAPPED IN FOIL**



CONTAINERS OF PCP



**PCP IN BOTTLE WITH
MOORE CIGARETTE**



PCP POWDER (hcl)



KETAMINE POWDER



KETAMINE IN LIQUID FORM

