

Amphetamines

Speed, sulph, sulphate, uppers, wake ups, billy whizz, whizz, whites, base

Methylphenidate, Ritalin. Dexamphetamine, Dexedrine. Methamphetamine, methylamphetamine, meth, ice, Nazi crank, ya ba, 'P', product.

What are amphetamines?

Amphetamines are synthetic stimulants. Their current medical use is limited, with only Dexedrine (dexamphetamine sulphate) currently available for use in the treatment of narcolepsy - where the patient cannot help suddenly falling asleep. The only other amphetamine-related drug available for medical use is methylphenidate (Ritalin) for the treatment of attention deficit syndrome in children (Ritalin is not strictly an amphetamine, though it is very similar in chemical structure and effects).



As a street drug, amphetamine usually comes as a white, grey, yellowish or pinky powder or as putty-like substance known as base. The purity of street powders is less than 15 per cent, with most deals having only 10% amphetamine and the rest other powders like glucose, vitamin C, laxative, dried baby milk baby, caffeine, or other drugs such as paracetamol or aspirin (amphetamine, though it is very similar in chemical structure and effects).

Base is stronger at roughly 50 per cent purity or more, but this is declining. A similar though some say stronger form of the drug is methamphetamine. This comes as powder, crystals (known as ice) or in tablet form.

The powders are snorted up the nose, mixed in a drink or, by some heavy users, prepared for injection. Base is usually swallowed or, because of its bad taste, wrapped in (cigarette) paper and bombed (swallowed). It can be snorted if dried out properly.

Methamphetamine is taken in a number of ways, depending on the form. Pills are swallowed. In the crystal form, because the salt base has been removed, it can be easily ignited and smoked (in a similar way crack is to cocaine). The powder is swallowed or snorted.

Prevalence

During the 1990s, amphetamine has been a popular drug among young people attending all night parties and dance events and is probably the next most commonly used illegal drug after cannabis.

Surveys have shown between 5 and 18 per cent of 16 year olds claiming to have used it at least once. Its use is very much on the decline however. The 2000 British Crime Survey showed that among 16 to 19 year olds, 13% had tried the drug in 2000, compared to 18% in 1998. Roughly 20% of those in their twenties have used it at least once.

Meth (or methyl-) amphetamine has become common in America and Asia. In crystal form (ice) it can be very strong, resulting a quick, hard hit when smoked. This can often lead to intense paranoia and a very unpleasant comedown. It has not (yet) become common in the UK but there have been reports of it being sold as speed in places like Glasgow and in some gay clubs. Ice tends to be sold at £25 for a large rock.

Worldwide use

According to the World Drug Report 2006, (PDF), after years of massive increases in the 1990s, the markets for amphetamine type stimulants seem to be stabilizing, reflecting improved international law enforcement cooperation and improvements in precursor control. The quantities of precursors and the number of illicit laboratories seized increased, as enforcement efforts intensified, but end-product seizures declined and the number of Amphetamine type stimulant users remained roughly stable.

UNODC's global production estimate for ATS is at 480 metric tons, slightly higher than a year earlier, but still lower than the estimate for 2000.

Some 25 million people used amphetamines in 2004, while some 10 million people used ecstasy. More than 60 per cent of the world's amphetamines users live in Asia while more than 50 per cent of the world's ecstasy users live in Western Europe and North America. Annual prevalence of amphetamines use is highest in Oceania, followed by North America and East and South-East Asia. In Europe, which is home to an estimated 2.7 million users of amphetamines, amphetamine use is far more widespread than the use of methamphetamine which is limited to the Czech Republic and some Baltic States.

Price

Amphetamine powder tends to be quite cheap - about £8 to £12 a gram. Following a drop in purity during the eighties, a rise in the late nineties, it appears to be falling again at around 8 per cent pure (half what it was five years ago). Amphetamine base tends to be 50 per cent pure or more, though this is falling. Base typically sells for £15 a gram.

There is also concern about the number of people who regularly inject amphetamine. After heroin, amphetamine is probably the most commonly injected street drug in the UK

History

Amphetamines were first discovered in the 1800s but their medical uses were not recognised until the 1930s. Then they were used to counter low blood pressure, help asthmatics breathe more easily and suppress appetite.

Later amphetamines were prescribed for a whole range of disorders including inability to sleep, epilepsy, migraine, depression and hyperactivity in children. In the 1950s and 1960s they were widely marketed as slimming tablets.

More recently medical prescribing of amphetamines has fallen greatly although they are still used for sleep problems. Following widespread prescribing of amphetamines (or amphetamine-like drugs such as Ritalin), in America to children who have behaviour problems, this type of use is now growing in the UK.

The stimulant effect of amphetamines led to widespread use by soldiers to combat 'battle fatigue'. An estimated 72 million tablets were issued to British forces during the Second World War. Many German and Japanese forces also used amphetamines and Hitler is said to have been on daily injections. This pattern of use amongst troops continued amongst the US army in the Korean and Vietnam wars. The UK Prime Minister, Anthony Eden, is reported as needing amphetamine to get him through the Suez crisis of 1956.

Non-medical use of amphetamines grew in the UK in the 1960s especially among teenage 'mods'. The use of '**purple hearts**' (a combination of amphetamine and barbiturate) by thousands of young people led to the first

post war drug craze (and media drug scare) in the UK In 1964, unauthorised possession of amphetamine was banned.

In the 1970s and 1980s street use of amphetamine increased again and centred on a new generation of young people in the all night club scene of punk rock and Northern Soul. Illicitly manufactured powdered amphetamine and sniffing replaced tablets stolen from factories as the main form of use.

The law

All amphetamines are Prescription Only drugs and are also controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act. Doctors can prescribe them for patients but it is an offence to be in possession of amphetamines without a prescription. It is also an offence to supply them or allow premises to be used to produce or supply them.

Most amphetamines are controlled as class B drugs under the Misuse of Drugs Act. Maximum penalties for possession are 5 years imprisonment plus a fine and for supply are 14 years imprisonment and a fine. If amphetamines are prepared for injection they become class A drugs and increased penalties apply.

On the 18 January 2007 Methamphetamine was reclassified from a Class B drug to Class A drug.

Effects/risks

Amphetamine and methamphetamine are stimulant drugs. They increase breathing and heart rate, lessen appetite and make the pupils widen. Users tend to feel more alert, energetic, confident and cheerful and less bored or tired. With high doses people often experience a rapid flow of ideas and feel they have increased physical and mental powers.

Like all drugs, the method taken determines how quickly and how intense the effects will be. If swallowed, the effects come on much slower and the effects less intense. If snorted, smoked or injected, the effects are quick and, depending on dose, can be intense.

With some people, and especially as the body's energy stores become run down, feelings of anxiety, irritability and restlessness are common. Taking a lot, especially over a few days, can produce panic and paranoia. This usually goes once the drug is eliminated from the body. The strong 'upper' effect can be particularly dangerous to people who have heart or blood pressure problems.

The effects of a normal dose last for about 4 - 8 hours and tend to leave the user feeling tired. It may take a couple of days to feel normal again. There is a great deal of concern about the power of methamphetamine and the potential for addiction. While the effects are largely the same as that for amphetamine, the strength and the way it is taken, can make methamphetamine an intense and difficult drug to come down from. Smoking very pure crystals causes a quick and very intense high, which often can lead to strong stimulation, paranoia and a nasty comedown. Users will often seek more hits to prevent the comedown, which, when the drug runs out, can result in extreme fatigue, mood swings and paranoia. In the pill form, the effects are not too dissimilar to amphetamine, though they may be stronger and longer, lasting up to eight hours.

Regular (meth) amphetamine use can lead to psychological dependence. Users may feel depressed, lethargic, lacking in energy and incredibly hungry without taking the drug. What goes up must come down. They may be tempted to keep repeating the dose to avoid these feelings. Tolerance also develops with regular use so more is needed to get the same effect.

Heavy, regular use often leads to lack of sleep and food and lowers resistance to disease. Eating disorders, such as anorexia nervosa, may become a problem, especially among women users. Normal work and domestic routines may be disturbed. Many heavy users become very run down and alternate between periods of feeling good and energetic then feeling depressed and low. Delusions, panic attacks, paranoia, a feeling of being 'wired' and possibly hallucinations may also follow. Some users experience violent mood swings and can become very aggressive.

Other Sources of information		
<p>Local organisations that offer Assessment & Treatment options for people with addictions:</p> <p>SMART – Substance Misuse Assessment & Referral Team Poole - Tel 01202 735777</p> <p>BEAT – Bournemouth Engagement and Assessment Team - Tel 01202 558855</p> <p>YADAS – Tel 01202 741414 www.edasuk.org/treatment/poole/poole-yadas/</p> <p>REACH YP – Tel 0800 0434656 www.edasuk.org/treatment/dorset/sh/</p> <p>ADDACTION – Tel 01202 558855 www.addaction.org.uk</p> <p>EDP – Tel 01305 571264 - email info@edp.org.uk</p>		<p>National organisations that offer treatment, advice, information & support for people with addictions:</p> <p>Alcohol Change – Tel 020 3907 8480 www.alcoholchange.org.uk/</p> <p>FRANK – Tel 0300 1236600 Text 82111 www.talktofrank.com/</p>

Contact us: Helpline 01202 733322 (Weekdays 8.30am to 4.30pm, 24-hour answer phone)

Email: admin@edasuk.org

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