



Repubblica e
Cantone Ticino



2C-T-7

2,5-dimethoxy-4-propylthiophenethylamine hcl





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Le droghe progettate

designer drugs

research chemicals

smart drugs = droghe furbe, droghe abili

le droghe come quelle di The Red Planet,
Smart Stuff, Smartshops



Cosa sono ?

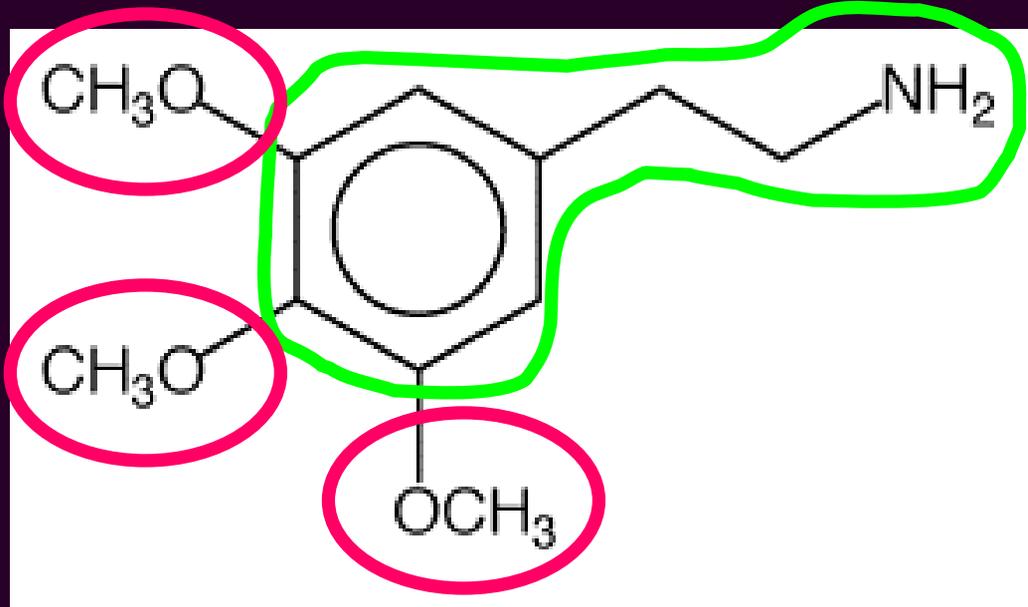
- ◆ sostanze chimiche di sintesi
- ◆ pastiglie (polveri) da prendere per bocca
- ◆ **costruite appositamente per ottenere una molecola formalmente nuova ma strutturalmente e farmacologicamente molto simile a droghe note e (già) vietate (“disegnate”, “progettate”)**
- ◆ alternative “legali” a droghe proibite



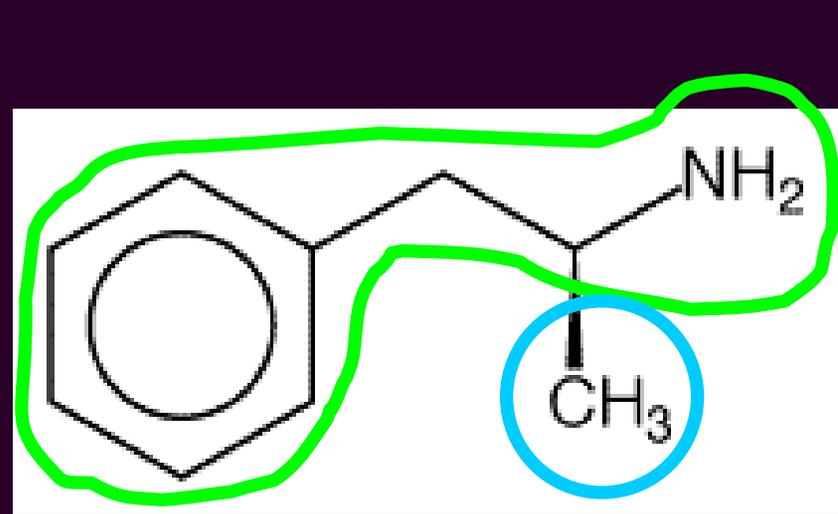
Sigle invece di nomi !!!

- ◆ A2
- ◆ DOB
- ◆ DET
- ◆ DMT
- ◆ TMA
- ◆ TMA-2
- ◆ DOET
- ◆ STP
- ◆ MDA
- ◆ DMHP
- ◆ MDE
- ◆ MDEA
- ◆ MBDB
- ◆ MMDA
- ◆ PMA
- ◆ PCE
- ◆ PCPY
- ◆ PHP

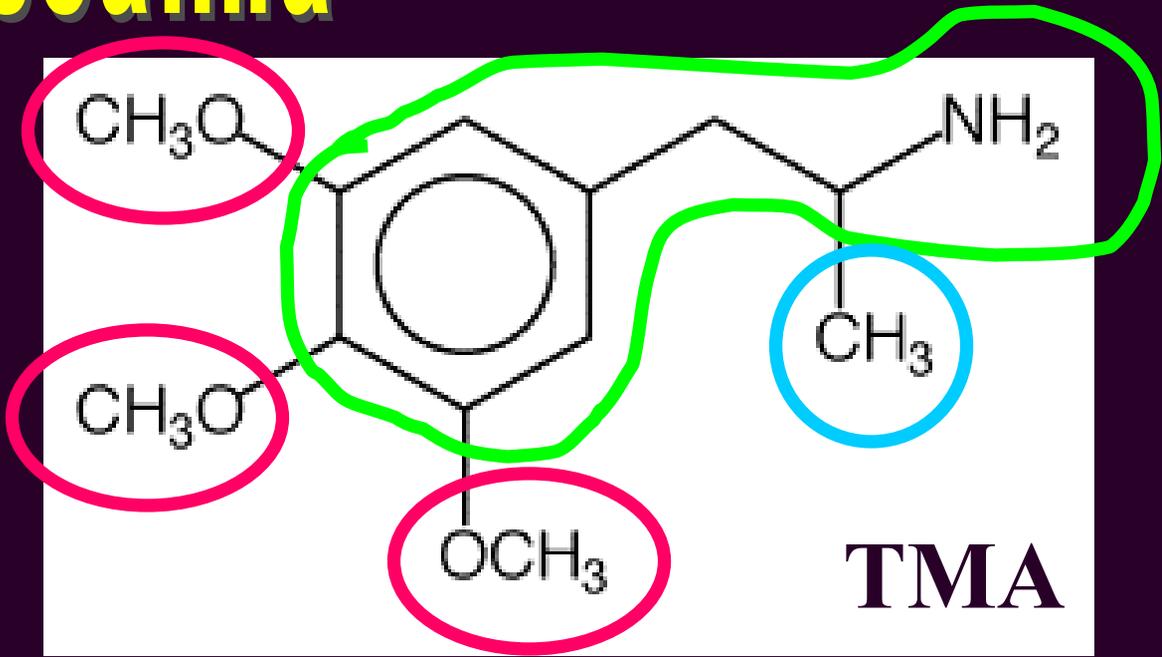
Ricevono un nome
"commerciale" solo
quando il mercato
diventa interessante



mescalina



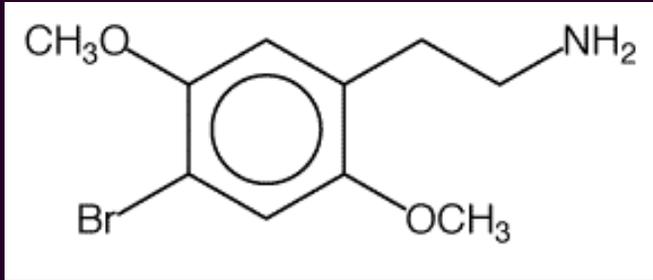
amfetamina



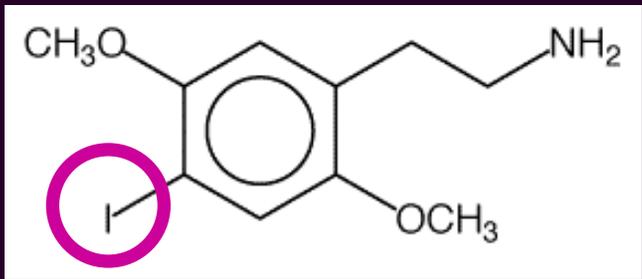
TMA



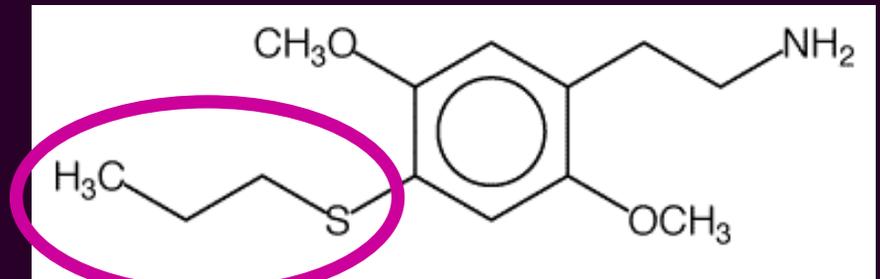
Un esempio di Locarno



2C-B
Stupefacente
proibito dal 1.1.2002



2C-I

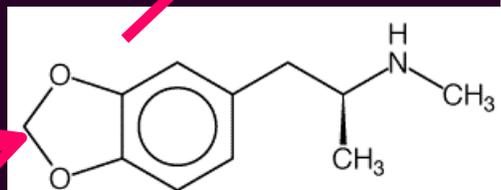
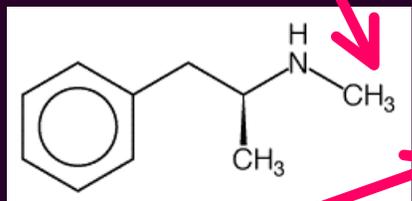
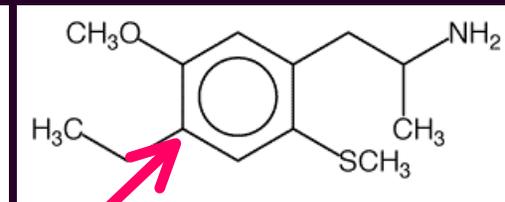
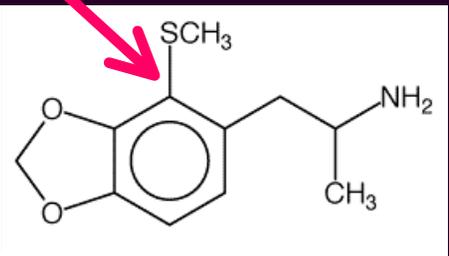
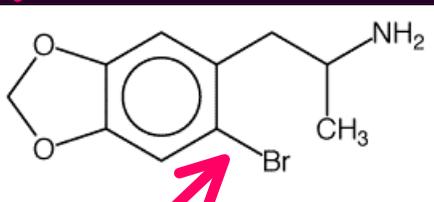
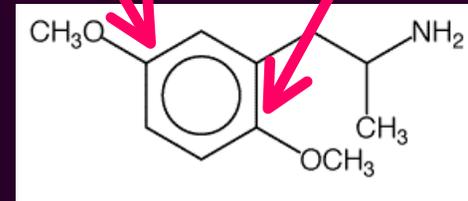
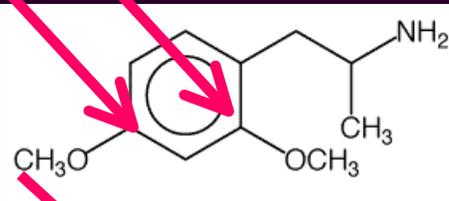
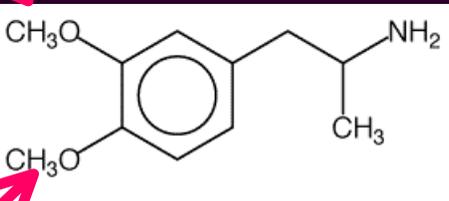
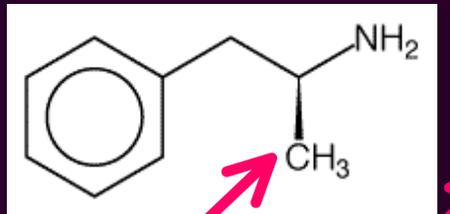
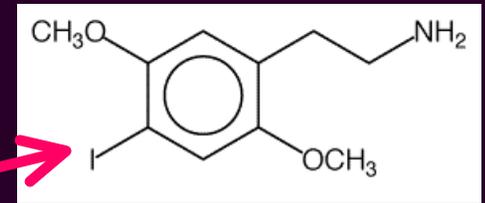
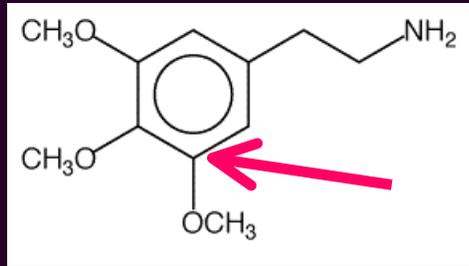
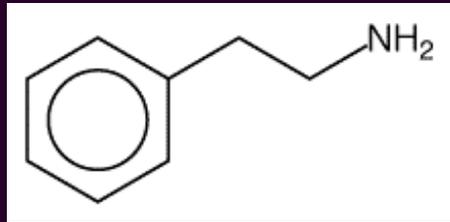


2C-T-7

2C-C 2C-D 2C-E 2C-F 2C-G 2C-G-3 2C-G-4 2C-G-5 2C-G-N
2C-H 2C-N 2C-O 2C-P 2C-SE 2C-T 2C-T-2 2C-T-4 2C-T-8
2C-T-9 2C-T-13 2C-T-15 2C-T-17 2-C-T-21



Ci sono tante altre serie così !

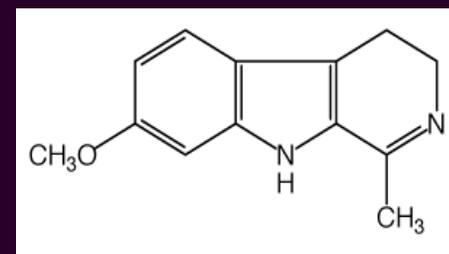
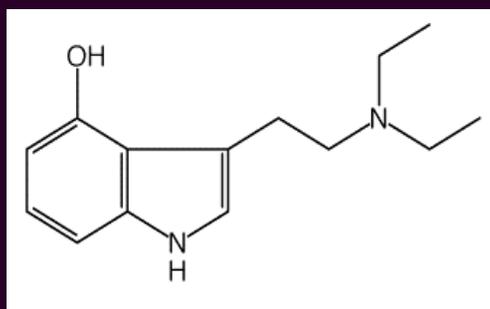
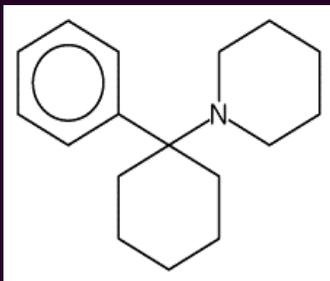
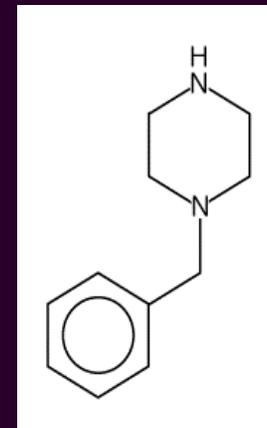
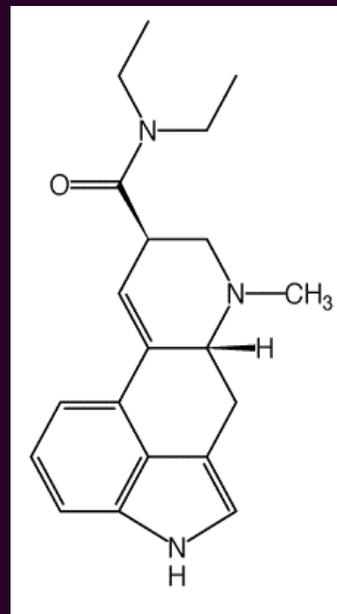
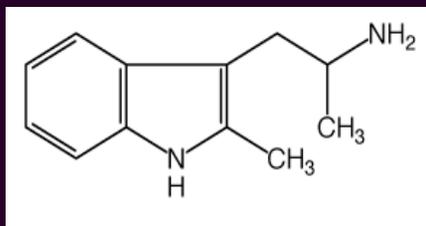




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Ma proprio tante !!!





Che effetti hanno ?

- ◆ Stimolante
- ◆ Allucinogeno / psicoattivo
- ◆ Entattogeno

“ stimolanti per il corpo e lo spirito ”

*“ sostanze per rispondere alla pressante
domanda di elevate prestazioni ”*



A cosa servono ?

- ◆ A2: stimolante, alternativa alla cocaina
- ◆ 2CT7: mescalina... (primi morti aprile 2001)
- ◆ 2CB / PMA: stimolanti poi allucinogeni
- ◆ DOB / DOM: allucinogeni
- ◆ MBDB / MDA / MDOH / MDEA: \approx
Ecstasy



Da dove arrivano ?

- ◆ sintesi in laboratori clandestini
- ◆ prodotti intermedi / semilavorati dell'industria chimico-farmaceutica
- ◆ research chemicals
- ◆ fabbricazione delle compresse in laboratori clandestini o presso l'industria farmaceutica ma “fuori orario”



Chi dobbiamo ringraziare ?

- ◆ Alexander Shulgin (+ Ann)
chimico, California, Dole, insetticidi
- ◆ PIHKAL A Chemical Love Story
Phenethylamines I Have Known And Loved
179 sostanze con descrizione di effetti e
sintesi
- ◆ TIHKAL The Continuation
Tryptamines (LSD), idem

2C-B; 4-BROMO-2,5-DIMETHOXYPHENETHYLAMINE

SYNTHESIS: A solution of 100 g of 2,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde in 220 g nitromethane was treated with 10 g anhydrous ammonium acetate, and heated on a steam bath for 2.5 h with occasional swirling. The deep-red reaction mixture was stripped of the excess nitromethane under vacuum, and the residue crystallized spontaneously. This crude nitrostyrene was purified by grinding under IPA, filtering, and air-drying, to yield 85 g of 2,5-dimethoxy-beta-nitrostyrene as a yellow-orange product of adequate purity for the next step. Further purification can be achieved by recrystallization from boiling IPA.

In a round-bottomed 2 L flask equipped with a magnetic stirrer and placed under an inert atmosphere, there was added 750 mL anhydrous THF, containing 30 g LAH. There was



final concentrated HCl, a hydrated form of 2C-B is obtained. The hydrobromide salt melts at 214.5-215 °C. The acetate salt was reported to have a mp of 208-209 °C.

DOSAGE: 12 - 24 mg.

DURATION: 4 - 8 h.

QUALITATIVE COMMENTS: (with 16 mg) A day at the Stanford museum. Things were visually rich, yet I felt that I was reasonably inconspicuous. The Rodin sculptures were very personal and not terribly subtle. I saw Escher things in the ceiling design, when I decided to sit in a foyer somewhere and simply pretend to rest. Walking back, the displays seen in the bark of the eucalyptus trees, and the torment and fear (of others? of themselves?) in the faces of those who



Dove sta il problema ?

- ◆ poche conoscenze della molecola
- ◆ quello che si fa è spesso basato su esperienze personali dirette
- ◆ nessuna o scarsa ricerca sulle proprietà farmacologiche e tossicologiche
- ◆ nessuno (o quasi) studio clinico o sull'animale
- ◆ sostanze impiegate di solito da poche persone e/o per poco tempo



Certezze: poche !

- ◆ i rischi sono >>>>> (???) rispetto a quelli delle droghe ben conosciute (della “droga madre”)
- ◆ non sono un’alternativa valida, è meglio drogarsi con qualcosa d’altro (?)
- ◆ per definizione non sono coperte dalla legge stup, al massimo si controllano i precursori
- ◆ “non proibito” non significa “legale” !



Incognite: molte !

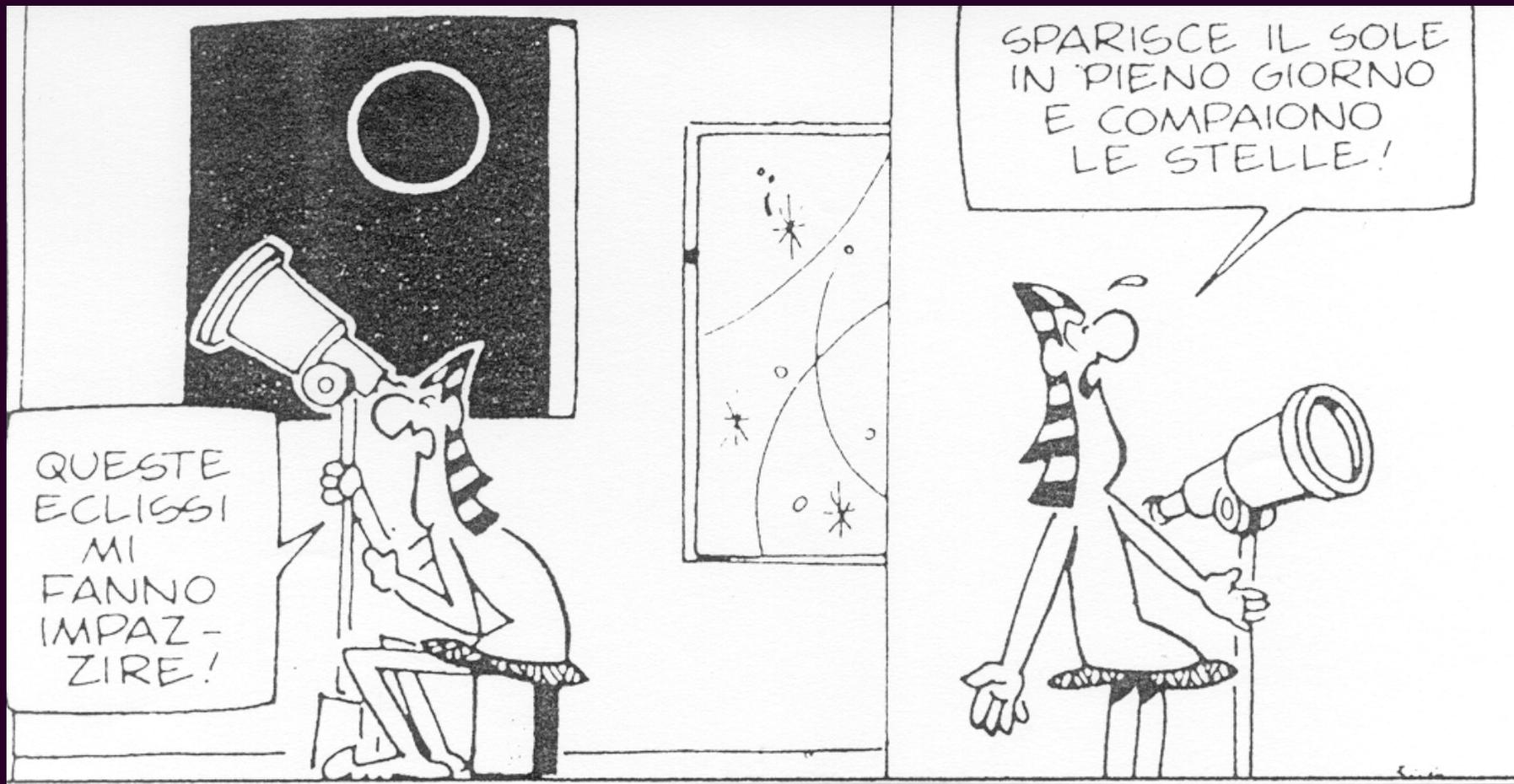
- ◆ quanto sono elevati i rischi ?
- ◆ quali sono i danni effettivi a corto, medio e lungo termine ?
- ◆ le estrapolazioni dalla “droga madre” sono lecite ?
- ◆ e come la mettiamo con le dosi ?
- ◆ e con la “qualità farmaceutica” ?



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Quando ne sapremo di più





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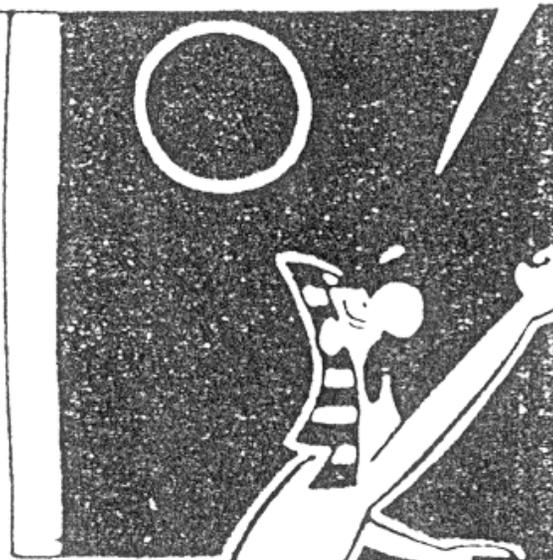


.... potremo valutare meglio !

E CI SONO PROPRIO
TUTTE...



MA DOVE, CAVOLO SI GARA'
CACCIATA LA LUNA?!





Ci vuole una soluzione globale !

- ◆ non ha senso
- ◆ non è opportuno
- ◆ non è giusto
- ◆ é peggio

vietarle tramite la legge stup con il risultato di **spostare il problema** sulle sostanze “di riserva”, per definizione meno note e dunque più rischiose