Mayrhofer Michelle

Von: Kobza Christoph
Gesendet: Montag, 17. Jänner 2022 10:21
Betreff: WG: EWS_AT/EU
Anlagen: Drogenarbeit Z6_Cannabis mit Cumyl-CH-MeGaClone.pdf

Sehr geehrte Damen, sehr geehrte Herren, sehr geehrte intergeschlechtliche Menschen,

im Rahmen des EWS übermitteln wir Ihnen die beiliegenden Informationen und ersuchen Sie, diese in Ihren Einrichtungen weiterzuleiten und – sollten Sie Informationen aus Ihren Bereichen dazu erhalten – diese an die GÖG via E-Mail-Adresse ews@goeg.at rückzumelden.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

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Psychische Erkrankungen betreffen uns alle.
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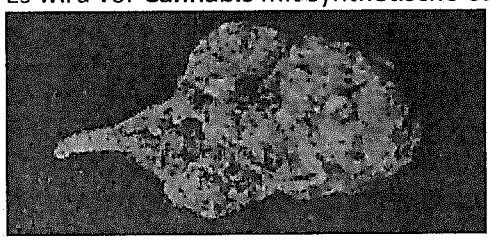
Von: *EXTERN* Susanna Dorner-Schulmeister <Susanna.Dorner@goeg.at>
Gesendet: Montag, 17. Jänner 2022 10:05

An: Ews <Ews@goeg.at>
Betreff: EWS_AT/EU

Sehr geehrte Fachleute!
Anbei die aktuellste Drug Checking Warnung vom Jänner 2022.
Cannabis mit Cumyl-CH-MeGaClone
Es wird vor **Cannabis** mit synthetische Cannabinoid **Cumyl-CH-MeGaClone** gewarnt.



Anbei leite ich Ihnen aktuelle Informationen aus dem europäischen EWS (EMCDDA) weiter.
Es wurden folgende neue psychoaktive Substanzen in Dänemark identifiziert:
Subject: Formal notification of **2-bromo-4-(2-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-6H-thieno[3,2-f][1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a][1,4]diazepine (flubrotizolam)** by Denmark as a new psychoactive substance under the terms of Regulation (EC) No 1920/2006 and Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA
Common name: flubrotizolam, **Substance classification:** Benzodiazepine
Chemical classification: azacyclic; azole; other azole
Flubrotizolam is a thienodiazepine, where the diazepine ring is fused to a thiophene (instead of a benzene) ring. **Flubrotizolam** is structurally related to the internationally controlled brotizolam (Schedule IV of the 1971 United Nations Single Convention on Psychotropic Substances). They differ in the halogen substituents at the phenyl ring, which is a chlorine in brotizolam and a fluorine in flubrotizolam. **Flubrotizolam** is also structural related to fluclotizolam, formally notified in 2018, differing only in the halogen substituent on the thiophene ring, which is a chlorine in flucotizolam and a bromine in flubrotizolam. **Flubrotizolam** shares structural similarities with the internationally controlled etizolam (Schedule IV of the 1971 United Nations Single Convention on Psychotropic Substances), deschloroetizolam, metizolam and deschloroclotizolam, formally notified in 2014, 2015 and 2021, respectively. **Flubrotizolam** is available as a reference standard and an λmax (ultraviolet wavelength of maximum absorbance) of 244 nm is reported. It is soluble in DMF (5 mg/ml), DMSO (5 mg/ml) and DMSO:PBS (pH 7.2; 1:1; 0.5 mg/ml). **Flubrotizolam** was originally described in the patent literature in the 1970s and 1980s.
Pharmacological classification: anxiolytic or sedative-hypnotic
There is limited information available on the pharmacology and toxicology of **flubrotizolam**. Based on its structural similarity with other thienodiazepines, such as brotizolam, **flubrotizolam** is expected to have sedative hypnotic effects. **Flubrotizolam** was included in a recent quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) analysis of designer benzodiazepines identified online, using molecular docking to predict their biological activity. The authors reported a predicted log1/c (biological activity) of 8.77 for **flubrotizolam**, slightly higher than the value reported for phenazepam.
Type: Seizure; Case Report identifier: EDND-CR-2021-1097
Details: **flubrotizolam** was identified in five white rectangular tablets, containing score lines and the text **'FANAX'** on one side, in a plastic bag, seized by Danish Customs at the International Mail Centre in Copenhagen, on 23 June 2021. The substance was en-route from the Netherlands to Denmark. The substance was analytically confirmed using GC-MS and LC-MS by the Section of Forensic Chemistry, University of Copenhagen.
Other detections: **Flubrotizolam** was also identified in 12 white tablets, containing the text **'FANAX'** in a plastic bag, seized by Swedish Police in Norrköping, on 25 May 2021. The substance was analytically confirmed using GCMS, LC-MS and NMR by the Swedish National Forensic Centre (NFC). Flubrotizolam was also identified in one gram of grey-brown powder seized by German Customs on 4 May 2021. The substance was analytically confirmed using GC-MS, FTIR, HR-LC-MS, Raman spectroscopy and NMR by the EU-funded project ADEBAR plus. The base form of flubrotizolam was identified in the seized sample.

Es wurden folgende neue psychoaktive Substanzen in Frankreich identifiziert:

Subject: Formal notification of **1-[1-(3-methylphenyl)cyclohexyl]pyrrolidine (3-Me-PCPy)** by France as a new psychoactive substance under the terms of Regulation (EC) No 1920/2006 and Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA
Common name: 3-Me-PCPy, **Substance classification:** Arylcyclohexylamine
Chemical classification: cyclohexylamine; arylcyclohexylamine; unclassified
3-Me-PCPy is a structural isomer of the internationally controlled arylcyclohexylamine PCP, also known as **phencyclidine** (Schedule II of the 1971 United Nations Single Convention on Psychotropic Substances). The piperidine ring in PCP is replaced by a pyrrolidine and a methyl group attached to the phenyl group in **3-Me-PCPy**. The identification and discrimination of these isomers can pose analytical challenges due to the fact that these substances have the same molecular weight and similar fragmentation patterns. **3-Me-PCPy** is structurally related to 3-Me-PCP, formally notified in January 2021, differing due to the presence of a pyrrolidine ring in place of a piperidine ring, and to Rolicyclidine (PCPy), a dissociative anaesthetic (Schedule I of the 1971 United Nations Convention). The synthesis of the hydrochloride salt of **3-Me-PCPy** (compound 5c) has been described in the literature and analytical characterisation using GC-MS, LC-MS and NMR reported.
Pharmacological classification: dissociative
There is no information available on the pharmacology and toxicology of **3-Me-PCPy**. Based on its structural similarity with other arylcyclohexylamines with known dissociative effects, such as PCP, **3-MePCPy** is expected to have dissociative effects.
Type: Seizure Case Report identifier: EDND-CR-2021-1136
Details: **3-Me-PCPy** was identified in beige powder contained in a zipped plastic bag, with the label **'3-MePCPy hydrochloride #118 3-MEPPY'**, seized by French Customs at Roissy Airport on 16 November 2021. The substance was identified in postal freight which was en-route from the Netherlands to France. The substance was analytically confirmed using GC-MS, FTIR and LC-MS by the French Customs Laboratory SCL Paris, and NMR by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) in Ispra.

Es wurden folgende neue psychoaktive Substanzen in Deutschland identifiziert:
Subject: Formal notification of **2-(4-ethoxybenzyl)-5-nitro-1-(2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethyl)-1Hbenzo[d]imidazole (etonitazepipne)** by Germany as a new psychoactive substance under the terms of Regulation (EC) No 1920/2006 and Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA
Common name: etonitazepipne, **Substance classification:** Opioid
Chemical classification: azacyclic; azole; benzimidazole
Etonitazepipne, also known as **N-piperidinyl etonitazene**, is an opioid of the 2-benzylbenzimidazole family and, in particular, it is a 5-nitro-2-benzylbenzimidazole. **Etonitazepipne** is structurally related to the internationally controlled substances clonitazene, etonitazene and isotonitazene (Schedule I of the 1961 United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs). **Etonitazepipne** differs from clonitazene and isotonitazene due to the replacement of the N,N-diethyl moiety with piperidine and the replacement of chlorine and isopropoxy, respectively, with ethoxy in the para-substitution at the benzyl moiety. **Etonitazepipne** differs from etonitazene simply due to the replacement of the N,N-diethyl moiety with piperidine.
Etonitazepipne is structurally similar to etonitazepyne, formally notified in February 2021 and under intensive monitoring by the EMCDDA since March 2021. **Etonitazepipne** differs from etonitazepyne due to the replacement of the pyrrolidine with piperidine. **Etonitazepipne** also shares structural similarities with other 5-nitro-2-benzylbenzimidazoles monitored by the EU EWS, such as metonitazene and fluonitazene (flunitazene), formally notified in September and December 2020, and butonitazene and protonitazene, formally notified in February and May 2021. Etonitazepipne (compound XXXIX) was originally described by Hunger et al., with a melting point range of 181-184 °C reported for the hydrochloride salt. The citrate form of **etonitazepipne** is available as a reference standard and an λmax (ultraviolet wavelength of maximum absorbance) of 241 nm is reported. It is reportedly soluble in DMF (10 mg/ml), DMSO (10 mg/ml) and PBS (pH 7.2; 1 mg/ml). Analysis of **etonitazepipne** in biological samples using GC-MS and LC-QTOF-MS is reported.
Pharmacological classification: opioid
There is limited information available on the pharmacology and toxicology of **etonitazepipne**. Based on its chemical structure and on its similarity to clonitazene, etonitazene and isotonitazene, etonitazepipne is expected to have opioid narcotic analgesic effects. It is reported that recent in vivo data suggests that **etonitazepipne (N-piperidinyl etonitazene)** is slightly less potent than etonitazene, but more potent than

fentanyl. The antinociceptive potency of **etonitazepipne** (compound 48), relative to 5 mg/kg morphine upon subcutaneous administration in mice, is reported as 100 times that of morphine, and the same as metonitazene.
Type: Seizure; Case Report identifier: EDND-CR-2022-3
Details: **etonitazepipne** was identified in 0.175 grams of beige powder seized by Rhineland-Palatinate State Police on 23 October 2021. The sample was seized at a private residence in conjunction with a death case, the cause of death is unknown at this time. The substance was analytically confirmed using GC-MS, FTIR, HR-LC-MS, Raman spectroscopy and NMR by the EU-funded project ADEBAR plus. The hydrochloride salt form of **etonitazepipne** was identified in the seized sample. Other detections **Etonitazepipne** has also been identified in three biological samples (serum) in October 2021 in New Jersey in the United States, reported by the American College of Medical Toxicology's (ACMT) Toxicology Investigators Consortium (ToxIC), the Center for Forensic Science Research & Education (CFSRE) and NPS Discovery. Fentanyl was also identified in two of the biological samples, while in one biological sample para-fluorofentanyl was also identified.

Sollten Ihnen zu einer dieser Substanzen Informationen aus Österreich vorliegen, bitten wir Sie diese an uns weiterzuleiten.

Falls Sie keine weiteren Newsletter wünschen, bitte ich Sie um eine kurze Rückmeldung.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen
Susanna Dorner-Schulmeister

Informations – und Frühwarnsystem über besondere Gesundheitsgefahren im Zusammenhang mit Substanzkonsum
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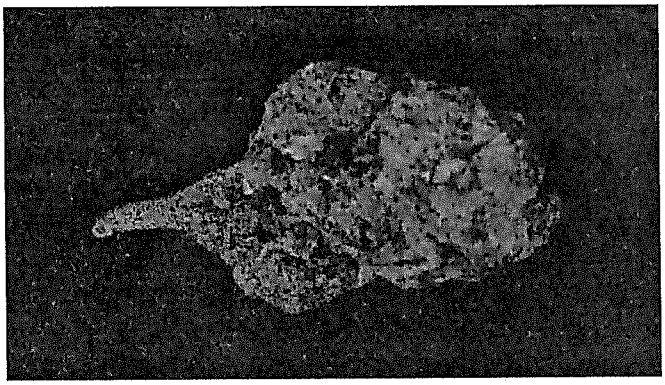
AKTUELLES DRUG CHECKING ERGEBNIS AUS INNSBRUCK

Cannabis mit Cumyl-CH-MeGaClone

Jänner 2022



In Innsbruck wurde in einer als Cannabis abgegebenen Probe **neben THC (Tetrahydrocannabinol) und CBD (Cannabidiol)** das **synthetische Cannabinoid Cumyl-CH-MeGaClone** analysiert.

Synthetische Cannabinoide wirken ähnlich wie THC, sind jedoch **meist um ein Vielfaches stärker** und oft auch **länger wirksam**. Im Vergleich zu THC sind **akute und schwerwiegende Vergiftungen** bei synthetischen Cannabinoiden **wahrscheinlicher.** So kann der Konsum hochpotenter synthetischer Cannabinoide u.a. **zu rascher Ohnmacht, Herzinfarkt, Herzrasen, Bluthochdruck, Krampfanfällen, Übelkeit mit Erbrechen, Angst- und Panikattacken, Verwirrung, akuten Psychosen sowie aggressivem und gewaltsamen Verhalten führen.** Die hohe Potenz von synthetischen Cannabinoiden erhöht die **Gefahr einer Überdosierung.**

Synthetische Cannabinoide sind weitgehend unerforschte Substanzen. Genauere Informationen zu Wirkung, Risiken, Wechselwirkungen mit anderen Substanzen oder Langzeitfolgen liegen daher kaum vor.

Wir raten vom Konsum dringend ab!!!

Solltest du dich trotzdem für den Konsum entscheiden:

- **Nutze Drug Checking Angebote!**
- **Teste immer eine kleine Menge an, um Überdosierungen zu vermeiden (nach einem Zug etwa 15 Minuten die Wirkung abwarten, bei ungewöhnlicher Wirkung weiteren Konsum vermeiden)**
- **Vermeide Mischkonsum mit anderen Substanzen (auch Alkohol, Medikamente). Mischkonsum ist wegen den unvorhersehbaren Wechselwirkungen sehr riskant.**
- **Konsumiere synthetische Cannabinoide nur, wenn eine weitere Person anwesend ist, die im Notfall die Rettung rufen kann!**

Quellen: www.checkyourdrugs.at, https://infoboerse-neue-drogen.de/, www.saferparty.ch