Von:	PSD-Wien Büro Ewald Lochner <buero.lochner@psd-wien.at>
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Gesendet am:	07.04.2023 08:27:37
Betreff:	EWS_AT/EU

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,

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

Thérèse Tomiska

Von: *EXTERN* Susanna Dorner-Schulmeister <Susanna.Dorner@goeg.at>
Gesendet: Donnerstag, 6. April 2023 14:40
An: Ews <Ews@goeg.at>
Betreff: EWS_AT/EU

Sehr geehrte Fachleute!
Anbei die aktuellste Drug Checking Warnung vom März 2023.
Es wird vor **hochdosierten XTC**-Tabletten mit**unbekannter psychoaktiver Substanz** gewarnt:

MDMA: 119 mg/Tablette
Logo: Eule

MDMA: 86 mg/Tablette
Logo: Eule

3 hochdosierte XTC-Tabletten mit **unbekannter psychoaktiver Substanz**

MDMA: 121-140 mg/Tablette
Logo: Eule

MDMA: 166 mg/Tablette
Logo: Moncler

Weiters wird vor **hochdosierten Speed** (Pulver, Paste), **hochdosierten** MDMA (Pulver, Kristalle), **hochdosierten Kokain** (Pulver) und vor **Ketamin ,** welche zur Analyse gebrachte Proben enthielten, gewarnt.
(siehe Anhang)

Die aktuellste checkit! Warnungen vom Februar und März 2023.

Ende Februar / Anfang März 2023 haben wir eine Reihe an gesundheitlich besonders bedenklichen Substanzen getestet. Unter anderem wurde eine **unbekannte Substanz** in einer Ecstasy-Tablette festgestellt. In einer als MDMA abgegeben Probe wurde stattdessen **4-CMC** detektiert. In mehreren als Kokain abgegeben Proben wurden verschiedene Beimengungen gefunden, unter anderem die synthetischen Cathinone **3-CMC** und **iso-3-CMC.**

Im März 2023 hat checkit! in neun Ecstasy-Tabletten die Substanz **5-MeO-MiPT** identifiziert.
Details entnehmen Sie bitte dem Anhang.

Die aktuellste Triptalks Warnungen aus Graz vom März 2023.

In Graz wurden in den letzten Wochen einige besonders bedenkliche Substanzen analysiert. Extrem hochdosierte, aufgrund der chemischen Zusammensetzung gesundheitlich bedenkliche und unerwartete Drug Checking Ergebnisse werden hier dargestellt.

- Bei einer **Kokain**-Probe wurde lediglich der Wirkstoff **Clindamycin** detektiert. Eine **Kokain**-Probe enthielt zusätzlich **MDMA**. Die restlichen 23 zur Analyse gebrachten **Kokain**-Proben enthielten einen durchschnittlichen Wirkstoffgehalt von **über 80%**. Einige Proben enthielten **Streckmittel** wie **Levamisol**, **Procain** und **Lidocain**.
- Erneut wurde ein **synthetisches Cannabinoid (ADB-BUTINACA)** in einer **Cannabis**-Probe gefunden. Die Probe wurde zur Analyse gebracht, da es nach dem Konsum zu Übelkeit und Schwindel kam.
- **2 XTC-Pillen** wurden mit **über 179 mg MDMA*HCl** als sehr hochdosiert eingestuft. Die **drei 2C-B** Pillen enthielten einen Durchschnittsgehalt von **11,4 mg 2C-B*HCl**.
- In einer **4-MMC**-Probe wurde anstatt des zu erwartenden Wirkstoffes **3-CMC (Clophedron)** nachgewiesen.
- Die 11 zur Analyse gebrachten **Speed**-Proben enthielten **unterschiedlich hohe Dosierungen Amphetamin** und **Koffein**. Eine Probe enthielt, statt dem erwarteten Wirkstoff, **MDMA**, eine weitere lediglich **1-Phenyethylamin** und **Koffein**.

Details entnehmen Sie bitte dem Anhang.

Anbei leite ich Ihnen aktuelle Informationen aus dem europäischen EWS (EMCDDA) weiter.

Es wurde folgende neue psychoaktive Substanz in Spanien identifiziert:

Subject: Formal notification of **1-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-(cyclohexylamino)butan-1-one (Ncyclohexyl butylone)** by Spain as a new psychoactive substance under the terms of Regulation (EC) No 1920/2006 and Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA

Common name: N-cyclohexyl butylone, **Substance classification:** Cathinone
Chemical classification: arylalkylamine; cathinone
N-cyclohexyl butylone is the cyclohexyl derivative of the cathinone butylone (bk-MBDB), formally notified in 2008. **N-cyclohexyl butylone** is a higher homologue of N-cyclohexyl methylone, formally notified in August 2022. **N-cyclohexyl butylone** is structurally related to N-butylbutylone, formally notified in July 2022, differing due to the replacement of butyl with cyclohexyl. **N-cyclohexyl butylone** also shares structural similarities with 3',4'-methylenedioxy-α-pyrrolidinobutyrophenone (MDPBP), formally notified in 2010, differing due to the replacement of pyrrolidine with cyclohexyl. **N-cyclohexyl butylone**, MDPHP and MDPHiP are structural isomers. 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. As a result, in addition to GC-MS, other analytical techniques, such as FTIR or NMR, may be required. A reference standard is available for the hydrochloride salt of **N-cyclohexyl butylone** and an λmax (ultraviolet wavelength of maximum absorbance) of 235, 282, 320 nm is reported. It is reportedly soluble in DMF (3 mg/ml), DMSO (3 mg/ml), ethanol (1 mg/ml) and insoluble in PBS (pH 7.2).
Reference standards are also available for the hydrochloride salts of MDPHP, MDPHiP and Ncyclohexyl-N-methyl methylone (not currently monitored by the EU EWS). Characterisation of **N-cyclohexyl butylone** from collected samples, described in section 5 above, using GC-MS, UHPLC-HRMS, FTIR and NMR has recently been reported in the scientific literature. **N-cyclohexyl butylone** contains a chiral centre and therefore two possible enantiomers of the substance may exist.
Pharmacological classification: stimulant
There is limited information available on the pharmacology and toxicology of **N-cyclohexyl butylone**. Based on its chemical structure and on its chemical similarity to butylone, **N-cyclohexyl butylone** is expected to have stimulant effects. Pharmacological and toxicological characterisation of **N-cyclohexyl butylone**, based on in silico predictions and a literature review, has been described in the literature. The authors suggest that the substance is likely to exhibit "similar effects to other empathogens/stimulants, such as MDMA, MDPV, MDPBP etc." but that "it is unclear if **N-cyclohexyl butylone** or its metabolites may trigger psychedelic effects via 5-HTR2A agonist". In addition, the authors report the possibility that "**N-cyclohexyl butylone** might have a moderately higher abuse liability than MDMA", when taking into consideration potential DAT > SERT selectivity.
Type: Collected sample Case Report identifier: EDND-CR-2023-198
Details: **N-cyclohexyl butylone** was identified in a collected sample consisting of a yellow square tablet with SnapChat logo and in two collected samples consisting of a few milligrams each of crystal powder, acquired as MDMA and provided by anonymous users to the NGO Energy Control in Mallorca, Spain, during 2022. The substance was analytically confirmed using GC-MS at IMIM laboratory (Barcelona) and using NMR at Universidad Jaume I (Castellón). In at least one of the collected samples, MDMA (63%) was identified in addition to **N-cyclohexyl butylone**. Other detections **N-cyclohexyl butylone** has been identified in plant-like material, white crystalline powder, beige powder and rocks, in the US, reported in June 2022 by Indianapolis-Marion County Forensic Services Agency, Miami Dade Police Department, the Center for Forensic Science Research & Education (CFSRE) and NPS Discovery. The substance was identified using GC-MS and LC-QTOF in comparison to analysis of acquired reference material.
According to information from DrugsData.org **N-cyclohexyl butylone** was analytically confirmed in a sample of white powder, in the US in July 2022, using GC-MS and certified reference material. The powder was contained in a clear plastic bag and was given the sample name N-

ethylhexedrone, however following analysis no N-ethylhexedrone was detected.

Es wurde folgende neue psychoaktive Substanz in Deutschland identifiziert:

Subject: Formal notification of **N-(1-amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(3-(trimethylsilyl)propyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (ADMB-3TMS-PRINACA)** 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: ADMB-3TMS-PRINACA, **Substance classification:** Synthetic cannabinoid
Chemical classification: azacyclic; azole; indazole **ADMB-3TMS-PRINACA**, which can also be known as **ADB-3TMS-PRINACA**, is a synthetic cannabinoid which contains an amino dimethyl butanone linked group (ADMB), an indazole core (INA), a carboxamide linker (CA) and a 3-trimethylsilylpropyl tail (3-TMS-PR). The letter code system 'ADMB' follows the naming approach change for the amino dimethyl butanone linked group as described in the recently published 'EMCDDA framework and practical guidance for naming synthetic cannabinoids', which was previously referred to using the code 'ADB'. This is the first synthetic cannabinoid reported to the EU EWS to contain a 3-trimethylsilylpropyl tail. **ADMB-3TMS-PRINACA** is structurally related to the internationally controlled ADB-FUBINACA (Schedule II of the 1971 United Nations Single Convention on Psychotropic Substances). **ADMB-3TMS-PRINACA** differs from ADB-FUBINACA due to the replacement of the fluorobenzyl tail (FUB) with a 3- trimethylsilylpropyl tail. **ADMB-3TMS-PRINACA** also shares structural similarities with ADMB-INACA (ADB-INACA), formally notified in 2022. **ADMB-3TMS-PRINACA** contains a chiral centre and therefore two possible enantiomers of the substance may exist.
Pharmacological classification: cannabinoid
There is no information available on the pharmacology and toxicology of **ADMB-3TMS-PRINACA**. Based on its structural similarity with other synthetic cannabinoids, such as ADB-FUBINACA, ADMB-3TMSPRINACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist.
Type: Seizure Case Report identifier: EDND-CR-2023-294
Details: **ADMB-3TMS-PRINACA** was identified in 4.47 grams of herbal material seized by Bavarian State Police, Germany, on 12 November 2022. The substance was analytically confirmed using GC-MS, (HR)-LC-MS, GC-sIR and NMR by the EUfunded project ADEBAR plus. The base form of **ADMB-3TMS-PRINACA** was identified in the seized sample.

Es wurde folgende neue psychoaktive Substanz in Schweden identifiziert:

Subject: Formal notification of **2-(2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexyl)-5-pentylbenzene-1,3-diol (tetrahydrocannabidiol; H4-CBD)** by Sweden as a new psychoactive substance under the terms of Regulation (EC) No 1920/2006 and Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA
Common name: tetrahydrocannabidiol; H4-CBD, **Substance classification:** Cannabinoids
Chemical classification: unclassified

Tetrahydrocannabidiol (H4-CBD) is a semi-synthetic cannabinoid which is structurally related to cannabidiol (CBD). **H4-CBD** is the hydrogenated derivative of cannabidiol (CBD); importantly however, it differs from CBD both chemically and pharmacologically. Chemically, it differs from CBD due to the saturation of the carbon-carbon double bond on the cyclohexene ring and on the isopropyl chain **(H4-CBD contains four more hydrogens than CBD)**. **H4-CBD** is also structurally related to the internationally controlled delta-9-THC and its isomer, delta-8-THC (Schedule I of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances). **H4-CBD** shares structural similarities with the semi-synthetic cannabinoids hexahydrocannabinol (HHC), formally notified in October 2022 and placed under intensive monitoring as of 7 November 2022, hexahydrocannabinol acetate (HHC acetate) formally notified in December 2022, and hexahydrocannabiphorol (HHC-P) formally

notified in January 2023. **H4-CBD** and CP 47,497, formally notified in 2009, are structural isomers. 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. As a result, in addition to GC-MS, other analytical techniques, such as FTIR or NMR, may be required for their identification. **H4-CBD** was originally synthesised by hydrogenation of CBD, in acetic acid using a platinum oxide catalyst, in 1940. The synthesis and characterisation of the diasteromers of **H4-CBD**, (R) and (S)-H4- CBD (1α and 1β epimers), has also recently been reported in the scientific literature. The synthesis of the diasteromers of **H4-CBD** was achieved using CBD as the starting material and characterisation was achieved using GC-MS, HPLC and NMR. The authors note that while the (R) and (S)-isomers of **H4- CBD** can be easily distinguished using NOESY and COSY NMR spectra techniques, this is not the case with mass spectrometry, since similar fragmentation patterns occur for diastereomers. Reference standards are available for 1(R)-tetrahydrocannabidiol and 1(S)-tetrahydrocannabidiol and both substances are reported to be soluble in acetonitrile (10 mg/ml). **H4-CBD** contains three stereogenic centres and therefore eight possible stereoisomers may exist.

Pharmacological classification: cannabinoid
There is limited information available on the pharmacology and toxicology of **H4-CBD**. Based on its structural similarity to delta-8-THC, delta-9-THC and HHC, **H4-CBD** is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. Pharmacologically, **H4-CBD** (compound 7) has been found to exhibit moderate affinity to the CB1 receptor, with a Ki = 145±5 nM reported, this is in contrast to CBD, which has insignificant affinity to the cannabinoid receptors. **H4-CBD** was also found to have anti-inflammatory properties in vitro by suppressing the generation of reactive oxygen intermediates and nitric oxide, and by suppressing tumour necrosis factor.

Type: Seizure Case Report identifier: EDND-CR-2023-352
Details: **tetrahydrocannabidiol (H4-CBD)** was identified in a light-brown liquid contained in an e-cigarette (vape pen) seized by Swedish Customs, at the International Mail Center - UPS Mölndal, on 30 December 2022. The e-cigarette product name was listed as '710 Honey' with the following information provided on the packaging '710 Honey, Vape Pen, PURE, **H4CBD 80%,** PRODUCED FROM EU CANNABIS SATIVA L., wwww.kannastar.com'. The seized sample had been sent from Poland, with Sweden as the destination. The substance was analytically confirmed using GC-MS and by comparison of spectral data with purchased reference standard material. Both **1(S)-H4-CBD** and **1(R)-H4-CBD** were identified in the seized sample.

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
Aktuelle Informationen und Warnungen: https://forum.goeg.at/ewsforum/

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