Von:	Schmidt Barbara <barbara.schmidt@wien.gv.at>
An:	MA 40 Gesundheitsrecht <gesundheitsrecht@ma40.wien.gv.at>
Gesendet am:	24.08.2021 08:03:48
Betreff:	WG: EWS_AT/EU_12/08/2021

Bitte zu einer neuen Zahl auf mich prot.
Danke, lG, Barbara

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Stadt Wien | Soziales, Sozial- und Gesundheitsrecht

Mag.ª Barbara Schmidt
Gruppe Recht & Aufsicht
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Von: Fischl Petra <petra.fischl@wien.gv.at>
Gesendet: Montag, 23. August 2021 15:56
An: Schmidt Barbara <barbara.schmidt@wien.gv.at>
Betreff: WG: EWS_AT/EU_12/08/2021

Liebe Barbara!

Brauchst du das zu deiner Verwendung bzw was sollen wir damit machen?
Lg,
Petra

Stadt Wien | Soziales, Sozial- und Gesundheitsrecht

Petra Fischl

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Von: Mayrhofer Michelle <michelle.mayrhofer@wien.gv.at> **Im Auftrag von** MA 40 Gesundheitsrecht
Gesendet: Freitag, 13. August 2021 12:36
An: Fischl Petra <petra.fischl@wien.gv.at>; Diem Marlene <marlene.diem@wien.gv.at>; Miglik Marion <marion.miglik@wien.gv.at>
Betreff: WG: EWS_AT/EU_12/08/2021

Von: Jankovic Marko <marko.jankovic@psd-wien.at>
Gesendet: Donnerstag, 12. August 2021 14:35
Betreff: WG: EWS_AT/EU_12/08/2021

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

Marko Jankovic
Teamleitung zentrale Administration
Büro des Koordinators für Psychiatrie, Sucht- und Drogenfragen der Stadt Wien

PSD SDW | Für die Stadt Wien | Krempeln wir die Ärmel hoch | Jetzt: Corona-Schutzimpfung

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Kuratorium für Psychosoziale Dienste in Wien
Ein Fonds nach dem Wiener Landes-Stiftungs- und Fondsgesetz mit Sitz in Wien

Das Kuratorium für Psychosoziale Dienste in Wien (PSD) ist alleiniger Gesellschafter der
Sucht- und Drogenkoordination Wien gemeinnützige GmbH (SDW), einer Gesellschaft mit Sitz in Wien, eingetragen beim Handelsgericht Wien unter FN 279399g.
Einige Dienste werden vom PSD für die SDW erbracht; Daten werden zum Teil gemeinsam verarbeitet.
Genauere Informationen dazu finden Sie unter www.psd-wien.at/sdw

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Von: *EXTERN* Susanna Dorner-Schulmeister <Susanna.Dorner@goeg.at>
Gesendet: Donnerstag, 12. August 2021 13:13
An: Ews <Ews@goeg.at>
Betreff: EWS_AT/EU

Sehr geehrte Fachleute!

Anbei die aktuellste Drug Checking Warnung vom Juli 2021.
Es wird vor **hochdosierten XTC**-Tabletten gewarnt:
MDMA: 113 mg/Tablette
Logo: Prada

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

Die aktuellste checkit! Warnungen vom Juli 2021.
Im Juli 2021 haben wir eine Reihe an gesundheitlich besonders bedenklichen Substanzen getestet. Eine als Ketamin abgegebene Probe enthielt kein Ketamin sondern **Levamisol**. Eine Ecstasy Tablette enthielt neben dem erwarteten Wirkstoff **MDMA** auch noch eine **unbekannte Substanz.**
Details entnehmen Sie bitte dem Anhang.

Anbei leite ich Ihnen aktuelle Informationen aus dem europäischen EWS (EMCDDA) weiter.
Es wurden folgende neue psychoaktive Substanzen in Deutschland identifiziert:
Subject: Formal notification of **2-ethyl-3-phenylquinazolin-4(3H)-one (ephinazone)** by Germany as a new psychoactive substance under the terms of Regulation (EU) 2017/2101
Common name: ephinazone, **Substance classification:** Other
Chemical classification: azacyclic; quinolinones and derivatives; quinazolinone
Ephinazone is a structural isomer of the internationally controlled substance methaqualone (Schedule II of the 1971 United Nations Single Convention on Psychotropic Substances), also known as Quaalude and Mandrax, which is a sedative and hypnotic medication that acts as a GABAA receptor modulator. 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. **Ephinazone** is structurally related to methylmethaqualone, formally notified in 2014, where the methyl groups on the phenyl ring in methylmethaqualone are absent in ephinazone and the 2-methyl group on the quinazolinone ring has been replaced with 2-ethyl. **Ephinazone** is also structurally related to the quinazolinones etaqualone, mebroqualone and afloqualone formally notified in 2009, 2013, 2014, respectively, and nitromethaqualone and SL-164 (also known as dichlormethaqualone), formally notified in 2019. The synthesis of ephinazone was originally described in the literature in 1949.
Pharmacological classification: anxiolytic or sedative-hypnotic
There is limited information available on the pharmacology and toxicology **ephinazone**. Based on its chemical structure and on its similarity to methaqualone, **ephinazone** is expected to have anxiolytic or sedative-hypnotic effects. In a study of the neurotropic properties of 125 quinazolinone derivatives, **ephinazone** was identified with five other quinazolinone derivatives as exhibiting hypnotic effect.
Type: Seizure Case Report identifier: EDND-CR-2021-576
Details: **ephinazone** was identified in 50 milligrams of white powder seized by Bavarian State Police on 26 October 2020. The substance was analytically confirmed using GC-MS, FTIR, HR-LC-MS and NMR by the EU-funded project ADEBAR plus. Raman spectroscopy analysis was not completed due to the limited amount of substance available. The base form of **ephinazone** was identified in the sample.

Subject: Formal notification of **N-(1-amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-hexyl-1H-indazole-3- carboxamide (ADB-HEXINACA)** 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: ADB-HEXINACA, **Substance classification:** Synthetic cannabinoid
Chemical classification: azacyclic; azole; indazole
ADB-HEXINACA is an indazole-based synthetic cannabinoid and a higher homologue of ADB-PINACA and ADB-BUTINACA, formally notified in 2013 and 2019 respectively. It differs from ADB-PINACA and ADB-BUTINACA due to the replacement of the pentyl and butyl tails with a hexyl tail. **ADB-HEXINACA** also shares structural similarities with ADB-CHMINACA, which was formally notified in 2014. In this case, the cyclohexylmethyl moiety in ADB-CHMINACA is replaced with a hexyl tail. ADBCHMINACA was risk assessed in November 2017 and subsequently placed under international control in 2019 (Schedule II of the 1971 United Nations Single Convention on Psychotropic Substances). A reference standard for the S-isomer of **ADB-HEXINACA** is available, which is reported to be soluble in DMF (10 mg/ml), DMSO (10 mg/ml); ethanol (10 mg/ml) and ethanol:PBS (pH 7.2; 1:8; 0.1 mg/ml). **ADB-HEXINACA** contains a stereogenic centre and therefore two possible enantiomers may exist.
Pharmacological classification: cannabinoid

There is no information available on the pharmacology and toxicology of **ADB-HEXINACA**. Based on its structural similarity with other synthetic cannabinoids, such as ADB-CHMINACA, **ADB-HEXINACA** is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist.
Type: Seizure; Case Report identifier: EDND-CR-2021-610
Details: **ADB-HEXINACA** was identified in 6.3 grams of plant/herbal material, in 17 unmarked plastic foil bags, seized by PI Nürnberg Mitte, on 25 May 2021. The substance was analytically confirmed using GC-MS, FTIR, HR-LC-MS and NMR by the EU-funded project ADEBAR plus. The synthetic cannabinoid EDMB-PINACA was also identified in the plant/herbal material with the base form of **ADB-HEXINACA**. Other detections **ADB-HEXINACA** was identified in plant material seized in the United States in April 2021. The substance was analytically confirmed using GC-MS with reference material and LC-QTOF by NPS Discovery at the Center for Forensic Science Research and Education (CFSRE).

Es wurde folgende neue psychoaktive Substanz in Slowenien identifiziert:
Subject: Formal notification of **2-(ethylamino)-2-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-cyclohexanone (hydroxetamine)** by Slovenia as a new psychoactive substance under the terms of Regulation (EC) No 1920/2006 and Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA
Common name: hydroxetamine , **Substance classification:** Arylcyclohexylamine
Chemical classification: cyclohexylamine; arylcyclohexylamine
Hydroxetamine, also known as **HXE**, is structurally related to the internationally controlled methoxetamine (Schedule II of the 1971 United Nations Single Convention on Psychotropic Substances), which was formally notified in 2010, and risk-assessed and subjected to EU control measures in 2014. **Hydroxetamine** differs from methoxetamine by replacement of methoxy with hydroxy at the 3-position on the phenyl ring. **Hydroxetamine** is structurally related to ketamine, differing by replacement of the chlorine in the 2-position on the phenyl ring with hydroxy in the 3-position and replacement of methylamino with ethylamino. **Hydroxetamine** also shares structural similarities with 3-MeO-PCE, deschloro-N-ethyl-ketamine (O-PCE), 3-HO-PCE, and deoxymethoxetamine, formally notified in 2010, 2016, 2017 and March 2021, respectively. **Hydroxetamine** is a structural isomer of 2-MeO-Ketamine, formally notified in 2012. 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. **Hydroxetamine** has also been identified and characterised as a metabolite of methoxetamine in vivo and in vitro using liquid chromatography-high resolution mass spectrometry. **Hydroxetamine** contains a stereogenic centre and therefore two possible enantiomers may exist.
Pharmacological classification: dissociative
There is limited information available on the pharmacology and toxicology of **hydroxetamine**. Based on its chemical structure and on its similarity to methoxetamine and ketamine, **hydroxetamine** is expected to have dissociative effects. **Hydroxetamine** has been reported as a metabolite of methoxetamine. In a study to develop an economically advantageous and MS-compatible sample preparation procedure for the isolation of methoxetamine and its metabolites from complex biological samples, **hydroxetamine** was reported to be the most common metabolite of methoxetamine in rat liver tissue, in the samples analysed. A study of the metabolism of methoxetamine, using human liver microsomes and samples of urine from individuals presenting with analytically confirmed acute methoxetamine toxicity, also identified **hydroxetamine** (Odesmethylmethoxetamine) as a metabolite of methoxetamine following O-demethylation. The R-isomer and S-isomer of hydroxetamine have also been described in a recent patent 'Arylcyclohexylamine derivatives and their use in the treatment of psychiatric disorders'.
Type: Collected sample; Case Report identifier: EDND-CR-2021-670
Details: **hydroxetamine** was identified in 2 grams of powder test-purchased online and delivered to the Slovenian National Forensic Laboratory on 19 April 2021. The substance was analytically confirmed using GC-MS, GC-MS-IR Condensed Phase, FTIR, IC, and LC-TOF by the National Forensic Laboratory, and by NMR in the Faculty of Chemistry and Chemical Technology. The hydrochloride salt from of **hydroxetamine** was identified in the sample, with a purity of >95% reported based on NMR analysis and reported to be soluble in methanol and partially soluble in dichloromethane and water.

Es wurde folgende neue psychoaktive Substanz in Schweden identifiziert:
Subject: Formal notification of **2-(ethylamino)-1-(3-fluorophenyl)butan-1-one (3F-NEB)** 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: 3F-NEB , **Substance classification:** Cathinone
Chemical classification: arylalkylamine; cathinone
3F-NEB, also known as **3F-N-ethylbuphedrone**, is structurally related to the internationally controlled cathinones 4-methylethcathinone (4-MEC) and N-ethylhexedrone (Schedule II of the 1971 United Nations Single Convention on Psychotropic Substances). **3F-NEB** differs from 4-MEC due to the replacement of the methyl in the 4-position with a fluorine in the 3-position on the phenyl ring and replacement of propan1-one with butan-1-one. **3F-NEB** differs from N-ethylhexedrone due to presence of the fluorine in the 3- position on the phenyl ring and the replacement of hexan-1-one with butan-1-one. **3F-NEB** is the 3-fluoro derivative of N-ethylbuphedrone (NEB), formally notified in 2011, and is structurally related to **2-MEB**, formally notified in November 2020, differing by the replacement of the methyl in the 2- position on the phenyl ring with fluorine in the 3-position. **3F-NEB** is also a positional isomer of 4F-NEB, formally notified in 2016 and a structural isomer of 4-fluoropentedrone, formally notified in 2014. 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 other analysis techniques, in addition to GC-MS, such as FTIR or NMR may be required. **3F-NEB** contains a stereogenic centre and therefore two possible enantiomers may exist. A reference standard for the hydrochloride salt of **3F-NEB** is available and an λmax (ultraviolet wavelength of maximum absorbance) of 248, 291 nm is reported. It is also reportedly soluble in DMF (5 mg/ml), DMSO (14 mg/ml), ethanol (16 mg/ml) and PBS (pH 7.2; 10mg/ml).
Pharmacological classification: stimulant
There is no information available on the pharmacology and toxicology of **3F-NEB**. Based on its chemical structure and on its chemical similarity to 4-MEC and N-ethylhexedrone, **3F-NEB** is expected to have stimulant effects.
Type: Seizure; Case Report identifier: EDND-CR-2021-679
Details: **3F-NEB** was identified in 372.1 grams of white powder, divided into three bags each containing 53.7 grams, 24.4 grams and 294 grams, seized by Swedish police in Gothenburg on 1 February 2021. In the same case, **3F-NEB** was also identified in 920 millilitres of liquid contained in nasal spray bottles, a total of 68 bottles containing 10 millilitres each and 12 bottles containing 20 millilitres each. The substance was analytically confirmed using GC-MS, LC-MS and NMR by the Swedish National Forensic Centre (NFC).

Es wurde folgende neue psychoaktive Substanz in Ungarn identifiziert:
Subject: Formal notification of Formal notification of **2-(propylamino)-1-(3-methylphenyl)-1-propanone (3-methyl-N-propylcathinone)** by Hungary as a new psychoactive substance under the terms of Regulation (EC) No 1920/2006 and Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA
Common name: 3-methyl-N-propyl cathinone, **Substance classification:** Cathinone
Chemical classification: arylalkylamine; cathinone
3-Methyl-N-propyl-cathinone, also known as **3-methylpropylcathinone** and **3-MPC**, is structurally related to the internationally controlled

substances 4-methylmethcathinone (mephedrone; 4-MMC) and 4- methylethcathinone (4-MEC) (Schedule II of the 1971 United Nations Single Convention on Psychotropic Substances). **3-Methyl-N-propyl-cathinone** differs from mephedrone and 4-MEC in the position of the methyl group on the phenyl ring and due to the replacement of methylamino and ethylamino with propylamino. **3-Methyl-N-propyl-cathinone** is the 3-methyl derivative of propylcathinone, formally notified in 2015, and is structurally related to propylone, formally notified in 2016, differing by the replacement of the 3,4- methylenedioxy moiety with a methyl group at the 3-position on the phenyl ring. **3-Methyl-N-propylcathinone** is a higher homologue of 3-methylmethcathinone (3-MMC), a substance currently under intensive monitoring and 3-methylethcathinone (3-MEC), formally notified in 2012 and 2014, respectively. **3-Methyl-N-propyl-cathinone** and 2,4,5-trimethylmethcathinone (2,4,5-TMMC), 3,4-dimethylethcathinone (3,4-DMEC), hexedrone (β-propylmethcathinone), 4-methylpentedrone, N-ethylnorpentedrone, 4- ethylethcathinone (4-EEC), 2,4-DMEC and 2-methylethylbuphedrone (2-MEB) 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 other analysis techniques, in addition to GC-MS, such as FTIR or NMR may be required. **3-Methyl-N-propyl-cathinone** is also a positional isomer of 4-methyl-N-propylcathinone, a substance not currently monitored by the EU Early Warning System. **3-Methyl-N-propyl-cathinone** contains a stereogenic centre and therefore two possible enantiomers may exist.
Pharmacological classification: stimulant
There is no information available on the pharmacology and toxicology of **3-methyl-N-propyl-cathinone**. Based on its chemical structure and on its chemical similarity to mephedrone and 4-MEC, **3-methyl-Npropyl-cathinone** is expected to have stimulant effects.
Type: Seizure; Case Report identifier: EDND-CR-2021-611
Details: **3-methyl-N-propyl-cathinone** was identified in 108 grams of white powder seized by the National Tax and Customs Administration of Hungary, at the Budapest International Mail Center, on 9 June 2021. The substance was labelled as 'LEO2' and was en-route from the Netherlands to Hungary. The substance was analytically confirmed using GC-MS, FTIR and NMR by the National Tax and Customs Administration of Hungary.

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

Mit freundlichen Grüßen
Susanna Dorner-Schulmeister

Informations – und Frühwarnsystem über besondere Gesundheitsgefahren im Zusammenhang mit Substanzkonsum
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