Von: PSD-Wien Büro Ewald Lochner <buero.lochner@psd-wien.at>
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Gesendet am: 28.11.2025 16:51:16
Betreff: EWS_AT/EU_28.11.2025

Sehr geehrte Damen und 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 besten Grüßen
Lisa Mühlbacher

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Alle Menschen brauchen Ressourcen, um sich mit ihrer psychischen Gesundheit zu beschäftigen – und das ganz ohne Stigma!

Von: *EXTERN* Susanna Dorner-Schulmeister <Susanna.Dorner@goeg.at>
Gesendet: Donnerstag, 27. November 2025 17:07
An: Ews <Ews@goeg.at>
Betreff: EWS_AT/EU

Sehr geehrte Fachleute!

Anbei die aktuellste Drug Checking Warnung vom Oktober 2025.

(siehe Anhang)

Die aktuellste checkit! Warnungen vom Oktober und November 2025.

Ende Oktober / Anfang November 2025 haben wir eine Reihe an gesundheitlich besonders bedenklichen Substanzen getestet. Neben einigen (sehr) hoch dosierten Ecstasy-Tabletten enthielten einige Ecstasy-Tabletten auch eine oder mehrere andere psychoaktive Substanzen, häufig in geringen Mengen oder Spuren. Zwei als „Speed“ zur Analyse abgegebenen Proben enthielten stattdessen das **Cathinon 2-MMC**. Eine als MDMA abgegebene Probe wies stattdessen **Mephedron (4-MMC)** auf. In mehreren THC-Cannabisproben, in einer CBD-Cannabisprobe und einer H4-CBD-Probe wurden neben Cannabis auch verschiedenen synthetische Cannabinoide nachgewiesen (**AB-CHMINACA, MDMB-BUTINACA, MDMB-PINACA**). Keine der als 3-MMC zur Analyse abgegebenen Proben enthielt 3-MMC, sondern alle jeweils ein anderes synthetisches Cathinon: **N-Ethylpentedron**, **Brephedron (4-BMC)** oder **2-MMC**.

Im November 2025 haben wurden im stationären Drug Checking eine Reihe an gesundheitlich besonders bedenklichen Substanzen getestet. In einer als GHB abgegeben Probe wurde stattdessen **GBL** gefunden. In mehreren als Ecstasy abgegeben Tabletten wurde neben MDMA bzw. statt MDMA **Koffein** detektiert. In zwei Cannabisproben wurde das synthetische Cannabinoid **MDMB-PINACA** identifiziert. Zwei als Tusi/Tusibi abgegeben Proben enthielten Mischungen aus mehreren psychoaktiven Substanzen

Details entnehmen Sie bitte dem Anhang.

MY DRUG CHECK WARNUNG aus Klagenfurt vom November 2025

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 Finnland identifiziert:

Subject: Formal notification of **N,N-diethyl-2-{2-[(4-propoxyphenyl)methyl]-1H-1,3-benzimidazol-1- yl}ethan-1-amine (protodesnitazene)** by Finland as a new psychoactive substance under the terms of Regulation (EU) No 2023/1322 and Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA

Common name: protodesnitazene, **Substance classification:** Opioid

Chemical classification: azacyclic, azole, benzimidazole

Protodesnitazene is an opioid from the **2-benzylbenzimidazole** family, also commonly referred to as **nitazenes**. It is structurally related to the internationally controlled **protonitazene** (Schedule I of the 1961 United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs), differing by the absence of a nitro group at the 5- position of the benzimidazole moiety. **Protodesnitazene**, **etomethazene** (5-methyl etodesnitazene), formally notified in January 2023, **6-methyl desnitroetonitazene** (6-methyl etodesnitazene), formally notified in May 2024, and **isotodesnitazene**, not currently monitored by the EUDA EWS, 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 may have similar fragmentation patterns. As a result, in addition to GC-MS, other analytical techniques, such as FTIR or NMR, may be required. An analytical reference standard is available for **protodesnitazene** (citrate), as a crystalline solid reportedly soluble in DMF (3 mg/ml), DMSO (5 mg/ml) and ethanol (3 mg/ml) and reportedly insoluble in PBS (pH 7.2). A λmax (ultraviolet wavelength of maximum absorbance) of 228 nm is reported for **protodesnitazene** (citrate). Comprehensive structural characterisation of **38 nitazene** analogues using LC–ESI–MS/MS, including proposed fragmentation mechanisms and enabling analogue differentiation, has recently been described in the literature. A method for the simultaneous separation of structural isomers and the identification of **26 nitazene** opioids in biological samples, using UHPLC-MS/MS is also available in the literature.

Pharmacological classification: opioid

There is limited information available on the pharmacology and toxicology of **protodesnitazene**. **Protodesnitazene** (compound 16) exhibited a more than 13-fold lower potency than **protonitazene** in an in vitro functional characterization at the μ-opioid receptor (MOR) (MOR–βarr2 EC50= 25.6 nM and GloSensor® cAMP EC50= 2.50 nM for protodesnitazene; MOR–βarr2 EC50= 1.57 nM and GloSensor® cAMP EC50= 0.185 nM for protonitazene), consistent with previous data indicating that removal of the 5- nitro group leads to a significant reduction in potency of benzimidazole opioids.

Type: Seizure Case Report identifier: EDND-CR-2025-1010

Details: **protodesnitazene** was identified in five tablets, seized by Finnish Customs on 7 October 2025. According to a press release issued by Finnish Customs, the tablets in the image below were missold as oxymorphone.

Protodesnitazene was analytically confirmed using GC-MS, LC-MS and NMR by the Finnish Customs Laboratory. Detections outside the EU The first reported detection of **protodesnitazene** in Australia was in Queensland, according to a Queensland Drug Warning from March 2025.

Protodesnitazene was detected in a toxicology sample and in a brown chalky powder likely mis-sold as desmetramadol or O-DSMT.

In April 2025, **protodesnitazene** was also identified on the East Coast of the United States in samples containing **fentanyl** and **medetomidine**. The UNODC Early Warning Advisory on New Psychoactive Substances (EWA) reported **protodesnitazene** as the most frequently reported newly emerging NPS in 2025 so far (four countries from three continents). The substance was identified in drug seizures by border control and law enforcement agencies as well as in drug samples by drug checking services.

Es wurden folgende neue psychoaktive Substanzen in Frankreich identifiziert:

Subject: Formal notification of **N-(1-amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(4-fluorobutyl)-1H-indazole3-carboxamide (4F-ADMB-BINACA)** by France as a new psychoactive substance under the terms of Regulation (EU) No 2023/1322 and Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA

Common name: 4F-ADMB-BINACA, **Substance classification:** Synthetic cannabinoid

Chemical classification: azacyclic; azole; indazole

4F-ADMB-BINACA is an indazole-based **synthetic cannabinoid** which contains an **amino dimethyl oxobutane (ADMB)** linked group, a **4-fluorobutyl tail (4F-B)**, an **indazole core (INA)** and a **carboxamide linker (CA)**. The letter code system **'ADMB'** follows the naming approach change for the amino dimethyl butanone linked group as described in 'EMCDDA framework and practical guidance for naming synthetic cannabinoids', which was previously referred to using the code 'ADB'. **4F-ADMB-BINACA**, also known as **4F-ADB-BUTINACA**, is the **fluorinated derivative** of the internationally controlled **ADB-BUTINACA** (Schedule II of the 1971 United Nations Single Convention on Psychotropic Substances). Synthesis and characterization of **4F-ADMB-BINACA** (compound 29) has been recently described in the literature, 1H NMR, 13H NMR, LC-UV and UV spectra are provided. **4F-ADMB-BINACA**, **5F-AB-PINACA** (formally notified in July 2013), **AB-PINACA N-(2-fluoropentyl)** isomer (formally notified in April 2015), **5F-AB-P7AICA** (formally notified in October 2018), **4F-ABPINACA**, **ADB-5F-BUTINACA** and **ADB-4F-BUT7AICA** (not currently monitored by the EUDA) are structural isomers. The identification and discrimination of isomers can pose analytical challenges due to the fact that these substances have the same molecular weight and may have similar fragmentation patterns. As a result, in addition to GC-MS, other analytical techniques, such as FTIR or NMR, may be required. **4F-ADMB-BINACA** contains a stereogenic centre and therefore two possible enantiomers may exist.

Pharmacological classification: cannabinoid

There is limited information available on the pharmacology and toxicology of **4F-ADMB-BINACA**. An in vitro radioligand binding assay shown a nanomolar binding affinity to CB1 (pKi= 8.39 ± 0.08; Ki = 4.07 nM) and sub-nanomolar binding affinity to CB2 (pKi = 9.16 ± 0.04; Ki = 0.69 nM) for **4F-ADMBBINACA** (compound 29). From the same study, in vitro functional evaluation using a fluorescence-based membrane potential assay showed that **4F-ADMB-BINACA** is a sub-micromolar agonist at CB1 (pEC50 = 8.79 ± 0.06; EC50 =1.61 nM;) and CB2 (pEC50 =8.28 ± 0.07; EC50 = 5.28 nM), with efficacies at CB1 (Emax (% CP55,940) = 116± 2) and CB2 (Emax (% CP55,940) = 103 ± 2) greater than efficacies of THC (Emax = 58% ± 3% at CB1 and 32% ± 1% at 30μM at CB2).

Type: Seizure Case Report identifier: EDND-CR-2025-762

Details: **4F-ADMB-BINACA** was identified in six bottles of green vaping liquid with an estimated individual volume of 10 ml. The samples were seized by French Customs on 28 May 2024 at Marne la Vallée, Ile-de-France, in a postal freight originating from the United Kingdom. **4F-ADMB-BINACA** was analytically confirmed using GC-MS and LC-QTOF-MS by Paris Customs Laboratory.

Subject: Formal notification of **methyl 2-[1-(4-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido]-3,3- dimethylbutanoate (4F-MDMB-PINACA)** by France as a new psychoactive substance under the terms of Regulation (EU) No 2023/1322 and Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA

Common name: 4F-MDMB-PINACA, **Substance classification:** Synthetic cannabinoid

Chemical classification: azacyclic; azole; indazole

4F-MDMB-PINACA, also known as **4F-ADB** is an indazole-based synthetic cannabinoid which contains a **dimethyl methyl butanoate** linked group **(MDMB)**, a **4-fluoro pentyl** tail **(4F-P)**, an **indazole core (INA)** and a **carboxamide linker (CA)**. **4F-MDMB-PINACA** is structurally related to **MDMB-PINACA** (formally notified in June 2025 and placed under intensive monitoring as of October 2025), differing by the substitution of the pentyl tail by a **4- fluoropentyl tail**. **4F-MDMB-PINACA** , **5F-MDMB-PINACA** (Schedule II of the 1971 United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances), **5F-EMB-PINACA** (formally notified in June 2015), **5F-MDMB-P7AICA** (formally notified in February 2018), **5F-EMB-PINACA**, **5F-MSB-PINACA**, **5F-MDMB-P4AICA**, **2FMDMB-PINACA**, **3F-MDMB-PINACA**, **5F-ADB 2-indazole** isomer and **4F-EDMB-BUTINACA** (not currently under monitoring by the EUDA) are structural isomers. The identification and discrimination of isomers can pose analytical challenges due to the fact that these substances have the same molecular weight and may have similar fragmentation patterns. As a result, in addition to GC-MS, other analytical techniques, such as FTIR or NMR, may be required. **4F-MDMB-PINACA** contains two stereogenic centres and therefore four possible enantiomers may exist. An analytical reference standard is available for **4F-MDMB-PINACA**, which is reportedly soluble in DMSO (≥10 mg/ml) and ethanol (≥10 mg/ml).

Pharmacological classification: cannabinoid

There is no information available on the pharmacology and toxicology of **4F-MDMB-PINACA**. Based on its chemical structure and structural similarity to **5F-MDMB-PINA**CA and **MDMB-PINACA**, **4F-MDMBPINACA** is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist.

Type: Collected sample Case Report identifier: EDND-CR-2025-732

Details: **4F-MDMB-PINACA (4F-ADB)** was identified in a liquid for vaping labelled as "PTC - Pète ton crâne", collected by drug checking services in Maine et Loire on 19 May 2025. User reported mild effects. **4F-MDMB-PINACA** was analytically confirmed using GC-MS and LC-HRMS by the Pharmacology and Toxicology Laboratory, Hospital Raymond-Poincaré, Garches.

Es wurden folgende neue psychoaktive Substanzen in Deutschland identifiziert:

Subject: Formal notification of **1-pentyl-N-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl)-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-4,7- methanoindazole-3-carboxamide (CUMYL-PMINACA)** by Germany as a new psychoactive substance under the terms of Regulation (EU) No 2023/1322 and Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA

Common name: CUMYL-PMINACA, **Substance classification:** Synthetic cannabinoid

Chemical classification: azacyclic; azole; other azoles

CUMYL-PMINACA is a synthetic cannabinoid which contains a **cumyl linked group (CUMYL)**, a **pentyl tail (P)**, a **methanoindazole (MINA) core** and a **carboxamide** linker **(CA)**. **CUMYL-PMINACA** is structurally related to **CUMYL-PINACA** (formally notified in September 2014), differing by the presence of a methanoindazole core instead of an indazole core. **CUMYL-PMINACA** and **APINACA** (formally notified in May 2012) are structural isomers. The identification and discrimination of isomers can pose analytical challenges due to the fact that these substances have the same molecular weight and may have similar fragmentation patterns. As a result, in addition to GC-MS, other analytical techniques, such as FTIR or NMR, may be required. **CUMYL-PMINACA** has two stereogenic centres therefore four stereoisomers may exist.

Pharmacological classification: cannabinoid

There is no information available on the pharmacology and toxicology of **CUMYL-PMINACA**. Based on its chemical structure and structural similarity to **CUMYL-PINACA**, the substance is expected to be a cannabinoid receptor agonist.

Type: Collected sample Case Report identifier: EDND-CR-2025-804

Details: **CUMYL-PMINACA** was identified in 14 grams of herbal blend, in a test purchase conducted on 09 July 2025. CUMYL-PMINACA was analytically confirmed using GC-MS, (HR)-LC-MS, FTIR, GC-sIR and NMR by the EU-project NETZWERK ADEBAR. The identification and characterization of the substance was assisted by a synthesized sample from the EU-project NETZWERK ADEBAR.

European Drug Alert System risk communication Increase in seizures of illicit cannabis originating from North America with potential pesticide contamination

Situation

In 2024, a significant increase in the quantity of **herbal cannabis** seized in Europe coming from the United States and Canada has been noted, with almost 20 tonnes seized (WCO data). Law enforcement experts report that even larger quantities (more than 70 tonnes) have been seized in 2025 in Belgium and the Netherlands. It is evident, therefore that a certain amount of **north American-grown cannabis** is available on European drug markets. **THC** content of **north American herbal cannabis** may be elevated compared to European-grown cannabis. The main known points of entry, at the time of writing are Belgium and the Netherlands, but it can be expected that other countries will also be impacted. Transportation modes are by container, by air passengers and in postal parcels. This increase appears to be driven by large-scale overproduction of illicit **cannabis in North America**, leading to a marked **decrease in prices** on the North American market. Wholesale prices (per kilogram) may be as low as one-third of the price of **European-grown cannabis**. Simultaneously, **US** authorities have reported concerns related to the excessive use of **pesticides** to enhance crop yields at illicit **cannabis** plantations, potentially leading to pesticide contamination of the final **cannabis** products. Some of the pesticides that have been found are either not authorised or banned for agricultural use because of their **toxicity**, **carcinogenicity** and **environmental impact**.

Potential implications

Cannabis is the most widely consumed **illicit drug in Europe**, with a potentially large exposure base. Although data on the health effects associated with **pesticide** residues in **cannabis** are limited due to the lack of research in this area, their presence may pose risks, including both acute and chronic health effects. These risks can vary depending on the **specific pesticide** involved, the route and duration of exposure, and the dose (including chronic low-level exposure). Knowledge gaps remain, including a lack of understanding of laboratory testing practices, uncertainty about any **toxic products** that may be formed during combustion and limited evidence on associated health effects. The potential interactions between **pesticide** residues and **other substances** also remain poorly understood.

Action required and proposed follow up actions

EDAS contact points together with the Reitox NFPs are recommended to take the following actions:

• Consider disseminating this risk communication to relevant national competent authorities, including law enforcement agencies, forensic and customs laboratories, toxicology laboratories, public health agencies, and other concerned stakeholders.

• Review national data sources and report back to EDAS any information on the following:

o Total quantity of **herbal cannabis** originating from the United States or Canada seized in your country, including any indications of an increase in such cases (2023, 2024 and first six months of 2025), including any relevant qualitative information.

o **THC** content of **herbal cannabis** originating from the US or Canada.

o Evidence or indications of **pesticide** residues present on cannabis from the US and Canada seized within your country.

o Details on laboratory testing practices applied to illicit **cannabis** in forensic and customs laboratories, particularly whether testing includes screening for any contaminants, such as **pesticides**.

o Reports of unusual or unexpected adverse health effects observed among people who use illicit **cannabis products**

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

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