

# CLUB DRUGS

## WHAT ARE CLUB DRUGS?

CLUB DRUGS REFER TO A WIDE VARIETY OF DRUGS INCLUDING MDMA (ECSTASY), GHB, ROHYPNOL, KETAMINE, AND METHAMPHETAMINE. THESE DRUGS ARE OFTEN USED BY YOUNG ADULTS AT ALL-NIGHT DANCE PARTIES, SUCH AS "RAVES" OR "TRANCES," DANCE CLUBS, AND BARS.

## ARE CLUB DRUGS SAFE?

Uncertainties about the drug sources, pharmacological agents, and chemicals used to manufacture them, and possible contaminants make it difficult to determine toxicity, consequences, and symptoms. However, the information in this brochure is based on scientifically sound data regarding the use of these drugs. Research has shown that use of club drugs can cause serious health problems and, in some cases, even death. Used in combination with alcohol, these drugs can be even more dangerous.

## WHAT ARE THE RECENT TRENDS OF CLUB DRUGS?

In recent years, a number of our nation's best monitoring mechanisms have detected increases in the popularity of some club drugs. Data on students reported through the NIDA-sponsored 2003 Monitoring the Future (MTF) study showed a decline in MDMA. The use of methamphetamine, Rohypnol, ketamine, and GHB remained unchanged. However, there has been an increase in reports of club drugs used to commit sexual assaults.

## ARE CLUB DRUGS ADDICTIVE?

Some of these substances do have addictive power if used regularly for extended period of times; others may incur withdrawal effects for the user. For specific information regarding each club drug please refer to the chart.

## WHAT TREATMENT OPTIONS EXIST?

Unfortunately, there is very little information available in the scientific literature about treatment for persons who abuse or are dependent upon club drugs.

## FOR MORE ANSWERS, CONTACT:

### Columbia College

Counseling Services - 573.875.7423  
[www.ccis.edu/counselingservices](http://www.ccis.edu/counselingservices)

### Drury University

Counseling Services - 417.873.7419  
[www.drury.edu/counseling](http://www.drury.edu/counseling)

### Evangel University

Counseling Services/Wellness Center - 417.865.2815, ext. 7222  
[www.evangel.edu/offices/student-development/counseling-center](http://www.evangel.edu/offices/student-development/counseling-center)

### Harris-Stowe State University

Office of Counseling Services and Prevention- 314.340.5112

### Lincoln University

Student Health Services - 573.681.5476

### Maryville University of Saint Louis

Health & Wellness Services - 314.529.9520  
[www.maryville.edu/studentlife-health.htm](http://www.maryville.edu/studentlife-health.htm)

### Missouri Southern State University

MSSU Wellness 417.625.9533  
[www.mssu.edu/wellness](http://www.mssu.edu/wellness)

### Missouri State University

Taylor Health and Wellness Center - 417.836.4045

### Missouri University of Science & Technology

Counseling, Disability Support, and Student Wellness - 573.341.4211  
[counsel.mst.edu](http://counsel.mst.edu)

### Missouri Western State University

Counseling Center - 816.271.4327

### Northwest Missouri State University

University Wellness Services - 660.562.1348  
[www.nwmissouri.edu/wellness](http://www.nwmissouri.edu/wellness)

### Rockhurst University

Counseling Center - 816.501.4275

### Saint Louis University

Student Health and Counseling Services - 314.977.2323

### Southeast Missouri State University

Counseling and Disability - 573.986.6191  
[www.semo.edu/SAPE](http://www.semo.edu/SAPE)

### State Technical College of Missouri

Student Services - 573.897.5110

### Truman State University

University Counseling Services - 660.785.4014  
[ucs.truman.edu](http://ucs.truman.edu)

### University of Central Missouri

Office of Violence and Substance Abuse Prevention - 660.543.8338  
[www.ucmo.edu/VSAP](http://www.ucmo.edu/VSAP)

### University of Missouri

Wellness Resource Center - 573.882.4634  
[wellness.missouri.edu](http://wellness.missouri.edu)

### University of Missouri-Kansas City

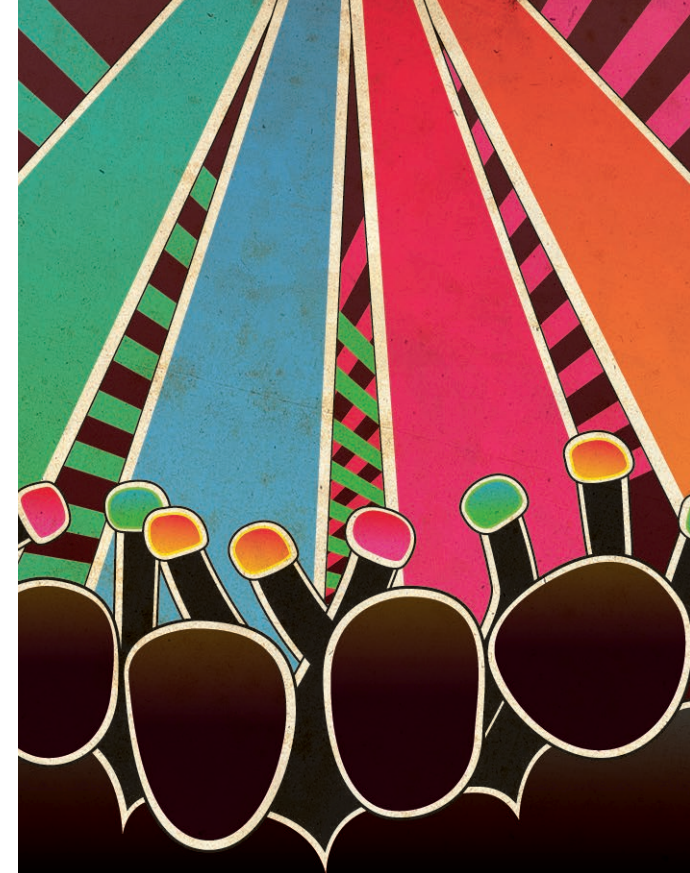
Counseling, Health and Testing - 816.235.1635  
[www.umkc.edu/chtc](http://www.umkc.edu/chtc)

### University of Missouri-St. Louis

Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Coordinator - 314.516.6369  
[www.umsl.edu/swbs](http://www.umsl.edu/swbs)

### Westminster College

Counseling & Health Services - 573.592.5361  
[www.westminster-mo.edu/studentlife/chs](http://www.westminster-mo.edu/studentlife/chs)



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<http://pip.missouri.edu>

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DRUG	STREET NAMES	LOOKS LIKE	AFFECT ON MIND	AFFECT ON BODY	OVERDOSE EFFECTS
<b>ECSTASY</b> 	MDMA, Adam, E, Hug Drug., X, XTC	Tablet, powder, and liquid forms.	Ecstasy causes changes in perception, including increased sensitivity to touch, euphoria, increased energy, and increased sensual and sexual arousal. Ecstasy may increase the risk of memory and learning impairments. Some unwanted effects include confusion, anxiety, depression, paranoia, sleep problems and drug cravings.	Increased motor activity, alertness, heart rate and blood pressure. Some unwanted physical effects include muscle tension, tremors, involuntary teeth clenching, muscle cramps, nausea, faintness, chills, sweating and blurred vision.	Increased body temperature resulting in liver, kidney, and cardiovascular system failure and death.
<b>GHB</b> 	Easy Lay, G, Georgia home Boy, Liquid X	Liquid or white powder.	Use of GHB produces Central Nervous System depressant effects including euphoria, drowsiness, decreased anxiety, confusion, and memory impairment. Can also produce hallucinations as well as excited and aggressive behavior.	Low doses produce nausea. Regular use of GHB can lead to addiction and withdrawal symptoms that includes insomnia, anxiety, tremors, increased heart rate and blood pressure, and psychotic thoughts.	Unconsciousness, seizures, slowed heart rate, greatly slowed breathing, lowered body temperature, and vomiting, coma, and even death.
<b>KETAMINE</b> 	Cat Tranquilizer, Cat Valium, K, Special K, Super Acid, Vitamin K	Clear liquid or white or off-white powder.	Ketamine produces hallucinations. It distorts perceptions of sight and sound and makes the user feel disconnected and not in control. Hallucinations last 30-60 minutes. May also cause agitation, depression, cognitive difficulties, unconsciousness and amnesia.	Increased heart rate and blood pressure. Eyes involuntarily move rapidly, pupils dilate, salivation occurs, tears secrete and muscles stiffen.	Unconsciousness and dangerously slowed breathing.
<b>ROHYPNOL</b> 	Circles, La Rocha, R2, Roofies, Forget Pill, Mexican Valium	Oblong green tablet which turns blue in liquid. Generic versions may be colorless.	Rohypnol slows down the functioning of the Central Nervous System producing drowsiness, sleep, decreased anxiety, and amnesia. It may also increase or decrease reaction time, impair mental functioning and judgment, as well as cause confusion, aggression, and excitability.	Rohypnol causes muscle relaxation. Adverse physical effects such as slurred speech, motor incoordination, weakness, headache, and respiratory depression. May cause dependency.	In combination depressants such as alcohol can cause severe sedation, unconsciousness, slowed heart rate, and suppression of respiration which may cause death.
<b>METHAMPHETAMINE</b> 	Chalk, Crank, Crystal, Glass Ice, Meth, Speed, Uppers	Regular meth is a pill or powder. Crystal meth resembles glass fragments or shiny blue-white "rocks."	Meth is highly addictive. Those who smoke or inject meth experience a brief, intense sensation or rush. A longer interval of sensation is reported by those who snort or ingest it. Chronic meth abusers exhibit violent behavior, anxiety, confusion, and insomnia. They also may display paranoia, aggression, visual and auditory hallucinations, mood disturbances, and delusions as well as homicidal and suicidal thoughts.	In small amounts, meth can cause increased wakefulness, increased physical activity, decreased appetite, rapid breathing and an irregular heartbeat, increased blood pressure, and hyperthermia.	Possible stroke, heart attack, or multiple organ problems stemming from overheating.

### DEFINITION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE SCHEDULES

THE DRUGS AND OTHER SUBSTANCES THAT ARE CONSIDERED CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES UNDER THE CSA ARE DIVIDED INTO FIVE SCHEDULES. A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE IS PLACED IN ITS RESPECTIVE SCHEDULE BASED ON WHETHER IT HAS A CURRENTLY ACCEPTED MEDICAL USE IN TREATMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS RELATIVE ABUSE POTENTIAL AND LIKELIHOOD OF CAUSING DEPENDENCE. SOME EXAMPLES OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES IN EACH SCHEDULE ARE OUTLINED BELOW.

**NOTE:** *Drugs listed in schedule I have no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States and, therefore, may not be prescribed, administered, or dispensed for medical use. In contrast, drugs listed in schedules II-V have some accepted medical use and may be prescribed, administered, or dispensed for medical use.*

#### SCHEDULE I CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Substances in this schedule have a high potential for abuse, have no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and there is a lack of accepted safety for use of the drug or other substance under medical supervision. Some examples are gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) and 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine ("ecstasy").

#### SCHEDULE II CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Substances in this schedule have a high potential for abuse which may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence. Methamphetamine (Desoxy®) is an example.

#### SCHEDULE III CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Substances in this schedule have a potential for abuse less than substances in schedules I or II and abuse may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence. Ketamine is an example.

#### SCHEDULE IV CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES SUBSTANCES

Substances in this schedule have a low potential for abuse relative to substances in schedule III. Rohypnol is an example.

#### SCHEDULE V CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Substances in this schedule have a low potential for abuse relative to substances listed in schedule IV and consist primarily of preparations containing limited quantities of certain narcotics. These are generally used for antitussive, antidiarrheal, and analgesic purposes.