

The A-Z Encyclopedia of Alcohol and Drug Abuse

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of
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and
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Foreword

Welcome to the A- Z Encyclopedia of Alcohol and Drug Abuse produced in co-operation with the 1907 founded International Council on Alcohol and Addiction (ICAA), which is the worlds leading non-governmental organisation in the field.

This encyclopedia contains more than 30.000 entries. It has been produced together with some of the leading experts on alcohol and drug abuse.

The names of the substances are those used in International Nonproprietary Names (INN) for Pharmaceutical Substances (WHO, 1982). Every effort has been made to make the encyclopedia as accurate as possible. It covers many aspects of the subject as medicine, psychology, history, social policy, economics, advertising, international trafficking, law enforcement, prevention, epidemiology, international cooperation, colloquial terms and drug-slang.

The text was originally produced as part of the CD-ROM Encyclopaedia on Substance Abuse. Many users asked for a traditional book-encyclopedia that still has some advantages.

The encyclopedia is also available as downloadable pdf-file. The soft-cover version can be ordered from booksellers and distributors or online bookstores as amazon.com.

The CD-ROM version is by far the most complete, it contains more chemical names, have hundreds of photographs, illustrations and chemical formulas and uses more than 100.000 jumps to quickly move around. It is easy to print the material or incorporate it in your word-processing program or presentation. The CD-ROM also contains several hundred thousands pages of full-length documents, quotations and historical texts. The CD-ROM is updated every 6th month. As buyer of this book you are entitled to a 30-day free trial version of the CD-ROM, just write, telephone, fax send e-mail or go to our web-sites www.landborgen.com/encyclopaedia or www.icaa.ch. The free CD-ROM is a full working version but it only works on your computer for 30 days after you have used it for the first time. There are no strings attached. If you like to continue using the encyclopaedia after the trial-period you have to place an order.

Thomas Nordegren

A

A 1. Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.
2. Colloquial term for *LSD* (from the first letter in *acid*).
A 4624 *Methadone*.
Colloquial term for *MDMA*.
A Boot Colloquial term for being under the influence of a drug.
A Cry for Love *Cry for Love*.
A draw of toke Colloquial term for *inhaling cannabis* smoke.
A la canona Colloquial term for *opioid withdrawal* without medication.
Synonyme: *Cold Turkey*.
A Monkey in winter *Monkey in winter*.
A Star is born *Star is born*.
A taste of Colloquial term for taking a small amount of drugs without experiencing the effects.
A-21 1. *Ketobemidone*. **2.** Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.
A-65 *Pirtramide*.
A-66 1. *Phenmetrazine*. **2.** *Phenmetrazine hydrochloride*.
A-71 *Ethchlorvynol*.
A-101 *Nordazepam*.
A-102 *Temazepam*.
A-124 *Diazepam*.
A-157 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.
A-178 Drug containing more than one substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.
A-302 *Methadone hydrochloride*.
A-30400 1. *Pemoline* **2.** *Pemoline magnesium*.
A-31528 *Pemoline magnesium*.
A-E-A compound *Amobarbital*.
A-Klinikk *Alcohol* dependence treatment clinics in Finland.
A-THC *Tetrahydrocannabinol*.
A-bomb 1. Colloquial term for *marijuana* and *heroin* smoked together in a *cigarette*.
2. Colloquial term for *heroin*. **3.** Colloquial term for *marijuana*.
A-buzz Colloquial term for being *drunk*.
A-head 1. Colloquial term for heavy *amfetamine*-user. **2.** Colloquial term for heavy *LSD*-user (from *acid-head*).
A-laget Swedish Colloquial term for *skid-*

row alcoholics gathered around the *Systembolaget*, state-monopoly liquor-stores.

A-mu-kia *Turbina corymbosa*.

A-nam *Pentazocine*.

A-notion ao-titara *Calamus*.

A-poxide 1. *Chlordiazepoxide*. **2.** *Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride*.

A.B.T. Abbreviation for *Alice B Toklas*.

A.D. Colloquial term for *addict*.

A.E.P. *Phenobarbital*.

A.N.R. *Pentobarbital sodium*.

A.P.P. *Phenobarbital*.

A.T.A. *Amfetamine sulfate*.

AA See: *Alcoholics Anonymous*.

AA Bum Colloquial term for member of *Alcoholics Anonymous*.

AAA 1. High quality *morphine* from China.

2. Colloquial term for *amfetamines* (helps you travel long distance like triple A - American Automobile Association). **3.** Acronym for Atheist *Alcoholics Anonymous*. **4.** A potent *LSD*, which has the letters 'AAA' on each dot.

AAAA *Al-anon* term, acronym for four important aspects for recovery of a person who is a *co-dependent* upon an alcoholic are: Acceptance, Awareness, Adjustment, and Attitude.

Aan het gas zitten Dutch colloquial term for starting using *heroin* after a negative experience.

Aap South African term for *marijuana*.

AAPA American Academy of Psychiatrists in Alcoholism and Addiction.

AAS Acronym for Anabolic and Androgenous *Steroids*.

A's Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Ab Colloquial term for *abscess* when using an infected needle.

AB 35616 1. *Clorazepate*. **2.** *Clorazepate dipotassium*.

AB 39083 *Clorazepate*.

Abaca *Ocinum micranthum*, *Ayahuasca* admixture plant.

Abactio Abortion or labor started by drugs or surgery.

Abalgin *Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride*.

Abaphen Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Abber Danish term for a person who does not take drugs.

Abbey Commercial Belgian beers licenced by abbeys.

Abbot pump A small pump that allows exact amounts of a drug to go through an *intravenous* tube.

Abbott Colloquial term for *Nembutal*, from the manufacturers name.

Abbott 30400 *Pemoline magnesium*.

Abbott 35616 *Clorazepate dipotassium*.

Abbott 39083 *Clorazepate monopotassium*.

Abboxapam *Oxazepam*.

ABC-laws Acronym for Alcohol Beverage Control Laws.

Abces de fixation French colloquial term for a place where drugs are sold.

Abchecken German term for checking a situation or a person.

Abdröhnen German colloquial term for getting *high*.

Abdrücken German colloquial term for injecting drugs.

Abdul Nasser Colloquial term for strong *hashish*.

Abe US Colloquial term for \$5 worth of drugs. From the portrait of president Abraham Lincoln on a five-dollar bill.

Abe's cabe Colloquial term for \$5 bill in drug deals.

ABEAD Acronym for the Brazilian Association of Studies on Alcohol and Other Drugs.

Abensanil *Acetaminophen*.

Aberrant motivational syndrome Syndrome found among chronic *cannabis*-smokers characterized by loss of the interest for the immediate environment and a strong identification with the drug-culture, compare with *amotivational syndrome*.

Abessinischer Tee Tea containing *khat*.

Abessinkt te Scandinavian colloquial term for *Abyssinian thea*.

Abflippen German colloquial term for bad feeling while being *high* on drugs.

Abflug machen 1. German colloquial term for fleeing. 2. German colloquial term for dying of a drug *overdose*.

Abfucken German colloquial term for goofing up a drug deal.

Abgang German colloquial term for beginning of a drug effect.

Abgang machen 1. German colloquial term for leaving the drug scene. 2. German colloquial term for dying of a drug *overdose*.

Abgebrannt German colloquial term for having no possibility to get drugs.

Abgefahren German colloquial term for being *high* on drugs.

Abgefuckt German colloquial term for:

1. Being disappointed. 2. Having gone down the road to ruin. 3. Not having drugs.

Abgehen German colloquial term for:

1. Drug deals on the way. 2. Drug delivery on the way. 3. Drugs available.

Abgestellt German colloquial term for being disappointed (for bad drug effects).

Abgetörnt German colloquial term for being disappointed (for bad drug effects).

Abgewogenes German colloquial term for a quantity of *heroin* on the street.

Abgewrackt German colloquial term for:

1. Being *addicted*. 2. Collapse after excessive

drug use.

Abgreifen German colloquial term for arresting a drug user or drug dealer.

Abhanigkeiten Journal of the Swiss Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol Problems (ISPA).

Abheben German colloquial term for *euphoria* after drug taking.

Abhini *Opium*.

Abhängigkeit German term for dependence.

Abini *Opium*.

Abinol *Lorazepam*.

Abkari *Opium*.

Ablinken German colloquial term for:

1. Cheating in drug deals. 2. Offering bogus or poor quality drugs.

Abnehmkraut German name for *Aconitum napellus*.

Abnormal drinker A person whose drinking of *alcohol* beverages is not normal compared with the group to which he belongs.

Abolic Colloquial term for veterinary *steroid*. From *anabolic steroids*.

Abona *Tabernanthe iboga*, containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Abonete *Tabernanthe iboga*, containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Abortifacient Drug which brings about *abortion*.

Abortion Ending of a pregnancy before the fetus is developed sufficiently to survive.

Aborts Colloquial term for Absolut *vodka* and port mixed together.

Abott 47631 *Estazolam*.

Aboua *Tabernanthe iboga*, containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

About Done Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

About Full Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

About Had It Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

About Right Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

About Shot Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

About to get busy Colloquial term for: Time to start selling drugs.

Abpacken German colloquial term for dividing drugs into portions.

Abraxas Foundation started in Pennsylvania, USA providing drug-treatment programmes for adolescents in gender specific residential programmes of therapeutic community type as well as non-residential programmes. Abraxas Foundation is well known for good evaluation

Abre-o-sol *Sinicuichi*.

Abrego, Juan Garcia One of Mexico's most important drug dealers, leader of the *gold-cartel*, has a significant political influence and has been accused as responsible for

many assassinations among them the murder of Mr. Colisio, the presidential candidate for the governing party PRI, 1994. Abrego was arrested by the police in January 1996.

Abrejos Colloquial term for eye opener, the first drugs or *alcohol* of the day.

Abricotine Apricot-flavoured *liqueur*.

Abrire a sente Colloquial term for use of drugs to stimulate mental activity and produce mental inspiration, may be removal of inhibitions about perfection, rather than actual stimulation.

Abrire la boca Colloquial term for informing on someone.

Abromalin Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital calcium*.

Abroncodid *Hydrocodone bitartrate*.

Abrupto placenta Premature detachment of placenta. Serious complication in pregnancy that has a relatively high incidence among pregnant women who uses stimulants like *cocaine* during pregnancy.

Abscess Accumulation of pus in tissues as a result of infection. Characterized by inflammation and painful swelling, it may occur in various parts of the body, e.g., skin, gum, eyelid, and middle ear. Many abscesses respond to treatment with antibiotics; others require surgical drainage. Abscesses are common among *intravenous* drug abusers.

Abschiessen German colloquial term for *injecting* (drugs).

Abschotten German colloquial term for:

1. Reducing aggressions. 2. Keeping from getting caught.

Absenteeism 1. Habitual failure to appear, especially for work or other regular duty.

2. The of occurrence of habitual absence from work or duty.

Absetzen German colloquial term for quitting to take drugs.

Absint 1. See: *Absinthe*. 2. *Flunitrazepam*.

Absint-alsem Dutch name for *Artemisia absinthium*.

Absinth See: *Absinthe*.

Absinthe From Old French, from Latin *absinthium*, from Greek *apsinthion*.

1. A perennial aromatic European herb (*Artemisia absinthium*), naturalised in eastern North America and having pinnatifid, silvery silky leaves and numerous nodding flower heads. Also called common *wormwood*. 2. An extract of absinthium and other bitter herbs, containing 60 per cent *alcohol*; prolonged ingestion causes nervousness, convulsions, trismus, *amblyopia*, optic neuritis, and mental deterioration. The *liqueur* have a bitter anise or licorice flavour. Production of

absinthe is now prohibited in many countries because of its toxicity.

Flavoured, distilled liquor, yellowish green colour, turning to cloudy, opalescent white when mixed with water. Highly aromatic. this *liqueur* is dry and somewhat bitter in taste. Absinthe is made from spirit high in *alcohol*. such as *brandy*, and marketed with alcoholic content of 68 percent by volume. Wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*) is the chief flavouring ingredient- other aromatic ingredients include licorice, usually predominating in the aroma, hyssop, fennel, angelica root, aniseed, and staranise. The beverage was first produced commercially in 1797 by *Henry-Louis Pernod*, who purchased the formula from a French exile living in Switzerland.

The oil of wormwood probably due to its content of thujone, a fragrant ketone (C₁₀H₁₆O) came to be considered dangerous to health, supposedly causing *hallucinations*, mental deterioration, and sterility, although some authorities suggest that any harmful effects of the liquor are caused by its high *alcohol* content and not its other ingredients. Absinthe manufacture was prohibited in Switzerland in 1908, in France in 1915 and eventually in many other countries. In 1918 Pernod Fils established a factory in Tarragona, Spain, to manufacture both absinthe and a similar beverage, without wormwood for export to those countries prohibiting true absinthe.

Beverages developed as substitutes similar in taste but lower in *alcohol* content and without wormwood, are known by such names as anis, or anisette, pastis, ouzo, or raki. Anis and pastis are also popularly known under such trade names as Pernod, Pernod 45, and Ricard.

Absinthe is usually served diluted with water and ice and may be used to flavour mixed drinks The classic absinthe drink, the absinthe drip, is served in a special drip glass allowing water to slowly drip through a sugar cube into the liquor- Pastis also turns cloudy white when mixed with water, and anise turns to a cloudy, greenish-tinged white.

Absinthium Wormwood; the dead leaves and flowering tops of *Artemisia absinthium*.

Absinthium majus Synonym for *Artemisia absinthium*.

Absinthium officinale Synonym for *Artemisia absinthium*.

Absinthium vulgare Synonym for *Artemisia absinthium*.

Absinthkraut *Artemisia absinthium*.

Absintism Misuse and dependence of *absinthe*.

Absolute Absolvere to set loose, free from limitations; unlimited; uncombined.

From Latin *absolutus*.

Absolute alcohol *Ethanol* containing not more than 1% by mass of water. In some cases the definition is ethanol of at least 99,6 per cent purity.

Absolutes Honesty, unselfishness, and love, AA-term from the Oxford movement.

Absolutist In some languages a synonym for *abstainer*, a person who does not drink *alcohol*.

Absorb Colloquial term for drinking *alcohol*.

Absorption Taking of molecules of one substance directly into another substance. Absorption may be either a physical or a chemical process. Physical absorption depends on the solubility of the substance absorbed, and chemical absorption involves chemical reactions between the absorbed substance and the absorbing medium.

Drugs can be absorbed through the bodily mucous membranes e.g. *cocaine* is absorbed through the mucous membrane in the nose.

Abstainer To hold back, to refrain from something by one's own choice. Those who practise abstinence from *alcohol* are termed "abstainers", total abstainers", or - in a more old-fashioned formulation - "teetotallers".

The term "current abstainer", often used in population surveys, is usually defined as a person who has not drunk an alcoholic beverage in the preceding 12 months; this definition does not necessarily coincide with a respondent's self-description as an abstainer.

From French *abstenir*, from Latin *abstinare*.

Abstemious 1. Abstaining from *alcohol*.

2. To be temperate or moderate in the amount of *alcohol* consumed.

Abstemonious *Abstemious*.

Abstemoniously Soberly.

Abstention Temperance or moderation in the amount of *alcohol* consumed.

Abstinence 1. Abstention from alcoholic beverages. **2.** The act or practice of refraining from indulging an appetite, as for food.

3. Restraint of one's appetites or desires.

4. The willful avoidance of pleasures, especially of food and drink.

The term "abstinence" should not be confused with "abstinence syndrome," an older term for *withdrawal* syndrome.

From French *abstinence*, from Latin *abstinentia*, from *abstinns*, *abstinent-*, present participle of *abstinere*, to hold back.

See also: *Sobriety*; *Temperance*.

Abstinence delirium. See: *Delirium*.

Abstinence syndrome Older term for *Withdrawal syndrome*.

Abstinence violation effect AVE, the mechanism of relapsing to use of a substance

or to a behaviour after a period of abstinence. The initial relapse often proceeds to uncontrolled use or behaviour. The AVE occurs when the person believes that the main cause or causes of the relapse are factors like lack of willpower or underlying diseases. In relapse prevention the attention is focused on controllable external or situational factors that may trigger relapse. The goal is to provide the person with the ability to return to abstinence as soon as possible after a relapse. This can be achieved through therapeutic interventions to deal with feelings of failure and guilt immediately after a relapse. AVE can be limited or prevented by educating persons in treatment programmes that a brief relapse is undesirable but common in the treatment process and that it is important to seek help if it happens.

Abstinence, conditioned See: *Withdrawal, conditioned*.

Abstinence-epilepsia See: *Epilepsy*.

Abstinence-hallucinosi See: *Hallucinosi*.

Abstinence-orientated treatment

Treatment where the *abstinence* from all *alcohol* and drug taking is one of the main rules.

These rulings often includes all use of psychopharmacological products. The term is used to differ these treatment program from those working with medications and/or maintenance programs such as *methadone maintenance*. The idea behind these rules is that the roots of drug-taking disorders is to be found in the personality and that it is easy to shift from a drug abuse to an *alcohol* or pill-abuse. These principles applies to most *therapeutic communities* even though they sometimes can be modified to meet individual needs.

Abstinent alcoholic An alcoholic who no longer drinks alcoholic beverages, one whose alcoholism is in remission. The term often used within *Alcoholics Anonymous* to point out the view that alcoholism is a chronic disease and that moderate drinking is impossible when you are an alcoholic.

Abstract Colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Abstraktum German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Abtörnen German colloquial term for getting *high* on drugs.

Abu Ali al-Husayn ibn Abdallah ibn Sina See: *Avicenna*.

Abua *Tabernanthe iboga*, containing the stimulant *ibogaine*.

Abulemin *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Abulruh *Mandrake*.

Aburi Nigerian term for *marijuana*.

Abuse (drug, alcohol, chemical, substance, or psychoactive substance)

A group of terms in wide use but of varying

meaning. In *DSM-III-R*, "psychoactive substance abuse is defined as "a maladaptive pattern of use indicated by continued use despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent social, occupational, psychological or physical problem that is caused or exacerbated by the use [or by] recurrent use in situations in which it is physically hazardous". It is a residual category, with dependence taking precedence when applicable. The term "abuse" is sometimes used disapprovingly to refer to any use at all, particularly of illicit drugs. Because of its ambiguity, the term is not used in *ICD-10* (except in the case of non-dependence-producing substances, see below); harmful use and hazardous use are the equivalent terms in *WHO* usage, although they usually relate only to effects on health and not to social consequences. The Office of Substance Abuse Prevention in the USA has also discouraged employment of the word "abuse", although terms such as "substance abuse" remain in wide use in North America and in many other countries to refer generally to problems of psychoactive substance use. In other contexts, abuse has referred to non-medical or unsanctioned patterns of use, irrespective of consequences. Thus the definition published in 1969 by the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence was "persistent or medical practice"

See: *Misuse, drug or alcohol*.

Abuse liability The propensity of a particular *psychoactive substance* to be susceptible to abuse, defined in terms of the relative probability that use of the substance will result in social, psychological, or physical problems for an individual or for society. Under *international drug control treaties*. WHO is responsible for determining the abuse liability and *dependence potential*, as distinct from therapeutic usefulness, of *controlled substances*.

See also: *Abuse; Harmful use*.

Abuse of non-dependence-producing substances Defined in *ICD-10* (F55) as repeated and inappropriate use of a substance which, though the substance has no dependence potential, is accompanied by harmful physical or psychological effects, or involves unnecessary contact with health professionals (or both). This category might more appropriately be termed "misuse of non psychoactive substances" (compare misuse, drug or alcohol). In *ICD-10*, this diagnosis is included within the section "Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors" (F50-F59). A wide variety of prescription drugs, proprietary (over-the-counter) drugs, and herbal and folk remedies may be involved. The particularly important groups are:

1. Psychotropic drugs that do not produce dependence, such as antidepressants and neuroleptics;
2. Laxatives (misuse of which is termed the "laxative habit");
3. Analgesics which may be purchased without medical prescription, such as aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) and paracetamol (acetaminophen);
4. Steroids and other hormones;
5. Vitamins; and
6. Ant-acids.

These substances do not typically have pleasurable psychic effects, yet attempts to discourage or forbid their use are met with resistance. Despite the patient's strong motivation to take the substance, neither the dependence syndrome nor the *withdrawal* syndrome develops. These substances do not have dependence potential in the sense of intrinsic pharmacological effects, but are capable of inducing psychological dependence.

Abuse potential Likelihood of a drug being abused.

Abusive drinker *Alcohol* abuser, pejorative term implying alcohol abuse.

Abusus Latin for abuse, sometimes used in older medical terminology as *abusus alcoholicus* or *abusus narcoticus*. The term was used to describe a limited misuse as compared to the more chronic alcoholism and *narcomania*.

Abusus alcoholicus Latin, older diagnostic term for an alcoholic habit not yet developed to full alcoholism (alcoholism).

Abusus narcoticus Latin, older diagnostic term for a drug habit not yet as severe as *narcomania*.

Abuta *Abuta grandiflora*, *Ayahuasca* admixture plant.

ABV Acronym for Alcohol By Volume.

ABW Acronym for Alcohol By Weight.

Abyssinian tea From Abyssinian, Ethiopian. Tea made from the leaves of *khat*.

AC Acronym for Alcoholics for Christ, a 12 Step group similar to AA, but recognizing Jesus Christ as the "higher Power".

ACA See: *Child of an alcoholic*.

Acacia niopo See: *Niopo*.

Academy of TV Arts & Sciences anti-drug program American organisation that has a program for educating members about the media glamourization and tolerance of illicit drug use.

Acamol *Acetaminophen*.

Acamprostate A substance that has been shown to decrease voluntary *alcohol* intake in rats and humans. Acamprostate is an agonist of GABA. It has been studied primarily in France. A large multicentre study in 1991 found that the group of patients receiving acamprostate compared favourably with the placebo-group, when severely dependent per-

sons were evaluated for relapse 3 months after abstinence was initiated.

ACAP Acronym for American Council on Alcohol Problems.

Acapulco Gold Colloquial term for especially potent, high-quality, golden brown Mexican *marijuana* originally grown near the town Acapulco.

Acapulco Gold papers Cigarette papers made from *cannabis* fiber.

Acapulco Red Colloquial term for reddish brown Mexican *marijuana* originally grown near the town Acapulco.

Acarophobia Irrational fear of mites or of other minute animate (insects, worms) or inanimate (pins, needles) objects, sometimes accompanied by fear of parasites crawling beneath the skin.

A special form of acarophobia can occur in *cocaine* abuse see *Magnans syndrome*.

Accelerase PB Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Accelerator Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Accidental overdose Overdose without suicidal aim.

See: *Overdose*.

Accounts, Casting up his Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

Accrocher French colloquial term for being dependent upon the use of one or more drugs.

Accumulation To gather or pile up. Drugs and its metabolites can be accumulated in the body after repeated intake.

Latin *accumulare* to pile up (from *cumulus*, heap).

Ace 1. Old colloquial term for a *marijuana-cigar* or *cigarette*. **2.** Colloquial term for *PCP*.

Aced Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

Acedicon *Thebacon hydrochloride*.

Acedicone *Thebacon hydrochloride*.

Acedikon *Thebacon hydrochloride*.

Aceite Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Aceituna Colloquial term for user of *LSD*.

Accelerado 1. Mexican colloquial term for an inhalant user. **2.** Argentinean colloquial term for being turned on, excited by a drug.

Accelerador 1. Mexican colloquial term for *amfetamines*. **2.** Colloquial term for an *inhalant*. **3.** Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Accelerante Colloquial term for *amfetamines*.

Acelde Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Acemethadone *Acetylmethadol*.

See: *LAAM*.

Aceta-tal Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Acetabar Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international

control: *Phenobarbital*.

Acetabarb *Phenobarbital*.

Acetaldehyde CH_3CHO , also called acetic aldehyde ethanol and ethylaldehyde, is an organic compound belonging to the aldehyde group. A colourless flammable liquid with a pungent, fruity odour, it is important as an intermediate in the manufacture of many chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and plastics, including acetic acid, butyl alcohol, chloral, and pyridine and is used in the manufacture of perfumes and flavours. Acetaldehyde is widely used as a starting material for the synthesis of many organic compounds.

Acetaldehyde may cause irritation of mucous membranes, lacrimation, photophobia, conjunctivitis, corneal injury, rhinitis, anosmia, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, headache, and unconsciousness.

Acetaldehyde is also the principal product when ethanol is broken down. It is formed in the liver by oxidation of ethanol, the reaction being catalysed principally by alcohol dehydrogenase. It is itself oxidised to acetate by aldehyde dehydrogenase. Acetaldehyde is a toxic substance, implicated in the alcohol flush reaction and in certain physical sequelae of alcohol consumption.

See also: *Alcohol-sensitising drug; Disulfiram*.

Acetaldehydedehydrogenase *Aldehyde dehydrogenase* (NAD⁺).

Acetalgan Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Acetalgin *Acetaminophen*.

Acetaminophen $\text{C}_8\text{H}_9\text{NO}_2$, A crystalline compound, used in chemical synthesis and in medicine to relieve minor pain, such as headaches and structural muscle aches, and to reduce fever. Best known by the trade name Tylenol. It does not relieve intense pain or the pain caused by spasms of smooth muscles (such as the muscles lining the digestive or urinary tracts). Like the other common analgesic drugs, aspirin and ibuprofen, acetaminophen works by inhibiting the synthesis of prostaglandins in the body. However, it does not have the anti-inflammatory and antirheumatic properties of the other two analgesics, neither does it irritate the stomach lining, as aspirin tends to do for some users. It is often used as a substitute for aspirin. Acetaminophen's fever-reducing, or antipyretic, properties result from its chemical similarity to the antipyretic drug phenacetin, which is a more toxic chemical. A large *overdose* of acetaminophen may cause severe liver damage.

Acetaminophen Butalbital *Butalbital*.

Acetarex Drug containing more than one ac-

tive substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Acetate A salt or an ester of acetic acid. Breakdown product of *acetaldehyde* which can be used as energy by the body.

Acetate de méthadyl *Acetylmethadol*.

See: *LAAM*.

Acetedol *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Acetedron *Amfetamine*.

Acethydrocodone *Thebacon*.

Acetic acid Chemical formed by bacteria causing *wine* to turn to vinegar.

Acetic acid, [[4,5-epoxy-3-methoxy-a7-methylmorphinan-6-ylidene]amino]oxy]-, (5a)- CH_3COOH .

Codoxime. A congener, a colorless corrosive liquid with pungent smell. The concentration in vinegar is usually between 3 and 6%.

Acetic aldehyde ethanal See: *Acetaldehyde*.

Acetification The process by which acetic acid or vinegar is formed. Often referring to the effect of the exposure of mild alcoholic beverages to air, whereby acetic organisms enter and turn the *alcohol* to acetic acid.

Acetil-alfa-metilfentanilo *Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl*.

Acetilcodena *Acetyldihydrocodeine*.

Acetildemetilodihidrotebaina *Thebacon*.

Acetildihydrocodeinona *Thebacon*.

Acetildihydrocodeina *Acetyldihydrocodeine*.

Acetilidihydrocodeina *Acetyldihydrocodeine*.

Acetilmetadol *Acetylmethadol*.

Acetilmetadone *Acetylmethadol*.

See: *LAAM*.

Acetobacter Bacteria which changes *wine* into vinegar.

Acetomorfin *Heroin*.

Acetomorfine *Heroin*.

Acetomorphine *Heroin*.

Acetone CH_3COCH_3 , Dimethyl ketone. A colorless, volatile, extremely flammable liquid ketone, widely used as an organic solvent. Acetone has a pleasant ethereal odor it is a commonly used solvent and one of the ketone bodies produced in ketoacidosis.

In pharmacy, it is used as a solvent and, in concentrations above 80 per cent, as an antiseptic; the official preparation contains at least 99 per cent of acetone calculated in an anhydrous basis.

Acetone is necessary to produce *cocaine* from coca leaves. It is also used in extracting *morphine* from *opium*. Acetone is an important precursor in the illegal production of drugs and its export and import is therefore monitored to combat illegal drug laboratories.

Acetonova Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under interna-

tional control: *Secobarbital sodium*.

Acetophenazine $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2\text{S}$, antipsychotic patented 1961.

Acetophenetidin Phenacetin, white crystalline compound, an aniline derivative that is used as a mild analgesic. This drug, which has antipyretic (fever-reducing) as well as analgesic (pain-reducing) effects, may be used alone or in combination with aspirin and either *caffeine* or *codeine*; such combinations are called APC mixtures. Because of the possible kidney damage that may be caused by high doses and prolonged use of acetophenetidin, aspirin is sometimes used as a substitute.

Acetorfin *Acetorphine*.

Acetorphin *Acetorphine*.

Acetorphine $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{35}\text{NO}_5$. Derivate of *thebaine* under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I and IV. Molecular weight 453.6. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Acetorphine hydrochloride $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{35}\text{NO}_5$ HCl. Derivate of *thebaine* under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I and IV. Molecular weight 490.1. Percentage of anhydrous base: 92.6

Acetorphinum *Acetorphine*.

Acetum 1. Vinegar. **2.** An *acetic acid* solution of a drug.

Latin *acētum*.

Acetyl coenzyme A CoAS-COCH_3 , condensation product of coenzyme A and *Acetic acid*.

Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I and IV. Molecular weight: 336.0. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Acetylation To bring an acetyl group into an organic molecule.

Acetylcholine A reversible *acetic acid* ester of choline; it is a cholinergic *agonist* and serves as a neurotransmitter at the myoneural junctions of striated muscles, at autonomic effector cells innervated by parasympathetic nerves, at the reganglionic synapses of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems, and at various sites in the central nervous system. AChE has few therapeutic applications owing to its diffuse action and rapid hydrolysis by acetylcholinesterase (AChE), synthetic derivatives are used for more specific, prolonged action. AChE used as a vasodilator in pharmacangiography, administered by intra-arterial infusion.

Acetylcodon, -e *Acetyldihydrocodeine hydrochloride*.

Acetyldemethylodihydrothebain *Thebacon*.

Acetyldemethylodihydrothebain, -e, -um *Thebacon*.

Acetyldesmethyldihydrothebaine *Thebacon*.

Acetyldihydrocodein, -e, -um *Acetyldihydrocodeine*.

Acetyldihydrocodeine C₂₀H₂₅NO₄. Derivate of *codeine* under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 343.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

Acetyldihydrocodeine hydrochloride

C₂₀H₂₅NO₄ HCl. Derivate of *codeine*. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule II. Molecular weight: 379.8. Percentage of anhydrous base: 90.4.

Acetyldihydrocodeinon, -e *Thebacon*.

Acetyldihydrocodeinone *Thebacon*.

Acetyldihydrodemethylthebaine *Thebacon*.

Acetyldihydrokodein *Acetyldihydrocodeine*.

Acetyldihydrokodeinon *Thebacon*.

Acetyldimepheptanol *Acetylmethadol*.

See: *LAAM*.

Acetylmethadol -um *Acetylmethadol*.

Acetylmethadol C₂₃H₃₁NO₂. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Single Convention 1961 and its amendments, Schedule I. Molecular weight: 353.5. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100.

See: *LAAM*.

Acetylmethadol, -e, -um *Acetylmethadol*.

Acetylo-dihydro-codeinon *Thebacon*.

Acetylsalicylic acid Chemical name for *Aspirin*.

Achi Mexican Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Achiva Colloquial term for *heroin*.

Achonat *Oxazepam*.

Acht German colloquial term for *heroin*.

Achteck German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Achteckiger Stern German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Achter German colloquial term for *injection* of *heroin*.

Achtzehn German colloquial term for a *marijuana* cigarette.

Achuma *San Pedro*.

Aci-vanton *Phenobarbital sodium*.

Acicalar Colloquial term for preparing packets of *marijuana*.

Acici Turkish term for *amfetamines*.

Acid Colloquial term for *LSD*.

Acid Dropper Colloquial term for a *LSD*-

user.

Acid Freak Colloquial term for a person who frequently uses *LSD* and exhibits bizarre behaviour induced by *LSD*.

Acid Funk Colloquial term for *LSD*-induced depression.

Acid Head Colloquial term for *LSD*-user.

Acid House Rock music term introduced at the end of the 1980s referring to the music style of groups such as The Mob and The Royal House. The word 'Acid' referred to *LSD* while the word 'House' referred to the music which first appeared in Chicago at a dance venue called The Warehouse. More recently the term has been reduced to 'House', but is only one of many types of dance music. Acid house had strong connections with the use of *hallucinogens*, especially *LSD*. It developed into Disco acid, often called Techno House. The music is characterized by a simple base beat with synthesizers. It is played in discos and at rave-parties where *hallucinogens* are preferred rather than *alcohol*.

Acid Jazz Music style combining rock, acid rock, soul, R&B, and jazz influences. Sometimes connected with the use of *hallucinogens* from where it got its name.

Acid Lab Colloquial term for a place where *LSD* is made.

Acid Party Colloquial term for a party where *LSD* is used.

Acid Rock A type of rock music that was created in connection with the use of *psychedelics*, especially *LSD*, in San Francisco in the 1960s. Acid rock has a prominent repetitive beat and lyrics that suggest *psychedelic* experiences.

Acid Tests Parties held in the 1960:s especially on the US west coast. Guests dressed in *psychedelic* clothes and listened to acid rock and used *hallucinogens* especially *LSD*.

Acid Trip Colloquial term for *LSD*-intoxication.

Acid caps *LSD* in powder form.

Acid funk Colloquial term for depression after *LSD* use.

Acid man Colloquial term for *LSD*-addict or *LSD*-dealer.

Acid mung Colloquial term for the oily face of an *LSD*-user.

Acid pad Colloquial term for a place where *LSD* is taken.

Acid party Colloquial term for a *LSD*-session.

Acid trail Colloquial term for *LSD* use.

Acide (cyano-3 diphényl-3,3 propyl)-1 phényl-4 pipéridine carboxylique-4 *Difenoxin*.

Acide (cyclohexène-1 yl-1) 5 éthyl-5 barbiturique *Cyclobarbitol*.

Acide (méthyl-1 butyl)-5 vinyl-5 barbiturique *Vinylbital*.

Acide allyl-5 (méthyl-1butyl)-5 barbiturique *Secobarbital*.

Acide allyl-5 isobutyl-5 barbiturique *Bu-talbital*.

Acide butyl-5 ethyl-5 barbiturique *Buto-barbital*.

Acide chloro-7-dihydro-2,3 oxo-2 phényl-5 1H-benzodiazépine-1,4 carboxylique-3 *Clorazepate*.

Acide diallyl-5,5 barbiturique *Allobarbital*.

Acide diphényl-1,1 méthyl-2 morpholino-3 propane carboxylique *Moramide intermediate*.

Acide diéthyl-5,5 barbiturique *Barbital*.

Acide ethyl-5 (cyclohexényl-1)- 5 barbiturique *Cyclobarbital*.

Acide isopentyl-5 ethyl-5 barbiturique *Amobarbital*.

Acide methyl-2 morpholino-3 diphenyl-1,1 propane carboxylique *Moramide intermediate*.

Acide méthyl-1 phényl-4 pipéridine carboxylique-4 *Pethidine intermediate C*.

Acide méthyl-1 phényl-5 éthyl-5 barbiturique *Methylphenobarbital*.

Acide phényl-éthyl-5 barbiturique *Phenobarbital*.

Acide sec-butyl-5 éthyl-5 barbiturique *Secbutabarbital*.

Acide éthyl- (méthyl-3-butyl)-5 barbiturique *Amobarbital*.

Acide éthyl-5 (méthyl- 1butyl)-5 barbiturique *Pentobarbital*.

Acide éthyl-5 isoamyl-5 barbiturique *Amobarbital*.

Acide éthyl-5 isoamyl-5 éthyl-5 barbiturique *Amobarbital*.

Acide éthyl-5 méthyl-1 phényl-5 barbiturique *Methylphenobarbital*.

Acide éthyl-5 phényl-5 barbiturique *Phenobarbital*.

Acidity Tartness imbued by fruit acids to wine.

Acido Spanish and portuguese colloquial term for *LSD*.

Acido 1,1-difenil-2-metil-3-morfolin propano carboxílico *Moramide intermediate*.

Acido 1-(3-ciano-3,3-difenilpropil)-4-fenilisonipecótico *Difenoxin*.

Acido 1-metil-4-fenilpiperidin-4-carboxílico *Pethidine intermediate C*.

Acido 2-metil-3-morfolin difenilpropano carboxílico *Moramide intermediate*.

Acido 5 (1-ciclohexen-1-il)-5-ethylbarbitúrico *Cyclobarbital*.

Acido 5 etil-1-metil-5-fenilbarbitúrico *Methylphenobarbital*.

Acido 5,5-dialilbarbitúrico *Allobarbital*.

Acido 5,5-dietilbarbitúrico *Barbital*.

Acido 5-(1-metilbutil)-5-vinilbarbitúrico *Vinylbital*.

Acido 5-alil-5-(1-metilbutil)-barbitúrico *Secobarbital*.

Acido 5-alil-5-(2-metilpropil)-barbitúrico *Bu-talbital*.

Acido 5-alil-5-isobutilbarbitúrico *Bu-talbital*.

Acido 5-butil-5-ethylbarbitúrico *Butobarbital*.

Acido 5-etil-1-metil-5-fenilbarbitúrico *Amobarbital*.

Acido 5-etil-5-(1-metilbutil)barbiturico *Pentobarbital*.

Acido 5-etil-5-(3-metilbutil)-barbitúrico *Amobarbital*.

Acido 5-etil-5-fenilbarbitúrico *Phenobarbital*.

Acido 5-isobutil-5-alil-barbitúrico *Bu-talbital*.

Acido 5-sec-butil-5-ethylbarbitúrico *Secbutabarbital*.

Acido alil-metil barbitúrico *Secobarbital*.

Acido allil-5-(metil-1-butil)-5-barbiturico *Secobarbital*.

Acido fenil-etil-barbitúrico *Phenobarbital*.

Acido gevelinico *Pethidine intermediate C*.

Acidosis An abnormal increase in the acidity of the body's fluids, caused either by accumulation of acids or by depletion of bicarbonates. Often seen in heavy alcohol drinkers and a serious symptom in methanol poisoning.

Acidules French colloquial term for a *LSD*-users.

Acidum5-(1-methylbutyl)-5-aethylbarbituricum *Pentobarbital*.

Acidum 5-(1-methylbutyl)-5-aethylbarbituricum *Pentobarbital*.

Acidum 5-(3-methyl-n-butyl)-5-aethylbarbituricum *Amobarbital*.

Acidum 5-aethyl-5 (1-methylbutyl)-barbituricum *Pentobarbital*.

Acidum 5-aethyl-5-isoamylbarbituricum *Amobarbital*.

Acidum 5-aethyl-5-phenylbarbituricum *Phenobarbital*.

Acidum 5-allyl-5 (1-methylbutyl)-barbituricum *Secobarbital*.

Acidum N-methyl-aethyl-phenylbarbituricum *Methylphenobarbital*.

Acidum aethylbutylbarbituricum *Buto-barbital*.

Acidum aethylisoamylbarbituricum *Amobarbital*.

Acidum aethylmethylbutylbarbituricum *Pentobarbital*.

Acidum cyclohexenylaethylbarbituricum *Cyclobarbital*.
Acidum diaethylbarbituricum *Barbital*.
Acidum diallylbarbituricum *Allobarbital*.
Acidum diethylbarbituricum *Barbital*.
Acidum difenoxicicum *Difenoxin*.
Acidum isoamylaethylbarbituricum *Amobarbital*.
Acidum isobutylallylbarbituricum *Butalbital*.
Acidum methyl-phenylaethylbarbituricum *Methylphenobarbital*.
Acidum n-butylaethylbarbituricum *Butobarbital*.
Acidum phenylaethyl-N-methylbarbituricum *Methylphenobarbital*.
Acidum phenylaethylbarbituricum *Phenobarbital*.
Acihuit *Psidium guajava*.
Ack Ack Colloquial term for smoking *heroin* by placing it on the tip of a burning *cigarette*.
Ack-ack Colloquial term for smoking a *heroin-dusted cigarette*.
Ackermagen *Calamus*
Ackern German colloquial term for prostitution.
Ackerwurtz *Calamus*.
Ackerwurz *Calamus*.
Ackoffs model A method of determine the assignment of alcoholic patients to treatment facilities which takes into account alternative courses of action.
ACM Acronym for American Council on Marijuana and other Psychoactive Drugs.
Acne rosacea A chronic dermatitis of the face, especially of the nose and cheeks, characterized by a red or rosy coloration, caused by dilation of capillaries, and the appearance of acne like pimples. One of the causes is alcoholism.
Latin (*acne*) *rosacea*, rose-colored (acne), from Latin, feminine of *rosceus*, made of roses. See: *Rosacea*.
Acnida cannabinum *Cannabis sativa*.
ACoA Acronym for *Adult Child of Alcoholics*.
Acodon *Diazepam* or *Meprobamate*.
Acogestic *Amfetamine phosphate*.
Acomicial *Clonazepam*.
Aconit *Aconitum napellus*.
Aconit napel *Aconitum napellus*.
Aconite **1.** Any of various, usually poisonous perennial herbs of the genus *Aconitum*, having tuberous roots, palmately lobed leaves, blue or white flowers with large hoodlike upper sepals, and an aggregate of follicles. **2.** The dried poisonous roots of these plants, used as a source of drugs. Also called *monkshood*. **3.** *Aconitum ferox*. **4.** *Aconitum napellus*.

French *aconit*, from Latin *aconitum*, from Greek *akoniton*.
Aconito napello See: *Aconite*.
Aconitum compactum Synonym for *Aconitum napellus*.
Aconitum ferox Monkshood. The strongest poisonous plant of the Himalayas. Tibetan medicinal herb also traditionally used as poison applied to tips of arrows. Usually dried and mixed with *ganja*. 3 to 6 grams of aconitin is the lethal dose.
Aconitum napellus Monkshood. Strong poisonous plant. Traditionally used in *witch-ointments*. 3 to 6 grams of aconitin is the lethal dose.
Aconitum napellus var. ferox See: *Aconitum ferox*.
Aconitum neomontanum Synonym for *Aconitum napellus*.
Aconitum pyramidale Synonym for *Aconitum napellus*.
Aconitum vironum See: *Aconitum ferox*.
Acononitum ferox See: *Aconitum ferox*.
Acor meconicus *Morphine*.
Acordin *Diazepam*.
Acore *Hallucinogen* drug prepared by the Cree-Indians of the north-western Canada of the *Acorus Calamus*. The active ingredients are *asarone*. In high doses it gives visual *hallucinations* similar to *LSD*.
Acore aromatique *Calamus*.
Acore odorant *Calamus*.
Acore vrai *Calamus*.
Acori *Calamus*.
Acorin A bitter glycoside from *Calamus*, splits into oil of calamus and sugar.
Acoro *Calamus*.
Acoro verdadero *Calamus*.
Acorus aromaticus Synonym for *Acorus calamus* See: *Calamus*.
Acorus calamus See: *Calamus*.
Acorus odoratus Synonym for *Acorus calamus*. See: *Calamus*.
Acorus vulgaris Synonym for *Acorus calamus*. See: *Calamus*.
Acoyo *Piper auritum*.
Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome See: *Aids*.
Acquavite See: *Aquavit*.
Acrois *Calamus*.
Acromegali A chronic disease of adults marked by enlargement of the bones of the extremities, face, and jaw that is caused by overactivity of the pituitary gland. Can be caused by abuse of *anabolic steroids*.
Acromegaly, chronic disease marked by overgrowth of hands, feet, and lower part of the face, resulting from excessive production of somatotropin, the growth-stimulating hormone. In many cases, oversecretion of

the hormone can be traced to a tumor of the pituitary gland. Acromegaly is accompanied by progressive weakness and sometimes by diabetes mellitus; on occasion it occurs during lactation. The disease usually appears in adulthood and frequently affects more than one member of a family. Treatment consists of microsurgical removal of hyperfunctioning tissue, pituitary irradiation, and drugs that suppress growth hormone. A similar disorder, gigantism, occurs in children, producing overgrowth of the long bones of the body. A deficiency in growth hormone production results in dwarfism, a condition marked by abnormally short bone development.

From French *acromegalie* : Greek *akron*, extremity, *me-gas, megal-*, big.

Acru-sed *Pentobarbital sodium* and *Phenobarbital*.

Act of Parliament Colloquial term for *beer*.

Actedrin *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Actedron *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Actemin *Amfetamine phosphate*.

Acteminetas *Amfetamine phosphate*.

ACTH-hormone Adrenocorticotropic hormone.

Acticarbine *Phenobarbital*.

Action 1. Colloquial term for purchase or sale of drugs. **2.** Colloquial term for a drug happening. **3.** Colloquial term for drugs in large quantities available.

Action Research A cyclical evaluation process where action or intervention is intentionally researched and modified, leading to the next stage of action which is then again intentionally examined for further change and so on, as the intervention develops and is further improved.

Actional "L" *Lorazepam*.

Actiphos *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Activamin *Amfetamine*.

Activamina *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Activan *Lorazepam*.

Activar *Pemoline*.

Activated Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

Active ingredient Substance in a drug or a plant that is primarily responsible for its psychoactive effects.

Actionorm *Phenobarbital*.

Actuss *Pholcodine*.

Acucron *Phenobarbital*.

Acuja *Anadenanthera peregrina*.

Acupan *Butobarbital*.

Acupuncture Latin *acus*, needle. A technique for relieving pain or inducing regional anaesthesia, in which thin needles are inserted into the body at specific points.

Acupuncture needles dating from 4000 years ago have been found in China. The first needles

were stone. Later, bronze, gold, or silver was used and today needles are usually made of steel. Initially, needles were used only to prick boils and ulcers. Acupuncture was developed in response to the theory that there are special meridian points on the body connected to the internal organs and that vital energy flows along the meridian lines. According to this theory, diseases are caused by interrupted energy flow, and inserting and twirling needles restores normal flow.

After the discovery in 1975 of enkephalins and endorphins (natural pain inhibitors in the body), some neurophysiologists suggested that the needles may trigger the release of one or more of these substances, which inhibit pain signals by blocking their pathway through the spinal cord. This view is supported by both American and Chinese studies showing that placing acupuncture needles in certain parts of the brain of dogs causes a rise in the level of endorphins in the spinal fluid. Scientists in the US have also shown that acupuncture analgesia is at least partly reversible by naloxone, a drug which blocks the action of morphine and morphine like chemicals such as endorphins. Modern research has focused on the use of acupuncture in pain relief and anaesthesia, to counteract the side effects of chemotherapy, and as an aid in reducing the cravings of former smokers and drug addicts.

In treatment of drug dependents, acupuncture is used to counteract *withdrawal*-symptoms and to prevent relapse. The method seems to specially attract the rather large group of drug misusers who mistrust modern medicine and believe in alternative-treatment. In the western hemisphere acupuncture was mistrusted but won recognition at the beginning of the 1970s when a programme for systematic use of acupuncture in drug abuse treatment was developed by Dr Michael Smith in South Bronx, New York. This programme has been the model for about 50 acupuncture programmes in the USA and Western Europe. The programme consists of acupuncture, Chinese exercises (Qi-Gong), herbal treatment massage and psychotherapy. The programme is group-based has three phases and lasts for 6-8 weeks with regular urine-controls. It ends with establishing contacts with self-help groups.

Acupressure A variant of *acupuncture* in which the practitioner uses manipulation rather than penetration to alleviate pain or other symptoms, is in widespread use in Japan and has begun to find adherents in the USA. Also known as *shiatsu*, acupressure is administered by pressing with the fingertips and sometimes the elbows or knees along a com-

plex network of trigger points (see below) in the patient's body.

Acute In general, sharp. In medicine rapid.

1. Referring to drugs, the short term effects of a single administration, as opposed to chronic, or long-term effects of administration.

2. A condition that rapidly develops into crisis.

Acute Alcohol Poisoning Loss of consciousness and possible death due to arrest of breathing from excessive alcohol consumption. See: *Intoxication*.

Acute adaptation to alcohol See: *Adaptation*.

Acute addiction An ambiguous term. Sometimes used to describe *intoxication*, poisoning or a temporary disturbance caused by excessive short-term drug use.

Acute alcoholic See: *Alcoholic*.

Acute alcoholic states Broad non-specific term for any physical or mental disorder presumed to be caused by *alcohol*.

Acute alcoholism See: *Alcoholism*.

Acute amnesia See: *Blackout*; *Intoxication*, *pathological*.

Acute hallucinatory confusion See: *Hallucination*.

Acute intoxication See *Intoxication*.

Acute tolerance See: *Tolerance*.

Acuya *Piper auritum*.

Acuyo *Piper auritum*.

Acéméthadone *Acetylmethadol*.

See: *LAAM*.

Acétate (ester) de phényl-4 piperidinol-4 *PEPAP*.

Acétate de dihydrocodéine érolique *Thebacon*.

Acétorphine *Acetorphine*.

Acétoxy-3 diméthylamino-6 diphényl-4,4 heptane *Acetylmethadol*.

Acétoxy-5[hydroxy-1(R) méthyl-1-butyl]-2a méthoxy-3 méthyl-12éthéno-3,9a iminoéthano-9,9b hexahydro-1,2,3,3a,8,9 phénanthro [4,5-bcd]furanne *Acetorphine*.

Acétyl-6 dihydro-7,8 codéine *Acetyldihydrocodéine*.

Acétyl-O-3 (hydroxy-1 méthylbutyl)-7a endoéthéno-6,14 tétrahydro-orphavine *Acetorphine*.

Acétyl-O³ [hydroxy-1(R) méthyl-1 butyl]-7a méthyl-O6 endoéthéno-6,14 dihydro-7,8 morphine *Acetorphine*.

Acétyl-alpha-méthylfentanyl *Acetyl-alpha-méthylfentanyl*.

Acétyldihydrocodéine *Acetyldihydrocodéine*.

Acétyldéméthylodihydrothébaïne *Thebacon*.

Acétylméthadole *Acetylmethadole*.

Acétylodéméthylodihydrothébaïne *Thebacon*.

Acúcar Portuguese Colloquial term for *heroin*.

AD Colloquial term for *PCP*.

AD-3 *Phenobarbital*.

Ad 1. Colloquial term for *PCP*. **2.** Colloquial term for addict.

Ad modum Latin for the same way as; "according XX:s method". For example *methadone* maintenance is often mentioned as *Methadone maintenance ad modum Dole-Nyswander* to refer to the method that was invented by *Vincent Dole* and *Marie Nyswander*.

Ad mortem Latin for: to death. "Go ad mortem" means to die.

Ad-Nil *Levamisfetamine* or *Levamisfetamine sulfate*.

ADAC Acronym for Alberta Alcohol and Drug Commission, Canada.

Adalgur *Meprobamate*.

Adam Colloquial term for *ecstasy*.

Adam and Eve Colloquial term for a combination of *MDMA* and *MDEA*. See: *Ecstasy*.

Adam-kökü *Mandrake*.

Adam's Ale Colloquial term for water.

Adam's Wine Colloquial term for water.

ADAMHA Former USA: Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration under the US Department of Health and Human Services.

Adanon *Methadone hydrochloride*.

Adanon hydrochloride *Methadone hydrochloride*.

Adanon, -e *Methadone*.

Adapan *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Adaphol *Pholcodine*.

Adaption See: *Tolerance*.

Adatuss *Hydrocodone Bitartrate*.

Adavans Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

ADD Acronym for *Attention Deficit Disorder*.

Addict 1. To cause to become compulsively and physiologically dependent on a habit-forming substance. **2.** Individual with a compulsive need to use a particular substance. See: *Addiction*.

Addict subculture See: *Subculture*.

Addictant The substance or behaviour to which a person is addicted.

Addictie Dutch Colloquial term for a drug-addict.

Addiction, drug or alcohol Repeated use of a psychoactive substance or substances, to the extent that the user (referred to as an addict) is periodically or chronically intoxicated, shows a compulsion to take the preferred substance (or substances), has great difficulty in voluntarily ceasing or modifying substance use, and exhibits determination to obtain psy-

choactive substances by almost any means. Typically, tolerance is prominent and a *withdrawal* syndrome frequently occurs when substance use is interrupted. The life of the addict may be dominated by substance use to the virtual exclusion of all other activities and responsibilities. The term addiction also conveys the sense that such substance use has a detrimental effect on society, as well as on the individual: when applied to the use of alcohol, it is equivalent to alcoholism.

Addiction is a term of long-standing and variable usage. It is regarded by many as a discrete disease entity, a debilitating disorder rooted in the pharmacological effects of the drug, which is remorselessly progressive. From the 1920s to the 1960s attempts were made to differentiate between addiction and *habituation*, a less severe form of psychological adaptation. In the 1960s the World Health Organisation recommended that both terms be abandoned in favour of *dependence*, which can exist in various degrees of severity. Addiction is not a diagnostic term in *ICD-10*, but continues to be very widely employed by professionals and the general public alike.

See also: *Dependence: Dependence syndrome.*

Addiction The oldest specialist journal in the substance abuse field. Founded 1884 as *Proceedings for the Society for the Study and Cure of Inebriety*, then as the *British Journal of Inebriety*, then the *British Journal of Addiction*. The present title was adopted in 1993. Published in London and contains research reports, debates and commentaries with abstracts in French and Spanish.

Addiction Abstracts An international current awareness journal published in conjunction with the National Addiction Centre, London, England. Provides abstracts of significant issues in the addiction field.

Addiction Research Foundation One of the worlds leading and the first major North American institution to study and treat *alcohol* and other drugs. Founded 1949 as Alcoholism Research Foundation by the Province of Ontario in Canada with the mandate to conduct research into the causes, prevention, and treatment of alcoholism. In 1961 the mandate was broadened to include research on substances other than *alcohol*. The name was changed to Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation (ARF), often shortened to Addiction Research Foundation. In 1977 ARF became the first officially designated collaborating centre of WHO for research and training on drug dependence. The staff consists of several hundred scientists, clinicians, community development workers and educators. David H. Archibald was the Executive

Director of the ARF from 1951-1976. *E M Jellinek* played an important role in the first research programmes.

ARF has been a pioneer in epidemiological studies such as household surveys, student-surveys, analyses of the effects of prices and availability on *alcohol* consumption. In the medical fields ARF has developed the hypoxic theory of *alcohol* liver damage and its treatment by propylthiouracil, development of clinical trial unit for the evaluation of medications used in reducing *alcohol* consumption and research in the mechanisms of reinforcement, tolerance, and dependence in relation to *alcohol*, *opioids*, *nicotine*, *benzodiazepines*. It has also contributed with many evaluations of different treatment and prevention programmes. ARF publications includes monographs, bibliographies and critical reviews. ARF provides professional training for the staff of addiction programmes in many countries and is a main international player in the drug abuse field.

Addiction Severity Index A structured interview to provide information about aspects of the life of persons with substance abuse problems, developed by McLellan in 1981. It has been translated and used world-wide. The basic idea is that substance abuse is best understood in terms of the life events that preceded, occurred at the same time as or resulted from the abuse.

The ASI focus on seven areas: medical status; employment and support; drug use; *alcohol* use; legal status; family and social status; and psychiatric status. In each area the interviewer uses a 10-point scoring scale of lifetime problems as well as a multi-item composite score of the problems in the past 30-days. The interview takes about one hour. Researchers have found the ASI useful because it can be used with accuracy to compare different groups and treatment programmes over time.

Addiction liability Substance that can become addicting.

Addiction medicine In the USA in the late 1980s, this became the preferred term for the branch of medicine dealing with *alcohol*- and drug-related conditions. The term for a practitioner of addiction medicine is "addictionist". See also: *Narcologist, Narcology.*

Addiction producing drug A substance which is capable of causing addiction.

Addiction-prone personality Individual with a special personality characteristic that renders him inclined to use drugs in order to deal with personal problems.

See *Addictive personality.*

ADDICIONES Spanish journal on *addiction*.

Addictionology The science of *addiction*.

Addictions Forum Founded in 1991 in the United Kingdom to encourage debate about current issues of concern and controversy and to promote information exchange, education and training in the *addictions* field. Increasingly active at an international level in co-sponsoring and organizing international meetings.

Addictive Having the potential to cause *addiction*.

Addictive Behaviours An international professional journal designed to publish original research and theoretical papers in the area of *addictions*, including eating disorders.

Addictive personality **1.** A personality which is prone to the development of some form of *addiction*. **2.** Pre-addictive personality, characteristics that are presumed to pre-date and therefore are predictive of substance abuse. These aspects may include difficulties in impulse control, anxiety, depression and submission to authority. **3.** A recurrent pattern among *alcohol* dependents and other substance abusers characterized by impulsivity, immaturity, poor frustration tolerance, anxiety and depression.

Additive effect Impact of two or more substances taken together.

See also: *Potentiation and Synergism*.

Additive poisoning See: *Synergism*.

Addiveness See: *Synergism*.

Adled Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

ADE *DEA*.

Adedate *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Adelgaton *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Adelgol *Amfetamine sulfate*.

Adenokellina sedativa *Phenobarbital*.

Adenopurin *Phenobarbital*.

Adepsina *Phenmetrazine hydrochloride*.

Adepsique *Diazepam*.

Adepto Colloquial term for a drug addict.

ADFS Acronym for Alcohol Alliance for a Drug Free Society.

ADH *Alcohol dehydrogenase*.

ADHD Acronym for *Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder*.

Adicto a drogas narcoticas Addicted to narcotics.

Adifuge *Amfetamine*.

Adike *Areca catechu*.

Adinazolam C₁₉H₁₈ClN₅, Triazolobenzodiazepine with antidepressant and anxiolytic properties.

See: *Benzodiazepines*.

Adipan **1.** *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

2. *Amfetamine sulfate*. **3.** Tradename for *Dexamfetamine tartrate* and *Metamfetamine tartrate*.

Adiparthrol **1.** *Amfetamine sulfate*.

2. *Dexamfetamine sulfate*; *Etilamfetamine*.

Adiparthrol-Ethyl *Etilamfetamine*.

Adipat *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Adipex **1.** *Metamfetamine hydrochloride*.

2. *Metamfetamine tartrate*; *Phentermine hydrochloride*.

Adipex neu *Phentermine resinate*.

Adipex-8 CT *Phentermine hydrochloride*.

Adipex-P *Phentermine hydrochloride*.

Adipo II *Phendimetrazine bitartrate*.

Adiposan *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Adiposetten *Cathine*.

Adiposid *Phenmetrazine*.

Adiposon *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Adipsia Absence of thirst.

Adipyn *Amfepramone hydrochloride*.

Adistop C *Cathine hydrochloride*.

Adistop-F *Cathine hydrochloride*.

Adler **1.** German colloquial term for a 100-mark bill. **2.** German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.

Administration Method of route or mode of administration, i.e. the way in which a substance is introduced into the body, such as oral ingestion, *intravenous* (IV), *subcutaneous*, or *intramuscular injection*, *inhalation*, smoking, or absorption through skin or mucosal surfaces, such as the gums, rectum, or genitalia. See also: *IDU*, *IVDU*.

Admiral of the Blue Colloquial term for a tavern keeper.

Admiral of the Narrow Seas Naval term for a drunken sailor who vomits into lap of another sailor.

Admiral of the Red Colloquial term for a drunkard.

Admiral, Tap the Colloquial term for drinking surreptitiously.

Admixture **1.** The act of mixing or mingling. **2.** The state of being mingled or mixed. **3.** Something that is produced by mixing; a *mixture*. **4.** Something added in mixing. See also: *Mixture*.

ADMS Acronym for Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services.

ADN Acronym for *Adicto a Drogas Narcoticas*. Addicted to narcotics.

Adnephryn *Phenobarbital*.

ADNET Acronym for *AntiDrug Network*.

Adolan *Methadone*.

Adolens *Pethidine hydrochloride*.

Adolescence The period of life beginning with the appearance of secondary sex characteristics and terminating with the cessation of somatic growth, roughly from 11 to 19 years of age.

Latin *adolescencia*

Adolinfant *Methaqualone*.

Adolor *Barbital*.

Adonal *Phenobarbital*.

ADONIS Acronym for Alcohol, Drugs en

Overige middelen Nederlands Informatie Systeem, text-database on substance abuse in the Netherlands operated by NIAD.

Adorm *Cyclobarbital calcium*.

Adormidera **1.** Colloquial term for *opium* poppy. **2.** Colloquial term for *heroin*.

ADPA Acronym for Alcohol and Drug Problems Association of North America, formerly the North American Association of Alcoholism Programmes (NAAAP).

ADPANA Acronym for Alcohol and Drug Problems Association of North America, formerly the North American Association of Alcoholism Programmes (NAAAP).

Adphen *Phendimetrazine bitartrate*.

Adphen forte *Phendimetrazine bitartrate*.

Adren(o) From Latin *ad* near + *ren* kidney, a combining form denoting relationship to the adrenal gland.

Adrenal gland Adrenal Gland, also called Suprarenal gland. Either of two small and virtually identical triangular endocrine glands, one at the upper end of each kidney. Vital organ in humans.

The medulla of the adrenal gland, composed of chromaffin, is made up of columnar cells that secrete the hormone epinephrine also called *adrenaline*, in response to stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system at times of stress. The medulla also secretes the hormone norepinephrine, which plays a role in maintaining normal blood circulation. These hormones belong to the class of chemicals called catecholamines, which are darkened when oxidised by potassium dichromate. The medulla is frequently referred to as chromaffin tissue.

Unlike the cortex, the medulla can be removed without endangering the life of an individual. The adrenal outer layer, cortex, secretes about 30 *steroid* hormones, but only a few are secreted in significant amounts. In the adult human the cortex comprises about 90 percent of the gland. The cortex is made up of three structurally different concentric zones- From the outermost inward they are zona glomerulosa, zona fasciculata and zona reticularis. The zona glomerulosa is principally responsible for the secretion of aldosterone, one of the most important hormones. This *steroid* hormone is known as a mineralocorticoid - a regulator of sodium and potassium metabolism. The inner two zones - fasciculata and reticularis - operate almost as a physiological unit and are controlled by ACTH (adrenocorticotrophic hormone), a hormone secreted by the pituitary gland (q.v.). Their principal function is the secretion of cortisol and of some adrenal androgens, or male hormones, which have a minor influence on the reproductive

system. Cortisol has two primary roles: (1) gluconeogenesis - i. e, the breakdown of protein to form glucose; and (2) an anti-inflammatory action. Thus cortisol can reduce disease manifestations without having any direct effect on the causative agent. Modified glucocorticoids, now produced synthetically, are superior to naturally secreted *steroids* for treatment of Addison's disease and other disorders.

Adrenalin *Adrenaline*.

Adrenaline and noradrenaline Also called epinephrine and norephrine, separate, active principles secreted by the medulla of the adrenal glands (q.v.). They are also liberated at the ends of sympathetic nerve fibres where they serve as chemical mediators for conveying the nerve impulses to effector organs. Chemically, the two compounds differ only slightly; and they exert similar pharmacological actions, which resemble the effects of stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system. They are, therefore, classified as sympathomimetic agents. The active secretion of the adrenal medulla contains approximately 80 percent adrenaline and 20 percent noradrenaline; but this proportion is reversed in the sympathetic nerves, which contain predominantly noradrenaline.

The purified, active compounds are used clinically and are obtained from the adrenal glands of domesticated animals or prepared synthetically. The administration of adrenaline results in an increase in blood pressure by increasing the rate and force of contraction of the heart and by constricting the peripheral blood vessels. It also dilates the bronchioles and in this way is an aid to respiration. Adrenaline exerts a metabolic effect manifested by a rise in blood glucose. Noradrenaline elicits similar responses but its metabolic effects and actions on the heart are much less than those of adrenaline. The rise in blood pressure after the administration of noradrenaline is due to its powerful vasoconstrictor action. Adrenaline is used in combination with local anaesthetics because its vaso-constriction properties delay the absorption of the local anaesthetics, and in this way prolongs their activity and reduces their toxicity. It is useful in acute allergic disorders, such as drug reactions, hives, and hay fever. Occasionally it is applied as a local vasoconstrictor in the control of superficial haemorrhage from the skin and mucous membranes and to relieve the nasal congestion associated with certain allergic conditions. Noradrenaline is administered by *intravenous* infusion to combat the acute fall in blood pressure associated with certain types of shock. Large doses of these compounds may result in

such serious consequences as cerebral haemorrhage and cardiac abnormalities.

Adrenergic 1. Activated by, characteristic of, or secreting epinephrine or related substances, particularly referring to the sympathetic nerve fibers that liberate norepinephrine at a synapse when a nerve impulse passes.

2. An agent that produces such an effect.

Adrenergic drug Also called sympathomimetic drug, any member of a class of drugs affecting the nervous system. Adrenergic drugs stimulate the release of adrenaline or noradrenaline neurotransmitters, or compounds that diffuse from the end of a stimulated nerve cell across a space called the synaptic cleft to a neighbouring nerve cell, which is thus stimulated. Adrenergic drugs may inhibit the metabolism of these neurotransmitters or may mimic their effects.

Adrenergics affect cardiac muscles and the muscles involved in blood-vessel elasticity and may exacerbate heart disease or urinary tract obstruction. They are used to treat systemic trauma including bronchial asthma, shock, and cardiac arrest; to effect nasal decongestion and appetite suppression; and to relieve allergic disorders. They increase both glandular secretions and the heart rate, and prolong the action of local anaesthetics.

Adrenergic blocking drugs (e.g. benzamine or propranolol) inhibit certain responses of sympathetic nerves to adrenaline or noradrenaline any of various drugs that interfere with the functioning of the sympathetic nervous system by affecting the release or action of norepinephrine and epinephrine. The former are hormones, secreted by the adrenal gland, that constrict blood vessels (thus increasing blood pressure) and accelerate the rate and force of contractions of the heart.

Adrenergic drugs that stimulate the release or activity of norepinephrine or that mimic its effects are termed sympathomimetic agents. Among the sympathomimetic drugs are the *amfetamine* and *ephedrine*. Because these drugs raise the blood pressure and increase the heart rate, they are useful in treating systemic trauma, including bronchial asthma, shock, and cardiac arrest. They are also used to effect nasal decongestion and appetite suppression and to relieve allergic disorders.

Drugs that block or inhibit the release or activity of norepinephrine are known as adrenergic blocking agents. These drugs dilate blood vessels (thus lowering blood pressure) and slow the heart rate. They are very useful in treating hypertension, angina, and heart dysrhythmias. Among the adrenergic blocking agents are phenoxylbenzamine, propranolol, and prazosin.

Adrenic Pertaining to the adrenal glands.

Adrenin *Adrenaline*.

Adrenine *Adrenaline*.

Adrenitis *Adrenaline*.

Adrenoceptive Pertaining to the sites on effector organs that are acted upon by adrenergic transmitters.

Adrenoceptor Adrenergic receptor.

Adrenochrome 1. A red (pink adrenaline) derivative of adrenaline that produces hallucinogenic effects. Adrenochrome is an oxidation product of epinephrine which possesses hemostatic properties due to its effect on capillary permeability, and has been used as an experimental psychomimetic. It is used in the form of its stable derivative carbazochrome salicylate. **2.** Colloquial term for *Barbiturates*.

Adrenocortical Pertaining to or arising from the cortex of the adrenal gland.

Adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH), also called corticotropin, a polypeptide hormone formed in the pituitary gland that regulates the activity of the outer region (cortex) of the adrenal glands. In mammals the action of ACTH is limited to those areas of the adrenal cortex in which the glucocorticoid hormones—cortisol and corticosterone (see corticoid)—are formed. The secretion of ACTH by the pituitary is itself regulated by another polypeptide, a so-called corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH), that is discharged from the hypothalamus in response to impulses transmitted by the nervous system.

Adrenokinetic Stimulating the adrenal gland.

Adrip Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

Adrizine *Dexamfetamine sulfate*.

Adulbran *Diazepam*.

Adult child Colloquial term for an adult, during whose childhood alcoholism was prevalent in the family (does not indicate immaturity in spite of the nomenclature).

Adult child of an alcoholic See: *Child of an alcoholic*.

Adulteration The act of making any commodity impure by admixture of other or baser ingredients. This admixture may corrupt the nature of the original to the extent of destroying its identity, or it may merely lower the value or effectiveness of the finished product. Adulteration of foods and beverages has been performed with the same aim - increasing profits for the manufacturer or merchant - since early times, when laws in ancient Greece and Rome addressed the colouring and flavouring of wine. England has had laws against adulteration of *beer*, bread, and other commodities since the 13th century, culminating in the Adulteration of Food or Drink Act of 1872 with its stiff penalties - six months at hard labour for a second offence. The law was

modernised with the 1955 Food and Drug Act. In the US numerous state and federal bills were introduced in the 1890s, finally resulting in the Pure Food and Drugs Act of 1906. This act was ineffective because of its light penalties, and in 1938 it was superseded by the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, which outlaws foods and drugs dangerous to health, sold in interstate commerce. The 1938 law has been amended to cover food colourings and additives and supplemented by similar state legislation aimed at foods and drugs that do not come within the scope of interstate commerce. Adulteration not only functions to defraud consumers but it can also pose a health threat.

In the case of illegal drugs, adulteration is generally in the form of inert or harmless compounds added to the illicit substance. These serve to reduce the purity and to increase profits. The relative purity of drugs such as *heroin* or *amfetamine* which are sold on the illicit market varies considerably between and within countries. Sometimes deadly poisons, such as sodium cyanide, have been sold as or mixed with the drugs. On other occasions, when drugs such as *heroin* have been sold to misusers in a more pure form than normally available, this has also led to *overdoses* and other serious health problems.

Adumbran *Oxazepam*.

Adumbran Forte *Oxazepam*.

Adumran *Oxazepam*.

Adverse drug reaction Harmful, unintended or unwanted consequences of taking a drug. In the general medical and pharmacological fields, denotes a toxic physical or (less commonly) psychological reaction to a therapeutic agent. The reaction may be predictable, or allergic or idiosyncratic (unpredictable). In the context of substance use, the term includes unpleasant psychological or physical reactions to drug taking. Includes anxiety, paranoia, sense of loss of control, dysphoria. See also: *Bad trip*.

Advil Acetylsalicylic acid.

Advocaat *Liqueur* made with egg, brandy and spices.

Adyne PB *Phenobarbital*.

Adypsia Absence of thirst.

Adystonin *Phenobarbital*.

AEDS Acronym for Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System.

Aéine *Phenobarbital*.

Aenid Epic poem of the Roman poet Virgil in which *opium* is mentioned as a soporific and a drug that induces drowsiness.

Aephenal *Phenobarbital*.

Aerosol **1.** A colloid system in which the continuous phase (dispersion medium) is a

gas, e.g., fog. **2.** A bactericidal solution which can be finely atomized for the purpose of sterilizing the air of a room. **3.** A solution of a drug which can be atomized into a fine mist for inhalation therapy.

Aerosols Aerosols were formerly defined as colloidal systems consisting of very finely subdivided liquid or solid particles dispersed in a gas. Today, the term aerosol, in general usage, has become synonymous with a pressurized package. For pharmaceutical purposes aerosols may be divided into two types. Space sprays disperse the medicament as a finely divided spray with particles not exceeding 50 microns (0.05 millimetre, or 0.002 inch) in diameter. Surface-coating aerosols produce a coarse or wet spray and are used to coat surfaces with a residual film. Propellants used in aerosols are of two main types: liquefied gases and compressed gases. The former consist of easily liquefiable gases such as halogenated hydrocarbons. The drug is dissolved in the liquefied gas or in a mixture of the gas and a suitable solvent. When these are sealed into the container, the system separates into a liquid and a vapour phase and soon reaches an equilibrium. The vapour pressure pushes the liquid phase up the standpipe and against the valve. When the valve is opened by pressing down, the liquid phase is expelled into air at atmospheric pressure and immediately vaporizes, leaving an aerosol of the drug. The pressure inside the container is maintained at a constant value as more liquid changes into vapour. When compressed gases are used as the propellant, the pressure falls steadily as the contents of the aerosol are used, and for this reason liquefied gases are used whenever possible. Pharmaceutical aerosols include solutions, suspensions, emulsions, powders, and semisolid preparations. The products include inhalation aerosols, spray-on bandages, creams, and ointments. The application of these latter to wounds and burns is obviously advantageous, as rubbing is eliminated, and the fine film produced promotes rapid absorption. Inhalation aerosols often include a metering valve, so that measured quantities of drug may be administered; these are rapidly replacing old hand sprays.

Sprays, solutions of drugs in aqueous or oily solutions, are applied by means of an atomizer to the mucous membranes of the nose or throat. Oily solutions are no longer considered desirable, and the ideal spray is an aqueous solution isotonic (equal in osmotic pressure) with nasal secretions and of the same pH.

Aether *Ether*.

Aethinal *Barbital*.

Aethinamatum *Ethinamate*.

Aethomorpinum *Ethylmorphine.*
Aethonitazen *Etonitazene.*
Aethyl-amphetamin *Etilamfetamine.*
Aethylamphetamin *Etilamfetamine.*
Aethylbarbital *Barbital.*
Aethylum-N-methyl-4-phenylpiperidin-4-carbonicum *Pethidine.*
Aethylumcarboxylat-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidin *Pethidine.*
Aethylmethylthiambuten, -um *Ethylmethylthiambutene.*
Aethylmorphin, -e, -i, -um *Ethylmorphine.*
Aethylmorphinum hydrochloricum *Ethylmorphine hydrochloride.*
Aethylmorphinum *Ethylmorphine.*
Aethyltheophyllin-amphetamin *Fenetyline.*
Aethylum-dl-trans-2-dimethylammonium-1-phenylcyclohex-3-en-carbonicum *Tilidine.*
Aethylmorfin *Ethylmorphine.*
Afagil *Phenmetrazine hydrochloride.*
Afatin *Dexamfetamine sulfate* or *Dexamfetamine tartrate.*
Afegao Portuguese term for *marijuana.*
Aferina *Phenobarbital.*
Affe 1. German colloquial term for *withdrawal* symptoms. **2.** German colloquial term for *LSD* on paper.
Affective disorder, residual, alcohol- or drug-related *Alcohol-* or *drug-induced* changes which persist beyond the period when a direct effect of *alcohol* or *drugs* might reasonably be assumed to be operating. Mental disorder characterized by dramatic changes in, or extremes of, mood. Affective disorders may include manic (elevated, expansive, or irritable mood with hyperactivity, pressured speech, and inflated self-esteem) or depressive (dejected mood with disinterest in life, sleep disturbance, agitation and feelings of worthlessness or guilt) episodes and often combinations of the two. Persons with an affective disorder may or may not have psychotic symptoms such as delusions, *hallucinations*, or other loss of contact with reality. In manic-depressive disorders, periods of mania and depression may alternate with abrupt onsets and recoveries. Depression is the more common symptom, and many patients never develop a genuine manic phase, although they may experience a brief period of over-optimism and mild *euphoria* while recovering from a depression. The most extreme manifestation of mania is violence against others, while that of depression is suicide. Statistical studies have suggested hereditary predisposition to the disorder, which commonly appears for the first time in young adults. Manic-depressive disorders were described in antiquity by the 2nd-

century Aretaeus of Cappadocia and in modern times by the German psychiatrist Emil Kraepelin. The current term is derived from folie maniaco-melancholique, which was introduced in the 17th century. See also: *Psychotic disorder, residual and late onset, alcohol- or drug-induced.*

Affective education Education which focuses on emotional content and reactions in contrast to cognitive content. In drug education, for instance, it covers how to achieve feelings of excitement without drugs and on psychodrama-like role-play to identify ways of dealing with situations such as being offered drugs or when a friend wants to drive whilst drunk etc. In general drug education with affective elements appear to have better results than education where the goals are to promote drug-negative attitudes.

Affectomotor Elevated mood and hyperactivity as in mania, typical effect of *stimulants* as *amfetamine* and *cocaine*.

Affen German colloquial term for satisfying one's *addiction*.

Affimichi Pakistani colloquial term for *opium* addict.

Afflicted Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

Afga Finnish Colloquial term for *hashish* from Afghanistan.

Afgan Swedish Colloquial term for *hashish* from Afghanistan.

Afghan *Hashish* from Afghanistan, usually dark brown to black.

Afghane German colloquial term for *hashish* from Afghanistan.

Afghani 1. *Marijuana* or *hashish* from Afghanistan. **2.** *Hashish oil.*

Afgyun Colloquial term for *opium*.

Afihm *Opium.*

Afilan *Mazindol.*

Afim *Opium.*

Afina *Opium.*

Afinal *Phenobarbital calcium.*

Afioni Colloquial term for *opium*.

Afiun *Opium.*

Afiyun *Opium.*

Afióni *Opium.*

Afjon *Opium.*

Afkick Dutch colloquial term for feeling *withdrawal* symptoms.

Afkicken Dutch colloquial term for trying to stop using drugs.

AFLC Acronym for Alcohol Free Living Center, a residence in which all participants are alcohol free, have a 3 month plan of recovery, and are participating in 12 Step groups.

Afloat Colloquial term for being *drunk*.

Afluol *Methodone.*

AFP *Alphafetoprotein.*

African Colloquial term for African *hashish*.

African black Colloquial term for African *marijuana* i blackish color.

African bush Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

African woodbine Colloquial term for a *marijuana cigarette*.

Afrikanische Juckbohne *Mucuna pruriens*.

Afrogras Colloquial term for *marijuana*.

Aftaaian Dutch colloquial term for trying to stop a drug habit.

After Seven Colloquial term for *heroin*.

After-image Colloquial term for effects of *hallucinogens*.

After-trip Unexpected reoccurrence of *hallucinations* after use of *LSD* or other *hallucinogenic* drugs.

Aftercare Treatment or care given to convalescent patients after release from a hospital or an institution. Aftercare is of great importance to prevent relapses in *alcohol* and drug abuse. Scheduled follow ups, sometimes in combination with drug-testing, are often an integral part of a treatment programme. Many institutions strongly recommend participation in self-help groups such as *Alcoholics Anonymous*.

Afterdinner Man Colloquial term for heavy evening drinker.

Afterhour Colloquial term for a party after the party, usually starts in the early morning after *rave* or *techno* parties and last until mid-day.

Afternoon Man Colloquial term for heavy afternoon drinker.

Afternoon-farmer Colloquial term for *opium* smoker who does not keep appointments.

Aftersafe Colloquial term for rectum serving as cache for drugs (hidden in a condom).

Aftersave Colloquial term for rectum serving as cache for drugs (hidden in a condom).

Aftershafe Colloquial term for rectum serving as cache for drugs (hidden in a condom).

Aftershave Colloquial term for rectum serving as cache for drugs (hidden in a condom).

Aftertaste Lingering taste in the mouth after *wine* has been swallowed.

Aftertreatment See *Aftercare*.

Aftertrip Sudden recurrence of effects from drugs without additional use.

Afyon *Opium*.

Afyoun *Opium*.

Afyun *Opium*.

Agara Drug made from the tree *Galibulimima Belgraveana*, up to 30 meter tall, growing in the North Eastern part of Australia and New Guinea. The natives make a *hallucinogen* beverage by boiling the bark and leaves. Agara is primarily known for its visual *hallucinations*. The active alkaloids are not

fully known.

Agardenti, Synonyme for *Agua Ardiente*.

Agaric 1. Any mushroom. **2.** The tinder or punk prepared from dried mushroom.

3. Mushroom of the species *Agaricus*. Greek agarikon. See: *Fly agaric* and *Amanita muscaria*.

Agaricaceae A family of fungi of the order *Agaricales*, subclass *Holobasidiomycetidae*, including the genus *Agaricus*.

Agaricales Fungis of the subclass *Holobasidiomycetidae*, series *Hymenomyces*, consisting of the mushrooms including the families *Agaricaceae* and *Amanitaceae*. Some species are edible, some poisonous and some hallucinogenic.

Agarico *Fly agaric* (poison in fly paper) hallucinogenic.

Agaricus A genus of mushrooms of the family *Agaricaceae*, order *Agaricales*.

Agaricus muscarius Synonyme for *Amanita muscaria*.

Agarrar onda Colloquial term for getting *high*, stoned, trip out.

Agastanis secundiflora Synonym for *Sophora secundiflora*.

Agates *Barbiturates*.

Agave Latin and Greek agave, admirable. A genus of amaryllidaceous plants with many species possessing spiny-margined leaves and tall candelabra-shaped inflorescences. Some species serve as a source of alcoholic beverages. The juice of *Agave Americana* i purgative and diuretic, and has been used as an abortifacient. Several species contain saponins.

Agave americana American aloe, sometimes called century plants, named in the belief that they flower once in a hundred years. Sometimes used as a synonyme for *Agave atrovirens* or *Agave mexicana*.

Agave atrovirens The principal species from which pulque is made. Sometimes confusingly even called *Agave potatorum*, *Agave americana* or *Agave mexicana*.

Agave compluviata In spanish maguy verde, yielding pulque.

Agave mapisaga In Spanish maguy mapisaga, which yields pulque.

Agave melliflua In Spanish maguy manso, yielding a juice drunk unfermented.

Agave quotfern In Spanish maguy ceniso, yielding pulque.

Agave tequilana Central american plant from which *tequila* is distilled.

Agave worm The maguy worm, the larva of various butterflies which feed on the agaves and which are fried and eaten in Mexico. One is deposited in a brand of *tequila* as a form of advertising display.