



NEW STREET DRUGS
25I-NBOME, 25C-NBOME, AND
25B-NBOME

David Becker
Joseph Maguire

BACKGROUND

- The full name of the drug is 25I-NBOMe and it's classified as a designer hallucinogen or a psychedelic. This drug, and many legal drugs, is a Serotonin agonist. An increase in serotonin in the brain improves mood, which is why the high is so euphoric.
- This manufactured drug is produced from the phenethylamine compound. Phenethylamine is found in some plants and even chocolate. It has very mild effects in this state. However, after manufacturing, 25C or Dime it is similar to LSD. Users say the high is similar to that of LSD, Ecstasy, or a hit of acid, but has a shorter duration. Usually 6-10 hours instead of 12 hours.



STREET NAMES

- 25C – slightly different drug, but name is used interchangeably
- Dime
- N-Bomb
- 25I
- Smiles
- 25B



HOW ITS TAKEN

- Snorted/Insufflated
- Placed on or under tongue or in cheeks
- Smoked, with or without other substances
- Liquid in the eye cavity



HOW ITS SUPPLIED

- 25C is supplied in different ways. It was shipped as a powder and a distributor would place it in capsules. The user would then break open the capsules and snort the drug. The drug would have no effect if the capsule was swallowed. One gram of 25C-NBOMe could cost as little as 100 USD plus shipping from Germany. And of course, sold under the pretense of “Not Suitable for Human Consumption”. Unknown if the powder was cut with another substance or how many micrograms were in each capsule. These capsules were usually purchased in Canada and shipped to the US for distribution.
- More recently, the 25C is blotted on a very small square of thin cardboard. The dose is usually from 325 mcg to 600 mcg. Some users can feel the effects with a small dose while others must use 1000 - 1200 mcg to get their high. Pricing varies, the cost is anywhere from \$1 to \$10 US per blotter. The user places the blotter under his tongue or between cheek and gum for slow absorption. If the absorption of 25C is too fast the high is too intense (overdose) and the duration too short.
- These substances have also been encountered as powders, liquids, and laced on food items.



IMAGES



IMAGES



SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

- The user that OD's on a Dime acts similarly to a cocaine overdose. These actions include -
 - 1. Aggressiveness
 - 2. Disorientation
 - 3. Disruptive behavior
 - 4. Unrelated statements
 - 5. Screaming
 - 6. Poor perception of time
 - 7. Hyperthermia
 - 8. Cardiac effects of increase in HR and BP
 - 9. Dilated pupils
 - 10. Hot, wet, flushed skin
 - 11. Seizures
 - 12. Death



TREATMENT

- **FOLLOW COLLIER EMS EXCITED DELIRIUM PROTOCOL**
- Manage aggressiveness with just enough force to maintain control and scene safety. Hyperthermia will rapidly increase while fighting, so cool these patients quickly and administer Versed IN or IV (*PLEASE REVIEW PROTOCOL FOR DOSAGE*) to reduce or eliminate agitation and aggressiveness.
- These patients may become very violent and exhibit extreme agitation.
- Above all be CAREFUL and be SAFE!



ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Patients under the influence of the drugs mentioned in this document often display bizarre, reckless behavior and have been noted to run through sliding glass doors or onto a highway full of fast moving vehicles. Medics should exercise due caution when requesting air support to transport trauma alert patients under the influence of drugs like 25C, bath salts, LSD, or other potentially hallucinogenic substances.



ADDITIONAL

- Locally we have encountered what we believe to be 25-I in at least 2 and possibly as many as 6 patients. Most of these patients were between 16-19 years of age.
- There are numerous (45) reports of death in the medical literature attributed to use of this drug in the past year.
- Cause of death is often brain hemorrhage
- Many of these patients also tested positive for other drugs including Ecstasy, Bath Salts, Cocaine, Heroin, and Acetyl Fentanyl



ADDITIONAL

- Emergency departments continue to publish cases of severe toxicity due to these substances. Reports from medical examiners and toxicology labs link some combination of 25I-NBOMe, 25C-NBOMe, and 25B-NBOMe to the death of at least 14 individuals, aged 15 to 29 years, in the U.S. between March 2012 and April 2013.



FINAL WORD OF CAUTION

- 25I or related substance pose an additional risk to first responders – the drug can be accidentally absorbed into the skin or accidentally inhaled when handling it. **BE CAREFUL!**
- **SCENE SAFETY and UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS!**

“...If one of these compounds is in pure powder form, small breezes, accidental inhalation, or touching the eyes or mouth after handling could result in full-blown effects or dangerous overdoses. Because of these dangers, NBOMe series chemicals should be labeled clearly and handled with laboratory methods (goggles, gloves, mask) to minimize risks. “ - DEA Special Testing and Research Laboratory



FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Contact

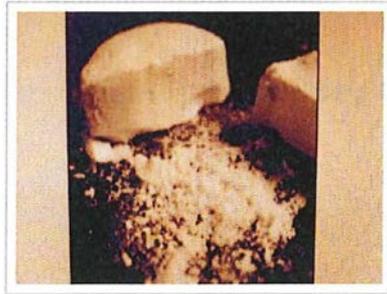
Collier County EMS Training Department

239.252.3740



Kids overdosing on new drug

by Laura Geller - bio | email • original (<http://www.nbc12.com/story/16964534/kids-overdosing-on-new-drug>)



RICHMOND, VA (WWBT) - NBC12 has a frightening warning for parents. There's a hot new designer drug on the streets and students right here in the metro-area are using and abusing it.

It's a hallucinogenic called 25i. NBC12 received some calls from parents concerned about this new drug. Turns out Richmond Ambulance Authority crews treated five overdose cases last weekend alone.

25i is new to the streets of Central Virginia and new to medics arriving on scene last weekend in Richmond. Five patients were all experiencing effects similar to other hallucinogenic drugs, according to Lt. Jennifer Reese.

"Violence, episodes of depression, they were unaware of their person, place and time," she described. "We also had one that was experiencing seizure activity."

RAA has learned two of the patients actually had bleeding in the brain after overdosing.

"It's extremely dangerous," Reese said.

For parents the question is: what is it? Reese, who also has a bio-chemistry background, began researching the drug so her crews would know what they're dealing with on a call. She said it does not have FDA approval.

"It's an experimental drug that was being used to research the path of brainwaves with stimulation," she explained.

The drug is a dark colored powder that can be smoked or snorted.

Reese said one of the more frightening aspects is that 25i is a simple chemical structure, meaning it can be easily manufactured right here.

Once inhaled there's no going back, explained Martin's Regional Pharmacy Manager John Beckner.

"I don't know that anybody knows what the long term effects are but certainly the short term or dramatic effects could be coma or death," he cautioned.

The results are unpredictable and will be different in each person.

Reese said so far, she's heard of one documented case of a patient going into heart failure after overdosing on 25i.

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Original URL:

<http://www.nbc12.com/story/16964534/kids-overdosing-on-new-drug>

New drug N-bomb hits the street, terrifying parents, troubling cops

The synthetic hallucinogen - also called 'Smiles,' 25-i, and 25INBOMe - has already led to 5 deaths in states including Arizona, North Dakota and Louisiana.

by Deborah Hastings/ NEW YORK DAILY NEWS • May 6, 2013 • original

(<http://www.nydailynews.com/news/national/new-synthetic-hallucinogen-n-bomb-killing-users-cops-article-1.1336327?>

print)

A particularly dangerous new street drug is terrifying parents and troubling police departments across the country.

Called the "N-bomb," this synthetic hallucinogen has killed at least five people in states including Arizona, North Dakota and Louisiana.

It also goes by the name "Smiles," 25-i, and 25INBOMe.

It's particularly popular as an alternative form of LSD, but is potentially more dangerous because its simple chemical makeup can be reproduced by anyone with a basic knowledge of chemistry, police say.

Susan Wadsworth of Scottsdale, Ariz., knows only too well how dangerous it can be.

Her 18-year-old son, Noah Carrasco, accepted a hit of N-bomb in the form of a nose drop. He passed out and a friend drove him around, trying to sober him up.

"He'd been dead already at least for a couple of hours," Wadsworth told a local television station in an interview posted online Monday.

"They didn't know that that's what they were taking," she said of the January overdose. "My son was not a reckless person. He decided to try what he thought was acid, and obviously I didn't know this at the time. But he would never have tried something he knew was that dangerous."

Police are also investigating the death of an 18-year-old Arizona State University student who died earlier this month after taking what authorities believe was a hit of N-bomb.

It can be produced as a liquid or powder or as tabs on blotter paper. Because it's privately produced by myriad drug cookers, its potency varies widely, authorities said.

"What you have is some amateur chemists who are trying to change the formulation ... to try to stay ahead of the law," Scottsdale police spokesman Sgt. Mark Clark told The Arizona Republic. (http://www.azcentral.com/news/arizona/articles/20130503phoenix-area-n-bomb-drug-stirs-fear.html?nclck_check=1)

The synthetic drug's nicknames, with the exception of "Smiles," come from abbreviations of the chemicals used to manufacture it.

Writing on the Erowid web site (<http://www.erowid.org/experiences/exp.cgi?SI=540&S2=1&CI=7&Str=>), where drug users can post their firsthand experiences with illegal drugs, a poster identifying himself as an 18-year-old male described ending up in the hospital after his first experience with the synthetic drug.

He spent four days in an induced coma after doctors could not stop his seizures, he posted earlier this year.

"This was an experience I'm glad I had, in a way," he wrote. "Not the fact that it could have killed (me) - but that now I know don't sniff things we don't know about, kids."

On a mobile device? Click here (<http://landing.newsline.com/shared/video.html?vcid=24188987&freewheel=90051&sitesection=nydailynews>)

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Original URL:

<http://www.nydailynews.com/news/national/new-synthetic-hallucinogen-n-bomb-killing-users-cops-article-1.1336327?print>



Everything New Orleans

21-year-old dies after one drop of new synthetic drug at Voodoo Fest

Naomi Martin, NOLA.com | The Times-Picayune By Naomi Martin, NOLA.com | The Times-Picayune

Email the author | Follow on Twitter

on November 01, 2012 at 9:07 PM, updated November 01, 2012 at 10:55 PM

"It's called research chemicals, and everyone out there in the festival is the guinea pig." -- Jarod Brignac, 24

The best friends had traveled together to music festivals all over the country. Sometimes, they would take drugs. But they had one rule: Never accept drugs from strangers.



Clayton Otwell, 21
Family photo

But on Saturday, after a night drinking vodka-Red Bulls at **Voodoo Festival** at City Park, 21-year-old Clayton Otwell, of Little Rock, Ark., apparently forgot his rule, said Mandie Newell, his best friend and companion at the festival.

A stranger, wanting to repay Otwell for helping find his cell phone, offered Otwell a free dose of 25-I, a new synthetic hallucinogenic drug. As Newell watched, her friend knelt and the stranger plopped a single drop from a vial into Otwell's nose.

Otwell immediately started babbling incoherently, Newell said. She got him to the medical tent at the festival, but within 30 minutes, he had a seizure and never regained consciousness. Taken to Tulane University Hospital, he was placed on life support Saturday night; he died Tuesday.

"I honestly don't know why he took it," Newell said a few days after Otwell's death. "I guess the drinking impaired his judgment on whether or not he should take it. I think he just felt really good for helping the kid find his phone and he trusted him."

Otwell was one of at least three people treated for 25-I overdoses during Voodoo Festival weekend, one local emergency room doctor said, noting that friends of all three had indicated it was their first time taking the drug.

Otwell's friends said dealers at Voodoo Fest had been offering people doses of 25-I all weekend, marketing it as artificial LSD or artificial mescaline. "This weekend, it was everywhere," said Jarod Brignac, 24, who also was with Otwell at the festival. "The people had bottles and bottles of it; they were walking through the crowd, trying to make a dime off people at the festival."

The drug, sometimes called "N-Bomb" for its chemical composition 251-NBOMe, is an extremely potent synthetic substance that the Drug Enforcement Administration considers analogous to LSD and therefore

illegal in all 50 states, said DEA Special Agent Bob Bell.

Around 2009, Bell said, many academic research papers were published regarding the pharmacological effects of synthetic compounds. Since then, those so-called "research drugs" have proliferated in the United States, Bell said, in part because of a widespread misconception that they are safe and legal. He said that for the most part, the drugs are coming in from other countries, but are sometimes made in home labs in the U.S. Synthetic drugs have grown popular especially among people who have to pass regular drug screenings, including athletes and soldiers, because the drugs are not detectable on current drug screens, DEA officials said.

"They're purported as legal and safe, but they're anything but, and in many instances, they're more dangerous than any of the illicit drugs we're all used to," Bell said.

It's hard to pinpoint when 25-I first appeared on the scene, but 2012 has seen an uptick in 25-I-related overdoses and deaths, Bell said. Two teenagers in Grand Forks, N.D. and a 16-year-old boy in Sacramento, Calif., are believed to have died from 25-I overdoses earlier this year, DEA officials said.

Until this past weekend's Voodoo Festival, however, one New Orleans emergency room doctor said he had never heard of the drug. One of the overdose patients had a vial labeled "25-I" that doctors were able to research so they could have a better idea of how to try and treat that patient, a doctor said.

"They have a seizure, lose consciousness," said Dr. Joseph Lasky, a Tulane emergency room doctor. "Long term effects range from death on one extreme, to, well -- as far as fully recover, I don't know."

The potency of the drug is intense from the onset, said Brignac, who said he has taken 25-I once. "It disorients you very, very quickly," he said. "Within 20 minutes, the lights from a stage at the other side of the festival are fully starting to take over your vision. It's very, very strong to the point of not wanting to move and you start panicking."

At Voodoo and other music festivals, Brignac said, drug dealers do not warn people about the drug's possible effects. "It's called research chemicals, and everyone out there in the festival is the guinea pig," Brignac said. "How human beings can do it to one another is beyond me."

Meanwhile, Otwell's mother, Dayna Duncan, said she hopes others will learn from her son's death. Parents should "warn their kids about this drug since it's so new and no one knows about it, so we can save lives," the grieving mother said.

As for the stranger who gave her son the fatal drop of 25-I, an overwhelmed Duncan said she hoped eventually justice would be served.

"I think he needs to be exposed," she said, "and held accountable for his actions."

251-NBOMe, 25C-NBOMe, and 258-NBOMe (Street names: N-bomb, Smiles, 251, 25C, 258)

August 2013
DEA/OD/ODE

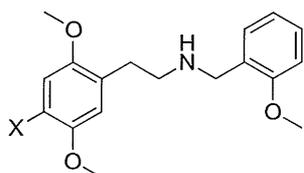
Introduction:

251-NBOMe, 25C-NBOMe, and 258-NBOMe are three synthetic substances recently encountered on the designer drug market. These substances are sold online and through illicit channels, commonly purported to be illicit hallucinogens such as LSD. 251-NBOMe, 25C-NBOMe, and 258-NBOMe target the same 5-HT_{2A} (serotonin) receptor as many other hallucinogens, including Schedule I hallucinogens like LSD, 2C-I, 2C-C, and 2C-B.

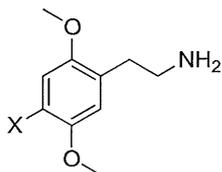
These substances have been encountered as powders, liquid solutions, laced on edible items, and soaked onto blotter papers.

Chemistry:

The chemical structures for 251-NBOMe¹, 25C-NBOMe², and 258-NBOMe³ and the Schedule I substances 2C-I, 2C-C, and 2C-B are shown below. The two sets of substances differ by the addition of a 2-methoxybenzyl group on the nitrogen (NBOMe).



X=I; 251-NBOMe
X=Cl; 25C-NBOMe
X=Br; 258-NBOMe



X=I; 2C-I
X=Cl; 2C-C
X=Br; 2C-B

These six compounds belong to a structural class of substances sharing a core phenethylamine structure. When the phenyl of the phenethylamine is substituted with methoxy (-OCH₃) groups at the 2- and 5-positions, they are known as 2C compounds, denoting the presence of two carbon group between the phenyl and amine.

Pharmacology:

251-NBOMe, 25C-NBOMe, and 258-NBOMe, like 2C-I, 2C-C, and 2C-B, selectively bind and show activity at the 5-HT_{2A} (serotonin) receptor in the central nervous system. The addition of the NBOMe group has been shown to substantially enhance the potency of these compounds.

There are no published studies on the safety of

251-NBOMe, 25C-NBOMe, and 258-NBOMe for human use. Available data suggests that extremely small amounts of these substances can cause seizures, cardiac and respiratory arrest, and death.

Licit Uses:

251-NBOMe, 25C-NBOMe, and 258-NBOMe were previously investigated as research tools to probe the location of 5-HT_{2A} receptors in the central nervous system of nonhuman mammals.

Illicit Uses:

251-NBOMe, 25C-NBOMe, and 258-NBOMe are abused by a variety of delivery methods for their hallucinogenic properties. Some suppliers may purport or mistake these substances to be LSD or other Schedule I hallucinogens.

User Population:

Information on user population in the U.S. is limited, and includes information from law enforcement encounters, emergency departments, medical examiners, and drug user internet forums. Emergency departments continue to publish cases of severe toxicity due to these substances. Reports from medical examiners and toxicology labs link some combination of 251-NBOMe, 25C-NBOMe, and 258-NBOMe to the death of at least 14 individuals, aged 15 to 29 years, in the U.S. between March 2012 and April 2013.

Illicit Distribution:

The System to Retrieve Information from Drug Evidence (STRIDE), a federal database for the seized drugs analyzed by DEA forensic laboratories, and the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS), a system that collects drug analysis information from state and local forensic laboratories contain 625 reports for 251-NBOMe, 114 reports for 25C-NBOMe, and 16 reports for 258-NBOMe between June 2011 and March 2013. Bulk quantities of powdered material and blotter paper laced with some combination of 251-NBOMe, 25C-NBOMe, and 258-NBOMe have been encountered.

Control Status

251-NBOMe, 25C-NBOMe, and 258-NBOMe are not currently scheduled under the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). However, if intended for human consumption, 251-NBOMe, 25C-NBOMe, and 258-NBOMe may each be treated as a "controlled substance analogue" under the CSA pursuant to 21 U.S.C §§ 802(32)(A) and 813.

Comments and additional information are welcomed by the Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section; Fax 202-353-1263, telephone 202-307-7183, or E-mail ODE@usdoj.gov.

¹ Name: 2-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl)ethanamine

² Name: 2-(4-chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl)ethanamine

³ Name: 2-(4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl)ethanamine