

Street Drugs

Street drugs divide into 3 main categories - stimulants, depressants and hallucinogens.

Some drugs have effects that vary according to a person's mood and some control a person's mood. All do not kill, most of the time, to most people. If they did our hospitals would be very full. The frenzy surrounding drug use has focussed on death as a real outcome of drug use for great numbers of people which can be seen to be false by anyone who cares to look. It is possible to die but fewer people die with knowledge of what they do. Hence the following is basic information provided for everyone about the world in which everyone lives whether they know it or not.

NB: No drug list is exhaustive. New street names come and go, prices vary according to supply or demand. New drugs come and usually stay. There are no absolute rules in this unregulated market. Drug users like to talk about their drug use and often their lives if they feel they are talking to someone who has got the basic idea. Drug users are the best resource

NB: The drug effects are designed to inform what the user feels rather than as a catalogue of physiological or neuro - physiological changes. How the user feels should inform why the person uses the drug. No drug user uses any drug unless they initially feel an improvement in the sober (straight) state.

NB: The information below is designed for consumption by professional people within the care sector who realise that drug use is the reality of living today for the consumers of their service. It is unarguable that alcohol has a disproportionately large effect on our society but is here discussed as just another drug as the particulars of alcohol are familiar to most.

Stimulants

Amphetamine Sulphate

Street names. Speed, whizz, fast, billy, go, housework, sulph, sulphate, phet (fet), amphet

Description - generally coarse white powder (like salt), faintly unpleasant smell (cat piss), comes in small folded magazine envelopes (wraps), tastes horrible and slightly acidic. Amphetamine sulphate can come as grey paste (putty) or even as a congealed mass (base) and is usually much stronger in these preparations.

Price - When buying as grams between £5 - £10 per gram reducing quickly so £20 - £25 for 3 and $\frac{1}{2}$ Grams. In bulk speed reduces exponentially. It is relatively easy to make with basic equipment and is manufactured readily. As with most drugs the Internet has made production techniques and tips freely available.

Usage - Recreationally speed is sniffed through the nose (snorted) in relatively small amounts drawn out into long thin strips (lines). The whizz needs to be prepared before inhalation by (chopping) up the powder repeatedly with a razor blade or knife or credit card or similar. If you do not fine the powder it hurts the nose. Repeated use can cause nosebleeds. Phet is also amenable for injection dissolving readily in water. This use usually denotes heavier more damaging usage. Of course in addition puts at risk of HIV, Hep etc.

Effects - All stimulants stimulate the Central Nervous System (CNS) therefore the user of billy feels more energetic, active and most markedly more talkative. Sleep is a thing of the past as is appetite. In addition the recreational user of fast often feels confidence and sometimes that their abilities are magnified although as with most drugs the effects diminish or even reverse with overuse.

Obviously more attractive for people who have a low confidence level and who doubt their abilities. Effects of one snort lasts about 6 - 8 hours, the after effects of feeling listless and with cold like symptoms for a similar amount of time.

Danger signs of overuse- Extreme weight loss. Hyperactivity, Inability to concentrate. Damage to lips and mouth. Paranoia. Damage through using this drug is normally associated with not paying back the energy that is used whilst under the influence. After using you need to sleep but it can be tempting to just have another line leading to much exaggerated physical and mental health problems.

Prevalence - More common where money is scarce as this is a relatively cheap drug considering the duration of effects. It is less popular among the more affluent due to the jaggedness of the feelings (buzz) and the relatively long 'hangover'. Side effects too are never far away with consecutive use.

Cocaine/Crack

Street names. Coke, toot, charlie, chas, snow, lemon (barley = Charlie),

Description - generally fine white powder (like talcum powder) comes in wraps, numbing to the lips/gums. No real smell or taste. Cocaine can come in a variety of forms most notably as purified crystalline pieces known as crack (rock) but also as paste.

Price - When buying as grams between £40 - £80. Again bulk diminishes cost 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ gms £120. It is a natural product of several countries and is imported. Crack is generally home produced and produces more money £120 turns into £200 - £250 as if by magic.

Usage - recreationally Cocaine is snorted in lines. It too is chopped (traditionally on a mirror) as it can sting. Repeated use can again cause nasal damage particularly to the septum. Cocaine can also be injected and smoked. Crack is almost exclusively smoked in glass pipes though for the more extreme is rarely heated and injected. All the usual problems with injection should be noted and smoking too has its dangers producing bronchial damage (crack lung).

Effects - stimulation of CNS. The effects of cocaine powder are smoother than amphetamine producing a feeling of controlled energy, power, and

confidence although smoothness should not be associated with Crack. The user may be more talkative but can also feel confident enough to speak little. Very easy to believe abilities are magnified. Effects of one snort last for about 20mins. The drug has a deserved reputation for repeated use until all gone so one snort is rare. Again effects diminish or reverse with sustained repeated use. Cocaine powder is particularly attractive to people who desire status or control who require emotion control in their lives, however its champagne image certainly does not extend to Crack. Effects can be magnified for Crack use to the point where the user is often not sure whether they are enjoying or not and are rather hanging on by their fingernails. Essentially Crack is purified Cocaine so this should be expected. Timings with Crack are approx halved and the urge to re-use doubled.

Dangers of overuse - Irritability, irrationality, sniffing, arrogance alternating with abjectness. No friends or money. Depression post use. Particularly so with crack use which also carries with it erratic behaviour and a dodgy hacking cough. The ability to spend high amounts of money in a relatively quick period of time makes this a drug which CAN promote criminality in an effort to obtain.

Prevalence - This 'champagne' drug has acquired a money image therefore increasingly common amongst the moneyed. Its recent decline in price has seen it common throughout however. Crack is generally marketed in £20 'rocks' or 'stones' but as mentioned carries a much dirtier image so its prevalence seems to be much more focussed around poorer people. Crack in Surrey seems to be rare in terms of being dealt and is much more commonly home produced from purchased powder.

MDMA - Ecstasy

Street names - E, pills, jacks,

Description - Pills or powder. MDMA is the active ingredient of an Ecstasy tablet (pill) and can also be found in powder form. Ecstasy pills come in different sizes but are generally white sometimes with a design pressed into them and often looser than a pharmaceutically made tablet. No smell but MDMA tastes slightly bitter or aniseed. Ecstasy pills are often / usually

adulterated with other substances - either to vary the hit, to make the drug cheaper, or to bulk out a given amount. The adulterant contrary to popular belief is usually not poisonous (dealers don't actually want to kill their customers for obvious reasons) but can affect the expected hit if it is a different drug (ketamine being quite common whilst speed or acid a possibility)

Price - Currently anywhere between £2 - £10. In bulk each tablet comes down markedly so on a thousand each pill could be as little as pence.

Usage - almost universally oral although anything in powder form will be injected by a small few (and pills are only powder in a lump)

Effects - After some 20mins - 1hr the user begins to experience an increase in energy and perhaps slight breathlessness. The energy level continues to increase whilst a feeling of wellbeing takes hold. The user feels happy and friendly (even loving). There are slight hallucinogenic effects particularly around patterns and repetitive, rhythmic sound becomes hypnotic. With further effects can come a pleasant confusion which can turn to occasional paranoia. The body temperature rises both with the effect of the drug and often as the user may be dancing in a hot environment. The regular intake of small amounts of non - alcoholic drink is important to avoid heatstroke. Physical addiction is not a problem but the social nature of the drug makes it difficult to leave behind for some. After effects are tiredness, mental and physical lethargy, retching or vomiting.

Dangers of overuse - The dangers of Ecstasy are often exaggerated. They include overheating and heart problems as well as more lurid accounts of fitting and choking. However considering there are quite possibly a million pills used each and every weekend there are exceedingly few fatalities. Whilst there appears to be few dangers from using a single tablet of ecstasy many users can use many more than one. With increased use come increased problems. Eventually the user becomes confused and lethargic (monged). Recent evidence seems to suggest that there may be some degenerative effect over time on the brain and this may be irreversible. However it is difficult to believe in the validity of such research given the history of research about drugs. If there really were a drug that was instantly addictive and very dangerous few would believe it.

Prevalence - In its heyday this drug began to rival Cannabis in its usage. Steady fall in price would indicate a rising availability however in turn the falling price may well mark a reduced interest in this drug. Ecstasy was marketed very well with a music/social scene attached and as this has changed so too may be the interest in the drug itself. Its time may have been.

Methamphetamine

At the time of writing this item (early 2007) this drug seems to be meriting a mention really as a response to recent media hype. There is without a doubt such a drug and it is a serious customer when it comes to effects but how prevalent it is or will become is debatable. It is reported to be making inroads into the drug scene at this time but incidents remain rare and as yet people showing up at drug services reporting problems with it are rarer still. The problem is that so much has been said about previous drug newcomers (Ecstasy and Crack being prime examples) that little can be believed about the reports around Methamphetamine. Time will tell.

Street Names

Yabba, Crank, Crystal (like cocaine this drug can be purified when it becomes similar to Crack and is then technically known as crystal) tweak.

Description

As a powder - white/off white and bitter tasting

As crystal - sharp jagged and white/clear (like school produced alum crystals)

Price - with all the caveats that apply above the drug is reported to be fetching £70 on the gm but additionally is reported to be sold in ? amounts costing £20.

Usage - the powder can be smoked or snorted or injected. The crystal form is normally smoked.

Effects - when smoked an almost instantaneous feeling of excitability and raised energy. Meth is associated with hallucinatory experiences and extreme energy levels for anything up to 36 hours with sleep disturbance for up to 48hrs - this is not a drug for the faint hearted. All the effects covered with Amphetamine (above) can be duplicated but with an increased emphasis on mental health/behaviour problems including aggressiveness and extreme irritability. In addition all the repetitive mechanistic behaviours are present.

Dangers of Overuse - reported mental health problems, liver failure, lung damage, stroke etc.

NB - All drugs have a bad press - if the effects above were the only ones who would use. Most likely there will be an increase of positive effects with the negative almost fatal effects occurring only very rarely. Again time will tell.

Others

As with all categories there are other drugs which are rare or very rare in this country. In the stimulant category most are known by local names or acronyms that replace rather more technical full names. These are STP, DOM or phencyclidine (angel dust) but it should be stressed that these drugs are locally very rare. There are also a number of medically produced stimulants ranging from ephedrine, adrenaline, noradrenaline, benzadrine and cyclizine.

Of course the most used stimulant is caffeine which has universal appeal but has little interest in the drug scene. The history of stimulant use is interesting being widely used in military circles during warfare to pep up the troops and within the community amphetamines are used quite regularly and without apparent harm by people who need to stay awake for long periods of time in connection with work.

Depressants

Depressants do not make a person depressed. Rather they act on the CNS to slow down response and provoke a feeling of wellbeing.

Alcohol - as above we do not intend to mention alcohol apart from to categorise it and state that any stimulation felt from alcohol is due purely to the initial depression of the inhibitions of the user.

Heroin -

Street names - smack, scag, H, gear, brown,

Description - in this country and at this present time heroin is generally a brown powder sold in wraps. Heroin is rarely more than 20% pure and is usually cut with inert fillers. (No dealer wants to kill their customers it tends to provoke retaliation from the users friends) No real taste but a sickly sweet smell when burned.

Price - Heroin generally sells for around £40 a gram. Heroin is a natural product of the poppy and is imported.

Usage - Contrary to popular belief brown can be used recreationally. It has attained popularity as an instant relaxant amongst those who use stimulants too much but it has always had its' advocates amongst recreational users. Having said this it has also been so attractive to many that it caused dependence. Recreational use is almost universally by smoking (chasing the dragon). A small amount of gear is put onto foil paper and the heat applied from underneath. By tilting the foil the smack starts to run and the subsequent smoke is inhaled through a rolled banknote or tube. By injection the powder requires help to dissolve usually by the use of some citric agent.

Effects - the lure of heroin rests in its painkilling properties. Not only is it probably still the most effective killer of physical pain known to humanity, but it does a pretty good job of eliminating psychological pain - at least for

about 6 hours. Some of the most damaged people in our society turn to heroin for comfort. A profound feeling of warmth, comfort and even love accompanies the drug as it boosts the body's natural painkilling agents (endorphins). Trouble and worry are replaced with feeling relaxed and at ease. It is not hard to see how those most traumatised, disadvantaged, and emotionally scarred can find heroin a very attractive alternative to the way they normally feel, and perhaps hence find themselves with yet another problem - dependence. As the body gets used to the extra endorphins it stops making its own and therefore without the drug the body hurts, sweats and cramps without cease. Dependence however takes about 2 - 3 months of daily use to develop whilst the withdrawal about 7 days of physical and emotional hell.

Danger signs of overuse - unkempt and uncared for appearance, inexplicable bouts of tiredness, no money, a retreat from the concerns of daily living. If injecting abscesses, septicæmia, HIV, hep, blood clots etc

Prevalence - Heroin is plentiful and relatively cheap to start with. It is often marketed in £10 bags so is very affordable. In the beginning only a very small amount of the drug is necessary for quite significant effect. However most people do not need its cloying embrace as it cannot be said to be a social drug in any sense rendering the user quiet and withdrawn. With the invasion of Afghanistan heroin prevalence is set to rise. The Taliban were much harsher and able in their attempts to suppress this drug than are Nato.

Opioids

In addition to the natural painkiller that is heroin there are a wide variety of synthetic preparations that give similar effects. Each are liable to use by drug users. Some require especial care before use but most are readily prepared for injection. The most common are

MST - Morphine Sulphate - Mysties

Palfium - Dexamoramide - Peaches

Diconal - Mix of dipipanone and cyclizine - Dikes

The above give a similar effect as heroin but dikes are particularly prized as they are hard to come by and have a stimulant effect as well as the warmth and calmness of the depressant, whilst palfium maintains a devoted following for its total effect (hit).

Tranquillisers - (Benzodiazepines)

Street names - Tranx, benzos, downers,

Description - A wide and expanding variety of preparations of these drugs makes certain identification difficult. Each drug comes in a variety of strengths and is coloured differently. Below is a list of the most common.

Diazepam - Valium - Vallies, - 6-8 hr hit.

Nitrazepam - Mogadon - Moggies - 4-6 hr hit.

Temazepam - Tems, eggs, temazies - 2-4 hr hit.

Each of these drugs has the same basic ingredients but are marketed differently to appeal to different problems. Temazepam is used more for sedation whilst Diazepam more as an anxiolytic (anti - anxiety). These subtle distinctions matter little to the benzo user however though temazepam is particularly liked for its immediacy.

Price - The prevalence of these drugs mean they have a pretty low street value, which again brings them well within the reach of most budgets. Generally benzos usually sell for around £1 for two though this may escalate depending on strength.

Usage - Wide - these drugs are so well established within general society that most people will have some experience in their lives at some point. However street usage differs in the amounts swallowed and the effect sought. An experienced user of benzos can use well over 20 times the 'normal' therapeutic dose. Whilst a fatal overdose is uncommon, when mixed with alcohol as is often the case the potential for death magnifies by a factor of 4 as each drug increases the potency of the other (potentiates).

Effects - feelings of calmness and contentment and inner peace. Perhaps more than any other drug the effects of overuse reverse, so the dependent

user often presents as anxious, fidgety, and irritable. The beginnings of dependence start after only about 2 weeks so any medical usage needs to be short term. Once addicted the user has a real problem as withdrawal is a long and disturbing process sometimes entailing drawn out emotional problems and even hallucinations. When using benzos the trick is to stay awake through the initial sleepiness until one experiences a stimulant effect much like amphetamine. The long term medical user too can experience this usually a couple of hours after they have gone to sleep when they suddenly wake alert and feeling active. This is known as rebound insomnia and is very common.

Danger signs of overuse - loss of motivation, slightly divorced from reality, mood swings. Particularly when used with alcohol dangers are many with the user being genuinely unaware of their behaviour.

Prevalence - In recent times there have been many efforts to reduce the amount of tranx available on the street, therefore GP's are much more aware of the dangers of these drugs and will often not prescribe to younger more apparent drug users. However the source of most of these drugs remains from the prescriptions given to elderly people who need a little extra money rather than as prescribed. Ironically these drugs were initially introduced to replace Barbiturates with a safe alternative.

Methadone

Street names - Meth, green, juice

Description - usually a green or yellow viscous liquid although can come in clear form.

Price - Varies according to availability. Currently between £3 and £5 for 50mls of 1mg to 1ml strength.

Usage - almost invariably swallowed although the concentrated form is sometimes injected, with difficulty.

Effects - Similar to heroin in that it too blocks the receptor sites for endorphins encouraging a calm and introverted state. Far less euphoric than heroin however so less in demand. Much of drug use is concerned with ritual and there is very little ritual involved in swallowing.

Prevalence - common throughout the country. Methadone has a place now within the drug using cornucopia.

Discussion - Introduced into this country as an alternative to heroin in the treatment of heroin users this drug has proved a mixed blessing. Whilst there is no doubt that it has enabled many users to 'come in from the cold' and eventually to improve their lives, its over - enthusiastic prescribing has led to use by people who do not have a heroin problem. It has several advantages over heroin. Its use is generally oral, it is legal, and constant in strength and as mentioned above allows otherwise disengaged people to seek help but it also has several disadvantages. It is very strong and once swallowed there is no turning back and it only takes a relatively small amount (50 mls) for an inexperienced user to overdose. Once addicted its withdrawal lasts twice as long and is usually reckoned to be even more painful though with less accompanying emotional trauma.

Other depressants

There are a number of other drugs that can be classed as depressants but due to their rarity do not warrant full descriptions.

Barbiturates - (barbs) these drugs are rarely prescribed these days apart from intractable sleep problems and for the treatment of epilepsy. In the past they proved to have major addiction potential producing a numbing and isolating feeling of safety within the user. Favourites are Tuinol and Seconal (blues and reds respectively) though phenobarbitone (epilepsy) also has a street use potential.

Amitryptaline - (sponges) this perennial favourite amongst psychiatric prescribers (anti-depressant) has a strange and confusing effect when overused. It is extremely dangerous when overused as it adversely affects both the heart and liver. Thankfully is now generally not used so much in the treatment of depression as there are more modern alternatives - which so far appear safer.

Hallucinogens

LSD

Street names - acid, trips, blotters, tabs, microdots,

Description - LSD can come as a liquid, very small tablet (dots) or most commonly as small squares of blotting paper usually with a suitable design on the front of the paper. (E.g. - smiley face etc) It is tasteless and odourless.

Price - £2.50 - £4 per trip.

Usage - normally acid is swallowed and 20mins to 60mins later the trip begins. Once the trip has started there is no going back. LSD has the unusual property of being able to be absorbed through the skin which has led to regular and sensational stories of it being marketed as transfers - which in over 30 years of combined drug work no member of SLT has ever seen. Still the rumours persist, as for shock value there is little more potent. Usage is very prevalent in the dance scene but the trip itself seems to be more geared to dancing rather than hallucinations.

Effects - Acid plays with the neural networks in the brain leading to some strange and bizarre perceptual changes in the user. One might smell colours or taste noises. The trip varies in intensity throughout its duration and the users mood. More than any other drug the effects of acid are unpredictable. Not only do they depend on a users mood but it is very hard to know how much LSD has been absorbed by your particular piece of paper. The amount of LSD needed to trip is minuscule. Most users will experience laughter, confusion and perhaps fear during their trip. Effects last for about 12 hrs with another 2-6 needed for complete recovery.

Dangers of overuse - Flashbacks (unexpected return to the trip), detachment from the daily grind, mental or emotional difficulties for those predisposed.

Prevalence - widely available - however the drug is now more tailored to the dance scene where the profound hallucinatory experiences are less desired. Consequently acid has reduced in potency.

Cannabis Resin

Classed as and hallucinogenic this drug is somewhat anomalous, as it does not generally provoke any hallucinatory experience.

Street names - dope, hash, solid, resin,

Description - commonly described as looking like a bicycle brake block. Hash comes as different types so names such as leb, rocky, and black might sometimes be used to describe the drug. However these types are quite rare in this country now as most comes from Holland rather than from its point of origin. This imported 'eurohash' is usually light brown / tan / gold in colour. Distinctive smell when burned.

Price - £40-50 per oz. Dope is also commonly sold as $\frac{1}{4}$ (£20) or $\frac{1}{8}$ (£10) of an oz. Due to quantity cannabis has reduced in price over the last 20 years.

Usage - Normally solid is smoked either in cigarettes (joint, spliff) or through an easily made water pipe (bong). However it can be and is ingested through a small hand pipe (chillum) or in food (such as space cakes). It is not possible to use I/V or through snorting. There is a whole sub - culture attached to the use of this drug and each user finds their preferred method of use but can and will change readily to another method. More than any other drug hash has a social role. Users will normally use in groups and pass the spliff to each other as they converse. Dope has been described as leading directly to heroin use - this is rubbish or we would have millions upon millions of heroin users - and we do not.

Effects - relaxing, mildly euphoric, makes sound more distinct, tiredness, makes the worlds problems recede, in early usage makes the user giggle and laugh. As more dope is used the tiredness increases and the user feels befuddled whilst the chatty laughter decreases. Tolerance and gentleness are associated with this drug. Effects from one use last for about 4hrs.

There are no hangover effects. Occasional paranoia or anxiety or loss of self-esteem / confidence for some people.

Dangers of overuse - none proven apart from mistakes made through befuddleness, although in the long term it has been suggested that cannabis resin can be de - motivating. There are questions around its addictive qualities. Whilst it is generally recognised there are no physical withdrawal effects from hash the psychological pull can be strong. For many people this drug is something they intend to use all their lives even if they have given up the more recognised addictive drugs often with no apparent problems apart from those associated with smoking quite large amounts of carcinogens. For those people predisposed to psychotic problems this drug may not be indicated.

Prevalence - After tobacco and maybe alcohol this drug is the most widely available 'underground' drug in the world. It is prevalent amongst all social classes and all professional groups. A reasonable estimate would point to 50% of people using this drug by the age of 18. How many people carry on is difficult to estimate but some people will take it up after 18 and so it is difficult to imagine this % dropping.

Herbal Cannabis

We have decided to separate this type of cannabis as it varies in some aspects.

Street names - grass, herb, home grown, ganja, weed.

Description - green - brown dried plant.

Price - Cheap. Although has an increased value to the inexperienced an oz of grass would normally cost no more than £30.

Usage - As resin although more amenable for eating.

Effects - Very similar to eurohash but with a lighter and milder hit.

Prevalence - Where space allows often a plant or two growing in out of the way corner, more as a hobby than for real. The emergence of hybrid indoor grown cannabis has really seen off the milder competition from grass.

Skunkweed

Street names - Skunk, pepe~,

Description - Smelly, very smelly when used (recently cut down plant). Green rather than brown often damp to the touch. Virtually no leaves - all plant head (bud). Sticky. Engineered seed grown under u/v light to increase active ingredient (THC - Tetrahydrocannabinol)

Price - £120 - £160 - £180 per oz. Much is made of the relative potency of the drug to escalate price. There is much that is grass sold as skunk.

Usage - As other cannabis.

Effects - the effects are similar to above but are quicker to come on and have a more intense feel therefore more people seem to experience the paranoia that can be associated with resin. This remains a minority however. With heavy use some people have mentioned the early feel associated with tripping. Is more powerful than cannabis resin but has a shorter active life and is quicker to wear off.

Prevalence - Widely available though occasionally scarce. Its higher price does not seem to be warranted given its prevalence and will possibly reduce. Its particular requirements during growth however do make this a more expensive plant to grow. Much imported.

NB - writing in 2007 it is worth mentioning that for the last year or so Cannabis resin (hash) seems to be getting rarer and rarer. Reasons may be that it is no longer worth the risk to smuggle a relatively large and smelly drug when so much skunk is available locally. The problem is of course that skunk is much more potent than hash - yet again prohibition seems to have had unpredictable results.

Magic Mushrooms

Street names - shrooms, mushies

Description - small mushroom naturally occurring in many parts of GB, particularly Wales. Legal when fresh and illegal when dried. Looks like small dried mushrooms (black - brown when dried).

Price - free to cheap. An oz of dried mushrooms costs as little as £20 and that's a lot of shrooms.

Usage - mushies are vile if eaten without any preparation but are also very small so if picking fresh are usually just swallowed individually as picked. Dried mushrooms are even more vile and it takes a strong stomach to keep 40 - more mushrooms down. Consequently often eaten in food where they act as an ordinary mushroom might or as mushroom tea where the shrooms are boiled in water and tea made with anything to disguise the flavour.

Effects - After 30 mins or so the trip begins. Is characterised as being less hectic and more controllable than LSD. Dosage is also easier to control - 40 mushrooms make you laugh a lot and feel energised whereas 140 make you hallucinate and have a great deal more difficulty in staying focussed. Don't tend to last as long either although the user should expect to be 'out of it' for about 6-8 hrs. Come down less marked than with acid though again it is not the best time to undertake anything pressurised,

Dangers of overuse - the nature of the tolerance buildup of both LSD and mushrooms mean very few people use on consecutive days - because it doesn't work the same. However some determined individuals will double the next days dose and then double the next day again. This is not wise. After long and heavy use people can become the so called acid casualties. They never seem to quite come back from their last trip and remain distracted and detached from the reality shared by the majority of the rest of us. In some people predisposed towards psychosis hallucinogenic drugs as a class should be avoided.

Prevalence - harvest time is late August - early September and not surprisingly mushrooms are most prevalent at this time though dried

mushrooms will remain potent all year around if stored correctly. More prevalent in rural areas / party scene.

Other Hallucinogenics

There are many other substances that can make a person trip. By far the most common in regular use is **Ketamine** the well known horse anaesthetic which produces a much heavier trip - more pervasive and colder - which is an acquired taste not used deliberately by most although sometimes found in Ecstasy.

GHB + other solvents- which are actually the only substances which produce a genuine hallucination. GHB has been linked with date rape though this is a media connection and may not be real, and is known as liquid ecstasy or the obvious GBH

Fly Agaric - is another fungus - the red and white spotted one which appears in fairy tales - requires specialist preparation and not widely used.

The End - We intend the above to enable people to talk to each other about drugs and drug use. If your clients feel you have the basics they will be only too delighted to continue to educate you and therefore allow you in to educate them.