# Presence of Methylphenidate in the illegal drug market: analysis of samples submitted to a drug checking facility

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### Introduction

Methylphenidate is a CNS stimulant approved for treatment of ADHD. It is generally considered well tolerated and exhibiting low dependence potential, although diversion for recreational use has been described(Bogle & Smith, 2009). Provided that its effects are comparable to those of more popular drugs of abuse, such as cocaine and amphetamines, we hypothesized that it could be sold as such.

## **Objective**

The aims of this study were:

- 1. To describe the presence of Methylphenidate from the samples handled to, and analyzed by, Spanish harm-reduction service Energy Control.
- 2. To determine whether it is being sold as other drugs.

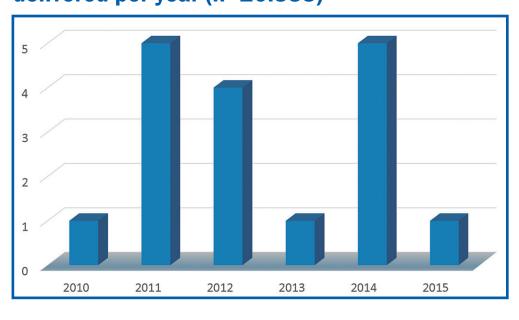
### **Materials and methods**

We analyzed all samples screened from August 2009 to August 2015 (n=20.333), in which Methylphenidate was found. Energy Control is a Spanish harm-reduction non-governmental organization that offers users the possibility of analyzing the substances they intend to consume.

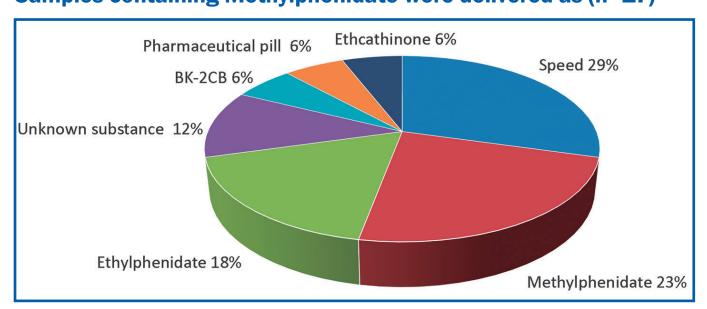
### Results

Out of a total 20.333, 17 samples contained methylphenidate

# Number of samples containing methylphenidate delivered per year (n=20.333)



# Samples containing Methylphenidate were delivered as (n=17)





Methylphenidate submitted as pharmaceutical pill (Rubifén®)

## **Discussion**

Results show a small number of samples where methylphenidate was detected. Some of them were sold as other drugs, although the number is also very small.

One unkwown substance was a mixture of Methylphenidate, Lidocaine and Ephedrine, probably with the intention to mimic the effects of cocaine.

One sample containing Methylphenidate was sold as BK-2CB; this finding is puzzling and likely a confusion when handling the substance, as effects differ greatly.

# **C**onclusion

Presence of Methylphenidate in the Spanish illegal drug market seems anecdotic and maintained over the studied timeframe. Moreover, it was sold as substances with similar dosages, lowering potential for life-threatening intoxications. Therefore, our results partially support our hypothesis, but suggest that diversion of Methylphenidate into the Spanish drug market might not a concerning phenomenon.

### **Bibliography**

Bogle, K. E., & Smith, B. H. (2009). Illicit methylphenidate use: a review of prevalence, availability, pharmacology, and consequences. *Current Drug Abuse Reviews*, 2(2), 157–176. http://doi.org/10.2174/1874473710902020157.

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