I-SEE
European Project
on New Psychoactive Substance

Co-funded by the Prevention of and Fight against Crime Programme of the European Union
JUST/2013/ISEC/DRUGS/AG/6426

Progetto I-SEE
Conferenza Finale

Firenze, 16 dicembre 2016

Chiesa di San Jacopo in Campo Corbolini
Via Faenza, 43

La Conferenza finale del Progetto I-SEE si è tenuta nella splendida Chiesa di San Jacopo in Campo Corbolini in Firenze, grazie all'ospitalità di Fabrizio Guarducci,. All'evento hanno preso parte tutti i partner provenienti dalla Slovenia e dalla Croazia e circa 130 partecipanti. La conferenza è stata inaugurati dai saluti del Prof. Luigi Dei, Magnifico Rettore dell'Università degli Studi di Firenze, seguito dal Prof. Marco Bindi, Pro-Rettore alla Ricerca Scientifica, dal Dr Pierluigi Tucci, rappresentate dell'Ordine dei Medici di Firenze, dal Prof. Pierangelo Geppetti, Direttore del Dipartimento di Scienze della Salute e dalla Prof.ssa Elisabetta Bertol, Direttore dell'Unità di Tossicologia Forense e Coordinatrice del Progetto I-SEE. La Prof.ssa Donata Favretto è stata moderatrice dell'evento. La lettura di apertura, tenuta dal Dr Justice Tettey, United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC), era incentrata sul fenomeno delle Nuove Sostanze Psicoattive e della loro diffusione a livello globale. Successivamente, i partner hanno esposto le attività svolte ed i risultati ottenuti come indicato nel programma in allegato. I contenuti dei contributi sono riportati di seguito.
La tavola Rotonda ha visto la partecipazione della Prof.ssa Bertol,del Dr Justice Tettey, del Prof. Thomas Keller e, soprattutto, del Sig. Zeljko Petkovic, Croatian Office for Combating Drug Abuse e della Sig.ra Marjeta Ferlan Istinic, Slovenian Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities.

Coordinator

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI FIRENZE

Department of Health Sciences

Beneficiary Partners

NIJZ National Institute of Public Health Slovenia

Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve Policija

National Forensic Laboratory and Criminal Police Directorate - Slovenia

DrogArt Slovenia

UNIVERSITY OF SPLIT SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Republic of Croatia

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on New Psychoactive Substance

Preiscrizione obbligatoria via email:
project.isee@dss.unifi.it
alessia.fioravanti@unifi.it

New Psychoactive Substances
I-SEE Project
Final Conference

Segreteria scientifica
Fabio Vaiano Tel. 328 4217120
Valeria Catalani Tel. 320 0629459
Diego Palumbo Tel. 366 3301549
Segreteria organizzativa:
Alessia Fioravanti Tel. 340 6369370

Florence, December 16th 2016

Church of San Jacopo in Campo Corbolini, Via Faenza 43

by courtesy of Fabrizio Guarducci

LdM The Italian International Institute Lorenzo de' Medici

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI FIRENZE

URITON
Unità di Ricerca
dedicata a Tindari Baglione

Program

Chair: **Donata Favretto**

9.15 – 9.45

Welcome and introduction

L. Dei	Rector University of Florence
M. Bindi	Pro-Rector Scientific Research
P. Bechi	Pro-Rector Medical-Health Area
M. Calamai	General Director AOU Careggi
M. T. Mechi	Tuscany Region Quality of Services Office
A. Panti	President of Medical College of Florence
P. Geppetti	Director of Department of Health Sciences
E. Bertol	Director of Forensic Toxicology Unit - I-SEE Project Coordinator

9.45 – 10.15

The NPS phenomenon at global level

J. Tettey	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime - UNODC

10.15 – 10.45

EU strategies to tackle the NPS phenomenon

A. Kosnikowski	European Commission Anti-Drugs Policy Unit

10.45 – 11.05

Two years of I-SEE project: from the beginning to the end

E. Bertol	University of Florence, Italy

11.05 – 11.25

The enlargement of the Slovenian EWS network and the collaboration among health sector, law enforcement and NGOs

A. Hočevar Gromm	National Institute of Health, Slovenia

11.25 – 11.45

Implementation of NPS sample collecting procedure in NGO focal points in Slovenia

S. Šabič	Association DrogArt, Slovenia

11.45 – 12.05

Chemical characterizations of collected samples in NFL – analytical background

S. Šavelj	Ministry of Interior Police, Slovenia
S. Klemenc	National Forensic Laboratory, Slovenia

12.05 – 12.25

Clinical-toxicological network on NPS in Croatian EWS

M. Definis-Gojanović	University of Split – School of Medicine Croatia

12.25 – 13.00

Tools for information exchange and NPS analysis, dissemination and evaluation

F. Vaiano	Forensic Toxicology, DSS, UNIFI
V. Catalani	Forensic Toxicology, DSS, UNIFI
C. Rimondo	NPS EWS system

13.00 – 14.00

Light Lunch

14.00 – 15.00

Round Table and Conclusions

"*Project value, future applicability and development*"

Chair: **Donata Favretto**

E. Bertol	Forensic Toxicology, DSS, UNIFI
J. Tettey	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime - UNODC
A. Kosnikowski	European Commission Anti-Drugs Policy Unit
J. Hren	Slovenian Ministry of Health
T. Keller	TIAFT Member Representative for Austria
Ž. Petković	Croatian Office for Combating Drug Abuse
M. Ferlan Istinič	Slovenian Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities

15.00 – 16.00

Press Conference

All Partners

UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

New Psychoactive Substances

A Global Update

Dr. Justice Tettey

Chief, Laboratory & Scientific Section

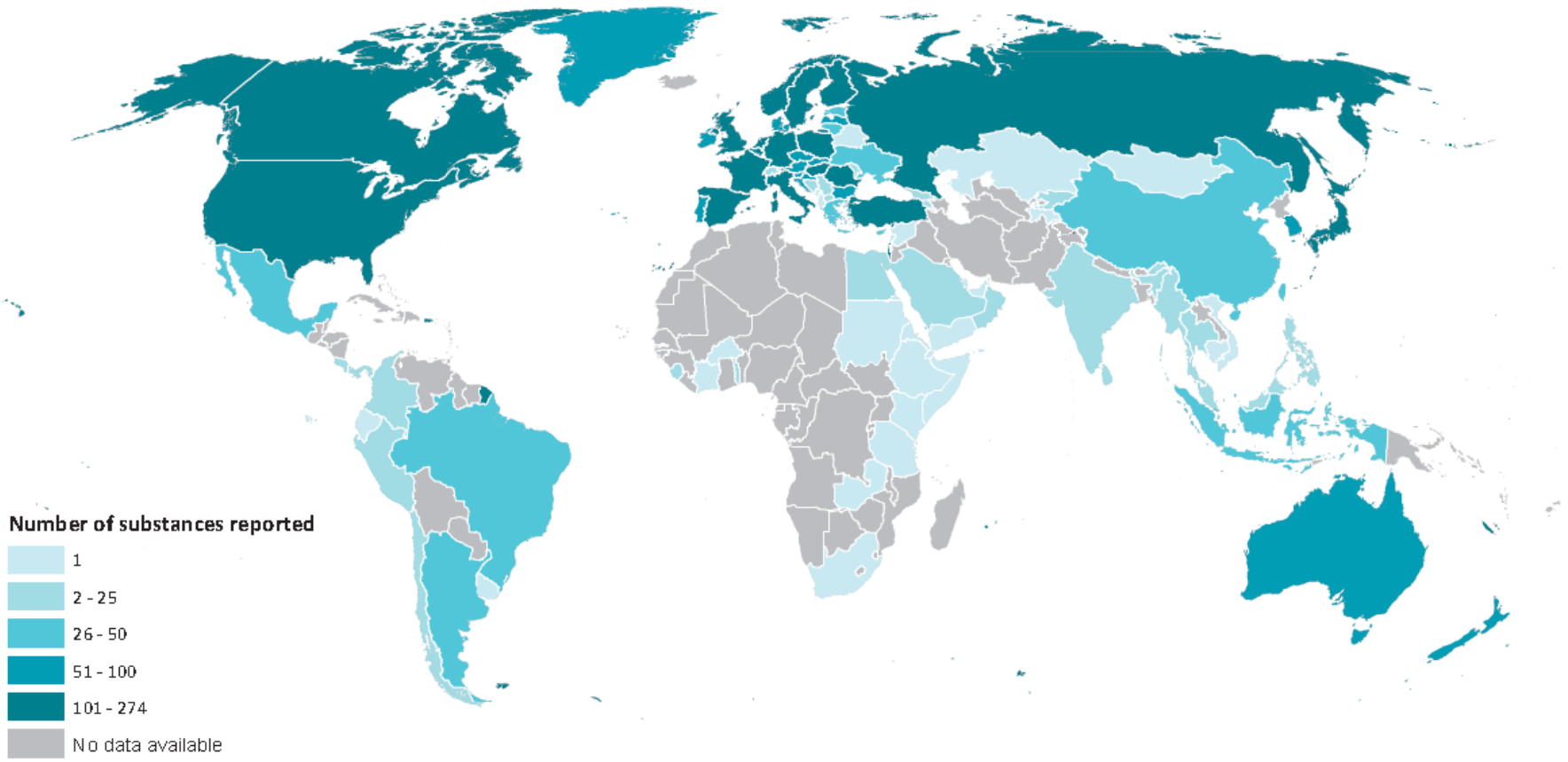
I-SEE European Project on NPS

University of Florence, Italy

16 December 2016

UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Scope of the NPS problem



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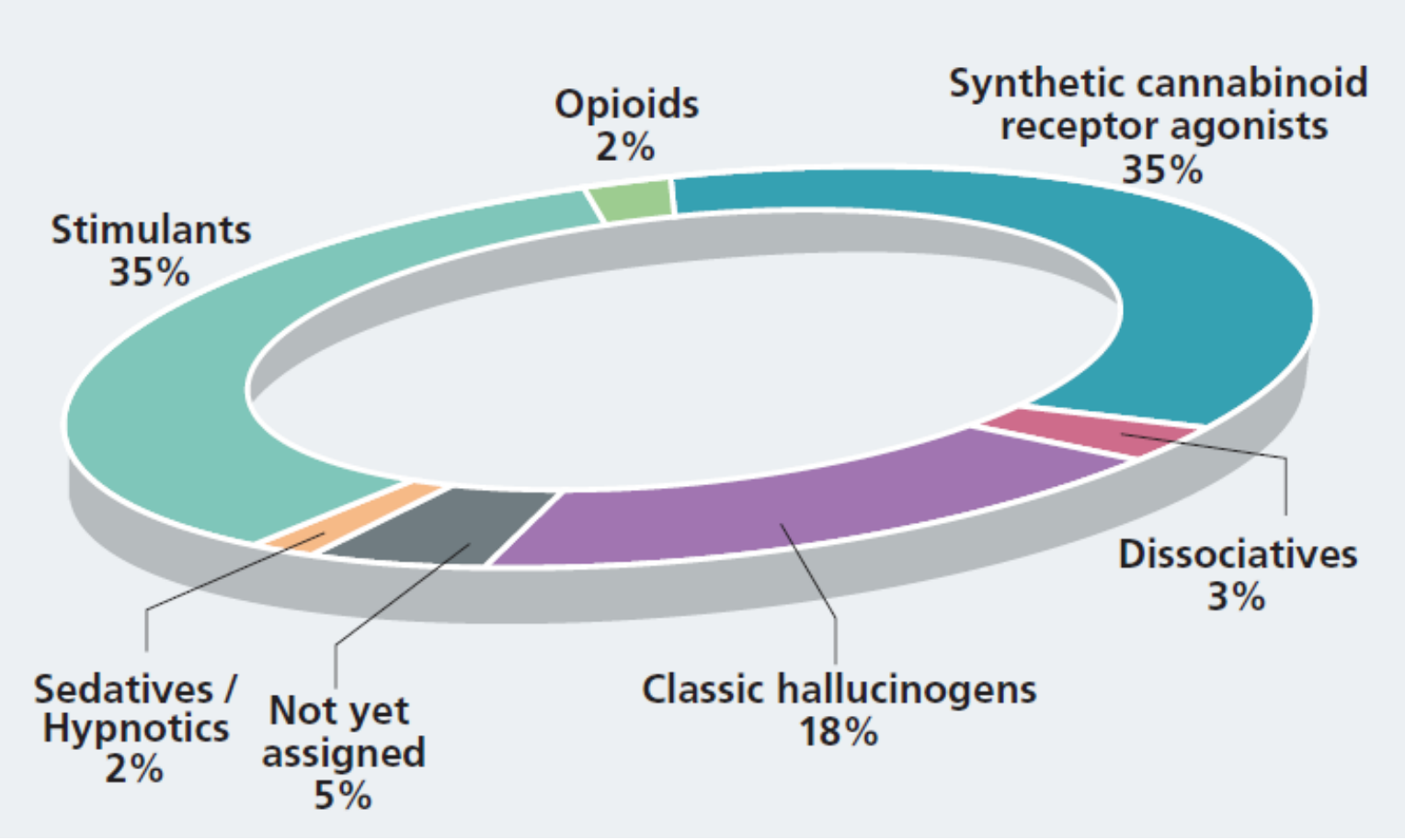
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

NPS - by 'effect'



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United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

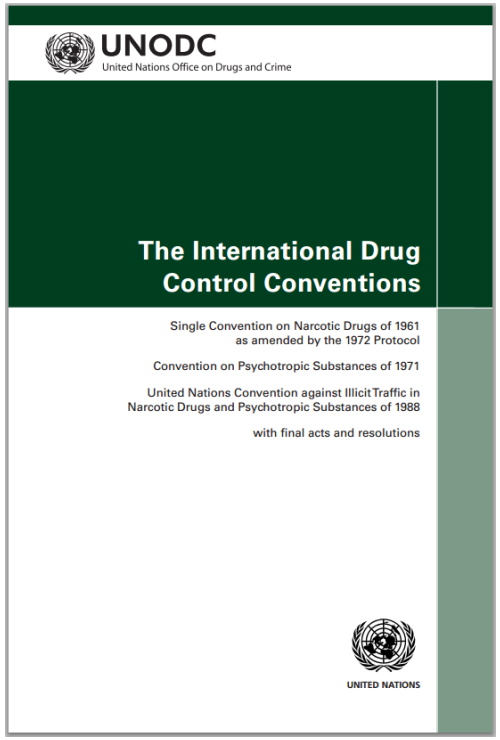
Notable Recent Trends – 2015/6

- **Synthetic Opioids – Fentanyl analogues** ⬆
  - 14 Fentanyls since 2008
  - 9Fentanyls since start of 2015
- **Sedative/Hypnotics – Benzodiazepines** ⬆
  - 17 Benzodiazepines since 2008
  - 10 Benzodiazepines in the past year
- **Modified Pharmaceuticals – Methylphenidate (7 derivatives)**
  - Methylphenidate derivatives (7)
  - Phenmetrazine derivatives (7)
- **Implementation of the scheduling decisions**

UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNODC and the International Drug Control Conventions

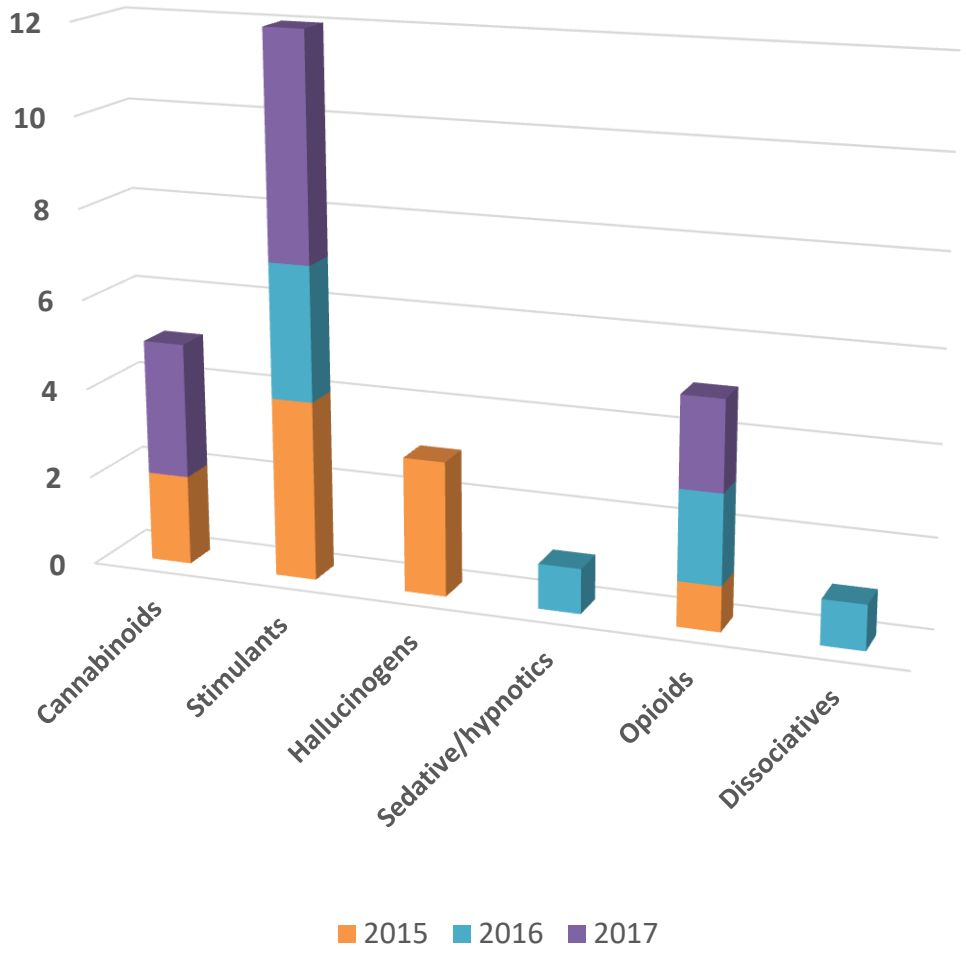
Protect health and welfare of mankind



- Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol (1961 Convention)
- Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (1971 Convention)
- UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (1988 Convention)

UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

International Scheduling Decisions/Recommendations 2015 – 2017



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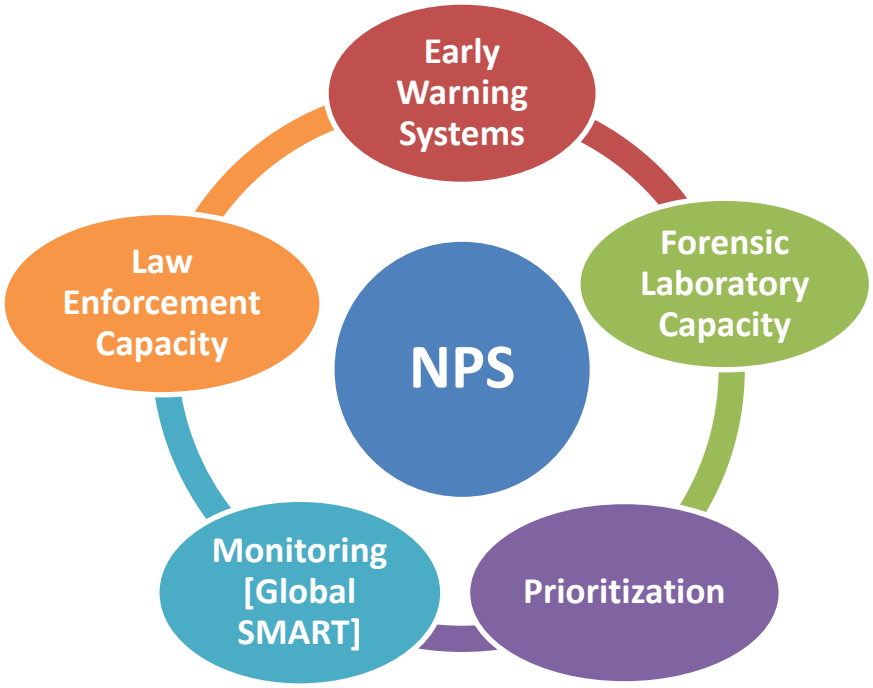
United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Drugs [April 2016]

Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem



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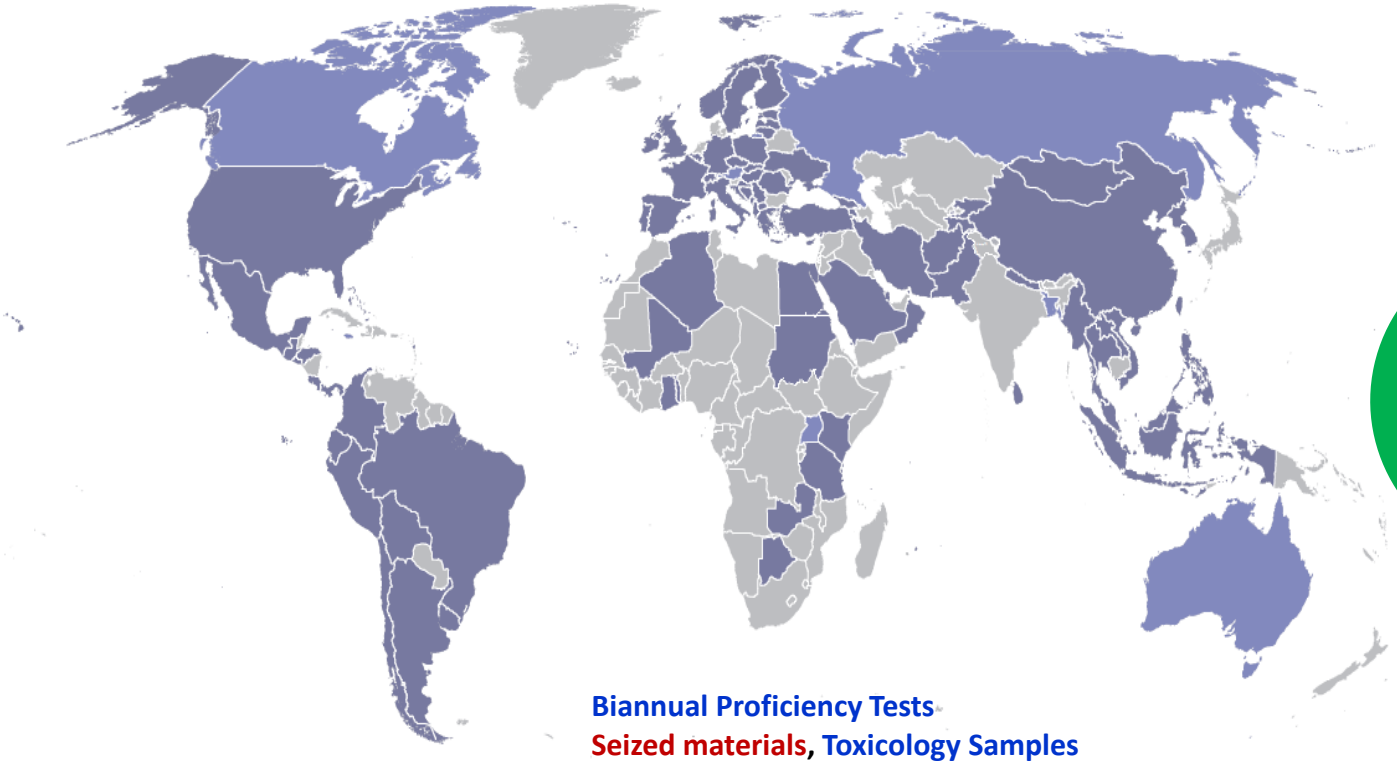
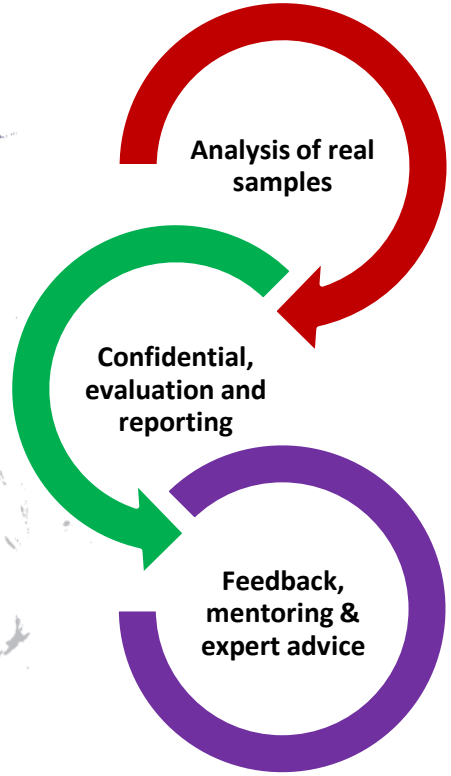
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Enhancing National Forensic Laboratory Capacity: The UNODC International Collaborative Exercises

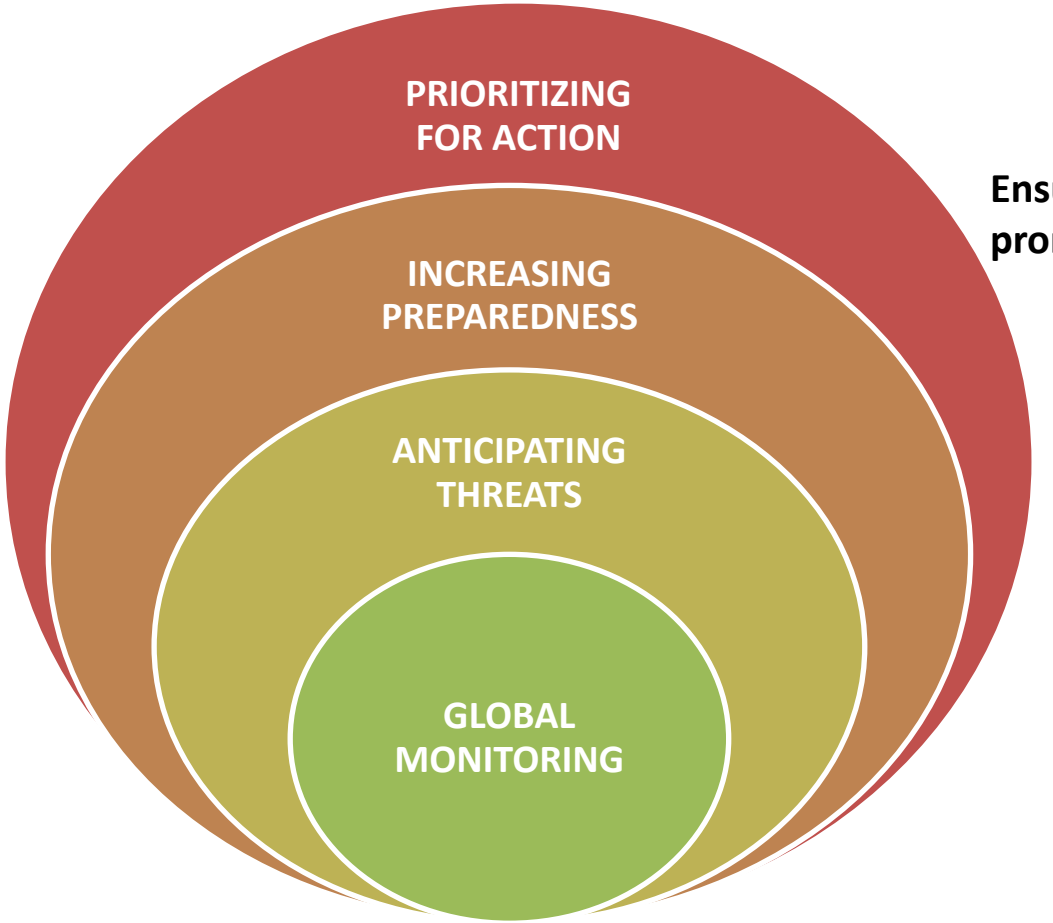


Biannual Proficiency Tests
Seized materials, **Toxicology Samples**
Chemical Reference Standards



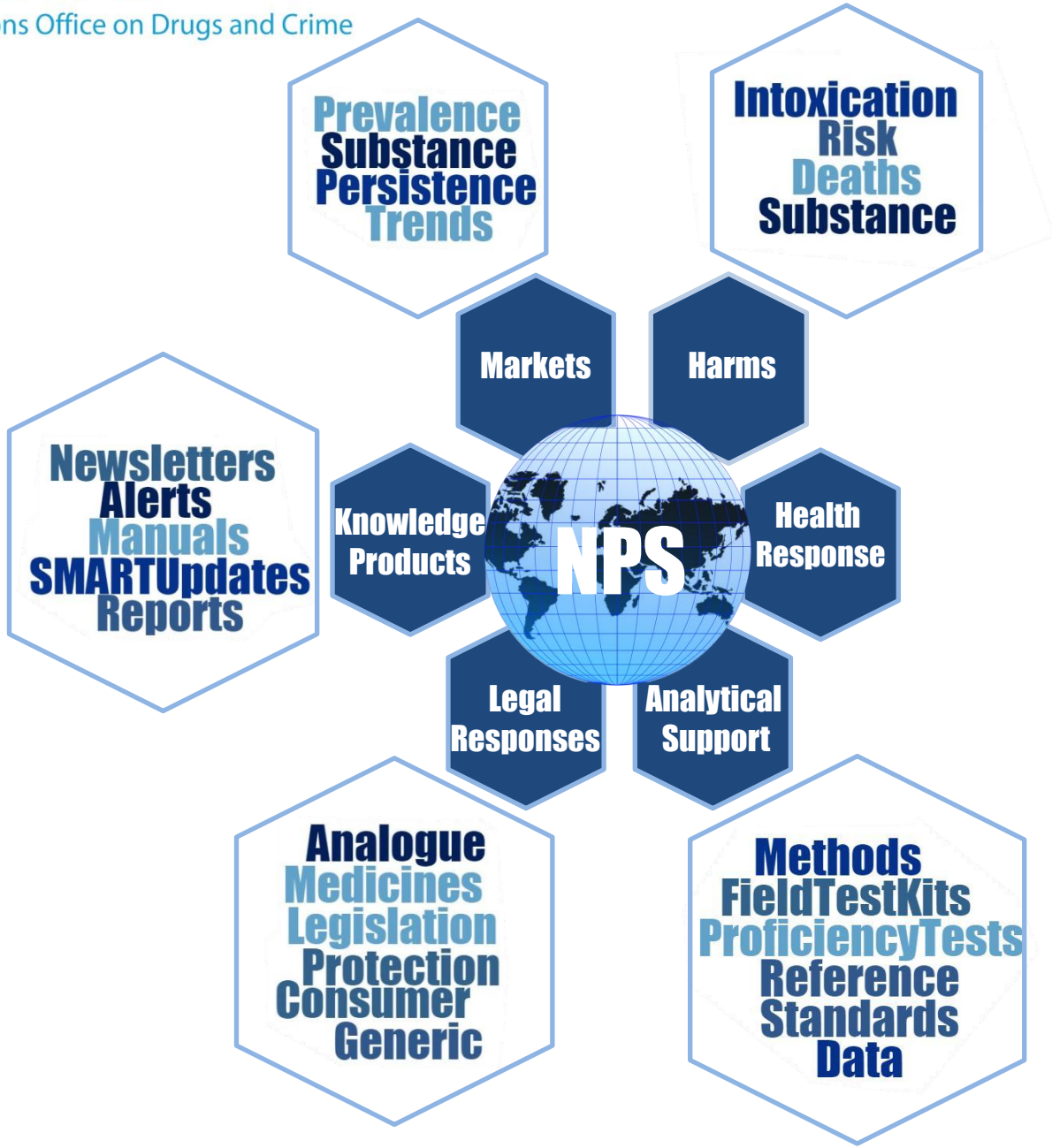
UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNODC Early Warning Advisory



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all

UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



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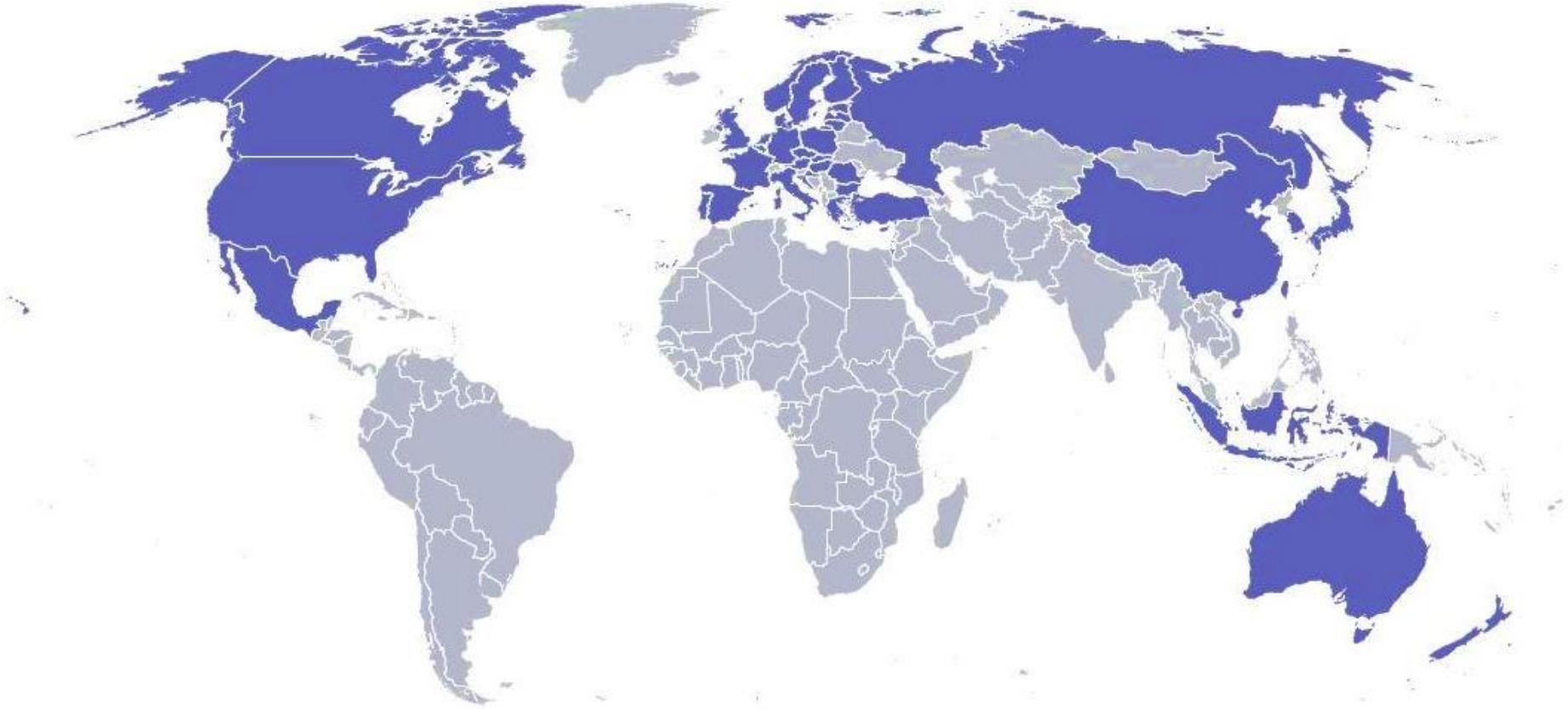
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Pilot Project for data collection on harm related to the use of NPS

- UNODC Expert Consultation on Forensic Toxicology and Drug Control
  - 30 internationally recognised scientists
  - Including international organisations (EMCDDA, INCB)
- Innovative TIAFT-UNODC collaboration
- Pilot
  - July to August 2016
  - Defined indicators
  - Data on harm

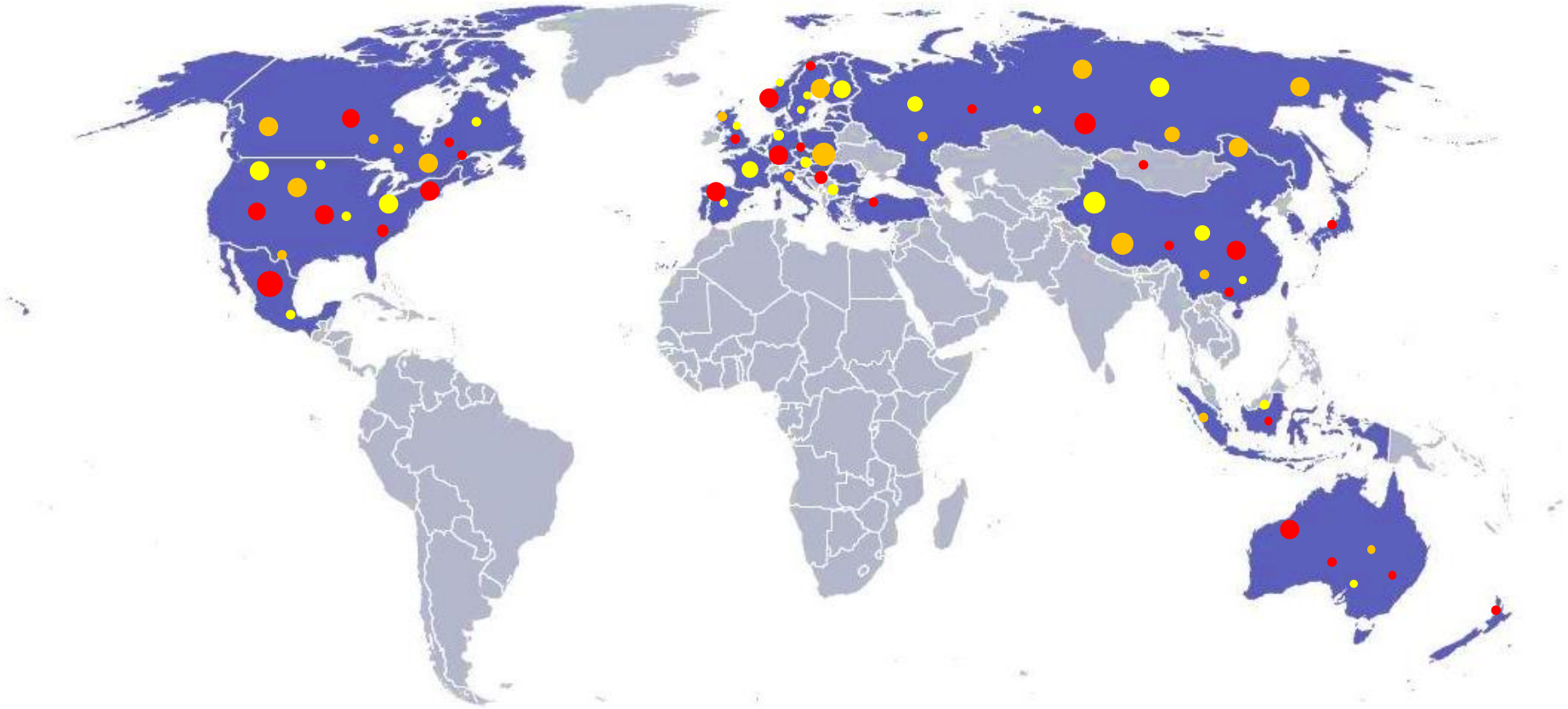
UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Reports of 4-MEC from the UNODC Early Warning Advisory (2009-2014)



UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Early Warning Advisory



UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

NPS – Current and Future Challenges

- Identification and detection of substances
- International Cooperation in data collection and sharing
- Reporting by Member States
- Implementation of the scheduling decisions

UNODC - Making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism

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Two years of I-SEE project: from the beginning to the end

Coordination of the project

Elisabetta Bertol, Project coordinator

Coordinator
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI FIRENZE
Department of Health Science

Beneficiary partners
NIJZ National Institute of Public Health Slovenia
Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve Policija
National Forensic Laboratory and Criminal Police Directorate
DrogArt
UNIVERSITY OF SPLIT SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
Republic of Croatia

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WHEN IT ALL BEGAN…

During two previous meetings, the partners began to speak about the NPS issue.

Zagreb (Croatia), 27-28 May 2013

Ljubljana (Slovenia), 15-16 Jan. 2014

European Commission
TAIEX
Office for Combating Drugs Abuse
European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
NIJZ Nacionalni inštitut za javno zdravje

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THE SITUATION AT THAT TIME

- University of Florence, DSS – TF as member of the Italian EWS.
- Long experience in NPS detection.
- Availability of NPS database.
- Collaboration with health professionals and law enforcement.
- Need to boost info exchange with neighbouring countries.

This project was based on a collaboration with two important partners as Slovenia and Croatia which needed to improve their knowledge about NPS.
In particular:

for Slovenia, to enlarge health professionals and LEA network involving also NGOs to establish information exchange mechanism and to create a national NPS database

for Croatia, to improve their EWS, clinical network, labs skills for NPS detection in biological samples and, of course, to strengthen information flows and procedures

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SUBMISSION OF THE PROJECT TO THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

JUST/2013/ACTION GRANTS – DG Migration and Home Affairs (ex DG Justice)

I-SEE

Project for strengthening information exchange between **I**taly and **S**outh **E**ast **E**urope neighbouring countries on New Psychoactive Substances

Coordinator

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI FIRENZE

Department of Health Science

Beneficiary partners

NIJZ National Institute of Public Health Slovenia

Ministry of the Interior Police

National Forensic Laboratory and Criminal Police Directorate

DrogArt

UNIVERSITY OF SPLIT SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

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THE APPROVAL

September 2014:

formal approval by the EC

January 2015: beginning of project activities

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KICK OFF MEETING

- Brussels, 10th February 2015
- Organized by the DG Migration and Home Affairs, EC

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KICK OFF MEETING

- To learn:
  - Best practices for project management
  - Financial issues and reporting requirements
- Report to partners (.ppt presentations shared with partners)

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TECHNICAL MEETINGS

- 20nd February 2015 – web Conference

- 25th January 2016 – Ljubjana (SLO)

- 15th September 2016 – Split (CRO)

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PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

- After the signature of the Grant Agreement between University of Florence and EU, the Agreement with all partners was also signed.

- Main contents:
  - Role and obligations of the coordinator and of each beneficiary
  - Money transfer from coordinator to partners
  - Confidentiality issues
  - Ownership and exploitation of results
  - Reporting

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TWO PRESS CONFERENCES

1st April 2015
Split (CRO)

22nd February 2016
Ljubljana (SLO)

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ORGANIZATION OF A STUDY VISIT TO ITALY

14-18 December 2015

- Florence:
  - University of Florence
    - Forensic Toxicology Unit
    - Medical Toxicology Unit
- Pavia:
  - Poison Control Center
  - S. Matteo Hospital Lab
- Roma:
  - Carabinieri Research Investigation Unit
  - Central Directorare for Antidrug Services

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REPORTING

- The Co-beneficiaries sent financial and activity reports:
  - 20/07/2015 (05/01/2015 – 05/07/2015)
  - 15/12/2015 **Mid-term** (06/07/2015 – 30/11/2015)
  - 20/07/2016 (01/12/2015 – 05/07/2016)

Still one report to go

- 20/01/2017 **Final** (5/07/2016 – 04/01/2017)

Submission to EC within 03/03/2017

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BUDGET REVISION AFTER 1° YEAR

- After 1 year the budget was revised
- The new budget was approved by EC
- The revised budget was forwarded to all the partners

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OTHER GENERAL ACTIVITIES PERFORMED

Keeping contacts with the European Commission:

- About bureaucratic issues
- With periodical reports
- Asking about extra-activities

Managing project funding:

- Keeping track of project expenditures
- Periodical meetings with the administrative person, who we thank for her patience

WS0: ACTIVITIES TO GO

- Dissemination of project results at national and EU level – December 2016/January 2017
- Production of final activity and financial report for the EC – March 2017

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I-SEE PROJECT MAIN OUTCOMES

According to the European Pact against Synthetic Drugs (EPSD), the I-SEE project:

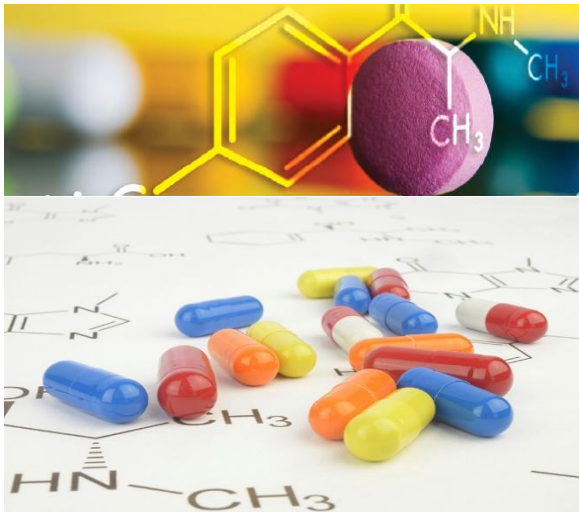
1. Contributed to a more **coordinated and effective operational response to NPS phenomenon**;

2. **Developed evidences** which can be used to identify transnational criminal networks;

3. Allowed the **creation of transnational networks** where health professionals, toxicologists, LEA, NGOs may benefit from information gathered by each other;

4. **Reinforced coordination and information sharing** and enhanced regional cooperation;

European Commission



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I-SEE PROJECT MAIN OUTCOMES

5. Enabled participating countries **to boost the circulation of information about NPS** among national professionals, national authorities, EC and EMCDDA;

6. Established a **fruitful cooperation** between Italy, Slovenia and Croatia that we intend to maintain to carry on scientific research and to increase our reciprocal knowledge and experience on NPS.

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UNFORESEEN ACTIVITIES

The EC authorized the participation in the frame of the I-SEE project to two international meetings.

EC recognized these dissemination activities as an added value for the I-SEE project.

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May 10th - 11th 2016, Bled, Slovenia

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EUROPEAN PROJECT RESPONSE to challenges in forensic drugs analyses

EUROPEAN NETWORK OF FORENSIC SCIENCE INSTITUTES
ENFSI

ENFSI DRUGS WORKING GROUP

22nd ENFSI-DWG Meeting

Hosted by the Slovenian National Forensic Laboratory

Dr Sonja Klemenc (host)

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5th Croatian Congress of Toxicology with International Partecipation

Organized by the Croatian Society of Toxicology

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A very important product of the I-SEE project was the establishment of a

"Unit of Research and Innovation in Forensic Toxicology and Neuroscience of Addiction"
(U.R.I.To.N.)

U.R.I.To.N.
Research Unit
Dedicated to Tindari Baglione

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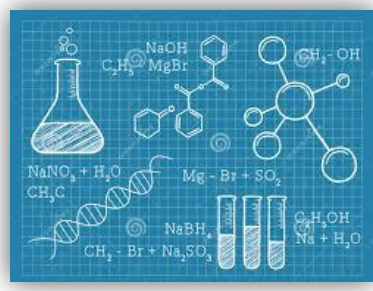
U.R.I.To.N. was founded in July 22nd 2015

It is the first highly specialized Unit, in Italy and in Europe, entirely focused on all aspects of drugs of abuse (especially NPS) by means of a multidisciplinary approach.

In this Unit, groups from three different University Departments are involved :

- Health Sciences (DSS);
- Neurosciences, Psychology, Drug Research;
- Chemistry “Ugo Schiff”

New Drugs



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Last April an important Symposium was held in Florence on:

“Addiction” and Identification of New Psychoactive Substances

with a great presence of representatives from

- **Law Enforcement Agencies**
- **Universities**
- **Students**.

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The enlargement of the Slovenian EWS network and the collaboration among health sector, law enforcement and NGOs

National Institute of Public Health
Project Outcomes

Ada Hočevar Grom

Coordinator

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI FIRENZE
Department of Health Science

Beneficiary partners

NIJZ National Institute of Public Health Slovenia

Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve Policija
National Forensic Laboratory and Criminal Police Directorate

DrogArt

UNIVERSITY OF SPLIT SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
Republic of Croatia

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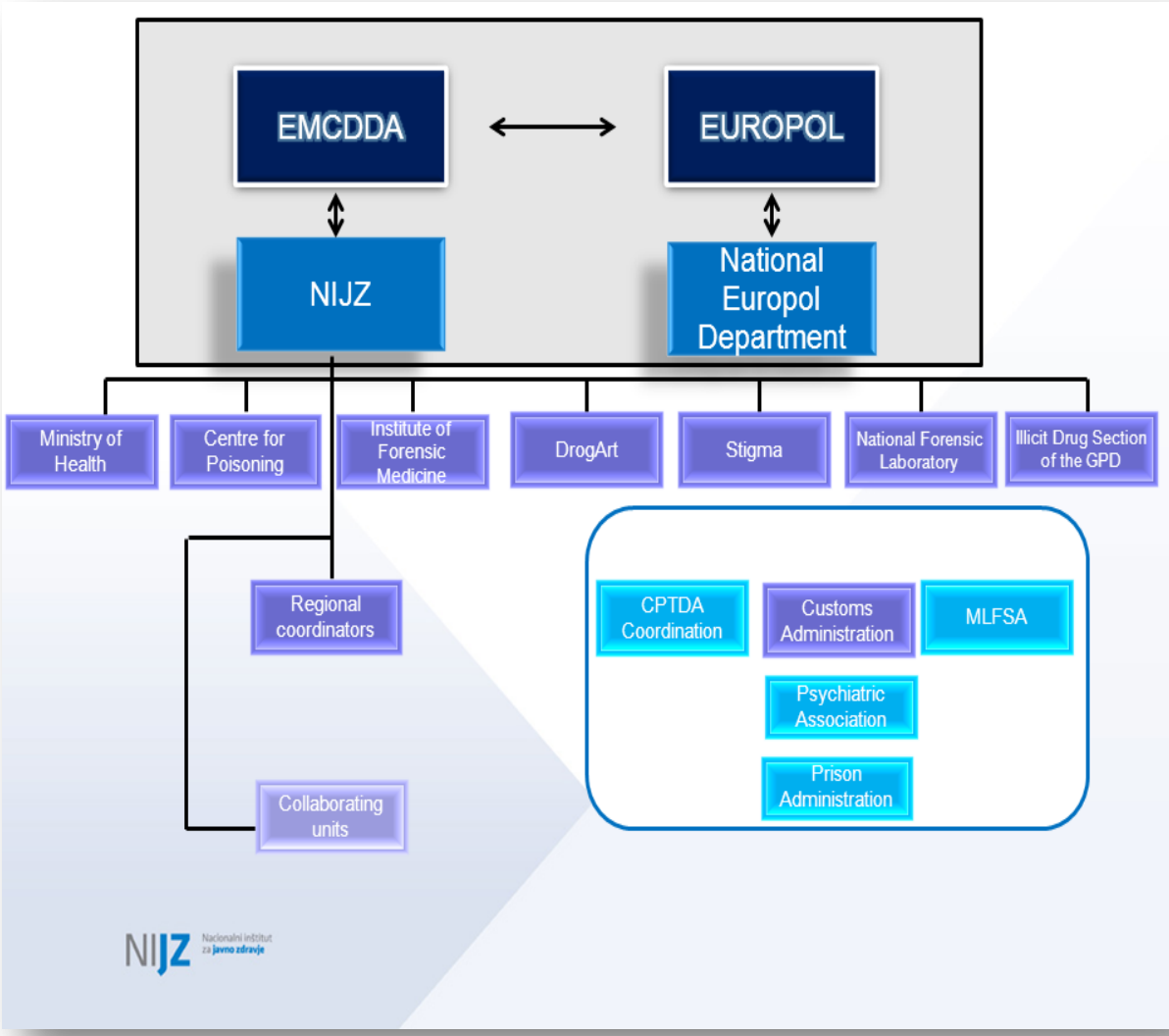
Slovenian Early Warning System on NPS

- 2005 - first model of Slovenian EWS established, upgraded later.

- 2007 - the EWS is adopted at national level by the Ministry of Health. Coordination of NEWS under NIPH.
- 2014 - plans for development of regional EWS networks



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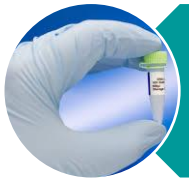
I-SEE Slovenia: What we wanted to achieve?

to build up regional networks involving law enforcement, NGO's and public health professionals

to detect NPS in an early phase of their appearance and in individual regions

to enable anonymous collection of NPS samples in regions



to speed up the procedure of anonymous collection of NPS samples and their analysis

to speed up the response in terms of informing the users and take adequate measures to tackle the problem

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NIPH: What was done in 2015?

17. April 2015

1st national meeting

- tasks to be done in the project & timeline
- dates, places and content of trainings for public health, NGO & police professionals
- participants agenda

4 trainings: 115 professionals

Koper, May 2015
14 participants from Coast region

Ljubljana, June 2015,
17 participants from Gorenjska and Dolenjska regions

Nova Gorica, September 2015,
18 participants from Goriška region

Maribor, October 2015
66 participants from Podravska, Pomurska, Koroška, Savinjska regions

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NIPH: What was done in 2015-2016?

8 regional coordinators of EWS were appointed

task: to establish and coordinate regional EWS network

8 regional early warning systems started to operate

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NIPH: Regional EWS networks & NPS collecting points

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NIPH: What was done in 2016?

16. June 2016

2nd national meeting

17 members of newly established regional EWS networks

- overview of the work done in the project
- guidance for anonymous NPS samples collecting
- issues regarding collecting procedure
- informing on dangerous NPS
- monthly reporting
- work plan for 2017

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NIPH: What was done in 2016

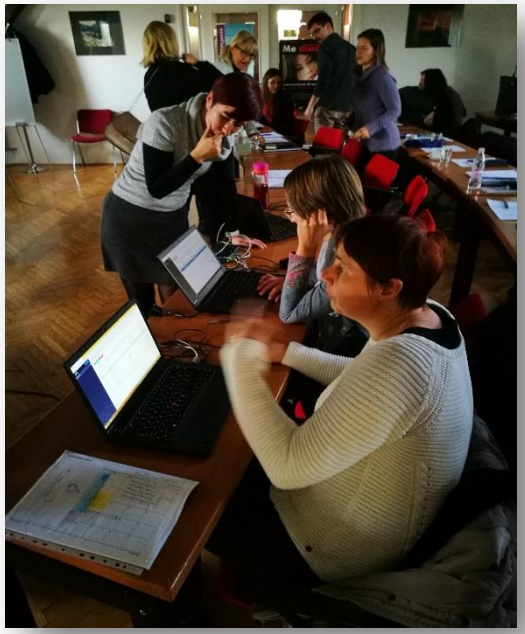
development of **national NPS base**

2. December 2016

3rd national meeting

25 members of regional EWS networks

- presenting and testing the national NPS base



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NIPH: What was done in 2016

- **6 alerts** on dangerous NPS
- **10 monthly reports** of regional EWS networks

Obvestilo Sistema za zgodnje opozarjanje na pojav NPS

Nevarni sintetični kanabinoid MDMB–CHMICA zaznan tudi v Sloveniji

MDMB-CHMICA v devetih državah EU povzroča številne zastrupitve in smrti

V okviru Sistema za zgodnje opozarjanje na pojav novih psihoaktivnih snovi je bil sintetični kanabinoid MDMB-CHMICA zaznan na območjih Maribora, Celja in Novega mesta. Pojavil se je v obliki rastlinske mešanice in v obliki pastozne snovi črne barve. V nekaj primerih je bila ta snov primešana tobaku.

Devet držav članic EU je v povezavi s snovjo MDMB-CHMICA poročalo o 29 smrtih in 42 zastrupitvah. Uporabniki, ki so se zastrupili s to snovjo, so imeli naslednje znake: razširjene zenice, pospešeno bitje srca, slabost in bruhanje, paranojo, halucinacije, zmedenost, vznemirjenost, zasoplost, zaspanost, nezavest ali komo, resno poslabšane motorne spretnosti, izgubo nadzora nad zadrževanjem urina in blata.

MDMB-CHMICA je sintetični kanabinoid, ki se pojavlja tudi v obliki (belega) praška oziroma prahu in kot mešanica za kajenje. Na evropskem trgu drog je bilo odkritih več kot 20 izdelkov (slika 1), ki so vsebovali snov MDMB-CHMICA, včasih tudi v kombinaciji z drugimi sintetičnimi kanabinoidi. MDMB-CHMICA se prodaja se tudi pod drugimi imeni, npr. kot MMB-CHMINACA.

Slika 1: Nekaj primerov izdelkov, ki vsebujejo MDMB-CHMICO

Obvestilo Sistema za zgodnje opozarjanje na pojav NPS

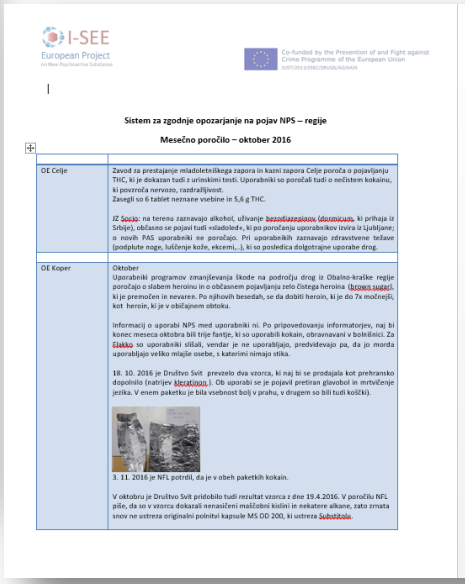
Pojav nevarnega sintetičnega opioida 4-fluoro-butirfentanila v Ljubljani

V Ljubljani se je pojavil nevaren sintetični opioid 4-fluoro-butirfentanil.

4-fluoro-butirfentanil, za katerega se uporabljajo tudi imena 4F-BF, 4-FBF, p-FBF, je derivat fentanila in povzroča enake neželene učinke: srbenje, slabost ter tudi resno respiratorno depresijo (plitko in upočasnjeno dihanje), ki je lahko življenjsko ogrožajoča.

4-fluoro-butirfentanil je izredno potentna snov, ki je lahko nevarna v že zelo majhnih odmerkih. Pojavlja se v obliki prahu, tablet ter pršila za nos.

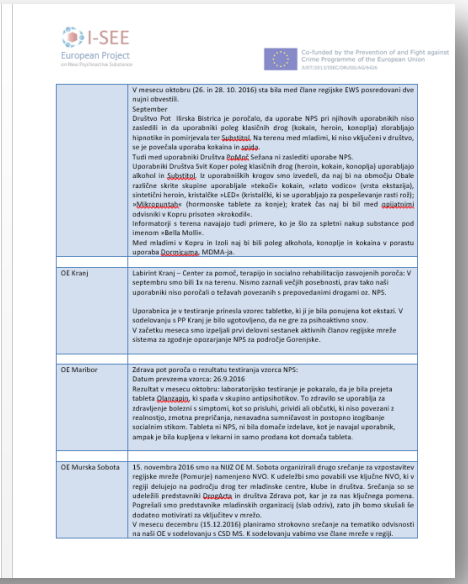
###



Sistem za zgodnje opozarjanje na pojav NPS – regije

Mesečno poročilo – oktober 2016

OE Celje	Zavod za prestajanje mladoletniškega zapora in kazni zapora Celje poroča o pojavljanju THC, ki je dokazan tudi z urinskimi testi. Uporabniki so poročali tudi o nečistem kokainu, ki povzroča nervozo, razdražljivost. Zasegli so 6 tablet neznane vsebine in 5,6 g THC. JZ Socio: na terenu zaznavajo alkohol, uživanje benzodiazepinov (dormicum), ki prihaja iz Srbije), občasno se pojavi tudi »sladoled«, ki po poročanju uporabnikov izvira z Ljubljane; o novih PAS uporabniki ne poročajo. Pri uporabnikih zaznavajo zdravstvene težave (podplute noge, luščenje kože, ekcemi, ...), ki so posledica dolgotrajne uporabe drog.
OE Koper	Oktober Uporabniki programov zmanjševanja škode na področju drog iz Obalno-kraške regije poročajo o slabem heroinu in o občasnem pojavljanju zelo čistega heroina (brown sugar), ki je premočen in nevaren. Po njihovih besedah, se da dobiti heroin, ki je do 7x močnejši, kot heroin, ki je v običajnem obtoku. Informacij o uporabi NPS med uporabniki ni. Po pripovedovanju informatorjev, naj bi konec meseca oktobra bili trije fantje, ki so uporabili kokain, obravnavani v bolnišnici. Za Elekko so uporabniki slišali, vendar je ne uporabljajo, predvidevajo pa, da jo morda uporabljajo veliko mlajše osebe, s katerimi nimajo stika. 18. 10. 2016 je Društvo Svit prevzelo dva vzorca, ki naj bi se prodajala kot prehransko dopolnilo (natrijev kreatinon). Ob uporabi se je pojavil pretiran glavobol in mrtvičenje jezika. V enem paketku je bila vsebnost bolj v prahu, v drugem so bili tudi kosčki). 3. 11. 2016 je NFL potrdil, da je v obeh paketkih kokain. V oktobru je Društvo Svit pridobilo tudi rezultat vzorca z dne 19.4.2016. V poročilu NFL piše, da so v vzorcu dokazali nenasičeni maščobni kislini in nekatere alkane, zato zmata snov ne ustreza originalni polnitvi kapsule MS OD 200, ki ustreza Substitola.



	V mesecu oktobru (26. in 28. 10. 2016) sta bila med člane regijske EWS posredovani dve nujni obvestili. September Društvo Pot Ilirska Bistrica je poročalo, da uporabe NPS pri njihovih uporabnikih niso zasledili in da uporabniki poleg klasičnih drog (kokain, heroin, konoplja) zlorabljajo hipnotike in pomirjevala ter Substitol. Na terenu med mladimi, ki niso vključeni v društvo, se je povečala uporaba kokaina in spida. Tudi med uporabniki Društva Pobočje Sečana ni zasledili uporabe NPS. Uporabniki Društva Svit Koper poleg klasičnih drog (heroin, kokain, konoplja) uporabljajo alkohol in Substitol. Iz uporabniških krogov smo izvedeli, da naj bi na območju Obale različne skrite skupine uporabljale »tekoči« kokain, »slato vodico« (vrsta ekstazija), sintetični heroin, kristalčke »LED« (kristalčki, ki se uporabljajo za pospeševanje rasti nog); »Mikro puntaby« (hormonske tablete za konje); kratek čas naj bi bil med opijatnimi odvisniki v Kopru prisoten »krokodil«. Informatorji s terena navajajo tudi primere, ko je šlo za spletni nakup substance pod imenom »Bella Molli«. Med mladimi v Kopru in Izoli naj bi bili poleg alkohola, konoplje in kokaina v porastu uporabe Dormicuma, MDMA-ja.
OE Kranj	Labirint Kranj – Center za pomoč, terapijo in socialno rehabilitacijo zasvojenih poroča: V septembru smo bili 1x na terenu. Nismo zaznali večjih sprememb, prav tako naši uporabniki niso poročali o težavah povezanih s prepovedanimi drogami oz. NPS. Uporabnica je v testiranje prinesla vzorec tabletke, ki ji je bila ponujena kot ekstazi. V sodelovanju s PP Kranj je bila ugotovljeno, da ne gre za psihoaktivno snov. V začetku meseca smo izpeljali prvi delovni sestanek aktivnih članov regijske mreže sistema za zgodnje opozarjanje NPS za področje Gorenjske.
OE Maribor	Zdrava pot poroča o rezultatu testiranja vzorca NPS: Datum prevzema vzorca: 26.9.2016 Rezultat v mesecu oktobru: laboratorijsko testiranje je pokazalo, da je bila prejeta tableta Clonzepin, ki spada v skupino antipsihotikov. To zdravilo se uporablja za zdravljenje bolezni s simptomi, kot so prisluhi, prividi ali občutki, ki niso povezani z realnostjo, zmotna prepričanja, nenavadna sumničavost in postopno izoglbanje socialnim stikom. Tableta ni NPS, ni bila domače izdelave, kot je navajal uporabnik, ampak je bila kupljena v lekarni in samo prodana kot domača tableta.
OE Murska Sobota	15. novembra 2016 smo na NIIZ OE M. Sobota organizirali drugo srečanje za vzpostavitev regijske mreže (Pomurje) namenjeno NVO. K udeležbi smo povabili vse ključne NVO, ki v regiji delujejo na področju drog ter mladinske centre, klube in društva. Srečanja so se udeležili predstavniki DogAkta in društva Zdrava pot, kar je za nas ključnega pomena. Pogrešali smo predstavnike mladinskih organizacij (slab odziv), zato jih bomo skušali še dodatno motivirati za vključitev v mrežo. V mesecu decembru (15.12.2016) planiramo strokovno srečanje na tematiko odvisnosti na naši OE v sodelovanju s CSD MS. K sodelovanju vabimo vse člane mreže v regiji.

I-SEE
European Project
on New Psychoactive Substance

Slovenia

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JUST/2013/ISEC/DRUGS/AG/6426

Implementation of NPS sample collecting procedure in NGO focal points in Slovenia

I-SEE, press conference, Florence, 16. 12. 2016

Simona Šabić, Association DrogArt

Coordinator
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI FIRENZE
Department of Health Science

Beneficiary partners
NIJZ National Institute of Public Health Slovenia
Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve Policija
National Forensic Laboratory and Criminal Police Directorate
DrogArt
UNIVERSITY OF SPLIT SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
Republic of Croatia

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The role of NGO in SI-EWS

- Connection between the users and the system.

Quality contact with users and the system is essential.

- Providing to the EWS information about detected drug emergence, changed patterns of drug use, users‘ needs → **planning effective responses.**

- Providing to the users EWS information and alerts.

I-SEE project: implementing this role on regional levels.

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on New Psychoactive Substance

Drug checking as a harm reduction activity

- Unknown content in the illicit drugs, new psychoactive substances with unknown affects and risks, high purity of drugs → **preventing risks, overdoses and deaths**.

- Opportunity to make quality contact with users, providing them **information and couselling**.

- **Reaching hidden population** of drug users (NPS specifically).

- Encouroging **responsible and less risky decisions** amog users.

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Warnung: XTC mit verschiedensten Inhaltsstoffen

Datum: April 2015

Name	**Smiley**
Gewicht	293.8 mg
Durchmesser	9.0 mm
Dicke	3.7 mm
Bruchrille	Ja, Kreuz
Farbe	rot
Inhaltsstoff	**Amphetamin*HCL: 35.4 mg Coffein: 22.7 mg MDMA*HCL: 5.0 mg Ketamin: 3.5 mg 4-Methylamphetamin 0.6 mg Biamphetamin 1-Benzyl-3-methylnaphthalan**
Getestet in	Zürich, April 2015

DrogArt
DrogArt Posted by Simona Šabić [?] · 10 February ·

V Angliji opozarjajo na ekstazije z zelo visoko vsebnostjo MDMA. Gre za rumene tabletke v obliki ščita z logotipom UPS. Zaradi uporabe je bilo šest ljudi hospitaliziranih.

Tabletke s tremi zvezdicami vsebujejo EAPB in MAPB

4.9.2014

Tabletka se prodaja kot ekstazi s tremi zvezdicami, premerom 10 mm in debelino 2 mm (glej slike). Laboratorijska analiza je pokazala, da vsebuje EAPB in MAPB.

We Could Have Prevented Those PMMA Deaths In The UK With Drug Checking

'Superman' pill deaths spark calls for dangerous-drugs alert system

The Netherlands issued early warnings about lethal pills believed to have subsequently killed four in UK over the festive break

Dancers at a rave, which is typically associated with the taking of the 'feel-good' drug ecstasy. Photograph: Franck Prevel/AP

Five days before the first of four people in Britain died of a drug overdose, researchers at a Dutch laboratory organised a nationwide alert over the "Superman" pills that are now believed to have killed those who thought they were taking ecstasy.

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Drug testing - monitoring drug use

- Insight in NPS phenomena and emergence in different local enviroments.
- Insight in the drug use patterns (local enviroments and hidden populations).

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on New Psychoactive Substance

Drug testing procedure

- Samples are **anonymously** collected from users in the NGO.

Anonymity and confidentiality are essential.

- Providing information and counselling to users.
- Copperation with the police.
- Sample analysis in National Forensic Laboratory (NFL).
- Communicating results back to users.

I-SEE project: implementing drug testing procedure in NGOs in other regions.

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European Project
on New Psychoactive Substance

Main project achievements

- **4** trainings for NGOs from all Slovenian regions
- **6** newly established NGO focal points
- Until november 2016 NFL analyzed **122** anonymously collected samples in NGO, in **48** samples NPS was detected
- Development of **guidelines** for NPS sample collecting procedure
- Improved cooperation, information and good practis exchange between organizations, institutions and proffesionals on regional and national level
- Connecting important stakeholders on the topic of NPS and drug testing

I-SEE
European Project
on New Psychoactive Substance

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JUST/2013/ISEC/DRUGS/AG/6426

CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATIONS OF ANONYMOUSLY COLLECTED SAMPLES IN NFL - ANALYTICAL BACKGROUND

Dr Sonja Klemenc
sonja.klemenc@policija.si

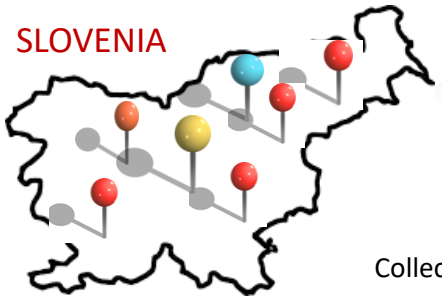
RS Ministry of the Interior - Police, General Police Directorate,
National forensic laboratory (NFL)

NACIONALNI FORENZIČNI LABORATORIJ
NATIONAL FORENSIC LABORATORY

Presented by
Dr Fabio Vaiano
Forensic Toxicology Division, Department of Health Science, University of Florence, Italy

COLLECTION AND ANALYSES OF SAMPLES (overview)

1. SI EWS collection points (CP)
established at different SI regions (anonymously collected samples)



CP in SI - schematic


Collected samples: powders, tablets, liquids, blotters, plant materials

2. Law enforcement units (LE) -Police
Collected samples are seized at the (CP) and shall be protected (inline with the instructions of the NFL document CFP-017, version 1.7, 2012) in evidence protection bags (provided by NFL) and afterwards samples are delivered to NFL.


Law enforcement officers


Evidence protection bags

reporting

3. Forensic chemists
National Forensic Laboratory (NFL)
a) Chemical characterizations and reporting.
b) Further manipulation of samples – send them to storage or if samples are spend during analyses this shall be written in the report.

To the request sender (LE)

To other stakeholders

CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATIONS (BACKGROUND)

NFL task WS1**: C**haracterization of anonymously collected samples by the ***routine*** laboratory methods:

1. **GC-MS – retention time locked method** ISO- 17025 accredited in flexible scope (from 2010):

- > ***450 compounds*** *(certified reference materials and NMR confirmed compounds from other sources)* with the known **retention time** and corresponding **mass spectrum** and **detection limit defined** are currently included in the NFL internal GC-MS data repository. Some numbers:
  - **NPS*** (synthetic cannabinoids (>110), cathinones (77), phenetylamines including classical (84), benzodiazepines (26), tryptamines (17), opioides (13), arylalkylamines (15), aminoindsnes (5), Arylcyclohexylamines (9)…etc.)
  - Classical drugs and many common adulterants are covered by the method as well
- Commercial MS spectral libraries as well as ENFSI, SWGDRUG and Cayman MS libs are the complementary tools applied for identifications (based on MS spectrum only, if applicable).

* I-SEE project reference materials : (26 out of 37 delivered were new for NFL) kindly provided by University of Florence and additional 28 acquired and purchased from the I-SEE project budget by NFL have been implemented into GC-MS data repository and solid samples to NFLs FTIR spectral database as well.

CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATIONS II (BACKGROUND)

2. FTIR-ATR

- > 350 NPS are included in the NFL internal data repository
- search against libraries from other providers is possible as well

3. **Other methods** *were implemented for identifications of active ingredients for few collected samples* *(those analyses were covered in the frame of a complementary project (RESPONSE) from the same call - coordinated by the National Forensic Laboratory. So far three joined reports (RESPONSE + I-SEE) have been issued .*

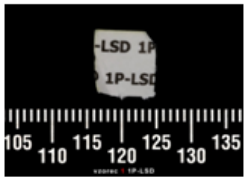
- HPLC-TOF (determination of exact monoisotopic and suggested empirical formula) in NFL
- NMR (1H, 13C, 1H–1H gs-COSY, 1H–13C gs-HSQC, 1H–13C gs-HMBC,1H–15N gs-HMBC), analyses and interpretations are done in Faculty of Chemistry and Chemical Technology (FKKT), University Ljubljana in the frame of the RESPONSE project.

EXAMPLE 1: IDENTIFICATION OF *1P-LSD and ETH-LAD* in anonymously collected BLOTTERS

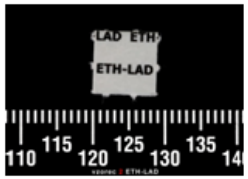
(Simple case example: mass spectra and RT data of both compounds were already available in NFL spectra repository)

Administrative data (NGO/LE unit/NFL)

sample type/collecting authority:	Collected/ NGO Infopeka
Date of seizure:	05/09/2016
place:	Maribor
seized by:	Police (LE unit in Maribor)
evidence bag No.	A 38046
No of samples	4
Other info:	Blotters purchased through the website from China (5€/blotter).
NFL Case ID	**233-3768/2016**
received in NFL:	**13. 9. 2016**
NFL report issued	**16.09. 2016**

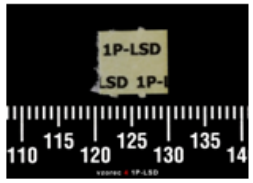


Slika 1: pivnik vzorec 1



Slika 2: pivnik vzorec 2

Slika 3: pivnik vzorec 3



Slika 4: pivnik vzorec 4

Foto: National forensic lab.

Chemical characterizations in NFL:

Extraction of each blotter: in MeOH

Methods applied: GC- MS and HPLC - TOF

Results upon analyses (identification based on internal NFL databases)

Samples 1 and 4: 1P-LSD

Samples 2 and 3: ETH-LAD

Report to the customer (LE)

Reports to EMCDDA and SI EWS (NIJZ contact point)

REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA NOTRANJE ZADEVE
POLICIJA
Generalna policijska uprava
Nacionalni forenzični laboratorij

Co-funded by the Prevention of and Fight against Crime Programme of the European Union

Policijska uprava Maribor
3F331

Številka: 233-3768/2016/2 (2P502-14)
Datum: 16. 9. 2016

POROČILO O PREISKAVI "ANONIMNI VZORCI"

ZVEZA: Zaprosilo št. 2312-196/2016-1 (3F331-06) z dne 6. 9. 2016

Naročnik preiskave:	PU Maribor
Datum zasega:	5. 9. 2016
Datum prejema v NFL:	13. 9. 2016
Kontrolna št. vrečke (ZM):	A 38046

Vzorce neznane snovi je dne 5. 9. 2016 predstavniku SKP PU Maribor izročila odgovorna oseba zavoda Infopeka v Mariboru. Na podlagi delovanja mednarodne delovne skupine Sistema za zgodnje opazovanje na pojav novih psihoaktivnih snovi sta vzorca vključena v projekt I-SEE.

REZULTAT PREISKAVE

uporabljene metode: PT ☒, GC-MS ☒, FTIR ☐, HPLC-TOF ☒, NMR ☐, drugo: GC-MS-FTIR

oznaka vzorca	količina	enota	opis snovi	PD	NPS	ostalo
1	1	kom.	pivnik (Slika 1)	/	1P-LSD (dietilamid 1-propionil lizerške kisline)	/
2	1	kom.	pivnik (Slika 2)	/	ETH-LAD (6- etil -6 *nor*-dietilamid lizerške kisline)	/
3	1	kom.	pivnik (Slika 3)	/	ETH-LAD (6- etil -6 *nor*-dietilamid lizerške kisline)	/
4	1	kom.	pivnik (Slika 4)	/	1P-LSD (dietilamid 1-propionil lizerške kisline)	/

Rezultat preiskave se nanaša na vzorec, kot je bil prejet v laboratorij. Dokument se sme distribuirati samo med člani EWS.

Stran 1 od 2

Figure: NFL -REPORT (special template was designed for reporting I-SEE project result; page 1 of the report is shown)

NFL filled EUROPOL/EMCDDA reporting form and sent it to EMCDDA and SI EWS

REPORTING FORM ON NEW PSYCHOACTIVE DRUG

In accordance with Council Decision 2005/387/JHA of 10 May 2005 on information exchange, risk assessment and control of new psychoactive substances.

This section should be filled in by Europol or EMCDDA

Transmitted by Europol ☐ Transmitted by EMCDDA ☒

Ref. n°: OEDT (16) 10502 Date of transmission: 22/09/2016

The following sections should be filled by the Europol National Units (ENU) or REITOX National Focal Points (NFP) based on the information available and their respective competences

1. Member State:

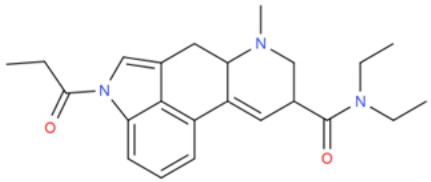
Ref. n°: 325-24/2009/233
NFL case no. 233-3768/2016
Samples No. 1 and 4

Date: 21.09.2016

Reporting authority:

ENU ☐ REITOX ☒

2. Chemical name: N,N-diethyl-7-methyl-4-propanoyl-6,6a,8,9-tetrahydroindolo[4,3-fg]quinoline-9-carboxamide



Mw (g/mol): 379,50
Formula: $C_{23}H_{29}N_3O_2$

Other name(s):
Street name(s):

3. Source of information (fill one or more as appropriate)

Seizure(s) ☐ Specify amount (weight, number of tablets, etc.):

Seizing authority:

Date: Place:
Biological sample(s)[1] ☐ Specify type:

[1] Biological (human) samples e.g. body fluids (urine, blood), tissues, hair, etc.

Identifying authority:

Date: Place:

Collected sample(s)[2] ☒ Specify amount (weight, number of tablets, etc): 2 blotters

Collecting authority: NGO (Infopeka) / Police

Date: 5. 9. 2016 Place: Maribor, Slovenia

The samples possessed drug addict and purchased through the website from China.

Samples were collected for anonymous testing in the frame of EU-cofunded project I-SEE (JUST/2013/ISEC/DRUGS/AG/6426).

Other substances present (if more than one case, specify for which one):

Psychoactive ingredients:

Other ingredients:

4. Physical description (in case of seizure/collection)

Form: powder ☐ tablet ☐ capsule ☐ liquid ☐ other (pecify): blotters

Colour: one blotter white with printed text '1P-LSD and another blotter yellow printed text '1P-LSD

For dosage unit: weight: diameter: shape: logo/markings:

5. Circumstances: production ☐ trafficking ☐ distribution ☐ use ☒

6. Price: retail (per dosage unit): 5€/blotter wholesale:

7. Chemical precursors:

8. Patterns of use:

9. Other possible uses[3]:

10. Effects in man

Objectively observed:

Subjective (described by users):

11. Context of use

User group(s):

[2] Actively collected by drug monitoring systems for monitoring or research purposes
[3] For example, for medical, industrial, ritual, cosmetic, etc., purposes

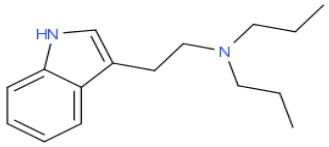
Beside the test purchased sample of 1P-LSD performed by National forensic laboratory (2015 in the frame of the RESPONSE project), this was the first identification of 1P-LSD in Slovenia. Therefore, the report was sent to EMCDDA and SI EWS in cc. The second substance ETH-LAD was processed on the same manner. Reporting form for ETH-LAD is not shown.

EXAMPLE 2: Identification of *2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-N,N-dipropylacetamide*
(Complex case)

Administrative data (NGO/LE unit/NFL)

sample type/collecting authority:	Collected/NGO DrogArt
Date of seizure:	6.1.2016
place:	Ljubljana
seized by:	SKP LJ
evidence bag No.	027954
No of samples	5
Other info:	Sample 30 (off white powder) was purchased via internet as DPT
NFL Case ID	233-108/2016
received in NFL:	8. 1. 2016
NFL report issued	29.1.2016

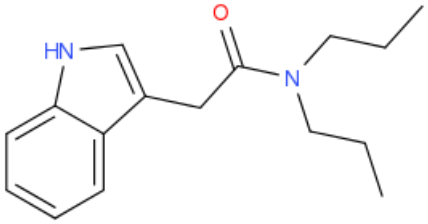
Expected compound DPT (tryptamines class)



C16H24N2
Mw=244,38 g/mol
Exact mass: 244.19395

[2-(1H-indol-3-yl)ethyl]dipropylamine

Identified compound: 2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-N,N-dipropylacetamide (tryptamines class)



C16H22N2O
Mw: 258.36 g/mol
Exact mass: 258.1732

Result

Chemical characterizations in NFL:

Methods applied: GC- MS and HPLC – TOF, FTIR-ATR

Results upon analyses

I-SEE European Project on New Psychoactive Substance

GC-MS:
- no hits in spectral libraries,
- MS fragmentation pattern is NOT consistent by DPT structure)

FTIR-ATR:
- no hits in libraries, clear indication of carbonyl group (-C=O) present which is NOT consistent by DPT structure)

HPLC-TOF:
- no hits in NFL library
- exact mass: 258.1732 (does NOT correspond to DPT)
- Empirical formula: C16H22N2O (does NOT correspond to DPT)

RESPONSE

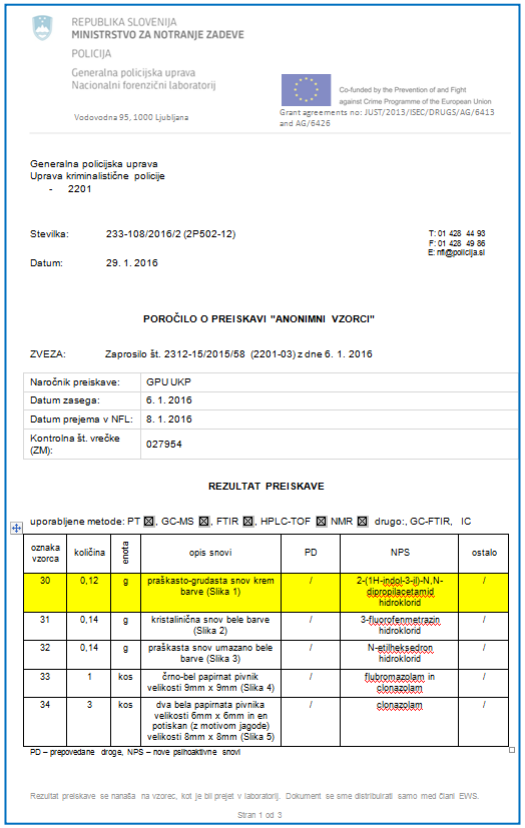
Structure elucidation by NMR at FKKT, University Ljubljana

Structure elucidation was based on **1D and 2D NMR experiments:** 1H, 13C, 1H–1H gs-COSY, 1H–13C gs-HSQC, 1H–13C gs-HMBC, 1H–15N gs-HMBC.

REPORTING

EXAMPLE 2: REPORTING of *2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-N,N-dipropylacetamide*

Three types of reports were issued: for the customer, for EMCDDA and SI EWS, for NPS database (open to public)



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA NOTRANJE ZADEVE
POLICIJA
Generalna policijska uprava
Nacionalni forenzični laboratorij

Vodovodna 95, 1000 Ljubljana

Co-funded by the Prevention of and Fight against Crime Programme of the European Union
Grant agreements no: JUST/2013/ISEC/DRUGS/AG/6413 and AG/6426

Generalna policijska uprava
Uprava kriminalistične policije
- 2201

Stevilka: 233-108/2016/2 (2P502-12)

Datum: 29. 1. 2016

T: 01 428 44 93
F: 01 428 49 86
E: nfl@policija.si

POROČILO O PREISKAVI "ANONIMNI VZORCI"

ZVEZA: Zaprosilo št. 2312-15/2015/58 (2201-03) z dne 6. 1. 2016

Naročnik preiskave:	GPU UKP
Datum zasega:	6. 1. 2016
Datum prejema v NFL:	8. 1. 2016
Kontrolna št. vrečke (ZM):	027954

REZULTAT PREISKAVE

uporabljene metode: PT ☒, GC-MS ☒, FTIR ☒, HPLC-TOF ☒, NMR ☒ drugo:, GC-FTIR, IC

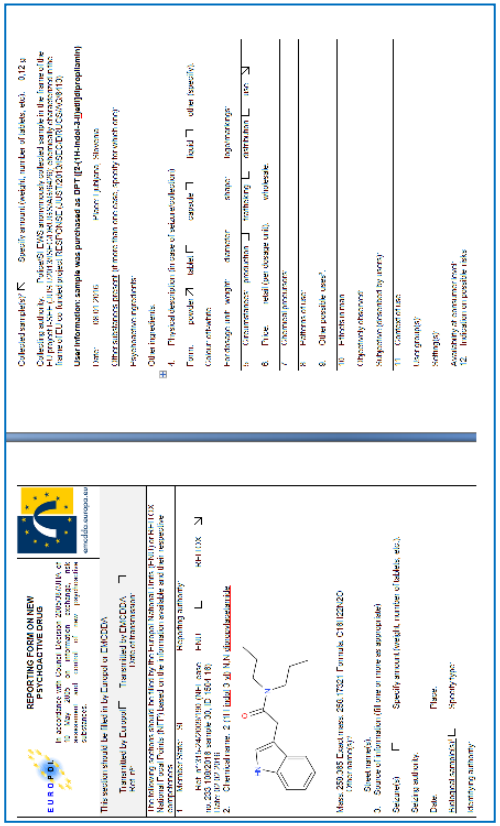
oznaka vzorca	količina	enota	opis snovi	PD	NPS	ostalo
30	0,12	g	praškasto-grudasta snov krem barve (Slika 1)	/	2-(1H-indol-3-il)-N,N-dipropilacetamid hidroklorid	/
31	0,14	g	kristalinična snov bele barve (Slika 2)	/	3-fluorofenmetrazin hidroklorid	/
32	0,14	g	praškasta snov umazano bele barve (Slika 3)	/	N-etilheksedron hidroklorid	/
33	1	kos	črno-bel papirnat pivnik velikosti 9mm x 9mm (Slika 4)	/	flubromazolam in clonazolam	/
34	3	kos	dva bela papirnata pivnika velikosti 6mm x 6mm in en potiskan (z motivom jagode) velikosti 8mm x 8mm (Slika 5)	/	clonazolam	/

PD – prepovedane droge, NPS – nove psihoaktivne snovi

Rezultat preiskave se nanaša na vzorec, kot je bil prejet v laboratorij. Dokument se sme distribuirati samo med člani EWS.

Stran 1 od 3

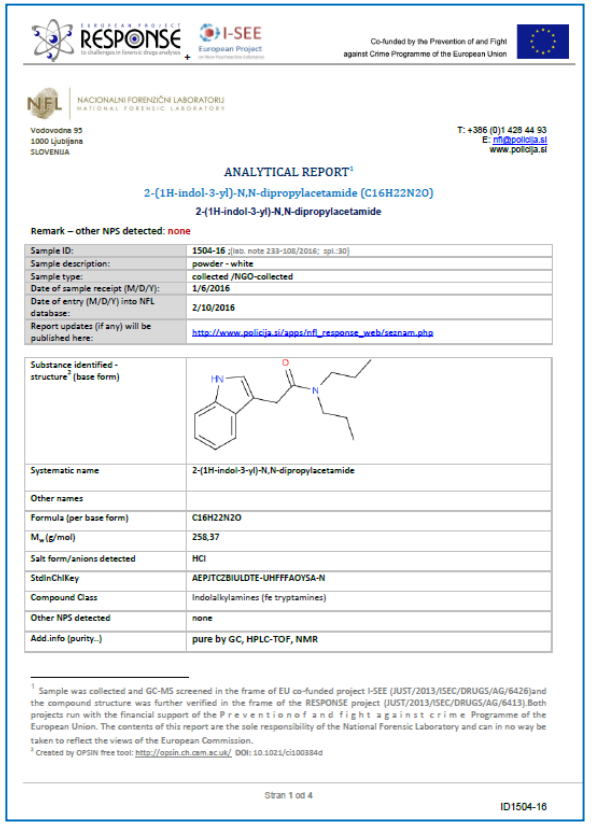
Fig.1: Report for the customer – Only page one is shown



REPORTING FORM ON NEW PSYCHOACTIVE DRUG

EUROPOL

Fig.2: Report for EMCDDA and SI EWS, only first two pages are shown



RESPONSE
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Co-funded by the Prevention of and Fight against Crime Programme of the European Union

NFL NACIONALNI FORENZIČNI LABORATORIJ
NATIONAL FORENSIC LABORATORY

Vodovodna 95
1000 Ljubljana
SLOVENIJA

T: +386 (0)1 428 44 93
E: nfl@policija.si
www.policija.si

ANALYTICAL REPORT[1]

2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-N,N-dipropylacetamide (C16H22N2O)

2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-N,N-dipropylacetamide

Remark – other NPS detected: none

Sample ID:	**1504-16** (lab. note 233-108/2016; spl.:30)
Sample description:	**powder - white**
Sample type:	**collected /NGO-collected**
Date of sample receipt (M/D/Y):	**1/6/2016**
Date of entry (M/D/Y) into NFL database:	**2/10/2016**
Report updates (if any) will be published here:	http://www.policija.si/apps/nfl_response_web/seznam.php

Substance identified - structure[2] (base form)	
Systematic name	**2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-N,N-dipropylacetamide**
Other names	
Formula (per base form)	**C16H22N2O**
M_w (g/mol)	**258,37**
Salt form/anions detected	**HCl**
StdInChIKey	**AEPITCZBIULDTE-UHFFFAOYSA-N**
Compound Class	Indolalkylamines (fe tryptamines)
Other NPS detected	**none**
Add.info (purity..)	**pure by GC, HPLC-TOF, NMR**

[1] Sample was collected and GC-MS screened in the frame of EU co-funded project I-SEE (JUST/2013/ISEC/DRUGS/AG/6426)and the compound structure was further verified in the frame of the RESPONSE project (JUST/2013/ISEC/DRUGS/AG/6413).Both projects run with the financial support of the Prevention of and fight against crime Programme of the European Union. The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of the National Forensic Laboratory and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Commission.
[2] Created by OPSIN free tool: http://opsin.ch.cam.ac.uk/ DOI: 10.1021/ci100384d

Stran 1 od 4

ID1504-16

Fig.3: Joined report I-SEE + RESPONSE published at WEB (full characterization data (MS, FTIR, NMR spectra) are included in this report – only page 1 one is shown here.

Collected samples - some preliminary statistical data

Number of requests received so far (87 + 8 partially processed within the scope of another project, where non routine methods had been applied for characterizations).

Number of the reports to the customer issued (note: some reports contains information for more than one sample): 95

Total number of samples processed (multiple analytical methods have been applied on each sample): 141

- -samples where at least one NPS was detected (65; from this number 3 NPS were novel*)
- -samples where only classical drugs (like cocaine, amphetamine, MDMA, cannabis etc..) were identified and in limited number of samples quantified as well (59)
- -samples without any active ingredients (17)

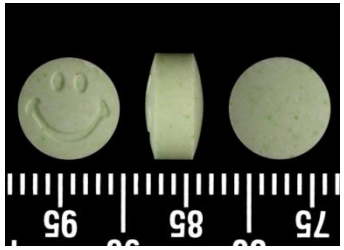
Number of reports related to I-SEE project to EMCDDA and SI EWS (only when the compound is detected for the first time in Slovenia): 5 + few pending

*For 3 collected samples it was not possible to confirm the structure of active ingredient in the NFL (reference materials were not available). Samples were sent to NMR in the frame of the RESPONSE project. Joined reports of the "RESPONSE + I-SEE" projects were issued and chemical characterization data (spectra) have been published here http://www.policija.si/apps/nfl_response_web/seznam.php : (Mexedrone , N-ethylhexedrone and 2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-N,N-dipropylacetamide).

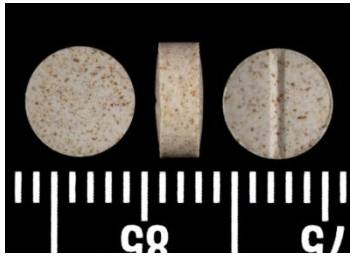
Collected samples – NPS identified (examples)

2-MAPB, 3-Meo-PCP, ketamin, clonazolam, nifoxipam, FUB-AMB + 4MeO-PV9, 3-MMC, alpha-PVP, Etylone and Ethylone in combination with 4-MeO-PV9 and SDB-005, mexedrone, 1P-LSD, 2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-N,N-dipropylacetamide, DMT, 4F-BF, 3F-fenmetrazine, ETH-LAD, LSD, fluoroamphetamine, ethylphenidate…

2-MAPB



3-Meo-PCP



Nifoxipam

FUB-AMB + 4MeO-PV9

Ethylone + 4-MeO-PV9 + SDB-005

Ethylone

Pictures of some collected tablets (Foto NFL)

Conclusions

There is no doubt that the results presented here will rise understanding on NPS situation among users in Slovenia and on the other hand also rise the awareness when dangerous samples are detected in the field. So far several alerts have been issued.

Sharing of information has already strengthened the cooperation between three countries.

Dissemination of results “outside the project geographical borders” will contribute to general understanding of NPS phenomena also globally.

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I-SEE PROJECT FINAL CONFERENCE

Florence, December 16th, 2016

Clinical-toxicological network on NPS in Croatian EWS

University of Split/School of Medicine, Croatia

Marija Definis-Gojanović

Coordinator

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI FIRENZE
Department of Health Science

Beneficiary partners

NIJZ National Institute of Public Health Slovenia

Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve Policija
National Forensic Laboratory and Criminal Police Directorate

DrogArt

UNIVERSITY OF SPLIT SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
Republic of Croatia

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I-SEE Croatia: What did we want to achieve?

To evaluate of current situation on identifying NPS

To increase knowledge, competences and skills

To create effective monitoring system of NPS

To improve the efficiency of EWS network

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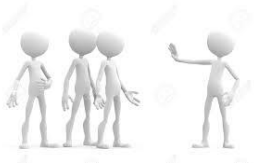
I-SEE Croatia: How did we plan to achieve it?

to launch of a pilot project on identifying NPS in biological samples in Split-Dalmatia County



to raise warning campaign among medical professionals (and medicine students) on NPS effects, harm and dependence

to develop a national model of monitoring health consequences of NPS use

to set up a Clinical network of the national EWS on NPS in formal and operational sense

to establish a reference centre of the national EWS Clinical network (e.g. Split University School of Medicine)

to set up a national base of NPS

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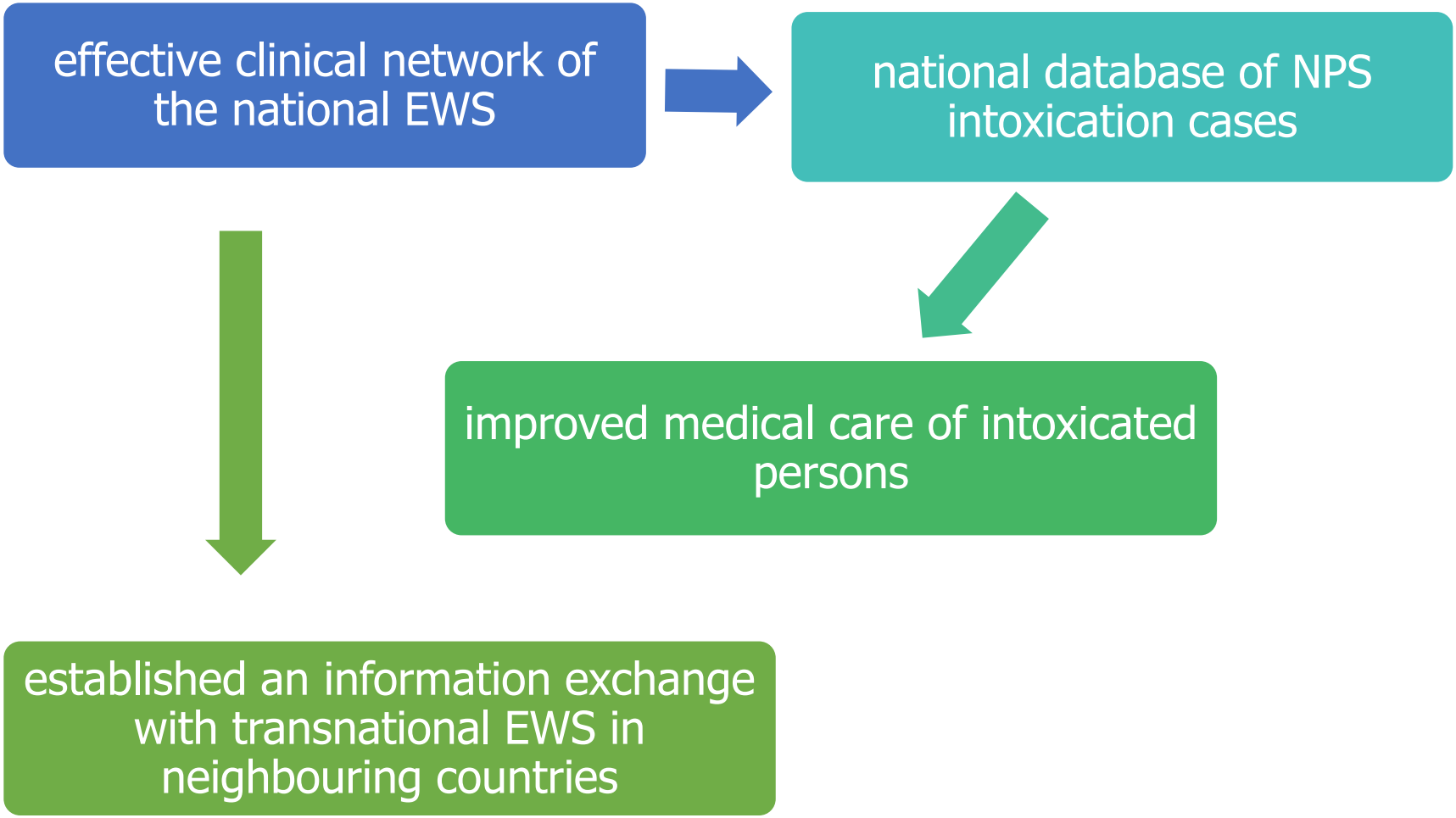
I-SEE Croatia: Expected results



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Done!

1st Press Conference
Split, April 1, 2015

SPLIT

Objavljeno 01.04.2015. u 20:44

U SPLITU PREDSTAVLJEN PROJEKT

Teror "dizajnerskih droga": ima ih sve više, legalno se nabavljaju i probao ih je svaki četvrti mladić u zemlji

Like 0 Tweet 0 g+1 0

Prema izvješću Europskog centra za nadzor droga i ovisnosti o drogama, u zadnjih pet godina dogodio se dosad neviđen porast u broju, tipu i dostupnosti novih psihoaktivnih droga u Europi. Tijekom prošle godine u europskim zemljama otkrivena je 101 takva tvar, dok ih je u našoj zemlji otkriveno 18.

Prema istraživanjima provedenim u Hrvatskoj, svaki je četvrti mladić i svaka deseta djevojka srednjoškolske dobi probao je neku od novih supstancija.

Najpopularnije sredstvo je "galaxy", koje su kozumirali čak i učenici viših razreda osnovnih škola, i to oko dva posto dječaka i jedan posto djevojčica. Nove droge u pravilu se nabavljaju u "smart shopovima", kojih u Hrvatskoj ima 15-ak, smještenih uglavnom na lokacijama gdje se okupljaju mladi.

Study visit of Slovenian delegation

Split, September 13-14, 2016

2st technical meeting

Split, September 15, 2016

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1. **National education on NPS**
   Split School of Medicine
   Split, May 20, 2015

2. **National education on NPS**
   City library "Juraj Šižgorić"
   Šibenik, November 28, 2015

3. **National education on NPS**
   Split School of Medicine
   Split, July 02, 2016

KLINIČKI BOLNIČKI CENTAR SPLIT

TEMELJNE INFORMACIJE O PACIJENTIMA INTOKSICIRANIMA S NOVIM PSIHOAKTIVNIM TVARIMA (NPT) - FORMULAR

1. Osnovni demografski podaci: šifra pacijenta				
spol:	**M**	**Ž**	Datum prijema:	
dob:			Potpis osobe na prijemu:	
dolazi iz:	**Zemlja**		**Grad**	

2. Klinička slika kod intoksikacije NPT (popunjava liječnik)

1. Stanje svijesti
- O Smetenost
- O Pospanost
- O Somnolencija
- O Delirij
- O Koma

2. Neurološka s.
- O Vrtoglavica
- O Glavobolja
- O Dezorijentiranost
- O Amnezija
- O Gubitak koordinacije
- O Nesiguran hod
- O Hiperrefleksija
- O Hiporefleksija
- O Tremor
- O Povremeni gubitak svijesti

3. Oftalmološka s.
- O Zamagljen vid
- O Midrijaza
- O Mioza
- O Nistagmus

4. ORL s.
- O Suha usta
- O Metalni okus u ustima
- O Hipersalivacija
- O Ukočenost jezika
- O Škripanje zubima
- O Trizmus
- O Bol, svrbež nosa
- O Epistaksa
- O Šumovi, zujanje u ušima

5. **Kardiovaskularna s.**
- O Bol u prsima
- O Palpitacije
- O Aritmije

6. Respiratorna s.
- O Nepravilno disanje
- O Kratkoća daha
- O Dispneja

7. GIT s.
- O Bol u trbuhu
- O Gubitak apetita
- O Mučnina
- O Povraćanje
- O Proljev

8. Genitourinarna s.
- O Anorgasmija
- O Erektilna disfunkcija
- O Povišeni libido
- O Dizurija

9. Muskuloskeletna s.
- O Bol u leđima, mišićima, zglobovima
- O Mišićna napetost
- O Ukočenost
- O Hladnoća udova
- O Drhtavica
- O Grčevi

10. Psihološka s.
- O Konfuzija
- O Nemir
- O Euforija
- O Logoreja
- O Povećanje energije
- O Empatija
- O Ubrzanje misli
- O Ljutnja
- O Agresija
- O Strah
- O Paranoja
- O Napadaji panike
- O Sklonost ozljeđivanju
- O Nesanica
- O Noćne more
- O Suicidalne misli
- O Vremenska iskrivljenost
- O Slušne i vidne halucinacije
- O Poremećaj pažnje
- O Poremećaj pamćenja
- O Poremećaj govora
- O Opsesivno ponašanje
- O Bizarne reakcije
- O Flash back-ovi
- O Depersonalizacija
- O Psihoza
- O Relaksacija
- O Sedacija
- O Umor
- O Disforija
- O Depresija
- O Blok misli
- O Analgezija
- O Smanjen osjećaj gladi i žeđi
- O Autistično ponašanje

11. Koža
- O Promjena boje

(_____)
- O Suha
- O Vlažna
- O Svrbež
- O Osip
- O Piloerekcija

12. Vidljive sluznice
- O Promjena boje

(_____)
- O Suha
- O Vlažna

13. Ostalo

_____

_____

14. Ozljede
- O Ima

(_____)
- O Nema

Uzorak krvi izuzeti u biokemijsku epruvetu (crveni čep, bez konzervansa), a uzorak urina u klasični kontejner za urin. Uzorke što prije dostaviti u laboratorij. Do analize ili slanja u laboratorij, čuvati ih u hladnjaku na 4°C.

Formular uputiti uz pacijenta, odnosno izuzete uzorke. *1/2*

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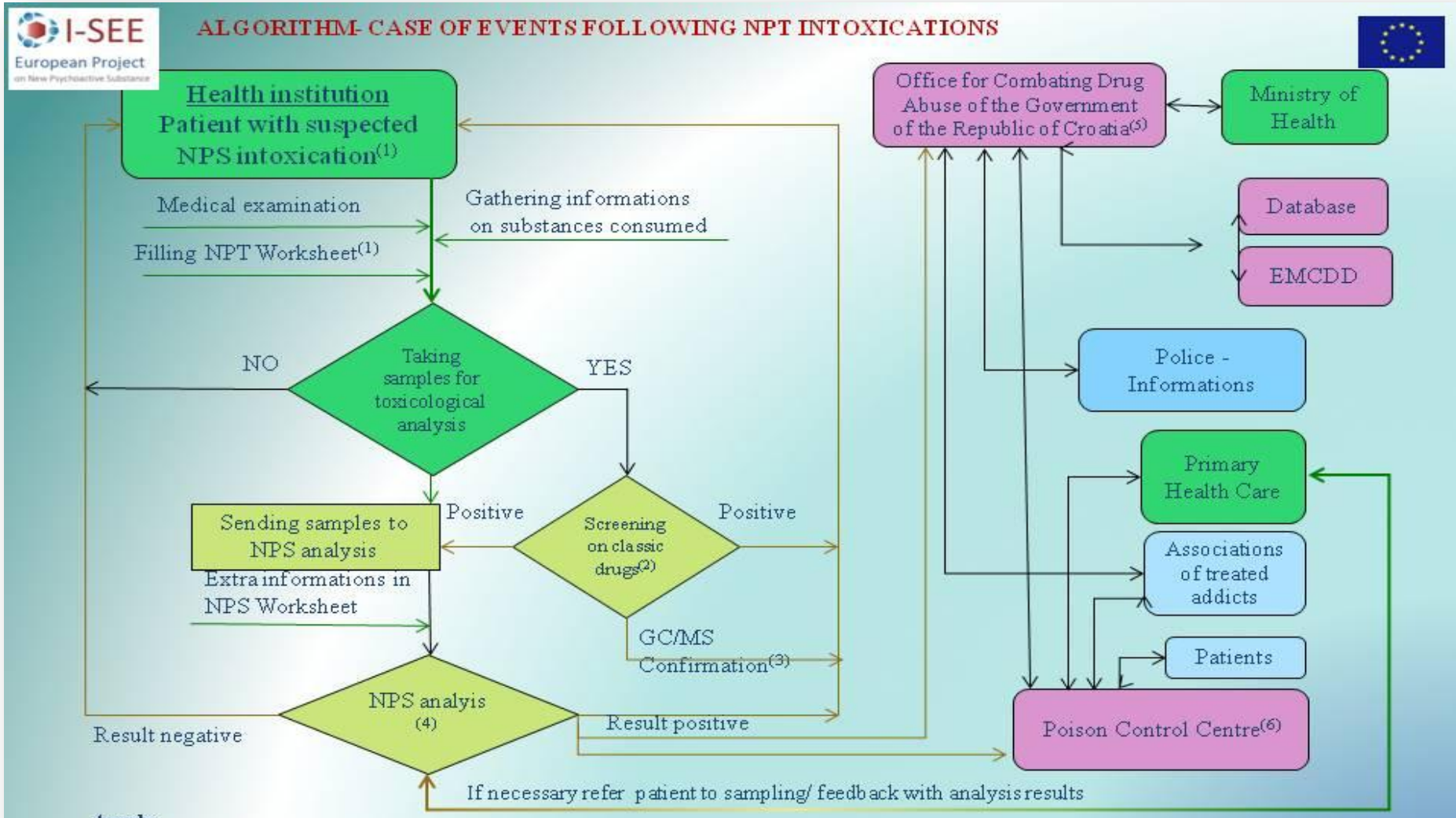
ALGORITHM- CASE OF EVENTS FOLLOWING NPT INTOXICATIONS



Agenda:

1) Fulfilled by doctors who request further analysis
2) Laboratories of General Hospitals, Clinical Hospitals and Clinical Hospital Centers or other laboratories who do drug screening methods (regardless of the method used).
3) Osijek: CHC Osijek- 051/511647; Zagreb: CHC Zagreb (01/2367328), IMI - Institute for medical research and work medicine 01/4682531, Split: CHC Split—Toxicology laboratory 021/556 777; 556 717/
4) Laboratory for NPS analysis: during project period 2016. g. CHC Split—Toxicology laboratory 021/556 777; 556 717/
5) Office for combating drug abuse of the Government of the Republic of Croatia 01/ 4878 127/
6) Poison Control Centre 01/2348 342/

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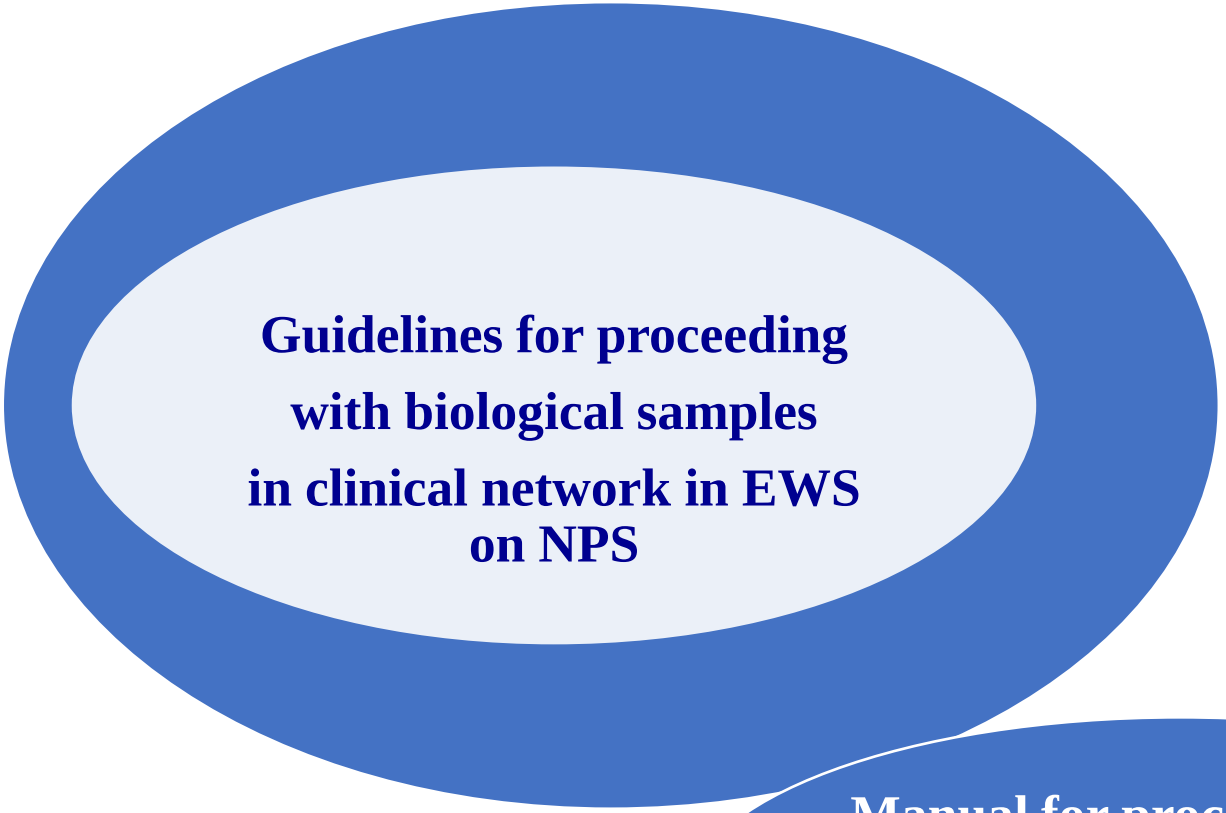
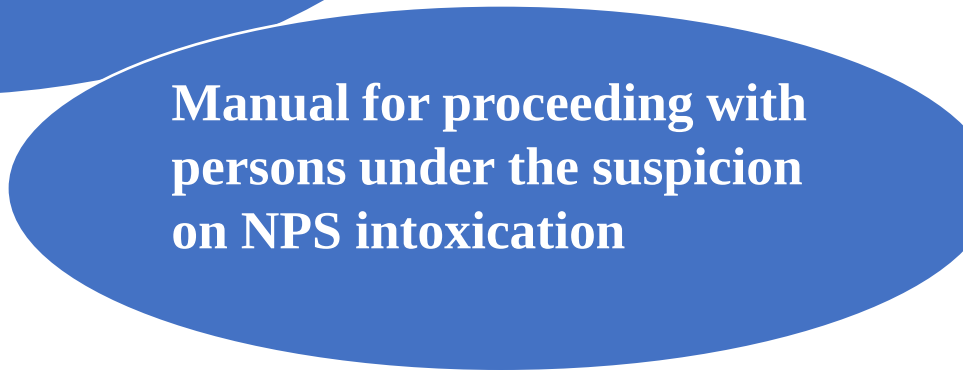
In the process....





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Participation in

STUDY VISIT TO ITALY
December 14-18, 2015

1st technical meeting
Ljubljana,
January 25, 2016

2nd Press Conference
Ljubljana,
February 22,
2016,

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JUST/2013/ISEC/DRUGS/AG/6426

- Receiving and analysis of standards; forming the data base
reference materials - from the University of Florence, Italy, in January/February 2016, instrumental analyses of all standards done
March/April 2016, the data base – library of mass spectrums for analyzed NPS formed

- Receiving and analysis of biological samples, 2014-2016

- **Split-Dalmatian County:** Education on NPS for sanitary inspectors; Split, June 29, 2015

- Government of Republic of Croatia, Office for combating drug abuse: Round table – Intoxications with NPS; Marija Bistrica, October 2015, November 2016

- **Participation at conferences to strenght the impact of the project**

Lecture on NPS for secondary school students
Annual meeting of Working group for EWS
Students' final theses

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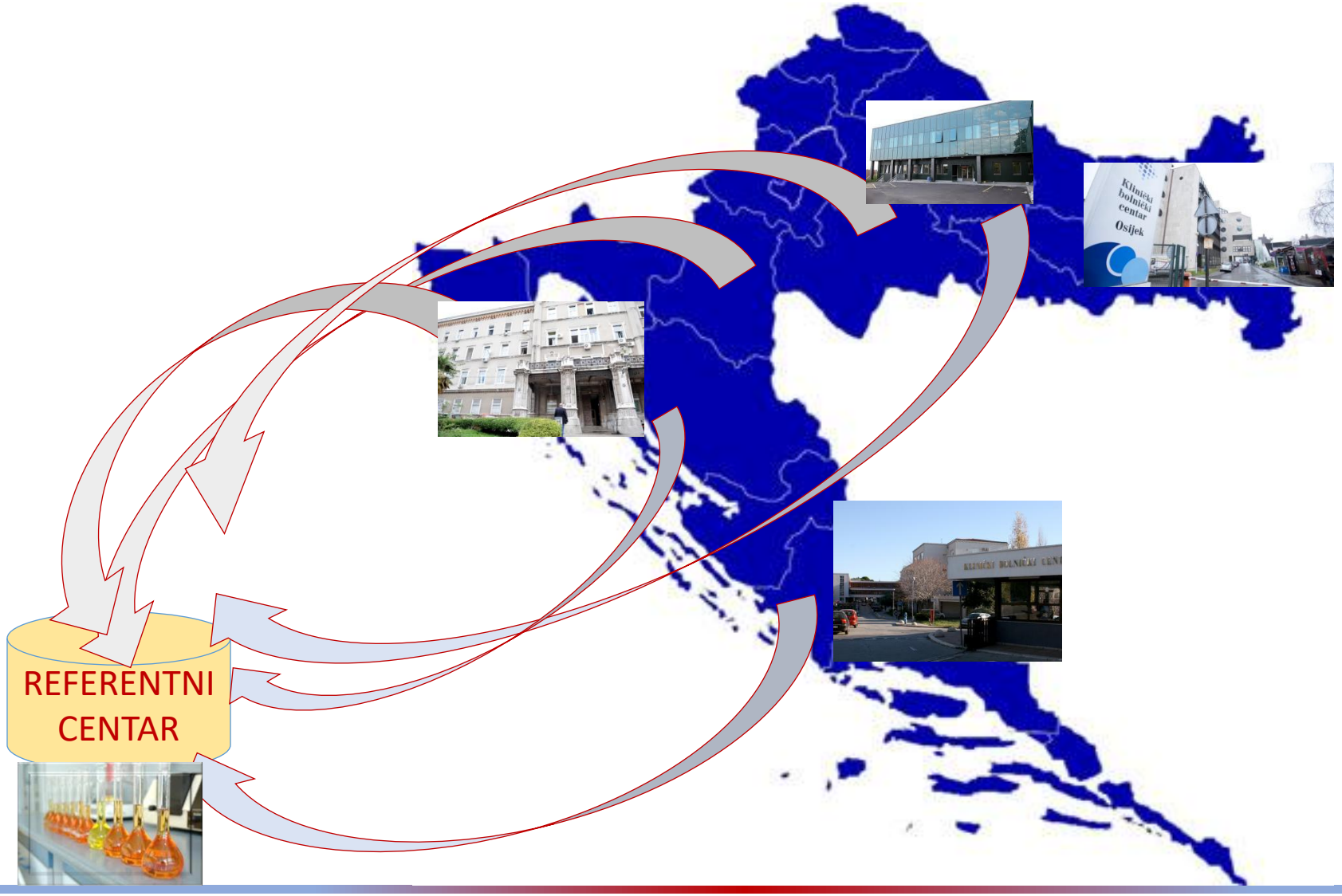
on New Psychoactive Substance



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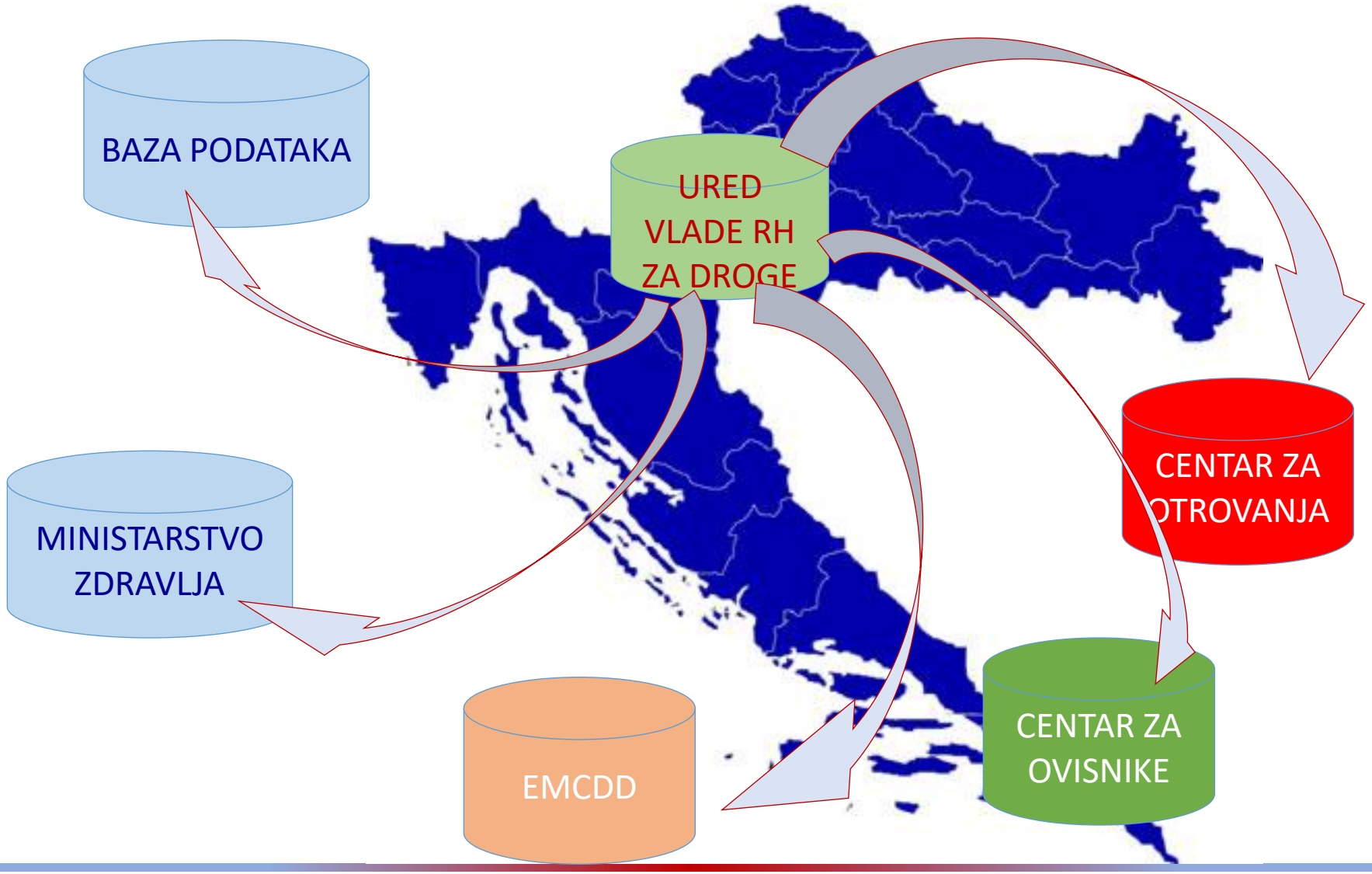
URED VLADE RH ZA DROGE

CENTAR ZA OTROVANJA

REFERENTNI CENTAR

I-SEE
European Project
on New Psychoactive Substance



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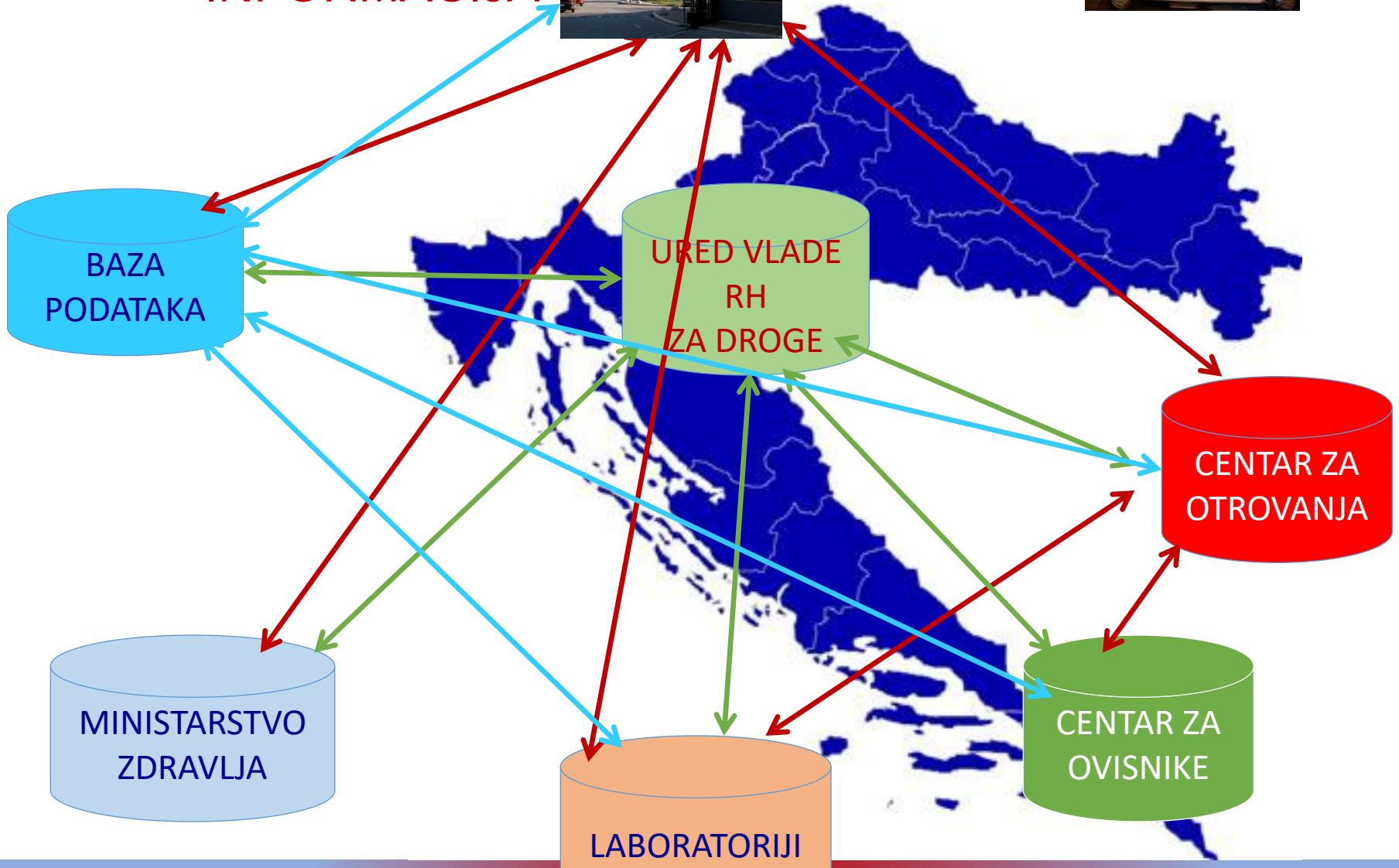
RAZMJENA INFORMACIJA

ZDRAVSTVENE USTANOVE



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I-SEE Project Final Conference

Developing tools for strengthening NPS information exchange and identification

University of Florence

Fabio Vaiano, Valeria Catalani, Claudia Rimondo

Coordinator
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI FIRENZE
Department of Health Science

Beneficiary partners
NIJZ National Institute of Public Health Slovenia
Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve Policija
National Forensic Laboratory and Criminal Police Directorate
DrogArt
UNIVERSITY OF SPLIT SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
Republic of Croatia

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on New Psychoactive Substance

Acquisition of reference material

- Forensic Toxicology Unit (Director Prof Elisabetta Bertol) took care about choosing and delivering NPS reference materials

- Acquisition of **51 certified analytical standards** for NPS identification – August/September 2015

- List of RM acquired:

  - 23 synthetic Cannabinoids
  - 13 synthetic Cathinones
  - 4 phenetilamines
  - 3 indanes
  - 2 piperazines
  - 2 phencyclidines
  - 2 tryptamines
  - Ketamine analogues

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Selection criteria for reference material

- The chemical and pharmacological features: all compounds belonging to the most prevalent classes of NPS
- The consumption rank (actual or/and estimated) and the number of seizures in EU, and in the countries of interest
- Legal status: all compounds scheduled as "controlled substances" in at least one of the National Legislations of Italy, Croatia and Slovenia (5F-AKB48, 3-methoxy-PCP and 4-methoxy follow the criterium n°2)
- The availability as reference materials in the catalogues of the main producing Companies (LGC, Cerillant and Sigma-Aldrich)

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Distribution of reference material

In order to provide Slovenian and Croatian colleagues the material, the University of Florence required them the following documents:

- the authorization/permission certificate, provided by national competent authority (usually Ministry of Health)
- a declaration stating that this certificate sent was in compliance with national legislation acquisition
- the license for possession and use of scheduled substances

Reference materials arrived to the partner in December 2015 (Slovenian National Forensic Laboratory, University of Split-School of Medicine-Croatia)

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Use of reference material

Used to:

- increase the analytical capacity of UNIFI laboratory
- reduce the time to identify NPS in analyzed samples
- provide faster responses to Law Enforcement, regarding the composition of seized material
- provide information to health professionals to facilitate diagnosis for patients intoxicated by NPS

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Analytical Results

New screening methods for the simultaneous detection of 64 NPS and 5 amphetamines in blood by LC-MS/MS

Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis 129 (2016) 441–449

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Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jpba

A novel screening method for 64 new psychoactive substances and 5 amphetamines in blood by LC–MS/MS and application to real cases

Fabio Vaiano[a], Francesco P. Busardò[b,*], Diego Palumbo[a], Chrystalla Kyriakou[b], Alessia Fioravanti[a], Valeria Catalani[a], Francesco Mari[a], Elisabetta Bertol[a]

[a] Department of Health Science, University of Florence, Italy
[b] Unit of Forensic Toxicology (UoFT) – Department of Anatomical Histological, Forensic and Orthopaedic Sciences, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

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NPS intoxication cases

ABSTRACT

Identification and quantification of new psychoactive substances (NPS), both in biological and non-biological samples, represent a hard challenge for forensic toxicologists. NPS are increasingly emerging on illegal drug market. Many cases of co-consumption of NPS and other substances have also been reported. Hence, the development of analytical methods aiming at the detection of a broad-spectrum of compounds (NPS and "traditional" drugs) could be helpful. In this paper, a fully validated screening method in blood for the simultaneous detection of 69 substances, including 64 NPS (28 synthetic cannabinoids, 19 synthetic cathinones, 5 phenethylamines, 3 indanes, 2 piperazines, 2 tryptamines, 2 phencyclidine, methoxetamine, ketamine and its metabolite) and 5 amphetamines (amphetamine, methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA, 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine – MDEA -) by a dynamic multiple reaction monitoring analysis through liquid chromatography – tandem mass spectrometry (LC–MS/MS) is described. This method is very fast, easy to perform and cheap as it only requires the deproteinization of 200 μL of blood sample with acetonitrile. The chromatographic separation is achieved with a C18 column. The analysis is very sensitive, with limits of quantification ranging from 0.1 to 0.5 ng/mL. The method is linear from 1 to 100 ng/mL and the coefficient of determination (R^2) was always above 0.9900. Precision and accuracy were acceptable at any quality control level and recovery efficiency range was 72–110%. Matrix effects did not negatively affect the analytical sensitivity.

This method was successfully applied to three real cases, allowing identification and quantification of: mephedrone and methamphetamine (post-mortem); ketamine, MDMA and MDA (post-mortem); AB-FUBINACA (ante-mortem).

1. Introduction

A growing global concern has been recently arisen over the new psychoactive substances (NPS) also referred to as legal highs, bath salts or research chemicals. They imitate the effects of "traditional" drugs of abuse such as hallucinogenic [1], stimulant, sedative or euphoric. NPS belong to several chemical groups including but not limited to cathinones, tryptamines, phenethylamines, piperazines, piperidines, arylcyclohexylamines, synthetic cannabinoids, aminoindanes and arylalkylamines.

They are synthesized by altering the chemical structure of controlled compounds, in order to produce new unscheduled drugs, evading both the legislative restrictions and detection through analytical methods [2].

According to the European Drug Report of the European Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), 'Spice', which has been on sale since 2006 (at least), was one of the first common products. Since then, an upward trend has been noticed: 13, 24, 41, 49, 73, 81 and 101 NPS were reported in 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively. Most of the substances identified for the first time in Europe in 2014 (31 out of 101 compounds) belong to the "family" of synthetic cathinones, followed by synthetic cannabinoids (30 out of 101 substances) [3,4].

The upward trend in the number of NPS appearing in the market in the Netherlands has been demonstrated by Hondebrink et al. [5]. The most commonly submitted compounds in 2013 included 4-fluoroamphetamine (4-FA), 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (2C-B), 6-(2-aminopropyl)benzofuran (6-APB) and methoxetamine (MXE).

* Corresponding author.
E-mail addresses: fra.busardo@libero.it, francesco.busardo@uniroma1.it (F.P. Busardò).

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jpba.2016.07.009
0731-7085/

Procedure

Blood
(200 µL)

↓

Protein precipitation
(600 µL ACN)

↓

LC-MS/MS
(dyn MRM mode)

Suitable for screening analysis:

- Easy to perform
- Fast
- Sensitive

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New screening method: LC-MS/MS conditions

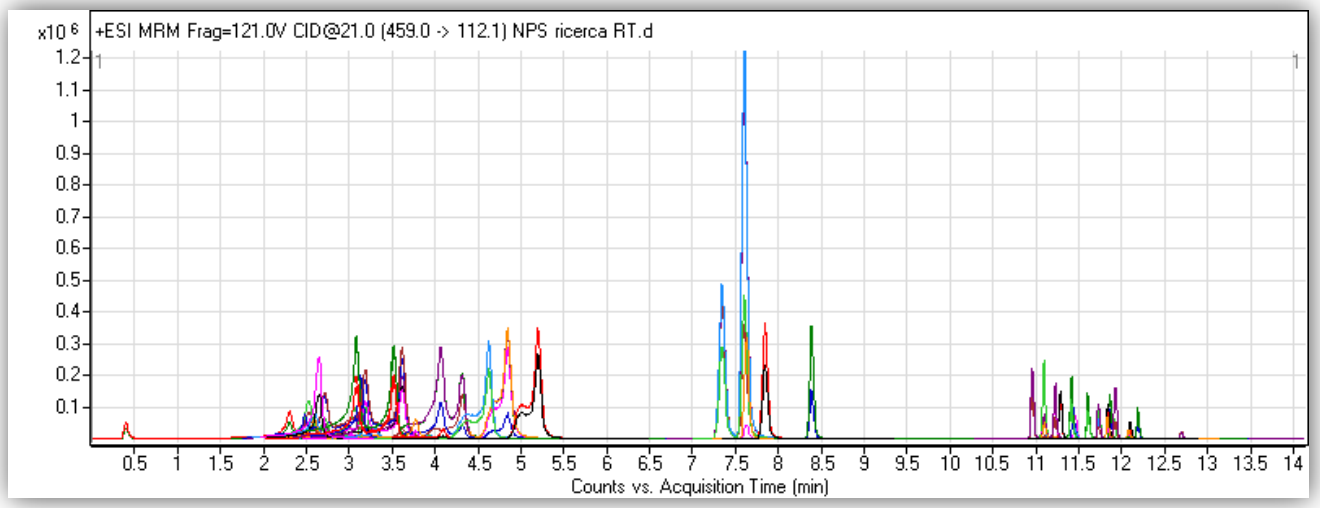
Time *min*	%B *vs* %A	Flow *mL/min*
0	1	0.4
6	30	0.4
8	50	0.4
12	100	0.6
15	100	0.6

A: 5 mM HCOOH in H_2O **B:** ACN

Column: Zorbax Eclips Plus C18

Dynamic MRM mode enables the monitoring of transitions (two for each compound) in a **specific detection window** around the expected retention time of each compound.

Thus, **background noise** and **matrix interferences** are **reduced, improving** the **sensitivity** of the method**.**



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New screening method: Compounds

28 Synth. cannabinoids *AB-FUBINACA, 5F-APINACA, ADB-PINACA, CB-13, WIN 55,212-2, 2 RCS series, 17 JWH series, 3 AM series, Pravadoline.*

19 Synth. cathinones *1-naphyrone, 2-FMC, 3,4-DMMC, 3-MMC, 4-FMC, 4-MEC, Buphedrone, Butylone, DMC, Ethcathinone, MDPV, Mephedrone, Methcathinone, Methedrone, Methylone, Naphyrone, Pentedrone, Ethylone, Pentylone.*

5 phenetilamines *25D-NBOMe, 25H-NBOMe, 2C-E, 2C-N, 4-FA.*

5 amphetamines *Amphetamine, MDA, MDEA, MDMA, Methamphetamine*

3 indanes *2-AI, 5-IAI, MDAI*

ketamines *Ketamine, Nor-ketamine, Methoxethamine*

2 piperazines *BZP, m-CPP*

2 phencyclidines *3-MeO-PCP, 4-MeO-PCP*

2 tryptamines *4-OH-DiPT, 5-MeO-DiPT*

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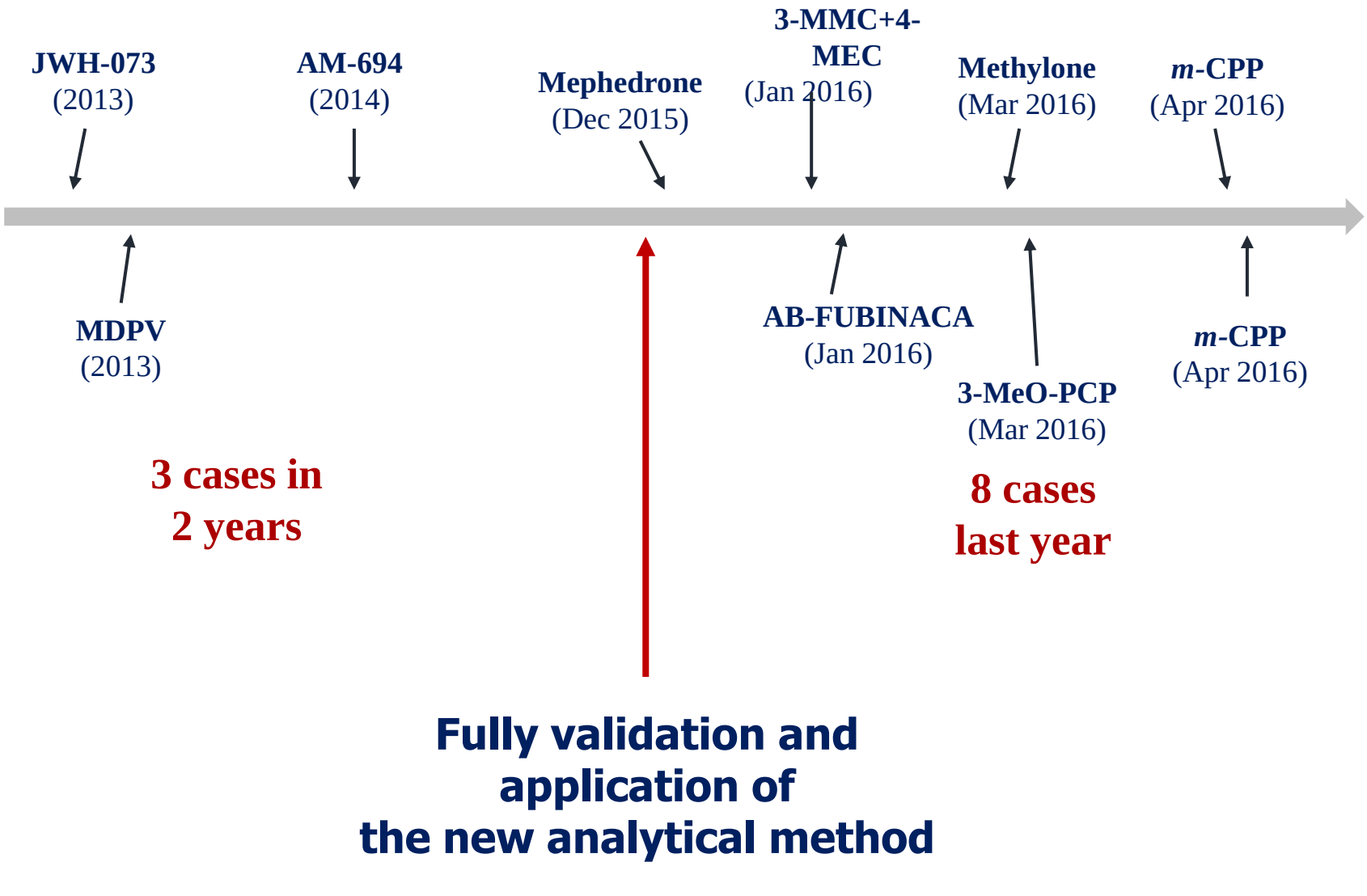
Detection in Biological Samples



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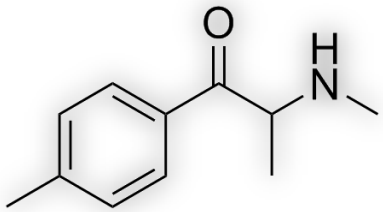
In VIVO: Analytical Results

Case 1 (Dec 2015)

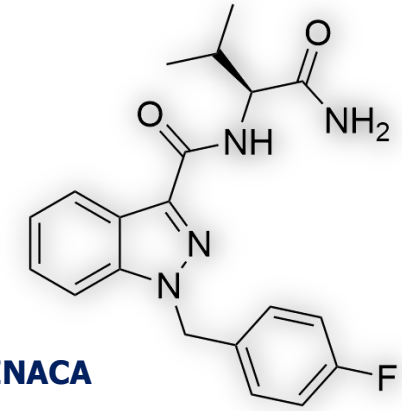
Female 23 years old



Mephedrone

Case 2 (Jan 2016)

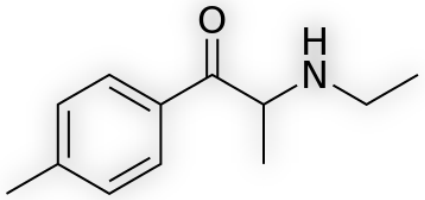
Female 16 years old



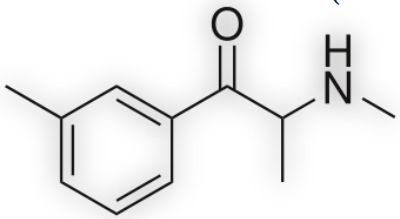
AB-FUBINACA

Case 3 (Jan 2016)

Male 43 years old



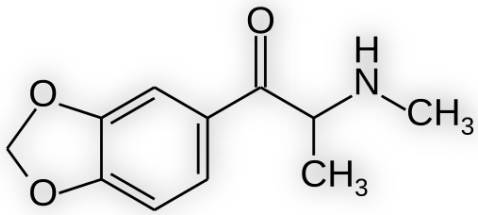
4-MEC
(4-methylethcathinone)



3-MMC
(3-methylmethcathinone)

Case 4 (March 2016)

Male 32 years old



Methylone

First case of *in vivo* detection in Italy

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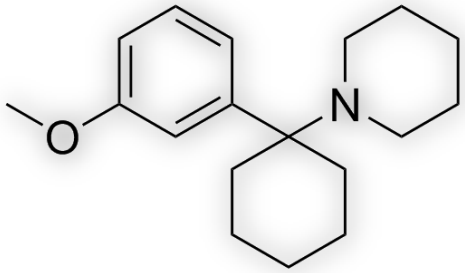
In VIVO: Analytical Results

Case 5-6(Mar 2016)

Male 19-21 years old

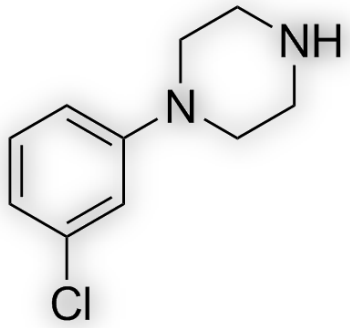


3-MeO-PCP
(3-methoxyphencyclidine)

First case of *in vivo* detection in Italy

Case 7-8(Jan 2016)

Female 19 years old, male 38 years old



First case of *in vivo* detection in Italy

***m*-CPP**
(meta-chlorophenylpiperazine)

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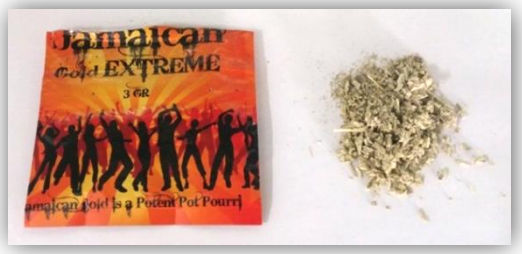
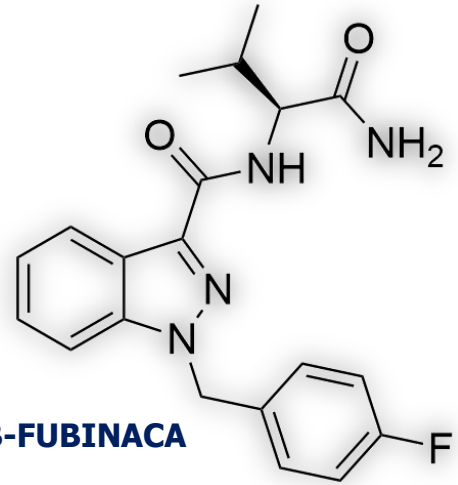
In seized material: Analytical Results

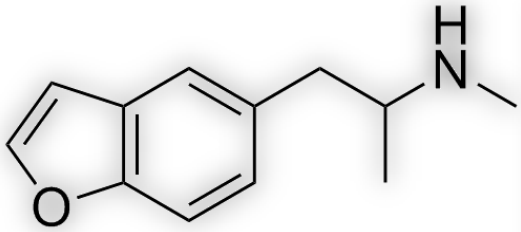
SEIZURE 1



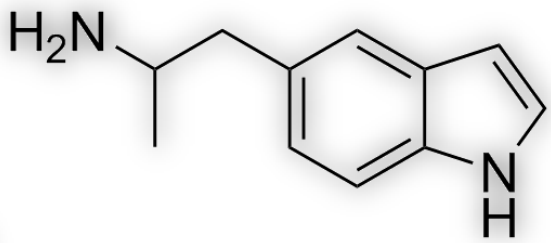


AB-FUBINACA

SEIZURE 2

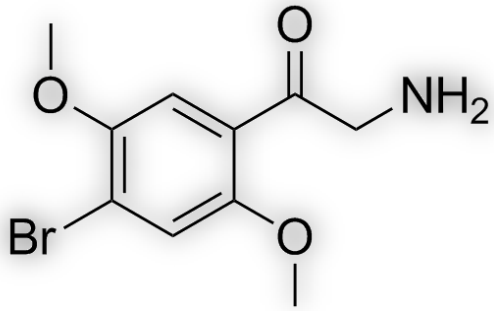


5-MAPB
5-(2-aminopropyl)benzofuran



5-IT
5-(2-aminopropyl)indole

bk-2C-B



Co-funded by the Prevention of and Fight against Crime Programme of the European Union
JUST/2013/ISEC/DRUGS/AG/6426

The detention and identification of the previously described substances , both in seized materials and in biological samples, has been possible thanks to the activities promoted by the I-SEE Project

but

the number of documented NPS cases in biological fluids is still low. This could be **due to**:

- **lack of routine analytical protocols** to search these substances
- **difficulties encountered by laws enforcement in identifying and seizing them**

and not because their use is not common among the population

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COMUNICATION AND DISSEMINATION

All the analytical results achieved have been presented and disseminated in scientific venues:

22nd ENFSI Drugs Working Group Meeting Bled,Slovenia
May 10th - 11th 2016 Organized by Ministry of Interior Police – Slovenia

Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve
Policija
National Forensic Laboratory
and
Criminal Police Directorate

CROTOX 2016 meeting Porec, Croatia October 9th-12th
Organized by the Croatian Society of Toxicology

CROTOX 2016
Poreč Croatia October 9-12

54th TIAFT Meeting Brisbane, Australia
28th August – 1st September 2016

TIAFT
BRISBANE
AUSTRALIA
2016

The **final results** will be disseminate to **Ministries of Interior and Ministries of Health of Member States**, **EMCDDA**, **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**, **World Health Organization**

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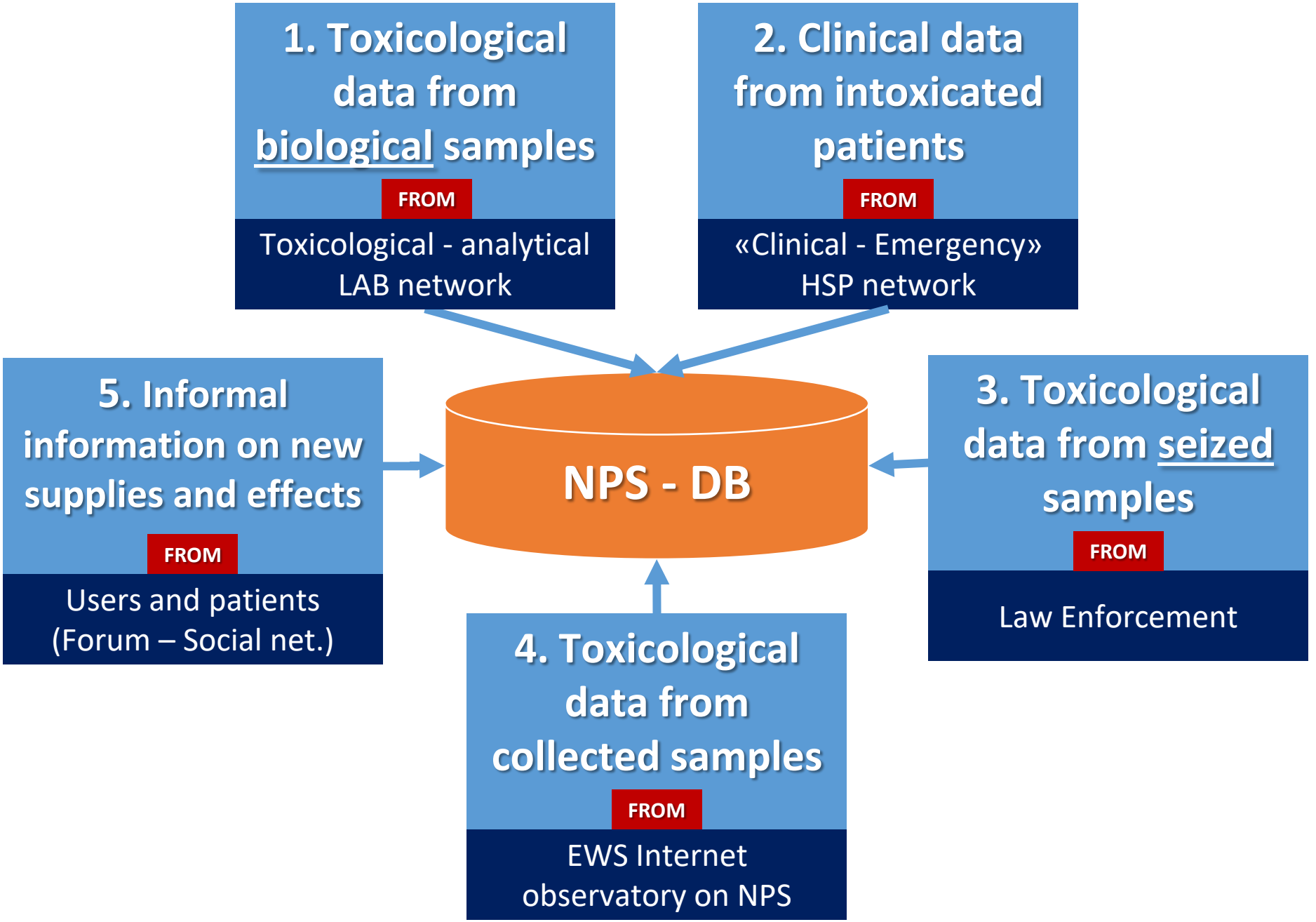
TYPE OF INFORMATION RECORDED



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ADVANCED
Early Warning System
RESEARCH

DATA ENTRY, CONSULTATION AND REPORTING

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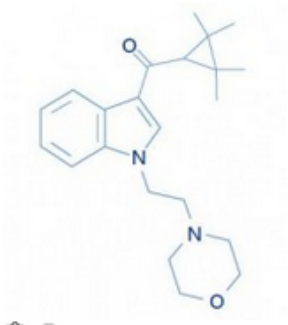
ADVANCED
Early Warning System
RESEARCH

In collaborazione con
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI FIRENZE
URiToN – TF - DSS

NPS DATA BASE

Gestione Molecole - Modifica

Dati generali | Proprietà chimico/fisiche | Sicurezza | Farmacocinetica/metabolismo | Informazioni laboratoristiche dalla letteratura | Farmacologia | Informazioni tossicologiche



Data inserimento *: 06 gg 02 mm 2014 aaaa

Nome comune/sigla molecola: A-796,260/1-(2-Morfolin-4-iletil)-1H-indol-3-il]-(2,2,3,3-

Nome sistematico/IUPAC: 1-(2-morpholin-4-ylethyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(2,2,3,3-tetram

Stereochimica:

Sinonimi: A-796,260

Brand:

Gergali:

CAS

Forma libera 895155 - 26 - 7

Sale
Cloridrato: - -
Solfato: - -
Altro: - -

Natura della sostanza

Sintetica Sintesi nota: Si No Descrizione:

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Functional information since 2015

N. Substances registered 168

N. Clinical cases registered 41

N. Seizures registered 71

N. Collected samples registered (ie. Internet) 25

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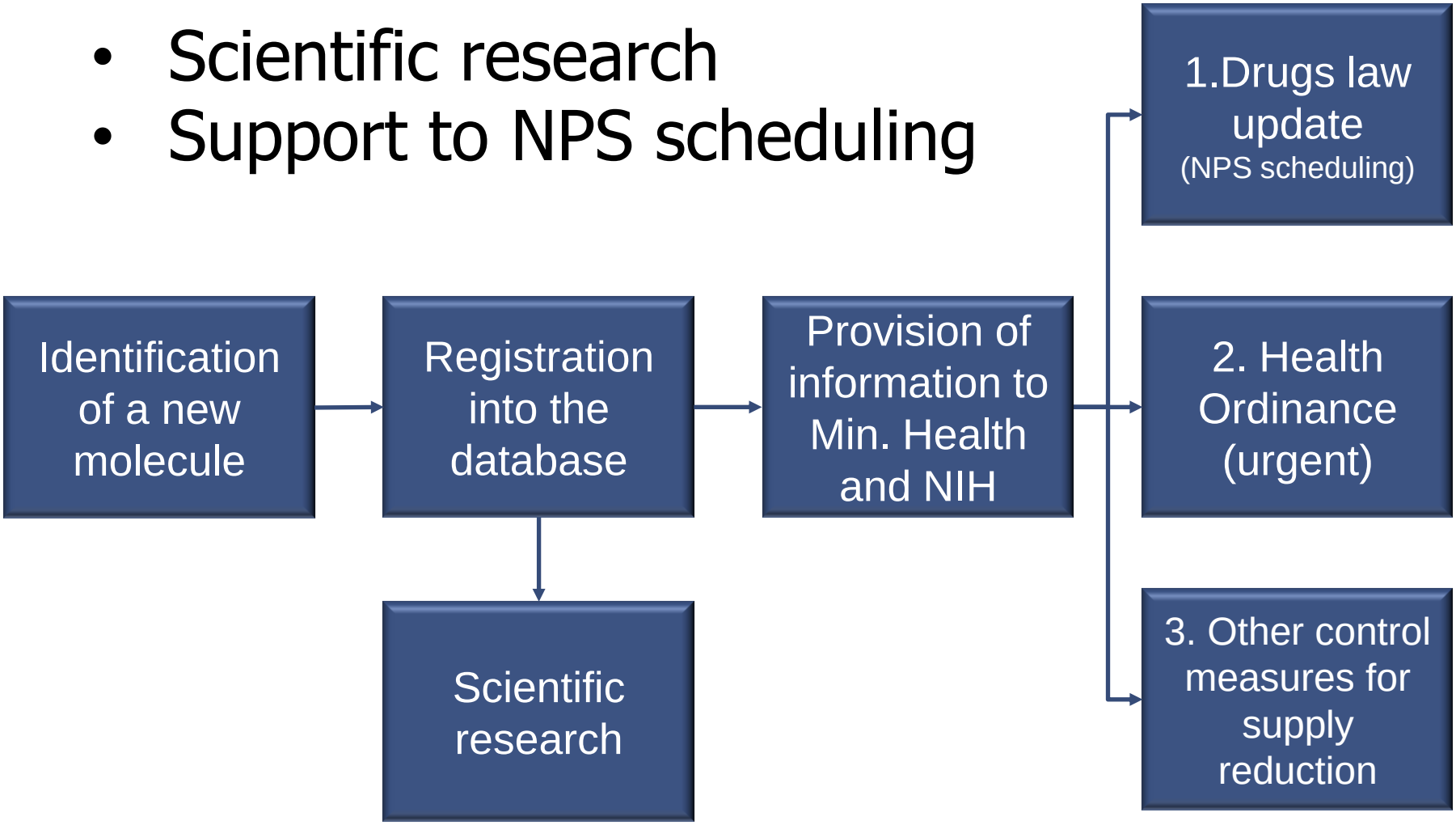
FUNCTIONAL INFORMATION

- Scientific research
- Support to NPS scheduling



EWS.DATA MANAGEMENT PLATFORM (DMP)

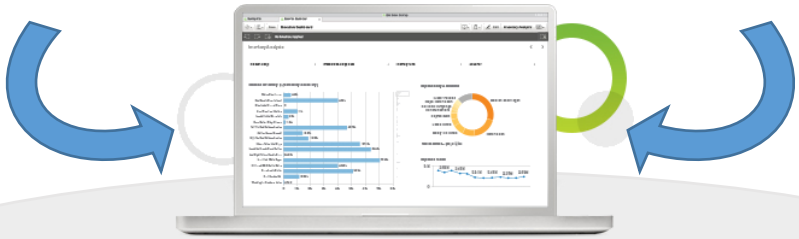
File Excel (.xls, .xlsx, .csv)

Access archive

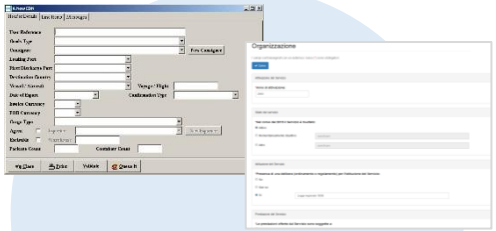
File .txt

Database Oracle

Different formats accepted for data input

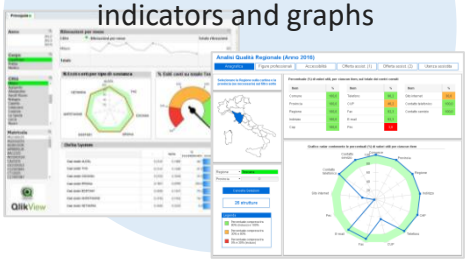


Collection → **Control** → **Analysis** → **Output**

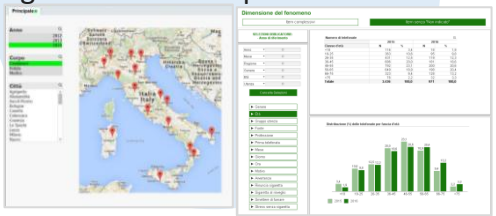


Acquiring information/data through online platforms or data entry application

Data QUALITY control (coverage, completeness, consistency) and representation with indicators and graphs



Development of punctual, interval, progress and geographic indicators; graphical, table and georeferenced representations



PDF reporting production, export of charts and graphs, reports and notification sent according to recipient

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NPS REPORTING

Standard reporting

European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction

National report

Customized reporting

- Researchers
- Lab personnel
- Health professionals
- LEA
- Regional and National institutions

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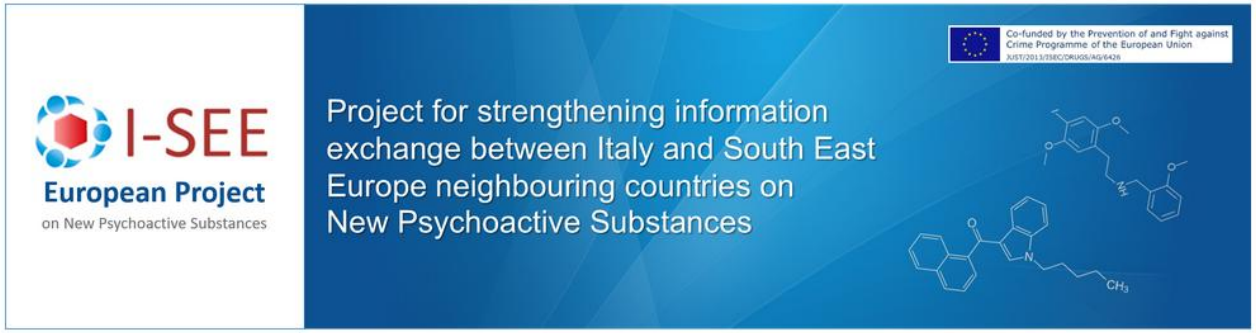
WEB SITE

The I-SEE project



Presentation

The main objective of the I-SEE project, which involves the National Early Warning Systems (EWS) on drugs of Italy, Republic of Slovenia and Republic of Croatia, is to strengthen information exchange on New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) between Italy and South East Europe neighbouring countries, where drug smuggling is easy due to the right of free movement of persons and goods into EU territory. The project intends to ease Law Enforcement activities and cooperation both within countries and among participating countries by means of the valorization of national EWS experiences and good practice exchange.

Target groups of project activities are Law Enforcement, professionals working in analytical laboratories, clinical centres and NGOs involved in prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

The work is organized in 3 steps:

1. Building up network with Law Enforcement, NGOs and health sector (Republic of Slovenia). A number of NGOs will be selected to collect NPS samples from drug users and transmit them anonimously to Law Enforcement to be analyzed. Analytical results will be provided, for control purposes, and to inform drug users about what they are consuming. In parallel, health professionals will be involved to share clinical information on NPS with Law Enforcement and NGOs.
2. Building up clinical network (Republic of Croatia), to develop an effective network in clinical settings, including clinical toxicology laboratories, emergency wards, departments of forensic medicine and other relevant subjects in the health sector, so as to increase scientific and professional capacities related to the identification of NPS in biological samples and effective treatment of intoxicated patients.
3. Developing tools for strengthening NPS information exchange and identification (Italy), by arranging a model

https://sites.google.com/site/iseeeuproject/home

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DISSEMINATION AFTER THE FINAL CONFERENCE

Dissemination of final results to:

- EMCDDA
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- World Health Organization
- Ministries of Interior and Ministries of Health of Member States

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MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROCESS: MAIN TASKS PERFORMED

- Ensuring the correspondence between internal program and actual activities
- Analysing the achievement of project objectives, deliverables and outputs with respect to what declared in the project form
- Working with partners to highlight problems to be solved
- Providing support to problem solving

EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE Activities

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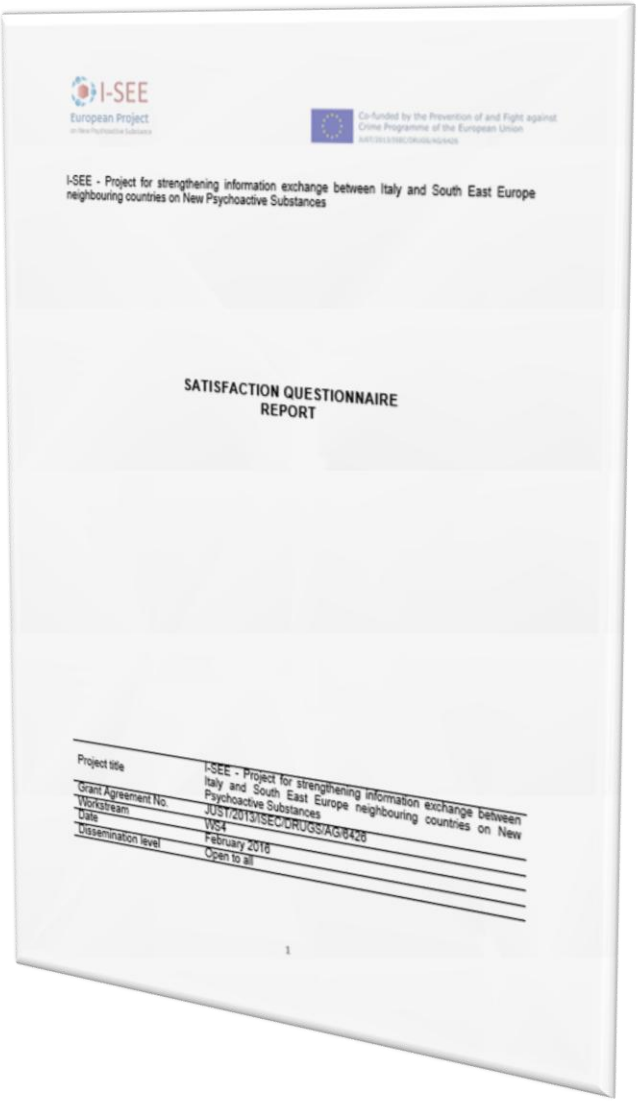
SATISFACTION QUESTIONNAIRE

Method

- One questionnaire per year of activity
- 2nd SQ sent to each WP leader on 26th November 2016 and returned by 13th December 2016.
- The measurement scale adopted for answers moves from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree).


I-SEE - Project for strengthening information exchange between Italy and South East Europe neighbouring countries on New Psychoactive Substances

SATISFACTION QUESTIONNAIRE
REPORT

Project title	I-SEE - Project for strengthening information exchange between Italy and South East Europe neighbouring countries on New Psychoactive Substances
Grant Agreement No.	JUST/2013/ISEC/DRUGS/AG/6426
Workstream	WS4
Date	February 2016
Dissemination level	Open to all

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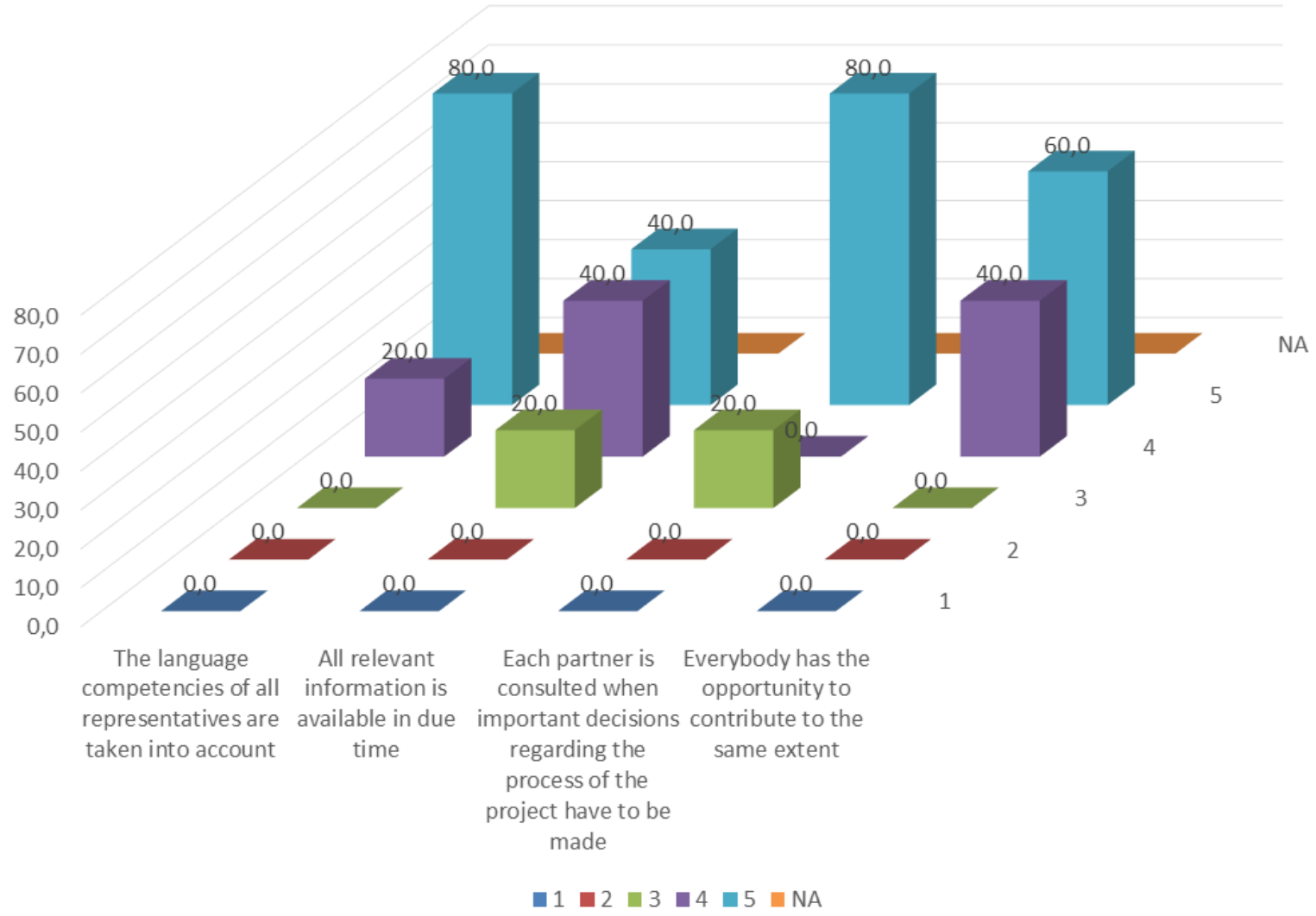
DECISION MAKING PROCEDURE



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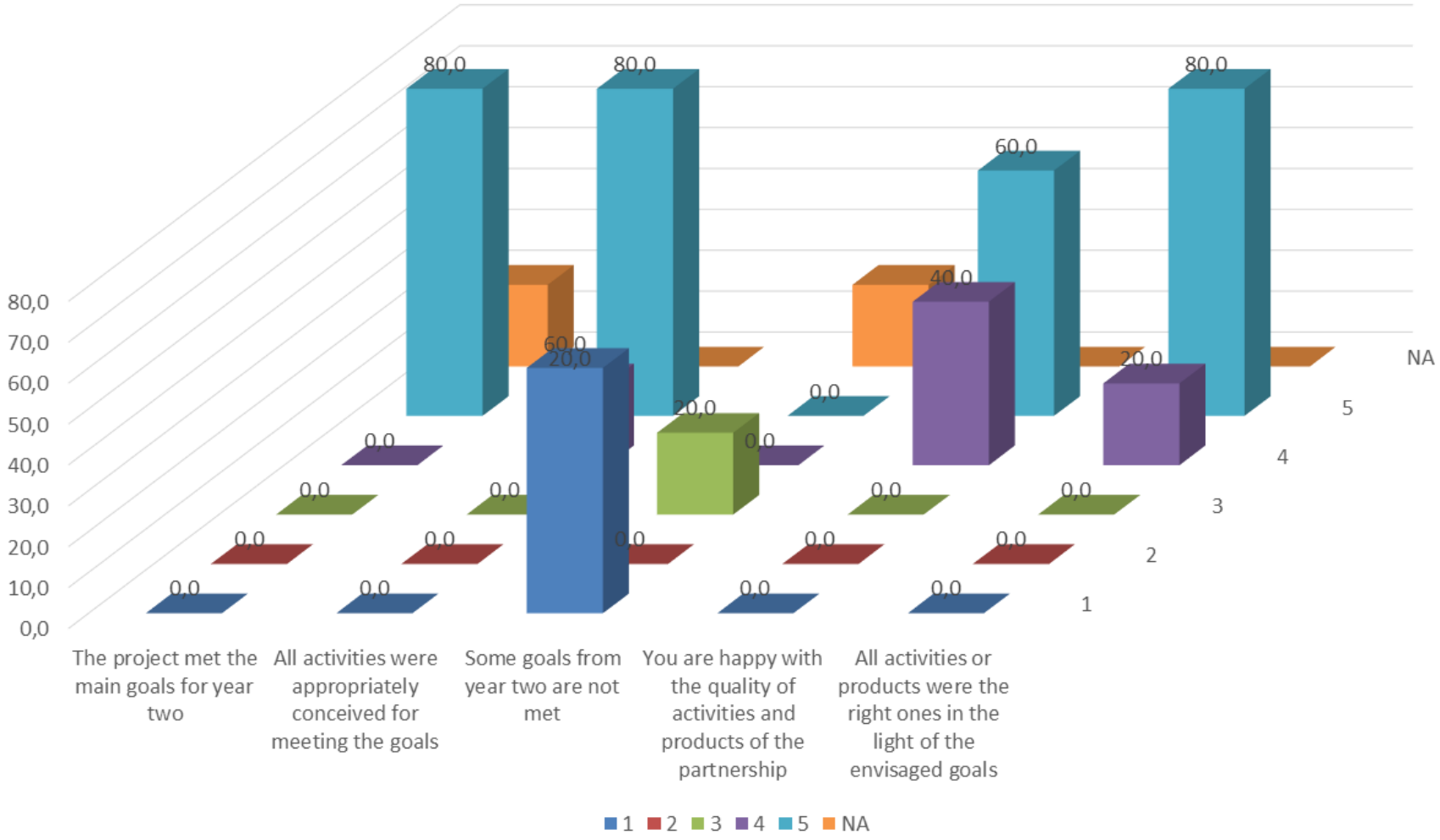
GOALS



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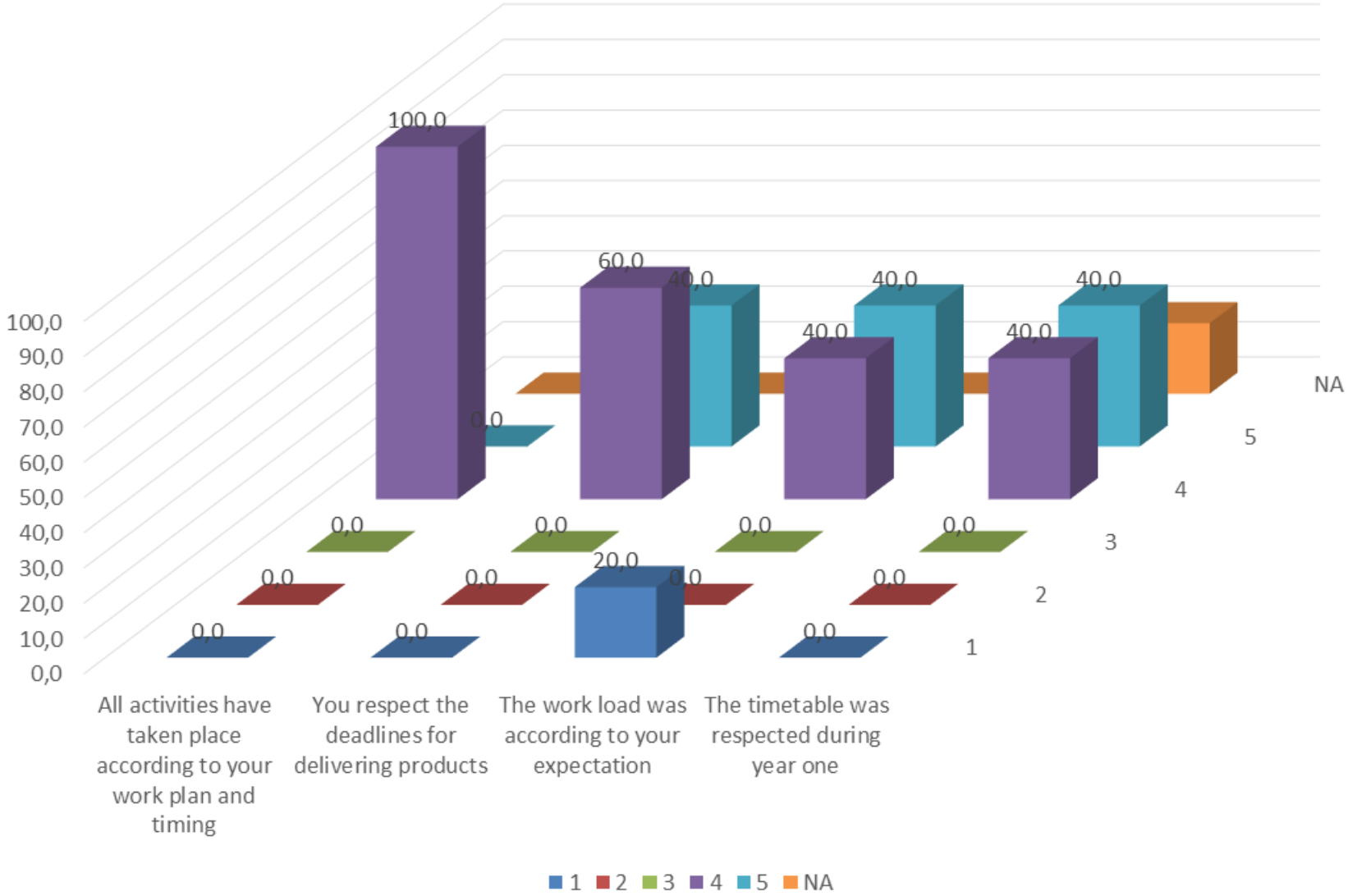
TIMETABLE



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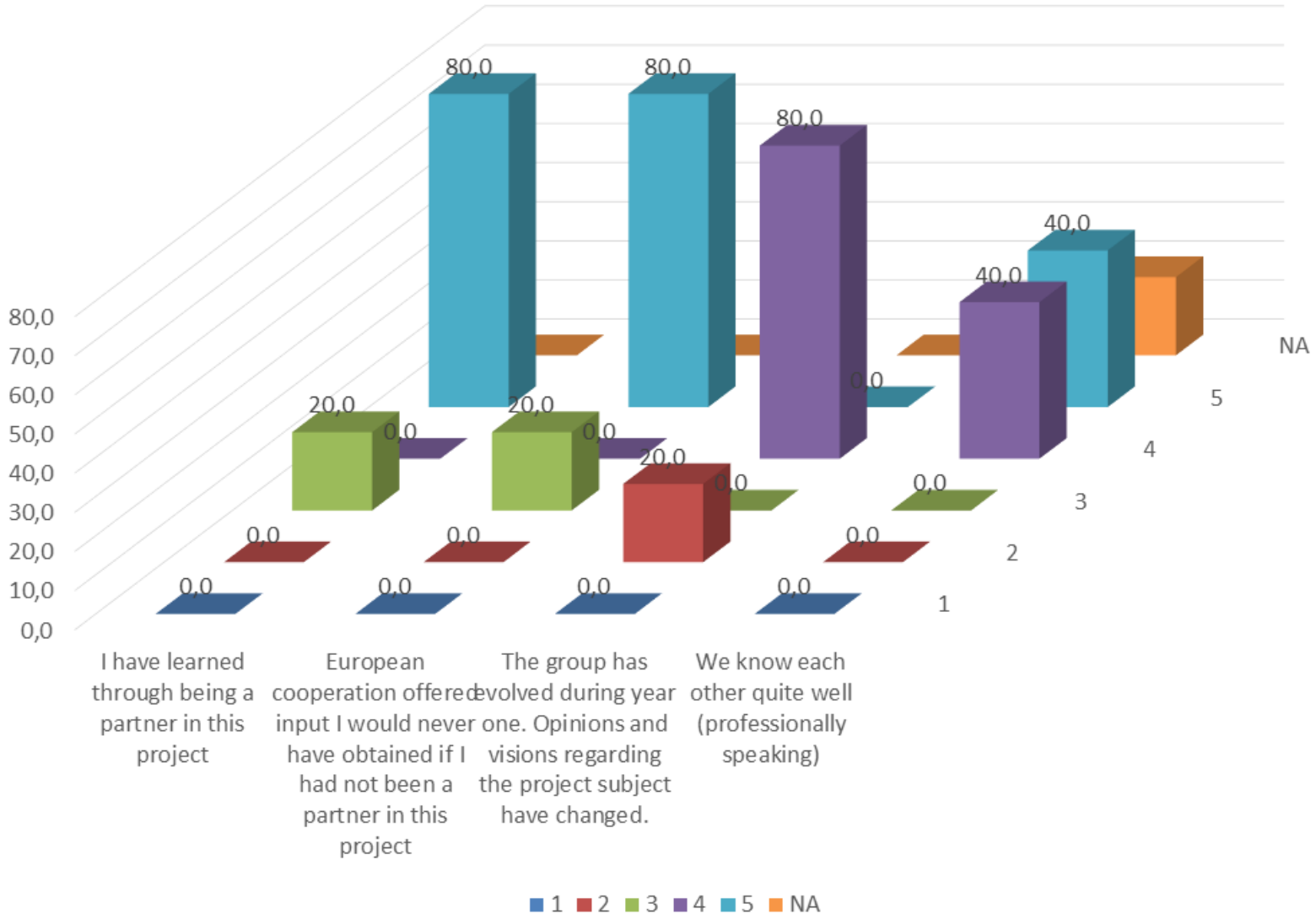
LEARNING



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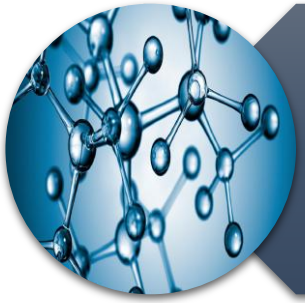
on New Psychoactive Substance

LESSON LEARNED FROM WS3 AND WS4



Importance of information sharing on NPS in Italy and with project partners

(cases, database, knowledge, experience, tools, etc.)

Importance of looking at the NPS phenomenon from several points of view

(clinical, analytical, LEA, users, etc.)

Importance of involving several stakeholders to tackle the NPS issue

(health professionals, researchers, LEA, public officials, journalists, etc.)

I-SEE
European Project
on New Psychoactive Substance

LESSON LEARNED FROM WS3 AND WS4

Strengthened experience in EU project management

(activity and administration)

Strengthened collaboration between Italy, Slovenia and Croatia

Gratitude for partners so committed, collaborative, creative, generous and ready to live mutually enriching experiences