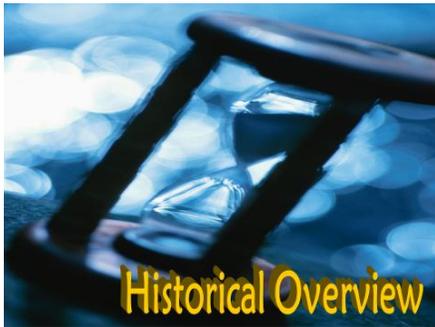




Introductions.

This project was originally funded through a federal grant under the Department of Justice (DOJ), specifically the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program. The Rural Methamphetamine Education Project (RMEP) was part of the Rural Crime and Justice Center (RCJC), a University Center of Excellence at Minot State University. RMEP provided education and awareness to ND communities about methamphetamine and other drugs.



This is a brief history of amphetamines/methamphetamine.

**Historical Overview**

- 1887  
Amphetamine was first synthesized in Germany.
- 1919  
Methamphetamine, a derivative of amphetamine, was synthesized in Japan. It was discovered to be more potent and easier to make than amphetamine.

Recreational Drugs Info  
www.infocenter.com/ndrcjc

The history of meth starts with a group of shrubs known as **ephedra**. These plants, found in many parts of the world, have been used for thousands of years to make teas that help open airways and treat asthma, as well as congestion and cough. In 1887, ephedrine (an amphetamine) was first isolated from the plant. Six years later, methamphetamine was developed from ephedrine, and in 1919 crystallized methamphetamine was first produced from ephedrine using iodine and red phosphorus.

**Historical Overview**

- Late 1920's  
Amphetamine was used to treat epilepsy, schizophrenia, alcoholism, opiate addiction, migraines, head injuries, and irradiation sickness.
- 1932  
Amphetamine was first marketed as Benzedrine, an over-the-counter inhaler to treat congestion.

Recreational Drugs Info  
www.infocenter.com/ndrcjc

Therapeutic properties of amphetamines were not investigated until 1927.

In the 1930's, amphetamine was marketed as Benzedrine in an over-the-counter inhaler to treat nasal congestion (for asthmatics, hay fever sufferers, and people with colds). A probable direct reaction to the Depression and Prohibition, the drug was used and abused by non-asthmatics looking for a buzz.

**RURAL Methamphetamine Education PROJECT**

### Historical Overview

- 1935  
Narcolepsy was added to the list of accepted uses.
- 1937  
Amphetamine was found to have a positive effect on some children with ADHD (attention deficit hyperactivity disorder).

International Drug Abuse  
www.internationaldrugabuse.com

Still used for narcolepsy today. Although not fully understood, amphetamine and its analogue methylphenidate are currently the most prescribed drugs for ADHD. It is estimated that up to 5% of all US school children are being treated for ADHD with these drugs. Much controversy surrounds this treatment program, but the production and usage continues to increase. The US accounts for nearly 90% of all the world's consumption of methylphenidate.

**RURAL Methamphetamine Education PROJECT**

### Historical Overview

- 1937  
Amphetamine became available in a tablet form by prescription.
- 1939 – 1945 (World War II)  
An estimated 200 million tablets were distributed to American troops.  
Longest recorded period of wakefulness was 54 days!



Drug Identification Unit  
200-200-300-2000

By 1937 amphetamine was available by prescription in tablet form. During World War II, amphetamines were widely used to keep the fighting men going (during the Vietnam war, American soldiers used more amphetamines than the rest of the world did during WWII). In Japan, intravenous methamphetamine abuse reached epidemic proportions immediately after World War II, when supplies stored for military use became available to the public.

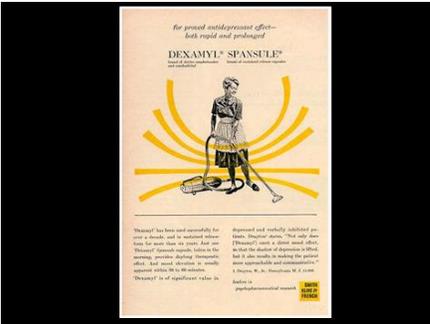
**RURAL Methamphetamine Education PROJECT**

### Historical Overview

- 1951  
Amphetamine became regulated and was available only by a prescription, however, the accepted uses increased.
- 1967  
A record 31 million prescriptions were written for amphetamine.

Drug Identification Unit  
200-200-300-2000

In the US in the 1950s, legally manufactured methamphetamine tablets became readily available and were used non medically by college students, truck drivers, and athletes. As use of amphetamines spread, so did their abuse. Amphetamines became a cure-all for such things as weight control and treating mild depression. This pattern changed drastically in the 1960s with the increased availability of injectable methamphetamine.



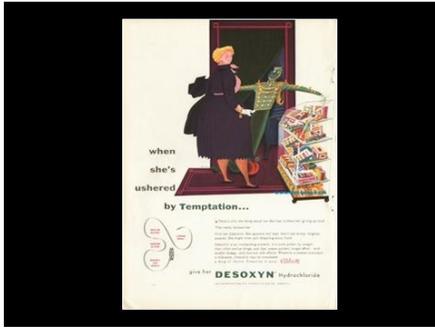
*for general well-being effect—  
but rapid and prolonged*

**DEXAMYL® SPANSULE®**  
brand of dextroamphetamine  
brand of amobarbital

DEXAMYL® has been used successfully for years as a stimulant and to relieve fatigue. It has been used by many people for its ability to increase alertness and energy. DEXAMYL® SPANSULE® is a new formulation of dextroamphetamine and amobarbital. It is a powerful stimulant and sedative. It is used to relieve fatigue and to increase alertness and energy. It is used to relieve fatigue and to increase alertness and energy. It is used to relieve fatigue and to increase alertness and energy.

Sample ad for Dexamyl Spansule: the brand name for dextroamphetamine and amobarbital. Who are we marketing to in this ad?!? MOM! Have you ever seen such a smile while someone was vacuuming?

“Not only does Dexamyl exert a direct mood effect so that the shadow of depression is lifted, but it also results in making the patient more approachable and communicative.”



Sample ad for Desoxyne hydrochloride: prescription only methamphetamine hydrochloride.

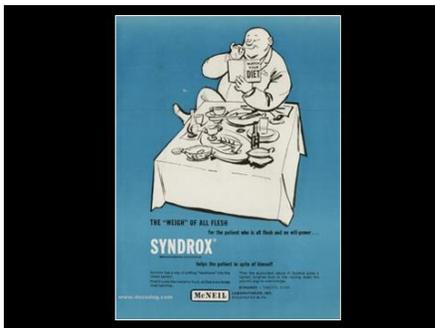
“Give her Desoxyne. Her appetite will fade. She’ll feel better, brighter, peppier. She might even quit dreaming about food.”



Sample ad for Eroxine hydrochloride: prescription only.

The ad is meant for physicians who have to listen to their female patients complain about how they can’t lose weight.

“Eroxine makes it easier for most patients to reduce by depressing the appetite and elevating the mood.”



Sample ad for Syndrox: methamphetamine hydrochloride.

“The ‘weigh’ of all flesh for the patient who is all flesh and no will-power . . . Syndrox help the patient in spite of himself. Syndrox has a way of putting ‘backbone’ into the obese patient.”

**RURAL Methamphetamine Alternative PROJECT**

### Historical Overview

- 1970
  - The Controlled Substances Act of 1970 placed all drugs into one of five schedules.
  - ✓ Restricted the manufacture, distribution and use of amphetamines.
  - ✓ Limited the medically-accepted uses to narcolepsy, attention deficit disorders, and short-term obesity.
  - ✓ Can only be received by a written prescription that can not be refilled.

Drug Identification Files 2004-2005 www.cdc.gov/druginfo

This law brings together a number of laws regulating the manufacture and distribution of narcotics, stimulants, depressants, hallucinogens, anabolic steroids, and chemicals used in the illicit production of controlled substances. All substances are placed in one of five schedules, based on medicinal value, harmfulness, and potential for abuse or addiction, with Schedule I reserved for the most dangerous drugs that have no recognized medical use. Meth is a Schedule II.



## Historical Overview

- 1970's to 1990's  
Amphetamine abuse began to decline; however, methamphetamine abuse dramatically increased.
- 1996  
Comprehensive Methamphetamine Control Act increased regulation on chemicals used in illegal production.

Drug Trafficking Data 2005-2008. www.dugtrafficking.com

Production of amphetamine tablets peaked at an estimated 12 billion tablets in 1971 – much of which was diverted to the black market. The 1972 production quota limited amphetamine output to approximately 20% of the 1971 level.

Illegally produced street meth began to take its place, leading to 1996 legislation that restricted the sale of products used in clandestine lab production. DEA slightly modified the Act in 2002.



## Historical Overview

- 2002 to 2003  
The incidence of positive drug tests attributed to methamphetamine increased by more than 68%.
- 2005  
Approximately 12 million Americans have tried methamphetamine at least once, with 1.4 million reporting use in the past year.

Drug Trafficking Data 2005-2008. www.dugtrafficking.com

Approximately 13 million people 12 years and older have abused methamphetamine in their lifetimes; in 2010, approximately 353,000 were current users (NSDUH).

According to NIDA's 2010 Monitoring the Future Survey, the abuse rate among 8th 10th, and 12th graders declined significantly between 1999 and 2007 and has remained unchanged since then.

## Any Questions?



**RURAL Methamphetamine Education PROJECT**  
RCJC