

Cocaine (BAN) ⚠

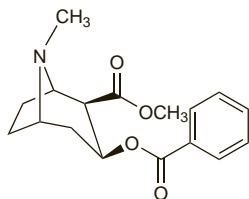
Cocaína; Cocainum; Kokaiini; Kokain; Methyl Benzoylconine.
(1R,2R,3S,5S)-2-(Methoxycarbonyl)tropan-3-yl benzoate.

$C_{17}H_{21}NO_4 = 303.4$.

CAS — 50-36-2.

ATC — N01BC01; R02AD03; S01HA01; S02DA02.

ATC Vet — QN01BC01; QR02AD03; QS01HA01; QS02DA02.



NOTE. The following terms have been used as 'street names' (see p.vi) or slang names for various forms of cocaine:

24-7; 151; 256; A1-Yola; All-American drug; Angie; Apple jacks; Aspirin; Aunt; Aunt Nora; Baby T; Bad; Badrock; Bahsay; Baise; Ball; Bails Mahoney; Bane; Barbs; Basa; Base; Baseball; Basing; Basuco; Batman; Bazooka; Bazulco; Beak; Beam; Beamers; Beans; Beat; Beautiful boulders; Bebe; Beemers; Berni; Bernice; Bernie; Bernie's flakes; Bernie's gold dust; Big bloke; Big C; Big flake; Big rush; Bill bass; Billie hoke; Bing; Bing Crosby; Bings; Birdie powder; Biscuits; Bjs; BJ's; B.J.'s; Black rock; Blanca; Blanco; Blast; Blizzard; Blotter; Blow; Blowcaine; Blowout; Blue; Bobo; Bogota Bullion; Bolivian; Bolivian marching powder; Bollo; Bolo; Bomb; Bonecrusher; Bones; Booger; Booger Sugar; Boost; Booth; Bopper; Botray; Boubou; Boulder; Bouly; Bouncing powder; Boutros; Boy; Branco; Breakfast of champions; Brick; Brooke Shields; Bubble gum; Bugar sugar; Buger sugar; Bullia capital; Bullion; Bump; Bumper; Bunk; Buresse; Burnese; Bush; Butler; Butter; Butter Sandwich; Butter Sandwiches; Butu; C; Cabello; Cadillac; Caine; Cakes; California cornflakes; Came; Candy; Candy C; Candy cane; Candy sugar; Candycaine; Cane; Cap; Caps; Capsula; Carnie; Carrie; Carrie Nation; Casper; Casper the ghost; Cat's pee; Caviar; CDs; C-dust; Cecil; C-game; Cha; Chabbie; Chach; Chalk; Champagne; Champagne of drugs; Chan; Chand; Chang; Charlie; Charlie girl; Chaz; Cheap basing; Cheddar; Cheese; Chemical; Cheviets; Chez; Chinese Sky Candy; Ching; Chippy; Choe; Cholly; Climax; Cloud; Cloud nine; Coc; Co-cae-na; Coca; Coca-Cola; Coco; Coconut; Kokane; Coke; Cola; Colombian Dancing Dust; Colombian Foot Soldiers; Colombian Marching Powder; Colombo; Colorado; Combol; Cookie; Cookies; Coover; Coovers; Corine; Cornbread; Corrine; Corrine; Crack; Crackers; Crank; Crib; Crib; Cristaux; Crow; Crumbs; Crunch & Munch; Crusty treats; Crystal; Cubes; Cuch; Dama blanca; Demo; Demolish; Devil drug; Devil's dandruff; Devils smoke; Dice; Dime; Dime special; Dip; Dirty basing; Divits; DOA; Double bubble; Double yoke; Dream; Duct; Dust; Dutch Bliss; Eastside player; Egg; Eggs; El Perico; Electric kool-aid; Esnotari; Eve; Everclear; Eye opener; Eye openers; Famous dimes; Farlopa; Fast white lady; Fat bags; Fifty-one; Fish scales; Flake; Flave; Florida snow; Foo Foo; Foo foo stuff; Foo-foo dust; Foolish powder; Freebase; Freeze; French fries; Fries; Friskie powder; Fry; Gak; Garbage rock; Gas; Gear; Geek; Get your own; Gift-of-the-sun; Gift-of-the-sun-god; Gin; Girl; Girl-friend; Glad stuff; Glo; Gold; Gold dust; Gold star; Golf ball; Golf balls; Gooka; Gravel; Green gold; Grit; Grits; Groceries; Gulosa; Gutter glitter; Hail; Half track; Hamburger; Hamburger helper; Hamburgers; Handball; Happy dust; Happy powder; Happy trails; Hard; Hard ball; Hard line; Hard rock; Hardball; Have a dust; Haven dust; Heaven; Heaven dust; Heavy stuff; Hell; Henry VIII; Her; Hit; Hocus-Pocus; Hollywood; Homer; Hooter; Hoove; Hotcakes; How do you like me now?; Hubba; Hubba, I am back; Hubbas; Hunder; I am back; Ice; Ice cube; Ice-ing; Inca massage; Incentive; Issues; Ivory flakes; Jam; Jejo; Jelly; Jelly beans; Jessica Simpson; "Jiffy"; Johnny; Johnson; Joy powder; Junk; Kangaroo; Kangaroo; Kate; Kibbles & Bits; King; King's habit; Kitty; Kokomo; Kryptonite; Kubba; Kubs; Kuff; Lady; Lady C; Lady caine; Lady snow; Late night; Leaf; Lido; Line; Lines; Liquid lady; Lilello; Love; Love affair; Lucifer Left-Nostril; Ma'a; Mama coca; Marching dust; Marching powder; Mayo; Merca; Merck; Merk; Mighty white; Mix; Mixed jrv; Mobbeles; Mojo; Monster; Mosquitos; Movie star drug; Mr. B.; Mujer; Munch; Neige; Neve; New addition; Nieve; Nightrain; Nose; Nose candy; Nose powder; Nose stuff; Nuggets; Number 3; One-fifty-one; One-to-one; Oyster stew; Pala; Paradise; Paradise white; Pariba; Parlay; Partying; Pasta; Paste; Patico; Pearl; Pebbles; Pee Wee; Pepsi; Percia; Percio; Perico; Peruvian; Peruvian flake; Peruvian lady; Peruvian Marching Powder; PF; Picnic in Stevenage; Piece; Piedra; Piedras; Pile; Piles; Pimp; Polvo blanco; Pony; Pop; Powder; Powder diamonds; Press; Prime time; Primo; Product; Purple caps; Purple haze; Quick; Quill; Quill; Race horse Charlie; Racehorse Charlie; Rainers; Rane; Raw; Ready rock; Real tops; Red caps; Regulate "P"; Rest in peace; Ringer; Ringers; Roca; Rock; Rock attack; Rocks; Rocks of hell; Rocky III; Rooster; Rox; Roxane; Royalty; Roz; Rush; Schmeck; Schoolboy; Schoolcraft; Scorpion; Scottie; Scotty; Scramble; Scruples; Serpico 21; Seven-Up; Sevenup; Shabu; Shake; She; Sherm; Shit; Shnazle;

Shneg; Shootin' Caine; Showbiz Sherbert; Shriple; Sightball; Skeeter; Skeeze; Slab; Sleet; Sleigh ride; Smack; Smoke; Snai; Sniff; Snort; Snow; Snow bird; Snow coke; Snow cone; Snow soke; Snow toke; Snow Train; Snow white; Snowcones; Soap; Society high; Soda; Soft; Soup; Space; Space dust; Speed; Speed boat; Square time Bob; Squares; Squib; Squirrel; Star; Star dust; Star-spangled powder; Stardust; Stone; Stones; Strawberry; Street Caviar; Studio fuel; Suga buga; Sugar; Sugar block; Sugar boogers; Super cloud; Sutta; Sweet stuff; Swell up; T; Talco; Tardust; Teenager; Teeth; Tension; The champagne of stimulants; The devil; The great white hope; Thing; Tissue; Tony; Toot; Tootie; Top gun; Topo; Tornado; Toss up; Toss-ups; Trails; Trey; Troop; Turkey; Turtle stuff; Tutti-frutti; Tweaks; Twenty rock; Twinkie; Ultimate; Uptown; Uzi; Wacky dust; Wash; Washed rock; Wave; Weasel dust; Whack; White; White ball; White boy; White cloud; White Devil; White dragon; White dust; White ghost; White girl; White horse; White lade; White lady; White Lion; White mosquito; White Pony; White powder; White stuff; White sugar; White tornado; Whites; Whiz bang; Window pane; Wings; Witch; Woolies; Wrecking crew; Yada; Yaddi; Yahoo; Yak; Yale; Yam; Yams; Ya Yo; Yao; Yay; Yayo; Yayoo; Yay-yo; Yeah-O; Yeaho; Yee Yoo; Yeo; Yeyo; Yimym; Yiz; Yola; Zing; Zip; Zulu.

Pharmacopoeias. In Br. and US.

BP 2008 (Cocaine). It may be obtained from the leaves of *Erythroxylum coca* and other spp. of *Erythroxylum*, or by synthesis. Colourless crystals or a white, crystalline powder. It is slightly volatile. M.p. 96° to 98°. Practically insoluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol and in ether; very soluble in chloroform; soluble in arachis oil; slightly soluble in liquid paraffin.

USP 31 (Cocaine). Colourless to white crystals or white, crystalline powder. M.p. 96° to 98°. Soluble 1 in 600 of water, 1 in 7 of alcohol, 1 in 1 of chloroform, 1 in 3.5 of ether, 1 in 12 of olive oil, and 1 in 80 to 100 of liquid paraffin. A saturated solution in water is alkaline to litmus. Protect from light.

Cocaine Hydrochloride (BANM) ⚠

Cloridrato de Cocaína; Cocaína, hidrocloreto de; Cocaïne, chlorhydrate de; Cocaine Hydrochlor; Cocaini hydrochloridum; Cocainium Chloratum; Kokainihydrokloridi; Kokain-hydroklorid; Kokain-hydrochlorid; Kokainhydroklorid; Kokaino hydrochloridas; Kokaini chlorowodorek.

$C_{17}H_{21}NO_4 \cdot HCl = 339.8$.

CAS — 53-21-4.

ATC — N01BC01; R02AD03; S01HA01; S02DA02.

ATC Vet — QN01BC01; QR02AD03; QS01HA01; QS02DA02.

NOTE. CCN is a code approved by the BP 2008 for use on single unit doses of eye drops containing cocaine hydrochloride where the individual containers may be too small to bear all the appropriate labelling information.

Pharmacopoeias. In Chin., Eur. (see p.vii), Jpn, US, and Vet.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Cocaine Hydrochloride). Colourless crystals or a white or almost white crystalline powder. M.p. about 197° with decomposition. Very soluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol. Protect from moisture and light.

USP 31 (Cocaine Hydrochloride). Colourless crystals or white, crystalline powder. Soluble 1 in 0.5 of water, 1 in 3.5 of alcohol, and 1 in 15 of chloroform; soluble in glycerol; insoluble in ether. Protect from light.

Stability in solutions. **ALKALIS.** Solutions of cocaine hydrochloride are adversely affected by alkalis.

PHENOL. A stability study¹ was conducted in response to queries over conflicting data on the incompatibility of cocaine hydrochloride solutions and phenol. Some pharmacists had reported that cocaine hydrochloride eye drops preserved with phenol had shown no sign of physical incompatibility. The BPC 1973 states that cocaine hydrochloride is incompatible with phenol but suggests that cocaine hydrochloride solutions may be preserved with chlorocresol. The study found that there was no sign of physical incompatibility in aqueous solutions containing cocaine hydrochloride 5% and phenol 0.5% stored for a year at temperatures of 0° to 37° but there was a fall in pH, greatest at the higher temperatures, which was suggestive of chemical change. It was recommended that such solutions should be stored in a cool place.

1. *PSGB Lab Report P/75/14 1975.*

Adverse Effects

Because the therapeutic use of cocaine is now very restricted many reports of adverse effects occur in the context of abuse. However, both systemic and local effects have followed its use as a surface anaesthetic. Although some effects are similar to those of other local anaesthetics (p.1850), cocaine differs in that it acts as a potent indirect-acting sympathomimetic. It stimulates the CNS causing agitation, dilated pupils, tachycardia, hypertension, hallucinations, hypertonia, and hyperreflexia. Convulsions, coma, and metabolic acidosis may develop. Symptoms of CNS stimulation and sympathetic overactivity are very marked in overdose

with cocaine. A single oral dose of 1 g may be fatal, but some persons have a cocaine idiosyncrasy and severe toxicity may occur after doses of only 10 mg intravenously. Systemic absorption of small doses may slow the heart, but with increasing doses tachycardia, hypertension, and ventricular fibrillation occur.

High concentrations of cocaine should not be used topically as, in addition to risks of systemic toxicity after absorption, lasting local damage may occur.

Topical application of cocaine to the cornea can cause corneal damage with clouding, pitting, sloughing, and occasionally ulceration. Topical application to the nose or mouth has been reported to cause loss of smell and taste respectively.

Prolonged use of cocaine by nasal inhalation may cause mucosal damage or perforation of the nasal septum.

Abuse. Cocaine abuse and its effects have been discussed in a number of reviews.¹⁻⁶

Cocaine abuse was once only in the form of chewing of coca leaves containing small amounts of cocaine, but processing of the leaves has led to abuse with a variety of more dangerous preparations containing higher concentrations of cocaine.⁷ Coca paste, produced by maceration of the leaves with petrol and sulfuric acid, contains about 40 to 90% of cocaine sulfate and is smoked with tobacco or cannabis. Treatment of coca paste with hydrochloric acid produces cocaine hydrochloride, which is abused by intravenous injection, either alone or with diamorphine, or by sniffing to achieve nasal absorption. Alkaloidal cocaine (cocaine base; 'freebase'), which is abused by smoking, is produced by treating cocaine hydrochloride with alkali, followed either by heating (to form 'crack' cocaine) or by extracting the base from ether or another organic solvent. The route by which cocaine is taken determines the rate and extent of its absorption, and hence the abuse potential, although once absorbed, the pharmacokinetics are independent of route. Intravenous cocaine hydrochloride and smoked cocaine base have a greater potential for abuse than intranasal cocaine hydrochloride because of their greater rapidity and intensity of effects.

The psychological effects of cocaine abuse may be described by a cycle of initial euphoria followed by dysphoria and finally schizophreniform psychosis.^{7,8} Euphoria may be accompanied by other symptoms of stimulation such as sexual arousal, anorexia, insomnia, hyperexcitability, loquacity, and grandiosity, and users may appear manic. After a short time these feelings are replaced by symptoms of dysphoria including considerable anxiety, fear, depression, apathy, irritability, and suspiciousness. Dysphoria may be ameliorated by repeated use, so the user develops the need to take the drug continuously to feel relatively well, but repeated use appears to diminish the intensity of the effects.⁷ During euphoria and dysphoria users may experience a wide range of physical symptoms including palpitations, headache, dizziness, gastrointestinal effects, hyperhidrosis, tremors, tachycardia, hypertension, fever, and myoclonic jerks. Seizures can also occur after repeated use. In chronic abusers psychological deterioration may eventually occur, resulting in loss of mental function, compulsive disorders, suicidal ideation, psychopathic disorders, and ultimately a psychosis resembling acute paranoid schizophrenia similar to that seen with amfetamines.^{7,8} Symptoms may include paranoia, stereotyped behaviour, delusions, loss of impulse control, violence, and visual, olfactory, auditory, gustatory, and tactile hallucinations. Overdosage can result in death due to status epilepticus, hyperthermia, ventricular tachycardia, and cardiac or respiratory arrest.⁷

For further details of the adverse effects of cocaine abuse, including effects due to use during pregnancy, see below.

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- Warner EA. Cocaine abuse. *Ann Intern Med* 1993; **119**: 226-35.
- Strang J, et al. Cocaine in the UK—1991. *Br J Psychiatry* 1993; **162**: 1-13.
- Das G. Cocaine abuse in North America: a milestone in history. *J Clin Pharmacol* 1993; **33**: 296-310.
- Hatsukami DK, Fischman MW. Crack cocaine and cocaine hydrochloride: are the differences myth or reality? *JAMA* 1996; **276**: 1580-8.
- Brownlow HA, Pappachan J. Pathophysiology of cocaine abuse. *Eur J Anaesthesiol* 2002; **19**: 395-414.
- Arif A, ed. *Adverse health consequences of cocaine abuse*. Geneva: WHO, 1987.
- Leikin JB, et al. Clinical features and management of intoxication due to hallucinogenic drugs. *Med Toxicol Adverse Drug Exp* 1989; **4**: 324-50.

ADULTERATION. For a report of methaemoglobinemia as a result of the ingestion of cocaine adulterated with benzocaine, see Abuse under Adverse Effects of Benzocaine, p.1854.

BREAST FEEDING. The American Academy of Pediatrics¹ has stated that, when used as a drug of abuse by breast-feeding mothers, cocaine has caused signs of intoxication in the infant, notably diarrhoea, vomiting, irritability, seizures, and tremulousness.