

Mephedrone, methadone, and methylone

meph, m-cat, MCAT, Miaow, miaew, 4-mmc, bubbles, white magic, plant feeder

What is it?

Mephedrone (4-methylmethcathinone) is a stimulant which is closely chemically related to amphetamines. Users report that mephedrone produces a similar experience to drugs like amphetamines, ecstasy or cocaine. Mephedrone is a white, off-white or yellowish powder which is usually snorted, but can also be swallowed in bombs (wraps of paper) and may also appear in pill or capsule form.

Mephedrone is probably the most well known of a group of drugs derived from cathinone (the same chemical found in the plant called khat) although two other compounds are also increasingly recognised on the market. These are methadone and methylone. The effects of methadone are said to be broadly similar to mephedrone, although methylone is said to give the user an experience more closely related to taking ecstasy (1).

Other less common compounds from the cathinone family that may be used recreationally include flephedrone (4-FMC), bromomethcathinone (4-BMC), ethylone (MDEC), and buphedrone and it is possible that other compounds are in circulation.

Prevalence

It is not known how many people use mephedrone, methadone, methylone or related cathinone derivatives in the UK. As yet, these drugs do not feature in any of the major surveys of drug use such as the British Crime Survey *Drug Misuse Declared* bulletin.

However, anecdotal evidence suggests that the drugs have become popular among club-goers and among more general recreational drug users.

Prior to their classification under the Misuse of Drugs Act, they could be bought legally on the internet or in headshops. Websites and shops advertised the products as plant feeder or not for human consumption. This is because vendors were under the mistaken belief that this offers protection from prosecution under the Medicines Act. Neither mephedrone nor any of the cathinone derivatives have legitimate uses as fertiliser products.

Now that the drugs are classified under the Misuse of Drugs Act, it is illegal for websites and headshops to sell the drugs.

Price

Prior to the drug's classification, mephedrone was mainly sold in bags containing a gram of the drug which retailed for between 10 - 15. Methylone was slightly more expensive at between 16 and 20 per gram. There may have been changes to the average price since the drug's classification.

Law

All cathinone derivatives, including mephedrone, methylone and methadone, are Class B drugs under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971. It is illegal to be in possession of the drugs and to sell them. The substances are controlled under generic legislation i.e. all cathinone derivatives are covered by the Misuse of Drugs Act.

In 2009, the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (ACMD) was asked by the government to consider the harms associated with cathinone derivatives and whether they should be brought under the control of the Misuse of Drugs Act. On 29 March 2010, the ACMD recommended that mephedrone and other cathinone derivatives should be brought under the control of the Act as Class B drugs (2). The legislation was passed on 16 April 2010.

Mephedrone is illegal in Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Israel and Germany.

Effects/risks

There is no significant clinical literature on the effects of mephedrone and the other cathinone derivatives currently gaining popularity on the drug scene, so we have to rely on anecdotal reports from users.

Many people who have used mephedrone and similar drugs report that their experiences are similar to taking amphetamines, ecstasy or cocaine, producing a sense of euphoria and wellbeing, with users becoming more alert, confident and talkative. People who have used methylone, which is closely chemically related to ecstasy, particularly report a feeling of empathy with those around them.

People who snort these substances can experience extremely sore nasal passages, throats and mouths, with burns or cuts caused by the chemicals sometimes leading to nose bleeds. Some people choose to swallow the drugs instead to avoid these particular problems.

Like other stimulant drugs, the cathinone derivatives can have an impact on the heart. Some users report heart palpitations, or an irregular or racing heartbeat, which may last for some time after taking the drugs. Users can experience blurred vision, hot flushes and muscle tension, particularly in the jaw and face, and some people report that their fingers and other extremities have taken on a blueish pallor after using mephedrone. As with other stimulants, the substances tend to act as appetite suppressants. Nausea and vomiting has been reported, particularly if mixed with other drugs such as alcohol or cannabis.

A particularly concerning feature of many reports about mephedrone use is that once users have started using the drugs in a particular session, it is very hard to stop, with compulsive use leading to a number of unpleasant side effects (3) including insomnia, involuntary muscle clenching and hallucinations. In some cases, it seems, regular or heavy use may develop into psychological dependency.

Mephedrone has been implicated in a number of deaths although, contrary to many media reports, a causal role in fatalities has not yet been conclusively proven.

References

(1) Druglink magazine (March/April 2009) Mephedrone: the future of drug dealing? Mike Power

(2) ACMD report on the cathinones can be downloaded here:

<http://drugs.homeoffice.gov.uk/publication-search/acmd/acmd-cathinodes-report-2010>

(3) op cit Power

Related Links

[Mephedrone: the future of drug dealing \(PDF\) Druglink March/April 2009](#)

[Orient express: How mephedrone shook the drug trade \(PDF\) Druglink Jan/Feb 2010](#)

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