

7. BÖLÜM

Amfetamin Tipi Stimülanlar

Rukiye ASLAN¹
Mine KADIOĞLU DUMAN²

Tarihçe ve Genel Bilgi

Santral sinir sistemi (SSS) uyarıcıları olan amfetamin tipi stimülanlar (ATS), amfetamin ve metamfetaminin yanı sıra fenetilin, efedrin, psödoefedrin, metilfenidat ve 3,4-metilendioksümetamfetamin (MDMA veya “ekstazi”) gibi sentetik maddeler grubuna verilen isimdir ve eğlence amaçlı kullanılan maddelerdendir. Amfetamin ve ilgili bileşikler, Çin’deki ‘Ma Huang’ ilacının (1800’lerin sonlarında efedrin olarak tanımlanmıştır) kullanımına kadar dayanan uzun bir geçmişe sahiptir. Amfetamin (α -metilfenetilamin, AMP) ilk olarak 1887’de Almanya’da kimyasal olarak sentezlenen bir SSS uyarıcısıdır. Tek bir kiral merkeze sahip bir molekül olan amfetaminin, optik olarak -dekstro (veya -d) ve -levo (veya -l) olmak üzere iki aktif izomeri bulunmaktadır ve -d izomeri daha potenttir (1). Keşfinin ardından 1920’lerde amfetamin başlıca soğuk algınlığı ve astım tedavisinde olmak üzere tıbbi ve eğlence amaçlı kullanılır hale gelmiştir. 1932 yılında narkolepsi hastalığının tedavisinde kullanılan Benzedrin Inhaler reçetesiz bir ürün olarak satışa sunulmuştur. 1914’te Amerika Birleşik Devletleri (ABD) hükümeti tarafından kullanımı yasaklanan kokainin yerine yasal olarak kullanılan bir madde olarak geçmiştir (2).

¹ Dr. Kimyager, Ege Üniversitesi Madde Bağımlılığı, Toksikoloji ve İlaç Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Bağımlılık Toksikolojisi AD. rukiye.doger@gmail.com, rukiye.aslan@ege.edu.tr

² Prof. Dr., Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Tıbbi Farmakoloji AD, kadioglu20@gmail.com

Tıbbi zorunluluk halleri hariç pozitif hukuk uyuşturucu madde ticaretini, teminini ve kullanımını yasaklamıştır. 5237 Sayılı Türk Ceza Kanunu (TCK), 1 Haziran 2005 tarihinde yürürlüğe girmiştir ve 188.,189.,190.,191.,192. Maddeleri Uyuşturucu ve Uyarı Maddeler ile ilgili düzenlemeleri içermektedir. Ülkemizde kanunlarca yasaklanan ATS'leri kullanan kişiler TCK'nın farklı hükümlerine göre (kullanma, satın alma, depolama, sevketme vb.) farklı şekillerde cezalandırılmaktadır. Ceza kavramı ve madde kullanan kişilerin rehabilitasyonu konusunda önemli bir adım olarak başlatılan denetimli serbestlik sistemi ülkemizde 5237 sayılı kanun kapsamında uygulanmaya başlamıştır. TCK'nın 191. maddesi kapsamındaki kişilerin; *“Denetimli Serbestlik bürolarınca düzenlenmiş sevk belgeleri ile birlikte bünyesinde ruh sağlığı ve hastalıkları uzmanı görev yapan ve laboratuvar imkânları yönüyle desteklenmiş devlet hastanelerine yönlendirilmeleri”* ve *“bu hastanelerde ilk muayene ve takiplerinin yapılarak laboratuvar ve klinik bulgulara göre bağımlı olduklarına karar verilen kişilerin ruh sağlığı ve hastalıkları uzmanınca belirtilen madde bağımlılığı tedavi merkezlerine sevk edilmeleri”* şeklinde uygulama belirlenmiştir. Madde kullanma suçu ile yakalanıp mahkeme tarafından denetimli serbestlik kararı verilen kişi sayısı giderek artmaktadır (63).

Sonuç

Amfetamin tipi stimülanlar esrardan sonra en çok kullanılan yasadışı maddelerdendir. Kullanımı bu kadar yaygın olan bu maddeler, her yönüyle bu kitap bölümünde ele alınmıştır. Eğlence amacıyla ATS'lerin kullanımının ve reçete edilebilir olan türevlerinin suistimalinin artması; üzerinde önemle durulması gereken bir konudur.

KAYNAKLAR

1. Heal DJ, Smith SL, Gosden J, et al. Amphetamine, past and present - A pharmacological and clinical perspective. *Journal of Psychopharmacology*. SAGE Publications; 2013;27(6): 479-496. doi:10.1177/0269881113482532
2. Greene SL, Kerr F, Braitberg G. Review article: Amphetamines and related drugs of abuse. *EMA - Emergency Medicine Australasia*. Emerg Med Australas; 2008;20(5): 391-402. doi:10.1111/j.1742-6723.2008.01114.x
3. Simola N, Carta M. Amphetamine Usage, Misuse, and Addiction Processes: An Overview. *Neuropathology of Drug Addictions and Substance Misuse*. Elsevier Inc.; 2016. p. 14-24. doi:10.1016/B978-0-12-800212-4.00002-9
4. Vearrier D, Greenberg MI, Miller SN, et al. Methamphetamine: History, Pathophysiology, Adverse Health Effects, Current Trends, and Hazards Associated with the Clandestine Manufacture of Methamphetamine. *Disease-a-Month*. Dis Mon; 2012;58(2): 38-89. doi:10.1016/j.disamonth.2011.09.004

5. Topp L, Degenhardt L, Kaye S, et al. The emergence of potent forms of methamphetamine in Sydney, Australia: A case study of the IDRS as a strategic early warning system. *Drug and Alcohol Review*. Drug Alcohol Rev; 2002;21(4): 341–348. doi:10.1080/0959523021000023199
6. Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing. *National Drug Strategy. National Amphetamine-Type Stimulant Strategy Background Paper*. 2011.
7. Levine B. *Principles of Forensic Toxicology*. 4th ed. Levine B (ed.) AACC Press; 2013. 265–285 p.
8. Pentney AR. An exploration of the history and controversies surrounding MDMA and MDA. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*. J Psychoactive Drugs; 2001;33(3): 213–221. doi:10.1080/02791072.2001.10400568
9. Reddy DS. Current pharmacotherapy of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. *Drugs of Today*. Drugs Today (Barc); 2013;49(10): 647–665. doi:10.1358/dot.2013.49.10.2008996
10. Ricca V, Castellini G, Mannucci E, et al. Amphetamine derivatives and obesity. *Appetite*. Academic Press; 2009;52(2): 405–409. doi:10.1016/j.appet.2008.11.013
11. Cosentino G, Conrad AO, Uwaifo GI. Phentermine and topiramate for the management of obesity: A review. *Drug Design, Development and Therapy*. Dove Press; 2013;7: 267–278. doi:10.2147/DDDT.S31443
12. Lexicomp Drug Information. *Amphetamine sulfate*. [Online] [https://www.uptodate.com/contents/amphetamine-sulfate-drug-%0Ainformation?search=Amphetamine pharmacokinetics&source=panel_search_result&selected%0ATitle=1-117&usage_type=panel&kp_tab=drug_general&display_rank=1#F238381](https://www.uptodate.com/contents/amphetamine-sulfate-drug-%0Ainformation?search=Amphetamine%20pharmacokinetics&source=panel_search_result&selected%0ATitle=1-117&usage_type=panel&kp_tab=drug_general&display_rank=1#F238381).
13. Martin Paulus. *Methamphetamine use disorder: Epidemiology, clinical manifestations, course, assessment, and diagnosis*. [Online] Uptodate. <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/methamphetamine-use-disorder-epidemiology-clinical-manifestations-course-assessment-and-diagnosis>
14. Kayaalp S, Uzbay T. İlaç kötüye kullanımı ve ilaç bağımlılığı. In: Kayaalp S (ed.) *Akılçıl Tedavi Yönünden Tıbbi Farmakoloji*. Pelikan Yayınları; 2015. p. 868.
15. Kadioğlu Duman M. İlaç Suistimali. In: Şener G, Gören Z, Okuyan B, Yeğen B (eds.) *Güncel Farmakoloji: Fizyoloji Temelinde Hasta Odaklı Yaklaşım*. Ankara: Güneş Tıp Kitabevi; 2021.
16. Robert J Hoffman. *MDMA (ecstasy) intoxication*. [Online] UpToDate. https://www.uptodate.com/contents/mdma-ecstasy-intoxication?search=ecstasy&source=search_result&selectedTitle=1~125&usage_type=default&display_rank=1
17. Kaygısız B. Medikal tedavi ile bağımlılık. In: Kılıç F (ed.) *Bağımlılık Yapan İlaçlara ve Maddelelere Genel Bakış ve Farkındalık*. 1st ed. Ankara: Türkiye Klinikleri; 2020. p. 42–46.
18. Saito K, Saito R, Kikuchi Y, et al. Analysis of Drugs of Abuse in Biological Specimens. *JOURNAL OF HEALTH SCIENCE*. Pharmaceutical Society of Japan; 2011;57(6): 472–487. doi:10.1248/jhs.57.472
19. Mali N, Karpe M, Kadam V. A review on biological matrices and analytical methods used for determination of drug of abuse.
20. Villain M, Cirimele V, Kintz P. Hair analysis in toxicology. *Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine*. Clin Chem Lab Med; 2004;42(11): 1265–1272. doi:10.1515/CCLM.2004.247
21. Jadoon S, Karim S, Asad MHH Bin, et al. Anti-aging potential of phytoextract loaded-pharmaceutical creams for human skin cell longevity. *Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity*. Hindawi Publishing Corporation; 2015;2015. doi:10.1155/2015/709628
22. Verstraete AG. Detection Times of Drugs of Abuse in Blood, Urine, and Oral Fluid. *Therapeutic Drug Monitoring*. Ther Drug Monit; 2004;26(2): 200–205. doi:10.1097/00007691-200404000-00020

23. Cone EJ. Recent discoveries in pharmacokinetics of drugs of abuse. *Toxicology Letters*. Toxicol Lett; 1998;102–103: 97–101. doi:10.1016/S0378-4274(98)00292-6
24. Schep LJ, Slaughter RJ, Beasley DMG. The clinical toxicology of metamfetamine. *Clinical Toxicology*. Informa Healthcare; 2010;48(7): 675–694. doi:10.3109/15563650.2010.516752
25. Vandevenne M, Vandenbussche H, Verstraete A. Detection time of drugs of abuse in urine. *Acta Clinica Belgica*. Acta Clinica Belgica; 2000;55(6): 323–333. doi:10.1080/17843286.2000.11754319
26. Wan SH, Matin SB, Azarnoff DL. Kinetics, salivary excretion of amphetamine isomers, and effect of urinary pH. *Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics*. Clin Pharmacol Ther; 1978;23(5): 585–590. doi:10.1002/cpt1978235585
27. Perrigo BJ, Joynt BP. Use of Elisa for the Detection of Common Drugs of Abuse in Forensic Whole Blood Samples. *Can. Soc. Forensic Sci. J.* Taylor & Francis; 2013;28(4): 261–269. doi: 10.1080/00085030.1995.10757486
28. Quintela O, López P, Bermejo A, et al. Determination of methadone, 2-ethylidene-1,5-dimethyl-3,3-diphenylpyrrolidine and alprazolam in human plasma by liquid chromatography-electrospray ionization mass spectrometry. *Journal of chromatography. B, Analytical technologies in the biomedical and life sciences*. J Chromatogr B Analyt Technol Biomed Life Sci; 2006;834(1–2): 188–194. doi:10.1016/J.JCHROMB.2006.02.013
29. Loor R, Lingenfelter C, Wason PP, et al. Multiplex assay of amphetamine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy drug using CEDIA® technology. *Journal of Analytical Toxicology*. Preston Publications; 2002;26(5): 267–273. doi:10.1093/jat/26.5.267
30. Stout PR, Klette KL, Horn CK. Evaluation of Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine and Phenylpropanolamine Concentrations in Human Urine Samples and a Comparison of the Specificity of DRI® Amphetamines and Abuscreen® Online (KIMS) Amphetamines Screening Immunoassays. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*. ASTM International; 2004;49(1): 1–5. doi:10.1520/jfs2003233
31. K D Eskridge, S K Guthrie. Clinical issues associated with urine testing of substances of abuse. *Pharmacotherapy*. 1997;17(3): 497–510.
32. Hsu J, Liu C, Hsu CP, et al. Performance characteristics of selected immunoassays for preliminary test of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine, methamphetamine, and related drugs in urine specimens. *Journal of Analytical Toxicology*. Preston Publications; 2003;27(7): 471–478. doi:10.1093/jat/27.7.471
33. Cody JT. Precursor medications as a source of methamphetamine and/or amphetamine positive drug testing results. *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*. Lippincott Williams and Wilkins; 2002;44(5): 435–450. doi:10.1097/00043764-200205000-00012
34. Moeller KE, Lee KC, Kissack JC. Urine drug screening: Practical guide for clinicians. *Mayo Clinic Proceedings*. Elsevier Ltd; 2008;83(1): 66–76. doi:10.4065/83.1.66
35. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Federal Workplace Drug Testing Program; Proposed Mandatory Guidelines: Hair, sweat, oral fluid, and urine specimens testing: scientific and technical guidelines*. 2004.
36. Moore KA. Amphetamines/sympathomimetic amines. In: Levine B (ed.) *Principles of Forensic Toxicology*. Washington D.C.; 2003. p. 341–348.
37. Kraemer T, Maurer HH. Determination of amphetamine, methamphetamine and amphetamine-derived designer drugs or medicaments in blood and urine. *Journal of Chromatography B: Biomedical Applications*. Elsevier; 1998;713(1): 163–187. doi:10.1016/S0378-4347(97)00515-X

38. Mercieca G, Odoardi S, Cassar M, et al. Rapid and simple procedure for the determination of cathinones, amphetamine-like stimulants and other new psychoactive substances in blood and urine by GC-MS. *Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis*. Elsevier B.V.; 2018;149: 494–501. doi:10.1016/j.jpba.2017.11.024
39. Baciú T, Borrull F, Aguilar C, et al. Recent trends in analytical methods and separation techniques for drugs of abuse in hair. *Analytica Chimica Acta*. Elsevier; 2015;856: 1–26. doi:10.1016/j.aca.2014.06.051
40. Chen X, Wu X, Luan T, et al. Sample preparation and instrumental methods for illicit drugs in environmental and biological samples: A review. *Journal of Chromatography A*. Elsevier B.V.; 2021;1640: 461961. doi:10.1016/j.chroma.2021.461961
41. Shin Y, Kong TY, Cheong JC, et al. Simultaneous determination of 75 abuse drugs including amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cocaine, opioids, piperazines, zolpidem and metabolites in human hair samples using liquid chromatography–tandem mass spectrometry. *Biomedical Chromatography*. John Wiley and Sons Ltd; 2019;33(9). doi:10.1002/bmc.4600
42. Vincenti F, Montesano C, Cellucci L, et al. Combination of pressurized liquid extraction with dispersive liquid liquid micro extraction for the determination of sixty drugs of abuse in hair. *Journal of Chromatography A*. Elsevier B.V.; 2019;1605. doi:10.1016/j.chroma.2019.07.002
43. Fernández P, González M, Regenjo M, et al. Analysis of drugs of abuse in human plasma using microextraction by packed sorbents and ultra-high-performance liquid chromatography. *Journal of Chromatography A*. Elsevier B.V.; 2017;1485: 8–19. doi:10.1016/j.chroma.2017.01.021
44. Baciú T, Borrull F, Aguilar C, et al. Findings in the hair of drug abusers using pressurized liquid extraction and solid-phase extraction coupled in-line with capillary electrophoresis. *Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis*. Elsevier B.V.; 2016;131: 420–428. doi:10.1016/j.jpba.2016.09.017
45. Mamat NA, See HH. Development and evaluation of electromembrane extraction across a hollow polymer inclusion membrane. *Journal of Chromatography A*. Elsevier; 2015;1406: 34–39. doi:10.1016/j.chroma.2015.06.020
46. Rezazadeh M, Yamini Y, Seidi S. Application of a new nanocarbonaceous sorbent in electromembrane surrounded solid phase microextraction for analysis of amphetamine and methamphetamine in human urine and whole blood. *Journal of Chromatography A*. Elsevier; 2015;1396: 1–6. doi:10.1016/j.chroma.2015.03.077
47. Yang Y, Wu J, Deng J, et al. Rapid and on-site analysis of amphetamine-type illicit drugs in whole blood and raw urine by slug-flow microextraction coupled with paper spray mass spectrometry. *Analytica Chimica Acta*. Elsevier B.V.; 2018;1032: 75–82. doi:10.1016/j.aca.2018.06.006
48. Argente-García AI, Moliner-Martínez Y, López-García E, et al. Application of carbon nanotubes modified coatings for the determination of amphetamines by in-tube solid-phase microextraction and capillary liquid chromatography. *Separations*. MDPI Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute; 2016;3(1). doi:10.3390/sep3010007
49. Song A, Yang J. Efficient determination of amphetamine and methylamphetamine in human urine using electro-enhanced single-drop microextraction with in-drop derivatization and gas chromatography. *Analytica Chimica Acta*. Elsevier B.V.; 2019;1045: 162–168. doi:10.1016/j.aca.2018.09.024
50. EMCDDA. *Avrupa Uyuşturu Raporu Eğilimler ve Gelişmeler*. [Online] 2018. doi:10.2810/113105

51. European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA). *Statistical Bulletin 2020*. [Online] https://www.emcdda.europa.eu/data/stats2020_en
52. European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA). *Turkey Country Drug Report 2019*. [Online] 2019. https://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/country-drug-reports/2019/turkey_en
53. Carvalho M, Carmo H, Costa VM, et al. Toxicity of amphetamines: An update. *Archives of Toxicology*. Arch Toxicol; 2012;86(8): 1167–1231. doi:10.1007/s00204-012-0815-5
54. Kaplan Y, Demir Ö. Amfetamin ve Benzeri Maddeler. In: Akgür S, Coşkunol H (eds.) *Bağımlılık Yapan Maddeler ve Toksikolojisi*. İzmir: Ege Üniversitesi Basımevi; 2014. p. 105–116.
55. *Uyuşturucu Maddelere Dair TEK Sözleşmesi*. [Online] 1961. https://www.tbmm.gov.tr/tutanaklar/KANUNLAR_KARARLAR/kanuntbmmc050/kanuntbmmc050/kanuntbmmc05000812.pdf
56. Albrecht MA, Roberts G, Price G, et al. The effects of dexamphetamine on the resting-state electroencephalogram and functional connectivity. *Human Brain Mapping*. John Wiley and Sons Inc.; 2016;37(2): 570–588. doi:10.1002/hbm.23052
57. Docherty J. Pharmacology of stimulants prohibited by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). *British journal of pharmacology*. Br J Pharmacol; 2008;154(3): 606–622. doi:10.1038/BJP.2008.124
58. Giroto E, Mesas AE, De Andrade SM, et al. Psychoactive substance use by truck drivers: A systematic review. *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*. Occup Environ Med; 2014;71(1): 71–76. doi:10.1136/oemed-2013-101452
59. Gustavsen I, Mørland J, Bramness JG. Impairment related to blood amphetamine and/or methamphetamine concentrations in suspected drugged drivers. *Accident Analysis & Prevention*. 2006;38(3): 490–495. doi:10.1016/j.aap.2005.11.005
60. Aktaş A, Döğler R, Akgür SA. The Evaluation of Driver Behaviors and Skills Relation with Consumption of Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Medicine in Professional Drivers. *The Bulletin of Legal Medicine*. 2019;24(2): 100–107.
61. McCabe SE, West BT, Teter CJ, et al. Trends in medical use, diversion, and nonmedical use of prescription medications among college students from 2003 to 2013: Connecting the dots. *Addictive Behaviors*. Elsevier Ltd; 2014;39(7): 1176–1182. doi:10.1016/j.add-beh.2014.03.008
62. Kyle Kampman. *Pharmacotherapy for stimulant use disorders in adults*. [Online] Uptodate. [https://www.uptodate.com/contents/pharmacotherapy-for-stimulant-use-disorders-in-adults?search=cocaine use disorder&source=search_result&selectedTitle=3~150&usage_type=default&display_rank=3](https://www.uptodate.com/contents/pharmacotherapy-for-stimulant-use-disorders-in-adults?search=cocaine%20use%20disorder&source=search_result&selectedTitle=3~150&usage_type=default&display_rank=3)
63. Kulaksızoğlu B, Kulaksızoğlu S, Ellidağ H, et al. Antalya ilinde denetimli serbestlik karan alınan kişilerde uyuşturucu madde kullanımının araştırılması. *Adli Tıp Bülteni*. 2015;20(1): 21–26.