

11. BÖLÜM

Sentetik Kannabinoidler

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Giriş

Birleşmiş Milletler Uyuşturucu ve Suç Ofisi (UNODC)'ne göre esrar dünyada en yaygın kullanılan uyuşturucu maddedir ve 2019 yılında 15-64 yaş arası dünya nüfusunun yaklaşık % 4'ü yani 200 milyonu en az bir kez esrar kullandığını belirtmiştir (1). Esrar içerisindeki majör psikoaktif bileşen, beyindeki kannabinoid reseptörleri (CB1 ve CB2) ile etkileşime girerek kişide ana etkiyi ortaya çıkaran delta-9 tetrahidrokanabinol (Δ^9 -THC)'dür (2). Son on yıldır esrar kullanımına alternatif olarak aynı reseptörlere bağlanan sentetik kannabinoidler (SK) ortaya çıkmıştır (3).

Avrupa Uyuşturucu ve Uyuşturucu Bağımlılığı İzleme Merkezi (EMCDDA) ve Avrupa Polis Teşkilatı (Europol)'nın işbirliği ile Avrupa Birliği (EU) ülkeleri arasında yeni nesil psikoaktif maddelerin hızlı bir şekilde tespiti ve risk değerlendirmesinin yapılabilmesi için 2008 yılında EMCDDA bünyesinde Erken Uyarı Sistemi (EWS) kurulmuştur (4). EMCDDA tarafından yayımlanan rapora göre 2018 yılında Avrupa genelindeki kolluk kuvvetleri tarafından ele geçirilen ve EU EWS'ye rapor edilen 65.000'e yakın yeni nesil psikoaktif maddenin % 28'lik kısmını SK'ler oluşturmuştur. Yakalanan SK'ler toz ve sıvı halinde veya bitkisel ürün şeklindedir (5). Türkiye'de 2008 yılından günümüze

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SK kullanımı ve satışının yanısıra, ölümler de sentetik kannabinoid kullanımının başka bir adli boyutudur. Son yıllarda çoklu madde kullanımlarına bağlı ölüm vakalarında sentetik kannabinoidler de saptanmaktadır. Sentetik kannabinoidlere bağlı ölüm vakalarında ülkemizde JWH-0122, JWH-018, JWH-073, AB-CHMINACA ve AM 2201 gibi sentetik maddeler tespit edilmiştir (74).

Sonuç

SK'ler THC, kokain, amfetamin ve türevleri ve opiyat gibi rutinde uygulanan madde tarama testlerinde gözden kaçmaktadır. Bu durum özellikle trafikte ehliyeti alınan sürücülerin davranış eğitimlerinde, bağımlılık tedavisi ve denetimli serbestlik gibi adli psikiyatrik vakalarda ilgi çekici görünmektedir. Bu bağlamda SK kullanımını saptamak için in vitro çalışmalar ile uygun biyobelirteçlerin saptanması, referans standart sentezi, zaman alıcı, maliyetli ve yoğun emek gerektiren analitik yöntemlerin sürekli güncellenmesi ve doğrulanması gerekecektir.

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