Proposed Regulation of the Nevada State Board of Pharmacy

Workshop October 10, 2019

Explanation – Language in ***blue italics*** is new; language in ***red text*** [~~*omitted material*~~] is language to be omitted, and language in *green text* indicates prior Board-approved amendments that are in the process of being codified.

AUTHORITY: §1, NRS 639.070

A REGULATION relating to controlled substances; adding certain substances to the controlled substances listed in Schedule I; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Section 1. NAC 453.510 is hereby amended to read as follows:

453.510 1. Schedule I consists of the drugs and other substances listed in this section by whatever official, common, usual, chemical or trade name designated.

2. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following opiates, including, without limitation, their isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers, whenever the existence of such isomers, esters, ethers and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation:

Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl (N-[1-(1-methyl-2-phenethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylacetamide);

Acetylmethadol;

Acryl fentanyl (N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylacrylamide) (some trade or other names: Acryloylfentanyl);

Allylprodine;

Cyclopentyl fentanyl (N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylcyclopentanecarboxamide);

Cyclopropyl fentanyl (N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylcyclopropanecarboxamide);

Dextromoramide;

Diampromide;

Diethylthiambutene;

Difenoxin;

Dimenoxadol;

Dimepheptanol;

Dimethylthiambutene;

Dioxaphetyl butyrate;

Dipipanone;

Ethylmethylthiambutene;

Etonitazene;

Etoxeridine;

4-Fluoroisobutyryl fentanyl (N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)isobutyramide) (some trade or other names: Para-fluoroisobutyryl fentanyl);

Furanyl fentanyl (N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylfuran-2-carboxamide);

Furethidine;

Hydroxypethidine;

Isobutyryl fentanyl (N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylisobutyramide);

Ketobemidone;

Levomoramide;

Phenoperidine;

Piritramide;

Proheptazine;

Properidine;

Propiram;

Racemoramide;

Tetrahydrofuranyl fentanyl (N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenyltetrahydrofuran-2-carboxamide);

Thiofentanyl (N-phenyl-N-[1-(2-thienyl)ethyl-4-piperidinyl]-propanamide);

Tilidine; or

Trimeperidine.

Valeryl fentanyl (N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylpentanamide);

3. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following opium derivatives, including, without limitation, their salts, isomers and salts of isomers, whenever the existence of such salts, isomers and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

Acetorphine;

Acetyldihydrocodeine;

Acetylfentanyl;

Benzylmorphine;

Codeine methylbromide;

Codeine-N-Oxide;

Cyprenorphine;

Alpha-methyltryptamine (some trade or other names: AMT);

1,4-Butanediol (some trade or other names: 1,4-butyleneglycol, dihydroxybutane, tetramethylene glycol, butane 1,4-diol, SomatoPro, Soma Solutions, Zen);

4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine (some trade or other names: 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-alpha-methylphenethylamine; 4-bromo-2,5-DMA);

4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (some trade or other names: Nexus, 2C-B);

1-Butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole-7173 (some trade or other names: JWH-073);

2-(4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanamine (some trade or other names: 2C-C);

4-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-ethyl-9-methyl-6H-thieno[3,2-f][1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a][1,4]diazepine (some trade or other names: Etizolam);

1-cyclohexylethyl-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole (some trade or other names: SR-18; BTM-8; RCS-8);

2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine (some trade or other names: 2,5-dimethoxy-alpha-methylphenethylamine; 2,5-DMA);

2,5-dimethoxy-4-ethylamphet-amine (some trade or other names: DOET);

2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ethylphenyl)ethanamine (some trade or other names: 2C-E);

2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)ethanamine (some trade or other names: 2C-D);

2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-nitro-phenyl)ethanamine (some trade or other names: 2C-N);

All 2,5-Dimethoxy-N-(2-methoxybenzyl) phenethylamine (NBOMe) and any derivatives thereof (some trade or other names: 2C-X-NBOMe; N-benzylated phenethylamines; N-o-methoxybenzyl analogs; NBOMe; 25H-NBOMe; 25B-NBOMe; 25C-BOMe; 25D-NBOMe; 25E-NBOMe; 25I-NBOMe; 25N-NBOMe; 25P-NBOMe; 25T2-NBOMe; 25T4-NBOMe; 25T7-NBOMe)

[1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-1-naphthalenyl-methanone (some trade or other names: 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole; AM-2201);

[1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(2-iodophyenyl)-methanone (some trade or other names: 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-3-(2-iodobenzoyl)indole; AM-694);

(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methanone (some trade or other names: XLR-11);

1-(5-fluoropentyl)-N-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (some trade or other names: 5F-CUMYL-PINACA; SGT-25);

1-(5-fluoropentyl)-N-(tricyclo[3.3.1.13,7]dec-1-yl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (some trade or other names: N-((3s,5s,7s)-adamantan-1-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide; APINACA 5-fluoropentyl analog; 5F-AKB48; 5-Fluoro-AKB48; 5F-APINACA; 5-Fluoro-APINACA)

1-(5-fluoropentyl)-8-quinolinyl ester-1H-indole-3-carboxylic acid (some trade or other names: 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxylic acid 8-quinolinyl ester; 5-Fluoro-PB-22; 5F-PB-22)

2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanamine (some trade or other names: 2C-I);

2-[4-(Isopropylthio)-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl]ethanamine (some trade or other names: 2C-T-4);

1-hexyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (some trade or other names: JWH-019);

4-methoxyamphetamine (some trade or other names: 4-methoxy-alpha-methylphenethylamine; para-methoxyamphetamine; PMA);

(4-methoxy-1-naphthalenyl)(1-pentyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-methanone (some trade or other names: JWH-081);

N-(1-amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (some trade or other names: ADB-PINACA)

N-(1-amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (some trade or other names: AB-PINACA);

N-(1-amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(4fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (some trade or other names: AB-FUBINACA)

N-[(1S)-1-(aminocarbonyl)-2-methylpropyl]-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (some trade or other names: AB-CHMINACA)

N-hydroxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (commonly referred to as N-hydroxy-alpha-methyl-3,4(methylenedioxy) phenethylamine, N-hydroxy MDA);

2-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1-(1-pentylindol-3-yl)ethanone (some trade or other names: 1-(1-pentyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-2-(2-methoxyphenyl)-ethanone; 1-pentyl-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole; JWH-250);

1-Pentyl-3-(2-chlorophenylacetyl)indole (some trade or other names: JWH-203);

1-Pentyl-3-(4-cholor-1-naphthoyl)indole (some trade or other names: JWH-398);

1-Pentyl-3-[(4-methoxy)-benzoyl]indole (some trade or other names: SR-19; BTM-4; RCS-4);

1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole-7118 (some trade or other names: JWH-018; AM678);

(1-pentylindol-3-yl)-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methanone (some trade or other names: UR-144);

1-pentyl-N-(tricyclo[3.3.1.1 ^{3,7}]dec-1-yl-1H-indole-3 carboxamide (some trade or other names: APICA; JWH-018 adamantyl carboxamide; 2NE1; SDB-001);

Parahexyl (some trade or other names: 3-Hexyl-1-hydroxy-7, 8, 9, 10-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-6H-dibenzo[b,d]pyran; Synhexyl);

Peyote (meaning all parts of the plant presently classified botanically as Lophophora williamsii Lemaire, whether growing or not, the seeds thereof, any extract from any part of such plant, and every compound, manufacture, salts, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such plant, its seeds or extracts);

N-benzylpiperazine (some trade or other names: BZP, 1-benzylpiperazine);

N-ethyl-3-piperidyl benzilate;

N-methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate;

Psilocybin;

Psilocin;

Salvinorin A (some trade or other names: Divinorin A; Methyl (2S,4aR,6aR,7R,9S,10aS,10bR)-9-(acetyloxy)-2-(furan-3-yl)-6a,10b-dimethyl-4,10-dioxododecahydro-2H-benzo[f]isochromene-7-carboxylate);

Ethylamine analog of phencylidine (some trade or other names: N-ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine; (1-phenylcyclohexyl) ethylamine; N-(1-phencyclohelyl) ethylamine; cyclohexamine; PCE);

Pyrrolidine analog of phencyclidinde (some trade or other names: 1-1(1-phenylcyclohexyl)-pyrrolidine; PCPy; PHP);

1-(1-(2-thienyl)-cyclohexyl)-pyrrolidine (some trade or other names: TCPy);

Thiophene analog of phencyclidine (some trade or other names: 1-(1-(2-thienyl)-cyclohexyl)-piperidine; 2-thienyl analog of phencyclidine; TPCP; TCP); or

Alpha-PVP (some trade or other names: 1-phenyl-2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-1-pentanone, alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone, alpha-pyrrolidinovalerophenone, O-2387);

Aminorex;

Butylone (some trade or other names: 1-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-(methylamino)butan-1-one, β-keto-N-methylbenzodioxolylpropylamine, bk-MBDB);

Cathinone (some trade or other names: 2-amino-1-phenyl-1-propanone; alpha-aminopropiophenone; 2-aminopropiophenone; norephedrone);

4-chloro-alpha-pyrrolidinovalerophenone (some trade or other names: 4-chloro-a-PVP);

Dimethylone (some trade or other names: 3,4-methylenedioxy-N,N-dimethylcathinone; N,N-dimethyl MDCATH; N,N-dimethyl-3,4-methylenedioxycathinone; N,N-dimethyl-β-keto-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine; 1-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-(dimethylamino)propan-1-one; bk-MDDMA)

N-ethylhexedrone;

Ethylone (some trade or other names: N-ethyl-3,4-methylenedioxycathinone; 1-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-(ethylamino)propan-1-one; MDEC; bk-MDEA)

N-ethylpentylone (1-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-ethylamino)-pentan-1-one) (some trade or other names: Ephylone);

Fenethylline;

Fluoroamphetamine (some trade or other names: 2-fluoroamphetamine, 3-fluoroamphetamine, 4-fluoroamphetamine, 2-FA, 3-FA, 4-FA, PFA);

Fluoromethcathinone (some trade or other names: 4-Fluoro-N-methylcathinone, 1-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-(methylamino)propan-1-one, 4-Fluoromethcathinone (Flephedrone), 4-FMC, 3-Fluoro-N-methylcathinone, 1-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-2(methylamino)propan-

Naphyrone (some trade or other names: 1-(naphthalen-2-yl)-2(pyrrolidin-1-yl)pentan-1-one, naphthylpyrovalerone, naphpyrovalerone, NRG-1, O-2482); or

Pentedrone (some trade or other names: 2-(methylamino)-1-phenylpentan-1-one, α-methylaminovalerophenone)

Pentylone (some other trade names: 1-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-(methylamino)pentan-1-one; beta-keto-methylbenzodioxolylpentanamine; bk-MBDP; bk-methyl-K)

8. Unless specifically listed in another schedule, coca leaves, cocaine base or free base, or a salt, compound, derivative, isomer or preparation thereof which is chemically equivalent or identical to such substances, and any quantity of material, compound, mixture or preparation which contains coca leaves, cocaine base or cocaine free base or its isomers or any of the salts of cocaine, except decocainized coca leaves or extractions which do not contain cocaine or ecgonine.

9. Unless specifically listed in another schedule Tetrahydrocannabinols (natural or synthetic equivalents of the substances contained in the plant, or in the resinous extractives of Cannabis, sp. or synthetic substances, derivatives and their isomers with similar chemical structure and pharmacological activity such as the following:

Delta 9 cis or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and their optical isomers, also known as: Delta 1 cis or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and their optical isomers,

Delta 8 cis or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and their optical isomers, also known as; Delta 6 cis or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and their optical isomers,

Delta 3, 4 cis or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and its optical isomers;

Tetrahydrocannabinols contained in the genus Cannabis or in the resinous extractives of the genus Cannabis;

Drug Enforcement Administration
Diversion Control Division
Drug & Chemical Evaluation Section

Etizolam

(Trade Names: Etilaam, Etizest, Depas, Etizola, Sedekopan, Pasaden)

October 2018
DEA/DC/DP/DPE

Introduction

Etizolam is a thienodiazepine which is chemically related to a class of substances known as benzodiazepines. Benzodiazepines produce central nervous system (CNS) depression and are commonly used to treat insomnia and anxiety. Etizolam is currently a prescription medication in Japan, India and Italy but has recently emerged on the illicit drug market in Europe and the United States.

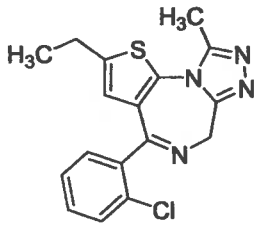
Etizolam is usually encountered in powder form or in tablet form. Etizolam has also been encountered spiked onto blotter paper.

Licit Uses

Benzodiazepines are widely prescribed drugs; however, etizolam does not currently have an accepted medical use in the United States. Etizolam was introduced in 1983 in Japan as a treatment for neurological conditions such as anxiety and sleep disorders. It is currently available as 0.25 mg, 0.5 mg and 1.0 mg tablets in countries where it is marketed for clinical use.

Chemistry

Etizolam (4-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-ethyl-9-methyl-6*H*thieno[3,2-*f*][1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-*a*][1,4]diazepine) has a similar structure to the benzodiazepine class of compounds. Etizolam has a thiophene ring, in place of a benzene ring found in the benzodiazepine class, fused to a seven-membered 1,4diazepine ring. Etizolam also contains a fused triazolo ring. A 2-chlorophenyl ring is attached at the 4-position and an ethyl group is attached at the 2-position of the thienodiazepine ring structure. Etizolam has a molecular formula of $C_{17}H_{15}ClN_4S$ and a molecular weight of 342.8 g/mol. The structure of etizolam is shown below:



Pharmacology

Etizolam, a thienodiazepine derivative, was approved for the management of anxiety disorders associated with depression, panic disorder and insomnia in some countries. Pharmacologically, etizolam is a benzodiazepine and possesses CNS depressant effects, such as anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, sedative-hypnotic and muscle relaxant effects. Unlike diazepam (Valium®), it has some imipramine-like neuropharmacological and behavioral effects in preclinical studies. In animal experiments, etizolam is 6-10 times more potent than diazepam in most of its pharmacological effects. Etizolam has been demonstrated to have some reinforcing effects in monkeys. In physical-dependence studies in animals, it substituted for barbital and produced withdrawal signs typical of the sedative-hypnotic class. Drug discrimination studies in monkeys indicated that it had pentobarbital-like effects. Clinical studies suggest that etizolam is approximately 10 times as potent as diazepam in producing hypnotic effects. In a single-dose pharmacokinetic study in humans, etizolam was rapidly absorbed with the maximum plasma concentration occurring within 0.5-2 hours and the mean elimination half-life averaged 3.4 hours. Clinical observations of physical dependence on etizolam were also reported. Major adverse effects include drowsiness, sedation, muscle weakness and incoordination, fainting, headache, confusion, depression, slurred speech, visual disturbances and changes in libido and tremor.

User Population

Although it is a legitimate pharmaceutical product in Japan, Italy and India, etizolam is used as a recreational substance in the United States. Information suggests that a broad range of populations including youths, young adults and older adults, use etizolam.

Illicit Distribution

Etizolam is purchased via the internet and at local retail shops where it is promoted as a "research chemical." It has been sold as a powder, in tablet form and spiked onto blotter paper. The National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) is a DEA database that collects scientifically verified data on drug items and cases submitted to and analyzed by state, local, and federal forensic laboratories. The System to Retrieve Information from Drug Evidence (STRIDE)/STARLiMS provides information on drug seizures reported to and analyzed by DEA laboratories. According to NFLIS, the number of etizolam drug reports increased from 3 in 2012 to 98 in 2013. And, has continued to increase 600 in 2016 and 898 in 2017. In the first six months of 2018, there were 149 reports of etizolam in the NFLIS database. There were a total of 2,445 drug reports of etizolam from 44 states from 2012 through June of 2018. There are no reports of etizolam in NFLIS and/or STRIDE/STARLiMS prior to 2012.

Control Status

Etizolam is not currently listed under the Controlled Substances Act.

Comments and additional information are welcomed by the Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section; Fax 202-353-1263, telephone 202-307-7183, and Email ODE@usdoj.gov.