

ECSTASY-MDMA

MDMA or 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine is a synthetic, psychoactive drug that is more commonly known as ecstasy. It is both a stimulant and psychedelic controlled substance. Ecstasy usually comes in colorful tablets or capsule form, appearing as pills. Users of the drug administer it orally. It is considered a club drug and can usually be obtained at large warehouse parties known as “raves.”



Street Names

XTC, E, X, STP, Clarity, Beans, Adams, Hug Drug, Eve, Lover’s Speed, Disco Biscuit, and Go.

EFFECTS

MDMA use mainly affects brain cells that use the chemical serotonin to communicate with each other. The drug effects of ecstasy use include increases in heart rate and blood pressure, increased body temperature leading to hyperthermia, nausea, blurred vision, faintness, chills, sweating, and teeth clenching. All of these effects occur within 30 to 45 minutes of swallowing the drug and usually last 4 to 6 hours, but they may occur or last weeks after ingestion. In high doses, ecstasy can lead to liver, kidney, and cardiovascular failure which could result in death.



**SCHOOL OF HEALTH, PHYSICAL
EDUCATION, AND RECREATION**

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
Bloomington



**DEPARTMENT OF
APPLIED HEALTH SCIENCE**

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation
Bloomington

The Indiana Prevention Resource Center is operated by the Department of Applied Health Science, School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation at Indiana University. Funded, in part, by a contract with the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, financially supported through Health and Human Services/Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant.

ECSTASY-MDMA

MDMA or 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine is a synthetic, psychoactive drug that is more commonly known as ecstasy. It is both a stimulant and psychedelic controlled substance. Ecstasy usually comes in colorful tablets or capsule form, appearing as pills. Users of the drug administer it orally. It is considered a club drug and can usually be obtained at large warehouse parties known as “raves.”



Street Names

XTC, E, X, STP, Clarity, Beans, Adams, Hug Drug, Eve, Lover’s Speed, Disco Biscuit, and Go.

EFFECTS

MDMA use mainly affects brain cells that use the chemical serotonin to communicate with each other. The drug effects of ecstasy use include increases in heart rate and blood pressure, increased body temperature leading to hyperthermia, nausea, blurred vision, faintness, chills, sweating, and teeth clenching. All of these effects occur within 30 to 45 minutes of swallowing the drug and usually last 4 to 6 hours, but they may occur or last weeks after ingestion. In high doses, ecstasy can lead to liver, kidney, and cardiovascular failure which could result in death.



**SCHOOL OF HEALTH, PHYSICAL
EDUCATION, AND RECREATION**

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
Bloomington



**DEPARTMENT OF
APPLIED HEALTH SCIENCE**

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation
Bloomington

The Indiana Prevention Resource Center is operated by the Department of Applied Health Science, School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation at Indiana University. Funded, in part, by a contract with the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, financially supported through Health and Human Services/Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant.

ECSTASY-MDMA

MDMA or 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine is a synthetic, psychoactive drug that is more commonly known as ecstasy. It is both a stimulant and psychedelic controlled substance. Ecstasy usually comes in colorful tablets or capsule form, appearing as pills. Users of the drug administer it orally. It is considered a club drug and can usually be obtained at large warehouse parties known as “raves.”



Street Names

XTC, E, X, STP, Clarity, Beans, Adams, Hug Drug, Eve, Lover’s Speed, Disco Biscuit, and Go.

EFFECTS

MDMA use mainly affects brain cells that use the chemical serotonin to communicate with each other. The drug effects of ecstasy use include increases in heart rate and blood pressure, increased body temperature leading to hyperthermia, nausea, blurred vision, faintness, chills, sweating, and teeth clenching. All of these effects occur within 30 to 45 minutes of swallowing the drug and usually last 4 to 6 hours, but they may occur or last weeks after ingestion. In high doses, ecstasy can lead to liver, kidney, and cardiovascular failure which could result in death.



**SCHOOL OF HEALTH, PHYSICAL
EDUCATION, AND RECREATION**

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
Bloomington



**DEPARTMENT OF
APPLIED HEALTH SCIENCE**

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation
Bloomington

The Indiana Prevention Resource Center is operated by the Department of Applied Health Science, School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation at Indiana University. Funded, in part, by a contract with the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, financially supported through Health and Human Services/Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant.

INCIDENCE & PREVALENCE

According to SAMHSA's Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) 2009 estimates, there was a 123 percent increase in the number of emergency room visits involving MDMA. Among Indiana youth, MDMA use is lower when compared to national statistics. According to the IPRC 2011 Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use by Indiana Children and Adolescents Survey, Indiana adolescents use of MDMA has not changed considerably between 2005-2011 for monthly or lifetime use with both rates staying similar for the past six years.

Prevalence of MDMA Use Among Indiana
10th Graders, 2005-2011



Source: IPRC 2011 ATOD Use By Children & Adolescents Survey*

LAW & CRIMINAL JUSTICE

In 1988, the U.S Drug Enforcement Administration classified MDMA as a Schedule I substance under the Federal Controlled Substances Act of 1970. This means that MDMA currently has a high potential for abuse, no accepted medical use in treatment, and a lack of accepted safety for the use under medical supervision.

Indiana Prevention Resource Center

501 N. Morton St. Suite 110
Bloomington, IN 47404
Indiana Toll Free: 800-346-3077
Telephone: 812-855-1237
Fax: 812-855-4940
drugprc@indiana.edu
<http://www.drugs.indiana.edu>

INCIDENCE & PREVALENCE

According to SAMHSA's Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) 2009 estimates, there was a 123 percent increase in the number of emergency room visits involving MDMA. Among Indiana youth, MDMA use is lower when compared to national statistics. According to the IPRC 2011 Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use by Indiana Children and Adolescents Survey, Indiana adolescents use of MDMA has not changed considerably between 2005-2011 for monthly or lifetime use with both rates staying similar for the past six years.

Prevalence of MDMA Use Among Indiana
10th Graders, 2005-2011



Source: IPRC 2011 ATOD Use By Children & Adolescents Survey*

LAW & CRIMINAL JUSTICE

In 1988, the U.S Drug Enforcement Administration classified MDMA as a Schedule I substance under the Federal Controlled Substances Act of 1970. This means that MDMA currently has a high potential for abuse, no accepted medical use in treatment, and a lack of accepted safety for the use under medical supervision.

Indiana Prevention Resource Center

501 N. Morton St. Suite 110
Bloomington, IN 47404
Indiana Toll Free: 800-346-3077
Telephone: 812-855-1237
Fax: 812-855-4940
drugprc@indiana.edu
<http://www.drugs.indiana.edu>

INCIDENCE & PREVALENCE

According to SAMHSA's Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) 2009 estimates, there was a 123 percent increase in the number of emergency room visits involving MDMA. Among Indiana youth, MDMA use is lower when compared to national statistics. According to the IPRC 2011 Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use by Indiana Children and Adolescents Survey, Indiana adolescents use of MDMA has not changed considerably between 2005-2011 for monthly or lifetime use with both rates staying similar for the past six years.

Prevalence of MDMA Use Among Indiana
10th Graders, 2005-2011



Source: IPRC 2011 ATOD Use By Children & Adolescents Survey*

LAW & CRIMINAL JUSTICE

In 1988, the U.S Drug Enforcement Administration classified MDMA as a Schedule I substance under the Federal Controlled Substances Act of 1970. This means that MDMA currently has a high potential for abuse, no accepted medical use in treatment, and a lack of accepted safety for the use under medical supervision.

Indiana Prevention Resource Center

501 N. Morton St. Suite 110
Bloomington, IN 47404
Indiana Toll Free: 800-346-3077
Telephone: 812-855-1237
Fax: 812-855-4940
drugprc@indiana.edu
<http://www.drugs.indiana.edu>