

Joint Regional Intelligence Center

FORCE MULTIPLIER

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Cocaine Contaminated with Levamisole

In April 2011, the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) reported up to 82 percent of all cocaine seized in the United States contained levamisole, a veterinary drug used to de-worm livestock. Law enforcement and public health officials in the United States are warning of serious public health consequences for drug users related to contaminated cocaine use.

Background

- Levamisole is an inexpensive anti-parasitic (de-worming) agent used in veterinary medicine currently approved for cattle, sheep, and swine
- It has been increasingly used as a cutting agent in cocaine instead of traditional fillers such as baking soda; DEA agents have detected it in cocaine seized in the United States since 2003
- Recently, serious skin infection cases related to cocaine use have been seen in Los Angeles, New York, Denver, and San Francisco
- Studies report that levamisole is known to increase dopamine, a neurotransmitter that helps control the brain's reward and pleasure centers, leading experts to believe that it is added to cocaine to further enhance or prolong the user's "high"
- It can be added at anytime during the production, transport, or shipment of cocaine



Levamisole tablets















Unclassified // For Official Use Only

Cocaine, cont'd

Health Effects:

- It appears that some people, especially women, are more susceptible to the effects of levamisole. Users of cocaine contaminated with levamisole may experience the following health effects:
 - Decrease of white blood cells ("agranulocytosis"), which causes a greater risk of infection
 - Crusty, purplish areas of dead skin—particularly around the ears—that are extremely painful ("purpura")
 - Worsening or persistent sore throat and fever
 - Swollen glands ("lymphadenopathy")
 - Painful sores (especially in the areas of the mouth and anus)
 - White fungal coating of the mouth, tongue, or throat ("thrush")
 - Constriction of the blood vessels ("vasoconstriction")
 - Pneumonia

Implications:

- The increasing presence of levamisole in cocaine is a development that is important to both law enforcement and public health professionals:
 - Detection of levamisole in a patient is challenging because specific testing is necessary, but not routinely available
 - Levamisole's half-life—the amount of time it takes for drug concentration to reach half of its original concentration—is only 5.6 hours
 - Large amounts of levamisole being diverted away from standard veterinary medicine could potentially lead to the identification of major cocaine trafficking organizations





Skin infections caused by levamisole















JRIC Goals and Objectives

- Provide relevant and actionable intelligence in a timely manner to prevent, mitigate, and respond to emerging threats
- Conduct, coordinate, and promote multi-tiered awareness and educational programs to facilitate intelligence-led policing and information sharing among participating agencies
- Develop and cultivate working relationships and intelligence sharing among law enforcement, public safety, and the private sector



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