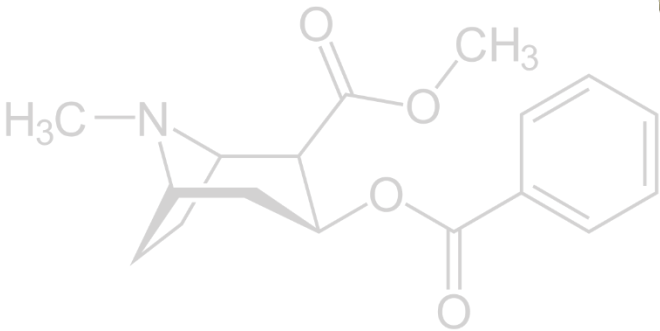




COCAINE

(C 1 7 H 2 1 N O 4)



blow, candy, coca, coke, crack, crank, flake, rock, snow¹

Cocaine is a stimulant drug, which means it speeds up the brain and nervous system. Dealers who sell cocaine often mix or cut the drug with other substances (e.g., cornstarch, talcum powder, or flour) in order to stretch the product and increase profits. ¹

WHAT IS IT?

how it works ^{4,5}

Once cocaine is ingested or inhaled by the body, the brain takes the excess dopamine and allows it to build up between nerve cells forming a euphoric sensation – or “high.” A “high” comes on quickly and lasts for about an hour. Since cocaine is **highly addictive**, repeated use is likely. Studies show that repeated use of cocaine can have **adverse psychological** effects like **paranoia, anxiety, or psychosis**.

TYPES OF COCAINE²



- Cocaine Hydrochloride**
This is the fine white powder type of cocaine. In this form, cocaine is typically sniffed through the nose (snorted), injected in the veins, or rubbed on gums.
- Crack Cocaine**
This is the chunky or crystal-like type of cocaine. In this form, cocaine is typically smoked or injected into the body.

did you know? in 2018 cocaine made up 6% of all drug use in the US.³ Of the top 25 most frequently identified drugs, cocaine ranked third overall in 2019 behind methamphetamine and cannabis/THC⁸.

COMMON EFFECTS ⁶

- | COUGHING | CHEST PAIN | LUNG DAMAGE | BREATHING DIFFICULTIES |
- | LACK OF SLEEP | LACK OF APPETITE | WEIGHT LOSS | NASAL DAMAGE | MUSCLE SPASMS |
- | ENERGETIC | TALKATIVE | ALERT | INSTABILITY | RESTLESSNESS | PANIC |
- | INCREASED HEART RATE | COLLAPSED VEINS | COMPROMISED IMMUNE SYSTEM |

- ▶ 1 in 50 Oklahomans ages 12+ have once or are currently using cocaine.⁷
- ▶ Cocaine users are typically female (56%) compared to males (44%).³
- ▶ In 2019, Oklahoma seized upwards of 945 kilograms of cocaine⁸; a major increase from the 131 kilograms seized in 2018.⁹

OKLAHOMA

Last Updated: June 2021. ¹National Institute on Drug Abuse. (2021). Drug Topics: Cocaine. Retrieved from <https://www.drugabuse.gov/drug-topics/cocaine>. ²U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. (2020). Cocaine. Get Smart About Drugs. Retrieved from <https://www.getsmartaboutdrugs.gov/drugs/cocaine>. ³Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2018). Oklahoma TEDS admissions aged 12 years and older, by primary substance use and gender, age at admission, race, and ethnicity: percent, 2018. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/quick-statistics-results?qs_type=teds&state=United%20States&year=2018&type=admissions&view=full. ⁴U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. (2020). Drugs of Abuse: A DEA Resource Guide. Retrieved from <https://www.getsmartaboutdrugs.com/files/publicatoins/Drugs%20of%20Abuse%202020-Web20Version-508%20compliant.pdf>. ⁵Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. (2020). Oklahoma Drug Threat Assessment, 2020. Retrieved from <https://www.obndd.ok.gov/home/showpublisheddocument?i=26>. ⁶National Institute on Drug Abuse. (2016). Research Report Series: Cocaine. Retrieved from <https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/research-reports/cocaine/what-cocaine>. ⁷Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2019). Results from the 2018 and 2019 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Maps of Prevalence Estimates, by state. Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt32803/2019NSDUHsaeMaps/2019NSDUHsaeMaps/2019NSDUHsaeMaps.pdf>. ⁸Drug Enforcement Administration. (2020). National Drug Threat Assessment. Washington DC: US Department of Justice. Retrieved from https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2021-02/DIR-008-21%202020%20National%20Drug%20Threat%20Assessment_WEB.pdf. ⁹Drug Enforcement Administration. (2019). National Drug Threat Assessment. Washington DC: US Department of Justice. Retrieved from https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2020-01/2019-NDTA-final-01-14-2020_Low_Web-Dir-007-20_2019.pdf