Cocaine abuse in North America: a milestone in history
Cocaine: Cocaine, white, crystalline alkaloid that is obtained from the leaves of the coca plant (Erythroxylum coca), a bush commonly found growing wild in Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador and cultivated in many other countries. The chemical formula of cocaine is C17H21NO4. Cocaine acts as an anesthetic because. It is habit-forming and may also be physically addicting. Cocaine is also injected in solution or smoked in a chemically treated form known as freebase; either of these methods produces a markedly more compulsive use of the drug. In the 1980s a new preparation of cocaine appeared, called crack; the smoking of crack produces an even more intense and even more short-lived euphoria that is extremely addicting. [2] Das, Gopal. “Cocaine abuse in North America: a milestone in history.” The Journal of Clinical Pharmacology 33.4 (1993): 296-310. [3] “Noninvasive Double Confirmation of Cocaine Abuse” Sergio Armenta, Miguel de la Guardia, Manel Alcalà, and Marcelo Blanco. Analytical Chemistry, 2013. 85. (23), 11382-11390. [4] Klaassen, Curtis D., and Mary O. Amdur, eds. Cocaine demand is declining in North America and appears to be peaking in Europe, while supply remains essentially unchanged. The targeting of markets in the developing economies of South America represents a disturbing trend, as these countries have fewer resources to combat the negative effects cocaine can have on health and violent crime. [5] UNODC and CICAD. Informe subregional sobre uso de drogas en población escolarizada. This sudden drop in overall cocaine popularity in North America can also be demonstrated by US forensic data. The share of the US workforce that tests positive for cocaine use, as detected by urine analysis, shows a 58% decline between 2006 and the first two quarters of 2009.