Organic chemistry (methamphetamine) flashcard

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Bankbook How It Is Synthesized Methamphetamine was first synthesized from ephedrine In Japan In 1893 by chemist Magna Nosegay’s. In 1919, crystallized methamphetamine was synthesized by Kara Goat via reduction of ephedrine using red phosphorus and Iodine. Synthesis is relatively simple, but entails risk with flammable and corrosive chemicals, particularly the solvents used in extraction and purification; therefore, illicit production is often discovered by fires and explosions caused by the improper middling of volatile or flammable solvents.

Most of the necessary chemicals are readily available in household products or over-the-counter cold or allergy medicines. When illicitly produced, methamphetamine is commonly made by the reduction of ephedrine or pseudoscience. The maximum conversion rate for ephedrine and pseudoscience is 92%, although typically, illicit methamphetamine laboratories convert at a rate of 50% to 75%.

Methamphetamine has been reported to occur naturally in Acacia Bernadine, and sibyl Acacia residual, trees that grow in West Texas.

Methamphetamine and regular amphetamine were long thought to be strictly human-synthesized, but Acacia trees contain these and numerous other psychoactive compounds (e. G. , mescaline, nicotine, administratively), and the related compound Гц-phenylalanine is known to occur from numerous Acacia species.

Diagrams Health Concerns Physical effects can include anorexia, hyperactivity, dilated pupils, flushing, restlessness, dry mouth, headache, tachycardia, brickyard, tachyon, hypertension, hypertension, hyperthermia,

depression, diarrhea, constipation, blurred vision, dizziness, twitching, insomnia, numbness, palpitations, arrhythmias, tremors, dry and/or itchy skin, acne, pallor, and with chronic and/or high doses, convulsions, heart attack, stroke. And death can occur.

OFF concentration, energy, self-esteem, self-confidence, sociability, irritability, aggression, psychosomatic disorders, psychosomatic agitation, grandiosity, hallucinations, excessive feelings of power and invincibility, repetitive and obsessive behaviors, Armenia, and with chronic and/or high doses, amphetamine psychosis can occur. Methamphetamine use has a high association with depression and suicide as well as serious heart disease, amphetamine psychosis, anxiety and violent behaviors. Methamphetamine also has a very high addiction risk.

Methamphetamine also is neurotic and is associated with an increased risk of Parkinson disease. Methamphetamine abuse can cause neurotically which is believed to be responsible for causing persisting cognitive deficits, such as memory, impaired attention and executive function.

Over 20 percent of people addicted to methamphetamine develop a long-lasting psychosis resembling schizophrenia after stopping methamphetamine which persists for longer than 6 months and is often treatment resistant.

Meet labs can also be fatal seeing as they often blow up. This is usually due to amateur chemists operating them. They can also give off deadly fumes.

Where It Is Commonly Found Methamphetamine is FDA approved for use in children and adults under the trademark name Destroy. A generic version

became available in April, 2010. It is restricted as a treatment for ADD and exogenous obesity, as well as off-label for the treatment of narcolepsy and treatment-resistant depression.

Physical Properties Formula Mol. Mass CINCHONA 149. Pommel Metabolism PUPAS Name hepatic N-methyl-1-pennyroyal-2-amine Structure Related To Function The structure of this molecule is very much related it’s function.

It closely mimics another molecule which stimulates the brain. This molecule fits the receptor site and therefore acts as a stimulant. Functional Groups Methyl Amino Aromatic (Phenyl)