

## Annex 1: Report on WHO Questionnaire for Review of Psychoactive Substances for the 39th ECDD: Evaluation of Ocfentanil

Data was obtained from 57 Member States (7 AFR, 4 EMR, 25 EUR, 7 PAH, 2 SEAR and 12 WPR) for the WHO Questionnaires for the Review of Psychoactive Substances.

A total of 57 Member States answered the questionnaire regarding Ocfentanil. Of these, 12 respondents had information on the substance.

Region	Number of countries responded	Number of countries with information on substance
<b>AFR</b>	7	0
<b>EMR</b>	4	1
<b>EUR</b>	25	9
<b>PAH</b>	7	0
<b>SEAR</b>	2	0
<b>WPR</b>	12	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>12</b>

### LEGITIMATE USE

No countries reported any approved human medical products or veterinary products containing Ocfentanil.

One country reported that Ocfentanil is currently being used in medical or scientific research for drug qualitative analysis. Ocfentanil is imported when used for legitimate purposes.

No countries reported any industrial or other non-medical or non-scientific use.

No countries reported the use of Ocfentanil for any cultural, religious or ceremonial purposes.

### EPIDEMIOLOGY OF NON-MEDICAL/NON-SCIENTIFIC USE – USE FOR PSYCHOACTIVE PURPOSES OR RECREATIONAL DRUG USE

Seven countries reported that Ocfentanil is being misused for its psychoactive properties (as a recreational drug).

The most common route of administration reported was injection (refer to Table 1).

Route of administration	Number of countries
<b>Injection</b>	3
<b>Smoking</b>	2
<b>Oral</b>	1
<b>Sniffing</b>	1
<b>Intranasal</b>	1
<b>Inhalation</b>	0
<b>Don't know</b>	3

Table 1: Common routes of administration

The most common formulation of Ocfentanil reported was powder (refer to Table 2). Other formulations mentioned were crystalline substance (1 country) and plant material (1 country).

Formulations	Number of countries
<b>Powder</b>	7
<b>Liquid for oral use</b>	0
<b>Tablets</b>	0
<b>Solution for injection</b>	0
<b>Other</b>	2

Table 2: Common formulations reported by countries

Smuggling was the source of Ocfentanil for non-medical/non-scientific use in five countries (Table 3). Two countries mentioned online shopping as another source.

Illicit Activities	Number of countries
<b>Smuggling</b>	5
<b>Illegal manufacturing</b>	1
<b>Legal manufacturing</b>	0
<b>Legal trade</b>	0
<b>Diversion</b>	0
<b>Don't know</b>	1
<b>Other</b>	2

Table 3: Sources of substance for non-medical or non-scientific use

The level of negative health-impact originating from this substance's non-medical consumption was reported as:

Serious	Substantial	Negligible	Don't Know
4	1	1	1

Those countries which reported a serious or substantial level of negative health-impact indicated that this level was chosen due to the association of Ocfentanil with fatalities due to it being a high potent full opioid agonist. There is also a high risk of dependence with Ocfentanil.

Two countries reported a total of four emergency room admissions related to the non-medical use of Ocfentanil. The main reported adverse effect was loss of consciousness.

Regarding mortality rate, three countries provided information about mortalities involving Ocfentanil. Two fatal cases were reported that involved only Ocfentanil between 2015-2017. Two fatal cases that involved other substances were reported in 2016.

It was noted by one country that routine drug testing for Ocfentanil is not conducted in the medical ward, and therefore non-fatal intoxications associated with Ocfentanil and drug positive patients visiting drug-treatment centres, may be unrecorded.

#### **STATUS OF NATIONAL CONTROL AND POTENTIAL IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROL**

Ten countries reported that Ocfentanil was under national control. The legislation that the control is based upon included the Controlled Substances Act (5 countries), Medicines Act (2 countries), Consumer Protection Act (1 country), Criminal Law Act (1 country) and other specific legislation (2 countries). One country reported challenges to implementing national controls such as forensic laboratory capacity, resources to implement and or/enforce, and expertise to detect or enforce.

The scope of the controls includes production (9 countries), manufacturing (9 countries), exporting (8 countries), importing (10 countries), distribution (8 countries), use (6 countries) and possession (7 countries). The main reported illicit activities involving Ocfentanil (Table 4) include:

<b>Illicit Activities</b>	<b>Number of countries</b>
<b>Trafficking</b>	3
<b>Internet sales from unknown locations</b>	3
<b>Internet sales from abroad</b>	2
<b>Sales to people who use the substance</b>	1
<b>Internet sales within your country</b>	0
<b>Manufacture of substance by chemical synthesis</b>	0
<b>Manufacture of substance by extraction from other products</b>	0
<b>Production of consumer products</b>	0
<b>Diversion</b>	0
<b>Do not know</b>	6

**Table 4: Reported illicit activities involving Ocfentanil**

Ten countries completed the section on the number of seizures. The combined number of seizures was: 0 (2014), 19 (2015), 44 (2016).

If Ocfentanil was placed under international control, eleven countries responded that they would have the capacity to enforce the control at the national level. There were ten countries which responded that they would have the forensic laboratory capacity to analyse the substance.