

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

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 47 Member States answered the questionnaire regarding Carfentanil. Of these, 12 respondents had information on the substance.

Region	Number of countries responded	Number of countries with information on substance
<b>AFR</b>	5	0
<b>EMR</b>	3	0
<b>EUR</b>	22	9
<b>PAH</b>	5	1
<b>SEAR</b>	2	0
<b>WPR</b>	10	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>12</b>

### LEGITIMATE USE

No countries reported any approved human medical products.

Two countries reported approved veterinary medicinal products containing Carfentanil. An approved marketed name for Carfentanil is Wildnil® in a 10mL vial (3mg of carfentanil citrate/mL).

One country reported that Carfentanil is currently being used in medical or scientific research for analytical purposes in the field of forensic toxicology. Two countries reported that it is being used as an analytical reference standard and that it is imported when used for legitimate purposes.

No countries reported the use of Carfentanil 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 Carfentanil is being misused for its psychoactive properties (as a recreational drug).

The most common routes of administration reported were injection (refer to Table 1). One country commented that another route of administration is gingival application.

Route of administration	Number of countries
Sniffing	3
Injection	3
Smoking	2
Oral	1
Inhalation	0
Don't Know	2
Other	1

Table 1: Common routes of administration

Powder was the most common formulation of Carfentanil reported (refer to Table 2).

Formulations	Number of countries
Powder	6
Liquid for oral use	1
Tablets	0
Solution for injection	0
Other	2

Table 2: Common formulations reported by countries

Smuggling was the source of Carfentanil for non-medical/non-scientific use in six countries (refer to Table 3).

Sources	Number of countries
Smuggling	6
Illegal manufacturing	1
Legal manufacturing	0
Legal trade	0
Diversion	0
Don't know	1

Table 3: Sources of Carfentanil 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
5	1	0	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 Carfentanil with its high potency and ability to cause CNS and respiratory depression. It also presents a high risk of dependence and overdose. One country reported that it has been implicated in at least 400 cases of overdoses and overdose deaths.

Three countries reported emergency room admissions related to the non-medical use of Carfentanil. Reported adverse effects included coma, acute coronary syndrome, severe respiratory depression and respiratory failure. In one of the emergency room admission cases, Carfentanil had been sold to the patient as cocaine.

In regards to the mortality rate, five countries provided information about mortalities involving Carfentanil. One death was reported that involved only Carfentanil in 2017. There were four hundred and ten cases that involved other substances between 2015-2017.

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

Eleven countries reported that Carfentanil was under national control. The legislation that the control is based upon included the Controlled Substances Act (7 countries), Medicines Act (2 countries), Criminal Law Act (1 country) and other specific legislation (2 countries).

The scope of the controls includes production (10 countries), manufacturing (10 countries), exporting (9 countries), importing (10 countries), distribution (10 countries), use (7 countries) and possession (9 countries).

One country reported challenges in implementing control of Carfentanil, specifically forensic laboratory capacity, resources to implement and/or enforce and expertise to detect or enforce.

Reported illicit activities involving Carfentanil (Table 4) include:

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

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

There were four countries that completed the section on the number of seizures. The combined number of seizures was 53 (2014), 165 (2015) and 1509 (2016).

If Carfentanil 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 that responded that they would have the forensic laboratory capacity to analyse the substance.