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What does monkey dust mean in slang

"Monkey dust" redirects here. For the TV series, see Monkey Dust. This article may lack focus or may be about more than one topic. Please help improve this issue on the talk page. (August 2018) Bath salts (also psychoactive bath salts, PABS,[1][2] or in the United Kingdom monkey dust[3]) are a group of recreational designer drugs.[4][5] The name derives from instances in which the drugs were disguised as bath salts.[6][7][8] The white powder, granules, or crystals often resemble Epsom salts, but differ chemically. The drugs were disguised as bath salts.[6][7][8] The mane derives from instances in which the drugs were disguised as bath salts.[6][7][8] The mane derives from instances in which the drugs were disguised as bath salts.[6][7][8] The mane derives from instances in which the drugs were disguised as bath salts.[6][7][8] The mane derives from instances in which the drugs were disguised as bath salts.[6][7][8] The mane derives from instances in which the drugs were disguised as bath salts.[6][7][8] The mane derives from instances in which the drugs were disguised as bath salts.[6][7][8] The mane derives from instances in which the drugs were disguised as bath salts.[6][7][8] The mane derives from instances in which the drugs were disguised as bath salts.[6][7][8] The mane derives from instances in which the drugs were disguised as bath salts.[6][7][8] The mane derives from instances in which the drugs were disguised as bath salts.[6][7][8] The mane derives from instances in which the drugs were disguised as bath salts.[6][7][8] The mane derives from instances in which the drugs were disguised as bath salts.[6][7][8] The mane derives from instances in which the drugs were disguised as bath salts.[6][7][8] The mane derives from instances in which the drugs were disguised as bath salts.[6][7][8] The mane derives from instances in which the drugs were disguised as bath salts.[6][7][8] The mane derives from instances in which the drugs were disguised as bath salts.[6][7][8] The mane derives from instances in which the drugs were disguised as bath salts.[6][7][8] The mane derives from instances in which the drugs were disguised as bath salts.[6][7][8] The mane derives from instances in which the drugs were disguised as bath salts.[6][7][8] The mane derives f circumvent drug prohibition laws.[6] Additionally, they may be mislabeled as plant food, powdered cleaner, and other such products. History Synthetic cathinone, naturally found in the plant Catha edulis (khat), were first synthesised in the 1920s.[8] They remained obscure until the first decade of the 21st century when underground chemists rediscovered them and began to use them in designer drugs, as the compounds were legal in many jurisdictions.[8][9] In 2009 and 2010 there was a significant rise in the use of synthetic cathinones, initially in the United Kingdom and the rest of Europe, and subsequently in the United States. Drugs marketed as "bath salts" first came to the attention of authorities in the US in 2010 after reports were mainly sold in small independent stores such as gas stations and head shops.[7] In the US, this often made them easier to obtain than cigarettes and alcohol.[7] Bath salts have also been sold online in small packets.[10] Hundreds of other designer drugs or "legal highs" have been reported, including artificial chemicals such as synthetic cannabis and semi-synthetic substances such as methylhexaneamine.[11] These drugs are primarily developed to avoid being controlled by laws against illegal drugs, thus giving them the label of designer drugs.[11] In the US, the number of calls to poison centers concerning "bath salts" rose from 304 in 2010 to 6,138 in 2011, according to the American Association of Poison Control Centers.[10] Calls related to bath salts then began to decrease; by 2015, the number had declined to 522.[12] Pharmacology Pharmacolo synthetic cathinone is mephedrone, whereas in the US MDPV is more common.[7] Very little is known about how bath salts interact with the brain and how they are metabolized by the body. Scientists are inclined to believe that bath salts interact with the brain and how they are metabolized by the body. Scientists are inclined to believe that bath salts interact with the brain and how they are metabolized by the body. Scientists are inclined to believe that bath salts interact with the brain and how they are metabolized by the body. Scientists are inclined to believe that bath salts interact with the brain and how they are metabolized by the body. Scientists are inclined to believe that bath salts interact with the brain and how they are metabolized by the body. that they cause stimulant effects by increasing the concentration of monoamines such as dopamine, serotonin, and norepinephrine in synapses.[8][15] They are generally less able to cross the blood brain barrier than amphetamines due to the presence of a beta-keto group that increases the compound's polarity.[8] Usage Bath salts can be ingested orally, snorted, smoked, or injected. Bath salts can be detrimental to human health and can potentially cause erratic behavior, hallucinations, and delusions.[16] This is often due to their wakefullness-promoting effect, leading to insomnia. Interaction with alcohol Bath salts are often consumed concurrently with alcohol. A 2015 study[17] has investigated the interrelation between mephedrone and alcohol, focusing on psychostimulant and rewarding effects. It showed that alcohol, at low (non-stimulant) doses, significantly enhances the psychostimulant and rewarding effects of mephedrone. This effect is mediated by an increase in synaptic dopamine, as haloperidol, but not ketanserin, was capable of blocking the potentiation by alcohol. [citation needed] Subjective effects are similar to MDMA or cocaine[18] but with a duration of 5-6 hours. Both substances cause a rapid onset of action in the central nervous system,[19] and stimulant toxicity. In larger doses this class of substances can cause effects similar to those seen in cases of serotonin syndrome.[20] Due to their rapid onset, synthetic cathinones are powerful reward/reinforcers, with high addiction potential.[21] "Monkey dust", "bath salts" or plant food are often used at the same time as classical psychoactive drugs. Users who have overdosed often display symptoms of agitation, delirium, hallucinations, excessive motor activity, seizures, tachycardia, hypertension, and/or hypertension hyp paranoia, and panic attacks.[23] News media have reported reactions that include violent behavior, [24] heart attack, kidney failure, suicide, an increased tolerance for pain, [6] dehydration, and breakdown of skeletal muscle tissue. [25] Furthermore, there is evidence to support the claim that a psychoactive compound could catalyze psychosis in a person who is already susceptible to psychotic disorders. Contrary to popular belief, investigators found no connection to bath salts in the Miami cannibal attack. [26] Visual symptoms similar to those of stimulant overdoses include dilated pupils, involuntary muscle movement, rapid heartbeat, and high blood pressure. [27][28] Detection MDPV and other synthetic cathinones cannot be smelled by detected by typical urinalysis, [29] though they can be detected by typical urinalysis, [30][31] Distributors may disquise the drug as everyday substances such as fertilizer or insect repellent.[6][32] Prevalence Little is known about how many people use bath salts.[8] In the UK, mephedrone, commonly known as MCAT, is the fourth most commonly used illicit drug among nightclub goers after cannabis, MDMA and cocaine.[8] Based on reports to the American Association of Poison Control Centers, use of bath salts in the US is thought to have increased significantly between 2010 and 2011.[8] The increase in use is thought to result from their widespread availability, undetectability on many drug tests, and sensationalist media coverage.[13] User's age tends to range from 15 to 55, with the average age being 28.[27] Legal status Further information: Mephedrone § Legal status, Methylenedioxypyrovalerone § Legality, and Methylone § Legal status The drug policy of Canada since Fall 2012 categorizes methylenedioxypyrovalerone § Legality, and Methylone are already illegal in Canada and most of the United States.[6] In the United States.[6] In the United Kingdom, all substituted cathinones were made illegal in April 2010,[33][34] under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, but other designer drugs such as naphyrone appeared soon after[35] and some products described as legal contained illegal compounds.[36] To avoid being controlled by the Medicines Act, designer drugs such as mephedrone have been described as "bath salts", or other misnomers such as "plant food" despite the compounds having no history of being used for these purposes. [23] [37] [38] In July 2012, US federal drug policy was amended to ban the drugs commonly found in bath salts. [39] Prior to that, bath salts were legal in at least 41 states.[40] Prior to the compounds being made illegal, mephedrone, methylone, and MDPV were marketed as bath salts.[41] The "bath salt" name and labels that say "not for human consumption" are an attempt to skirt the Federal Analog Act, which forbids selling drugs that are substantially similar to drugs already classified for human use.[41][42][43] Society and the media Use of bath salts or monkey dust has spread through social media.[44] Anecdotal reports of the drug lowering its users' pain thresholds while simultaneously giving them increased strength can largely be attributed to the emergency services and frontline NHS staff. Such reports have been picked up, and sensationalised by the regional and tabloid press. [45][46] In the city Stoke-on-Trent, [47] Monkey Dust has been reported to be an entirely new compound, when in fact preparations of MDPV and MDPHP or "bath salts" have been available since the early 2000s. [48] The print press and broadcast media have often used textual framing techniques to report on synthetic cathinone use among society's most vulnerable. Terms like "epidemic", "zombie attack" and more recently "incredible hulk" are often used when describing users.[49] In August 2018, Staffordshire police said they were receiving around ten calls per day regarding Monkey Dust. However, it was not clear whether the incidents actually involved Monkey Dust, or a combination of substances. [50] Bath Salts or Monkey dust were originally a research chemical or legal highs. Users would purchase the chemical or legal highs. 2014). "Implications of Psychoactive 'Bath Salts' Use During Pregnancy". Nursing for Women's Health. 18 (3): 220-30. doi:10.111/1751-486X.12123. 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The active chemicals in these salts — mephedrone, pyrovalerone, or methylenedioxypyrovalerone, or methylenedioxypyrovalerone, pyrovalerone, or methylenedioxypyrovalerone, pyrovalerone, pyrovale 2012). "News and Views: 'Drug abuse' of a different 'wave' length". Journal of Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapeutics. 3 (1): 85-86. doi:10.4103/0976-500x.92493. (contains additional text) ^ Winder, G. S.; Stern, N.; Hosanagar, A. (March 2012). "Are "Bath Salts" the next generation of stimulant abuse?". J Subst Abuse Treat. 44 (1): 42-45. doi:10.1016/j.jsat.2012.02.003. PMID 22445773. A Baselt, R. (2017). Disposition of Toxic Drugs and Chemicals in Man (PDF) on 25 April 2012. Retrieved 29 June 2012. Retrieved 2012. Retrieved 2012. Retrieved 2012. Retrieved psychoactive substances: A retrospective study in hair". Drug Testing and Analysis. 4 (6): 402-408. doi:10.1002/dta.1338. PMID 22522922. ""Bath salts,' synthetic drugs targeted in Schneiderman lawsuits". Long Island Newsday. 10 July 2012. 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