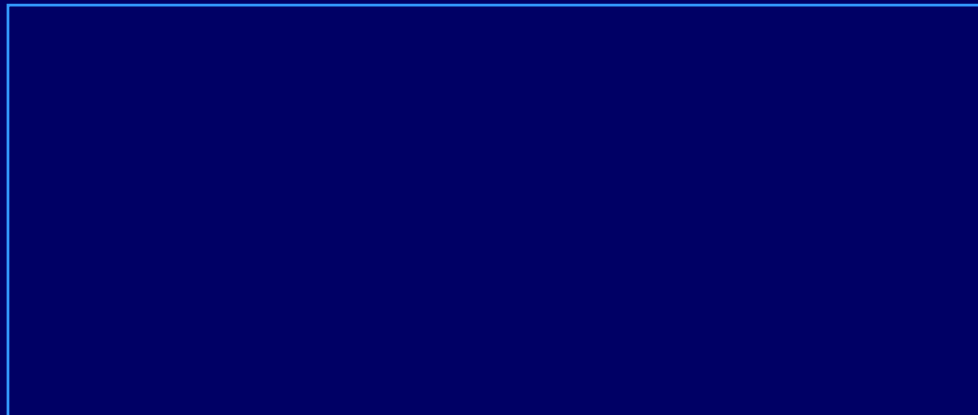


METH DEFENSE TRAINING



Objectives

- List the common ingredients used to make Methamphetamine.
- Identify the dangers of Methamphetamine use and production.
- Recognize the legal requirements of the Combat Methamphetamine Act.
- Understand policies and procedures relating to:
 - Sales restrictions
 - Logbook maintenance requirements

What Are Methamphetamine & Amphetamine?

- Highly addictive drugs
- Other common names are:
 - “Meth”, “Crystal”, “Crank”, and “Ice”
- Dangerous to use and make
- Ephedrine (EPH) & pseudoephedrine (PSE) can be used illegally to make methamphetamine
- Phenylpropanolamine (PPA) can be illegally used to make amphetamine

What Items May Be Purchased To Make Methamphetamine?

- OTC products containing:
 - Ephedrine (EPH)
 - Pseudoephedrine (PSE)
- Various products obtainable in retail stores:
 - Coffeepots, glass flasks, matchbook strikepads, disinfectants, fertilizers, camping fuel, duct tape, rock salt, gasoline additives, coffee filters, drain cleaners, lithium batteries, denatured alcohol, acetone, etc.

What Products Are Affected?

- Single ingredient & combination products in **ALL** dosage form (tablets, liquids, capsules, etc.) containing:
 - Ephedrine (EPH)
 - Used to treat breathing problems
 - Examples: Primatene tablets, Bronkaid
 - Pseudoephedrine (PSE)
 - Used to treat colds, allergies, and stuffy noses
 - Examples: Sudafed, Advil Cough & Cold, Claritin D
 - Phenylpropanolamine (PPA)
 - Only sold by prescription for animal use

Why Is Methamphetamine Commonly Abused?

- Methamphetamine is a readily available, illegal drug for several reasons:
 - Inexpensive compared to other street drugs
 - Easy to make
 - No special facility is necessary to make the product

How Is Methamphetamine Abused?

Methamphetamine can be:

- Inhaled
 - Respiratory (smoking)
 - Nasal (snorting)
- Injected
- Ingested (orally)

Who Abuses Methamphetamine?

- Typical user
 - Historically: White, male, blue-collar workers
 - Today: Diverse groups that change over time & geographic area. There is no “typical” user anymore. Every age, gender, ethnic, & economic group has been associated with Meth use.
- 2005 Statistics
 - DEA made 5,870 methamphetamine related arrests and seized 2,491 kg of product

Why Is Methamphetamine Use Dangerous?

- Methamphetamine can be addictive with a single use. After initial use, users tend to:
 - Increase dose & increase frequency
- Methamphetamine abuse can cause:
 - Convulsions, heart irregularities, high blood pressure, depression, restlessness, tremors, severe fatigue
 - Jittery high, anxiety, insomnia, & paranoia
- Overdose can cause coma &/or death
- Deep depression can occur upon discontinuation of use

What Are The Physical Signs of Methamphetamine Use?

- Excited speech
- Loss of appetite
- High blood pressure
- Nausea & vomiting
- Insomnia
- Increase physical activity levels
- Dilated pupils
- Shortness of breath
- Diarrhea

What Are The Legal Requirements?

- Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005
 - Signed into law March 9, 2006
- Important changes effective Sept. 30, 2006
 - Product Placement
 - Sales limit restrictions
 - Logbook provisions
 - Identification requirements

Are There Any Exceptions To The Legal Requirements?

- OTC products that are dispensed as a result of a valid prescription are exempt from all requirements
- There are no identification or logbook requirements for the sale of a product containing 60mg or less of PSE
- These regulations affect only nonprescription products

***Note: Valid prescriptions for PSE or EPH products processed through the pharmacy computer system only are exempt from legal requirements.**

Where Does Product Need To Be Placed?

- Product must be placed such that customers do not have direct access before the sale is made
 - Behind the counter placement
 - Locked cabinet
- Product must be given directly to the customer who signed the logbook

Are There Any Special Packaging Requirements?

- All non-liquid forms, including gel caps, must be in blister packs
 - Exception:
 - If blister pack is not technically feasible, the product may be in unit dosage packets or pouches.

How Much Of These Products Can I Sell To Each Customer?

- Daily sales limit:

- You CANNOT sell more than 3.6 grams (3,600 mg) per day to each customer
- No matter how many sales you make to a customer, you CANNOT legally sell more than 3.6 grams per day to the same person.

- Monthly sales limit:

- 9 grams (9,000 mg) during a 30 day period

How Many Tablets Are In 3.6 Grams (3,600 mg)?

Ingredients	Number of tablets = 3.6 grams
25 mg Ephedrine HCl	175 Tablets
25 mg Ephedrine Sulfate	186 Tablets
30 mg Pseudoephedrine HCl	146 Tablets
60 mg Pseudoephedrine HCl	73 Tablets
120 mg Pseudoephedrine HCl	36 Tablets
30 mg Pseudoephedrine Sulfate	155 Tablets
60 mg Pseudoephedrine Sulfate	77 Tablets
120 mg Pseudoephedrine Sulfate	38 Tablets
240 mg Pseudoephedrine Sulfate	19 Tablets
Phenylpropanolamine (PPA)	FDA issued a voluntary recall as being unsafe for human consumption. Veterinary use is by prescription only.

How Many Milliliters Are In 3.6 Grams (3,600 mg)?

Ingredients	Number of milliliters (ml) = 3.6 grams
6.25 mg Ephedrine HCl/ 5 ml Liquid	3515 ml
15 mg Pseudoephedrine HCl / 1.6 ml Liquid	468 ml
7.5 mg Pseudoephedrine HCl / 5 ml Liquid	2929 ml
15 mg Pseudoephedrine HCl / 5 ml Liquid	1464 ml
15 mg Pseudoephedrine HCl / 2.5 ml Liquid	732 ml
30 mg Pseudoephedrine HCl / 5 ml Liquid	732 ml
30 mg Pseudoephedrine HCl / 2.5 ml Liquid	366 ml
60 mg Pseudoephedrine HCl / 5 ml Liquid	366 ml
Phenylpropanolamine	FDA issued a voluntary recall as being unsafe for human consumption. Veterinary use is by prescription only.

How Many Tablets Are In 9 Grams (9,000 mg)?

Ingredient	Number of tablets = 9 grams
25 mg Ephedrine HCl	439 Tablets
25 mg Ephedrine Sulfate	466 Tablets
30 mg Pseudoephedrine HCl	366 Tablets
60 mg Pseudoephedrine HCl	183 Tablets
120 mg Pseudoephedrine HCl	91 Tablets
30 mg Pseudoephedrine Sulfate	389 Tablets
60 mg Pseudoephedrine Sulfate	194 Tablets
120 mg Pseudoephedrine Sulfate	97 Tablets
240 mg Pseudoephedrine Sulfate	48 Tablets
Phenylpropanolamine (PPA)	FDA issued a voluntary recall as being unsafe for human consumption. Veterinary use by prescription only.

How Many Milliliters Are In 9 Grams (9,000 mg)?

Ingredients	Number of milliliters (ml) = 9 grams
6.25 mg Ephedrine HCl / 5 ml Liquid	8788 ml
15 mg Pseudoephedrine HCl / 1.6 ml Liquid	1171 ml
7.5 mg Pseudoephedrine HCl / 5 ml Liquid	7323 ml
15 mg Pseudoephedrine HCl / 5 ml Liquid	3661 ml
15 mg Pseudoephedrine HCl / 2.5 ml Liquid	1830 ml
30 mg Pseudoephedrine HCl / 5 ml Liquid	1830 ml
30 mg Pseudoephedrine HCl / 2.5 ml Liquid	915 ml
60 mg Pseudoephedrine HCl / 5 ml Liquid	915 ml
Phenylpropanolamine	FDA issued a voluntary recall as being unsafe for human consumption. Veterinary use is by prescription only.

How Do I Maintain The Logbook?

- Seller must maintain a written or electronic list of sales for PSE, EPH, and PPA that identifies
 - Products by name
 - Quantity sold
 - Names & addresses of purchasers
 - Date & time of the sales
- Prospective purchaser must present a photo ID issued by State or Federal Government

How Do I Log A Sale?

PSEUDOEPHEDRINE (PSE), EPHEDRINE (EPH), AND PHENYLPROPANOLAMINE (PPA) PURCHASE LOG, STORE # 29

Date	Time	Name	Address	Purchaser's Signature	Associate Initials	Product Name	Total Grams/Quantity
8/14	9:00A	John Smith	123 Main St. Brooksville, RI	<i>John Smith</i>	KED	Sudafed® Max. Strength 30mg	2.4

● Customer must log

- Date & Time
- Name & Address
- Signature

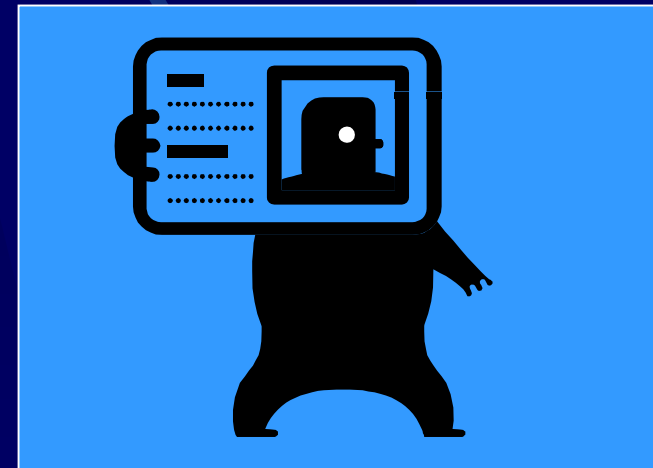
● You must log

- Name of drug product
- Quantity of product

***Note: Some individual states have stricter requirements and may require that the Associate "sign/initial" the entry. Follow state specific guidelines, if applicable.**

Identification & Verification

- You may NOT sell these products unless the customer presents a photo ID card issued by a State or the Federal Government.
- You must verify that:
 - Customer's name on photo ID matches the name written in the logbook
 - The date and time of sale that your customer wrote in logbook are correct



What Are Some Acceptable Forms of Identification?

- U.S. passport (expired or unexpired)
- Driver's license
- State-Issued ID card with photo
- U.S. Military or Military dependent's ID card
- Voter's registration card

***Note: For a complete list of acceptable forms of identification, click on the link titled "Acceptable Forms of Identification" located on the Meth Defense Training site of eWeb.**

What Do I Say If A Person Refuses To Show ID Or Sign The Logbook?

- Politely tell the customer the following:
 - “The federal law requires that I obtain a valid ID and signature in order to complete the transaction.”

How Do These Rules Impact Our Delivery Patients?

- Products can still be delivered to our delivery patients.
 - Delivery Associates must take a page from the logbook and follow the same identification and verification procedures as if the person was in the store.
 - The same daily and monthly sales limits apply to deliveries.

When Is My Customer NOT Required To Sign The Logbook?

- If a customer buys a single package containing not more than 60mg of pseudoephedrine (one 60mg tablet or 2 30mg tablets)
 - The customer does not have to show identification and sign the logbook.

***Note: This does not apply to ephedrine or phenylpropanolamine.**

Who Can See The Logbook Information?

- You must keep the logbook and its information secure
- You may share information in the logbook:
 - To comply with the law
 - For a product recall
- Logbook information may ONLY be shown to local, state, and federal law enforcement
 - Information may be copied, inspected, or turned over entirely

***Note: Ask your Supervisor if you have any questions about who may have access to logbook information.**

Summary of Federal Regulations

Affected products	Single ingredient & combination products containing PSE, EPH, & PPA (All products & dosage forms)
Exemptions	Products dispensed pursuant to a valid prescription are exempt Products with less than 60mg of PSE are exempt from logbook & ID requirements

Summary of Federal Regulations, cont.

Daily Sales Limits	3.6 grams/day (of base product)
Monthly Purchase Limits	9 grams/day (of base product)
Product Placement	Product must be kept behind the counter or in a locked cabinet
Age Limits	None
ID Requirements	Federal or state issued photo ID or alternative form of ID acceptable by Immigration & Naturalization Services (INS) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) regulations

Summary of Federal Regulations, cont.

Logbook Requirements	Logbook can be maintained written or electronically. Customer must sign logbook and write his/her name, address, date and time of sale. Seller must write the name and quantity (grams) of product sold. Logbook must be maintained for 2 years.
Schedule V (CV) controlled substance or Pharmacy Only Restriction	None

Additional Information

- The Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005 can be found as Title VII of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-177)
- The Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005 was implemented into the Controlled Substances Act: 21 U.S.C. 801-971
- For additional information see <http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov>

What Have I Learned From This Training?

- That I cannot sell more than 3.6 grams (3,600 mg) of these drug products to each customer
- That my customer cannot buy more than 9 grams (9,000 mg) of these products in a 30-day period
- That these drug products must be stored behind the pharmacy counter
- How to keep a logbook of sales
- How to verify information my customer provides me