Benzodiazepines

Oral or IV; use also recorded in misuse cases. They act on benzodiazepine receptors located between GABA-A receptors and GABAAergic complex, enhancing the inhibitory effects of GABA.

- CNS-depressant: sedative, hypnotic, anxiolytic, anticonvulsant and muscle-relaxant properties.
- ACMD: Class C; DERA: Schedule IV.

Propylidone (propionofenoid)

Oral or IV; use also recorded in misuse cases. Selective inhibitory effect on voltage-gated calcium channel containing the α2δ subunit.

- CNS-depressant: anti-anxiety, anti-convulsant and muscle-relaxant properties.
- ACMD: Class C; DERA: Schedule IV.

Quetiapine (second generation antipsychotic)

Oral or IV; use also recorded in misuse cases. Increased DA levels in the nucleus accumbens area and D-2-receptor blockade.

- Selective inhibitory effect on dopamine receptors.
- ACMD: Class C; DERA: Schedule IV.

Buspirone (antidepressant)

Oral or IV; use also recorded in misuse cases. Stimulant-like effects and increased agitation.

- ACMD: Class C; DERA: Schedule IV.

Sympathomimetics

Oral or IV; use also recorded in misuse cases. Used at high doses to cause increased alertness, euphoria, increased heart rate, and respiratory depression.

- ACMD: Class C; DERA: Schedule IV.

Zopiclone, zolpidem, zaleplon (Z-drugs)

Oral or IV; use also recorded in misuse cases. Z-drugs bind to the z-agonist benzodiazepine receptors, enhancing GABA inhibitory actions.

- ACMD: Class C; DERA: Schedule IV.

Loperamide (antidiarrheal)

Oral or IV; use also recorded in misuse cases. Loperamide binds to peripheral mu-opioid receptors in the gastrointestinal tract at therapeutic dosages (2mg, up to 16mg/day).

- ACMD: Class C; DERA: Schedule IV.

Dextromethorphan (antitussive)

Oral or IV; use also recorded in misuse cases. Used at high doses as a substance of abuse, leading to euphoria.

- ACMD: Class C; DERA: Schedule IV.

Benzoyl peroxide (non-narcotic anti-inflammatory)

Oral or IV; use also recorded in misuse cases. The molecular mechanism underlying benzoyl peroxide’s anti-inflammatory and retinoid effects is not understood, however, a central cannabigerinoid mechanism of action has been hypothesized.

- ACMD: reported as NPS (2014).
- No.

Propranolol (antiarrhythmic)

Oral or IV; use also recorded in misuse cases. It is a β-adrenergic receptor antagonist and acts as a second-generation antiarrhythmic agent.

- ACMD: reported as NPS (2014).
- No.

Hyoscyamine sulphonate/ scopolamine (antiemetic)

Oral or IV; use also recorded in misuse cases. Anticholinergic properties exerting potent CNS effects.

- ACMD: reported as NPS (2014).
- No.