



LSD

acid, L, doses, lucy, cid

What is LSD?

- Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD) is a hallucinogenic or psychedelic drug.
- LSD is often referred to as "Acid" or "Doses".
- Although first discovered in 1938, LSD was not used intentionally until April 19th, 1943.
- LSD has been studied as an aid for psychiatric therapy, easing end-of-life anxiety, treating alcoholism and for the treatment of both chronic pain and cluster headaches.

How is LSD used?

- It is usually found absorbed into tiny pieces of paper called "blotter," but is sometimes found as a pure liquid or absorbed into a sugar cube. It is almost always swallowed.
- Although LSD is a crystal, it is almost never seen in this form. A single gram of crystal LSD contains 10,000 100 microgram doses.
- There are now many other drugs that can fit onto a piece of blotter, and many are often sold as "LSD".

What are the effects of LSD?

- The LSD experience is usually described as a "trip" because it is like a journey to another place. This experience may be broken up into four 'phases':
- 1. The Onset - Approximately 30 minutes after being taken, colors appear sharper, moving objects leave "trails" behind them and flat surfaces may appear to "breathe."
- 2. The Plateau - Over the second hour, the effects become more intense. Imaginary visions can appear from nowhere--from shapes in smoke, to lines on the palms of the hand.
- 3. The Peak - Time is slowed almost to a standstill. Users may feel like they are in a different world, or a movie. For some this is profound and mystical, but it can be very frightening for others.
- 4. The Comedown - 5 or 6 hours after taking the drug the sensations begin to subside. After 8 hours, the trip is usually over, although residual effects may last until after sleep.

What is the dosage of LSD?

Every individual reacts differently to every chemical, This information is intended to describe the range of dosages others report using and it should not be construed as a recommendation of any sort. Individuals can respond very differently to the same dosage. What is safe for one can be deadly for another.

- A typical dose of LSD is between 25-500 micrograms (less than 1/10th the mass of a single grain of sand). Usually LSD is sold as pre-measured doses, either on blotter paper, or other absorbent surfaces. Because of this, knowing the amount of actual LSD in a single dose is essentially impossible.

Harm Reduction Tips for LSD

- There are many, many research chemicals sold as "LSD" in blotter and liquid form. Pure LSD is nearly tasteless and colorless, while many (but not all) research chemicals misrepresented as LSD, such as members of the NBOMe family, have a noticeably bitter taste.
- Some of the substances misrepresented as LSD have a theoretically lethal dose of less than ten standard doses, making it extremely important to be careful when taking a potentially unknown substance.
- The difference between with a blotter that has LSD and NBOMe can be determined by taste with an LSD blotter having either tasteless or mild "metallic" flavor and most members of the NBOMe family having a bitter taste.
- The ehrlich reagent can identify indoles, and the vast majority of research chemicals sold as LSD will not react with this reagent, although there are reports of dealers adding an inactive indole to blotter to 'trick' the ehrlich's reagent.
- LSD can trigger underlying mental problems and produce delusions, paranoia and schizophrenia-like symptoms.
- LSD can also produce extreme anxiety states or panic attacks, not only while under the influence of the drug, but for some time after (flashbacks). However, flashbacks rarely occur with LSD use and have been known to be caused by other non-drug related experiences.
- In rare instances, LSD has caused a long-lasting perceptual disorder known as Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder (HPPD). HPPD is not solely caused by LSD use and can be triggered with the use of other substances.*
- LSD can impair judgment. Users should not drive or operate machinery while under the influence of LSD.
- LSD is illegal and possession can result in long prison terms. Supplying LSD to someone else (whether or not money was exchanged) carries even longer sentences.

What if somebody is having a difficult experience?

- As with all psychedelics, "set" and "setting" are extremely important. "Set" is the mental state a person brings to the experience - their thoughts, mood and expectations. "Setting" is the physical and social environment in which the drug is being consumed. By making sure that a person is in a good mental state and supportive location before LSD is used, the risk of 'bad trips' can be greatly mitigated.
- Take the person to quiet surroundings where they feel comfortable.
- Find a friend who can reassure them