# Annual Report 2023 Drugs Information and Monitoring System (DIMS)



## What is DIMS?

The Drugs Information and Monitoring System is a national network of testing facilities that aims at gaining insights into the market of controlled substances.

Commissioned by the Ministry of Health (VWS) and local authorities



**Activities:** DIMS examines the content of drugs and their associated health risks, and analyses

> Method: DIMS monitors the markets of scheduled substances by offering consumers the possibility to have their drugs tested.

Application: The collected data are used for education, prevention and policy interventions.

Education: The testing facilities serve a major educational purpose and provide information on effects and risks of drugs.

Warnings: DIMS occasionally warns at a national, regional or local level, or e.g. via social media for drugs involving extra risks.

## How does it work?





DIMS-affiliated organizations have weekly consulting hours.



Here, users can anonymously and discreetly submit drug samples for analysis.



If the sample composition can be determined on the spot, the result is passed on directly.



If not, the sample is sent to the laboratory for further analysis.



A week later, the drugs have been analysed and the results are communicated.



Sometimes the result is so disturbing, that a warning or Red Alert is issued.

## Highlights 2023

#### Highest number of visitors recorded

In 2023, there was once again a record number of visitors at DIMS. In total, 19,622 visitors came by and submitted 19,109 samples.

#### Amount of MDMA in ecstasy pills stable

In 2023, the average amount of MDMA in an ecstasy pill was 138 mg, which is nearly the same as 136 mg in 2022.

#### Red Alert for highly potent ecstasy pill

In December 2023, DIMS issued a Red Alert for a highly potent beige-golden "Audi"-pill, which contained on average more than 300 mg MDMA. Ingesting such doses can be life-threatening.

#### **Enormous increase in the number of submitted 3-MMC samples**

In 2023, more than twice as many 3-MMC samples were submitted compared to 2022. Approximately 30% of these samples contained 3-MMC. All other samples contained 3-CMC, 2-MMC, dimethylpentylone, and/or other substances.

#### Cocaine content stable and less adulterated

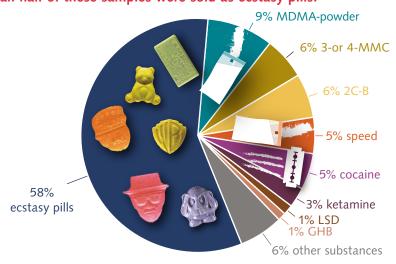
The increase in average cocaine content we saw in the past 10 years is not continuing. In 2023, cocaine samples contained an average of 72% cocaine. In 2023, 26% of cocaine samples submitted contained an adulteration, compared with 36% in 2022.

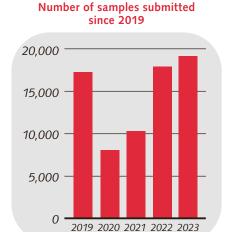
#### LSD content decreased

The average LSD content of blotters has decreased from 72 µg in 2022 to 54 µg in 2023.

## Submitted samples in 2023

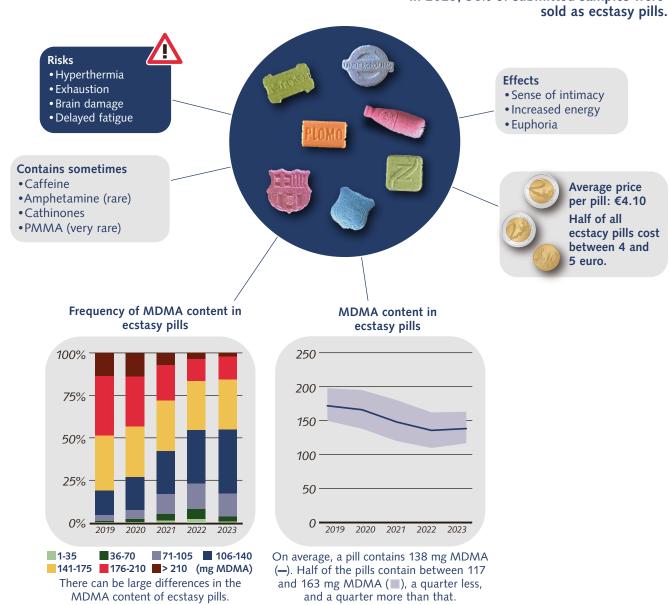
In 2023, 19,622 visitors submitted 19,109 samples to DIMS. More than half of these samples were sold as ecstasy pills.





# Ecstasy pills in 2023

In 2023, 58% of submitted samples were



## Cocaine in 2023

50 EVPO

In 2023, 5.2% of submitted samples were sold as cocaine.

Average price per gram:

€ 51.70.

Half of the submitted cocaine samples cost between 50 and 60 euro.

#### Risks

- Dependency
- Cardiovascular problems
- Damage to nasal mucosa
- Paranoia

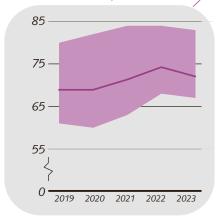
#### **Contains sometimes**

- Levamisole
- Phenacetine
- Caffeine

#### **Effects**

- Increased energy
- Confident feeling

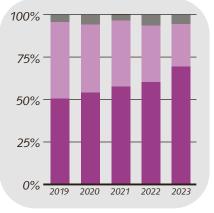
### Cocaine content in cocaine powders



- Average cocaine content (%) Cocaine content covering half of the cocaine powders (%)

> The average cocaine content in 2023 is 72%.

Content of powders sold as cocaine



- Only cocaine
- Cocaine + adulteration No cocaine

In 2023, 26% of the submitted cocaine samples contained an adulterant. Levamisole was found in 11% of the cocaine samples.

## Risks

- Hyperthermia
- Exhaustion
- Brain damage
- Paranoia
- Dependency

# Speed in 2023

In 2023, 5.2% of submitted samples were sold as speed.

#### **Effects**

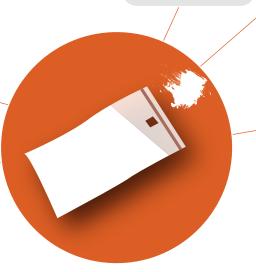
- Increased energy
- Delayed fatigue
- Appetite suppression

Average price per gram: € 9.30. Half of all speed powders cost between 5 and 10 euro.

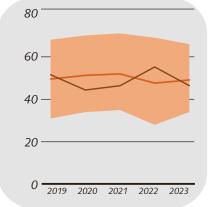


**Contains sometimes** 

Caffeine



#### Content in speed powder



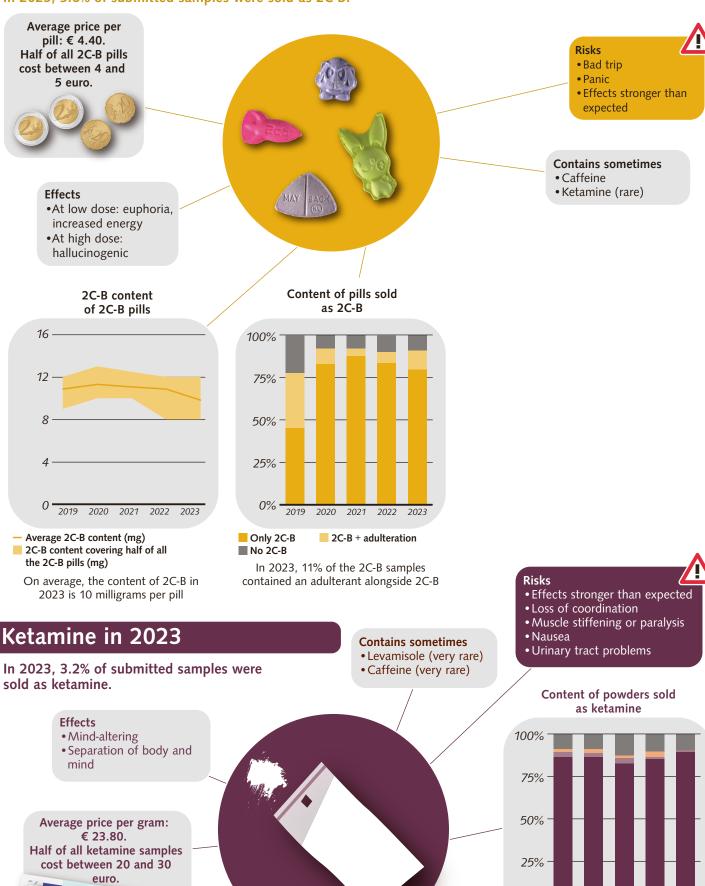
- Average amphetamine content (%)
- Average caffeine content (%)
- Amphetamine content covering half of the speed powders (%)

In 2023, caffeine was the most frequent adulterant found in submitted speed powders.

## 2C-B in 2023

20 EURO

In 2023, 5.8% of submitted samples were sold as 2C-B.



Ketamine samples are fairly pure (79% average), but sometimes contain high contents of levamisole (43% average).

2020 2021

2022 2023

No ketamine

2019

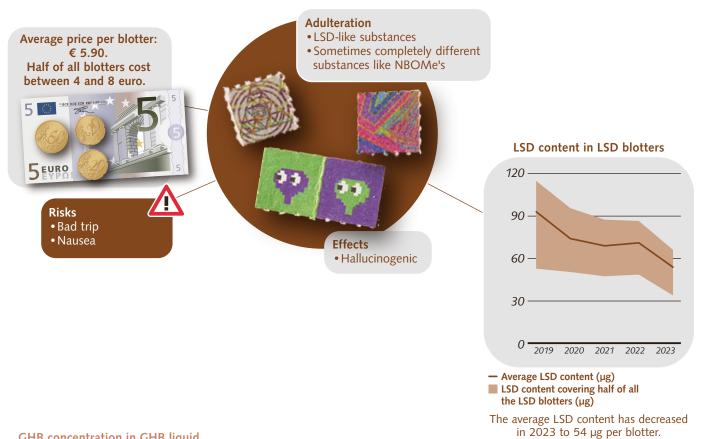
Ketamine + levamisole

■ Ketamine + adulteration

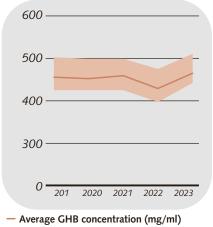
Only ketamine

## LSD in 2023

In 2023, 1.4% of submitted samples were sold as LSD.







GHB concentration covering half of the GHB liquid (mg/ml) The average GHB concentration is fairly

stable; a sample contained 469 mg/ml GHB on average in 2023.

## **GHB** in 2023

In 2023, 0.9% of submitted samples were sold as GHB.



#### **Effects**

- Euphoria
- Relaxation
- Loss of control
- Aphrodisiac

**GHB** containing mixtures

- Blue69
- Hulk



- Very dangerous in
- Burns mouth/esophagusDependency

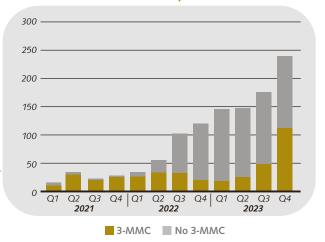
## 3-MMC in 2023

5 EURO

In 2023, 4.8% of submitted samples were sold as 3-MMC.



Presence of 3-MMC in samples sold as 3-MMC

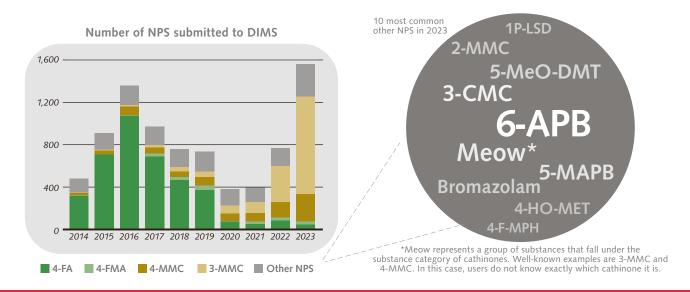


In 2023, starting from the second quarter (Q2), an increase was observed in the number of submitted samples sold as 3-MMC. In 2023, approximately 30% of these samples actually contained 3-MMC. All other samples contained 3-CMC, 2-MMC, dimethylpentylone, and/or other substances.

## NPS in 2023

New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) termed legal variations of popular illegal drugs. Other names commonly used are "designer drugs" and "research chemicals". In reality, different definitions are used. DIMS uses the definition of NPS as formulated by UNODC and EMCDDA as a starting point. According to the UNDOC and the EMCDDA, the term NPS includes all psychoactive substances not covered by the regime of any of the UN conventions. These are conventions that cover all classic drugs. Relatively new substances, or substances that appear on the market (again) as recreational substances after absence, may be added after a risk assessment if the substance in question is found to be harmful to public health.

Increased energy



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