

Drug Facts: Heroin



- Heroin is a highly addictive drug and the most rapidly acting of the opiates.
- Heroin can be injected, smoked, or sniffed/snorted.
- Because heroin users do not know the actual strength of the drug or its true contents, they are at high risk of overdose or death.

What is heroin?

Heroin is a highly addictive drug and the most rapidly acting of the opiates.

What is its origin?

Heroin is processed from morphine, a naturally occurring substance extracted from the seed pod of certain varieties of poppy plants grown in Southeast Asia (Thailand, Laos, and Myanmar), Southwest Asia (Afghanistan and Pakistan), Mexico, and Colombia.

It comes in several forms, the main one being “black tar” from Mexico (found primarily in the western United States) and white heroin from Colombia (primarily sold on the East Coast).

What are common street names?

Common street names for heroin include:

Big H, Black Tar, Chiva, Hell Dust, Horse, Negra, Smack, and Thunder

What does it look like?

Heroin is typically sold as a white or brownish powder, or as the black sticky substance known on the streets as “black tar heroin.” Although purer heroin is becoming more common, most street heroin is “cut” with other drugs or with substances such as sugar, starch, powdered milk, or quinine.

How is it abused?

Heroin can be injected, smoked, or sniffed/snorted. High purity heroin is usually snorted or smoked.

What is its effect on the mind?

Because it enters the brain so rapidly, heroin is particularly addictive, both psychologically and physically. Heroin users report feeling a surge of euphoria or “rush,” followed by a twilight state of sleep and wakefulness.

What is its effect on the body?

One of the most significant effects of heroin use is addiction. With regular heroin use, tolerance to the drug develops. Once this happens, the individual must use more heroin to achieve the same intensity. As higher doses of the drug are used over time, physical dependence and addiction to the drug develop.



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Physical symptoms of heroin use include:

- drowsiness
- respiratory depression
- constricted pupils
- nausea
- a warm flushing of the skin
- dry mouth
- heavy extremities

What are its overdose effects?

Because heroin users do not know the actual strength of the drug or its true contents, they are at a high risk of overdose or death.

The effects of a heroin overdose are:

- slow and shallow breathing
- blue lips and fingernails
- clammy skin
- convulsions
- coma
- possible death

Which drugs cause similar effects?

Other opioids such as OxyContin®, Vicodin®, codeine, morphine, methadone, and fentanyl can cause similar effects as heroin.

What is its legal status in the United States?

Heroin is a Schedule I substance under the Controlled Substances Act meaning that it has a high potential for abuse, no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and a lack of accepted safety for use under medical supervision.

ALERT

How to use Naloxone (Narcan) to Reverse an Opioid Overdose

www.ctclearinghouse.org/Topics/Custom-Files/Reversing_An_Opioid_Overdose_With_Narcan.pdf

Connecticut Resources

Department of Mental Health
and Addiction Services
www.ct.gov/dmhas

24/7 Access Line 1-800-563-4086

National Resources

Substance Abuse and Mental
Health Services Administration
www.samhsa.gov
1.800.662.HELP (4357)

National Institute on
Drug Abuse
www.drugabuse.gov



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