New Issue

Australian Standard Classification of Drugs of Concern

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) MON 24 JULY 2000

ABS Catalogue no. 1248.0
ISBN 0 642 54288 0

Produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics

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PREFACE

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has developed the Australian Standard Classification of Drugs of Concern (ASCDC) for use in the collection, storage and dissemination of all Australian statistical and administrative data relating to drugs of concern. The classification has been developed in response to increasing recognition, by governments, service delivery agencies and the community generally, of the economic, health and social impacts of the inappropriate use of both licit and illicit drugs and the consequent need to improve the quality and consistency of statistical and administrative data relating to drug activity in Australia.

The ABS has produced this classification in line with its commitment to develop and promote the use of standard definitions, classifications and coding procedures to help ensure the compatibility and comparability of data derived from a range of statistical, administrative and service delivery systems. The ABS will use the ASCDC in its own statistical work and will maintain and update it as necessary.

Development of the classification involved extensive consultation with users and producers of drug related data, primarily in the health and justice sectors. The assistance of the many organisations and individuals who provided information and advice during the development of the classification is gratefully acknowledged.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ASCDC	Australian Standard Classification of Drugs of Concern
CNS	Central Nervous System
ICD-10-AM	International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification
NDARC	National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre
NDSF	National Drug Strategic Framework 1998–99 to 2002–03
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.f.d.	not further defined
NHDD	National Health Data Dictionary

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS OF DRUGS OF CONCERN

DOB	4-bromo-2, 5-dimethoxyamphetamine
DOM	4-methyl-2, 5-dimethoxyamphetamine
MDA	3, 4-methylenedioxyamphetamine
MDEA	3, 4-methylendioxyethamphetamine
MDMA	3, 4-methylendioxymethamphetamine
PMA	4-methoxy-1-methylphenylethylamine
TMA	3,4,5-trimethoxy-a-methylphenylethlyamine

INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

The Australian Standard Classification of Drugs of Concern (ASCDC) is the Australian statistical standard for classifying data relating to drugs which are considered to be of concern in Australian society. The ASCDC is essentially a classification of type of drug of concern based on the chemical structure, mechanism of action and effect on physiological activity of the drugs of concern. The classification of Type of Drug is described as the 'main classification structure' throughout the ASCDC document. Because many collectors and users of drug related data also require information on the form in which drugs are encountered and the method of drug use, the ASCDC also includes separate classifications for these elements of drug related information. The ASCDC is intended for use in the collection, classification, storage and dissemination of all statistical, administrative and service delivery data relating to drugs of concern.

The ASCDC will assist government planners, policy analysts and social researchers by providing a consistent framework for the classification of drug related data. The use of the standard definitions, classifications and coding procedures detailed in the ASCDC will help to ensure the comparability and compatibility of data derived from a range of different statistical, administrative and service provision systems at both the state and national level.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has produced the ASCDC in line with its commitment to provide leadership in the development and promotion of statistical data standards. The provision of nationally comparable information on licit and illicit drug activity will facilitate the planning, monitoring and evaluation of strategies for the reduction of drug related harm. These strategies are an important element of the *National Drug Strategic Framework 1998–99 to 2002–03* (NDSF).

According to the National Drug Strategy 'a comprehensive, integrated approach to the harmful use of licit and illicit drugs and other substances' is an important element in Australia's efforts to deal with the 'drug problem'. Consequently, one of the objectives of the NDSF is 'to develop mechanisms for the cooperative development, transfer and use of research among interested parties.' To monitor the effectiveness of this coordinated approach, it is necessary that standard methods be adopted in the collection and classification of the data. The ASCDC is fundamental to the achievement of this aim.

To ensure that the coverage of the ASCDC is exhaustive and the framework is suitable for the classification of data from all applicable sectors, the ASCDC has been developed in consultation with relevant Commonwealth and State government departments, academics and other experts and organisations that are significant producers or users of data on drugs of concern.

OVERVIEW *continued*

The ASCDC is an Australian statistical standard and should be used for the production and dissemination of all Australian statistics on drugs of concern. The ABS will implement the ASCDC in its own statistical work where appropriate and will promote its use by other government agencies, private organisations, community groups and individuals. The ABS will maintain and update the ASCDC as necessary.

TYPE OF DRUG

Definition of Drugs of Concern

To define the concept of drugs of concern which underpins the classification, there are two aspects of the concept which need to be considered:

- the definition of 'drug'; and
- the definition of 'concern' in relation to drugs.

There are many differing perceptions of what constitutes a drug. Precise and meaningful definition of the concept is difficult and it is not the function of this document to provide an extensive definition of the term. However, a reasonable working definition, that suits the purposes of the ASCDC, is provided in the draft *Demand Reduction: A Glossary of terms* prepared by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. It defines the term drug, in part, as follows:

> ...In medicine, it refers to any substance with the potential to prevent or cure disease or enhance physical or mental well-being. In pharmacology, the term drug refers to any chemical agent that alters the biochemical or physiological processes of tissues or organisms...

This definition, while including all substances which may be regarded as drugs, also includes many substances which are not considered to be 'of concern' in our society. The notion of 'concern' is implicit in the definition of drug used in the NDSF:

> A substance that produces a psychoactive effect. Within the context of the National Drug Strategic Framework, 'drug' is used generically to include tobacco, alcohol, pharmaceutical drugs and illicit drugs. The Framework also takes account of performance and image enhancing drugs and substances such as inhalants and kava.

Provisional results from the *1998 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: First Results* conducted by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) indicate that the concept of a 'drug problem' is generally associated with illicit substances such as heroin or cannabis. However, tobacco and alcohol account for the majority of drug related illness in Australia and are also considered to be of concern.

Definition of Drugs of Concern *continued*

The draft *Demand Reduction: A Glossary of terms*, mentioned above, further defines the term drug as:

> A term of varied usage. In the various United Nations Conventions and in the Declaration on Drug Demand Reduction it refers to substances subject to international control...In common usage, the term often refers specifically to psychoactive drugs, and often, even more specifically, to illicit drugs. However, caffeine, tobacco, alcohol and other substances in common non-medical use are also drugs in the sense of being taken primarily for their psychoactive effects...

From the above, it can be seen that, in its broadest sense, the term 'drug' relates to chemical substances that alter physiological processes. However, because all drugs do not have the same potential for inappropriate use, dependence or harm, drugs of concern in the ASCDC are defined as:

> Any chemical substances for which policies and programs aimed at reducing drug related harm or reducing the availability of drugs have been developed, or which have otherwise been identified by key stakeholders in the health, welfare, and crime and justice sectors to be of current concern in the Australian context.

This ASCDC definition naturally includes all drugs on which there are legal restrictions such as heroin and cannabis, but also includes legally obtainable drugs for which demand and harm reduction strategies are in place, such as alcohol and tobacco.

In a few instances, the ASCDC identifies drugs for which formal harm minimisation strategies are not currently in place, but which are of concern because they may, for instance, result in deleterious health outcomes if used inappropriately. Such drugs are identified because they may enhance the usefulness of the classification, particularly in the health field.

Generally, the ASCDC is designed to classify chemical substances which are of concern because they alter physiological processes to produce a psychoactive effect, to enhance performance or image, or to act as a detoxifying agent or antidote. Detoxifying agents and antidotes have been included in the ASCDC upon the request of the health sector as they are used in programs related to the reduction of drug related harm. These drugs are of interest not only for analysis and evaluation in terms of their effectiveness in treatment programs but also because some are potentially addictive or could be used in a harmful manner.

The main classification structure of the ASCDC only identifies drugs which are regarded as being of concern on the above basis. However, as all drugs have the potential to be of concern in certain situations or contexts, the classification has been developed so that it can incorporate, at a future date, any drug that becomes recognised as a drug of concern (see Scope).

Identifying the base level units of the main structure of the ASCDC

The ASCDC is designed so that it can include all drugs. However, in line with the purposes of the classification, and consistent with the concept of 'drugs of concern', the base level units of the ASCDC main structure currently comprise:

- selected substances identified in Schedule 8 of the *Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons, No. 13*, including 'Poisons to which the restrictions recommended for drugs of dependence by the 1980 Australian Royal Commission of Inquiry into Drugs should apply'. For example, 3903 Cocaine;
- selected substances identified in Schedule 9 of the *Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons, No. 13*, covering 'Poisons which are drugs of abuse, the manufacture, possession, sale or use of which should be prohibited by law except for amounts which may be necessary for medical or scientific research conducted with the approval of Commonwealth and/or State or Territory Health Authorities.' For example, 1202 Heroin;
- selected narcotic substances identified in Schedule VI of the *Customs Act 1901*. For example, 3103 Methamphetamine;
- selected therapeutic substances which have been identified as being subject to inappropriate use. For example, 2403 Diazepam;
- selected therapeutic substances which are used in programs intended to reduce drug related harm or assist with detoxification. For example, 9202, Naltrexone;
- selected substances that are generally available but which have been identified as subject to inappropriate use. For example, 2101 Ethanol;
- selected substances and classes of substances prohibited by the International Olympic Committee Medical Commission. For example, 4107 Nandrolone;
- selected groups of chemically similar substances which do not support individual identification, aggregated to form useful categories as single base level units. For example, 1302 Fentanyl analogues; and
- residual (not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)) categories of substances that are within the scope of the classification but do not support separate identification in the classification structure (see Reserved Codes for Residual Categories). For example, 1199 Organic Opiate Analgesics, n.e.c.

If drugs or substances not currently covered by the above principles of identification are identified in the future as being of concern, they will be included in the most appropriate broad or narrow group residual category as an interim measure. They will be more appropriately classified when a review of the classification is undertaken.

Scope

The ASCDC is designed to collect, classify and disseminate data on drugs of concern. Because most drugs have the potential to be considered of concern in certain circumstances or contexts, the scope of the classification is all drugs. However, only those drugs noted by key stakeholders in the health, welfare, and crime and justice sectors to be of current concern in the Australian context of harm minimisation are identified in the main classification structure. This includes all drugs of concern which may be identified using the criteria listed above (see Identifying the Base Level Units of the Main Structure of the ASCDC).

It should also be noted that the main classification structure of the ASCDC does not distinguish between drugs of concern on the basis of their legality. Further, it is not a vehicle for the classification of the different chemical or physical forms in which a drug may be available, and can not be used to determine the different methods of drug use. These are correlative variables for which separate classifications have been developed (see Form of Drug, Method of Drug Use and Classification Structures).

Classification criteria and their application

Classification criteria are the principles by which the classification categories are aggregated to form broader or higher level groupings within the classification structure. In the main classification structure of the ASCDC, these criteria are attributes, characteristics and effects of particular drugs of concern. They are used to establish how the individual drugs are related and how they can most usefully be grouped. The following classification criteria are used to determine the categories of the main classification structure:

- the similarity of drugs of concern in terms of their chemical structure and the associated mechanisms by which they produce their effects (mechanism of action); and
- the similarity of drugs of concern in terms of their effect on human physiological activity.

The most detailed level of the classification consists of separately identified drugs, aggregate groups of drugs and residual categories of drugs (see Identifying the Base Level Units of the Main Structure of the ASCDC). These base level units are combined to form the narrow groups of the classification primarily on the basis of their similarity in terms of chemical structure and mechanism of action. For example, Narrow Group 24, Benzodiazepines, contains drugs that all have the same core chemical structure and a similar profile in terms of the broad mechanisms by which they produce their effects. Narrow groups formed in this manner (i.e. comprising drugs of concern that are chemically similar and similar in their mechanism of action), therefore consist of drugs that have similar broad effects on human physiological activity.

In two instances, the similarity of the broad effect of the drugs of concern on physiological activity is used as the primary classification criterion (rather than the similarity in chemical structure and their mechanism of action) when aggregating the base level units to form narrow groups. The Narrow Group 22, Anaesthetics, comprises drugs which are not similar in terms of chemical structure or broad mechanism of action but which form a useful narrow group on the basis of the similarity of their effect on physiological activity. Similarly, the Narrow Group 91, Diuretics, is formed on the basis of the similarity of the effect of these drugs of concern on physiological activity. The use of the second classification criterion in this way also allows for the formation of meaningful residual categories of drugs of concern at the narrow group level.

At the first and most general level of the main classification structure, broad groups are formed by aggregating narrow groups. This aggregation of narrow groups was undertaken, as far as possible, so that the broad groups consist of narrow groups of drugs of concern which are similar in terms of their effect on physiological activity. For example, Broad Group 1, Analgesics, consists of drugs which have the effect of blocking or relieving pain.

In most cases, the primary physiological system affected by drugs in the ASCDC is the central nervous system (CNS). In instances where drugs of concern are classified on the basis of their similarity of effect on physiological activity, the nature of the effect on the CNS is usually being addressed. The most obvious exception to this principle occurs with Broad Group 4, Anabolic Agents and Selected Hormones, which contains narrow groups of drugs which are similar in terms of their effect on the endocrine system rather than the CNS.

Broad Group 6, Volatile Solvents is formed by conventional application of the classification criteria as described above. However, the drugs included within this broad group have a similar broad physiological effect to drugs included in Broad Group 2, Sedatives and Hypnotics. Despite this similarity of physiological effect, volatile solvents have been separated from other sedatives and hypnotics as this improves the usefulness of the classification for most purposes of analysis.

Broad Group 9, Miscellaneous Drugs of Concern, is a residual category which contains narrow groups of drugs which do not fit into any of the other broad groups on the basis of either of the classification criteria. The two substantive narrow groups contained within this broad group do not exhibit the same broad effect on physiological activity but are considered to be of sufficient importance to warrant separate identification within the main classification structure. This broad group also contains a residual narrow group which will allow for the classification of drugs not currently identified as being of concern and which could not be classified to residual categories in any other part of the classification.

Main classification structure

The main classification of the ASCDC has a three level hierarchical structure.

The third and most detailed level of the classification consists of the base units which are separately identified drugs of concern, aggregate groups of drugs of concern and residual categories of drugs of concern (see Identifying the Base Level Units of the Main Structure of the ASCDC). The classification comprises 153 third level units including 10 aggregate groups of drugs and 32 residual 'not elsewhere classified' (n.e.c.) categories (see Reserved Codes for Residual Categories).

The 10 third level aggregate units comprise drugs which do not support individual identification but which are aggregated to form single base level units as they are chemically similar and, when grouped, represent useful categories.

The 32 n.e.c. categories contain drugs which are not sufficiently significant, in the current Australian context, to support separate identification or representation as an aggregate base level unit. All drugs which have been identified as drugs of concern, but which are not listed separately or contained within one of the aggregate base level units, are included in the n.e.c. category of the narrow group to which they relate.

The second level of the classification consists of 33 narrow groups which contain base level units which are similar in terms of the classification criteria. Included in the 33 narrow groups are six residual 'Other' categories. These residual categories contain base level units which do not belong in any of the alternative narrow groups contained within the broad group on the basis of the classification criteria.

The first and most general level of the classification comprises seven broad groups. The broad groups are formed, in the main, by aggregating narrow groups which are broadly similar in terms of the classification criteria. The classification has one 'Miscellaneous' broad group which comprises narrow groups of drugs which were considered to be of sufficient importance to be included in the classification structure but which do not fit into any of the other six broad groups on the basis of the classification criteria.

Design constraints

The theoretical and conceptual principles used to develop the main classification structure were applied in conjunction with other considerations such as: the suitability of the ASCDC for the classification of drug related data from the health, welfare, and crime and justice sectors; the analytical usefulness of data collected within the framework; and the structural and statistical balance of the classification.

Design constraints *continued*

An important consideration in developing a classification for statistical purposes is that the structure be statistically balanced. The classification should not have categories at the same level in its hierarchy which are excessively disparate in their population size (the number of classifiable observations or responses each category represents in any application). This allows the classification to be used effectively for the cross-tabulation of aggregate data and for the dissemination of data from sample surveys. Strict application of this principle was not possible in the ASCDC as it was necessary to incorporate the statistical requirements of a diverse range of community activity sectors such as health, welfare, and crime and justice. As a result, not all of the categories of the classification will be applicable in all collections and the categories of the classification may not represent a significant number of observations in all applications. For each individual application, the classification, while not necessarily providing an even spread of data across its whole structure, will provide a framework that is useful and practical for collecting and presenting data.

One of the more notable constraints in the development of the classification was the practical requirement to represent the diverse range of available drugs of concern within a manageable classification structure. The principle adopted to achieve this end, and to serve the statistical and research purposes of the classification, was to separately identify only those drugs which are of significant concern in the Australian context.

Many of the base level drugs of concern are known by a number of proprietary (brand or trademark) names. Some potential users of the classification indicated they would prefer all these names to be represented in the classification structure for purposes of completeness. While proprietary names are often more readily recognised, it is not practical to have a list of all the known brand names of a drug as the title of each base level unit. As the categories of a classification must be mutually exclusive it is not feasible to identify each brand name as a separate category.

An additional limitation to the use of proprietary names to represent base level units is that many of the more popular or well known brand names are often used, in a generic manner, to refer to all brands of the same product. For example, Panadol to refer to paracetamol, Valium to refer to diazepam, and Prozac to refer to fluoxetine. Therefore, each drug of concern is identified once only in the classification, and where applicable, the base level units reflect the generic name of a drug.

In some instances the generic name of a drug constituting a category of the classification is expressed as an abbreviation of the full chemical name of the psychoactive substance. This is done because of the length of the name or because the abbreviation is more commonly used than the full chemical name. Where abbreviations are used for category names in the main classification structure, the full name is provided in the List of Abbreviations and in the Coding Indexes. Proprietary names are included in the Coding Indexes.

Design constraints *continued*

A further factor which influenced the once only representation and nomenclature of the base level units relates to the coverage of the classification. Many drugs can exist in more than one chemical form. Although most are available in their crystalline salt form (hydrochloride, sulphate, citrate, etc.), some are available in their base form. Drugs are also available in different physical forms. As the main classification structure is not intended to classify the form of a drug, substances such as cannabis, hash oil or cannabis resin are all coded to the base level unit, Cannabinoids, which represents the psychoactive compounds common to all the forms of the drug. Similarly, morphine hydrochloride, morphine sulfate and morphine tartrate are all coded to the base level unit Morphine.

Many collectors and users of data relating to drugs of concern require information on the form of a drug as well as the chemical substance. To distinguish between different forms of a particular drug a form of drug classification has been included in the ASCDC (see Form of Drug and Classification Structures). The purpose of this classification is to act in conjunction with the main classification structure to further define data relating to drugs of concern without compromising the principles of the main classification structure. The Form of Drug classification allows users to define drugs based on the mode in which the drug exists or is encountered, for example, Powder, Leaf, Granule/rock, or Resin.

Standard code scheme

In the main classification structure, one, two and four-digit codes have been assigned to the first, second and third-level units of the classification respectively. The first digit identifies the broad group in which each narrow group and base level unit is contained. The first and second digits identify the narrow group in which each base level unit is contained. The four-digit codes represent each of the base level units which are separately identified drugs of concern, aggregate groups of drugs of concern and residual (n.e.c.) categories of drugs of concern.

For example, the one-digit code 3, denotes the third broad group in the classification structure, Stimulants and Hallucinogens. The two-digit code 31 identifies the first narrow group, Amphetamines, contained within this broad group. The four-digit code 3103 denotes the third base level unit, Methamphetamine, contained within the first narrow group Amphetamines of the third broad group, Stimulants and Hallucinogens. This example is presented as follows:

3 STIMULANTS AND HALLUCINOGENS
31 Amphetamines
3101 Amphetamine
3102 Dexamphetamine
3103 Methamphetamine
3199 Amphetamines, n.e.c.

Standard code scheme *continued*

It should be noted that one, two and four-digit codes ending with 9 are reserved to denote residual categories of the classification at the broad, narrow and base levels respectively (see Reserved Codes for Residual Categories). A trailing or leading digit 0 is also reserved, for supplementary codes, which are used to process inadequately described responses in statistical collections (see Supplementary Codes).

As the profile of drug activity in Australia changes it may be necessary to add drugs to, or delete drugs from, the classification structure. If a drug needs to be separately identified in the structure, it will be allocated the next available four-digit code in the narrow group to which it is being added. The base level units currently identified in each narrow group are presented in alphabetical order, with the exception of the residual (n.e.c.) categories.

The code scheme has been devised so that any future amendments to the structure can easily be accommodated. However, to ensure that the ASCDC remains standard, users of the classification should not make changes to the structure. Any problems that are encountered with the classification in the course of implementation should be referred to the ABS using the contact details supplied in the Inquiries Box at the front of this publication.

Reserved codes for residual categories

In each narrow group of the main classification structure a four-digit code, consisting of the two digits of the narrow group followed by the digits 99, is reserved as a residual 'not elsewhere classified' (n.e.c.) base level category. All drugs which have been identified as drugs of concern but which are not separately identified in the classification structure or included in one of the aggregate base level groups (see Classification Structures), are included in the residual (n.e.c.) category of the narrow group to which they relate. Individual drugs of concern are allocated to a narrow group residual category on the following basis:

- when it is clear that the drug of concern belongs in the particular narrow group on the basis of the classification criteria; and
- when the drug of concern is a separate entity to the other identified base level units in the narrow group.

In such cases the drug of concern does not warrant separate identification in the narrow group, usually because it is statistically insignificant at the time of development of the classification.

The main classification structure has 32 residual categories at the base level.

Reserved codes for residual categories *continued*

In each broad group, codes are also reserved for residual categories at the narrow group level. These codes consist of the broad group code followed by 9. These categories are termed 'other' and consist of separately identified drugs of concern which do not fit into any of the narrow groups contained within the broad group, on the basis of the classification criteria. The classification contains six such residual categories. No residual narrow group is provided in Broad Group 1, Analgesics, as the narrow groups within this broad group are logically exhaustive of all analgesics.

The main classification structure has one residual broad group which is represented by the initial code 9. It comprises narrow groups of drugs which were considered to be of sufficient importance to be included in the classification structure but which did not fit into any of the other broad groups on the basis of the classification criteria.

It should be noted that residual categories are part of the classification structure and should not be created or used to code responses which contain insufficient information to be accurately assigned to another category of the classification (see Supplementary Codes and Coding Procedures).

Supplementary codes

Supplementary codes are used to process inadequately described responses in statistical, administrative and service delivery collections. These codes are of two types:

- four-digit codes ending with two or three zeros; and
- four-digit codes commencing with three zeros.

Codes ending in zero are described as 'not further defined' (n.f.d.) codes and are used to code responses which cannot be accurately coded to one of the base level units but which can be coded to a higher level of the classification structure.

For example, responses which contain insufficient information to be assigned the code of a base level unit, but which are known to be within the range of drugs represented by a particular narrow group, can be coded at the narrow group level. Such responses are allocated an n.f.d. code consisting of the two-digit code of the narrow group followed by 00. For instance, the response Benzodiazepine does not contain sufficient information to be coded directly to any specific base level unit, but it can be coded to Narrow Group 24 which encompasses all Benzodiazepines. It is thus allocated the n.f.d. code 2400, Benzodiazepines, n.f.d.

Supplementary codes *continued*

Similarly, responses which do not contain sufficient information to be accurately coded to a specific narrow group, but which are known to be within the range of drugs represented by a particular broad group, can be coded at the broad group level. Such responses are allocated an n.f.d. code consisting of the single-digit code of the broad group followed by 000. For example, the response Antidepressant, which does not contain sufficient information to be coded directly to any particular narrow group, can be coded to Broad Group 5 which encompasses all Antidepressants and Antipsychotics. It is thus allocated the n.f.d. code 5000, Antidepressants and Antipsychotics, n.f.d.

Therefore, responses or input data which can only be assigned codes at the broad or narrow group levels of the classification can be processed within a collection at the four-digit or drug of concern level. This allows the coding process to be as precise as the input data quality allows, preserving data that would otherwise be lost and either not coded or coded as inadequately described.

Four-digit codes commencing with 000 are operational supplementary codes which are used to process responses which do not provide sufficient information to be coded to any level of the classification structure. They are also used to process responses which are not currently identified as drugs of concern in the classification. For example, while the response Amoxycillin (a common antibiotic), clearly refers to a drug, the antibiotics are not considered to be drugs of concern in the current Australian context. Therefore such a response would be allocated the code 0002, Not Identified as a Drug of Concern.

It should be noted that supplementary codes are not part of the main classification structure. They exist for operational reasons only, and no data would be coded to them if sufficiently detailed responses were obtained in all instances (see Appendix 1 for a full list of these supplementary codes).

Coding index

Responses provided in statistical, service delivery and administrative collections do not always match the words used in the names of the classification categories. A coding index is therefore necessary to act as a link between responses and the classification. The coding index allows responses to be coded accurately and quickly to the appropriate category of the classification.

The ASCDC coding index for the main classification structure has been developed to assist with the implementation and use of the classification and should be used when coding applicable drug related data. It contains a comprehensive list of the most probable drug related responses and their correct classification codes. The index is presented in both alphabetical and numerical (code) order.

Coding index *continued*

In general, the nomenclature of the base level categories of the classification reflects the non-proprietary or generic name for a drug. Furthermore, the base level units identify psychoactive compounds rather than the physical or chemical forms of drugs. As many drug related responses will not exactly match the classification categories, the coding index includes many proprietary or brand names, physical or chemical forms of drugs, generic substance descriptions, acronyms, chemical names and common-use or street names for drugs.

The coding index also includes a number of drugs that are not separately identified in the classification structure but which are included in the residual (n.e.c.) category of the narrow group to which they relate. In addition to its coding function, the numerical index can therefore be used to clarify the nature, extent and varietal content of each classification category.

The main classification structure coding index does not include codes for the Form of Drug or Method of Drug Use classifications. The coding index would become large and unwieldy if each entry for Type of Drug also included one or more Form of Drug or Method of Drug Use codes. Nevertheless, to facilitate the coding process, some forms of drugs are included in the index with the main classification structure code because the form of drug is often given as a response to a question about type of drug. For example, responses such as 'hash oil', 'heads', 'leaf' and 'weed' which describe a form of drug appear in the index all coded to 3201, Cannabinoids. The codes for the categories of the Form of Drug and Method of Drug Use classifications can be found in Classification Structures.

Coding procedures

When coding drug related responses in statistical, administrative or service delivery collections, the following rules should be applied:

- responses which match exactly with an entry in the coding index are assigned the code allocated to that index entry;
- responses which have a partial match with an entry in the coding index and only differ in terms of alternative spelling, the use of abbreviations, acronyms, etc. are assigned the code allocated to that index entry;
- responses which have a partial match with an entry in the coding index and only differ in terms of qualifying or extraneous words are assigned the code allocated to that index entry; and
- responses which have a partial match with an entry in the coding index and only differ in that they refer to a different chemical form of the drug are assigned the code allocated to that index entry. For example, the response Testosterone propionate is coded to 4112 Testosterone.

Coding procedures *continued*

As the nature of drug activity in Australia changes, (new) drugs may become prominent that are not represented in the current coding index. If responses are encountered that are not in the index the procedures outlined below can be followed to assign codes to input data. However, to ensure that the ASCDC remains standard, the ABS should be contacted if an additional index entry is considered to be necessary and a revision to the index will be issued.

The procedures for responses which are not included in the index are:

- responses which represent proprietary or brand names are assigned the code of the psychoactive substance they contain. For example, the response Rohypnol is coded to 2404 Flunitrazepam;
- responses which represent a physical form of a psychoactive substance are assigned the code of the psychoactive substance or group of substances they contain. For example, the response Cannabis is coded to 3201 Cannabinoids;
- responses which represent common-use or street names are assigned the code of the psychoactive substance that is most commonly associated with the name. For example, the response Ecstasy is coded to 3405 MDMA even though it is acknowledged that substances described as Ecstasy are not composed of MDMA in all instances;
- responses which represent a substance that comprises a combination of base level categories in the classification are assigned the code of the substance that is considered to be of most concern in terms of its contribution to drug related harm. For example, the response Rubber cement is coded to 6201 Toluene even though it is acknowledged that this is not the only harmful compound contained within the product; and
- responses which do not relate to a separately identified drug or an aggregate group of drugs in the classification are assigned a residual (n.e.c.) code, or a supplementary (n.f.d.) code (see Reserved Codes for Residual Categories and Supplementary Codes). A response should only be coded to a residual (n.e.c.) category if it is clear that it belongs in the particular narrow group and that it contains sufficient detail to indicate that it is definitely not included in one of the other separately identified base level units. Responses which are not precise enough to be coded to any base level category should be assigned the appropriate supplementary (n.f.d.) code.

In instances where users of the classification are unsure which category a response relates to, after examination of the coding index and perusal of the above procedures, they should contact the ABS, using the contact details supplied in the Inquiries Box at the front of this publication.

Coding procedures *continued*

The additional classifications Form of Drug and Method of Drug Use are used to code responses in applications which require form of drug and method of drug use codes rather than the main classification code of the psychoactive substance. These three classifications represent different elements of drug use or different statistical variables in the context of data collection. For all these variables it is recommended that data be collected, coded, stored and disseminated separately. This allows data from organisations which collect all sets of information to be compared with data from organisations which only collect information on one or two of the variables. By having the variables stored in different fields the data can be manipulated according to the needs of the organisation.

Editing specifications

Because some responses are assigned supplementary codes rather than the codes of particular drugs, it is important that in verifying input codes, manipulating data, aggregating data to higher level categories and deriving output items and tables, the full range of valid codes are included in all specifications. The valid range of codes for the main classification structure comprises the following:

- all the codes included in the detailed classification structure (see Classification Structures); and
- all the codes included in the supplementary codes list (see Appendix 1).

Storage and presentation of data

Regardless of the level of aggregation envisaged for the dissemination of statistics, the ABS recommends that data be captured, classified and stored at the most detailed level of the classification wherever possible. This will allow the greatest flexibility for the output of statistics, enable more detailed and complex analysis, facilitate comparisons with data using different classifications and preserve information to provide maximum flexibility for future use of the data.

However, because of collection and confidentiality constraints, it may not be possible to output data at the lower levels of the classification in all instances. The use of a standard classification framework will nevertheless enhance data comparability even though it may not always be possible to disseminate data at the most detailed level.

The hierarchical structure of the ASCDC allows users the flexibility to output statistics at the level of the classification which best suits their particular purposes. Data can be presented at the broad group level, narrow group level or the base level. If necessary, significant drugs within a narrow group can be presented separately while the remaining base level units within the narrow group are aggregated. The same principle can be adopted to highlight significant narrow groups within a broad group.

Storage and presentation of data *continued*

In instances where significant drugs within a narrow group are presented separately while the remaining base level units within the group are aggregated, the aggregate group should be labelled 'Other'. Similarly, aggregated narrow groups within a broad group are labelled 'Other'.

It should be noted that drugs from different narrow groups should not be added together to form an aggregation as this corrupts the application of the classification criteria and has repercussions on data comparability. Similarly, narrow groups from different broad groups should not be grouped together.

The following is an example of a sound approach to producing output for selected drugs of interest:

ASCDC Output Categories
(example)

- Analgesics
  - Heroin
  - Methadone
  - Other
- Sedatives and Hypnotics
  - Ethanol (Alcohol)
  - Diazepam (includes Valium)
  - Flunitrazepam (includes Rohypnol)
  - Kava lactones (Kava)
  - Other
- Stimulants and Hallucinogens
  - Amphetamines
  - Cannabinoids (includes Cannabis)
  - Phenethylamines
    - MDMA (Ecstasy)
    - Other
  - Tryptamines
    - Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)
    - Psilocybin (Magic Mushrooms)
    - Other
  - Other Stimulants and Hallucinogens
    - Cocaine (includes Crack)
    - Nicotine (includes Tobacco)
    - Other
  - Other
- Anabolic Agents and Selected Hormones
  - Anabolic Androgenic Steriods
  - Other
- Antidepressants and Antipsychotics
  - Fluoxetine (includes Prozac)
  - Other
- Volatile Solvents
- Miscellaneous Drugs of Concern

Mapping of ICD-10-AM codes to ASCDC codes

A mapping of the codes used in the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification* (ICD-10-AM) to the ASCDC codes has been developed by the ABS and the National Centre for Classification in Health. The purpose of this mapping is to assist comparative analysis of data classified by the ASCDC and data classified according to the ICD-10-AM.

In instances where medical organisations use the ICD-10-AM to record a medical condition ('disease') as being caused by a drug of concern or that a drug of concern is a contributing factor to the condition ('disease'), the ABS recommends that the ASCDC be used to identify the drug of concern. In such circumstances, use of the mapping enhances the usefulness of the two code sets.

The mapping can be used for research and epidemiological studies to correlate health data with data derived from non-medical sources. For example, if a statistical survey (non-medical source) reported on the extent of heroin use in the general community, there might be interest in comparing the survey data to data on the number of hospital admissions due to heroin which would be recorded using the ICD-10-AM.

A copy of the ICD-10-AM to ASCDC mapping can be obtained by contacting the ABS using the contact details supplied in the Inquiries Box at the front of this publication.

FORM OF DRUG

As noted in the Overview, the main classification structure of the ASCDC is designed to classify chemical substances which alter physiological processes. However, many collectors and users of data relating to drugs of concern require information on the physical form of a drug as well as on the chemical substance which produces the psychoactive effect. For conceptual and practical reasons, it is not appropriate to include these different elements of drug use in a single classification as this would create a disharmonious and flawed structure with categories that were not mutually exclusive.

The Form of Drug classification is intended to be used in conjunction with the main classification structure to address another aspect of information relating to drugs and to assist in creating a coherent statistical framework for the collection, storage and dissemination of data derived from a range of statistical, administrative and service provision settings. It allows data relating to drugs of concern to be further defined without compromising the principles of the main classification structure.

FORM OF DRUG *continued*

Form of Drug is intuitively defined by reference to the categories of the classification. For instance, the form 'Oil' is readily distinguishable from the form 'Powder' without further definition. Nevertheless, for the purposes of this classification, Form of Drug is defined as:

> The matter or material of which the drug consists and the mode in which the drug exists or is encountered.

Form of Drug describes the outward aspect of the drug. Form of Drug does not indicate the chemical substance which alters physiological processes to produce a psychoactive effect on which the main classification structure is based, nor does it make reference to the method of drug use or the container or receptacle in which the drug is stored, transported or sold.

The Form of Drug classification has been adapted from the Drug Form classification presented in the *National Illicit Drug Statistics Framework, June 1999*, a report produced by the Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence and the ABS for the National Community Based Approach to Drug Law Enforcement. It has been modified to include only the physical forms in which drugs are administered, exist or are encountered. It excludes the receptacles in which drugs are stored, transported or sold (e.g. vial/ampoule), with the exception of Capsule and Paper/card–tab/trip. These categories of the classification could be perceived as receptacles in which other forms of drugs are stored either as a liquid, oil or powder for a Capsule and as a liquid for a Paper/card–tab/trip. Additionally, the category Tablet could be perceived as compressed powder. As these forms of drug are generally consumed within the administering process (e.g. swallowed), and accurately describe the mode in which the drug exists or is encountered, they have been included in the classification. 'Crystalline' has not been included in the classification. Crystalline is considered to be a Powder for crystalline salts or Granule/rock for those drugs that are a freebase or 'ice like' in appearance.

The need for and usefulness of the Form of Drug classification can be illustrated by reference to cannabis. In the Type of Drug classification structure all forms of cannabis are included in the category 3201 Cannabinoids, no distinction being made between crops of plants (whole plant), leaf and hashish. Using the Form of Drug classification it is possible to code the different forms of Cannabinoids as follows:

3201 Cannabinoids	01 Whole plant
3201 Cannabinoids	02 Leaf
3201 Cannabinoids	03 Flower-head
3201 Cannabinoids	05 Seed
3201 Cannabinoids	06 Resin
3201 Cannabinoids	08 Oil
3201 Cannabinoids	98 Part plant-vegetable matter

FORM OF DRUG *continued*

The category 98 Part plant-vegetable matter, may not appear to be mutually exclusive of categories 02 Leaf, 03 Flower-head, 04 Root and 05 Seed. Category 98 is used when a drug of concern is encountered (usually cannabis) that consists of or includes more than one single category of the Form of Drug classification covering the parts of a plant (i.e. 02 Leaf and 03 Flower-head). Similarly, we have excluded 08 Oil from the category 07 Liquid. Oils are a group of neutral liquids comprising three main classes: fixed (fatty) acids; mineral oils; and essential oils, of which the last two are associated with drugs of concern.

The usefulness of the Form of Drug classification is further illustrated by reference to cocaine. Cocaine is generally sold on the street as a crystalline hydrochloride powder, but through a process called 'freebasing' crack cocaine is formed. The two forms are distinguished in the Form of Drug classification as follows:

3903 Cocaine	11 Powder
3903 Cocaine	12 Granule/rock (crack)

Apart from conceptual considerations, separation of the information items (active chemical compound and form of drug) has the advantage of allowing data to be collected and used for the particular item of interest. The ABS therefore recommends that data be collected, coded, stored and disseminated for each variable separately. This allows data from organisations which collect both sets of information to be compared with data from organisations which only collect information on one of the variables. Organisations which require drug related data further defined in terms of the form of the drug can do so by cross tabulating variables.

The ABS therefore recommends that data be coded and stored in separate fields as follows:

Drug of Concern	XXXX
Form of Drug	XX

METHOD OF DRUG USE

Many collectors and users of statistical, administrative and service provision data relating to drugs of concern require information on the method used to administer a drug as well as data on the chemical substance which produces the psychoactive effect of the drug and on the physical form of the drug. For conceptual reasons, it is not possible to include these different elements of drug use in a single classification as this creates a disharmonious and flawed structure with categories that are not mutually exclusive.

METHOD OF DRUG USE
continued

In order to meet the need to collect and classify information relating to the method of drug use, the ABS has adopted the classification developed for use in the National Minimum Data Set for Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services, sponsored by the Intergovernmental Committee for Drugs. This classification was originally developed by the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (NDARC) and was included in the *National Health Data Dictionary, Version 9* (NHDD), in association with the data element Method of Use for Principal Drug of Concern.

The Method of Drug Use classification is intended for use in conjunction with the main classification structure to address another aspect of information relating to drugs and to assist in creating a coherent statistical framework for the collection, storage and dissemination of data derived from a range of statistical, administrative and service provision settings. It allows data relating to drugs of concern to be further defined without compromising the principles of the main classification structure.

Method of Drug Use is intuitively defined by reference to the categories of the classification. For instance, the method 'Injects' is readily distinguishable from the method 'Smokes' without further definition. Nevertheless for the purposes of this classification, Method of Drug Use is defined as:

> The usual method of administering the drug of concern.

This is an adaptation of the NHDD definition.

Apart from conceptual considerations, separation of the information items (active chemical compound and method of drug use) has the advantage of allowing data to be collected and used for the particular item of interest. The ABS therefore recommends that data be collected, coded, stored and disseminated for each variable separately. This allows data from organisations which collect both sets of information to be compared with data from organisations which only collect information on one of the variables. Organisations which require drug related data further defined in terms of the method of drug use can do so by cross tabulating variables.

The ABS therefore recommends that data be coded and stored in separate fields as follows:

Drug of Concern	XXXX
Method of Drug Use	X

TYPE OF DRUG CLASSIFICATION

BROAD GROUPS

1 ANALGESICS

2 SEDATIVES AND HYPNOTICS

3 STIMULANTS AND HALLUCINOGENS

4 ANABOLIC AGENTS AND SELECTED HORMONES

5 ANTIDEPRESSANTS AND ANTIPSYCHOTICS

6 VOLATILE SOLVENTS

9 MISCELLANEOUS DRUGS OF CONCERN

BROAD GROUPS AND NARROW GROUPS

1 ANALGESICS
- 11 Organic Opiate Analgesics
- 12 Semisynthetic Opioid Analgesics
- 13 Synthetic Opioid Analgesics
- 14 Non Opioid Analgesics

2 SEDATIVES AND HYPNOTICS
- 21 Alcohols
- 22 Anaesthetics
- 23 Barbiturates
- 24 Benzodiazepines
- 29 Other Sedatives and Hypnotics

3 STIMULANTS AND HALLUCINOGENS
- 31 Amphetamines
- 32 Cannabinoids
- 33 Ephedra Alkaloids
- 34 Phenethylamines
- 35 Tryptamines
- 36 Volatile Nitrates
- 39 Other Stimulants and Hallucinogens

4 ANABOLIC AGENTS AND SELECTED HORMONES
- 41 Anabolic Androgenic Steroids
- 42 $Beta_2$ Agonists
- 43 Peptide Hormones, Mimetics and Analogues
- 49 Other Anabolic Agents and Selected Hormones

5 ANTIDEPRESSANTS AND ANTIPSYCHOTICS
- 51 Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors
- 52 Phenothiazines
- 53 Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors
- 54 Thioxanthenes
- 55 Tricyclic Antidepressants
- 59 Other Antidepressants and Antipsychotics

6 VOLATILE SOLVENTS
- 61 Aliphatic Hydrocarbons
- 62 Aromatic Hydrocarbons
- 63 Halogenated Hydrocarbons
- 69 Other Volatile Solvents

9 MISCELLANEOUS DRUGS OF CONCERN
- 91 Diuretics
- 92 Opioid Antagonists
- 99 Other Drugs of Concern

BROAD GROUPS, NARROW GROUPS AND DRUGS OF CONCERN

1 ANALGESICS

11 Organic Opiate Analgesics

1101 Codeine
1102 Morphine
1199 Organic Opiate Analgesics, n.e.c.

12 Semisynthetic Opioid Analgesics

1201 Buprenorphine
1202 Heroin
1203 Oxycodone
1299 Semisynthetic Opioid Analgesics, n.e.c.

13 Synthetic Opioid Analgesics

1301 Fentanyl
1302 Fentanyl analogues
1303 Levomethadyl acetate hydrochloride
1304 Meperidine analogues
1305 Methadone
1306 Pethidine
1399 Synthetic Opioid Analgesics, n.e.c.

14 Non Opioid Analgesics

1401 Acetylsalicylic acid
1402 Paracetamol
1499 Non Opioid Analgesics, n.e.c.

2 SEDATIVES AND HYPNOTICS

21 Alcohols

2101 Ethanol
2102 Methanol
2199 Alcohols, n.e.c.

22 Anaesthetics

2201 Gamma-hydroxybutyrate
2202 Ketamine
2203 Nitrous oxide
2204 Phencyclidine
2299 Anaesthetics, n.e.c.

23 Barbiturates

2301 Amylobarbitone
2302 Methylphenobarbitone
2303 Phenobarbitone
2399 Barbiturates, n.e.c.

24 Benzodiazepines

2401 Alprazolam
2402 Clonazepam
2403 Diazepam
2404 Flunitrazepam
2405 Lorazepam
2406 Nitrazepam
2407 Oxazepam
2408 Temazepam
2499 Benzodiazepines, n.e.c.

29 Other Sedatives and Hypnotics

2901 Chlormethiazole
2902 Kava lactones
2903 Zopiclone
2999 Other Sedatives and Hypnotics, n.e.c.

3 STIMULANTS AND HALLUCINOGENS

31 Amphetamines
- 3101 Amphetamine
- 3102 Dexamphetamine
- 3103 Methamphetamine
- 3199 Amphetamines, n.e.c.

32 Cannabinoids
- 3201 Cannabinoids

33 Ephedra Alkaloids
- 3301 Ephedrine
- 3302 Norephedrine
- 3303 Pseudoephedrine
- 3399 Ephedra Alkaloids, n.e.c.

34 Phenethylamines
- 3401 DOB
- 3402 DOM
- 3403 MDA
- 3404 MDEA
- 3405 MDMA
- 3406 Mescaline
- 3407 PMA
- 3408 TMA
- 3499 Phenethylamines, n.e.c.

35 Tryptamines
- 3501 Atropinic alkaloids
- 3502 Diethyltryptamine
- 3503 Dimethyltryptamine
- 3504 Lysergic acid diethylamide
- 3505 Psilocybin
- 3599 Tryptamines, n.e.c.

36 Volatile Nitrates
- 3601 Amyl nitrate
- 3602 Butyl nitrate
- 3699 Volatile Nitrates, n.e.c.

39 Other Stimulants and Hallucinogens
- 3901 Caffeine
- 3902 Cathinone
- 3903 Cocaine
- 3904 Methcathinone
- 3905 Methylphenidate
- 3906 Nicotine
- 3999 Other Stimulants and Hallucinogens, n.e.c.

4 ANABOLIC AGENTS AND SELECTED HORMONES

41 Anabolic Androgenic Steroids

4101 Boldenone
4102 Dehydroepiandrosterone
4103 Fluoxymesterone
4104 Mesterolone
4105 Methandriol
4106 Methenolone
4107 Nandrolone
4108 Oxandrolone
4111 Stanozolol
4112 Testosterone
4199 Anabolic Androgenic Steroids, n.e.c.

42 Beta$_2$ Agonists

4201 Eformoterol
4202 Fenoterol
4203 Salbutamol
4299 Beta$_2$ Agonists, n.e.c.

43 Peptide Hormones, Mimetics and Analogues

4301 Chorionic gonadotrophin
4302 Corticotrophin
4303 Erythropoietin
4304 Growth hormone
4305 Insulin
4399 Peptide Hormones, Mimetics and Analogues, n.e.c.

49 Other Anabolic Agents and Selected Hormones

4901 Sulfonylurea hypoglycaemic agents
4902 Tamoxifen
4903 Thyroxine
4999 Other Anabolic Agents and Selected Hormones, n.e.c.

5 ANTIDEPRESSANTS AND ANTIPSYCHOTICS

51 Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors
- 5101 Moclobemide
- 5102 Phenelzine
- 5103 Tranylcypromine
- 5199 Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors, n.e.c.

52 Phenothiazines
- 5201 Chlorpromazine
- 5202 Fluphenazine
- 5203 Pericyazine
- 5204 Thioridazine
- 5205 Trifluoperazin
- 5299 Phenothiazines, n.e.c.

53 Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors
- 5301 Citalopram
- 5302 Fluoxetine
- 5303 Paroxetine
- 5304 Sertraline
- 5399 Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors, n.e.c.

54 Thioxanthenes
- 5401 Flupenthixol
- 5402 Thiothixene
- 5499 Thioxanthenes, n.e.c.

55 Tricyclic Antidepressants
- 5501 Amitriptyline
- 5502 Clomipramine
- 5503 Dothiepin
- 5504 Doxepin
- 5505 Nortriptyline
- 5599 Tricyclic Antidepressants, n.e.c.

59 Other Antidepressants and Antipsychotics
- 5901 Butyrophenones
- 5902 Lithium
- 5903 Mianserin
- 5999 Other Antidepressants and Antipsychotics, n.e.c.

6 VOLATILE SOLVENTS

61 Aliphatic Hydrocarbons
- 6101 Butane
- 6102 Petroleum
- 6103 Propane
- 6199 Aliphatic Hydrocarbons, n.e.c.

62 Aromatic Hydrocarbons
- 6201 Toluene
- 6202 Xylene
- 6299 Aromatic Hydrocarbons, n.e.c.

63 Halogenated Hydrocarbons
- 6301 Bromochlorodifluoromethane
- 6302 Chloroform
- 6303 Tetrachloroethylene
- 6304 Trichloroethane
- 6305 Trichloroethylene
- 6399 Halogenated Hydrocarbons, n.e.c.

69 Other Volatile Solvents
- 6901 Acetone
- 6902 Ethyl acetate
- 6999 Other Volatile Solvents, n.e.c.

9 MISCELLANEOUS DRUGS OF CONCERN

91 Diuretics
- 9101 Antikaliuretics
- 9102 Loop diuretics
- 9103 Thiazides
- 9199 Diuretics, n.e.c.

92 Opioid Antagonists
- 9201 Naloxone
- 9202 Naltrexone
- 9299 Opioid Antagonists, n.e.c.

99 Other Drugs of Concern
- 9999 Other Drugs of Concern

FORM OF DRUG CLASSIFICATION

00	NOT KNOWN
01	WHOLE PLANT
02	LEAF
03	FLOWER-HEAD
04	ROOT
05	SEED
06	RESIN
07	LIQUID (EXCLUDES OIL)
08	OIL
11	POWDER
12	GRANULE/ROCK
13	PASTE/GEL
14	TABLET
15	CAPSULE
16	BLOCK
17	GAS/VAPOUR
18	PAPER/CARD–TAB/TRIP
98	PART PLANT-VEGETABLE MATTER
99	OTHER (INCLUDES FOODSTUFFS AND FUNGI)

METHOD OF DRUG USE CLASSIFICATION

1	INGESTS
2	SMOKES
3	INJECTS
4	SNIFFS (POWDER)
5	INHALES (VAPOUR)
6	OTHER
9	NOT KNOWN
0	MULTIPLE INDICATED

APPENDIX 1

SUPPLEMENTARY CODES

SUPPLEMENTARY CODES

Supplementary codes are used to process inadequately described responses in statistical collections. The supplementary codes listed below are for use in the main classification structure (Type of Drug). Supplementary codes for Form of Drug and Method of Drug Use are provided with those classifications.

The supplementary codes for the main classification structure are of two types:

- four-digit codes ending with two or three zeros which are used to code responses that do not contain sufficient information to be coded to any base level unit but can be coded to a higher level of the classification structure ('not further defined' (n.f.d.) codes); and
- four-digit codes commencing with three zeros which are used to code responses that cannot be allocated to a category at any level of the classification (operational codes).

APPLICATION OF CODES

Supplementary codes are not part of the main classification structure. Although the list provided below contains all possible 'not further defined' codes, many of them will not be required for use in the majority of applications. The operational codes will be needed in most coding processes. A more detailed explanation of supplementary codes and their application is provided in the Supplementary Codes section of the Introduction.

OPERATIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY CODES

0000 Inadequately Described
0001 Not Stated
0002 Not Identified as a Drug of Concern

NOT FURTHER DEFINED SUPPLEMENTARY CODES

1000 Analgesics, n.f.d.
1100 Organic Opiate Analgesics, n.f.d.
1200 Semisynthetic Opioid Analgesics, n.f.d.
1300 Synthetic Opioid Analgesics, n.f.d.
1400 Non Opioid Analgesics, n.f.d.

2000 Sedatives and Hypnotics, n.f.d.
2100 Alcohols, n.f.d.
2200 Anaesthetics, n.f.d.
2300 Barbiturates, n.f.d.
2400 Benzodiazepines, n.f.d.
2900 Other Sedatives and Hypnotics, n.f.d.

3000 Stimulants and Hallucinogens, n.f.d.
3100 Amphetamines, n.f.d.
3300 Ephedra Alkaloids, n.f.d.
3400 Phenethylamines, n.f.d.
3500 Tryptamines, n.f.d.
3600 Volatile Nitrates, n.f.d.
3900 Other Stimulants and Hallucinogens, n.f.d.

4000 Anabolic Agents and Selected Hormones, n.f.d.
4100 Anabolic Androgenic Steroids, n.f.d.
4200 $Beta_2$ Agonists, n.f.d.
4300 Peptide Hormones, Mimetics and Analogues, n.f.d.
4900 Other Anabolic Agents and Selected Hormones, n.f.d.

5000 Antidepressants and Antipsychotics, n.f.d.
5100 Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors, n.f.d.
5200 Phenothiazines, n.f.d.
5300 Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors, n.f.d.
5400 Thioxanthenes, n.f.d.
5500 Tricyclic Antidepressants, n.f.d.
5900 Other Antidepressants and Antipsychotics, n.f.d.

6000 Volatile Solvents, n.f.d.
6100 Aliphatic Hydrocarbons, n.f.d.
6200 Aromatic Hydrocarbons, n.f.d.
6300 Halogenated Hydrocarbons, n.f.d.
6900 Other Volatile Solvents, n.f.d.

9000 Miscellaneous Drugs of Concern, n.f.d.
9100 Diuretics, n.f.d.
9200 Opioid Antagonists, n.f.d.

APPENDIX 2

CODING INDEX : ALPHABETICAL ORDER

CODING INDEX : ALPHABETICAL ORDER

1304 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyridine
1304 1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidinol propionate
1304 1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionpiperidine
3402 2-amino-1-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-methyl)phenylpropane
3499 2-methylamino-1 (methylendioxy-phenyl) butane
3499 2C-B
3401 2,5-dimethoxy-4-bromoamphetamine
3499 2,5-dimethoxy-4-ethyl-a-amphetamine
3402 2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylamphetamine
3499 2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine
1302 3-methylfentanyl
3599 3-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)-4hydroxyindole
3405 3,4-methylendioxy-n,a-dimethylphenylethylamine
3404 3,4-methylendioxyethamphetamine
3405 3,4-methylendioxymethamphetamine
3403 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine
3408 3,4,5-trimethoxy-a-methylphenylethylamine
3406 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenylethylamine
3401 4-bromo-2, 5-dimethoxyamphetamine
3499 4-bromo-2, 5-dimethoxyphenethylamine
2201 4-hydroxybutanoic acid
3407 4-methoxy-1-methylphenylethylamine
3402 4-methyl-2, 5-dimethoxyamphetamine
3499 5-methoxy-3,4-methylendioxyamphetamine
3599 5-methoxy-N, N-dimethytryptamine
4100 AAS
9199 Acetazolamide
4901 Acetohexamide
6901 Acetone
1302 Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl
1401 Acetylsalicylic acid
3504 Acid
1101 Actacode
3303 Actifed
4305 Actrapid
3405 Adam
6101 Aerosol
6101 Aerosol deodorant

2299 Aerrane
6101 Air freshener
6201 Airplane glue
2101 Alcohol
2100 Alcohols
9101 Aldactone
5204 Aldazine
9101 Aldosterone Antagonist
2407 Alepam
3999 Alertonic
1302 Alfentanil
6100 Aliphatic Hydrocarbons
1401 Alka-Seltzer
5505 Allegron
2406 Alodorm
1302 alpha-methylfentanyl
1302 Alpha-methylthiofentanyl
1399 Alphaprodine
2401 Alprazolam
2299 Alyrane
1302 AMF
9101 Amiloride
9101 Amiloride hydrochloride
5501 Amitriptyline
5501 Amitriptyline hydrochloride
5501 Amitrol
9103 Amizide
3101 Amphetamine
3101 Amphetamine sulfate
3601 Amyl
3601 Amyl nitrate
2301 Amylobarbitone
4100 Anabolic Androgenic Steroids
4100 Anabolic steroids
2200 Anaesthetics
5502 Anafranil
1000 Analgesics
1102 Anamorph
4199 Anapolon 50

5202 Anatensol
4112 Andriol
4105 Androbol
3501 Angel's trumpet
2204 Angel dust
1399 Anileridine
2403 Antenex
5000 Antidepressants
2199 Antifreeze
9101 Antikaliuretics
6101 Antiperspirant
5000 Antipsychotics
4301 APL Injection
9103 Aprinox
2199 Aquaear
3999 Arecoline
5101 Arima
6200 Aromatic Hydrocarbons
5303 Aropax
4203 Asmol
1101 Aspalagin
1401 Aspirin
1401 Aspro
1401 Astrix 100
2405 Ativan
3501 Atrobel
3501 Atrobel Forte
3501 Atropine
3501 Atropine sulfate
3501 Atropinic alkaloids
5101 Aurorix
2902 Ava
2902 Awa
6902 Balsa wood cement
2300 Barbiturates
2300 Barbs
3903 Base
3499 BDMPEA
3501 Belladonna

3501 Belladonna alkaloids
3303 Benadryl
9103 Bendrofluazide
3101 Bennies
3101 Benzedrine
6299 Benzene
2400 Benzodiazepines
2400 Benzos
4202 Berotec
4200 Beta$_2$ Agonists
3999 Betel
3999 Betel nut
1401 Bex
6201 Bike tyre repair glue
3101 Black beauties
3504 Blotters
3903 Blow
3505 Blue meanies
4101 Boldenone
4101 Boldenone undecylenate
4299 Bricanyl
2399 Brietal
2399 Brietal sodium
2499 Bromazepam
3401 Bromo-DMA
6301 Bromochlorodifluoromethane
3201 Buds
1401 Bufferin
3599 Bufotenine
9102 Bumetanide
1201 Buprenorphine
1201 Buprenorphine hydrochloride
9102 Burinex
3501 Buscopan
3503 Businessman's lunch
6101 Butane
2399 Butobarbitone
1399 Butorphanol
1399 Butorphanol tartrate

3602 Butyl
3602 Butyl nitrate
5901 Butyrophenones
3903 C
3901 Cafergot
3901 Caffeine
3903 Candy
3201 Cannabinoids
3201 Cannabis
3201 Cannabis resin
1399 Capadex
6399 Carbon tetrachloride
2399 Carbrital
4901 Carbutamide
1401 Cardiprin
1302 Carfentanyl
1401 Cartia
3904 Cat
3399 Cathine
3902 Cathinone
3903 Charlie
3906 Chewing tobacco
1302 China white
2901 Chlormethiazole
6399 Chlorodifluoromethane
6302 Chloroform
4901 Chloropropamide
9103 Chlorothiazide
5201 Chlorpromazine
5201 Chlorpromazine hydrochloride
9199 Chlorthalidone
9103 Chlotride
4301 Chorionic gonadotrophin
3906 Cigarettes
3906 Cigars
5301 Cipramil
5301 Citalopram
5301 Citalopram hydrobromide
3303 Clarinase

4299 Clenbuterol
2499 Clobazepam
5502 Clomipramine
5502 Clomipramine hydrochloride
2402 Clonazepam
5499 Clopixol
4199 Clostebol
5999 Clozapine
5999 Clozaril
3903 Coca leaf
3903 Coca paste
3903 Cocaine
3903 Cocaine hydrochloride
1101 Codalgin
1101 Codalgin Forte
1101 Codapane
1101 Codeine
1101 Codeine phosphate
1101 Codiphen
1101 Codis
3303 Codral
1101 Codral Forte
3903 Coke
1199 Concentrate of poppy straw
6304 Correction fluid thinner
6304 Correction fluids
4302 Corticotrophin
3903 Crack
3903 Crack cocaine
3103 Crank
3103 Crystal
3103 Crystal meth
3103 Crystalline methylamphetamine hydrochloride
2399 Cyclobarbitone
2299 Cyclohexamine
3699 Cyclohexyl nitrate
9103 Cyclopenthiazide
4901 Daonil
9199 Dapa-Tabs

9199 Daranide
3501 Datura
3501 Deadly nightshade
4107 Deca
4107 Deca-Durabolin
6305 Degreaser
6305 Degreasing agents
4102 Dehydroepiandrosterone
3303 Demazin
6101 Deodorant
5504 Deptran
5599 Desipramine hydrochloride
3502 DET
3102 Dexamphetamine
3102 Dexamphetamine sulfate
3102 Dexies
3102 Dextroamphetamine
1399 Dextromoramide
1399 Dextromoramide tartrate
1399 Dextropropoxyphene
1399 Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride
1399 Dextropropoxyphene napsylate
4102 DHEA
1399 Di-Gesic
1101 Dia-Chek
4901 Diabinese
1202 Diacetylmorphine
4901 Diamicron
1202 Diamorphine
9199 Diamox
2403 Diazemuls
2403 Diazepam
6399 Dichloromethane
9199 Dichlorphenamide
9103 Dichlotride
3999 Diethylpropion
3999 Diethylpropion hydrochloride
3502 Diethyltryptamine
1299 Dihydrocodeine

1299 Dihydrocodeinone
1203 Dihydrohydroxycodeinone
1299 Dihydromorphine
3303 Dimetapp
3503 Dimethyltryptamine
1399 Diphenoxylate
1399 Diphenoxylate hydrochloride
1401 Disprin
1101 Disprin Forte
9100 Diuretics
3499 DMA
3503 DMT
3401 DOB
3499 DOET
1399 Doloxene
3402 DOM
1305 Done
3501 Donnagel
3501 Donnalix
3501 Donnatab
3201 Dope
5503 Dothep
5503 Dothiepin
5503 Dothiepin hydrochloride
2000 Downers
5504 Doxepin
5504 Doxepin hydrochloride
4101 Drive
5901 Droleptan
3201 Dronabinol
5901 Droperidol
4199 Drostanolone
6303 Dry cleaning agents
2403 Ducene
4107 Durabolin
4112 Durateston
1301 Durogesic
3999 Duromine
9103 Dyazide

1302 Fentanyl analogues
1301 Fentanyl citrate
1101 Fiornal
6301 Fire extinguisher
6301 Fire extinguisher propellant
5401 Fluanxol
2404 Flunitrazepam
2299 Fluothane
5302 Fluoxetine
5302 Fluoxetine hydrochloride
4103 Fluoxymesterone
5401 Flupenthixol
5401 Flupenthixol decanoate
5202 Fluphenazine
5202 Fluphenazine decanoate
5202 Fluphenazine hydrochloride
5399 Fluvoxamine
5399 Fluvoxamine maleate
6101 Fly spray
4201 Foradile
2299 Forthane
1399 Fortral
2499 Frisium
9102 Frusehexal
9102 Frusemide
9102 Frusemide sodium
2201 Gamma-hydroxybutyrate
2201 Gamma-hydroxybutyric acid
2201 GBH
1202 Gear
4304 Genotropin
4902 Genox
2201 GHB
4901 Glibenclamide
4901 Gliclazide
4901 Glimel
4901 Glipizide
6201 Glue
3103 Goey

9103 Hydrene
9103 Hydrochlorothiazide
1299 Hydrocodone
1299 Hydromorphone
9103 Hydrozide
9199 Hygroton
3501 Hyoscine
2404 Hypnodorm
2499 Hypnovel
4305 Hypurin Isophane
4305 Hypurin Neutral
3599 Ibogaine
3103 Ice
4399 IGF-1
5599 Imipramine
5599 Imipramine hydrochloride
2903 Imovane
9199 Indapamide
9199 Insig
4305 Insulin
4399 Insulin–like growth factor
3999 Isoelemicin
2299 Isoflurane
1306 Isonipecaine
2199 Isopropanol
4305 Isotard MC
3904 Jeff
3501 Jimsonweed
4100 Juice
1202 Junk
2401 Kalma
9101 Kaluril
1102 Kapanol
3904 Kat
2902 Kava
2902 Kava Kava
2902 Kava lactones
2202 Ketaject
2202 Ketalar

5903 Lumin
5399 Luvox
3599 Lysergic acid
3599 Lysergic acid amide
3504 Lysergic acid diethylamide
3505 Magic mushrooms
2999 Mandies
3501 Mandrake
3501 Mandrake root
2999 Mandrax
9199 Mannitol
5100 MAO inhibitor
5100 MAOI
3201 Marijuana
3201 Maryjane
3499 MBDB
3403 MDA
3499 MDBD
3499 MDE
3404 MDEA
3405 MDM
3405 MDMA
3499 MDOH
2999 Mecloqualone
9199 Mede-Prep
5599 Melipramine
4901 Melizide
5204 Melleril
1306 Meperidine
1304 Meperidine analogues
1101 Mersyndol
1101 Mersyndol Forte
3406 Mescaline
4199 Mestanolone
4104 Mesterolone
2102 Meth
1305 Methadone
1305 Methadone hydrochloride
3103 Methamphetamine

4199 Methandienone
4105 Methandriol
4105 Methandriol dipropionate
2102 Methanol
2999 Methaqualone
3904 Methcathinone
4106 Methenolone
4106 Methenolone acetate
4106 Methenolone enanthate
2102 Metho
2399 Methohexitone
2399 Methohexitone sodium
2299 Methoxyflurane
9103 Methychlothiazide
6999 Methyl butyl ketone
6399 Methyl chloride
6999 Methyl ethyl ketone
3103 Methylamphetamine
3103 Methylamphetamine hydrochloride
4199 Methylandrostanolone
2102 Methylated spirits
1299 Methyldihydromorphine
6399 Methylene chloride
3499 Methylenedioxybutylamine
3499 Methylenedioxyethylamphetamine
3399 Methylephedrine
1302 Methylfentanyl
3905 Methylphenidate
3905 Methylphenidate hydrochloride
2302 Methylphenobarbitone
3399 Methylpseudoephedrine
3499 Methylthioamphetamine
1299 Metopon
5903 Mianserin
5903 Mianserin hydrochloride
4199 Mibolerone
3504 Microdot
9101 Midamor
2499 Midazolam

9101 Midoride
3901 Migral
4901 Minidiab
3902 Miraa
4305 Mixtard
3499 MMDA
5101 Moclobemide
5202 Modecate
6201 Model glue
9103 Modizide
9103 Moduretic
2406 Mogadon
5100 Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors
4305 Monotard
3599 Morning glory seeds
1102 Morph
1102 Morphalgin
1102 Morphine
1102 Morphine hydrochloride
1102 Morphine methobromide
1102 Morphine sulfate
1102 Morphine tartrate
1304 MPPP
1304 MPTP
1102 MS Contin
3499 MTA
3201 Mull
2407 Murelax
3999 Myristicin
3499 N-ethyl-alpha-methyl-3,4(methylendioxy)phenethylamine
3499 N-ethyl MDA
3499 N-hydroxy-3, 4-methylendioxyamphetamine
3499 N-hydroxy MDA
3499 N-methyl-1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-2-butanamine
3499 N-[alpha-methyl-3,4-(methylendioxy)phenethyl]hydroxylamine
6901 Nail polish remover
9201 Naloxone
9201 Naloxone hydrochloride
9202 Naltrexone

4107 Nandrolone
4107 Nandrolone cypionate
4107 Nandrolone decanoate
4107 Nandrolone laurate
4107 Nandrolone undecanoate
9199 Napamide
9201 Narcan
5102 Nardil
9199 Naride
9199 Natrilix
5402 Navane
9103 Navidrex
5399 Nefazodone
5399 Nefazodone hydrochloride
3302 Neo-Diophen
5203 Neulactil
2301 Neur-Amyl
3499 Nexus
3906 Nicabate
3906 Nicorette
3906 Nicotine
3906 Nicotinell
2406 Nitrazepam
2203 Nitrous
2203 Nitrous oxide
3901 No Doz
2408 Nocturne
4902 Nolvadex
2408 Nomapam
1400 Non Opioid Analgesics
4107 Norabolin
4304 Norditropin
3302 Norephedrine
4199 Norethandrolone
2408 Normison
3399 Norpseudoephedrine
5505 Nortriptyline
5505 Nortriptyline hydrochloride
3903 Nose candy

4107 Novatrol
4902 Noxitem
3303 Nucosef
3999 Nutmeg
3303 Nyal Coldex
3303 Nyal Decongestant
3502 N, N-diethyltryptamine
3503 N, N-dimethyltryptamine
5999 Olanzapine
1000 Opioid analgesic
9200 Opioid Antagonists
1102 Opium
1199 Opium gel
4105 Orabol-H
4199 Orabolin
5999 Orap
1102 Ordine
1100 Organic Opiate Analgesics
4903 Oroxine
3303 Orthoxicol
9199 Osmitrol
3103 Ox blood
4108 Oxandrolone
2407 Oxazepam
4201 Oxis Turbuhaler
1203 Oxycodone
1203 Oxycodone hydrochloride
1203 Oxycodone pectinate
4199 Oxymesterone
4199 Oxymetholone
1299 Oxymorphone
1000 Pain killers
1101 Painstop Syrup
6201 Paint
6201 Paint remover
6201 Paint thinner
1399 Palfium
2402 Pamax
1101 Panadeine

1101 Panadeine Forte
1101 Panadeine Plus
1402 Panadol
3303 Panadol Sinus
1101 Panalgesic
1402 Panamax
1101 Panamax Co
1199 Papaveretum
1402 Paracetamol
1399 Paradex
2999 Paraldehyde
1402 Paralgin
3407 Paramethoxyamphetamine
5103 Parnate
5303 Paroxetine
5303 Paroxetine hydrochloride
2299 PCE
2204 PCP
1399 Pentazocine
1399 Pentazocine hydrochloride
2399 Pentobarbitone
2399 Pentothal
4300 Peptide hormones
6303 Perchloroethylene
5203 Pericyazine
5599 Pertofran
1306 Peth
1306 Pethidine
1306 Pethidine hydrochloride
6102 Petrol
6102 Petroleum
3406 Peyote
3303 Pharma-Col
1399 Phenadoxone
1399 Phenazocine
2204 Phencyclidine
3999 Phendimetrazine
5102 Phenelzine
5102 Phenelzine sulfate

3400 Phenethylamines
3905 Phenmetrazine
2303 Phenobarbitone
2303 Phenobarbitone sodium
5200 Phenothiazines
3303 Phensedyl
3999 Phentermine
1299 Phenylpropanolamine
1305 Physeptone
1399 Piminodine
5999 Pimozide
3999 Pipradol hydrochloride
3999 Pipradrol
5502 Placil
6304 Plaster remover
3407 PMA
3601 Poppers
1199 Poppy straw
3201 Pot
9101 Potassium-sparing diuretics
1299 PPA
4301 Pregnyl
4106 Primobolan
4106 Primobolan Depot
4112 Primoteston Depot
4107 Probolin
1101 Prodeine-15
4301 Profasi
1203 Proladone
2302 Prominal
6103 Propane
3699 Propyl nitrate
4105 Protabol
4305 Protaphane
5503 Prothiaden
4104 Proviron
5302 Prozac
3303 Pseudoephedrine
3303 Pseudoephedrine hydrochloride

2399 Secbutobarbitone
2000 Sedatives
4901 Semi-Daonil
1200 Semisynthetic Opioid Analgesics
2407 Serapax
5901 Serenace
4299 Serevent
5300 Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors
2407 Serries
5304 Sertraline
5304 Sertraline hydrochloride
5399 Serzone
2299 Sevoflurane
2299 Sevorane
3301 Shabu
5504 Sinequan
3303 Sinutab
1202 Skag
3201 Skunk
2400 Sleepers
2400 Sleeping pills
1202 Smack
3903 Snow
5300 SNRI
3906 Snuff
2201 Sodium oxybate
3501 Solanaceous alkaloids
1401 Solprin
4304 Somatropin
2399 Soneryl
2202 Special K
3103 Speed
1202 Speedball
9101 Spiractin
9101 Spironlactone
6303 Spot remover
6101 Spray on deodorant
6201 Spray paint
1401 Spren

5300 SSRI
4111 Stanazol
4199 Stanolone
4111 Stanozolol
4111 Stansosus
5205 Stelazine
4100 Steroids
3402 STP
1301 Sublimaze
3303 Sudafed
1302 Sufentanil
4901 Sulfonylurea hypoglycaemic agents
4105 Superbolin
4112 Supertest
6304 Surgical tape remover
5599 Surmontil
4112 Sustanon
4302 Synacthen
4302 Synacthen Depot
1304 Synthetic heroin
1300 Synthetic Opioid Analgesics
3504 Tabs
4902 Tamosin
4902 Tamoxen
4902 Tamoxifen
4902 Tamoxifen citrate
2408 Temaze
2408 Temazepam
1201 Temgisic
1402 Tempra
2408 Temtabs
3999 Tenuate
3999 Tenuate Dospan
4299 Terbutaline
4299 Terbutaline sulfate
4112 Testo La
4112 Testo Prop
4112 Testosterone
4112 Testosterone enanthate

4112 Testosterone isocaproate
4112 Testosterone phenylpropinate
4112 Testosterone propionate
4112 Testosterone undecanoate
4112 Testosus
6303 Tetrachloroethene
6303 Tetrachloroethylene
6399 Tetrachloromethane
4302 Tetracosactrin
3201 Tetrahydrocannabinol
6202 Textas
3201 THC
1199 Thebaine
9103 Thiazides
1302 Thiofentanyl
2399 Thiopentone
2399 Thiopentone sodium
5204 Thioridazine
5204 Thioridazine hydrochloride
5402 Thiothixene
5400 Thioxanthenes
4903 Thyroxine
3201 Tips
3408 TMA
1302 TMF
3599 Toad venom
3906 Tobacco
5599 Tofranil
4901 Tolbutamide
6201 Toluene
5903 Tolvon
3903 Toot
2000 Tranks
2000 Tranquilisers
5103 Tranylcypromine
5103 Tranylcypromine sulfate
4199 Trenbolone
4199 Trenbolone acetate
9101 Triamterene

2499 Triazolam
6304 Trichloroethane
6305 Trichloroethylene
6302 Trichloromethane
5500 Tricyclic Antidepressants
5205 Trifluoperazin
5205 Trifluoperazin hydrochloride
3408 Trimethoxyamphetamine
5599 Trimipramine
3504 Trips
3500 Tryptamines
5501 Tryptanol
5501 Tryptine
3902 Tschat
3303 Tylenol
4305 Ultralente MC
4305 Ultratard
3100 Uppers
9102 Uremide
9102 Urex
9102 Urex-M
9102 Urex forte
2403 Valium
5399 Venlafaxine
5399 Venlafaxine hydrochloride
4203 Ventolin
1401 Vincent's Powders
2202 Vitamin K
3600 Volatile Nitrates
6000 Volatile Solvents
3201 Weed
3903 White lady
3103 Whiz
2102 Wood alcohol
2401 Xanax
3405 XTC
6202 Xylene
3201 Yandi
2902 Yaqona

5302 Zactin

5304 Zoloft

2903 Zopiclone

5499 Zuclopenthixol acetate

5499 Zuclopenthixol decanoate

5499 Zuclopenthixol dihydrochloride

5999 Zyprexa

APPENDIX 3

CODING INDEX : NUMERICAL ORDER

CODING INDEX : NUMERICAL ORDER

1000 Analgesics
1000 Opioid analgesic
1000 Pain killers
1100 Organic Opiate Analgesics
1101 Actacode
1101 Aspalagin
1101 Codalgin
1101 Codalgin Forte
1101 Codapane
1101 Codeine
1101 Codeine phosphate
1101 Codiphen
1101 Codis
1101 Codral Forte
1101 Dia-Chek
1101 Disprin Forte
1101 Dymadon Forte
1101 Fiornal
1101 Mersyndol
1101 Mersyndol Forte
1101 Painstop Syrup
1101 Panadeine
1101 Panadeine Forte
1101 Panadeine Plus
1101 Panalgesic
1101 Panamax Co
1101 Prodeine-15
1101 Rapideine
1102 Anamorph
1102 Kapanol
1102 Morph
1102 Morphalgin
1102 Morphine
1102 Morphine hydrochloride
1102 Morphine methobromide
1102 Morphine sulfate
1102 Morphine tartrate
1102 MS Contin

1102 Opium
1102 Ordine
1199 Concentrate of poppy straw
1199 Opium gel
1199 Papaveretum
1199 Poppy straw
1199 Thebaine
1200 Semisynthetic Opioid Analgesics
1201 Buprenorphine
1201 Buprenorphine hydrochloride
1201 Temgisic
1202 Diacetylmorphine
1202 Diamorphine
1202 Gear
1202 H
1202 Hammer
1202 Heroin
1202 Homebake
1202 Horse
1202 Junk
1202 Skag
1202 Smack
1202 Speedball
1203 Dihydrohydroxycodeinone
1203 Endone
1203 Oxycodone
1203 Oxycodone hydrochloride
1203 Oxycodone pectinate
1203 Proladone
1299 Dihydrocodeine
1299 Dihydrocodeinone
1299 Dihydromorphine
1299 Hydrocodone
1299 Hydromorphone
1299 Methyldihydromorphine
1299 Metopon
1299 Oxymorphone
1299 Phenylpropanolamine
1299 PPA

1300 Synthetic Opioid Analgesics
1301 Durogesic
1301 Fentanyl
1301 Fentanyl citrate
1301 Sublimaze
1302 3-methylfentanyl
1302 Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl
1302 Alfentanil
1302 alpha-methylfentanyl
1302 Alpha-methylthiofentanyl
1302 AMF
1302 Carfentanyl
1302 China white
1302 Fentanyl analogues
1302 Methylfentanyl
1302 Rapifen
1302 Remifentanil
1302 Sufentanil
1302 Thiofentanyl
1302 TMF
1303 LAAM
1303 Levo-alpha-acetyl-methadol hydrochloride
1303 Levo-alpha-acetylmethadol
1303 Levomethadyl acetate hydrochloride
1304 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyridine
1304 1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidinol propionate
1304 1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionpiperidine
1304 Meperidine analogues
1304 MPPP
1304 MPTP
1304 Synthetic heroin
1305 Done
1305 Methadone
1305 Methadone hydrochloride
1305 Physeptone
1306 Isonipecaine
1306 Meperidine
1306 Peth
1306 Pethidine

1306 Pethidine hydrochloride
1399 Alphaprodine
1399 Anileridine
1399 Butorphanol
1399 Butorphanol tartrate
1399 Capadex
1399 Dextromoramide
1399 Dextromoramide tartrate
1399 Dextropropoxyphene
1399 Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride
1399 Dextropropoxyphene napsylate
1399 Di-Gesic
1399 Diphenoxylate
1399 Diphenoxylate hydrochloride
1399 Doloxene
1399 Fortral
1399 Levorphanol
1399 Lofenoxal
1399 Lomotil
1399 Palfium
1399 Paradex
1399 Pentazocine
1399 Pentazocine hydrochloride
1399 Phenadoxone
1399 Phenazocine
1399 Piminodine

1400 Non Opioid Analgesics

1401 Acetylsalicylic acid

1401 Alka-Seltzer
1401 Aspirin
1401 Aspro
1401 Astrix 100
1401 Bex
1401 Bufferin
1401 Cardiprin
1401 Cartia
1401 Disprin
1401 Solprin
1401 Spren

1401 Vincent's Powders
1402 Dymadon
1402 Panadol
1402 Panamax
1402 Paracetamol
1402 Paralgin
1402 Tempra
2000 Downers
2000 Sedatives
2000 Tranks
2000 Tranquilisers
2100 Alcohols
2101 Alcohol
2101 Ethanol
2102 Meth
2102 Methanol
2102 Metho
2102 Methylated spirits
2102 Wood alcohol
2199 Antifreeze
2199 Aquaear
2199 Isopropanol
2199 Rubbing alcohol
2200 Anaesthetics
2201 4-hydroxybutanoic acid
2201 Gamma-hydroxybutyrate
2201 Gamma-hydroxybutyric acid
2201 GBH
2201 GHB
2201 Grievous bodily harm
2201 Liquid E
2201 Liquid ecstasy
2201 Liquid X
2201 Sodium oxybate
2202 Ketaject
2202 Ketalar
2202 Ketamine
2202 Ketamine hydrochloride
2202 Ketavet

2202 Special K
2202 Vitamin K
2203 Laughing gas
2203 Nitrous
2203 Nitrous oxide
2204 Angel dust
2204 Horse tranquillizer
2204 PCP
2204 Phencyclidine
2299 Aerrane
2299 Alyrane
2299 Cyclohexamine
2299 Enflurane
2299 Ethrane
2299 Eticyclidine
2299 Fluothane
2299 Forthane
2299 Halothane
2299 Isoflurane
2299 Methoxyflurane
2299 PCE
2299 Rocket fuel
2299 Sevoflurane
2299 Sevorane
2300 Barbiturates
2300 Barbs
2301 Amylobarbitone
2301 Neur-Amyl
2302 Methylphenobarbitone
2302 Prominal
2303 Phenobarbitone
2303 Phenobarbitone sodium
2399 Brietal
2399 Brietal sodium
2399 Butobarbitone
2399 Carbrital
2399 Cyclobarbitone
2399 Methohexitone
2399 Methohexitone sodium

2399 Pentobarbitone
2399 Pentothal
2399 Quinalbarbitone
2399 Secbutobarbitone
2399 Soneryl
2399 Thiopentone
2399 Thiopentone sodium
2400 Benzodiazepines
2400 Benzos
2400 Sleepers
2400 Sleeping pills
2401 Alprazolam
2401 Kalma
2401 Ralozam
2401 Xanax
2402 Clonazepam
2402 Pamax
2402 Rivotril
2403 Antenex
2403 Diazemuls
2403 Diazepam
2403 Ducene
2403 Valium
2404 Flunitrazepam
2404 Hypnodorm
2404 Rohypnol
2404 Rowies
2405 Ativan
2405 Lorazepam
2406 Alodorm
2406 Mogadon
2406 Nitrazepam
2407 Alepam
2407 Murelax
2407 Oxazepam
2407 Serapax
2407 Serries
2408 Euhypnos
2408 Nocturne

2408 Nomapam
2408 Normison
2408 Temaze
2408 Temazepam
2408 Temtabs
2499 Bromazepam
2499 Clobazepam
2499 Frisium
2499 Halcion
2499 Hypnovel
2499 Lexotan
2499 Midazolam
2499 Triazolam
2901 Chlormethiazole
2901 Hemineurin M
2902 Ava
2902 Awa
2902 Kava
2902 Kava Kava
2902 Kava lactones
2902 Yaqona
2903 Imovane
2903 Zopiclone
2999 Ludes
2999 Mandies
2999 Mandrax
2999 Mecloqualone
2999 Methaqualone
2999 Paraldehyde
2999 Quaalude
3000 Herbal ecstasy
3100 Uppers
3101 Amphetamine
3101 Amphetamine sulfate
3101 Bennies
3101 Benzedrine
3101 Black beauties
3102 Dexamphetamine
3102 Dexamphetamine sulfate

3102 Dexies
3102 Dextroamphetamine
3103 Crank
3103 Crystal
3103 Crystal meth
3103 Crystalline methylamphetamine hydrochloride
3103 Goey
3103 Ice
3103 Methamphetamine
3103 Methylamphetamine
3103 Methylamphetamine hydrochloride
3103 Ox blood
3103 Rock candy
3103 Speed
3103 Whiz
3201 Buds
3201 Cannabinoids
3201 Cannabis
3201 Cannabis resin
3201 Dope
3201 Dronabinol
3201 Grass
3201 Gunja
3201 Hash
3201 Hash Oil
3201 Hashish
3201 Heads
3201 Leaf
3201 Marijuana
3201 Maryjane
3201 Mull
3201 Pot
3201 Reefer
3201 Skunk
3201 Tetrahydrocannabinol
3201 THC
3201 Tips
3201 Weed
3201 Yandi

3300 Ephedra Alkaloids

3301 Ephedrine

3301 Ephedrine hydrochloride

3301 Ephedrine sulfate

3301 Shabu

3302 Neo-Diophen

3302 Norephedrine

3303 Actifed

3303 Benadryl

3303 Clarinase

3303 Codral

3303 Demazin

3303 Dimetapp

3303 Lemsip

3303 Logicin

3303 Nucosef

3303 Nyal Coldex

3303 Nyal Decongestant

3303 Orthoxicol

3303 Panadol sinus

3303 Pharma-Col

3303 Phensedyl

3303 Pseudoephedrine

3303 Pseudoephedrine hydrochloride

3303 Pseudoephedrine sulfate

3303 Robitussen

3303 Sinutab

3303 Sudafed

3303 Tylenol

3399 Cathine

3399 Methylephedrine

3399 Methylpseudoephedrine

3399 Norpseudoephedrine

3400 Phenethylamines

3401 2,5-dimethoxy-4-bromoamphetamine

3401 4-bromo-2, 5-dimethoxyamphetamine

3401 Bromo-DMA

3401 DOB

3402 2-amino-1-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-methyl)phenylpropane

3402 2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylamphetamine
3402 4-methyl-2, 5-dimethoxyamphetamine
3402 DOM
3402 STP
3403 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine
3403 Love drug
3403 MDA
3404 3,4-methylendioxyethamphetamine
3404 Eve
3404 MDEA
3405 3,4-methylendioxy-n,a-dimethylphenylethylamine
3405 3,4-methylendioxymethamphetamine
3405 Adam
3405 E
3405 Eckie
3405 Ecstasy
3405 MDM
3405 MDMA
3405 XTC
3406 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenylethylamine
3406 Mescaline
3406 Peyote
3407 4-methoxy-1-methylphenylethylamine
3407 Paramethoxyamphetamine
3407 PMA
3408 3,4,5-trimethoxy-a-methylphenylethylamine
3408 TMA
3408 Trimethoxyamphetamine
3499 2-methylamino-1 (methylendioxy-phenyl) butane
3499 2C-B
3499 2,5-dimethoxy-4-ethyl-a-amphetamine
3499 2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine
3499 4-bromo-2, 5-dimethoxyphenethylamine
3499 5-methoxy-3,4-methylendioxyamphetamine
3499 BDMPEA
3499 DMA
3499 DOET
3499 MBDB
3499 MDBD

3499 MDE
3499 MDOH
3499 Methylenedioxybutylamine
3499 Methylenedioxyethylamphetamine
3499 Methylthioamphetamine
3499 MMDA
3499 MTA
3499 N-ethyl-alpha-methyl-3,4(methylendioxy)phenethylamine
3499 N-ethyl MDA
3499 N-hydroxy-3, 4-methylendioxyamphetamine
3499 N-hydroxy MDA
3499 N-methyl-1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-2-butanamine
3499 N-[alpha-methyl-3,4-(methylendioxy)phenethyl]hydroxylamine
3499 Nexus

3500 Tryptamines

3501 Angel's trumpet
3501 Atrobel
3501 Atrobel Forte
3501 Atropine
3501 Atropine sulfate

3501 Atropinic alkaloids

3501 Belladonna
3501 Belladonna alkaloids
3501 Buscopan
3501 Datura
3501 Deadly nightshade
3501 Donnagel
3501 Donnalix
3501 Donnatab
3501 Hyoscine
3501 Jimsonweed
3501 Kwells
3501 Mandrake
3501 Mandrake root
3501 Scopolamine
3501 Solanaceous alkaloids
3502 DET

3502 Diethyltryptamine

3502 N, N-diethyltryptamine

3503 Businessman's lunch
3503 Dimethyltryptamine
3503 DMT
3503 Fantasia
3503 N, N-dimethyltryptamine
3504 Acid
3504 Blotters
3504 LSD
3504 Lysergic acid diethylamide
3504 Microdot
3504 Tabs
3504 Trips
3505 Blue meanies
3505 Golden tops
3505 Magic mushrooms
3505 Psilocybin
3599 3-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)-4hydroxyindole
3599 5-methoxy-N, N-dimethytryptamine
3599 Bufotenine
3599 Harmaline
3599 Harmarla alkaloids
3599 Harmine
3599 Ibogaine
3599 LSA
3599 Lysergic acid
3599 Lysergic acid amide
3599 Morning glory seeds
3599 Psilocin
3599 Psilocine
3599 Psilotsin
3599 Toad venom
3600 Volatile Nitrates
3601 Amyl
3601 Amyl nitrate
3601 Poppers
3601 Rush
3602 Butyl
3602 Butyl nitrate
3699 Cyclohexyl nitrate

3699 Propyl nitrate
3901 Cafergot
3901 Caffeine
3901 Ergodyl
3901 Migral
3901 No Doz
3902 Cathinone
3902 Khat
3902 Miraa
3902 Qat
3902 Tschat
3903 Base
3903 Blow
3903 C
3903 Candy
3903 Charlie
3903 Coca leaf
3903 Coca paste
3903 Cocaine
3903 Cocaine hydrochloride
3903 Coke
3903 Crack
3903 Crack cocaine
3903 Ecgonine
3903 Nose candy
3903 Rock
3903 Snow
3903 Toot
3903 White lady
3904 Cat
3904 Ephedrone
3904 Jeff
3904 Kat
3904 Methcathinone
3905 Methylphenidate
3905 Methylphenidate hydrochloride
3905 Phenmetrazine
3905 Ritalin
3906 Chewing tobacco

3906 Cigarettes
3906 Cigars
3906 Nicabate
3906 Nicorette
3906 Nicotine
3906 Nicotinell
3906 Snuff
3906 Tobacco
3999 Alertonic
3999 Arecoline
3999 Betel
3999 Betel nut
3999 Diethylpropion
3999 Diethylpropion hydrochloride
3999 Duromine
3999 Elemicin
3999 Guarana
3999 Isoelemicin
3999 Myristicin
3999 Nutmeg
3999 Phendimetrazine
3999 Phentermine
3999 Pipradol hydrochloride
3999 Pipradrol
3999 Tenuate
3999 Tenuate Dospan
4000 Hormones
4100 AAS
4100 Anabolic Androgenic Steroids
4100 Anabolic steroids
4100 Juice
4100 Roids
4100 Steroids
4101 Boldenone
4101 Boldenone undecylenate
4101 Drive
4102 Dehydroepiandrosterone
4102 DHEA
4103 Fluoxymesterone

4103 Halotestin

4104 Mesterolone

4104 Proviron

4105 Androbol

4105 Methandriol

4105 Methandriol dipropionate

4105 Orabol-H

4105 Protabol

4105 Superbolin

4106 Methenolone

4106 Methenolone acetate

4106 Methenolone enanthate

4106 Primobolan

4106 Primobolan Depot

4107 Deca

4107 Deca-Durabolin

4107 Durabolin

4107 Dynabol

4107 Nandrolone

4107 Nandrolone cypionate

4107 Nandrolone decanoate

4107 Nandrolone laurate

4107 Nandrolone undecanoate

4107 Norabolin

4107 Novatrol

4107 Probolin

4108 Lonavar

4108 Oxandrolone

4111 Stanazol

4111 Stanozolol

4111 Stansosus

4112 Andriol

4112 Durateston

4112 Primoteston Depot

4112 Supertest

4112 Sustanon

4112 Testo La

4112 Testo Prop

4112 Testosterone

4112 Testosterone enanthate
4112 Testosterone isocaproate
4112 Testosterone phenylpropinate
4112 Testosterone propionate
4112 Testosterone undecanoate
4112 Testosus
4199 Anapolon 50
4199 Clostebol
4199 Drostanolone
4199 Ethyloestrenol
4199 Mestanolone
4199 Methandienone
4199 Methylandrostanolone
4199 Mibolerone
4199 Norethandrolone
4199 Orabolin
4199 Oxymesterone
4199 Oxymetholone
4199 Stanolone
4199 Trenbolone
4199 Trenbolone acetate
4200 Beta$_2$ Agonists
4201 Eformoterol
4201 Eformoterol fumarate dihydrate
4201 Foradile
4201 Oxis Turbuhaler
4202 Berotec
4202 Fenoterol
4202 Fenoterol hydrobromide
4203 Asmol
4203 Respax
4203 Respolin
4203 Salbutamol
4203 Salbutamol sulfate
4203 Ventolin
4299 Bricanyl
4299 Clenbuterol
4299 Salmeterol
4299 Salmeterol xinafoate

4299 Serevent
4299 Terbutaline
4299 Terbutaline sulfate
4300 Peptide hormones
4301 APL Injection
4301 Chorionic gonadotrophin
4301 hCG
4301 Human Chorionic Gonadotrophin
4301 Pregnyl
4301 Profasi
4302 Corticotrophin
4302 Synacthen
4302 Synacthen Depot
4302 Tetracosactrin
4303 EPO
4303 Erythropoietin
4304 Genotropin
4304 Growth hormone
4304 hGH
4304 HGH
4304 Human Growth Hormone
4304 Humatro-Pen
4304 Humatrope
4304 Norditropin
4304 Saizen
4304 Somatropin
4305 Actrapid
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4305 Hypurin Isophane
4305 Hypurin Neutral
4305 Insulin
4305 Isotard MC
4305 Lente MC
4305 Mixtard
4305 Monotard
4305 Protaphane
4305 Ultralente MC
4305 Ultratard
4399 IGF-1

4399 Insulin–like growth factor
4901 Acetohexamide
4901 Carbutamide
4901 Chloropropamide
4901 Daonil
4901 Diabinese
4901 Diamicron
4901 Euglucon
4901 Glibenclamide
4901 Gliclazide
4901 Glimel
4901 Glipizide
4901 Melizide
4901 Minidiab
4901 Rastinon
4901 Semi-Daonil
4901 Sulfonylurea hypoglycaemic agents
4901 Tolbutamide
4902 Estroxyn
4902 Genox
4902 Nolvadex
4902 Noxitem
4902 Tamosin
4902 Tamoxen
4902 Tamoxifen
4902 Tamoxifen citrate
4903 Levothyroxin sodium
4903 Oroxine
4903 Thyroxine
5000 Antidepressants
5000 Antipsychotics
5100 MAO inhibitor
5100 MAOI
5100 Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors
5101 Arima
5101 Aurorix
5101 Moclobemide
5102 Nardil
5102 Phenelzine

5102 Phenelzine sulfate
5103 Parnate
5103 Tranylcypromine
5103 Tranylcypromine sulfate
5200 Phenothiazines
5201 Chlorpromazine
5201 Chlorpromazine hydrochloride
5201 Largactil
5202 Anatensol
5202 Fluphenazine
5202 Fluphenazine decanoate
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5202 Modecate
5203 Neulactil
5203 Pericyazine
5204 Aldazine
5204 Melleril
5204 Thioridazine
5204 Thioridazine hydrochloride
5205 Stelazine
5205 Trifluoperazin
5205 Trifluoperazin hydrochloride
5300 SARI
5300 Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors
5300 SNRI
5300 SSRI
5301 Cipramil
5301 Citalopram
5301 Citalopram hydrobromide
5302 Erocap
5302 Fluoxetine
5302 Fluoxetine hydrochloride
5302 Lovan
5302 Prozac
5302 Zactin
5303 Aropax
5303 Paroxetine
5303 Paroxetine hydrochloride
5304 Sertraline

5304 Sertraline hydrochloride
5304 Zoloft
5399 Efexor
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5501 Amitriptyline hydrochloride
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5502 Clomipramine hydrochloride
5502 Placil
5503 Dothep
5503 Dothiepin
5503 Dothiepin hydrochloride
5503 Prothiaden
5504 Deptran
5504 Doxepin
5504 Doxepin hydrochloride

5504 Sinequan
5505 Allegron
5505 Nortriptyline
5505 Nortriptyline hydrochloride
5599 Desipramine hydrochloride
5599 Imipramine
5599 Imipramine hydrochloride
5599 Melipramine
5599 Pertofran
5599 Surmontil
5599 Tofranil
5599 Trimipramine
5901 Butyrophenones
5901 Droleptan
5901 Droperidol
5901 Haldol
5901 Haldol decanoate
5901 Haloperidol
5901 Serenace
5902 Lithicarb
5902 Lithium
5902 Lithium carbonate
5903 Lerivon
5903 Lumin
5903 Mianserin
5903 Mianserin hydrochloride
5903 Tolvon
5999 Clozapine
5999 Clozaril
5999 Olanzapine
5999 Orap
5999 Pimozide
5999 Risperdal
5999 Risperidone
5999 Zyprexa
6000 Volatile Solvents
6100 Aliphatic Hydrocarbons
6101 Aerosol
6101 Aerosol deodorant

6101 Air freshener
6101 Antiperspirant
6101 Butane
6101 Deodorant
6101 Fly spray
6101 Hair spray
6101 Lighter fluid
6101 Spray on deodorant
6102 Petrol
6102 Petroleum
6103 Propane
6199 Hexane
6200 Aromatic Hydrocarbons
6201 Airplane glue
6201 Bike tyre repair glue
6201 Glue
6201 Lacquer thinner
6201 Model glue
6201 Paint
6201 Paint remover
6201 Paint thinner
6201 Rubber cement
6201 Spray paint
6201 Toluene
6202 Textas
6202 Xylene
6299 Benzene
6300 Halogenated Hydrocarbons
6301 Bromochlorodifluoromethane
6301 Fire extinguisher
6301 Fire extinguisher propellant
6302 Chloroform
6302 Trichloromethane
6303 Dry cleaning agents
6303 Perchloroethylene
6303 Spot remover
6303 Tetrachloroethene
6303 Tetrachloroethylene
6304 Correction fluid thinner

6304 Correction fluids
6304 Liquid paper
6304 Plaster remover
6304 Surgical tape remover
6304 Trichloroethane
6305 Degreaser
6305 Degreasing agents
6305 PVC
6305 PVC cement
6305 Trichloroethylene
6399 Carbon tetrachloride
6399 Chlorodifluoromethane
6399 Dichloromethane
6399 Methyl chloride
6399 Methylene chloride
6399 Tetrachloromethane
6901 Acetone
6901 Nail polish remover
6902 Balsa wood cement
6902 Ethyl acetate
6999 Methyl butyl ketone
6999 Methyl ethyl ketone
9100 Diuretics
9101 Aldactone
9101 Aldosterone Antagonist
9101 Amiloride
9101 Amiloride hydrochloride
9101 Antikaliuretics
9101 Kaluril
9101 Midamor
9101 Midoride
9101 Potassium-sparing diuretics
9101 Spiractin
9101 Spironlactone
9101 Triamterene
9102 Bumetanide
9102 Burinex
9102 Edecril
9102 Ethacrynic acid

9102 Frusehexal
9102 Frusemide
9102 Frusemide sodium
9102 Lasix
9102 Loop diurectics
9102 Uremide
9102 Urex
9102 Urex-M
9102 Urex forte
9103 Amizide
9103 Aprinox
9103 Bendrofluazide
9103 Chlorothiazide
9103 Chlotride
9103 Cyclopenthiazide
9103 Dichlotride
9103 Dyazide
9103 Enduron
9103 Hydrene
9103 Hydrochlorothiazide
9103 Hydrozide
9103 Methychlothiazide
9103 Modizide
9103 Moduretic
9103 Navidrex
9103 Thiazides
9199 Acetazolamide
9199 Chlorthalidone
9199 Dapa-Tabs
9199 Daranide
9199 Diamox
9199 Dichlorphenamide
9199 Hygroton
9199 Indapamide
9199 Insig
9199 Mannitol
9199 Mede-Prep
9199 Napamide
9199 Naride

9199 Natrilix

9199 Osmitrol

9200 Opioid Antagonists

9201 Naloxone

9201 Naloxone hydrochloride

9201 Narcan

9202 Naltrexone

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