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METHAMPHETAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE

What you should know about

SHABU

THIS MATERIAL IS NOT FOR SALE
AND CAN BE REPRODUCED
GENERAL FACTS

Methamphetamine hydrochloride, a type of amphetamine is also known as “poor man’s cocaine.” Other names are “shabu,” “ubas,” “siopao,” “sha,” and “ice.”

SOURCE

This chemical substance is being smuggled into the country by drug traffickers, and syndicates. It has been reported that there are clandestine laboratories in the Philippines suspected of manufacturing this substance.

USUAL FORM OF THE PRODUCT

“Shabu” is a white, odorless crystal or crystalline powder with a bitter numbing taste.

METHOD OF USE

Abusers are known to take this drug through ingestion inhalation (chasing the dragon), sniffing (snorting) or by injection. Amphetamines are taken orally and are associated with a rapid onset of action, within one hour. If taken intravenously or through injection, they have an almost immediate effect.

ADVERSE EFFECTS

- Produces anxiety, tension, irritability, irrational behavior, talkativeness, and loss of self control.
- Results in loss of appetite and inability to sleep.
- Euphoria, elation.
- Can lead to acute psychotic reactions, violent and destructive behavior and recklessness that may result in accidents

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Includes chest pain, irregularity of heart beat, elevated or lowered blood pressure, evidence of weight loss, convulsion and death from cardiac arrest.

LONG TERM EFFECTS

Psychiatric consequence are the major feature of chronic “Shabu” abuse and dependency. Prolonged use and even a single exposure especially if administered intravenously can lead to psychosis, result to schizophrenia, characterized by the presence of paranoid, auditory and visual hallucinations.

Some chronic users have difficulty concentrating and remembering things. Diminished ability to cope with problems and difficulties in facing reality are common. Lack of interest, ambition and motivation may also result from long term use.

Chronic snorters may suffer from severe irritation of the nasal passages and at times may develop tissue perforation of the nasal septum so that they become prone to frequent nose bleed. Renal damage, heart disease and stroke have been documented among chronic abusers.

Injecting “shabu” from contaminated needles may lead to risk of infections resulting in inflammation of blood vessels (phlebitis), infections of the heart valves (endocarditis), blood poisoning (septicemia), and HIV/AIDS, all of which can lead to death.

TOLERANCE

Abusers who frequently take the substance require higher doses to achieve the desired effects. Tolerance sets in after a few weeks of regular use.

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPENDENCY

The chemical substance is known to produce psychological and physical dependency. These are characterized by anxiety, tension and craving for the substance. This substance-seeking behavior can lead to various crimes and other anti-social acts.

These are feeling of apathy, hypersomnia (excessive period of sleep) and depression which may lead to suicide.

PENALTY: Article II Section 11, RA9165

Section 11. Possession of Dangerous Drugs – the penalty of LIFE IMPRISONMENT TO DEATH and a fine ranging from Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (P500,000.00) to Ten Million Pesos (P10,000,000.00) shall be imposed upon any person, who, unless authorized by law, shall possess any dangerous drug regardless of the degree of purity thereof (50 grams or more of methamphetamine hydrochloride or “shabu”).