

# Cocaine



## What is cocaine?

Cocaine is a drug made from the leaves of the coca plant. This plant is processed in different ways to make different types of cocaine.

Cocaine is a stimulant drug. This means it speeds up the brain and nervous system.

## Types of cocaine

### Cocaine hydrochloride

This is the white powder type of cocaine most common in Australia. In this form it is snuffed through the nose (snorted) or injected. It cannot be smoked because burning destroys it.

### Freebase cocaine

This is a chemically changed type of cocaine (alkaloidal cocaine). It can be smoked and this makes the user feel high quickly.

### Crack cocaine

Crack is a type of freebase cocaine sold in the form of small crystals or rocks. It is usually smoked. Crack is rare in Australia at this stage.

People who sell cocaine often mix or cut the powder with other things that look the same to make the drug go further. Some mixed-in substances can have unpleasant or harmful effects. It is difficult to tell what the drug actually contains.

## Effects

What cocaine does to you depends on:

- how much you take
- the type of cocaine you take
- your height and weight
- your general health
- your mood
- your past experience with cocaine
- whether you use cocaine on its own or with other drugs
- whether you use alone or with others, at home or at a party, etc.

## Immediate effects

### Small amounts

When you have a small amount of cocaine, the effects can last from a few minutes to a few hours.

You may:

- feel good and confident
- be excited or upset
- take more risks than usual
- be less hungry
- feel alert and energetic
- feel aggressive
- want to have sex.



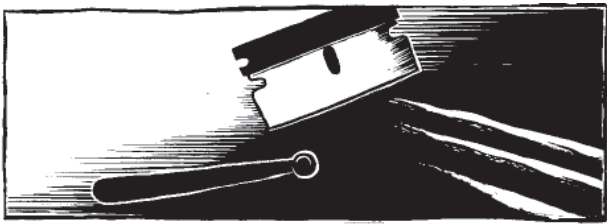
Effects on your body may include that:

- your heart beats faster
- your body temperature rises
- the pupils in your eyes get bigger
- you move more quickly than usual.

## Large amounts

If you take a large amount of cocaine you might:

- get headaches
- feel dizzy
- feel restless
- become violent or aggressive
- find it hard to concentrate
- lose interest in sex
- not feel like doing anything
- have chest pain
- have a heart attack
- have convulsions (fits)
- overdose (see below)
- have psychosis – a serious psychological problem when you hear voices, imagine things, get frightened that others want to hurt you.



## Long-term effects

If you use cocaine often and for a long time you may:

- become dependent
- become aggressive, violent or have more arguments than usual
- have relationship, work, money, legal or housing problems.

The way a person takes cocaine over a long time can also cause some problems:

- Snorting cocaine can lead to nosebleeds, sinus problems and damage inside the nose.
- Injecting cocaine with used or dirty needles or other equipment makes you more likely to get infected with HIV, hepatitis B or C, and get blood poisoning (septicaemia) and skin abscesses (sores with pus).

- Injecting cocaine over a long time can result in:
  - blocked blood vessels (caused by the things sometimes mixed with cocaine) leading to serious damage to the body's organs such as the liver, heart, etc
  - inflamed blood vessels and abscesses
  - a person picking at their own skin, sometimes resulting in serious damage that needs skin grafts (operations) to heal.
- Smoking freebase cocaine (crack) can cause breathing difficulties, a long-term cough, chest pain and lung damage.

## Overdose

Overdose of cocaine can happen to anyone. Even small amounts may cause overdose with some people who have an especially strong reaction to it. When a person overdoses, it may cause:

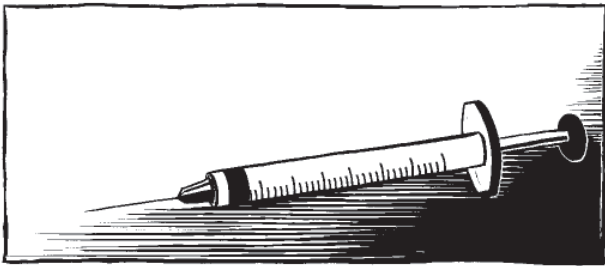
- faster, irregular or weak heartbeat
- breathing problems
- heart failure
- bleeding blood vessels in the brain
- death.

## Mixing cocaine with other drugs

People who use cocaine sometimes take other drugs at the same time to cope with some of the things cocaine does to the body. Some people take drugs such as minor tranquillisers, alcohol, marijuana or heroin to help them sleep.

This can make you dependent on several drugs at once. For example, some people need cocaine each day to get them going and minor tranquillisers each night to get to sleep. This type of dependence can lead to many serious physical and psychological problems.

Mixing different drugs can also make you more likely to overdose.



## Cocaine and pregnancy

Using cocaine when you are pregnant may increase the chance of losing the baby before it is born, having the baby too early and other problems. Babies of cocaine-using mothers tend to weigh less and may get withdrawal symptoms from the mother's cocaine use. Little is known about the long-term effects on the child as it grows.

## Cocaine and the law

Using cocaine is illegal. If you use, sell or give cocaine to someone else and get caught, you could face substantial fines and penalties including a prison sentence.

## Cocaine and driving

Cocaine can make you feel more confident when you drive. This can make you take dangerous risks and have accidents. It is illegal to drive under the influence of drugs, including cocaine. If you break this law you could lose your licence for a set time, or be fined or sent to prison.

Since January 2007, police have been conducting random roadside drug testing and can give any driver a roadside oral drug test. If you test positive you won't be charged immediately but you will be prohibited from driving for 24 hours. The sample is sent to a laboratory and if it tests positive to cocaine or other drugs, you will be charged to appear in court.

Even where random roadside drug testing is not being carried out, if a police officer suspects you have used drugs you could be arrested and taken to a hospital for a blood and urine test. The samples will be sent to a laboratory and if they test positive to cocaine or any other drug (including prescribed drugs), NSW Police will determine whether your driving would have been impaired by your drug use. You will then be charged accordingly.

Anyone under the influence of cocaine who kills or injures another person while driving a motor vehicle can be sentenced to a term in prison.

## Tolerance and dependence

Anyone can develop a tolerance to cocaine. Tolerance means that you must take more of the drug to feel the same effects you used to have with lower amounts.

Dependence on cocaine means that it takes up a lot of your thoughts, emotions and activities.

Dependence on cocaine can lead to a variety of health, money, legal, work and relationship problems.

Not all people who use cocaine are dependent.

## Withdrawal

Cocaine-dependent people may find it very hard to stop using or cut down because of withdrawal symptoms. These can include:

- wanting cocaine very badly (cravings)
- feeling angry or upset
- feeling sick
- vomiting
- shaking
- tiredness
- weakness
- hunger
- long but disturbed sleep
- muscle pain
- deep depression (feeling very down or sad)
- wanting to kill yourself.

These symptoms are usually fairly short-lived and most withdrawing people don't need medication. However, if you are worried about withdrawal, contact your doctor or health centre.

## Information and advice

### 24 hour confidential telephone counseling service

#### NSW

Alcohol and Drug Information Service (ADIS)  
Tel. (02) 9361 8000  
*\*Toll free.* 1800 422 599

#### Victoria

Direct Line  
Tel. (03) 9416 1818  
*\*Toll free.* 1800 888 236

#### Western Australia

Alcohol and Drug Information Service (ADIS)  
Tel. (08) 9442 5000  
*\*Toll free.* 1800 198 024

#### Queensland

Alcohol and Drug Information Service (ADIS)  
Tel. (07) 3837 5989  
*\*Toll free.* 1800 177 833

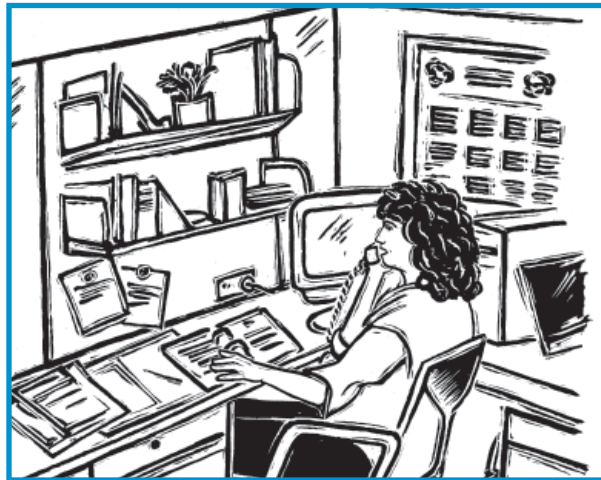
#### South Australia

Alcohol and Drug Information Service (ADIS)  
Tel. (08) 8363 8618  
*\*Toll free.* 1300 131 340

#### Northern Territory

Amity Community Service  
Tel. (08) 8944 6565  
*\*Toll free.* 1800 684 372

Alcohol and Drug Information Service (ADIS)  
*\*Toll free.* 1800 131 350



#### Tasmania

Alcohol and Drug Information Service  
*\*Toll free.* 1800 811 994

#### ACT

Alcohol and Drug Program  
Tel. (02) 6207 9977

\* Toll free numbers are only available if you are calling from within that state.

You will find a copy of this sheet at:  
[www.communitybuilders.nsw.gov.au/drugs\\_action/factsheets\\_index.html](http://www.communitybuilders.nsw.gov.au/drugs_action/factsheets_index.html)

Further copies are available from the Better Health Centre  
Tel. (02) 9816 0452  
TTY. (02) 9391 9900

Other publications in this series include Marijuana, Hallucinogens, Alcohol, Heroin, Ecstasy, Speed and Benzodiazepines.

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