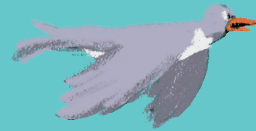
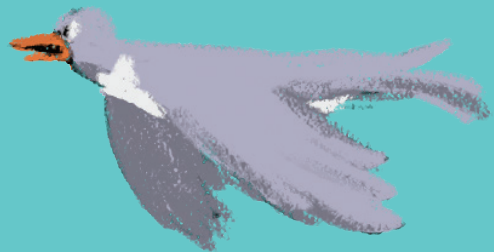


MEDICATIONS ANTIDEPRESSANTS & ANTIPSYCHOTICS



This resource is produced by Hi-Ground.

In an unregulated market it's impossible to know the purity or dose of any substance, educate yourself and practice harm reduction to reduce this risk.

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ANTIDEPRESSANTS

Antidepressants include a wide variety of drugs including, but not limited to, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), and monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs). They are generally prescribed for depression and anxiety disorders, among other conditions. They are rarely used recreationally but they do interact with many recreational drugs.

Chemical Compounds & Medications: Chemical Compounds & Medications: Sertraline (Zoloft), Escitalopram (Lexapro), Fluoxetine (Prozac), Venlafaxine (Effexor), Duloxetine (Cymbalta), Moclobemide (Aurorix - MAOI) and many more...

DOSAGE & SAFER USING TIPS

- It's important to take antidepressants every day, as prescribed, to experience the positive effects on your mental health.
- Some people report reduced sex drive, difficulty reaching orgasm, and erectile dysfunction.
- Antidepressants have been linked to increased suicidal thoughts and behaviours, especially in people under 25.
- Abruptly quitting antidepressants or missing multiple doses can lead to some nasty withdrawal symptoms. If considering discontinuing your use of antidepressants, speak to your doctor about how you can taper off safely.



UNSAFE COMBINATIONS:

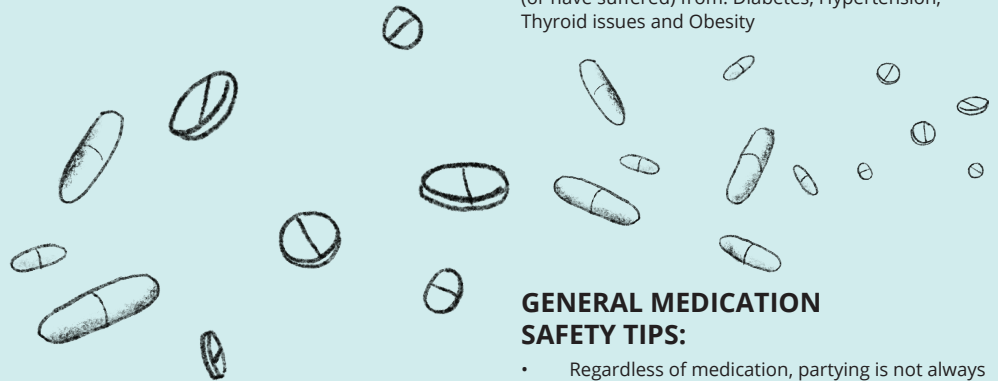
- **SSRI/SNRI + MAOI** = extreme risk of serotonin syndrome – always taper completely off one antidepressant before starting on another
- **SSRI + MDMA/DXM** = SSRI can counter the effects of MDMA. Risk of serotonin syndrome
- **MAOI + MDMA/DXM/cocaine** = extreme risk of serotonin syndrome
- **SSRI/SNRI + alcohol** = increased effects of alcohol
- **MAOI + 2C-x/DOx/amphetamines/ketamine/MXE** = unpredictably intensified effects

Antidepressant use is not recommended if you suffer (or have suffered) from: Seizure disorders, Hyponatremia, Renal dysfunction, Psychosis and Hypotension

ANTI-PSYCHOTICS

Antipsychotics include a very wide variety of drugs that are generally prescribed for the management of bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, psychosis, and related illnesses. All antipsychotics act on dopamine receptors in the brain, while some also act on serotonin receptors as well. They are usually split into two groups: typical (or first generation) antipsychotics and, the more popularly prescribed, atypical (or second generation) antipsychotics.

Chemical Compounds & Medications: Quetiapine (Seroquel), Aripiprazole (Abilify), Olanzapine (Zyprexa), Risperidone (Rixadone)



ADMINISTRATION

Most antipsychotics are tablets, which are taken orally. Others are given by regular injection (called 'depot' medication). These release medicine into the body slowly over several weeks. Some people prefer injections so they don't need to remember to take their tablets.

DOSAGE & SAFER USING TIPS

- Many antipsychotics have a sedating effect, so they will probably put you to sleep and affect your coordination. Take this into consideration before making the decision to use them – get nice and comfy and make sure you have nothing important to do for the next 6-12 hours.
- Some antipsychotics come in extended release form (usually denoted by 'XR' on the label). This formulation will affect you longer than the regular formulation.
- Antipsychotics generally remain in your system (bloodstream) long after the apparent effects have worn off. Keep this in mind before considering re-dosing or using other drugs.

UNSAFE COMBINATIONS:

- **Antipsychotics + depressants (opiates, GHB, alcohol)** = risk of overdose, loss of consciousness, difficulty breathing, respiratory failure leading to death
- **Antipsychotics + stimulants/psychedelics** = partially counters effects of stimulants/psychedelics. Both drugs remain active in the body
- **Antipsychotics + Benzos** = excessive sedation, saliva production, and loss of coordination

Antipsychotic use is not recommended if you suffer (or have suffered) from: Diabetes, Hypertension, Thyroid issues and Obesity

GENERAL MEDICATION SAFETY TIPS:

- Regardless of medication, partying is not always the best idea when you are unwell, whether it's a mental or physical health issue. If it's physical, give your body a chance to rest and recover. If you suffer from poor mental health, think about how recreational drugs might affect you.
- If you are prescribed medication, follow your doctor's instructions.
- Discuss recreational drug use with your doctor to help them find the medication to suit you.
- If using medications recreationally or self-medicating, start with a small dose and allow plenty of time for it to work.
- Effects vary from person to person; sharing your prescription may seem like a nice way to help your friends recover from a bender, but their tolerance may be different from your own, so start with a smaller dose.
- Just because your friend is experiencing similar symptoms, does not mean it's a good idea to share your prescription with them.
- It's easy to forget to take your meds when partying; set a reminder in your phone.