



Molly Myth Exposed

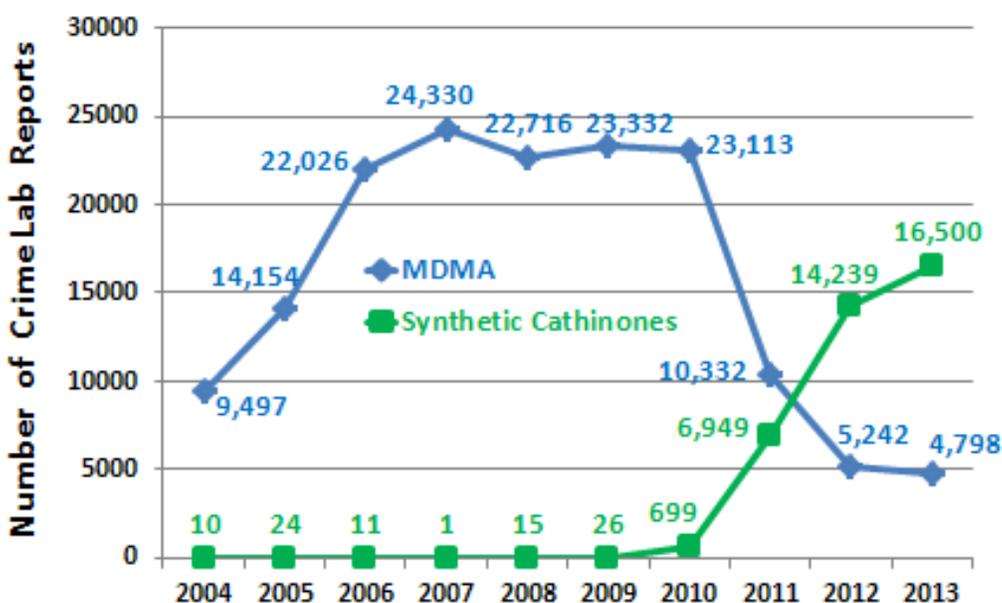
Over the past three-years, drug traffickers and music festivals have been promoting the illegal street drug “Molly” as being “pure MDMA.” While some drugs sold as Molly might be MDMA or contain some MDMA in combination with other drugs, at least in South Florida 1,194 samples of drugs called Mollys in 2013 had no MDMA but contained the now illegal, former “bath salt,” methylone (or bk-3,4 methylenedioxy-methcathinone).

Methylone belongs to the group of illicit stimulants known as synthetic cathinones. Between 2011 and 2013 the number of crime lab reports in South Florida (Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties) for actual **MDMA decreased 82-percent** from 299 to 54 while reports for **synthetic cathinones increased 2,857-percent** from 42 to 1,242 including the aforementioned 1,194 specifically for methylone. In just the first six months of 2014, there were **72 deaths** across Florida related to synthetic cathinones with 19 of them considered to be caused by the drug. Beginning in 2014, methylone is being replaced with another synthetic cathinone, ethylone, as the drug sold in Mollys.

The National crime lab reports for 2013 released by the US-Drug Enforcement Administration reveals a 54-percent decline in actual MDMA reports from 10,332 in 2011 to 4,798 in 2013 and a 137-percent increase in synthetic cathinones from 6,949 to 16,500. Methylone and ethylone may be purchased illegally from China on the Internet and chipped into small crystal pieces placed in capsules. Dosage levels may vary dramatically

from one pill to another. Thus, one capsule or pill may provide a desired hallucinogenic stimulant effect and another from the same batch cause death. Media and government officials have been duped into spreading the myth that Mollys are pure MDMA which has only masked a new way to sell now illegal bath salts and lures users into a false sense that they know what they are taking.

Number of National Crime Lab Reports for MDMA and Synthetic Cathinones: USA 2004-2013



Source: US DEA - National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) 2013 Annual Data

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