The rise and fall of isotonitazene and brorphine: 2 recent stars in the new synthetic opioid firmament

¹ Laboratory of Toxicology, Department of Bioanalysis, Ghent University, Belgium; ² Center for Forensic Science Research and Education, Fredric Rieders Family Foundation, Willow Grove, PA, USA; ³ NMS Labs, Horsham, PA, USA. The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Background

Synthetic opioids constitute one of the fastest-growing groups of NPS worldwide. With fentanyl increasingly being analogues classwide controlled via scheduling, many non-fentanylrelated opioids are now highly this emerging. Amid dynamic opioid landscape, some recent patterns have become apparent:

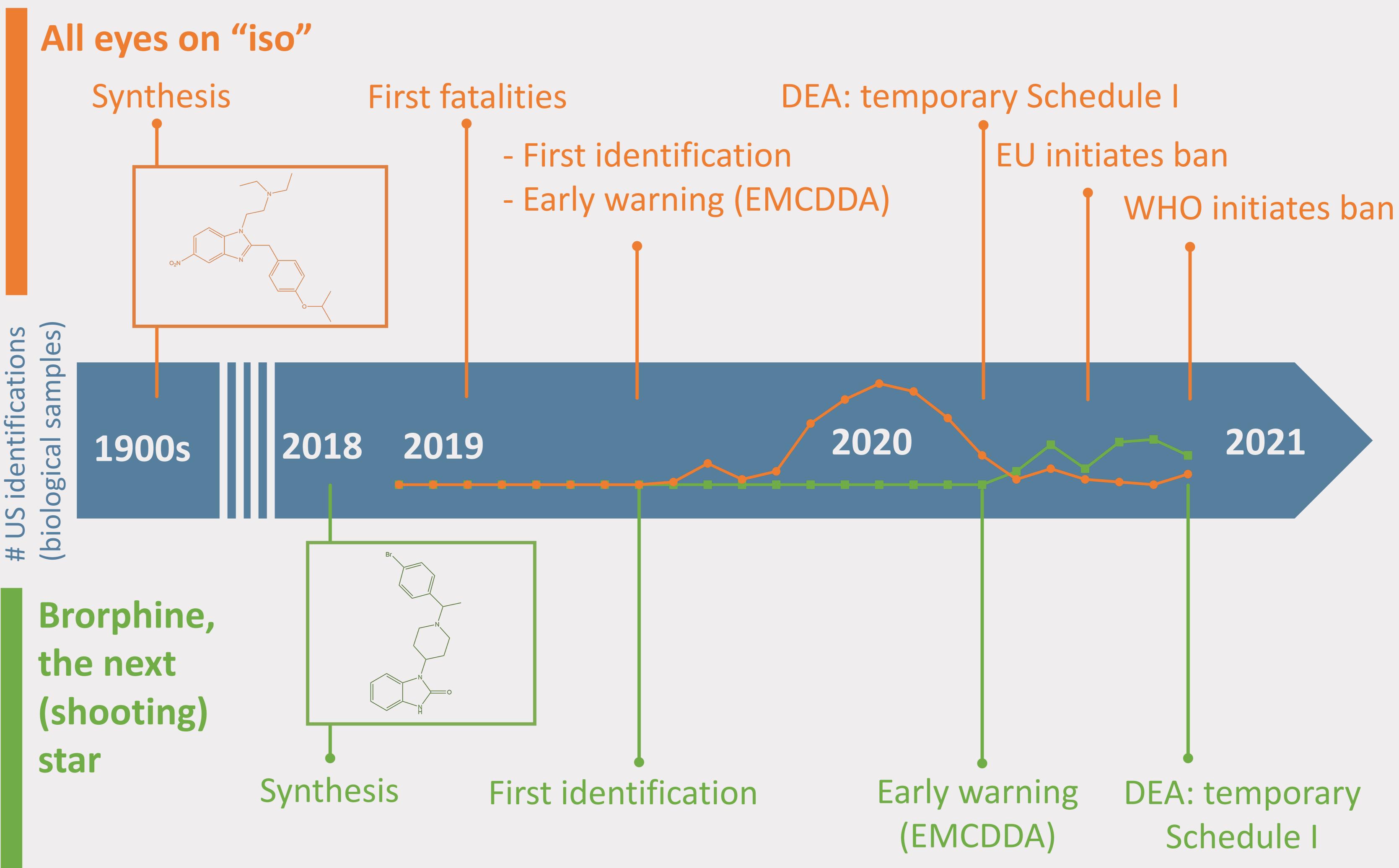
Search for "new" opioids in early research

Early warning and scheduling Emergence on NPS market

First detections

The typical life cycle of an NPS opioid is generally short (6-12 months). Here, we summarize the key events in the life cycles of isotonitazene and brorphine, 2 that sequentially opioids opioid dominated the NPS market in 2019 and 2020.

Marthe M. Vandeputte¹, Alex J. Krotulski², Donna M. Papsun³, Barry K. Logan^{2,3}, Christophe P. Stove¹



Take-home messages

The depicted life cycles illustrate the persistent dynamic nature of the recreational synthetic opioid market. Once scheduling (and/or other factors) impedes one opioid's availability, the emergence of (legal) alternatives is inevitable. For isotonitazene and brorphine, increased awareness and (inter)national control measures ultimately reduced their availability and distribution, underscoring the importance of a coordinated & multidisciplinary approach of the international community (incl. early warning systems, tox labs, policymakers).

