

## **Amyl Nitrate and Alkyl Nitrite Information**

*Also known as: Locker Room; Poppers*

### **Description**

Amyl Nitrate is a type of Nitrate formerly used as a Pharmaceutical Drug and now more commonly used as a Recreational Drug (especially amongst gay the community).

### **Orthodox Medical Usage of Amyl Nitrate**

#### ***Cardiovascular System***

Amyl Nitrate was originally manufactured and prescribed for the treatment of Angina (nowadays more effective treatments exist for the treatment of Angina and it is rarely prescribed for this condition).

### **Toxic Effects of Amyl Nitrate**

#### ***Cardiovascular System***

- Amyl Nitrate (inhaled) can cause (temporary but acute) Tachycardia (accelerated Heartbeat rate):
  - When Amyl Nitrate is inhaled it relaxes the walls of the Blood Vessels, causing the dilation (expansion) of Blood Vessels resulting in lowered Blood Pressure. The Heart then beats at a faster rate as it attempts to restore Blood Pressure back to normal levels.

#### ***Immune System***

- Amyl Nitrate increases the risk of Cancer:
  - The Nitrate ions generated by Amyl Nitrate (inhalation) increase the body's production of Nitrosamines (known carcinogens).
- Inhalation of Amyl Nitrate suppresses the Immune System.
- Amyl Nitrate (inhalation) increases the risk of developing Kaposi's Sarcoma - in persons who are HIV positive:
  - Although not clinically proven, statistics show that positive gay men with a history of Amyl Nitrate use are more likely to develop KS than non-Amyl Nitrate using HIV positive persons.

#### ***Metabolism***

- Amyl Nitrate (inhaled) can cause (short term) Hypoxia - Amyl Nitrate competes with Oxygen for transport via Hemoglobin.

#### ***Nervous System***

- Amyl Nitrate (inhaled) can cause (short term) Nausea.
- Vertigo can occur as a result of Amyl Nitrate (inhalation).

#### ***Respiratory System***

- When Amyl Nitrate ions are inhaled they can burn sensitive Mucous Membranes in the Throat, Nose and Lungs.
- Amyl Nitrate (inhaled) can cause Coughing.
- Amyl Nitrate (inhaled) can cause Bronchitis.

#### ***Amyl Nitrate Information***

Page 2

#### ***Skin***

- If Amyl Nitrate is allowed to contact the Skin, it can burn it.

### **Caution**

Amyl Nitrate is not recommended as a means of enhancing Sexual Performance as it has numerous toxic side effects.

### **Bioavailability**

Amyl Nitrate is extremely volatile - when it reacts with air it breaks down into Nitrate ions and other substances. These airborne ions are then introduced into the body by inhalation. The Lungs pass inhaled Amyl Nitrate into the bloodstream.

### **Nitrite**

Nitrite inhalants (including amyl, butyl, and isobutyl nitrite) have been used since 1867, when amyl nitrite was found to have clinical utility in the management of coronary insufficiency.

Esters of nitrous acid, the nitrites are highly volatile liquids that have been nicknamed 'poppers' because of the sound made when an amyl nitrite pearl is crushed. Whereas amyl nitrite is now a prescription drug in the United States.

The inhalation of volatile nitrite vapours produces diffuse relaxation of smooth muscle, thereby causing an intense vasodilation with flushing, a fall in blood pressure, and a reflex

tachycardia. The vasodilation of cerebral vessels appears to trigger an increase in intracranial

pressure which may give rise to the euphoria and 'rush' reportedly experienced by users. Adverse reactions include skin and tracheobronchial irritation; nausea, headache, and syncope; true allergic reactions with wheezing and itching; and the potential for serious burn injuries.

Nitrite inhalation induces change in the immune system, by initially suppressing immune function, and this is followed by a period of non-specific immune stimulation. This raises the

possibility that HIV replication may be activated as a consequence of this non-specific and

non-directed stimulation; and that in addition to their other deleterious effects, poppers may facilitate viral replication.

These studies have helped clarify the association between nitrite inhalant use, immune dysfunction, and evolving patterns of AIDS expression. For example, KS is the only manifestation of AIDS to have shown a decrease since 1981, and this has coincided with the

decrease in the use of nitrite inhalants by homosexual men.

*Amyl Nitrite Information*

Page 3

In the case of the volatile alkyl nitrites, the most reasonable hypothesis at this time is that the

cellular basis for their abuse resides in their actions on smooth muscles to produce vasodilation and relaxation, however, direct effects on the brain cannot be ruled out.

Inhalants can be categorized:

Nitrates, including cyclohexyl nitrate, amyl nitrite, and butyl nitrite.

The most serious hazard for inhalant abusers is a syndrome called "sudden sniffing death." A

single, prolonged session of inhalant use can produce rapid and irregular heart rhythms, heart

failure, and death. "Sudden sniffing death" can happen within minutes and can strike an otherwise healthy young person. But inhalant abuse can cause death in other ways, too, through asphyxiation, suffocation, or choking.

Chronic exposure to inhalants causes widespread and long-lasting damage to the nervous system and other vital organs. The toxic chemicals damage parts of the brain that control learning, movement, vision, and hearing. Damage to the heart, lungs, liver, and kidneys may

be permanent.

### **Summary**

Alkyl nitrite has the ability to cause asphyxia, arrhythmias, cardiovascular depression, neurologic dysfunction, and mucosal, pulmonary, and skin irritation following acute exposure

and permanent neurologic damage with chronic exposure.

### **References**

- Hyperhealth Natural Health & Nutrition CD-ROM: 2000 Version, In-Tele-Health 1999
- D'Costa, D. F. & Gunasekera, N. P. (1990) Fatal cerebral of edema following trichloroethane abuse, In: J R Soc Med, 83(8), 533-534.
- Haverkos, H. W. & Dougherty, J. (1988) Health hazards of nitrite inhalants, In: Am J Med, 84(3 pt 1), 479-482.
- Brunton, T. L. (1967) On the Use of Amyl Nitrite in Angina Pectoris, Lancet, ii, 1197-1198.
- Goedert, J. J. et al. (1982) Amyl Nitrite may alter T Lymphocytes in Homosexual Men, Lancet, i, 412-416.
- Newell, G. R. et al. (1985) Volatile Nitrites-Use and Adverse Effects Related to the Current Epidemic of the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, The American Journal of Medicine, 78, 811-816.
- Lotzova, E. et al. (1984) Depression of Murine Natural Killer Cell Cytotoxicity by Isobutyl Nitrite, Cancer Immunology Immunotherapy, 17, 130-134.
- Hersh, E. M. et al. (1983) Effect of the Recreational Agent Isobutyl Nitrite on Human Peripheral Blood Leukocytes and on in Vitro Interferon Production, Cancer Research, 43, 1365-1371.
- Newell, G. R. et al. (1984) Toxicity, Immunosuppressive Effects and Carcinogenic Potential of Volatile Nitrites: Possible Relationship to Kaposi's Sarcoma, Pharmacotherapy, 4, 284-291.

- Shedlin, M. J., Wallinsky, D., Salyer, S., Eds. (1973) *Laughing Gas- Nitrous Oxide*, Berkeley Press, Berkeley CA.
  - Shenk, Z., Mendell, J. R., Couri, D. & Nachtman, J. (1978) Polyneuropathy from Inhalation of N<sub>2</sub>O Cartridges Through a Whipped Cream Dispenser, *Neurology*, 28(5), 485-487.
  - Molloy, M. J., Latto, I. P. & Rosen, M. (1973) Analysis of Nitrous Oxide Concentrations in Whole Blood, *British Journal of Anesthesiology*, 45, 556-562.
- Amyl Nitrate Information*  
Page 4
- Goodman-Gillman, A., Goodman, L. S., Gillman, A., Eds. (1980) *The Pharmacologic Basis of Therapeutics*, 6th Edition, Macmillan, New York, 289-291.
  - Steen, P. A. & Michenfeelder, J. D. (1979) Neurotoxicity of Anesthetics, *Anesthesiology*, 50(5), 437-453.
  - McHugh, M. J. (1980) The Abuse of Volatile Substances, *Pediatric Clinics of North America*, 34(2), 333-340.
  - Moody, E. J., Mattson, M., Newman, A. H., Rice, K. C. & Skolnic, P. (1989) Stereospecific Reversal of Nitrous Oxide Analgesia by Naloxone, *Life Science*, 44(11), 703-709.
  - Gillman, M. A. (1986) Nitrous Oxide, an Opioid Addictive Agent, *The American Journal of Medicine*, 81(7), 97-102.
  - Suruda, A. J. & McGlothlin J. D. (1990) Fatal Abuse of Nitrous Oxide in the Workplace, *Journal of Occupational Medicine*, 32(8), 682-684.
  - LiPuma, J. P., Wellman, J. & Stern, H. P. (1982) Nitrous Oxide Abuse: A New Cause for Pneumomediastinum, *Radiology*, 145(602), 602.
  - Alberts, T. (1991) N<sub>2</sub>O Nitrous Oxide: Safe and Sane Fireworks, *SuperStock and Drag Illustrated*, 28(3), 38-42.
  - Dohrn, C. S., Lichtor, J. L., Coalson, D. W., Uitvlugt, A., de Wit, H. & Zacny, J. P. (1992) Reinforcing effects of extended inhalation of nitrous oxide in humans, *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 31, 265-280.
  - Yajnik, S., Thapar, P., Lichtor, J. L., Patterson, T. & Zacny, J. P. (1994) Effects of marijuana history on the subjective, psychomotor, and reinforcing effects of nitrous oxide in humans, *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 36, 227-236.