

HAVE YOU SEEN MOLLY?

Brought to you by the Alcohol,
Tobacco, and Other Drugs Program

WHAT IS MOLLY?

- ◆ Molly is the powder or crystal form of MDMA (methylenedioxyamphetamine), commonly found in Ecstasy
- ◆ Molly is thought of as a 'pure' form of MDMA so people often think it is a safer option. However, because the chemical makeup of Molly is often altered, it is just as dangerous as Ecstasy.
- ◆ Molly is inhaled, eaten, or parachuted (folded into a tissue and swallowed)
- ◆ Molly acts as both a stimulant and a psychedelic
 - ◆ Stimulants elevate mood and increase feelings of well-being, energy, and alertness
 - ◆ Psychedelics alter cognition, perception, and emotional states
- ◆ Molly floods the brain with the neurotransmitters serotonin, norepinephrine, and dopamine. This results in the individual feeling euphoric, elated, empathetic, and full of energy.
- ◆ There are many **negative symptoms** that occur as a result of taking Molly. These symptoms can occur either shortly after or even days or weeks after taking the drug.
 - ◆ **Physical symptoms include:** increased heart rate, increased blood pressure, increased body temperature (hyperthermia, which can lead to liver, kidney, or cardiovascular failure), dehydration, seizures, electrolyte imbalance, cardiac episodes, exhaustion, nausea, chills, sweating, teeth clenching, muscle cramping, blurred vision, sleep problems, and drug craving
 - ◆ **Psychological symptoms include:** distorted thought processes, confusion, depressed mood, long-term depression, severe anxiety
- ◆ **Withdrawal symptoms include:** fatigue, loss of appetite, depression, and difficulty concentrating
- ◆ Long-term use can result in impairments in learning, memory, and reasoning.



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For more information visit: www.iup.edu/atod

Resources: <http://www.cnn.com/2012/08/16/health/molly-mdma-drug/index.html>, <http://mollydrug.net/>