

- **LSD**

- **LSD** or D-lysergic acid diethylamide comes from a lysergic acid found in ergot, which is a fungus that grows on grains. It is a highly potent hallucinogen and has a high potential for abuse. (cesar)
- **Street Names:** Other names for LSD are acid, boomers, doses, yellow sunshine, battery acid, blotters, microdots, dots, electric Kool-Aid, window pane, pane, purple haze, sugar cubes, cubes, Elvis, tabs, hits, and blue cheer. The combination of LSD and MDMA is candy-flipping and troll, LSD, cocaine, and heroine is Frisco special and Frisco speedball, crack and LSD is outer limits and sheet rocking, LSD and PCP is Black Acid, and 2-CB or NexUs and LSD is called Banana split. Using paper squares for LSD is called hits, tabs, or trips. LSD users are called Acid freaks, Acid heads, and Explorers club. To take LSD is called a trip, to end a trip of LSD is called to come home, and the drowsy state of LSD is called yen sleep. (cesar)
- **Uses:** LSD originally takes on a form of a white, colorless, odorless crystal that can be ground into a powder and dissolved. Commonly, however, it takes on the form of a “blotted acid”. This means that it’s found as sheets of paper laced with LSD. It is also used in tablet form or as “microdots”, in powder, crystal, tablet, or liquid form. When in blotter tab or pill form users chew or swallow the drug. The drug is also known to be inhaled or injected. (cesar)
- **Physical Effects:** Short-term effects include dilated pupils, raised body temperatures, rapid heartbeat and elevated blood pressure, increased blood sugar, salivation, dry mouth, tingling fingers and toes, weakness, tremors, palpitation, chills and gooseflesh, facial flushing, sweating, nausea, loss of appetite, dizziness, blurred vision, and sleepiness. (cesar)
- **Psychological Effects:** The effects of the drug are first felt thirty to ninety minutes after consumption and they wear off as late as twelve hours after. LSD disrupts interaction of serotonin and nerve cells, which regulates behavioral, perceptual, and regulatory systems, such as mood, hunger, body temperature, sexual behavior, and muscle control. LSD also increases one’s responsiveness to external input from the environment. Psychological effects of LSD are visual hallucinations, intensification of smells, sounds, and other sensations, sense of heightened understanding, distorted sense of time, distorted perception of the body and a belief that the mind has left the body, synesthesia or a state of seeing music and hearing colors, feeling as if one is experiencing a profound sense of being. Adverse reactions include intense anxiety, panic, delusions, a feeling of a loss of identity, feeling as if reality ceases to exist, paranoia, rapid mood swings, violent behavior that could result in accidental fatalities, homicides, self-mutilization, or suicides, and some may experience seizures. (cesar)
- **Long-Term Effects:** Users of LSD may experience drug-induced psychosis or Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder (HPPD). Drug-induced psychosis involves a distortion ability to recognize reality, think rationally, or communicate with others for years after taking LSD. This can occur in users regardless of their history of mental health or symptoms of disorders. HPPD or what users call “flashbacks” are reoccurring experiences of the visual effects of the drug, such as false movements, after the drug has worn off. (cesar)

**Source:**

**Center for Substance Abuse Research** [<http://www.cesar.umd.edu>]