**Synthetic Piperazines**

- Benzylmethylpiperazine (MBZP)
- MethylBenzylpiperazine (BZP)
- Dibenzylpiperazine (DBZP)
- Chlorophenylchloropropylpiperazine (mCPCPP)
- Chlorophenylpiperazine (mCPP)
- Fluorophenylpiperazine (pFPP)
- Methoxyphenylpiperazine (oMeOPP)
- Methoxyphenylpiperazine (oMeOPP)
- Methylphenylpiperazine (mMPP)
- Methylphenylpiperazine (pMPP)
- Trifluoromethylphenylpiperazine (TFMPP)

**Common Effects**

- Users sometime claim piperazines are made from pepper, but they are not.
- Synthetic piperazines really have no natural cousin.

**Euphoria**

- Very Stimulating
- Mild Hallucinations
- Paranoid Hallucinations

**Dangers**

- Different piperazines have varied effects.

**Piperazine Poisoning**

- Agitation
- Paranoia
- Hallucinations
- Diaphoresis
- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Palpitations
- Chest pain

**Epidemiology**

- Among drug-related fatalities reported in DAWN from 2006 to 2010, BZP was identified in four deaths. Two additional piperazines (mCPP, TFMPP) were each noted in four or fewer deaths. The negative effects of mCPP, often typical of a serotonin syndrome, include anxiety, dizziness, confusion, shivering, sensitivity to light and noise, fear of losing control, migraine and panic attacks.

**Details**

- Piperazine drugs have no natural cousins. People often claim they are “natural” and derived from pepper. They are not. The name Piperazine was assigned because of its chemical similarity to piperine in the Piper genus of plants like pepper. Piperine and piperazine have vastly different effects in the human body. Piperazines were created in the 1950’s, investigated as anti-parasitic, then later researched as anti-depressants in the 1970’s. They never made it to market because of extreme amphetamine like side effects. Today, piperazines, and 2C’s are often referred to as “molly” along with MDMA. Animal studies have demonstrated that BZP stimulates the release and inhibits the reuptake of dopamine, serotonin and noradrenaline. Following oral administration of mCPP to healthy human male volunteers, the elimination half-life ranges from 2.6 to 6.1 hours with a wide variation in peak blood levels.

**Resources**

- Department of Justice and DEA, Special Report: Emerging 2C-Phenethylamines, Piperazines, and Tryptamines in NFLIS
- Office of National Drug Control Policy, Synthetic Drug Fact Sheet
- Uppers, Downers and Allrounders, Inaba & Cohen
- Karch’s Pathology of Drug Abuse
- Vaults of Erowid
- NIDA, Drug Facts, drugabuse.gov

**Figure 6.2 Piperazine Reports to NFLIS, by State, 2010**

**National Forensic Laboratory Information Systems**

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