

## Web Site Access to Information

The DSPS web site provides current, updated information on the latest alcohol and other drug prevention and treatment information for youth, parents, teachers, counsellors, and community members.

Visit us on-line to browse through our services and resources.



[www.dallassociety.com](http://www.dallassociety.com)

## *Drug Information Series:*

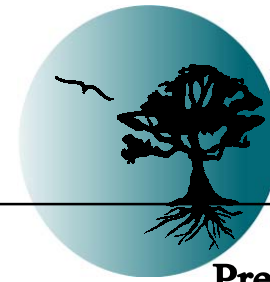
- Alcohol Basics
- Amphetamine Basics
- Caffeine Basics
- Cocaine & Crack Basics
- Drinking & Driving Basics
- Ecstasy Basics
- GHB Basics
- Heroin Basics
- Inhalants Basics
- Ketamine Basics
- LSD (Acid) Basics
- Marijuana Basics
- Mushroom Basics
- Nicotine Basics

## How to Contact Prevention Services:

#304-1095 McKenzie Avenue  
Victoria, BC  
V8P 2L5

Phone: (250) 727-3544  
Fax: (250) 727-2205  
Email: [office@dallassociety.com](mailto:office@dallassociety.com)  
Web Site: [www.dallassociety.com](http://www.dallassociety.com)

**DSPS, a program of the Dallas Society, has been CARF Accredited.**



**Dallas Society**

Prevention Services

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*LSD*

“Your local leaders in alcohol and other drug information, education & resources.”



Examples of blotter paper

# LSD Information

(Acid, Cid, Blotter, L, tabs, doses, microdot )



pills and gel tabs

## What it looks like:

LSD comes in many colors and a wide range of forms. In its liquid form, LSD is often colored and dropped onto blotter paper (pictured above) which may come in a variety of graphic designs. It is also dissolved into sugar cubes or can be applied to postage stamps which are licked or eaten. LSD also comes in gel tabs, and powder form which may be pressed into tablets or sold in capsules (pictured above right).

## General Information:

Originally produced by Swiss chemist Albert Hofmann who was trying to find a headache cure in 1938, LSD wasn't officially recognized for its hallucinogenic effects until 1943 when Hofmann inadvertently ingested some and experienced the first recorded "trip". LSD began becoming popular during the 1950's and began to be banned in the U.S. by the later 1960's. LSD was also used because of its similarity to a specific brain chemical, to study mental illness in the past. LSD falls into the hallucinogen category characterized by perceptual changes when ingesting the drug.

## How it is Taken:

LSD is taken orally on the tongue which allows the drug to enter the bloodstream. Rumors have been circulated regarding LSD tattoos but no tattoos containing LSD have ever been confiscated by police. It is also very unlikely that that LSD could make its way through the skin and into the bloodstream. Taking liquid LSD orally can be hazardous as it is difficult to determine the dosage.

## Short-Term Effects

Lasting anywhere from 2 – 12 hours, LSD "trips" can range from mild to extreme. As with all hallucinogens, the users state of emotion can have a large impact on the results of the drug. LSD effects can include:

- changes in perception
- visual hallucinations
- extreme mood swings (joy, terror, inspiration, depression, euphoria)
- impaired short-term memory
- difficulty concentrating
- no known deaths have resulted from overdose, but drug induced confusion has caused accidental death.

## Long-Term Effects:

Addiction to LSD occurs when the user feels that they need the drug to cope in their day to day lives. Repeated use, however, results in decreased sensitivity to the drug and users may need to not use for several days to once again feel its effects. Long term effects include:

- tolerance
- decreased motivation
- depression and anxiety
- flashbacks (a sensation of reliving an experience that occurred while the user was "high"; this sensation can occur weeks or even months after taking the drug)

## Using While Pregnant

Use of LSD during pregnancy has been linked to an increase in the incidents of miscarriages and birth defects.

