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Nitrous Oxide Use and Misuse



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Learning Objectives

- 1 Nitrous oxide misuse is a growing public health concern worldwide.
- 2 Nitrous oxide misuse produces significant impairment.
- 3 Nitrous oxide is eliminated from the body in minutes.
- 4 Blood collected in airtight containers with limited headspace is preferred for toxicology testing.
- 5 Nitrous oxide misuse produces significant driving impairment.

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Disclosures

- ❖ I am a paid employee of NMS Labs, a commercial provider of toxicology and other forensic testing services.
- ❖ Any brand names mentioned are for educational and display purposes only.

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History of Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)

The timeline shows key milestones in the history of nitrous oxide:

- 1750-1800:** Nitrous oxide discovered by Joseph Priestley (1772)
- 1800-1850:** Humphry Davy describes effects (1799)
- 1800-1850:** First used as an anesthetic (1844)
- 1850-1900:** Nitrous oxide/oxygen mixtures (1881)
- 1900-1950:** Effects on psychological disorders investigated (1928)
- 1950-2000:** Widespread use in dental procedures (1930s and 1960s)
- 2000-Present:** Renewed interest as depression treatment (2018 - present)

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Legal Use

- ❖ Rocket fuel additive
 - Non-toxic alternative
- ❖ Automotive enhancement
 - Increases horsepower
- ❖ Culinary
 - Whipped cream dispensers
 - Aerate creams, beverages, desserts

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Chemistry

- ❖ Chemical Formula = N_2O
- ❖ Colorless, odorless, tasteless
- ❖ Molecular weight = 44.013 g/mol
- ❖ Boiling point = $-88\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 - Room Temperature = $37\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- ❖ Blood/Gas Partition Coefficient = 0.47
 - Isoflurane = 1.4
- ❖ Elimination half-life = 5 minutes

Nitrous oxide
Laughing gas
 N_2O

● Oxygen
● Nitrogen

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N_2O Misuse

- Availability**
 - ❖ Legal in most jurisdictions
 - ❖ Sold in retail stores and online
 - ❖ Low cost
- Rapid Effects**
 - ❖ Immediate effects
 - ❖ Euphoric and dissociative high
 - ❖ Lasts minutes
- Difficult Detection**
 - ❖ Not included in routine toxicology
 - ❖ Eliminated from the blood in minutes

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Global Trends

International

- ❖ N_2O misuse **increasing** globally
- ❖ Use varied by country in 2014
 - 39% United Kingdom
 - 29% USA
 - 11% Germany
- ❖ Ranked among **top 15 drugs** used in the last 12 months worldwide in global drug survey 2021

United States

- ❖ N_2O misuse **increasing** in USA
- ❖ **Emergency room visits** increased more than 6x between 2000 and 2019
- ❖ **N_2O fatal poisonings** increased 6-7x since 2010
- ❖ 103% increase in **intentional exposure** to N_2O between 2020 and 2023

Category	Year	Percentage
Last 12-months use %	2021	10%
	2014	7%
Lifetime Use %	2021	23%
	2014	18%

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Patterns of Use

Clinical

- ❖ Anesthetic and analgesic in medical procedures
- ❖ Frequently combined with oxygen at 50-70% N₂O

Recreational

- ❖ 100% N₂O
- ❖ Inhaled from latex balloons or directly from containers
- ❖ Direct inhalation may cause frostbite
- ❖ Doses may range from 100g – 16,000g


Tank
x 400-600 N₂O

↑

Canister
x 80-100 N₂O

↑

Cartridge
~ 8 g N₂O



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The Pharmacology of N₂O



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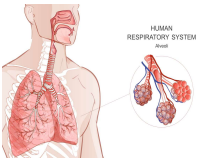
Pharmacokinetics

Absorption

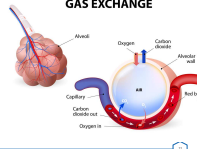
- ❖ Absorbed in the respiratory tract
- ❖ Gas exchanged between alveoli and blood
- ❖ Uptake altered by pulmonary disease

Distribution

- ❖ Limited blood and tissue solubility
- ❖ Equilibrates quickly
- ❖ Diffusion hypoxia
 - N₂O fills alveolus
 - Limits oxygen



HUMAN RESPIRATORY SYSTEM



ALVEOLUS GAS EXCHANGE

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Pharmacokinetics

Metabolism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ No metabolism ❖ Eliminated unchanged
Elimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Lungs as breath <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Detected for hours ❖ Kidneys as urine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Detected for days ➢ Produced by gram negative bacteria

Elimination Studies Summary

- N₂O breath concentrations dropped from 66-70% to 6-9% at 5 min and 2-4% at 30 min
- Elimination rate the same across ages
- Detected in breath over 2 hours after 5 min of 50% N₂O

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Mechanism of Action and Clinical Effects

Inhibits NMDA Receptor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Anesthetic ❖ Antidepressant 	
Activates Opioid Receptors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Analgesic 	
Activates GABA System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Anti-anxiety 	

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Pharmacodynamics

Recreational Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Euphoria and dissociation ❖ Ataxia ❖ Impaired attention ❖ Hypoxia ❖ Loss of consciousness
Chronic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Paresthesia ❖ Muscle weakness ❖ Paralysis ❖ Gait unsteadiness ❖ Bladder and bowel disturbances

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Sample Collection

Blood

- ❖ **Anticoagulant** preferred
 - > Gray or lavender topped tubes
- ❖ Collect and submit **promptly**
- ❖ **Airtight**, glass containers preferred
- ❖ Designate one tube for testing
- ❖ **Limit headspace**

Alternative matrices

- ❖ Antemortem
 - > Urine
 - > Breath
- ❖ Postmortem
 - > Lung
 - > Liver
 - > Brain

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Stability

Storage

- ❖ **Refrigerate** during short-term storage (<7 days)
- ❖ Ship cold
- ❖ **Freeze** during long-term storage

Repeat Testing

- ❖ **Not recommended** even when stored frozen
- ❖ **Significant decreases** in N₂O concentrations observed
- ❖ May be reported **qualitatively**

Case	Concentration (mcg/mL)	Days Elapsed Between Tests	Percent Change
1	58	3	-62%
	36		
2	25	19	-56%
	14		
3	53	3	-45%
	24		



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Testing

HS GC/MS

- ❖ Headspace gas chromatography/mass spectrometry
- ❖ Pure N₂O gas injected into headspace vials for controls
- ❖ Air injected onto the GC column
- ❖ GC separates the drugs present
- ❖ MS identifies each one

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N₂O and Traffic Safety



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Traffic Safety

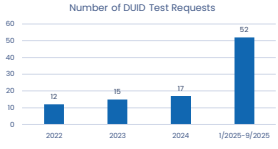
Trends

- ❖ Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) **inhalant opinions** increased between 2023 and 2024
- ❖ Toxicology **test requests** for N₂O are increasing
- ❖ N₂O **DUID reports** are increasing in the Netherlands and United Kingdom


Legal Status

- ❖ Most states prohibit **driving** while intoxicated by inhalants
- ❖ Several states have banned N₂O **misuse**
- ❖ Some states have also banned **possession**

Number of DUID Test Requests



Year	Number of Requests
2022	12
2023	15
2024	17
1/2025-9/2025	52



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Controlled Studies

Psychomotor Impairment


- ❖ Memory
- ❖ Reaction time
- ❖ Processing speed
- ❖ Attention

Driving Impairment

- ❖ More driving errors following N₂O
- ❖ Turning
- ❖ Emergency braking

Highlights


- N₂O produces significant driving impairment
- Psychomotor impairment lasts approximately 5 minutes post-inhalation
- Driving impairment was detected up to 30 minutes post-inhalation




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DRE Category

- Inhalant**
1,1-Difluoroethane (DFE), 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (TFE)
- Eye Exam**
Horizontal gaze nystagmus (HGN), vertical gaze nystagmus (VGN), lack of convergence (LOC), normal pupil size, slow reaction to light
- Physiology**
Elevated body temperature, pulse, and blood pressure; normal or flaccid muscle tone
- General**
Confusion, disorientation, lack of muscle control, slurred speech, slow responses






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DUID Toxicology Testing

Basic DUID Panel
❖ Immunoassay screen

Compound	Reporting Limit	Compound	Reporting Limit
Amphetamines	20 ng/mL	Fentanyl/Acetyl Fentanyl	0.50 ng/mL
Benzodiazepines	20 ng/mL	Methamphetamine/MDMA	20 ng/mL
Buprenorphine/Metabolite	0.50 ng/mL	Opiates	20 ng/mL
Cannabinoids	10 ng/mL	Oxycodone/Oxymorphone	10 ng/mL
Carisoprodol/Metabolite	500 ng/mL	Phencyclidine	10 ng/mL
Cocaine/Metabolites	20 ng/mL	Tramadol/Metabolite	50 ng/mL
Zolpidem	5.0 ng/mL	Methadone/Metabolite	25 ng/mL



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DUID Toxicology Testing

Expanded DUID Panel

- Liquid Chromatography/Time of Flight-Mass Spectrometry (LC/TOF-MS)
- Prescription, Over-the-Counter (OTC), and illicit drugs

Included Drug Classes
Anticonvulsants Carbamazepine, Gabapentin, Topiramate
Antidepressants Bupropion, Citalopram/Escitalopram, Doxepin, Fluoxetine
OTC/Antihistamines Chlorpheniramine, Dextra/Levo Methorphan, Hydroxyzine
Hallucinogens LSD, Psilocin, Mescaline
Novel Psychoactive Substances Etizolam, Flualprazolam, Carfentanil, Xylazine

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Driving Investigation 1

History	Toxicology
<p>Background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 years old Driver crashed into a parked car Witnesses stated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Driver was "unsteady on his feet and slurring his words" <p>Observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Driver appeared dazed and confused Ignored officer instructions Hundreds of small chargers in vehicle Completed SFSTs with minimal infractions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blood was collected for testing approximately 80 mins after law enforcement (LE) arrived Comprehensive toxicology testing performed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic and expanded panel N₂O = 16 mcg/ml

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Driving Investigation 2

History	Toxicology
<p>Background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29 years old <p>Observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Driver observed huffing N₂O in a parking lot Driver refused SFSTs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blood was collected for testing approximately 37 mins after LE arrived Comprehensive toxicology testing performed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic panel N₂O = 6.0 mcg/ml

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Driving Investigation 3

History	Toxicology
<p>Background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">36 years oldTraffic stop <p>Observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Officer observed driving impairmentDriver had constricted pupils, confused, and slow reactionsApproximately 40 empty chargers in the vehicleUnable to follow instructionsHGN observed and pupils displayed no reaction to light	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Blood was collected for testing within an hour after LE arrivedComprehensive toxicology testing performed<ul style="list-style-type: none">Basic and expanded panelN₂O = 6.4 mcg/ml

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Driving Summary

Driving Performance	Scene Observations	Driver Behavior
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sudden movementsExiting lane of travelCrashes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Paraphernalia or witnessed useCold canistersContact burns on driver	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Inability to follow instructionsDisorientationSlow reactionsDistractedSlurred speechPoor balanceConstricted pupils*No pupil reaction to light*Elevated pulse and blood pressure

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Questions?

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