

LSD Addiction & Treatment

LSD is derived from ergot, a fungus that develops on rye grass. It is sold on the street in tablets, capsules and occasionally in a liquid form. It is odorless and colorless and has a slightly bitter taste. LSD is usually ingested orally, often being added to absorbent paper, such as blotter paper and divided into small decorated squares, each representing one dose.

Street terms for LSD:

Acid, blotter acid, window pane, dots, mellow yellow

Effects of LSD

The short-term effects of LSD are unpredictable and depend on the amount of the drug taken, the user's personality, mood, expectations and the surroundings in which the drug is used. The user generally feels effects within the first 30 to 90 minutes of ingestion. The effects on average last for a period of 12 hours, and include dilated pupils, increased body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, sweating, loss of appetite, tremors, delusions and visual hallucinations.

Lasting/Long-Term Effects

LSD users often have flashbacks during which their LSD experience recurs even though they have stopped taking the drug. Users may also develop long-lasting psychoses, such as schizophrenia or severe depression. Though not considered a physically addictive drug, LSD does have mentally addictive tendencies, and users can develop a tolerance over time, meaning that they will consume progressively larger quantities of the drug in order to achieve the same hallucinogenic effects from use to use.