

# Compendium of Drug Abuse Jargon

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Drug abuse slang is an originitive and a protean language, which poses the problem of identification and definition of terms. This compilation of nomenclature provides an extensive list to serve as a resource for the busy family physician, who frequently deals with drug abuse problems.

Despite efforts by the government and in the private sector to identify drug abuse problems and collate the terminology of the "drug culture," the resultant lists of nomenclature usually describe only the "top 100 or 50" terms. This severely limits their usefulness as a resource tool because a significant proportion of the terms are already familiar to practitioners while a vastly greater number of terms in use do not appear on the lists at all. Therefore, we have accumulated and defined an extended list of drug abuse phrases and jargon from several existing references and from individuals knowledgeable about drug abuse. The review describes over 325 terms

encompassing the following abuse agents: alcohol, glue, hallucinogens, narcotics, sedative-hypnotics, and stimulants; and the street slang employed in association with their distribution and administration, and reactions to them.

The difficulty in comprehension of this specialized lingo is primarily due to its protean nature and the continual generation of new terms. Different subpopulations in the drug abuse culture use dissimilar, changeable subsets of this nomenclature, and newly created terms filter through abuse groups at variable rates. Out-dated jargon in a college crowd, for example, may be new language to a high school group. Further confusion in term definition is caused by the multiple slang designations for a single drug and the multiple meanings for a single slang word or phrase. In addition, the colloquialism and regionalism of our society's language also increase the variability of this jargon. Finally, the malevolent search for new drugs for abuse from botanical sources, the chemist's laboratory, and even household items continually generates new nomenclature.



The list on the following pages is organized in alphabetical sequence according to the drug abuse term.

## References

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Compendium of Drug Abuse Jargon

Street Name	Definition <sup>1-12</sup>	Street Name	Definition
Ab	Abscess which forms at site of injection	Bush	Marijuana
Acapulco Gold	Mexican marijuana (extremely potent)	Busted	To be caught, usually arrested, by local authorities or to be caught by parents
Acid	Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) or other hallucinogens	Businessman's Special	Methamphetamine; dimethyltryptamine (DMT) (hallucinogen)
Acid Head	One who takes LSD on a regular basis	Butter	Marijuana
Alley Juice	Methyl alcohol	Button	Peyote button; tops of marijuana plant flower
Amidone	Methadone		
Angel Dust	Phencyclidine hydrochloride sprinkled on parsley or marijuana	C	Cocaine
		Caballo	Heroin
Bag	A small quantity of either heroin or cocaine packaged in cellophane envelopes	Cactus	Peyote
Bang	The exhilaration experienced after drug administration	Cadet	New addict
Barbs	Barbiturates	California Sunshine	LSD (hallucinogen)
Benn	Amphetamine sulfate	Can	One ounce of marijuana
Belongs	On the habit	Candy	Barbiturates; pills in general
Bennies	Benzedrine (amphetamine sulfate)	Candyman	Dealer or pusher of addicting drugs
Bernies Flake	Cocaine	Canary	Pentobarbital
Bhang	Marijuana, smoking pipe	Cashing-A-Script	Getting a forged or bogus prescription order dispensed
Binge	An extended period of continued consumption of alcohol	Cartwheels	Amphetamine tablets
Bitter	Paregoric	Catch Up	Withdrawal process
Black Beauties	Amphetamines	CD	Glutethimide tablet
Black Hash	Hashish containing opium	Cecil	Cocaine
Black Russian	Hashish (potent, dark)	Charlie	Cocaine
Black Stuff	Opium, prepared for smoking	Chief	Mescaline
Blackjack	Paregoric which has been prepared to be injected	Chippin'; Chipper	Subcutaneous administration of small dose of heroin; "weekend user" who used drugs less than daily
Blanks	Poor quality merchandise	Cleared Up	To have withdrawn from drugs
Blotter Acid	LSD on paper	Coasting	Under drug influence
Blow Charlie or Snow	Sniff cocaine	Cohobe	DMT in powdered seeds (hallucinogen)
Blow Horse	Sniff heroin	Coke	Cocaine
Blow Weed	To smoke marijuana	Cokomo (Kokomo)	Cocaine
Blue Birds	Amobarbital capsules	Cold Turkey	Withdrawal process
Blue Devils	Amobarbital capsules	Come Down; Crash	Dissipation of drug effects
Blue Heaven	Amobarbital capsules	Connect	Make a purchase
Bogart	Not to pass the "joint" to a neighbor	Cook It Up	To prepare a drug for injection
Bombido	Injectable amphetamine	Cooker	The apparatus used to heat and dissolve a drug prior to injection (spoons or bottle top)
Bombita	Methamphetamine	Cop	To obtain a small quantity of a drug
Boy	Heroin	Coffin	Tobacco
Brick	Marijuana compressed, usually for purposes of transport	Co-pilots	Amphetamines
Brody	A fit or spasm staged by an addict to elicit sympathy	Courage Pills	Barbiturates
Browns	Amphetamine tablets	Cranks	Methamphetamine
Bull Jive	Marijuana heavily cut with tea, catnip, or other impurities	Crap	Heroin of weak potency
Bummer	A bad trip or experience	Crystal	Methamphetamine
Burned	Received fake narcotics	Cube (The)	LSD
Burned Out	Sclerotic blood vessel from too many injections; relative overdose; addict who tires of abuse "hassle" and tries to stop drug abuse	Cut	To adulterate with agents such as quinine, milk sugar
		Daytop Lodge	Drug abuse treatment center directed by ex-addicts

Compendium of Drug Abuse Jargon (continued)

Street Name	Definition	Street Name	Definition
Dealer	One who sells drugs	Garbage	Poor quality merchandise
Deck	Packet of cigarettes, narcotics, etc	Garbage Head	Individual who takes any kind of drug
D (Big)	LSD	Gear	Drugs in general
DET	Diethyltryptamine (hallucinogen)	Gee Head	Paregoric user
Diane	Meperidine hydrochloride	Get It Together	To become mentally organized
Dexies	Dextroamphetamine sulfate (Dexedrine)	Get Off	To initially experience the effects of a drug
DMZ	Benactyzine (hallucinogen)		
DMT	Dimethyltryptamine (Businessman's Special) (hallucinogen)	Gift of the Sun God	Cocaine
Doe	Methamphetamine	Glad Rag	Cloth or handkerchief that is saturated with a material to be inhaled (eg, for use in glue sniffing)
Dolls; Dollies	Methadone	Gold Dust	Cocaine
DOM	4-methyl-2,5-Dimethoxy-amphetamine (stimulant - STP)	Goofballs	Amphetamine
DooJee	Heroin	Gram	Quantity of hashish
Double Trouble	Combination of both amobarbital sodium and secobarbital sodium	Grass	Marijuana
Doper	Regular drug abuser	Grasshopper	A marijuana user
Downers	Sedatives, usually barbiturates	Greezy Addict	Drug abuser who will take any drug, anytime
Dreamer	Morphine	Griffo	Marijuana
Dream Stick	An opium pipe		
Dropped	Consumed a drug abuse agent	H	Heroin
DT's	Delirium tremens (acute alcohol withdrawal syndrome)	Habit	Dependence upon drugs
Duds	Bags of heroin containing no narcotic agent	Happy Trails	Cocaine
Dust	Heroin; cocaine	Hard Stuff	Morphine
Dust of Angels	Phencyclidine base (hallucinogen)	Harry; Big Harry; Hairy	Heroin
Dynamite	High grade narcotics; heroin, cocaine	Hash	Hashish (THC), resin from top of Cannabis sativa
Dummy	Drug purchase without purported content	Hash Oil	Concentrate extracting hash
		Head	User of drugs
Emma (Miss)	Morphine	Hearts	Amphetamine
Emsel	Morphine	Heavenly Blue	LSD (hallucinogen)
Eyeopeners	Amphetamines	Heavy Grass High	Strong, stuporous reaction to marijuana
		Hemp	Marijuana (Cannabis sativa or indica)
Fag	Tobacco	High	Stimulant trip
F-40s	Secobarbital	Hikori, Kikuli, Huatari, Wokouri	Peyote
Fix	To inject drugs; satiate addictive needs	Hit	Make a purchase; take a drag
Fizzies	Methadone tablets	Hitting Up	Injecting drugs
Flake	Cocaine	Hocus	Morphine
Flake Out	To pass out from drug use	Hog	Phencyclidine mixed with vegetable material; veterinary tranquilizer
Flash	Rapid, intense, euphoric reaction	Holding	Drugs are in user's possession
Flower	Marijuana	Hooked	Addicted to drugs
Flying Saucers	PCP, phencyclidine (hallucinogen)	Hop Head	Person who smokes opium; addict
Footballs	Amphetamine tablets	Horror Drug	Belladonna preparations
Flashback	Recurrence of some feature of a previous LSD experience	Horse	Heroin
Freak	An addict who enjoys playing with the needle	Hot Shot	Poisons concealed in injectable narcotics for the purpose of homicide
Freak out	To be intensely affected by something	Hype	A needle addict
		Ice Cream Habit	Small, irregular drug use
Ganja	Jamaican marijuana	Idiot Pills	Barbiturates
		In Action	To seek narcotics

Compendium of Drug Abuse Jargon (continued)

Street Name	Definition	Street Name	Definition
In-Betweens . . . . .	Barbiturates, in combination with amphetamines	Mescalito . . . . .	Peyote; mescaline
Indian Hay . . . . .	Marijuana	Meth; Methedrine . . . . .	Methamphetamine
In Flight . . . . .	To be very high from drugs, especially methamphetamine hydrochloride (Methadrine)	Mickey Finn . . . . .	Chloral hydrate and alcohol
J . . . . .	Marijuana cigarette	Mindblower . . . . .	A hallucinogenic drug
Jabber . . . . .	A needle addict	Monkey; Morf; Morpho . . . . .	Morphine
Jammed Up . . . . .	An overdose	Mother . . . . .	The drug peddler
Jive . . . . .	Marijuana	Moonshine . . . . .	Ethyl alcohol
Joint . . . . .	Syringe and needle; one stick of marijuana; or an opium smoker's den	Mooters . . . . .	Marijuana
Jolly Babies, Beans . . . . .	Amphetamine	Mountain Dew . . . . .	Alcohol
Joy Juice . . . . .	Chloral hydrate	Mud . . . . .	Stramonium preparation mixed with carbonated beverage
Joy Popping . . . . .	Narcotic injections under the skin	Muggles . . . . .	Crude marijuana before rolled into cigarette
Joy Powder . . . . .	Heroin	Mushrooms; Sacred Mushrooms; Magic Mushrooms . . . . .	Psilocybin (hallucinogen)
Juice . . . . .	Alcohol	Mutah . . . . .	Marijuana
Juice Freak . . . . .	One who prefers alcohol	Mohasky . . . . .	Marijuana
Jugs . . . . .	Injectable amphetamines	Mu . . . . .	Marijuana
Junk . . . . .	Narcotics	Narcs . . . . .	Federal narcotics agents
Junkie . . . . .	Heroin abuser	Nemmies . . . . .	Yellow capsules of pentobarbital
Kick . . . . .	Euphoria	Nickel Bag . . . . .	A five-dollar bag of a drug
Kick Inducers . . . . .	Cough elixirs (alcohol)	Nimble; Nimbles . . . . .	Barbiturates
Kicking . . . . .	Withdrawal process	Nose . . . . .	Cocaine
Kilo . . . . .	Two pounds of marijuana	Odyssey House . . . . .	Drug abuse treatment center
Kif . . . . .	Marijuana	OD . . . . .	Overdose; death
Lay . . . . .	An opium den	On . . . . .	Using drugs
Layout . . . . .	Equipment for injecting drugs; opium smoker's outfit	On the Nod . . . . .	Drowsiness from narcotics
Leaf (The) . . . . .	Cocaine	Ounce . . . . .	30 grams of marijuana
Lemon . . . . .	Bad or fake dope	Outfit . . . . .	Narcotic injection equipment
Licorice . . . . .	Paregoric	PCP; Peace Pill . . . . .	Phencyclidine (hallucinogen)
Lid . . . . .	3/4 oz of marijuana	Panama Red . . . . .	Hashish; marijuana
Lid Pollers . . . . .	Amphetamines	Papers . . . . .	Papers usually used to roll a marijuana cigarette. Popular brands include: Zig-Zag, Wheatstraw, Papel del Trigo, Bambu, Job, Roach, Tops
Lords . . . . .	Hydromorphone hydrochloride	Peace . . . . .	STP
Love Drug . . . . .	MDA (methyldioxyamphetamine)	Peaches . . . . .	Amphetamine tablets
LSD . . . . .	Lysergic acid diethylamide (hallucinogen)	Peanuts . . . . .	Barbiturates
Luding Out . . . . .	Stupor produced from alcohol and methaqualone	Pearly Gates . . . . .	Morning glory seeds
Lumber . . . . .	Marijuana stems which are found in an ounce of marijuana	Phoenix House . . . . .	Drug abuse treatment center
M . . . . .	Morphine	Pep Pills . . . . .	Amphetamines
MDA . . . . .	3,4-methyldioxyamphetamine (hallucinogen)	Pethidine . . . . .	Meperidine hydrochloride
Mainliner . . . . .	One who injects directly into the vein	Phennies . . . . .	Barbiturates
Mary Jane . . . . .	Marijuana	PG; PO . . . . .	Paregoric
Mesc . . . . .	Mescaline (hallucinogen)	Pimp's Drug . . . . .	Cocaine
Mescal Button; Mescal Beans . . . . .	Peyote; mescaline	Poppies . . . . .	Flowering plant from which opium is derived
		Pot . . . . .	Marijuana

**Compendium of Drug Abuse Jargon (continued)**

Street Name	Definition	Street Name	Definition
Quill . . . . .	Matchbook cover for sniffing cocaine	Stick . . . . .	Marijuana cigarette
		Stoned . . . . .	Under the influence of narcotics
		Straw; Smoke; Splim . .	Marijuana
Rainbow . . . . .	Amobarbital and secobarbital capsule (red and blue)	Straight . . . . .	Describes one who avoids the use of drugs
Reader . . . . .	Prescription order	Strung Out . . . . .	In need of a fix, sedative, trip; hangover
Reader With Tail . . . . .	Forged prescription order	STP . . . . .	Dimethoxymethylamphetamine (DOM — hallucinogen)
Reds; Red Devils; Red Birds (capsules) . .	Barbiturates, secobarbital	Sugar . . . . .	LSD; heroin
Reefer . . . . .	Marijuana cigarette	Syndicate Acid . . . . .	STP (hallucinogen)
Rich Man's Drug . . . . .	Cocaine	Synthetic Marijuana . . .	Phencyclidine (hallucinogen)
Roach . . . . .	Butt of marijuana cigarette	Sweeties . . . . .	Phenmetrazine hydrochloride (stimulant)
Roll . . . . .	To make a marijuana cigarette	Synanon . . . . .	Drug abuse treatment center, directed by ex-addicts
Roses . . . . .	Amphetamine tablets		
Royal Blue . . . . .	LSD		
Run . . . . .	Period of stimulant abuse		
Rush . . . . .	Rapid, intense, euphoric reaction		
Safe . . . . .	Addict feels protected from problems and challenges of life during trip	Tab . . . . .	General term to describe drug of solid dosage
		Texas Tea . . . . .	Marijuana
Scag; Scat; Smack; Stuff	Heroin	THC . . . . .	Tetrahydrocannabinol (hallucinogen in marijuana and hashish)
Schoolboy . . . . .	Codeine	Toke . . . . .	Inhalation of smoke
Score . . . . .	To establish a connection with a dealer	Tops . . . . .	Peyote
Script . . . . .	Prescription order	Track Drivers . . . . .	Amphetamines
Script Writer . . . . .	Sympathetic physician; one who forges Rx orders	Tracks; Turkey Trots . .	Marks and scars from the use of a hypodermic needle
Seggy; Seccy . . . . .	Barbiturates	Tranquility . . . . .	STP, hallucinogen
Seni . . . . .	Peyote	Travel Agent . . . . .	LSD seller
Serenity . . . . .	STP	Trips; Trippin' . . . . .	High mediated by LSD
Sharps . . . . .	Needles		
Shoot Up . . . . .	To inject drugs		
Shooting Gallery . . . . .	Place where addicts inject drugs	Unkie . . . . .	Morphine
Sickie . . . . .	College student using drugs	Uppers . . . . .	Stimulants
Skin Pop . . . . .	Intradermal or subcutaneous injection		
Sleepers . . . . .	Barbiturates		
Snappers . . . . .	Amyl nitrite ampules	Wake-up . . . . .	Amphetamines
Snarf . . . . .	Nasal inhalation of cocaine	Wasted . . . . .	Under influence of drugs
Snort . . . . .	Inhalation through nose	Water Pipe . . . . .	Device for bubbling smoke through water for cooler inhalation
Snow . . . . .	Cocaine	Wedding Bells . . . . .	LSD
Sopors (R) . . . . .	Methaqualone	Weed . . . . .	Marijuana
Spaced; Spaced Out . . .	Altered consciousness	White Lady . . . . .	Heroin
Splash . . . . .	Methamphetamine	White Lightning . . . . .	Ethyl alcohol; also name for a specific speed drug (or amphetamine)
Speed . . . . .	Methamphetamine usually, but may be any stimulant	Whites . . . . .	Amphetamine tablets
Speed Freak . . . . .	Amphetamine abuser	White Stuff . . . . .	Morphine; heroin
Speedball . . . . .	Heroin and cocaine mixture; also Percodan and methadrine	Windowpane . . . . .	LSD
Spoon . . . . .	A gram of cocaine	Wired . . . . .	Intoxicated state due to marijuana
Stardust . . . . .	Heroin with cocaine		
Star Spangled Powder . .	Cocaine	Yellows; Yellow Jackets .	Pentobarbital capsules
Spike . . . . .	Needle for injection	Yen Sleep . . . . .	Somnolent stage during drug withdrawal
Stash . . . . .	Collective term for the accumulation of marijuana paraphernalia		
Stepped-on . . . . .	Process of diluting abuse drugs		

N.Y.S.2d 3, 143 N.E.2d 3 (1957)

64. *Darling v Charleston Community Memorial Hosp.*, 33 Ill.2d 326, 211 N.E.2d 253 (1965), cert. denied, 383 U.S. 946 (1966)

65. *Bader v United Orthodox Synagogue*, 148 Conn. 449, 172 A.2d 192, 194 (1961)

66. *Edwards v Grace Hospital Soc.*, 130 Conn. 568.36 A.2d 273 (1944)

67. *Southwick*, supra note 12, at 465

68. *Id.*, at 437. It should also be pointed out that the corporate duty to control a physician's medical care does not require the institution to violate statutes that prohibit the corporate practice of medicine. Arguing that it does is, "... mere semantic trickery." *Rapp, Darling and its Progeny: A Radical Approach Toward Hospital Liability*, 60 Ill. B.J. 883, 890-91 (1972)

69. *Hedgepeth, Darling Revisited*, 46 J Am Hosp Assn 58 (August, 1972)

70. See text accompanying notes 161-163

71. *Southwick*, supra note 41, at 104

72. *Southwick*, supra note 45, at 161

73. *Bing v Thunig*, 2 N.Y.2d 656, 163 N.Y.S.2d 3, 143 N.E.2d 3, 8 (1957)

74. *Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound v King County Medical Soc.*, 39 Wash.2d 586, 604, 237 P.2d 737, 747 (1951)

75. *W. Curran & G. Moseley*, supra note 1, at 6-8; and see *Southwick*, supra note 41, at 93, where Professor Southwick indicates that hospital liability is influenced by the addition of preventive health programs (equivalent to a GPHP) because this added function is a further institutionalization of the delivery system

76. *Id.*

77. *Aspen Systems Corp. Health Law Center, Digest of State Laws. Affecting the Prepayment of Medical Care, Group Practice and HMO's*, App. F "liabilities of HMO's, A-181, A-194; *W. Curran & G. Moseley*, supra note 1, at 108; *Anno.*, "Hospital's Liability for Negligence in Failing to Review," supra note 62, at 875-78

78. *W. Curran & G. Moseley*, supra note 1, at viii, 75, 85, 86, and 105. For example, a California jury awarded \$730,000 damages to a widow and children against Kaiser Foundation Hospitals in an institutional malpractice suit where plaintiff contended that the medical attention given to the deceased was fragmented by the Kaiser system of medical care in which no single doctor was following the patient nor was in control of the deceased's case. *Larson v Kaiser Foundation Hospitals*, No. 43238 (Cal. Super. Ct., Santa Clara Co., April 9, 1973)

79. *Purcell v Zimbelman*, 18 Ariz. App. 75,500 P.2d 335 (Ct. App. 1972); *Moore v Board of Trustees of Carson-Tahoe Hosp.*, 88 Nev. 207, 495 P.2d 605 (1972), cert. denied, 409 U.S. 879 (1972); see also *Southwick*, supra note 12, at 436-38, 450-51, 464

80. 7 N.Y.2d 56, 194 N.Y.S.2d 509, 163 N.E.2d 333 (1959)

81. *C.F. Bledsoe, Defending Hospital-Negligence of Physician-Employee*, 19 Am. Jur. Trials 431, 442 (1972)

82. See *id.*, at 442-43; see also text accompanying notes 91-102 *infra*

83. *Purcell v Zimbelman*, 18 Ariz. App. 75,500 P.2d 335 (Ct. App. 1972); *W. Curran & G. Moseley*, supra note 1; see also text at notes 87-90 *infra*

84. *Southwick*, supra note 41

85. Telephone interview with George B. Moseley, III, Assistant General Counsel, Massachusetts Executive Office of Human Services, June 24, 1974

86. "This legal defense [to a liability suit] clearly is unavailable to those several HMOs which directly employ their physicians, or to HMOs which are so closely associated with their physician groups as to be considered involved in the provision of health services. It may be that H.I.P., . . . is the only HMO sufficiently dissociated from its physicians to allow the use of this defense." *W. Curran & G. Moseley*, supra

note 1, at 32, 33

87. *Id.*, at x-xi; see also Health Services and Mental Health Administration, U.S. Dept. of H.E.W., Quality Assurance of Medical Care, (Monograph, February, 1973)

88. *W. Curran & G. Moseley*, supra note 1, at 138-140; their report indicated that only one of twelve GPHPs surveyed had such a contractual requirement

89. 50 Ill. App.2d 253, 200 N.E.2d., 149, 179 (1964), quoting *Seldon v City of Sterling*, 316 Ill. Opp.2d 455, 45N.E.2d 329, 332 (1942)

90. *Darling v Charleston Community Memorial Hosp.*, 33 Ill.2d 326, 211 N.E.2d 253, 257 (1965); accord, *Stanhope v Los Angeles College of Chiropractic*, 54 Cal. App.2d 141, 146, 128 P.2d 705, 708 (1942) (1942)

91. *Id.*

92. *W. Curran & G. Moseley*, supra note 1, at 6

93. *W. Curran & G. Moseley*, 19 Study on Legal Issues in the Reorganization of Health Care Institutions, 22, 23 (1974)

94. *Beecv v Tucson Gen. Hosp.*, 18 Ariz. App. 165, 500 P.2d 1153 (1972); *Seneris v Haas*, 45 Cal.2d 811, 291 P.2d 915 (1955); *Hedlund v Sutter Medical Serv. Co.*, 51 Cal. App.2d 327, 124 P.2d 878 (1942); *Vanaman v Milford Memorial Hosp., Inc.*, 272 A.2d 718 (Del., 1970); *Schagrin v Wilmington Medical Center, Inc.*, 304 A.2d 61 (Del. Super Ct. 1973)

95. See text at note 78

96. See text at notes 121-25

97. See also text at notes 103-08

98. *Beecv v Tucson Gen. Hosp.*, 18 Ariz. App. 165, 500 P.2d 1153 (1972); *Seneris v Haas*, 45 Cal.2d 811, 291 P.2d 915 (1955); *Hedlund v Suller Medical Serv. Co.*, 51 Cal. App.2d 327, 124 P.2d 878 (1942); *Kober v Stewart*, 148 Mont. 117, 417 P.2d 476 (1966); *Lundberg v Bay View Hosp.*, 175 Ohio St. 133, 191 N.E.2d 821 (1963)

99. See *Beecv v Tucson Gen. Hosp.*, 18 Ariz. App. 165, 500 P.2d 1153 (1972); *Vanaman v Milford Memorial Hosp.*, 272 A.2d 718 (Del. 1970)

100. *Beecv v Tucson Gen. Hosp.* 18 Ariz. App. 165, 500 P.2d 1153 (1972); *Schagrin v Wilmington Medical Center, Inc.*, 304 A.2d 61 (Del. Super. Ct. 1973); *Kober v Stewart*, 148 Mont. 117, 417 P.2d 476 (1966). See *Southwick*, supra note 12, at 441

101. *W. Curran & G. Moseley*, supra note 1, at 81-2

102. *Beecv v Tucson Gen. Hosp.*, 18 Ariz. App. 165, 500 P.2d 1153, 1159 (1972); *contra Pogue v Hospital Authority of DeKalb County*, 120 Ga. App. 230, 170 S.E.2d 53, 54 (1969), where the Georgia court refused to find the hospital an apparent agent even though many of the above recited factors were present, primarily because the contract between the doctor and hospital labeled him as an "independent contractor." This appears to be a distinctly minority rule

103. Note. Independent Duty of a Hospital to Prevent Malpractice, 15 Ariz. I. Rev. 953, 967 (1973) for a persuasive summary of this argument

104. *W. Curran & G. Moseley*, supra note 1, at 9

105. *Id.*, at 10, 11

106. *Id.*, at 77; caution, these HMOs with pushy salesmen most probably are for-profit organizations

107. The extent of this problem is indicated by *Annot.*, 36 A.L.R.3d 541 (1971)

108. See Note, supra note 103

109. As to breach of contract actions, see text accompanying notes 21-25, supra

110. *Garfield Memorial Hospital v Marshall*, 92 D.C. App. 234, 204 F.2d 721, 37 A.L.R.2d 1270 (1953); *Evangelista v Black*, 100 Ohio St. 223 and 100 Ohio St. 264, 126 N.E.2d 71 (1953); *Guilliams v Hollywood Hospital*, 18 Cal.2d 97, 114 P.2d 1 (1941); *Annot.*, supra note 62, at 875-78

111. *G. Moseley*, supra note 85

112. *Giusti v C. H. Weston Co.*, 165 Or. 525, 108 P.2d 1010 (1941)

113. *W. Prosser, The Law of Torts*

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## Peritrate SA Sustained Action

(pentaerythritol tetranitrate) 80mg

CAUTION: Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription.

**Description:** Each tablet of Peritrate SA Sustained Action contains: pentaerythritol tetranitrate 80 mg (20 mg in immediate release layer and 60 mg in sustained release base). Peritrate (pentaerythritol tetranitrate) is a nitric acid ester of a tetrahydric alcohol (pentaerythritol).

**Indications:** Based on a review of this drug by the National Academy of Sciences — National Research Council and/or other information, FDA has classified the indications as follows:

"Possibly" effective: Peritrate (pentaerythritol tetranitrate), is indicated for the relief of angina pectoris (pain associated with coronary artery disease). It is not intended to abort the acute anginal episode but it is widely regarded as useful in the prophylactic treatment of angina pectoris.

Final classification of the less-than-effective indications requires further investigation.

**Contraindications:** Peritrate SA Sustained Action (pentaerythritol tetranitrate) 80 mg is contraindicated in patients who have a history of sensitivity to the drug.

**Warning:** Data supporting the use of Peritrate (pentaerythritol tetranitrate) during the early days of the acute phase of myocardial infarction (the period during which clinical and laboratory findings are unstable) are insufficient to establish safety.

This drug can act as a physiological antagonist to norepinephrine, acetylcholine, histamine, and many other agents.

**Precautions:** Should be used with caution in patients who have glaucoma. Tolerance to this drug, and cross-tolerance to other nitrites and nitrates may occur.

**Adverse Reactions:** Side effects reported to date have been predominantly related to rash (which requires discontinuation of medication) and headache and gastrointestinal distress, which are usually mild and transient with continuation of medication. In some cases severe persistent headaches may occur.

In addition, the following adverse reactions to nitrites such as pentaerythritol tetranitrate have been reported in the literature:

(a) Cutaneous vasodilatation with flushing  
(b) Transient episodes of dizziness and weakness, as well as other signs of cerebral ischemia associated with postural hypotension, may occasionally develop.

(c) An occasional individual exhibits marked sensitivity to the hypotensive effects of nitrite and severe responses (nausea, vomiting, weakness, restlessness, pallor, perspiration and collapse) can occur, even with the usual therapeutic doses. Alcohol may enhance this effect.

**Dosage:** Peritrate SA Sustained Action (pentaerythritol tetranitrate) 80 mg (b.i.d. on an empty stomach), 1 tablet immediately on arising and 1 tablet 12 hours later. Tablets should not be chewed.

**Supplied:** Peritrate SA Sustained Action (pentaerythritol tetranitrate) 80 mg, double layer, biconvex, dark green/light green tablet in bottles of 100 (N 0047-0004-51) and 1000 (N 0047-0004-60). Also in unit dose — package of 10 x 10 strips (N 0047-0004-11).

**Additional Dosage Forms:** Peritrate 20 mg — light green, scored tablets in bottles of 100 (N 0047-0001-51) and 1000 (N 0047-0001-60). Also in unit dose — package of 10 x 10 strips (N 0047-0001-11). Peritrate 10 mg — light green, unscored tablets in bottles of 100 (N 0047-0007-51) and 1000 (N 0047-0007-60).

Full information is available on request.

470-74 (4th ed. 1971)

114. Schagrin v Wilmington Medical Center, Inc., 304 A.2d 61 (Del. 1973)

115. Giusti v C. H. Weston Co., 165 Or. 525, 108 P.2d 1010 (1941)

116. Id. at 1013

117. Gavin v Rhode Island Hosp., 12 R.I. 411 (1879); see text accompanying notes 12-17 and 61-70, especially 67, for discussions of the similarity of hospital and GPHP purposes

118. Tunkl v Regents of Univ. of Cal., 60 Cal.2d 92, 32 Cal. Rpn. 33, 383 P.2d 441 (1963); Annot., 6 A.L.R.3d 704, 705 (1966); Annot., supra note 62, at 880, Compare plan/subprovider contracts containing indemnification clauses in which the subproviders save the plan harmless from malpractice liability. On their face, these clauses seem similar in effect to disclaimer clauses in plan/consumer contracts. But such indemnification clauses should usually be enforced. Realistically, such a clause does not eliminate the plan's financial burden for subprovider malpractice. The burden and motivation on the plan remains intact because the clauses have their own costs. Indemnification clauses really only shift and modify the burden within the GPHP. The cost of malpractice will still filter through to the plan in the form of increased fees subproviders will demand in return for indemnifying the GPHP

119. Tunkl v Regents of Univ. of Cal., 60 Cal.2d 92, 32 Cal. Rptr. 33, 383 P.2d 441 (1963); Annot., supra note 118, at 701

120. As to this important duty, see Beek v Tucson Gen. Hosp., 18 Ariz. App. 165, 500 P.2d 1153, 1157 (1972), where the Arizona court said:

Having undertaken one of mankind's most critically important and delicate fields of endeavor, concomitantly therewith the hospital must assume the grave responsibility of pursuing this calling with appropriate care. The care and service dispensed through this high trust, however technical, complex and esoteric its character may be, must meet standards of responsibility commensurate with the undertaking to preserve and protect and health, and indeed, the very lives of those placed in the hospital's keeping. *Darling v Charleston Community Memorial Hosp.*, 33 Ill.2d 326, 211 N.E.2d 253 (1965)

121. Hansen, supra note 15, at 544

122. Fiorentino v Wenger, 19 N.Y.2d 407, 280 N.Y.S.2d 373, 227 N.E.2d 296 (1967)

123. *Smith v Duke University*, 219 N.C. 628, 14 S.E.2d 643, 647 (1941); see also Annot., 72 A.L.R.2d 396 (1960)

124. 33 Ill.2d 326, 211 N.E.2d 253, 256 (1965)

125. *Beek v Tucson Gen. Hosp.* 18 Ariz. App. 165, 500 P.2d 1153, 1158 (1972)

126. Most of the topics relevant to this heading have previously been discussed. See text accompanying notes 21-25; 77-102; and 109-125

127. W. Curran & G. Moseley, supra note 10, at vol. 19

128. See text accompanying notes 87-90

129. For an explanation of "capitation contracts" see text accompanying note 20

130. A GPHP official admitted that his plan/subprovider contract, whereby the physicians share in the savings that occur if less medical care is provided than was projected and paid for, "... could lead the doctors to cut back on care or at least be extra efficient in order to increase the savings pool." W. Curran & G. Moseley, supra note 1, at 80, 81; see also id. Supp. A. at 23

131. See text accompanying note 160 for an explanation of why plan liability also reduces the motivation on physicians to practice defense medicine

132. F. Harper & F. James, *The Law of Torts* 742-43 (1956)

133. Other rationales for tort law have, of course, been advanced. See eg, Fletcher,

Fairness & Utility in Tort Theory, 85 Harv. L. Rev. 537 (1972)

134. For example, see text accompanying notes 21-71 and 91-132

135. See text accompanying notes 129-130

136. For example, indemnification clauses and quality control procedures

137. See eg, W. Curran & G. Moseley, supra note 1, at Supplement A page 23; Havighurst & Tancredi, "Medical Adversity Insurance" - A No-Fault Approach to Medical Malpractice and Quality Assurance, 613 Ins. L. J. 69, 93 (1974) argues for no-fault liability in such a situation: Havighurst, HMO's and the Market for Health Services, 35 Law and Contemp. Prob. 716 at 755 (1970); W. Curran & G. Moseley, supra note 93, at 22

138. See text accompanying notes 87-89 and 126-132

139. For a detailed explanation of this, see F. Harper & F. James, supra note 132, at 756, 757; for a specific GPHP example of these principles, see the text accompanying note 88, supra

140. Also see text accompanying notes 38-70 and 121-125

141. W. Curran & G. Moseley, supra note 1, at ix

142. Id. at 96; Medical Group Management Ass'n Manual on Insurance, supra note 11, at 41

143. F. Harper & F. James, supra note 133, at 1299

144. Id. at 4 (Vol. 2 Supp.)

145. W. Curran & G. Moseley, supra note 1, at iv

146. Id. at vii

147. C. F. Restatement (Second) of Torts § 402A, comment C

148. Interview with L. Michael Messina, Esq., Partner of McRae & Messina, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, April 26, 1974

149. See Annot., 89 A.L.R.2d 1180 (1963)

150. See generally, Annot., supra note 62, at 879

151. See text accompanying notes 135-142

152. F. Harper & F. James, supra note 133, at 746, 747

153. See id. at 752-53

154. For example, workman's compensation laws provide such a system. Id. at 753. The general analysis of the moral justification for accident law in this section owes much to Professors Harper and James

155. And a concomitant subjectification of the standard applied to plaintiffs, Id. at 746

156. *Darling v Charleston Community Memorial Hosp.*, 50 Ill. App.2d 253, 200 N.E.2d 149 (1964) affd, 33 Ill.2d 236, 211 N.E.2d 253 (1965). cert. denied, 383 U.S. 946 (1966)

157. W. Curran & G. Moseley, supra note 10, at 13

158. See n. 4, supra

159. See text accompanying notes 87-90 and 126-128

160. For a 1957 court's rejection of this same baseless worry, see *Bing v Thunig*, 2 N.Y.2d 656, 163 N.Y.S.2d 3, 143 N.E.2d 3 (1957)

161. See Southwick, supra note 12, at 440-443 and 452-453

162. See: Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, *Medical Malpractice - A Discussion of Alternative Compensation and Quality Control Systems*, 13-18 (November, 1971); Ellwood, *Implications of Recent Health Legislation*, Amer. J. Pub. Health 20, 21 (January, 1972); W. Curran & G. Moseley, supra note 1, Supp. A at 76

163. See Rubsamen, *The Experience of Binding Arbitration in the Ross-Loos Medical Group*, in Report of the Secretary's Commission on Medical Malpractice; Appendix at 421; Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, supra note 162, at 8; Medical Group Management Association, supra note 11, at 77, Henderson, *Contractual Problems in the Enforcement of Agreements to Arbitrate Medical Malpractice*, 58 Va. L. Rev. 947 (1972); and W. Curran & G. Moseley, supra note 1, at v, vi, 42, Appendices 3 and 4, Supp. A at 26-28

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