



www.poppers.org

WARNING : GROSS DECEPTION

Every day, around the world, over 25,000 people buy a bottle of RUSH incense."



Poppers Express



Big Selection of Premium Poppers and Lubricants!

With tens of millions sold, RUSH® is the number one selling liquid incense in the world! Every day, around the world, over 25,000 (!) people buy a bottle of genuine, original-formula RUSH®, Powerized with the exclusive Power-Pak Pellet™. Have you tried it yet? Nothing can beat the original-formula RUSH®, go ahead, ask around!

Questions About Poppers?

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

These products are marketed as video head cleaning fluid/room aroma. The bottles contain warnings against directly inhaling the product and should only be used in accordance to the label.

THE ABUSE OF THIS PRODUCT WHILE USING VIAGRA COULD CAUSE A SERIOUS DROP IN BLOOD PRESSURE AND RESULT IN DEATH!

Poppers, popers, video head cleaners, liquid incense, liquid aroma: is it all the same thing?

Room odorants have become very popular for recreational use throughout a wide and diverse group of people using popers, and have consequently gained many different names, such as liquid incense, liquid aroma, video head cleaners and so on. These liquid incense and liquid aroma products also have sexual connections and the naming of these poppers products have been subjected to much euphemism. Furthermore, selling liquid aroma products as a recreational drug has become prohibited in the United States and companies selling popers have therefore been forced to conceal the recreational function of the liquid aroma they sell by referring to the products as Room Odorizer. However, whatever the brand and the name applied to the various poppers products, they are all in essence the same product - alkyl nitrite and its derivatives - and satisfy the same recreational purpose.

POPPERS INCREASE RISK OF SEROCONVERSION

The Relation Between Nitrite Inhalants, Unprotected Receptive Anal Intercourse, and the Risk of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection, American Journal of Epidemiology, Vol. 135, Number 1: 1-11 (1992).

"The role of nitrite was evaluated between 1985 and 1988 in a study of sexual transmission of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) among homosexual male couples in Boston, Massachusetts. Initial enrollment data suggested that a history of unprotected receptive anal intercourse (odds ratio (OR) = 2.3, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.4-3.6) and a history of nitrite use (OR = 1.7, 95% CI 1.1-2.5) were independent risk factors for HIV infection. In addition, interaction between nitrite use and unprotected receptive anal intercourse was observed (OR = 5.5, 95% CI 2.8-11.1) after controlling for number of unprotected receptive anal sex partners and history of sexually transmitted diseases. Since it was felt that nitrite use might be a marker for unprotected receptive anal sexual activity, a supplemental questionnaire was administered to obtain information on simultaneous nitrite use and unprotected receptive anal intercourse. The supplemental data suggested a strong interaction between nitrite use and unprotected receptive anal intercourse in increasing the risk of HIV infection. In the adjusted analyses, the odds ratio for HIV infection was considerably greater among men who always used nitrites during unprotected receptive anal intercourse (OR = 31.8, 95% CI 12.9-76.7) compared with men who sometimes used nitrites (OR = 7.1, 95% CI 2.1-23.6) or never (OR = 9.0, 95% CI 2.5-32.1) used them."

"The results of this study suggest that use of nitrite inhalants interacts with unprotected receptive anal intercourse to increase the risk of HIV infection."

WARNING:

Poppers use = disinhibition = exposure to HIV with SIMULTANEOUS IMMUNOSUPPRESSION = increase in risk of seroconversion.

POPPERS & IMMUNOSUPPRESSION

Acute Blood Toxicity of the Abused Inhalant, Cyclohexyl Nitrite, International Journal of Immunopharmacology, Vol. 19, No. 5, 305-310 (1997).

Increased Tumor Growth in Mice Exposed to Inhaled Isobutyl Nitrite, Toxicology Letters, Vol. 104, pp 35-41 (1999).

Amyl Nitrite Alters Human In Vitro Immune Function, Immunopharmacology and Immunotoxicity, Vol. 13 (4), 557-587 (1991).

Effects of Nitrites on the Immune System of Humans, Health Hazards of Nitrite Inhalants, National Institute of Drug Abuse Research Monograph #83, 75-80 (1988).

Acute Inhalation Exposure to isobutyl Nitrite Causes Nonspecific Blood Cell Destruction, Experimental Hematology, Vol. 24: 592-596 (1996).

Elevated TNF- and Inducible Nitric Oxide Production By Alveolar Macrophages After Exposure to Nitrite Inhalant, Journal of Leukocyte Biology, Vol. 60: 464 (1996).

Inhaled Isobutyl Nitrite Produced Lung Inflammation with Increased Macrophage TNF- and Nitrite Oxide Production, AIDS, Drugs of Abuse, and Neuroimmune Axis, Plenum Press, 187-189 (1996).

Inhalation Exposure to Isobutyl Nitrite Inhibits Macrophage Tumoricidal Activity and Modulates Inducible Nitric Oxide, Journal of Leukocyte Biology, Vol. 57: 135-40 (1995)

T Cell Functions Are Impaired by Inhaled Isobutyl Nitrite Through a T-independent Mechanism, Toxicology Letters, Vol. 70: 319-329 (1994).

Inhaled Isobutyl Nitrite Compromises T-Dependent, But Not T-Independent, Antibody Induction, International Journal of Immunopharmacology, Vol. 15, No. 7: 821-27 (1993)

Exposure to the Abused Inhalant, Isobutyl Nitrite, Compromises Both Antibody and Cell-Mediated Immunity, Drugs of Abuse, Immunity and AIDS, Plenum Press: 265-68 (1993).

Inhaled Isobutyl Nitrite Impairs T Cell Reactivity, Drugs of Abuse, Immunity and Immunodeficiency, Plenum Press: 265-268 (1991).

Immunotoxicity of Nitrite Inhalants, Advances in the Biosciences, Vol. 86, Pergamon Press Ltd.: 645-651 (1993).

Depression of Murine Natural Killer Cell Cytotoxicity by Isobutyl Nitrite, Cancer Immunology, Immunotherapy, Vol. 17: 130-134 (1984).

Leukopenia and Altered Hematopoietic Activity In Mice Exposed to the Abused Inhalant, Isobutyl Nitrite, Experimental Hematology, Vol. 24: 848-853 (1996).

By COMMITTEE TO MONITOR POPPERS of SURVIVE AIDS (415) ~~██████████~~
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POPPERS & IMMUNOSUPPRESSION

Soderberg, Lee and Ponnappan, Usha. Cytotoxicity by nitrite inhalants is not related to peroxynitrite formation, *Toxicology Letters* 132(2002) 37-45.

Ponnappan, Usha and Soderberg, Lee. Inflammatory macrophage nuclear factor- κ B and proteasome activity are inhibited following exposure to inhaled isobutyl nitrite, *Journal of Leukocyte Biology*. Vol. 69, April 2001 pp 639-644. "Proteasome-associated, enzymatic activity was compromised in peritoneal exudates macrophages (PEM) from inhalant-exposed mice, suggesting that inhaled isobutyl nitrite compromised macrophage, tumoricidal activity by inhibiting proteasomal degradation of the NF- κ B inhibitor, I κ B α ."

Guo, Grace. And Soderberg, Lee et al. Acute exposure to the abused inhalant, isobutyl nitrite, reduced T cell responsiveness and spleen cellularity. *Toxicology Letters* 116(2000) 151-158. Mice were exposed in an inhalation chamber to 900ppm isobutyl nitrite for 45 min. One day later, spleen cellularity was reduced by 39% without selectively depleting CD4+ or CD8+ cells. The numbers of peripheral blood leukocytes and peritoneal cells were also reduced. Following acute inhalation exposure, T cell proliferative responses stimulated with allogenic cells or anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 antibodies were inhibited, while mitogen-induced responses were not affected. Purified T cells exposed to the inhalant also had compromised responses, suggesting a direct effect on T cells. However, the cumulative effects of multiple exposures were necessary to inhibit T-dependent antibody responses or T cell macrophage cytotoxicity."

Kielbasa, William and Fung, Ho-Leung. Nitrite Inhalation in Rats Elevates Tissue NOS111 Expression and Alters Tyrosine Nitration and Phosphorylation. *Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications* 275, 335-342(2000). "These findings may suggest a mechanistic basis for the apparent immunotoxicity associated with nitrite abuse."

Kielbasa, William and Fung, Ho-Leung. Pharmacokinetics of a model organic nitrite inhalant and its alcohol metabolite in rats. *Drug Metabolism and Disposition*. Vol. 28 No. 4 2000. online at www.dmd.org

Soderberg, Lee et al. Nitrite inhalants spontaneously liberate nitric oxide, which is not responsible for the immunotoxicity in C57BL/6 mice. *International Journal of Immunopharmacology* 22(2000) 151-157. "The nitrite esters likely caused immunotoxicity by mechanisms other than NO release."