than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Barbies Colloquial term for *depressant.*

Barbiflar *Phenobarbital*.

Barbigan *Pentobarbital*.

Barbihydan *Phenobarbital.*

Barbihydan mite Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Barbikote *Phenobarbital.*

Barbilettae *Phenobarbital.*

Barbimetten *Barbital sodium.*

Barbinal *Phenobarbital*.

Barbinux Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Barbiphan *Phenobarbital*.

Barbiphedrin *Phenobarbital.*

Barbiphen *Phenobarbital*.

Barbiphenal *Methylphenobarbital*.

Barbipheneal *Methylphenobarbital.*

Barbiphenyl *Phenobarbital*.

Barbiphylline Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Methylphenobarbital* or *Phenobarbital.*

Barbipil *Phenobarbital.*

Barbipyrin Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Barbis Colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Barbisec *Secobarbital sodium.*

Barbisodite *Barbital sodium.*

Barbita *Phenobarbital*.

Barbitab *Secbutabarbital sodium.*

Barbital $C_8H_{12}N_2O_3$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 184.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 100. See: *Barbiturates*.

Barbital calcique French term for *Barbital calcium*.

Barbital calcium $C_{16}H_{22}CaN_4O_6$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 406.4. Percentage of anhydrous base: 90.6. See: *Barbiturates.*

Barbital cálcico Spanish term for *Barbital calcium*.

Barbital magnesio Spanish for *Barbital magnesium.*

Barbital magnesium $C_{16}H_{22}MgN_4O_6$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 390.7. Percentage of anhydrous base: 94.3. See: *Barbiturates*.

Barbital magnésium French term for *Barbital magnesium.*

Barbital sodique French term for *Barbital sodium.*

Barbital sodium $C_8H_{11}N_2NaO_3$. Synthetic substance under international control according to the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, Schedule IV. Molecular weight: 206.2. Percentage of anhydrous base: 89.3. See: *Barbiturates*.

Barbital soluble *Barbital sodium.*

Barbital sódico Spanish for *Barbital sodium*.

Barbital, -e, -io, -um *Barbital.*

Barbitale sodico *Barbital sodium.*

Barbitalum Natrium *Barbital sodium.*

Barbitalum natricum *Barbital.*

Barbitbitico Drug containing more than one substance under international control: *Phenobarbital* and *Secobarbital*.

Barbiteina *Phenobarbital sparteine*.

Barbiton, -e *Barbital*.

Barbitone sodium *Barbital sodium.*

Barbitonico *Pentobarbital.*

Barbitos Portuguese colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Barbitural *Barbital.*

Barbituran *Phenobarbital.*

Barbiturany Polish colloquial term for *barbiturates*.

Barbiturates One of a group of central nervous system *depressants* that chemically are substituted derivatives of barbituric acid; examples are *amobarbital*, *pentobarbital*, *phenobarbital*, and *secobarbital*. They are used as antiepileptics, anaesthetics, sedatives, hypnotics, and - less commonly - as anxiolytics or anti-anxiety drugs. Acute and chronic use induces effects similar to those of *alcohol*.

The barbiturates are derivatives of barbituric acid (malonyl urea), which is formed from malonic acid and urea. *Barbital* was first synthesized in 1903, and *phenobarbital* became available in 1912. The barbiturates act by depressing the central nervous system; they act particularly on certain portions of the brain, though they tend to depress the functioning of all the body's tissues. Most of them exert a *sedative* effect in small doses and a *hypnotic* effect in larger doses.

They are classified according to their duration of action. Long-acting barbiturates, such as *barbital* and *phenobarbital*, may last in their effects for as long as 24 hours and are used in conjunction with other drugs for the treatment of epilepsy, in which their prolonged *depressant* action helps prevent convulsions. Barbiturates of intermediate duration of action, such as amobarbital and butabarbital sodium, act for 6 to 12 hours and are used to relieve insomnia. Short-acting barbiturates, such as

amobarbital and *secobarbital*, are used to overcome difficulty in falling asleep. Ultrashort-acting barbiturates, such as thiopental sodium and thiamylal, are used intravenously to induce unconsciousness smoothly and rapidly in patients about to undergo surgery, after which gaseous anesthetics are used to maintain the unconscious state.

Barbiturates have a narrow therapeutic-to-toxic dosage ratio and are often lethal in *overdose*. Because of their greater therapeutic ratio, the safer *benzodiazepines* have largely replaced barbiturates as sedatives/hypnotics or anxiolytics. Tolerance to barbiturates develops rapidly and the liability for harmful use or dependence is high. Patients who use these drugs over long periods can become psychologically and physically dependent. even though the prescribed dose is never exceeded.

Barbiturates are associated with the full range of substances use disorders in cathegory F13 of *ICD-10*. Specific syptomatology includes the following: *Barbiturate* intoxication - impaired concentration, memory and coordination slurred speech, unsteady gait), lability of mood, garrulity, and loss of control over sexual or aggressive impulses. In *overdose*, intoxication may be fatal.

Withdrawal syndrome - following persistent use, rapid reduction or total cessation of barbiturates leads to a range of symptoms: nausea, vomiting, weakness, sympathetic nervous system hyperactivity (sweating, rapid pulse, elevated blood pressure), insomnia, coarse tremor of the hands or tongue. Grand mal convulsions occur in a high percentage of chronic *barbiturate* users after abrupt *withdrawal Delirium* usually appears within one week after cessation or significant reduction in dosage.

Dementia - also termed *barbiturate*-induced residual psychotic disorder: persistent impairment of multiple higher cortical functions, including memory thought. orientation. comprehension, calculation, learning capacity, language, and judgment.

Besides having therapeutic uses, barbiturates are often used for their pleasurably intoxicating effects. Some people take them in addition to *alcohol*, or as a substitute. Heavy users of other drugs sometimes turn to them if their usual drugs are not available, or to counteract the effects of large doses of *stimulants* such as *amfetamine* or *cocaine*.

Barbiturates are known generally on the street as "downers" or "barbs." Many are named for the colors of their brand name versions - blues or blue heavens (*Amytal*), yellow jackets (*Nembutal*), red birds or red devils (*Seconal*). and rainbows or reds and blues (*Tuinal*).

Barbituretas *Phenobarbital*.

Barbiturin *Barbital*.

Barbiturism 1. Sudden or long-term poisoning by any of the barbiturates. Excessive amounts of these drugs may be fatal or may produce physical and psychological changes, as depressed respiration, lack of oxygen, disorientation, and coma. **2.** *Addiction* to *barbiturates*.

Barbityl *Barbital*.

Barbityral *Pentobarbital sodium.*

Barbivis *Phenobarbital*.

Barbonal *Phenobarbital*.

Barbonate *Phenobarbital*.

Barbopent *Pentobarbital sodium.*

Barbophen *Phenobarbital*.

Barbopine Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Barbosec *Secobarbital* or *Secobarbital sodium.*

Barbs 1. Colloquial term for *barbiturates*. **2.** Colloquial term for *cocaine*.

Barbulen *Secbutabarbital sodium.*

Barbural *Cyclobarbital*.

Barcash German colloquial term for cash.

Barcetin Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Barbital*.

Bardon T. *Dimethylthiambutene hydrochloride*.

Bardopent *Pentobarbital.*

Bardorm *Phenobarbital*.

Bardose Drug containing more than one active substance whereof one under international control: *Phenobarbital*.

Bareta Colloquial term for *marijuana.*

Baretta Colloquial term for *heroin* (stamped in two colors).

Barfen *Phenobarbital*.

Barfing Colloquial term for vomiting after too great an *alcohol* consumption; drunk.

Barfly 1. Colloquial term for person who spends much time in public drinking places. **2.** Film released in 1987. Director Barbet Schroeder. *Charles Bukowski*, wrote the short stories upon which the Barfly was based. The film concentrates on alcoholic writer Mickey Rourke (the Bukowski alter ego) who carries on a hate-hate relationship with bartender Frank Stallone. Rourke makes the acquaintance of another of society's castaways, Faye Dunaway, who in addition to being a souse is said to be crazy. They move in together, even though Dunaway all but promises to be unfaithful for the price of a drink. Rourke has a chance to clean up his act when offered a large commission for his writings by publisher Alice Krige. They too end up in bed, each trying to change the other. The clarion call of the cheap wine bottle overrides Rourke's half-