

Supplementary S1 Cocaine harms and protective behavioral strategies

Related	Categories	Subcategories	Definition	Risk and harms
To users	Physical: the propensity of a drug to cause physical harm—ie, damage to organs or systems	Drug-specific mortality	Intrinsic lethality of the drug expressed as ratio of lethal dose and standard dose (for adults)	"Intoxication, overdose, mortality risk due to route of administration
		Drug-related mortality	The extent to which life is shortened by the use of the drug (excludes drug-specific mortality)—eg, road traffic accidents, lung cancers, HIV, suicide	Increased progression of HIV disease, interaction with HIV medicine, death by plasma pseudocholinesterase deficiency, increased progression of HIV disease due to route of administration, suicide, homicide victims, motor vehicle accidents and fatalities, fatal injuries.
		Drug-specific damage	Drug-specific damage to physical health—eg, cirrhosis, seizures, strokes, cardiomyopathy, stomach ulcers	Cardiovascular diseases, cerebrovascular complications, seizures, renal diseases, gastrointestinal disease, respiratory problems, pregnancy cerebrovascular accident
		Drug-related damage	Drug-related damage to physical health, including consequences of, for example, sexual unwanted activities and self-harm, blood-borne viruses, emphysema, and damage from cutting agents	Overdose or Intoxication associated with mixing with other substances, Diseases due to adulterants, Ulcerative lesions due to the use of non-hygienic paraphernalia, Blood-borne viruses for sharing paraphernalia, Blood-borne viruses for risky sexual activities, Skin and soft tissue infections (SSTIs) por vía inyectada, Necrosis of the nasal mucosa, nasal septal perforation and extensive paranasal destruction by sniffing, Transition to use by other higher-risk routes, Non-fatal injuries, Violent intentional injuries, Trading sex for money or drugs, Dangerous lifestyles, Personal differences.
	Psychological	Dependence	The extent to which a drug creates a propensity or urge to continue to use despite adverse consequences (ICD 10 or DSM IV)	Dependence/ use disorder, withdrawal, use disorder related to hereditary factors, increased risk of dependence by route of administration
		Drug-specific impairment of mental functioning	Drug-specific impairment of mental functioning—eg, amphetamine-induced psychosis, ketamine intoxication	Stimulant-induced psychotic disorder ("Schizophrenia Spectrum and Other Psychotic Disorders"), stimulant-induced bipolar disorder ("Bipolar and Related Disorders"), stimulant-induced depressive disorder ("Depressive Disorders"), stimulant-induced anxiety disorder ("Anxiety Disorders"), stimulant-induced obsessivecompulsive disorder ("Obsessive-Compulsive and Related Disorders"), stimulant-induced sleep disorder ("Sleep-Wake Disorders"), stimulant-induced sexual dysfunction ("Sexual Dysfunctions"), stimulant intoxication delirium.
		Drug-related impairment of mental functioning	Drug-related impairment of mental functioning—eg, mood disorders secondary to drug-user's lifestyle or drug use	Eating disorders, sexual dysfunction, alcohol use disorder, polydrug abuse, greater risk of developing future problems associated with moderate internal negative psychological states, psychiatric and social comorbidities, psychiatric complications
	Social	Loss of tangibles	Extent of loss of tangible things (eg, income, housing, job, educational achievements, criminal record, imprisonment)	Loss of all monetary assets, unemployed and economics problems, absenteeism coupled with reduced productivity at work, homeless, school dropout
		Loss of relationships	Extent of loss of relationship with family and friends	
To others	Physical and psychological	Injury	Extent to which the use of a drug increases the chance of injuries to others both directly and indirectly—eg, violence (including domestic violence), traffic accident, fetal harm, drug waste, secondary transmission of blood-borne viruses	"Risks to the fetus, obstetrical Complications, violence
	Social	Crime	Extent to which the use of a drug involves or leads to an increase in volume of acquisitive crime (beyond the use-of-drug act) directly or indirectly (at the population level, not the individual level)	Non-violent drug-related crimes, violent crime, delinquent behaviors such as stealing and vandalism
		Family adversities	Extent to which the use of a drug causes family adversities— eg, family breakdown, economic wellbeing, emotional wellbeing, future prospects of children, child neglect	Child abuse or neglect, unstable environments, sexual maltreatment, family problems, shorter marriage durations, social and family problems
		Environmental damage	Extent to which the use and production of a drug causes environmental damage locally—eg, toxic waste from amphetamine factories, discarded needles	
		International damage	Extent to which the use of a drug in the UK contributes to damage internationally—eg, deforestation, destabilisation of countries, international crime, new markets	
		Economic cost	Extent to which the use of a drug causes direct costs to the country (eg, health care, police, prisons, social services, customs, insurance, crime) and indirect costs (eg, loss of productivity, absenteeism)	
		Community	Extent to which the use of a drug creates decline in social cohesion and decline in the reputation of the community	