

<b>Appendix 1: Direct health effects of crack cocaine use, by organ system<sup>1</sup></b>	
System	Health effects
Cardiovascular	Short-term effects: tachycardia, tachypnea, hypertension and hyperthermia; suppressed myocardial contractility; reduced coronary blood flow; accelerated atherosclerosis Long-term effects: myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure, stroke, angina, arrhythmia, cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, sudden death
Respiratory	Cough, wheeze, dyspnea, hemoptysis, pulmonary edema, pneumothorax, thermal airway injury
Neurologic	Seizure, stroke, dependence, withdrawal, movement disorders
Gastrointestinal	Xerostomia, gastroparesis, ulceration, perforation, ischemic colitis
Kidney	Hypertensive nephrosclerosis, acute renal failure from cocaine-induced rhabdomyolysis
Skin	Pseudovasculitic lesions
Reproductive	Sexual dysfunction, irregular menses
Psychiatric	Dysphoria, anxiety, psychosis

**Reference**

1. Rawson RA, ed. *Treatment for stimulant use disorders*. Rockville (MD): Center for Substance Abuse Treatment; 1999.