

Body Carrier's- The Core of Illicit Trafficking

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ABSTRACT: When ingested, a drug is a harmful chemical that alters the physiology or psychology of creatures. Inhalation, injection, smoking, and dissolution beneath the tongue are all methods of drug ingestion. Drugs are derived from medicinal plants as well as organic synthesis. Several criminals operate under the guise of being drug dealers. "Internal carries, internal carries, internal carries, internal carries, internal Mule, body packer, and mule. Drug smuggling utilizing the human body as a conveyance is known as body packing. Cocaine and heroin are often wrapped in waterproof material. Latex or condoms, for example. People may see illicit drug use in the shape of body packers everywhere around us. Storing heroin and morphine in the form of gender pellets for an extended period might result in death. Penalties are determined by the Narcotic Psychotropic Substances Act of 1985. During a first conviction, the suspect faces a punishment of Rs 1-2 lakh and a minimum of 10 years in jail. If convicted again, a fine of 3-5 lakh rupees will be imposed, as well as a sentence of at least 20-30 years in jail. In this paper author talks about Body Carriers are at the heart of illegal trafficking. It is also found that package aspects such as color, packing materials, wrapper design, or innovations are more crucial considerations to consider when a buyer makes a purchasing choice. Finally, it was discovered that one of the most essential and strong factors influencing customer purchasing decisions is packing.

KEYWORDS: Body pusher, Internal carries, Inhalation, Mule, Smuggling.

I. INTRODUCTION

A medicine is any substance (other than food or water) that, when ingested, alters the body's capability in some way, either physically or psychologically. The medicine might be legal (e.g., alcohol, caffeine, and cigarettes) or illegal (e.g., marijuana) (for instance. weed, cocaine, joy, or heroin) Drug trading, often known as illegal medicine, is a global underground business dedicated to the creation, assembly, and distribution of drugs. Body pressing is the process of transporting pharmaceuticals, and it is carried out by a person known as a donkey or even a body packer. In any event, certain opiate distributing organizations, such as the Mexican Cartels, may purposefully send 1 to 2 donkeys openly with narcotics, while numerous donkeys pass by unnoticed with drugs within their bodies. Gulping has been used to carry heroin, cocaine, or other illicit

substances. While illegal exploitation tries to take advantage of someone who isn't a transient, sneaking is defined as bringing in money by encouraging illegal line crossing. Individuals may be dealt with in the victim's own country or a foreign nation [1]–[4].

A drug carrier, also referred as a drug transport carrier, is a substrate used in drug carriers to increase the selectivity, efficacy, and/or safety of the treatment. The majority of the time, medicine carriers are used to regulate drug distribution throughout circulation. This may be performed by lowering the drug's release over time (diffusions) or by a stimulus, such as changes in pH, a large amount of energy, or light activation, causing release solely at the drug's target. Drug carriers might help many medications with limited water solubility or membrane permeability enhance their pharmacokinetic features, particularly their bioavailability. Drug - delivery systems have been designed and tested in a number of ways, each with its own set of benefits and drawbacks. Liposomes, polymeric micelles, microspheres, or nanoparticles are among the most common drug transporters. Some of the methods utilized to attach the drug to the carrier include adsorption, incorporation into the solid matrix, encapsulation, and bonding covalent bonding. Various attachment processes are used by different kinds of drug carriers, and some carriers may employ a mix of systems. Each package of opium, heroin, or cocaine carries a lethal dosage of the substance. Capsules, condoms, plastic bags, balloons, and latex glove fingers are used to inject drugs into various parts of the body. These balloons might be eaten or buried in other natural or artificial bodily cavities, such as the rectum, a colostomy, or the vaginal canal. When body packaging is present in mules, poisoning is more probable, and it is more severe because of the expected huge volume of drug consumption. Tachycardia, hypertension, and arrhythmias are common among them. As shown on many occasions, body packers may die if a package ruptures or spills before leaving the body. Body packing is a well-known method of international drug trafficking [5]–[8].

A. Drug trafficking

Drug trafficking is perhaps the most well-coordinated and multinational crime affecting the country. The manufacture of heroin and its use in medicine is prohibited these days, but it is still illegally produced and smuggled due to its very high cost on the global market. Individuals between the ages of 18 and 35 are more likely to be caught smuggling heroin, cocaine, opium, and other drugs. They

are referred to as the "Target Population." Body packers aren't always trustworthy information sources on the content of the bundles (because either they don't want their information shared with regulatory authorities or because the donkey just doesn't know). To ascertain what medications are being delivered as well as what counteractants are needed, pee toxicology may be performed. Organized criminal groups make a lot of money from drug trafficking, and many of them are also engaged in other big crimes including guns, modern slavery, and unlawful travel. As a consequence, combatting drug trafficking has a far stronger dampening impact on organized crime [9]–[12].

a. The danger posed by drug trafficking

Last year, the number of persons in our nation who died as a result of drug abuse climbed. Afghanistan's opium output and Colombia's cocaine productions are both at all-time highs. This rise in manufacturing has the unintended consequence of a high degree of drug purity here on the street since criminals are less likely to utilize cutting agents, which has its own set of risks. Chemicals used in amphetamine synthesis continue to flood the nation, while street prices plummet, suggesting increased availability. Evidence shows that crack cocaine usage is on the rise in England and Wales, although demand for all other forms of drugs remains strong. At all levels of social status, The manufacture and distribution of drugs, as well as the restriction of organized criminal organizations, compete furiously, and sometimes lethally. At every level of the drug inventory network, any use of pay-offs from degenerate port or air terminal staff, for instance, is dirty. Drug trafficking groups are typically engaged in a wide range of crimes, and revenues from illegal opiates are regularly used to support other crimes, such as the acquisition of illicit weaponry and the sponsorship of psychological warfare. Drug trafficking is often vicious, with evident links to illegal firearms usage or group combat sword assaults, and traffickers frequently target the young and vulnerable. Pot organizations are well-known for using Vietnamese children and other vulnerable individuals to work as live-in experts in hazardous cannabis manufacturing facilities.

b. County Boundaries

When it comes to dealing with social classes, Metropolitan road groups have a key and growing role in opiates, such as heroin or rocks. By their very nature, Area Line drug gangs operate over police and community authority lines, but not fully. County Lines are established not by the range between the mark of control as well as the site of conveyance, but by how that way of supplies is maintained, such as the use of a mobile phone line as well as the efforts of weak people and children to assist in the dispersion. As a consequence of this tendency, bringing in locations is revealing higher degrees of cruelty, including crimes using firearms. The phrase "body packing" refers to the smuggling of illegal narcotics utilizing the human body as a conveyance. Individual packets of narcotics (typically cocaine and heroin) are enveloped in water-resistant including such latex glove fingers even condoms, then ingested. Body packing has been utilized as a process capability of worldwide drug trafficking in several major cities throughout the globe, however, it is relatively

uncommon among children. Only two occurrences in youngsters under the age of 16 have been documented. Intestinal blockage and drug poisoning have both been observed as a result of the packets leaking or rupturing. With an accuracy of up to 90%, an x-ray image is frequently diagnostic. Pediatricians must now be aware of this radiographic look as well.

B. Drug smuggling vs. drug trafficking

The United States is now experiencing a severe drug crisis. According to reports, individuals smuggle millions of dollars worth of narcotics into the nation each year, with Florida serving as a significant entry point. The majority of drug-related offenses result in felony charges. At the very least, they may result in many years in jail as well as exorbitant penalties. The severity of a person's punishment might vary depending on the specific offense they are facing. That is why individuals must grasp legal details such as the distinctions between drugs trafficking versus drugs smuggling, although are sometimes used interchangeably.

a. Trafficking in narcotics

The crime of unlawfully transporting, importing, or distributing narcotics is called narcotics trafficking, or trafficking. Inside the state of Florida, this includes cocaine, heroin, and marijuana. The prosecution will have to show beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was intentionally in possession of the prohibited drug and intended to sell it. One of the most important aspects of this accusation is the intent to sell. Even if a person has just a tiny quantity of cocaine during his or her residence, he or she will almost certainly face drug offenses charges, which have been quite severe. A prosecution can establish intent to sell although there is no concrete proof, including a person carrying such a big amount of illicit substances that it cannot possibly be for personal consumption.

b. Smuggling of drugs

Moving narcotics from one region to another, or from one nation to another, is sometimes referred to as drug smuggling. To escape drug smuggling charges, it must have been an illegal substance, or if it is a legitimate drug, the smugglers must intentionally avoid paying custom taxes and duties. Smuggling is just carrying narcotics; but, if there is a component of selling the drugs, it becomes trafficking.

c. Evidence of Drug Trafficking

Drug trafficking is similar to drug possession in that the perpetrator must be aware that he or she owns an illegally obtained controlled substance. As a consequence, a person cannot engage in drug trafficking if they are unaware that they have a restricted substance or if they reasonably but wrongly believe the material is legal. Drug trafficking, on the other hand, requires proof from the prosecution that the defendant was involved in the sale, transportation, or importation of such drugs, or that the criminal intended to sell and deliver the narcotics. The crime is elevated from a misdemeanor to a felony as a result of this additional requirement. Because possession and trafficking seem to be the same at first glance, showing that a criminal possesses a restricted drug for commercial rather than personal use frequently necessitates the introduction of

additional circumstantial evidence. This might include the existence of a scale or even other things such as plastic baggies and business cards at the time of the arrest. The prosecution may also establish that the defendant had a big sum of money on hand or that he or she kept track of his or her sales and expenditures in business documentation. Finally, the government may call other witnesses who purchased or supplied narcotics to the defendant or were aware of his drug trafficking business.

d. Drug Trafficking Penalties

Drug trafficking is a severe felony with much more serious repercussions than simple possession of drugs. When a defendant transports narcotics over state borders, it is illegal under both state or federal legislation, and it is often tried as a federal offence. Small-time street vendors, as well as large drug cartels, may face drug trafficking charges, with punishments varying depending on the size of the defendant's organization or the kind of narcotics being carried. If certain factors, referred to as "enhancements," are present, the penalties may last much longer. The sale of drugs in a school zone is an example of an improvement.

C. Materials and Procedures

The following is a list of the materials used:
Mules.

- To be packed drug (e.g., cocaine, opium, etc.)
- Aluminum foil and latex are used as wrapping materials.
- Needle and thread surgical devices

a. Method

The following are some of the methods used in body packaging:

- Type 1: They have a significant risk of leaking or rupturing. They contain a medication that is loosely packed and coated in two or four layers.
- Type 2: consists of a densely packed medication coated by five or seven-layer of tubular latex and latex gloves.
- Type 3: In this case, the material is securely packed and wrapped in five or seven layers of aluminum foil.
- Type 4: mostly used for packaging products and solely for cocaine. Cocaine hydrochloride is dissolved in an alcohol-water solution to make these. Later, when it becomes denser in a paste state, it hardens and is packed in tubular latex.

This kind of packing is not often employed by drug trafficking organizations since it is unsafe. Because it may be detected with a simple abdomen X-ray check.

D. Body Packaging Drug (Heroin)

The transportation of illegal narcotics that use the human body as a conveyance is known as body packed. Individual packets of narcotics (usually cocaine and heroin) weighing 8.002 to 12.01 g are sealed after being wrapped in waterproof materials such as latex gloves or condoms. Although backward packing of the rectum and vagina has been observed, the body packer (or "mule") consumes these packages regularly, often more than 200 each trip. After that, the donkey boards an aircraft to a destination country, when constipating medicines may be administered to inhibit bowel movement. Body packers

frequently use laxatives, cathartics, or enemas to pass their contraband on arrival. Body packers might come to healthcare practitioners with one of three symptoms: drug poisoning induced by leaking and ruptured packets, digestive obstruction including perforation symptomatology, or asymptomatic but terrified of the repercussions of packet rupture, especially because they've been arrested. The stabilized patient's initial history or physical examination focuses on establishing the kind of medication or quantity of packets eaten, as well as the presence or absence of gastrointestinal obstruction. Although body packers have a motive to lie, they are usually honest about the number of products they carry, therefore the history may be questionable. Cramping, bloating, or stomach pain are all signs of constipation. During rectal or abdominal exams, drug packages may be detected. A thorough chest or abdominal examination in patients with gastrointestinal problems may reveal indications of obstruction or even perforation of the colon or esophagus. In an unstable patient or a patient with a disturbed mental state, the presence of a "toxidrome" (physical indications suggesting a particular toxic intake) may imply a diagnosis. Cocaine use causes hypertension, hyperthermia, tachycardia, diaphoresis, dilated pupils, and agitation. Symptoms of heroin use include respiratory failure, narrowed pupils, reduced bowel movements, and a low degree of consciousness.

- Molecular Formula: C₂₁H₂₃NO₅
- Molecular Weight: 369.4 g/mol
- Synonyms: Diacetylmorphine, Diamorphine, Acetomorphine.

Heroin is a morphine alkaloid, which means it's morphine with two acetyl substituents in the O-3 or O-6 locations. Heroin like other opioid medications is being used as an analgesic as well as a recreational drug. Acute pain, such as that caused by extreme physical trauma, myocardial infarction, post-surgical discomfort, or chronic pain is all treated with it.

b. Physical Characteristics

- White, crystalline color
- Odorless
- Taste-Bitter

c. Drug Testing

Urinalysis

Urinalysis is the most reliable method for determining the medicines that have been used. Most drugs can be detected between 2 and 3 days after usage, with Methadone lasting up to 9 days and Cannabis lasting up to 27 days. A urinalysis is a urine examination. It's used to diagnose and treat a variety of ailments, such as urinary infections, kidney cancer, or diabetic. The appearance, color, or content of urine are all extensively analysed during a urinalysis. Pee may look darker rather than justifiable because of a urinary bundle disease, for example. Higher-than-normal protein levels in urine might indicate kidney disease.

c. A urinalysis is a common test that is done for many reasons

To look at your overall health. A urinalysis may be required for regular clinical testing, a pregnancy test, or to ensure that you are medically prepared for treatment.

When you're admitted to a crisis center, you may be tested for a variety of diseases, such as diabetes, kidney infections, or liver disease. To look into an illness. If you have stomach discomfort, back pain, frequent or awful urination, blood in your pee, or other urinary difficulties, a urinalysis may be advised. A urinalysis might be used to figure out what's causing particular symptoms or negative effects. To see whether you're ill or not. If you have an illness like kidney disease or even a urinary tract infection, your primary care physician might recommend that you test your urine on a regular basis to keep track of your health and treatment. Different methodologies may rely on a urine test, such as pregnancy testing and prescription screening, however, these procedures look for intensities that aren't detected by a typical urinalysis.

Oral Fluid Testing

The primary advantages of oral liquid medicine testing are that it may potentially be obtained more efficiently as it's less intrusive than urinalysis. It's also less prone to corruption. These characteristics enable the workforce to direct oral liquid testing with little preparation. In contrast to urine drug testing, salivation drug testing or oral liquid medicine testing are widely employed to monitor drug use designs. Oral fluids (saliva) are one of the most rapidly developing matrices in drug of abuse testing, but it's part of Thermo Scientific TM's wide drug of abuse testing portfolio. Oral fluid is a mixture of saliva from the mouth and throat, tissue and organs of the gums and cheeks, cellular debris, bacteria, or food leftovers found inside the oral (mouth) cavity. Water makes up the majority of oral fluid, although it also includes electrolytes and enzymes. Drugs might well be identified in oral fluid quickly after delivery including absorption into the body due to passive transport from the blood through into saliva. Oral fluids may identify recent drug use because of this. Oral fluids may be used as a substitute for or in addition to urine drug testing.

II. DISCUSSION

Cocaine smuggling is most usually connected with body packing. Other narcotics, including heroin, have also been implicated. Mules eat balloons containing heroin to convey illegal narcotics from one nation to another. After appearing, objective cathartics are self-controlled, and bundles are transferred. If a drug-carrying balloon explodes while transporting this, runners may perish. If a stranger is discovered dead at a hotel, the whole safe waterway should be examined for signs of a break. Gastrointestinal obstruction has been linked to the death of heroin body packers. The most widely recognized unexpected problems of Body-pressing include incomplete and complete gastrointestinal parcel deterrent, as well as medication inebriation due to spillage or breakage of the covering material; however, some cases do not encounter difficulties, and the bundle may pass suddenly with the use of diuretics; however, careful expulsion is only recommended in rare cases. The most well-known reasons for a medical operation are gastrointestinal obstruction and medication harm. 6-monoacetylmorphine and morphine are readily formed from heroin. In the majority of subjective toxicological tests, morphine in the urine is used as a conduit for heroin use.

The enhanced pressing and veiling mechanisms reduce the identification rate in plain middle X-beams. Even though a stomach X-beam may be unreliable due to the cross-over of air, excrement, and other thick designs, it is routinely intended for someone who suffers from body pressing. CT mid-region evaluation is a more precise Imaging technique in differentiating the maintenance of medication pockets, with an awareness of 95.6 percent to 10.01 percent, due to its high difference aim and capacity to separate drug parcels from surrounding tissues by estimating their family units.

III. CONCLUSION

A conviction for drug trafficking exposes a criminal to further penalties, especially if the crime is committed as part of a larger scheme of things. All assets associated with the drug-dealing business, such as ledgers, automobiles, or properties utilized in the violation, may be forfeited. When a prisoner receives a term of more than a year in prison, resource seizure is often needed. Furthermore, since drug trafficking is a crime, offenders may face migration recommendations, including possible deportation after completing a jail sentence. Unless there is clinical uncertainty about an extreme impediment of inebriation, body transporters may be treated mildly. For body packers with persistent nonresponsive harmfulness, careful intervention is shown. Medication dealing is defined as the act of transporting, shipping, or illegally bringing in illicit narcotics such as heroin, cannabis, cocaine, or other illegal opiates. Medication smuggling refers to the unlawful sale or transit of doctor-prescribed medications, which has been a growing concern in recent year. The sale or assembly of opiates contributes for more than one-fifth of all medication-related arrests, according to the Department of Justice. The illicit drug trade, sometimes known as drug dealing, is a large bootleg market dedicated to the creation, manufacturing, transportation, and sale of illegal opiates. Most countries use drug restriction rules to prohibit the trade of different forms of opiates unless they have permission. When the amount of the drug declines after a period of digestion, a toxicological evaluation of the presence of the medication in bodily liquids such as plasma and tissue concentrate may not be necessary. Illegal drug trafficking is a risky activity with potentially significant real-world consequences. The radiologist should be aware of the likely outcomes since effective imaging methods are critical for quickly locating these ingested transported materials.

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