

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW



Australian Government

Department of Health

WHAT IS GHB?

GHB is short for gamma-hydroxybutyrate and is naturally produced in small amounts by the body.¹ It's a depressant drug, which means that it slows down the central nervous system (it does not necessarily make a person feel depressed).

It is sometimes used as a date rape drug.² Problems with safety, including concerns about its use in date rape, have led to it being banned in several countries including Australia where sale and possession is illegal.

GHB is commonly sold as a clear or blue liquid,³ usually in a little vial such as a fish-shaped sushi soy sauce container and is normally taken orally (swallowed).³ It is sometimes colourless and often odourless making it hard to taste or smell when mixed with alcohol. Sometimes other related substances called GBL and 1,4B are contained in or sold as GHB, but may be more potent, toxic and more likely to cause overdose.⁴

Other names for GHB include: Fantasy, grievous bodily harm, GBH, G and Gina. GHB is sometimes referred to as liquid ecstasy or liquid E but it is not related to MDMA at all.

HOW MANY PEOPLE USE GHB?

According to the 2016 National Drug Strategy Household Survey, one in every one thousand (0.1%) Australians (aged 14 or over) reported having used GHB in the past 12 months.

WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS?

Once swallowed, GHB takes around 15-30 minutes to take effect and last around half an hour.^{6, 7} GHB can have the following effects:^{1, 6, 8}

- Drowsiness
- Feeling relaxed
- Friendliness or sociability
- Increased sex drive
- Euphoria or a 'high'
- Hot/cold flushes

GHB does not usually have a 'comedown' or 'crash' phase. However, there are several harmful effects and problems that it can have; these are described below.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS?

GHB can have a number of harmful effects, including:^{1, 8}

- Drowsiness, passing out, blackouts or memory loss
- Heavy sweating
- Dizziness
- Impaired movement and speech
- Confusion and agitation
- Heart palpitations, chest pains (these can be signs of more serious problems)
- Some users take greater risks with sex while under the influence, such as not using a condom, which
 increases the risk of catching sexually transmitted infections (STIs) or unintended pregnancy
- Headaches
- Tremors or shaking
- Nausea and vomiting (this can last for several hours)
- Blurred vision
- Difficulty breathing
- Fits or seizures
- Coma
- Overdose (see below for more information)

GHB has been identified as a 'date-rape drug' because it is easy to hide in drinks and can **cause amnesia** (memory loss), impaired movement and speech. However, while GHB may be used for this purpose, evidence suggests that alcohol, rather than GHB, is the drug identified in most cases of date rape.⁹

Whether a person is a first-time, occasional or regular user, one of the major risks is that the effects of illegal drugs are unpredictable, and users can never be sure what they're taking.

GHB AND OVERDOSE

There is an extreme risk of overdose with GHB. This is because there is very little difference between the amount required for the 'high' and the amount required to overdose.¹⁰ The risk is higher if it's stronger than expected or if it's used at the same time as other depressant drugs (e.g. alcohol, opioids, heroin, and benzodiazepines such as Valium or Xanax). Users should also be aware that the drug strength and contents vary.

The risk of overdose also varies from one person to another based on a number of factors including:

- Physical size
- Age
- Gender
- Physical health

IS GHB ADDICTIVE?

While it doesn't seem to be very common, some people do become dependent on (addicted to) GHB.¹



SOURCES

- Degenhardt, L., Darke, S. and Dillon, P., 2002. GHB use among Australians: characteristics, use patterns and associated harm. Drug and Alcohol Dependence. 67: p. 89-94.
- 2. Chin, M.Y., Kreutzer, R.A. and Dyer, J.E., 1992. Acute poisoning from **Y**-hydroxybutyrate in California. Western Journal of Medicine. 156: p. 380-384.
- Sindicich, N. and Burns, L., 2012. Australian Trends in Ecstasy and related Drug Markets 2011. Findings from the Ecstasy and Related Drugs Reporting System (EDRS). Australian Drug Trend Series No. 82., National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales: Sydney.
- 4. Carter, L.P., Pardi, D., Gorsline, J. and Griffiths, R.R., 2009. Illicit gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) and pharmaceutical sodium oxybate (Xyrem): differences in characteristics and misuse. Drug and Alcohol Dependence. 104(1-2): p. 1-10.
- 5. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2017. 2016 National Drug Strategy Household Survey report, AIHW: Canberra.
- 6. Schwartz, R., Milteer, R. and LeBeau, M., 2000. Drug-facilitated sexual assault ('date rape'). Southern Medical Journal. 93(6): p. 558-561.
- 7. Chakraborty, K., Neogi, R. and Basu, D., 2011. Club drugs: review of the 'rave' with a note of concern for the Indian scenario. Indian Journal of Medical Research. 133(June): p. 594-604.
- 8. Dillon, P., 2009. Club drugs, updated, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales: Sydney.
- 9. Quigley, P., Lynch, D.M., Little, M., Murray, L., Lynch, A.M. and O'Halloran, S.J., 2009. Prospective study of 101 patients with suspected drink spiking. Emerg Med Australas. 21(3): p. 222-8.
- 10. Dietze, P., Cvetkovski, S., Barratt, M. and Clemens, M., 2008. Patterns and incidence of y-hydroxybutyrate (GHB)-related ambulance attendances in Melbourne, Victoria. Medical Journal of Australia. 188: p. 709-711.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

We have listed some of the national telephone helplines and websites below.

For free and confidential advice about alcohol and other drugs, call the

National Alcohol and Other Drug Hotline

1800 250 015

It will automatically direct you to the Alcohol and Drug Information Service in your state or territory. These local alcohol and other drug telephone services offer support, information, counselling and referral to services.

Australian Drug Foundation

Provides information about drugs and links to services in each state and territory www.adf.org.au

DrugInfo Line

Provides information about drugs and alcohol. Open 9am–5pm, Monday to Friday 1300 85 85 84 or 03 8672 5983. Or visit www.druginfo.adf.org.au

Just Ask Us

Provides information about drugs, alcohol, health and well-being www.justaskus.org.au

Kids Helpline

Free, private and confidential telephone and online counselling service for young people aged 5–25 years Open 24 Hours **1800 55 1800**

Lifeline

24 hour crisis line **131114** Also available is one-on-one chatlines for crisis support, visit **www.lifeline.org.au/Find-Help/Online-Services/crisis-chat**

Counselling Online

Free, confidential counselling service for people using drugs, their families and friends www.counsellingonline.org.au

National Drugs Campaign

Australian Government website provides information about illicit drugs and campaign resources. www.australia.gov.au/drugs

Family Drug Support

For families and friends of people who use drugs or alcohol 1300 368 186

© National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre 2014

This booklet was funded by the Australian Government Department of Health. It was written by Emma Black in consultation with Anthony Shakeshaft, Nicola Newton, Maree Teesson, Michael Farrell and Daniel Rodriguez. Expert review was provided by Louisa Degenhardt.

Design and layout by Greg Stephenson of Netfront.

ISBN 978-0-7334-3223-1



Australian Government

Department of Health