

AKA: K, KET, KETTERS, KITKAT,
SPECIAL K, VITAMIN K



Ketamine

Disclaimer: This resource is produced by Hi-Ground & DanceWize. In an unregulated market it's impossible to know the purity or dose of any substance, educate yourself and practice harm reduction to reduce this risk. For more information visit www.hi-ground.org

Supported by: QuiVAA & QuiHN

Hi-Ground

Ketamine is a dissociative anaesthetic with psychedelic properties, used for medical, therapeutic and recreational purposes. Ketamine is liquid in its original form but it is commonly sold as a white powder for recreational use.

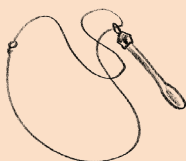
Compound: KETAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE
2-(2-CHLORO-PHENYL)-2-METHYLAMINOCYCLOHEXANONE

ADMINISTRATION

Most commonly intranasal (snorting) but can also be swallowed, intramuscular injected (less commonly intravenous) as well as self-injected.

DURATION OF EFFECTS

	INTRNASAL
TOTAL	1-2HRS
ONSET	5-15MINS
PEAK	20-60MINS
COME DOWN	30-60MINS



HALF LIFE

The felt effects of the drug wear off after approx 2 hours, but it's still active in your system for 3 hours. Remember this if mixing with other drugs.

POSSIBLE LONG-TERM EFFECTS

Risk of psychological dependency, Cognitive impairments including memory problems, Severe degeneration of the bladder and urinary tract including ketamine bladder syndrome.

DRUG TESTS

Roadside Police: Roadside saliva tests do not look for ketamine but other substances can be detected that might have been cut into your ketamine. Wait at least 24 hours before driving.

Drug Checking: Lab-quality testing is recommended for best results, however a Morris reagent can also be used and is the first reagent capable of distinguishing ketamine from other dissociatives.

MOST COMMON EFFECTS

Pleasant body and mental high, Numbness, Loss of coordination and motor skills, Slurred speech, Reduced heart rate and breathing, particularly when combined with central nervous system depressants, Euphoria / meaningful spiritual experiences, Increased feeling of disconnectedness from the world and people in it, A peculiar feeling of loneliness, Sense of calm and serenity, Abstract and disjointed thinking, Dissociation of mind and body, Confusion and disorientation, Distortion, loss of time.

LESS COMMON EFFECTS

Increased energy, Increased heart rate, Loss of consciousness, Increased or decreased blood pressure, Nausea and vomiting, Urinary incontinence, pain during urination, urinary tract infection, passing blood in urine, Anxiety or panic, caused by confusion or dissociation, Visual hallucinations, Paranoia, Shifted perception of reality, Enhanced sense of connectedness with the world and people in it, Change in sensory perception – can be frightening.

RARE EFFECTS

Seizure, Heart Palpitations, Headache, Amnesia, Delirium, Nightmares, Megalomania (feeling like the centre of the universe), Out-of-body experience.

SAFER USING

Taking drugs is never without risk. In an unregulated market it's impossible to know the purity or dose of any drug. Depending on administration and purity, a standard dose of ketamine is anywhere from 20 to 200mg. Because of this huge variation, it is best to:

- Start with a very small amount to test the strength.
- Give it time to feel the effects before redosing, it can quickly become too much.
- Due to its potency, ketamine is commonly used in small doses ('bumps') rather than larger amounts ('lines').
- If injecting- especially IV- only have SMALL amounts as it comes on IMMEDIATELY and you usually k-hole right away.
- Eating within 1½ hours prior to using ketamine can cause nausea & vomiting
- Have a sober friend present
- Be seated, especially with higher doses due to the effects on coordination
- If redosing, wait at least 2 hours
- Ketamine can increase the chance of developing problems with your urinary tract, do not use if you have an infection or sensitive to getting them.

There have been instances of methoxetamine (MXE) being sold as ketamine in Australia. MXE is much more potent and lasts much longer than ketamine.

