

Effects after self-administration of typical kratom dose among people who use kratom regularly

INTRODUCTION

Kratom is a plant-based product marketed as dietary supplement with bioactive alkaloids that act on opioid, adrenergic, serotonergic, and other receptors.1

People who use kratom have reported analgesic and stimulatory effects, but these effects are not well characterized.^{2,3}

Most human data on kratom effects in humans self-report, with only pharmacokinetic profile of well-characterized kratom tea in humans to-date.^{4,5}

collected subjective observed selfobjective data following administration of commercially available kratom products at doses reflective of real-world kratom consumption.

METHODS

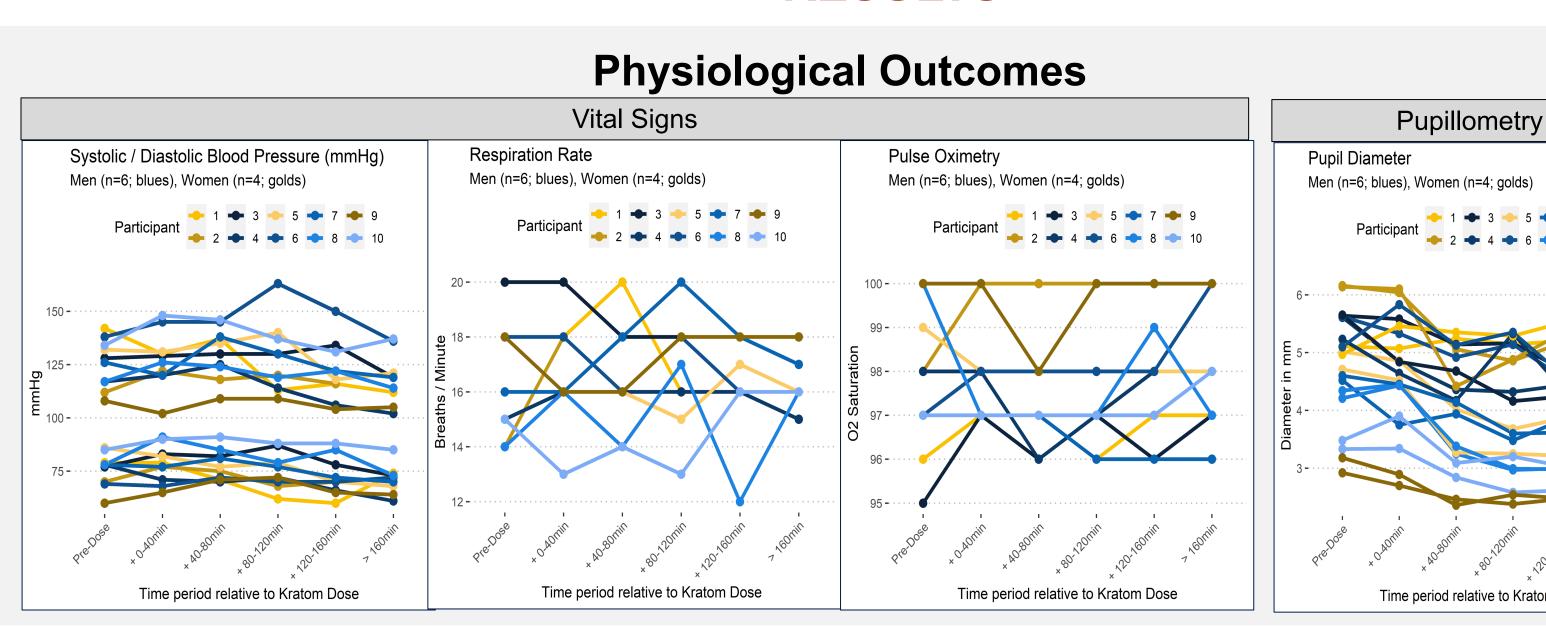
We examined kratom effects in a controlled laboratory setting in 10 US adults who regularly use kratom.

Following baseline assessments, participants took their first regular daily dose of kratom under observation, with 5 follow-up time points.

We measured the following outcomes:

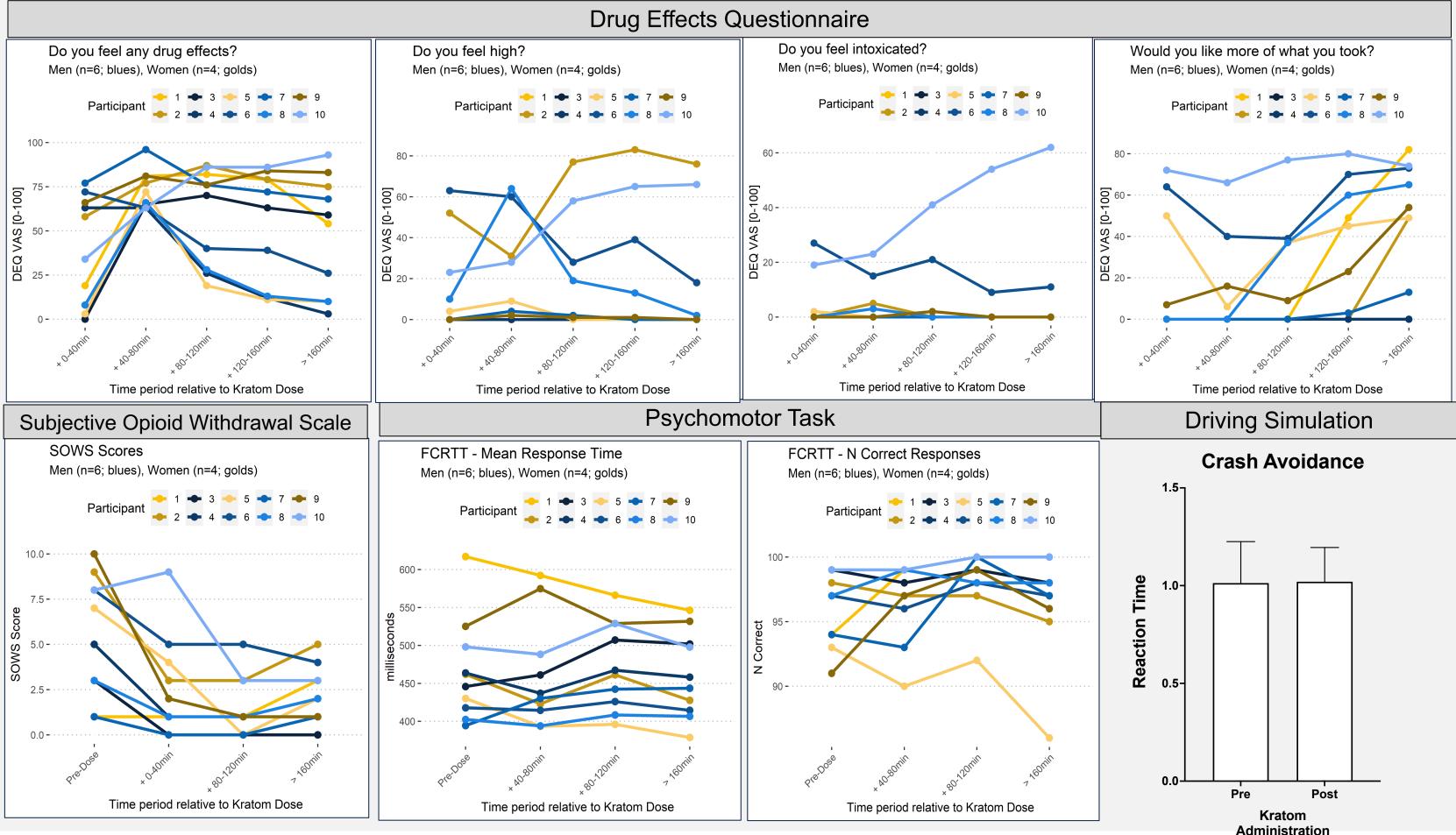
- -Physiological: blood pressure, respiratory rate, heart rate, pulse oximetry, pupil diameter.
- -Subjective: Subjective Opioid Withdrawal Scale (SOWS), Driving Confidence Assessment, Addiction Research Center Inventory, Drug Effects Questionnaire
- -Cognitive performance: psychomotor tasks (FCRTT). Driving skills were assessed using an immersive driving simulator.

RESULTS





Subjective Outcomes and Cognitive Performance



RESULTS & CONCLUSION

- -Mean kratom product dose self-administered was 5.2 grams (range=1.14-10.9).
- -Mild withdrawal symptoms were observed prior to dosing at the group level.
- -No significant changes in vitals were found.
- -Post-dose, 6/10 participants reported mild effects consistent with Morphine-Benzedrine group on ARCI, indicating mild euphoria. However, DEQ items and psychomotor tasks did not find indicators of intoxication or impairment post-dosing.
- -No statistically significant changes at the group level were found for any driving simulation task.
- -10 kratom alkaloids/metabolites were found in participant urine and plasma samples.
- -These preliminary data suggest significant within-group variability requiring further investigation.

AUTHORS & DISCLOSURES

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