

Ketamine

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Ketamine, often known as 'K' or 'Special-K', is an anaesthetic drug (used by vets in animals such as horses and by doctors in humans) which, when used as a recreational drug makes people feel detached from their immediate situation and surroundings. Many people who use ketamine say that it makes them experience their bodies very differently. The drug is used by clubbers, often with [ecstasy](#) or LSD (acid), and is also used during sex.

Legal status

Ketamine is only available on prescription, and is a 'Class C drug' in the UK. Dealing can result in a prison sentence of up to 14 years, an unlimited fine, or both. Conviction for possession can result in a prison sentence of up to two years, an unlimited fine, or both.

Appearance

Ketamine comes as a liquid, white powder, or a pill and can be swallowed, snorted up the nose, or injected into a vein.

Effects

The drugs normally starts to work within 20 minutes, often gradually.

Initially the body feels like it is heating up. Generally, individuals report feeling detached from their immediate environment, and often have an altered sense of their body. Hallucinations and an altered sense of colour and sound are also frequently reported.

Ketamine is frequently used during sex. People report feeling more relaxed and sensuous. Because it is an anaesthetic and relaxant, its use has been widely reported for anal sex, particularly fisting.

It is also known that ketamine can cause difficulties in communication and moving. Sometimes the drug causes a person to freeze completely. This is often referred to as a 'K-hole', as the user goes into an anaesthetised state. When in this condition, users are often totally unable to take care of themselves or to communicate. Difficulties swallowing, along with choking, vomiting and overheating have been recorded amongst ketamine users. Several deaths have also been reported among users in the UK.

In both the short and longer term, ketamine use can cause problems with memory and emotional and psychological disturbances.

The effects of ketamine usually last for about an hour, but some users have reported the effects of the drug lasting from three to six hours. It usually takes a day or two to feel completely normal again for somebody who has taken ketamine.

Interaction with anti-HIV drugs

There are no recorded [interactions](#) between ketamine and the currently available anti-HIV drugs. However, ketamine is often taken with other drugs, such as [ecstasy](#), which do interfere with the way the body processes anti-HIV drugs.

Other issues

As with all recreational drugs, it is difficult to know exactly what the ketamine you are taking actually contains. Doses found in street drugs are not controlled. The amount of ketamine you are taking could be much higher than you think. In addition, ketamine is often 'cut' with other substances, which might be poisonous, or with other drugs, often amphetamines, LSD, and sometimes heroin.

Because of its anaesthetic effects, ketamine can stop people feeling pain. There have been reports of people suffering severe internal injuries after being fisted whilst taking ketamine. Sexual inhibitions might also be lowered by taking ketamine and there is some anecdotal evidence that use of the drug acts as a trigger for unprotected sex for some people.

Long-term use of ketamine can cause memory loss, mood problems, including depression, mania, psychotic episodes and flashbacks. Tolerance of ketamine can develop, meaning that you have to take more of the drug to have the same experiences. Both physical and psychological dependence on ketamine are possible.

Practical issues

If you use ketamine, or are planning to do so, then think about discussing this with your HIV doctor or another member of your healthcare team. Most HIV specialists are happy to discuss drug use and can provide helpful information on minimising risks.

Taking ketamine may mean that you are physically or psychologically unable to take your anti-HIV medication and if you are planning on taking ketamine, it would be wise to plan in advance how to manage this.

NAM reminds its readers that this factsheet has been produced with the UK law in mind. Readers in other countries should be aware that the legal status of ketamine may differ from that described in this factsheet.