Mephedrone

Please note: Mephedrone is a relatively new drug. To date, there is limited evidence of how widely it is used in Australia. Due to the lack of formal research about its use and effects, much of the information used in this fact sheet has been taken from people who have used the drug, rather than from scientific sources. (This page will be updated once more information is known.)

What is mephedrone?

Mephedrone (4-methylmethcathinone) is a stimulant drug, which means it speeds up the messages travelling between the brain and body. Mephedrone is classed among New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), a range of drugs that have been designed to produce effects similar to those of established illicit drugs.

It was originally marketed online as a plant fertiliser or ‘research chemical’.

Mephedrone comes in different forms, including:

- White powder with a yellowish tinge
- Crystals
- Capsules
- Pills

Other names

Meph, meow, meow-meow, m-cat, plant food, drone, bubbles, kitty cat.

How is mephedrone used?

Mephedrone powder is usually sniffed/snorted or swallowed.

Swallowing is the most common way of taking the drug. It is usually mixed with liquid to drink or wrapped in a cigarette paper (known as ‘bombing’).

There are also reports of people injecting the drug.

Effects of mephedrone

There is no safe level of drug use. Use of any drug always carries some risk. It’s important to be careful when taking any type of drug.

Mephedrone affects everyone differently, based on:

- The amount taken
- A person’s size, weight and health
- Whether the person is used to taking it
- Whether other drugs are taken around the same time
- The strength of the drug (which varies from batch to batch)

The following effects may be experienced and may last for two-to-four hours:

- Rush of intense pleasure
- Feeling happy, energetic and wanting to talk more
- Intense connection with music
- Anxiety
- Paranoia
Mephedrone has been linked to some deaths in the United Kingdom and other parts of Europe. Injecting mephedrone can cause soft tissue and vascular damage.

Sharing needles may also transmit:

- Tetanus
- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C
- HIV/AIDS

**Overdose**

If a large amount of mephedrone is consumed, it could cause an overdose. If any of the following effects are experienced, an ambulance should be called immediately by dialling triple zero (000).

- Limbs tingling and turning blue (due to narrowing of the blood vessels)
- Seizures
- Respiratory failure
- Death

**Coming down**

In the days after mephedrone use, the following may be experienced:

- Restless sleep
- Tiredness
- Dizziness
- Low mood
- Wounds, sores taking longer to heal
- Memory loss

**Long-term effects**

Regular use of mephedrone may eventually cause:

- Difficulty sleeping
- Muscle spasms
• Seeing and hearing things that aren’t there
• Needing to use more mephedrone to get the same effect
• Dependence
• Financial, work and social problems

Using mephedrone with other drugs

The effects of taking mephedrone with other drugs – including over-the-counter or prescribed medications – can be unpredictable and dangerous. The following combinations could have the following effects:

• Mephedrone + ice, speed or ecstasy: increased risk of harms, including death.
• Mephedrone + alcohol + cannabis: nausea and vomiting.

Withdrawal

Giving up mephedrone after using it for a long time can be challenging because the body has to get used to functioning normally without it.

Reported symptoms include:

• Cravings
• Increased appetite
• Stuffy nose
• Tiredness
• Feeling anxious
• Feeling depressed, emotional, tearful
• Irritability
• Difficulty concentrating

Further Information

The Druginfo website has information on:
- New psychoactive substances
- Help & support services
- Treatment
- References for this fact sheet

Go to druginfo.adf.org.au

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