MYTHS VS FACTS Ibogaine



Ibogaine is a drug derived from the plant Tabernanthe iboga. In the United States (US), it is a Schedule I drug, meaning it has no accepted medical use and a high potential for abuse. In other countries, it has been used for opioid withdrawal management.

HEALing Communities Study Kentucky

MYTH

Ibogaine is a safe option to help treat opioid withdrawal

FACT

Some studies show ibogaine helps to relieve opioid withdrawal, but there are serious risks when taking it. **Deaths and severe adverse effects**, **including life-threatening heart problems**, **have resulted from ibogaine treatment**. There are several effective, FDA-approved therapies for opioid withdrawal and opioid use disorder (OUD) that are safer than ibogaine.

MYTH

After ibogaine treatment, no further treatment is needed for OUD

FACT

There are no studies of ibogaine showing long-term benefit in the treatment of OUD.⁵ Ibogaine does not bind to the opioid receptor so it does not protect against respiratory depression and fatal overdose like FDA-approved treatments.

MYTH

Ibogaine is a helpful treatment for stimulant (e.g., cocaine, methamphetamine) use disorder

FACT

Unfortunately, there are no FDA-approved medications to treat stimulant use disorder. While some people report reduced cravings for a short time after ibogaine, research does not show ibogaine is helpful for reducing and stopping use of stimulants.

MYTH

Ibogaine is more costeffective than other opioid withdrawal and OUD management options

FACT

Ibogaine treatment occurs outside of the US and is costly (e.g., \$10,000). If complications occur, your insurance may not cover the medical costs to treat these complications. In comparison, buprenorphine (Suboxone®) and methadone are cost-effective and covered by all Kentucky Medicaid plans.

MYTH

If you have had limited success with FDA-approved OUD treatments (buprenorphine, methadone, or naltrexone), ibogaine is a good option to consider.

FACT

The short and long-term safety, efficacy, and cost-effectiveness of ibogaine for opioid withdrawal and OUD treatment is unproven so it cannot be recommended. There are many reasons why your previous attempts with FDA-approved medications may not have produced long-term remission and recovery. Don't give up. Work with your clinician to find a new treatment plan that considers safe, proven medication options, harm reduction, and recovery support services.

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- 3. Schep L et al. Ibogaine for treating drug dependence. What is a safe dose? Drug Alcohol Depend. 2016 Sep 1;166:1-5.
- 4. Knuijver T et al. Safety of ibogaine administration in detoxification of opioid-dependent individuals: a descriptive open-label observational study. Addiction. 2022 Jan;117(1):118-128. 5. Köck P et al. A systematic literature review of clinical trials and therapeutic applications of ibogaine. J Subst Abuse Treat. 2022 Jul;138:108717.