This article was published on 11 Feb 2025 at www.hkmj.org.

This version may differ from the print version.

1,4-Butanediol: legal date rape drug on the loose

Hong Kong Med J 2025;31:Epub https://doi.org/10.12809/hkmj2412268

To the Editor—Gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) is a central nervous system depressant with short-term hypnotic and euphoric effects. It is a notorious date rape drug that is extensively abused to enhance sexual activity and pleasure (colloquially known as 'chemfun') among men who have sex with men. Gamma-hydroxybutyrate overdose can cause drowsiness, respiratory depression, or coma.¹ Gamma-hydroxybutyrate and its pro-drug gamma-butyrolactone are dangerous drugs within the meaning of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance.²

1,4-Butanediol, an industrial solvent, is converted to GHB by hepatic alcohol dehydrogenase and aldehyde dehydrogenase.³ Generally, its onset of action is 5 to 20 minutes after ingestion with effects lasting for 2 to 3 hours.⁴ Nonetheless there is interindividual variability in its metabolism to GHB, mainly due to differences in alcohol dehydrogenase activity.³ Importantly, concurrent ethanol intake inhibits conversion of 1,4-butanediol to GHB.⁵ With a delayed onset of GHB-related desirable effects, inadvertent overdose may occur in those whose intention was to ingest GHB rather than 1.4-butanediol.^{3,6}

At the time or writing, 1,4-butanediol is not listed as a dangerous drug. Our laboratory confirmed two cases of 1,4-butanediol misuse and poisoning related to 'chemfun' or suspected sexual assault. One of the cases had concurrent ethanol consumption. When encountering cases of suspected GHB poisoning, clinicians should be aware of the possibility of 1,4-butanediol ingestion and educate patients in high-risk groups about the dangers of misusing 1,4-butanediol. To prevent GHB-related crime, poisoning, or death,¹ the government should consider classifying 1,4-butanediol as a dangerous drug, given its accessibility and potential for misuse.

Author contributions

Concept or design: All authors.
Acquisition of data: All authors.
Analysis or interpretation of data: All authors.
Drafting of the manuscript: CW Yeung, YK Chong.

Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content: All authors.

All authors had full access to the data, contributed to the study, approved the final version for publication, and take responsibility for its accuracy and integrity.

Conflicts of interest

All authors have disclosed no conflicts of interest.

Funding/support

This letter received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

CW Yeung, MB, BS
TM Han, MB, ChB
Kelvin YC Yu, MB, BS
ML Chen, MSc
YK Chong *, FHKCPath, FHKAM (Pathology)

Hospital Authority Toxicology Reference Laboratory, Hong Kong SAR, China

* Corresponding author: cyk280a@ha.org.hk

References

- Dufayet L, Bargel S, Bonnet A, et al. Gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB), 1,4-butanediol (1,4BD), and gamma-butyrolactone (GBL) intoxication: a state-of-the-art review. Regul Toxicol Pharmacol 2023;142:105435.
- 2. Hong Kong e-Legislation, Hong Kong SAR Government. Cap 134 Dangerous Drugs Ordinance. Available from: https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/cap134!en-zh-Hant-HK?INDEX CS=N. Accessed 5 Feb 2025.
- Thai D, Dyer JE, Jacob P, Haller CA. Clinical pharmacology of 1,4-butanediol and gamma-hydroxybutyrate after oral 1,4-butanediol administration to healthy volunteers. Clin Pharmacol Ther 2007;81:178-84.
- 4. Drug & Chemical Evaluation Section, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, US Department of Justice. 1,4-Butanediol. 2024. Available from: https://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/drug_chem_info/bdo.pdf. Accessed 21 Jun 2024.
- Poldrugo F, Barker S, Basa M, Mallardi F, Snead OC. Ethanol potentiates the toxic effects of 1,4-butanediol. Alcohol Clin Exp Res 1985;9:493-7.
- Stefani M, Roberts DM. 1,4-Butanediol overdose mimicking toxic alcohol exposure. Clin Toxicol (Phila) 2020;58:204-7.