Effect of ibogaine on naloxone-precipitated withdrawal syndrome in chronic morphine-dependent rats.

Dzoljic ED¹, Kaplan CD, Dzoljic MR.

Author information

¹Department of Pharmacology, Medical Faculty, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

Abstract

Ibogaine, an indole alkaloid, administered intracerebroventricularly 4-16 micrograms, attenuated a naloxone-precipitated withdrawal syndrome in chronic morphine-dependent rats. It appears that ibogaine has a more consistent effect on certain selective withdrawal signs related to the locomotion. This might explain an attenuating effect of ibogaine on some withdrawal signs. However, due to complex interaction of ibogaine with serotonin and other neurotransmitter systems, the mechanism of ibogaine antiwithdrawal effect remains unknown and requires further elucidation.