

Reducing the risk:

Drug-facilitated rape often occurs after someone slips a substance into a drink (alcoholic or non-alcoholic). Following these tips may reduce the risk of being unknowingly drugged:

- Don't drink beverages that you did not open yourself.
- Don't share or exchange drinks.
- Don't take a drink from a punch bowl.
- Don't drink from a container that is being passed around.
- If possible, bring your own drinks to parties.
- If someone offers you a drink at a club or party, accompany the person to the bar to order your drink, watch the drink being poured, and carry the drink yourself.
- Don't leave your drink unattended while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call.
- If you realize that your drink has been left unattended, discard it.
- Don't drink anything that has an unusual taste or appearance (e.g., salty taste, excessive foam, unexplained residue).
- Watch out for friends who appear to be under the influence or who seem to be more intoxicated than the amount of alcohol would warrant.

Campus Resources

STAR Central	479-575-7252
For advocacy email	survivor@uark.edu
For education programs email	respect@uark.edu
CAPS 24 hr Emergency Line (Counseling & Psychological Services)	479-575-5276
UA Women's Clinic	479-575-4478
Pat Walker Health Center (University Health Services)	479-575-4451
University Police	479-575-2222
Title IX	479-575-7111
Student Standards & Conduct	479-575-5170

In the event of an emergency, call 911.

Confidential Campus Resource Options

If you want to speak on campus with someone confidentially about sexual or relationship violence, you may do so with a victim advocate, a mental health counselor, or a pastoral minister. Faculty and staff are required by federal law under Title IX to report incidents of sexual or relationship violence to the Title IX coordinator in order for the University to further investigate the matter. An advocate is available through STAR Central and may be reached by emailing survivor@uark.edu or at 479-575-7252 to arrange for an appointment.

For more resource information, including community resources, please visit
<http://respect.uark.edu>

Forensic Evidence Collection ("a Rape Kit") is available 24 hrs a day (no appointment necessary) at Northwest Medical Center – Willow Creek Emergency Department located just off of I-49, Exit 69 (Johnson exit). Also, available by appointment at NWA Sexual Assault Center, 479-445-6448, located on North Green Acres Road, Fayetteville.

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Drug Facilitated Rape



STAR Central
Pat Walker
Health Center

What substances are commonly used in drug-facilitated rape?

More than 20 different drugs have been associated with the perpetration of sexual assault and rape, but alcohol by far is the most commonly used.

Any substance administered with the intent to lower sexual inhibitions and to increase the possibility of unwanted sexual intercourse is a potential rape drug. Other drugs that are often cited as rape-facilitated drugs include Rohypnol, GHB, Ketamine, and MDMA or Ecstasy.

Common Signs and Symptoms of Rape Drugs

- Feeling a lot more intoxicated than one's usual response to the amount of alcohol consumed.
- Waking up very hung over, feeling "fuzzy," experiencing memory lapse, and unable to account for a period of time.
- Remember taking a drink, but cannot recall what happened for a period of time after consuming the drink.
- Feeling as though someone had sex with you, but you can't recall any of or the entire incident.

Alcohol

On college campuses, alcohol use contributes greatly to sexual victimization. A majority of the sexual assaults experienced by college students occur in situations that involve drinking by the victim, the assailant, or both.

Capacity plays a role in alcohol related sexual assaults. The effect of the amount of alcohol individuals consume varies.

Rohypnol

Often colorless, odorless, and tasteless when dissolved in drinks, Rohypnol, upon ingestion, causes sedation, muscle relaxation, and a hypnotic effect or rapid induction of sleep. It is fast acting with the onset of its effects occurring within 20 to 30 minutes after ingestion. Individuals raped under the influence of Rohypnol tend to feel as though they quickly became intoxicated and then suffer amnesia as to what happened afterwards. New additives to this drug used by prescription in other countries as a pre-surgery anesthesia tend to turn clear drinks bright blue and dark drinks to appear murky.

Ecstasy (MDMA)

Readily absorbed and quick acting, usually within 30 to 60 minutes, Ecstasy causes euphoria, disinhibition, and dizziness. It is commonly available in a pill form.

GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyrate)

Usually GHB is a white, powdery substance that quickly dissolves in drinks. It is also available as a liquid. Although it is colorless and odorless when dissolved, it can have a salty taste. Its effects are similar to Rohypnol and rapidly occur within 15 to 30 minutes after ingestion.

Ketamine

A powerful anesthetic with tranquilizing effects, Ketamine's effects occur within about 20 minutes after ingestion. It is available as a liquid, powder, or pill.

What to do if you suspect a drug was used:

- **Get help.**
- **Call the police.**
- **Get medical care immediately. Go to a hospital emergency department or a specialized forensic clinic as soon as possible for an examination and evidence collection. Most rape drugs metabolize quickly. The sooner medical care is received, the more likely it is that evidence can be found to help identify any substances within the body.**