

# Unregulated sales of a toxic and hallucinogenic mushroom endanger public health, says study

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Credit: Dylan Leagh / Unsplash

Americans' interest in a potentially harmful "magic mushroom" is

soaring, with Google searches skyrocketing 114% from 2022 to 2023, according to a new study by researchers at the University of California San Diego Herbert Wertheim School of Public Health and Human Longevity Science. In a paper [published](#) in the *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, the scientists suggest that the growing market for *Amanita muscaria* may be sparked in part by emerging clinical research supporting the safety and efficacy of psilocybin as a treatment for depression.

Like [psilocybin](#) mushrooms, *Amanita muscaria* mushrooms produce psychotropic effects. These include a feeling of weightlessness, visual and auditory hypersensitivity, space distortion, unawareness of time, and colored hallucinations. The psychotropic effects are produced by compounds that naturally occur in the mushroom called muscimol and ibotenic acid, its biosynthetic precursor.

However, in addition to being psychotropic, these compounds can also be more toxic than fentanyl, cocaine, and PCP, according to the scientists' review of estimates from published mouse studies. Nevertheless, gummies and chocolates containing these compounds are being marketed with health-related claims such as mitigation of anxiety, depression, and other conditions, often by vague references to [clinical studies](#) related to psilocybin, which is not as toxic and produces different psychotropic effects.

"There is a lot of interest in the therapeutic potential for psilocybin and for good reason. But at the same time, a growing industry may be trying to capitalize on this interest by marketing other mushrooms. For example, some manufacturers are calling *Amanita muscaria* products 'magic mushroom gummies' and not disclosing what mushroom they contain, or not making it clear *Amanita muscaria* is a different mushroom than psilocybin and has essentially no [clinical evidence](#) supporting its use as a therapy," said Eric Leas, Ph.D., M.P.H., assistant

professor in the UC San Diego Herbert Wertheim School of Public Health and Human Longevity Science and senior author on the paper.

Psilocybin and muscimol work in different ways. Psilocybin is an antidepressant that primarily binds to serotonin receptors, activating a neural pathway that mediates happiness and optimism. Amanita muscaria, however, is a depressant, similar to alcohol and benzodiazepines, which suppress the central nervous system. Leas believes that marketing Amanita muscaria as a psilocybin-type product violates consumers' right to informed consent.

"There may be some pharmaceutical potential to Amanita muscaria, but muscimol does not have the same effects on the body as psilocybin, so it probably would not have the same treatment applications if it ever went through [drug development](#). For this reason, it is misleading not to clearly distinguish between muscimol and psilocybin. If someone is consenting to a psychedelic experience, they have a right to know what substance they are taking and receive accurate information about its potential health benefits and health risks."

False marketing may be enabled by lack of federal regulation of Amanita muscaria. Under the 1970 Controlled Substances Act, psilocybin is a Schedule 1 drug, making its manufacture, distribution, import/export, possession and use illegal. In 2017, the FDA designated psilocybin as a "breakthrough therapy" and in 2023 loosened restrictions to allow drug developers and scientists to conduct clinical trials with psilocybin, including some that are taking place at UC San Diego. Nevertheless, it continues to be a Schedule 1 controlled substance, and therefore, its use is disallowed outside the context of [clinical trials](#).

This is not so for Amanita muscaria. Although there are several published case studies of hospitalizations and deaths resulting from Amanita muscaria consumption, to date it is not included on a

Controlled Substances list (except for the State of Louisiana, where sales are restricted). However, it is often marketed as a dietary supplement, products covered by regulations enforced by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the Federal Trade Commission.

"We have found that many manufacturers use supplement labeling, including 'Supplement Facts' panels," said Leas. "However, there is a process for bringing a supplement to market that involves presenting safety data and filing an application, and we cannot find any evidence that any of these manufacturers have gone through this process, and this makes the current products sold in this manner illegal.

"In my view, if a manufacturer wanted to develop a dietary supplement from *Amanita muscaria*, the application probably would not be approved because of muscimol and ibotenic acids' inherent risks," he added. "But right now it is the 'Wild West,' and companies are profiting from delayed enforcement while putting consumers at risk."

The authors are making several general recommendations. The most restrictive would be to put *Amanita muscaria* on the Controlled Substances list, where it could first be evaluated for its medical potential and abuse liability before it is widely sold. However, if *Amanita muscaria* is not placed on a drug schedule, they recommend commonsense precautions, such as setting age restrictions, accurate dosing standards, childproof packaging, and marketing aimed at adults rather than children, all now required for legal sales of recreational cannabis. The authors would also like to see [mental health professionals](#) help their patients distinguish between psilocybin and *Amanita muscaria*.

The authors' key takeaway is that "companies who are making these products are pushing the limits of our regulations. They are getting away with making a buck until someone tells them they can't. Given the substantial risks associated with using *Amanita muscaria* products, it is a

'buyer beware' marketplace where consumers are at risk and are not accurately informed. The time for a public health first response is now."

Co-authors include Nora Satybaldiyeva, Wayne Kepner, Kevin H. Yang, Raquel M. Harati, Jamie Corroon, and Matthieu Rouffet, of UC San Diego.

**More information:** Eric C. Leas et al, Need for a Public Health Response to the Unregulated Sales of Amanita muscaria Mushrooms, *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* (2024). [DOI: 10.1016/j.amepre.2024.05.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2024.05.006)

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