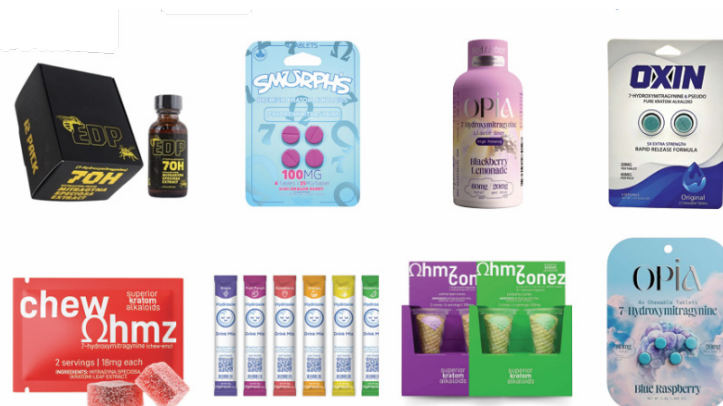


Public Health Advisory: DEA Temporary Scheduling of Concentrated 7-OH Products

Summary: On July 1, 2026, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) announced that products containing a certain threshold of **7-hydroxymitragynine (7-OH)**, or products containing **mitragynine pseudoindoxyl (MP)**, **MGM-15** or **MGM-16**, will be temporarily placed in Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA).ⁱ As of August 26, 2026, MP, MGM-15 and MGM-16 have been scheduled, while 7-OH is under an extended comment period by the Department of Health and Human Services.ⁱⁱ

Once in effect, “the manufacture, distribution, sale, and possession of covered 7-OH substances will become subject to criminal, civil, and administrative provisions.”ⁱⁱⁱ This action does not apply to natural kratom leaf or products containing only trace amounts of 7-OH. Since kratom is currently unregulated at the state level in Idaho,* this action may lead to a significant disruption of the commercial kratom market. Individuals who abruptly stop using these products may experience opioid-like withdrawal symptoms, while those who transition to alternate substances may be at an increased risk of adverse effects, such as overdose, of those substances.



Source: U.S. Food and Drug Administration 7-OH Consumer Guide.
Disclaimer: Images used for educational purposes only.

What are 7-OH, MP, MGM-15 and MGM-16?

7-OH, MP, MGM-15 and MGM-16 are psychoactive compounds that are naturally found in or are chemically derived from the kratom plant (*Mitragyna speciosa*). These kratom derivatives are opioid receptor agonists that exhibit greater potency than morphine and mirror the classic characteristics of opioid tolerance, dependence and withdrawal.^{iv}

Commercial availability of products containing high potency kratom derivatives has proliferated online and in convenience stores, gas stations and specialty shops over the past few years.^v Marketing of these products may claim to help with “focus,” “relaxation,” “anxiety” or “pain relief,” though there are currently no Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved drugs containing natural kratom leaf or its derivatives.^{vi}

Public Health Concern

Reduced commercial availability of high potency kratom products following this scheduling action may lead some individuals to abruptly stop using these products, potentially resulting in harmful opioid-like withdrawal symptoms that can require emergency medical treatment.^{vii} Others may transition to other substances, such as research chemicals or illicit substances, to curb withdrawal, continue managing health conditions or continue recreational use.^{viii} **First responders and healthcare providers should be aware of an increased risk of withdrawal symptoms and adverse effects of alternate substances in patients who are transitioning off of high potency kratom products.**

Withdrawal Symptoms: Patients withdrawing from high potency kratom derivatives may experience nausea and vomiting, anxiety, chills/sweats, restlessness, agitation, gastrointestinal upset, insomnia, suicidal ideation, body aches or cramping and seizures. Symptoms can begin within a few hours of cessation and may continue for more than a day in individuals who use these products heavily.^{ix}

*At least two cities in Idaho (Kellogg^x and Idaho Falls^{xi}) have passed ordinances to ban the sale of kratom in 2026.

Idaho Emergency Department Data

From January 2024 to June 2026, kratom and related products, including products containing 7-OH, MP, MGM-15 and MGM-16, were mentioned in 541 emergency department (ED) visit records across Idaho.

197 (36%) patients presented with withdrawal symptoms or sought detox. The proportion of records mentioning withdrawal or detox in kratom-related ED visits has been higher so far in 2026 (41%) than it was in 2025 (38%) and 2024 (28%).

Figure 1. Yearly Kratom-related ED Visits in Idaho

Visits mentioning withdrawal/detox shown as a percentage of total kratom-related visits.

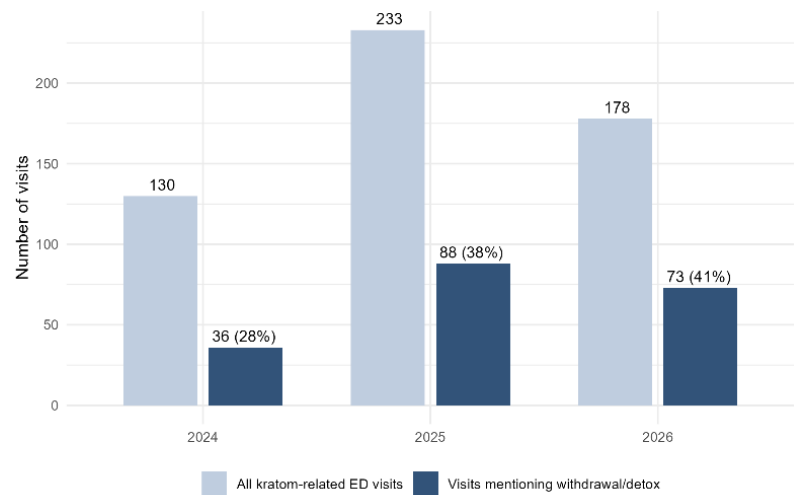
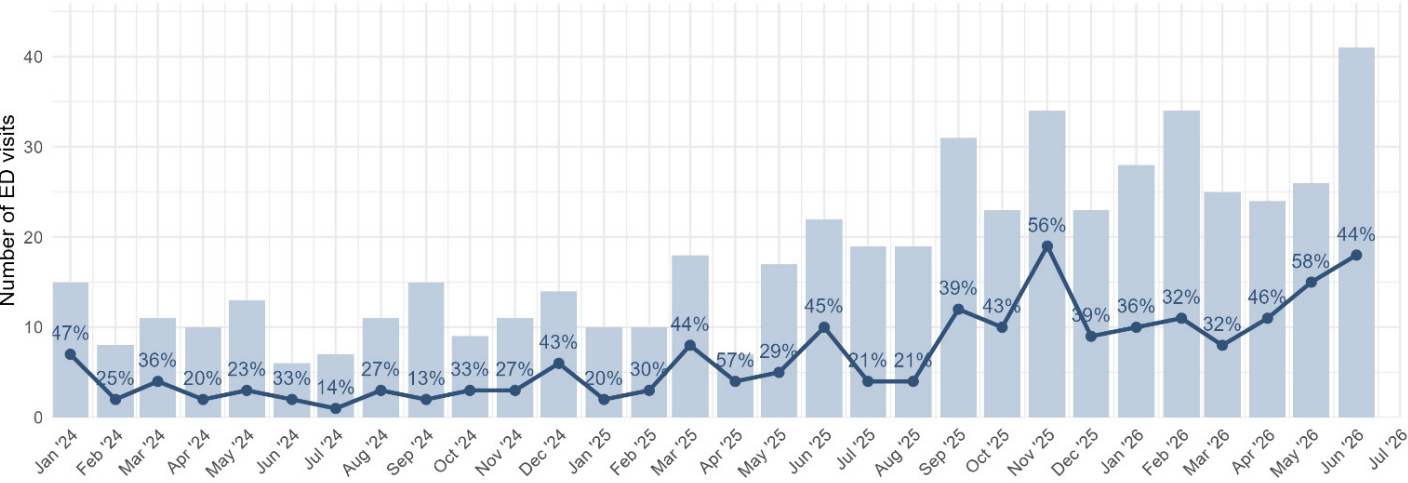


Figure 2. Idaho kratom-related ED visits over time

Visits mentioning withdrawal/detox shown as a percentage of total kratom-related visits



Data Notes: **Source:** Emergency department data for this advisory were retrieved in July 2026 from the NSSP ESSENCE platform, accessed through the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare. **Query:** *Time Frame:* 1/1/2024 – 6/30/2026. *Fields Queried:* CC and DD, Chief Complaint Combo Free Text, Clinical Impression, Triage Notes Orig. *Syntax:* “kratom” (and common misspellings) OR “7OH” (and common spellings) OR “7-hydroxy” (and common spellings) OR “mitragynine” OR “mitragyna” OR “ketum”. *Has Been Emergency:* Yes. Records were identified for withdrawal using a key word search for withdrawal, detox and related terms and misspellings in the same fields. Withdrawal/detox may refer to cessation of kratom products or the use of kratom products to help curb withdrawal from other substances.

ⁱ Schedules of Controlled Substance: Temporary Placement of 7-Hydroxymitragynine Above a Specified Threshold in Schedule I (NOI), 2026-13580 (91 FR 40917) 21 CFR Part 1308 (2026), <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2026/07/06/2026-13580/schedules-of-controlled-substance-temporary-placement-of-7-hydroxymitragynine-above-a-specified>; Schedules of Controlled Substances: Temporary Placement of Mitragynine Pseudoindoxyl, MGM-15, and MGM-16 in Schedule I (NOI), 2026-13581 (91 FR 40909) 21 CFR Part 1308, accessed August 31, 2026, <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2026/07/06/2026-13581/schedules-of-controlled-substances-temporary-placement-of-mitragynine-pseudoindoxyl-mgm-15-and>.
ⁱⁱ Schedules of Controlled Substances: Temporary Placement of Mitragynine Pseudoindoxyl, MGM-15, and MGM-16 in Schedule I, 2026-17429 (91 FR 54948) 21 CFR Part 1308 (2026), <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2026/08/26/2026-17429/schedules-of-controlled-substances-temporary-placement-of-mitragynine-pseudoindoxyl-mgm-15-and>.
ⁱⁱⁱ U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), “DEA to Temporarily Schedule 7-OH and Related Substances to Protect Public Safety,” United States Drug Enforcement Administration, July 1, 2026, <https://www.dea.gov/press-releases/2026/07/01/dea-temporarily-schedule-7-oh-and-related-substances-protect-public>.
^{iv} Noah Lybik et al., “Management of Acute Withdrawal from 7-Hydroxymitragynine after High-Dose Chronic Use: A Case Report,” *Journal of the American Pharmacists Association* 66, no. 3 (2026): 103047, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.japh.2026.103047>.

^v Reissing, et al., *7-Hydroxymitragynine (7-OH): An Assessment of the Scientific Data and Toxicological Concerns Around an Emerging Opioid Threat* (U.S. Food and Drug Administration, 2025), 24, https://www.fda.gov/files/drugs/published/7-hydroxymitragynin_7-oh_an_assessment_of_the_scientific_data_and_toxicological_concerns_around_an_emerging_opioid_threat.pdf.

^{vi} Scott Alsbrook et al., "From Kratom to 7-Hydroxymitragynine: Evolution of a Natural Remedy into a Public-Health Threat," *Pharmaceutical Biology* 63, no. 1 (2025): 896–911, <https://doi.org/10.1080/13880209.2025.2590311>.

^{vii} Akshay Sharma et al., "7-Hydroxymitragynine and Nicotine Pouch Withdrawal Syndrome: A Case Report," *Cureus*, ahead of print, December 3, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.7759/cureus.98386>.

^{viii} National Drug Early Warning System (NDEWS), *NDEWS Weekly Briefing: Mitragynine Derivatives & Kratom Byproducts* (2026), <https://ndews.org/newsletter/archive/ndews-weekly-briefing-issue-284/>.

^{ix} Lybik et al., "Management of Acute Withdrawal from 7-Hydroxymitragynine after High-Dose Chronic Use."

^x Josh McDonald, "Kellogg Becomes Idaho's First City to Ban Kratom," *Shoshone News Press*, April 10, 2026, <https://shoshonenewspress.com/news/2026/apr/10/kellogg-becomes-idahos-first-city-to-ban-kratom/>.

^{xi} Allen Thayer, "Kratom Banned in Idaho Falls after Six Local Deaths in 18 Months," *Post Register*, June 4, 2026, https://www.postregister.com/news/local/kratom-banned-in-idaho-falls-after-six-local-deaths-in-18-months/article_7a435f63-ae49-4061-9f67-9be5b6a0831e.html.

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