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to return to work, to drive a car and, to carry out in a relatively normal fashion, tasks requiring vigilance and attention. Without the stimulants, the individual would periodically fall asleep as many as six to twenty times a day, and at times and conditions that would be compromising and dangerous.

There is disagreement over the use of anorectics having pronounced stimulant properties in weight reduction regimes. This disagreement arises primarily because many individuals who have originally taken the stimulants for weight reduction appreciate the energizing and euphoric effects and continue to take the drugs for reasons other than weight reduction. In my opinion, general long-term use of amphetamines or other stimulants for weight control should be discouraged strongly. The current practice of using the more potent stimulants for weight reduction during a two- to three-week start-up period to allow the individual to gradually cut down his food intake patterns then discontinue the medication, needs also to be questioned. Several authors (Penick, 1969; Feinblatt, 1961; Fineberg, 1967) have specifically recommended this regime as being effective in a weight-control protocol. The Federal Drug Administration has previously reviewed the drug trial data on the effectiveness of the whole gamut of anorectic drugs in weight reduction regimes and it would appear that they are, indeed, effective. In this unpublished study (Scoville, 1972), using 206 anorectic drug trials which had been submitted to the FDA, the FDA researchers placed the raw data in a common format and subjected it to a total analysis; they indeed demonstrated that there was a significant effect (at least out to 16 weeks) of these anorectic drugs on weight loss