significant. We should strongly encourage attempts to reduce the use of compounds with potent stimulant properties. Another major question is whether there are anorectic drugs which have less of the stimulant abuse potential but which are still effective anorectics. At this point it should be stated that none of the anorectics have been proven to be absolutely free of some form of abuse potential, yet there may be a new group of relatively non-abused anorectics emerging; that is, the ring-substituted amphetamine analogues. To date, the side-chain substituted amphetamine analogues, when tested in self-administration animal models, and in other tests for stimulant properties, all appear to have some stimulant potency. Although weaker than dextroamphetamine and methamphetamine, as well as phenmetrazine, these compounds would appear to have sufficient stimulant properties to be abused by some individuals. Conversely, the major dependent abuse cycles have not been established with most of these compounds as has been noted with the above primary stimulants.

The ring-substituted amphetamine analogues, fenfluramine and chlorphentermine, are amphetamine congeners which have anorectic effects apparently without major psychostimulant or sympathomimetic effects (for example, cardiovascular stimulant effects). When tested in man, these drugs instead of producing a stimulant effect, appear to have more sedative properties. Studies using drug abusers to test for euphoric and arousal effects indicate that they do not perceive fenfluramine or chlorphentermine as having the euphoric and arousal effects in the same way as most CNS stimulants. A word of caution is needed for fenfluramine, in that high doses induced psychotomimetic effects (Griffith, 1976; Gotestam and