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Gunne, 1972); that is, visual and olfactory hallucinations (Griffith, Nutt and Jasinski, 1975), rapid mood swings, distorted time sense, and fleeting paranoia. The psychotomimetic effects of fenfluramine should be evaluated carefully since there is one report in the literature (Levin, 1973) indicating that a South African group of drug abusers had used this compound for its hallucinogenic properties. There have not been similar reports, to my knowledge, in the United States. With chlorphentermine, one needs to consider that there have been isolated reports of pulmonary hypertension, again which have not been reported, to my knowledge, in the United States. Thus, these two ring-substituted compounds should be carefully examined, both in the basic research laboratories as well as clinically.

Basic research with these two compounds has demonstrated a marked attenuation of stimulant properties as well as the indicators of abuse potential. In the case of fenfluramine, it is 1/20 as potent as amphetamine in elevating blood pressure in rats, and has no effect on body temperature (Bizzi, et al., 1970). Fenfluramine, as well as chlorphentermine, suppress feeding in rats without the induction of locomotor stimulation (van Rossum and Simons, 1969). In the self-administration technique for assessment of abuse potential, fenfluramine has been demonstrated to be a compound for which neither rats (Baxter, et al., 1973) nor monkeys (Griffith, 1976; Woods and Tessel, 1974) will self-administer. Self-administration data for chlorphentermine is more equivocal, in that rats have been demonstrated to self-inject this compound as they do amphetamine, phenmetrazine, and diethylpropion (Baxter, et al.,