

usually is a distinct syndrome characterized by delusions of persecution, ideas of reference, visual and auditory hallucinations, changes in body image, hyperactivity, and excitation (Connell, 1958; Kalant, 1966; Ellinwood, 1967; 1969). Whereas the amphetamine psychotic process usually takes a reasonable period of time to develop into its more organized form, once established, moderately high doses can re-trigger the psychosis rather rapidly in individuals who may have been abstinent from amphetamines for over a period of a year (Kramer, 1969; Bell, 1973; Ellinwood, 1973). The Japanese (Utena, 1966) also described a tendency for the psychotic symptoms to recur not only with subsequent amphetamine administration, but also under stress. Since the more aberrant behavior induced in animal models of chronic intoxication can also be triggered by single moderately high doses (Ellinwood, 1971b), the clinical data needs to be taken seriously and examined further. This evidence, plus the observation of chronic delusions in some amphetamine addicts seriously raises the issue of chronic persistent behavioral effects.