

English literature, he was able to find only 36 cases. O. J. Kalant, in a subsequent review of the international medical literature up until the publication of Connell's book, uncovered 35 additional cases. But even if Connell had come across more reports, he probably would have persisted in his motivating insight regarding the strikingly close clinical symptomatology presented by patients suffering from amphetamine psychosis and paranoid schizophrenia. Accordingly, he launched a personal three-year investigation of patients admitted to five London hospitals, and discovered 42 unmistakable cases of amphetamine psychosis that would have otherwise undoubtedly gone undetected. In addition, colleagues who learned of his efforts reported another 14 substantiated cases to him. Connell stressed that, despite his earlier suspicions, he was quite surprised to find such a relatively high incidence of amphetamine psychosis. Connell's findings stirred interest and more exact diagnosis: in the five year period immediately following his book's publication, 118 more cases of amphetamine psychosis were reported, as compared with only 71 in the 20 years after Young and Scoville's initial report.

Prior to Connell's work, it had usually been assumed that only persons who were in some peculiar way "latent schizophrenics" or "pre-psychotics" would ever develop psychoses after even massive and prolonged doses of amphetamines. But Connell strongly opposed this assumption. At least six of the 40 patients for whom adequate personal psychiatric histories were available appeared to have been perfectly normal prior to the development of their amphetamine psychoses, and a clear majority were described as "friendly and good mixers," certainly not schizoid personalities.

That a psychosis may be induced in essentially normal people by amphetamines has been substantiated by at least two clinical experiments