

amphetamine-induced subjective states from those produced by agents such as morphine or pentobarbital. One type of change is "euphoria" or feelings of well-being and elation which are felt to be related to the ability of amphetamine to initiate and maintain drug-taking. In addition, amphetamine produces other characteristic effects including increases in blood pressure, decreases in pulse rate, increases in body temperature, decreases in the amount of food eaten, and a slight increase in pupil size.

From our studies, d-methamphetamine, methylphenidate, phenmetrazine, l-ephedrine, diethylpropion, phentermine and benzphetamine all produce typical amphetamine-like effects. These drugs differ from one another in milligram for milligram potencies (see attached table). In sufficient doses, however, all can produce the same degree of effects.

In contrast, our studies also indicate that the appetite suppressants fenfluramine and chlorphentermine are not typical amphetamine-like agents. Fenfluramine in low doses can produce feelings of well-being or elation. Large doses more characteristically produce unpleasant subjective states. Subjects clearly distinguish the effects of amphetamine from fenfluramine and more frequently identified fenfluramine as LSD or barbiturate-like substances. A further difference is that fenfluramine has little effect on blood pressure and body temperature, but produces a marked increase in pupil size. Three subjects had visual and olfactory hallucinations, distorted time sense, fleeting paranoia and sexual hallucinations. Chlorphentermine markedly increases pupil size, produces sedation which is regarded as unpleasant rather than euphoric, decreases appetite without