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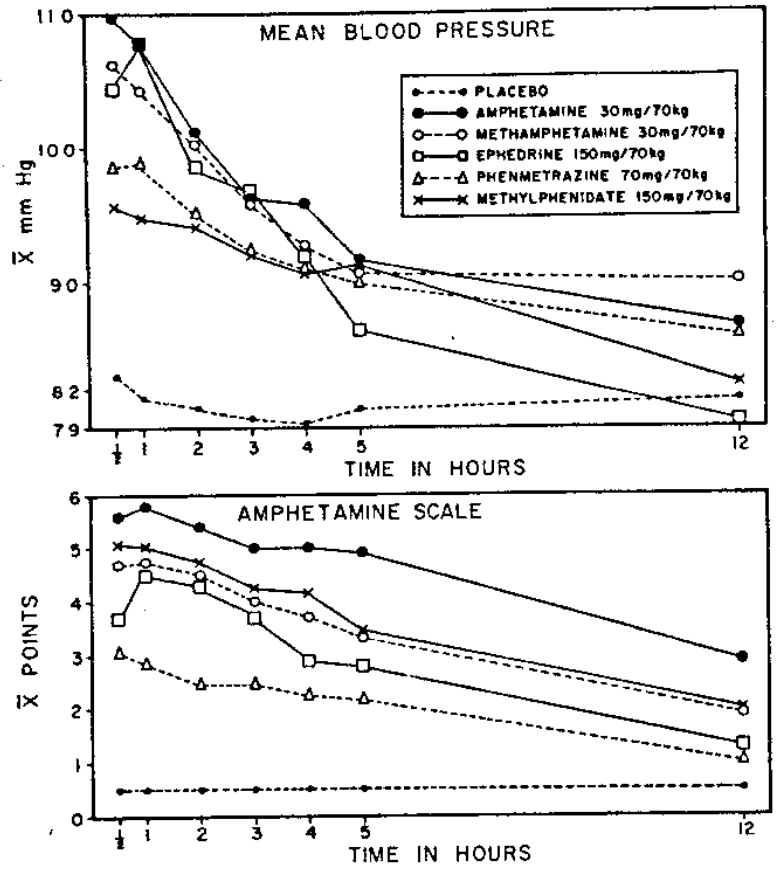

Fig. 4. The time-action curves for approximately equipotent doses of the amphetamine-like drugs.

was much greater than that for ephedrine, methylphenidate, and phenmetrazine.

Table IV summarizes the frequency with which various signs and symptoms were reported on the single dose questionnaires by both patients and observers. "Relaxed" was the most commonly reported sign and symptom. The incidence of feelings of nervousness increased with dose of the drugs, and nervousness was more commonly reported by subjects than observers.

Time course. Fig. 4 shows the time-action course of approximately equipotent doses of all drugs for mean blood pressure and subjective changes as assessed by the amphetamine scale (A). The duration of action of ephedrine on mean blood pressure seemed to be shorter than that of the other drugs; however, the subjective effects of all drugs persisted for 12 hours, being above placebo level at this time.

Catecholamine excretion. Tables I and V summarize the effects of the drugs on urinary catecholamine excretion. As can be seen, none of the drugs significantly affected the quantity of creatinine excreted. Only the 30 mg. dose level of methamphetamine significantly increased the volume of urine excreted. All drugs increased the excretion of epinephrine in a dose-related manner, and valid potency estimates were obtained for all agents except ephedrine. As can be seen from Table I, the potency estimates for all drugs based on epinephrine excretion were not significantly different from those obtained for the other