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lack of reports of sustained intravenous abuse of diethylpropion.

Diethylpropion could more easily be used as an oral euphoriant. The 25 mg diethylpropion tablet would then be equivalent to 2 to 4 mg of *d*-amphetamine. The euphorigenic potential of the 75 mg Dospan preparation cannot be estimated since plasma studies in man following administration of diethylpropion in this preparation indicate delayed absorption.[10] The absence of data on the euphorigenic properties following oral administration of other centrally active sympathomimetic amines, especially those of low abuse potential, such as ephedrine, prevent relative comparisons. Consequently, judging relative abuse potential of oral diethylpropion on the basis of relative euphoric properties remains moot. The low incidence of oral abuse may indicate a relatively lower abuse potential than *d*-amphetamine. This estimate is consistent with general experience with other psychoactive drugs pharmacologically equivalent to standard drugs of high abuse potential that are widely available with relatively low levels of abuse. This is especially true of narcotic analgesics with drugs such as codeine,[11, 14] *d*-propoxyphene,[6, 11] and diphenoxylate.[7] The low abuse potential of these narcotic analgesics is generally held to be related to their availability exclusively or predominantly as oral preparations in low dosage units and to their physiochemical properties, which make intravenous abuse of the agent of preparation difficult or impossible.

On the basis of these studies, diethylpropion appears to be qualitatively similar to *d-amphetamine* in its action with a parenteral potency half that of ephedrine.

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