maximum dose of d-propoxyphene napsylate was chosen as molar equivalents to d-propoxyphene hydrochloride (210 and 420 mg).

Drug effects were measured by change in pupil size (measured photographically[8]) and scores on scales from the Subjects' and Observers' Single Dose Opiate Questionnaire[9,10] and items from the Morphine-Benzedrine Group (MBG) Scale.[11]

Subcutaneous morphine and oral d-propoxyphene hydrochloride produced a dose-related miosis and morphine-like subjective effects. d-Propoxyphene was 1/30 to 1/40 as potent as morphine but d-propoxyphene hydrochloride, 600 mg orally, and morphine, 20 mg subcutaneously, produced equivalent effects (Fig. 1). These findings with the hydrochloride are similar to observations reported previously.[7]

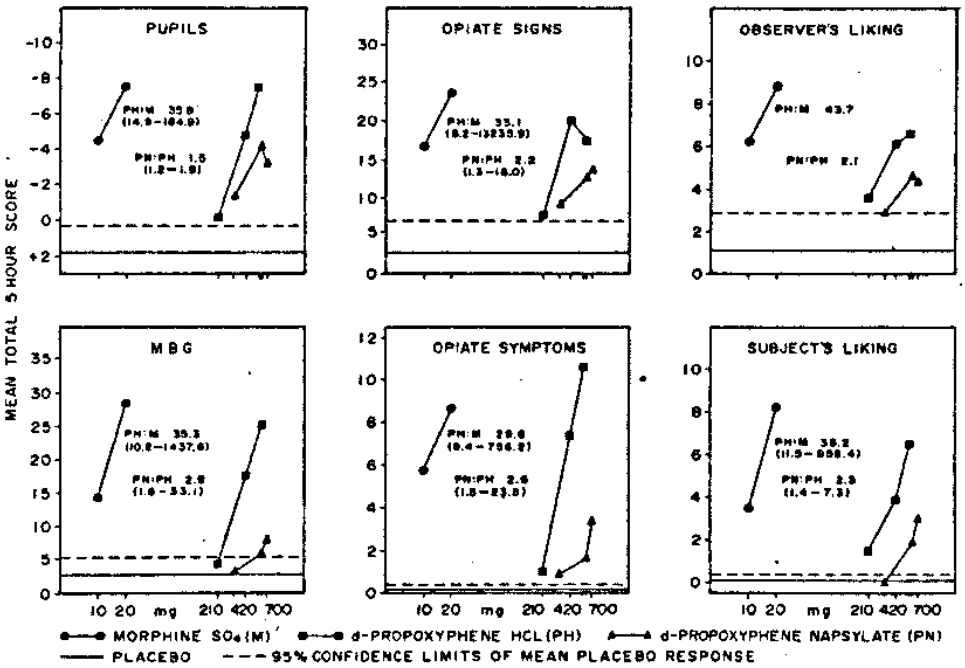

Figure 1. Dose response curves utilizing total 5 hour scores for the comparison of orally administered d-propoxyphene napsylate, orally administered d-propoxyphene hydrochloride and subcutaneously administered placebo. Potency estimates with 95% confidence limits in parentheses are expressed as mg of d-propoxyphene napsylate orally equivalent to 1 mg morphine sulfate subcutaneously (PH:M) and mg of d-propoxyphene napsylate orally equivalent to 1 mg d-propoxyphene hydrochloride orally (PN:PH).