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In this, as in other studies, fasting subjects were administered drug or placebo at 0800. Just prior to this time (0700 and 0730) control physiologic observations were made including: supine systolic and diastolic blood pressures, pupil size (determined photographically under bright light, near accommodation conditions), and rectal temperature. At intervals following drug or placebo (1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12 and 24 hours) these physiologic observations were repeated. At these same intervals, a number of subjective tests and behavior checklist were administered; namely, the Subjects' and Observers' Single Dose Opiate Questionnaire which allows categorization of the drug effects as "amphetamine-like"; "barbiturate-like"; etc. and specification of the degree of "liking." Also administered were Addiction Research Center Inventory derived scales including the Amphetamine Scale; the Morphine-Benzedrine Group Scale (MBG), a more general measure of drug-induced euphoria; and the LSD Scale. This last reflects the hypochondrical and despondent mood states triggered by a number of hallucinogenic drugs. Anorexia was measured by decreases in the estimated caloric content of food portions freely consumed at the noon, evening and breakfast (next morning) meals. Self estimations of sleep time was a measure of drug-induced insomnia. Additionally, two-minute standing blood pressures were obtained at 3 and 24 hours post-drug.

The profile of effects of fenfluramine were distinct from that of d-amphetamine (Fig. 13). Fenfluramine had little effect on blood pressure or temperature and was not particularly euphorogenic as indicated by minor MBG and "Liking" Scales. Unlike amphetamine, however, fenfluramine caused a marked dilation of pupils and elevation of the LSD Scale. On the other hand, both drugs interfered with sleep and appetite. Fenfluramine was identified by subjects more often as an "LSD" or "barbiturate"-like substance.

An unexpected response, despite the precaution of a preliminary dose run-up, was observed among 3 subjects who manifested hallucinatory states characterized by visual and olfactory hallucinations, rapid and polar changes of mood, distorted time sense, fleeting paranoia, and sexual hallucinations.