

in the systolic blood pressure in the supine position (Fig. 15A) but the standing pressures are not very different from placebo (Fig. 15B). Accompanying this change in systolic blood pressure upon standing, there is a marked increase in pulse rate (Fig. 15C).

The time course of the fall in systolic blood pressure and increase in pulse rate following standing from the supine position was determined in two patients, the response of one is illustrated in Fig. 15D. Notice that the pulse and blood pressure changes are not a postural "bounce" but increase gradually over a period of several minutes.

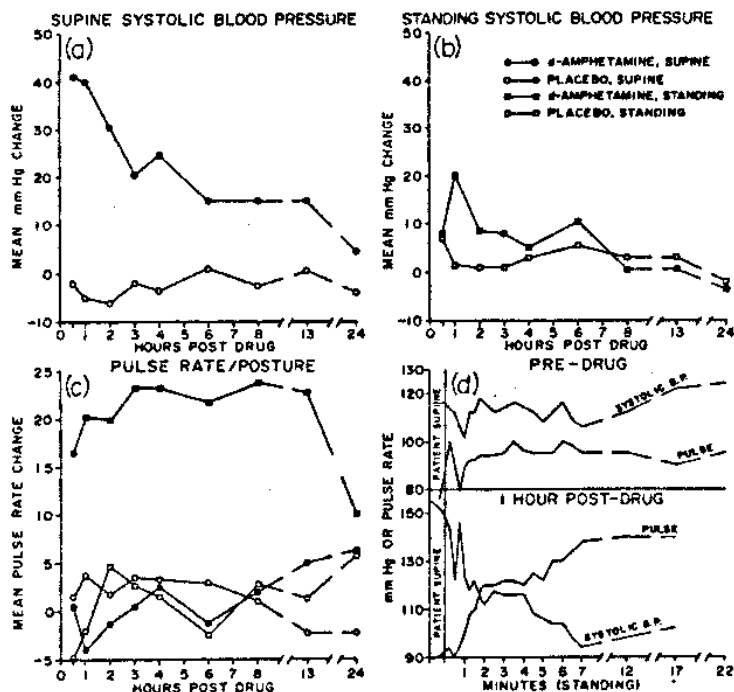


Figure 15. Changes in supine and standing systolic blood pressure and pulse rates following d-amphetamine and placebo administration. (A) Change in supine systolic blood pressure, (B) change in standing systolic blood pressure, (C) changes in supine and standing pulse rates, and (D) lower graph illustrates time course of decrease in blood pressure and increase in pulse rate following standing from the supine position in one patient receiving d-amphetamine. Pre-drug changes are shown in upper half.