Table 9. Mean and standard errors for 5 subjects over all observations during the pre-drug control period (14 days) and the period of chronic buprenorphine administration

	Pre-Drug Control	Chronic Buprenorphine	t	p
Pupils	3.9 ± 0.3	3.3 ± 0.1	3.25	<.05
Temperature	36.7 ± 0.1	36.9 ± 0.1	1.97	
Pulse rate	70.0 ± 1.6	73.1 ± 1.6	1.18	
Systolic BP	116.3 ± 4.6	114.3 ± 3.3	0.81	
Diastolic BP	72.7 ± 2.9	67.9 ± 1.5	2.95	<.05
Respiratory rate	17.1 ± 0.7	16.9 ± 0.4	0.23	
Body weight	78.3 ± 3.9	78.0 ± 3.6	0.60	
Caloric intake	1978 ± 154	1747 ± 67	1.30	

Two of the five subjects withdrew from the study prematurely. One subject withdrew after completing the tests of the blocking ability of buprenorphine (42 days of chronic administration). During these tests, he reported nervousness and irritability. His reasons for withdrawing were that the effects of the drug had become somewhat disturbing especially at night such that when in bed he would close his eyes and have episodes of seeing his thoughts. He would become frightened, short of breath, feel his heart beating rapidly, have tingling in his arms and legs, and feel the room closing in on him. These symptoms occurred only when he was alone and could be inhibited by talking to people. The second subject withdrew after completing three precipitation tests with naloxone. He had reported persistent nausea from the drug usually for 3 to 4 hours after drug administration. On the 47th day of drug administration he had an episode of nausea and vomiting occurring approximately 2 to 3 hours after drug administration. He requested to withdraw from the study because the nausea and vomiting were interfering with his job assignment.