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This drug may impair the ability of the patient to engage in potentially hazardous activities such as operating machinery or driving a motor vehicle; the patient should therefore be cautioned accordingly.

Drug dependence: Amphetamines have a significant potential for abuse. Tolerance and extreme psychological dependence have occurred. There are reports of patients who have increased the dosage to many times that recommended. Abrupt cessation following prolonged high dosage administration results in extreme fatigue and mental depression; changes are also noted in the sleep EEG. Manifestations of chronic intoxication with amphetamines include severe dermatoses, marked insomnia, irritability, hyperactivity, and personality changes. The most severe manifestation of chronic intoxication is psychosis, often clinically indistinguishable from schizophrenia.

Usage in children: This drug is not recommended for use in children under 12 years of age.

Care should be used during administration with other sedative, analgesic, or psychotropic drugs or with alcohol because of possible additive effects.

PRECAUTIONS:

Caution is to be exercised in prescribing amphetamines for patients with even mild hypertension.

Insulin requirements in diabetes mellitus may be altered in association with the use of amphetamines and the concomitant dietary regimen. Amphetamines may decrease the hypotensive effect of guanethidine. The least amount feasible should be prescribed or dispensed at one time in order to minimize the possibility of overdosage.

Since methaqualone is metabolized in the liver, it should be given in reduced doses, if at all, to those with impaired hepatic function.

ADVERSE REACTIONS:

The following listing includes adverse reactions which have occurred with the individual drug components as well as with the combination:

Cardiovascular: Palpitation, tachycardia, elevation of blood pressure.