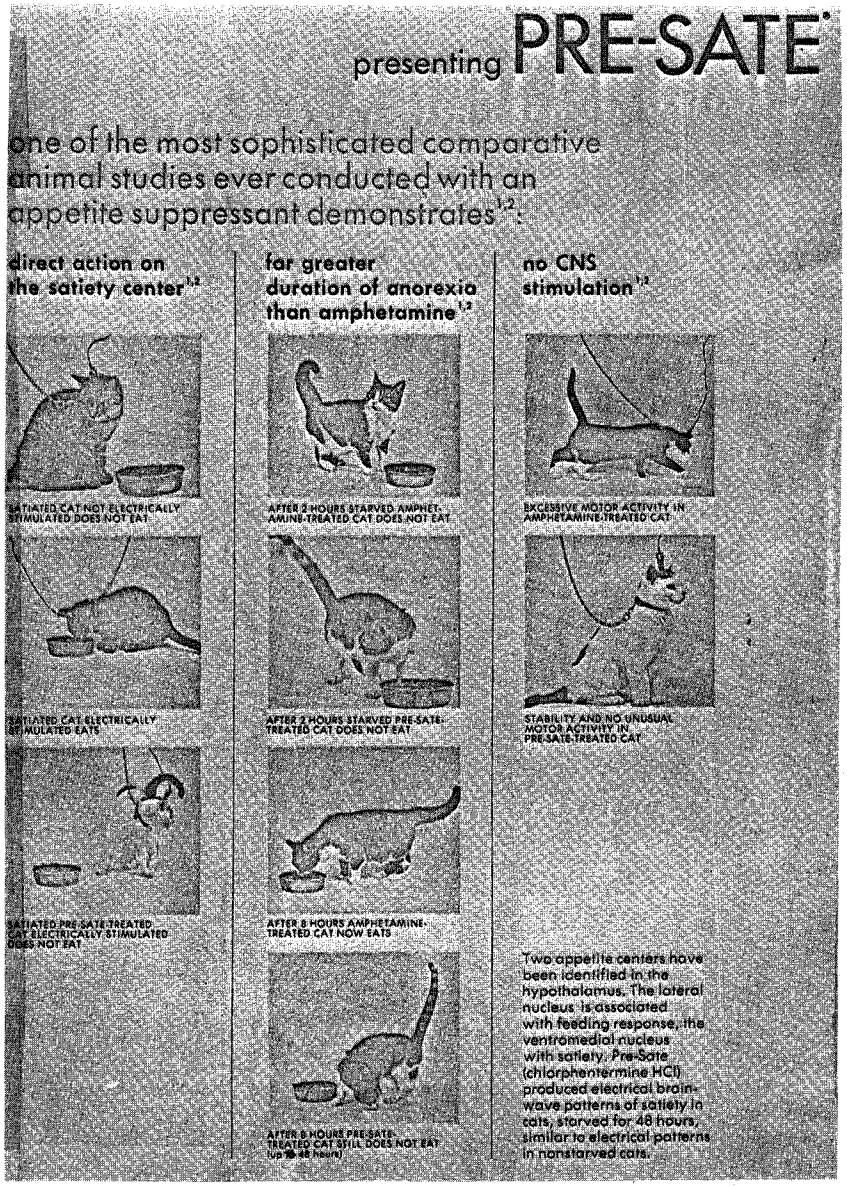
presenting PRE-SATE®
one of the most sophisticated comparative animal studies ever conducted with an appetite suppressant demonstrates[1,2]:
direct action on the satiety center[1,2]
far greater duration of anorexia than amphetamine[1,2]
no CNS stimulation[1,2]
SATIATED CAT NOT ELECTRICALLY STIMULATED DOES NOT EAT
AFTER 2 HOURS STARVED AMPHETAMINE-TREATED CAT DOES NOT EAT
EXCESSIVE MOTOR ACTIVITY IN AMPHETAMINE-TREATED CAT
SATIATED CAT ELECTRICALLY STIMULATED EATS
AFTER 2 HOURS STARVED PRE-SATE-TREATED CAT DOES NOT EAT
STABILITY AND NO UNUSUAL MOTOR ACTIVITY IN PRE-SATE-TREATED CAT
SATIATED PRE-SATE-TREATED CAT ELECTRICALLY STIMULATED DOES NOT EAT
AFTER 8 HOURS AMPHETAMINE-TREATED CAT NOW EATS
AFTER 8 HOURS PRE-SATE-TREATED CAT STILL DOES NOT EAT (up to 48 hours)
Two appetite centers have been identified in the hypothalamus. The lateral nucleus is associated with feeding response, the ventromedial nucleus with satiety. Pre-Sate (chlorphentermine HCl) produced electrical brain-wave patterns of satiety in cats, starved for 48 hours, similar to electrical patterns in nonstarved cats.