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steady weight loss, fewer patient "dropouts" than with phenmetrazine and d-amphetamine

In hundreds of patients, there was less discontinuance of program with Pre-Sate (chlorphentermine HCl) than with phenmetrazine or d-amphetamine.

Rate of discontinuation of program¹

	Pre-Sate	phenmetrazine	d-amphetamine
Total patients	1121	201	174
Number dropouts	57	34	13

In 6 double-blind, comparative clinical studies,^{1,2,4} employing a single daily dose of Pre-Sate (chlorphentermine HCl), patients lost weight steadily. In over 1000 patients—regardless of age or sex—weight loss approximated 1 lb. per week, even during the difficult fifth to tenth weeks of dieting.

More effective in women

Pre-Sate (chlorphentermine HCl) is equally potent within all age groups, and more effective in women than d-amphetamine or phenmetrazine.¹

In over 600 women, the average cumulative weight loss in pounds per week was greater than with d-amphetamine or phenmetrazine¹

age	under 21	21-30	31-45	46-60	over 60
Pre-Sate chlorphentermine HCl	1.04	1.07	0.98	0.99	0.96
placebo	.43	.41	.51	.43	.36
d-Amphetamine	.58	.32	.75	.79	1.03
phenmetrazine	.45	.69	.68	1.18	.50

new
PRE-SATE[®]
chlorphentermine HCl

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significantly fewer CNS side effects than with d-amphetamine^{1,3,5,6} and phenmetrazine^{1,4}

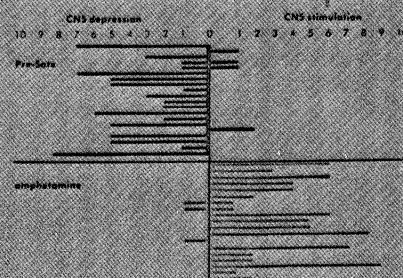
In contrast to phenmetrazine which produced a significant number of CNS side effects, Pre-Sate (chlorphentermine HCl) produced no CNS disturbances in a double-blind clinical test of 60 patients.⁴

Of 1,121 patients tested¹ with Pre-Sate (chlorphentermine HCl), 1,110 evidenced no untoward CNS stimulation.

In a double-blind, crossover study it was reported that "No evidence of central nervous system stimulation and no serious side effects developed during a four-week period on chlorphentermine [Pre-Sate]."⁷

In double-blind studies by 3 independent investigators Pre-Sate (chlorphentermine HCl) was found to have no untoward effect on fine coordinated movement, mental processes, or processes involving integration of special senses of sight or hearing with other centers of the central nervous system.^{1,2} These clinical findings were corroborated in special laboratory studies employing critical "Flicker-Fusion Threshold Tests," one of the most reliable methods of measuring CNS effect of a drug.¹

Critical flicker-fusion threshold tests¹: Two anorectics



This test is chiefly an index of the subject's ability to discriminate between a steady beam of light and a rapidly flickering beam of light.

In contrast to the usual stimulatory effects of the amphetamines, numerous investigators have reported the lack of such untoward effects with chlorphentermine (Pre-Sate).^{1,2,3,4}