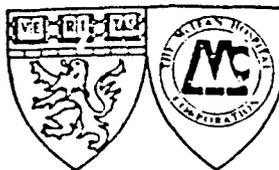


Harvard Medical School
Department of Psychiatry



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PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY PROGRAM

April 9, 1984

Dr. Edward Steinberg
Vice Chairman
Thompson Medical Company, Inc.
919 Third Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Doctor Steinberg:

As you know, I have carried out a comparison of two doses of phenylpropanolamine, 37.5 mg and 75 mg vs placebo in volunteer subjects with a history of recreational stimulant abuse. Each subject took each dose of phenylpropanolamine and placebo in random order on three test days each separated by a week. The phenylpropanolamine was not in a sustained release preparation. All subjects were run in groups of five or six. All subjects filled out the Addiction Research Center Inventory, a 102-item self-report form widely used for assessing the euphoriant sedative and stimulant effects of drugs of abuse.

On the basis of data from the first eleven subjects, we find no evidence whatever that phenylpropanolamine is stimulant or euphoric. Subjects, in fact, reported more unpleasant feelings on phenylpropanolamine than on placebo. In a previous, essentially identical study, we had clearly shown both 30 mg and 15 mg d-amphetamine to be euphoriant and clearly distinguishable from placebo.

On the basis of present data it seems quite unlikely that phenylpropanolamine is generally euphoriant or conducive to drug abuse of the amphetamine type in the kinds of individuals who find amphetamines euphoriant and desirable.

No elevation in blood pressure or other undesirable physical side effects were observed in the subjects during this study.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Jonathan O. Cole M.D.'.

Jonathan O. Cole, M.D.

Chief

Psychopharmacology Program

JOC:eb