Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA). Shubao slimming capsules containing fenfluramine and nitrosofenfluramine (issued 28th April, 2004). Available at: http://www.mhra.gov.uk/home/groups/es-herbal/documents/ websiteresources/con009291.pdf (accessed 11/08/08)

Porphyria. Fenfluramine is considered to be unsafe in patients with porphyria because it has been shown to be porphyrinogenic in animals.

Uses and Administration

Fenfluramine is an indirect-acting sympathomimetic related to amfetamine, but at standard doses it usually depresses rather than stimulates the CNS. It appears to stimulate the release of serotonin and selectively inhibits its reuptake resulting in increased CNS serotonin concentrations. It may also increase glucose utilisation and lower blood-glucose concentrations.

Fenfluramine was formerly given by mouth as the hydrochloride in the treatment of obesity (p.2149) but was generally withdrawn worldwide after reports of valvular heart defects.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Fenproporex Hydrochloride (₼NNM) ⊗

N-2-Cvanoethylamphetamine Hydrochloride: Fenproporex. Chlorhydrate de; Fenproporexi Hydrochloridum; Hidrocloruro de fenproporex. (\pm) -3- $(\alpha$ -Methylphenethylamino)propionitrile hydrochloride.

Фенпропорекса Гидрохлорид

 $C_{12}H_{16}N_2$, HCI = 224.7.

CAS — 15686-61-0 (fenproporex); 18305-29-8 (fenproporex hydrochloride).

$$H$$
 CH_3

(fenproporex)

NOTE. The following terms have been used as 'street names' (see p.vi) or slang names for various forms of fenproporex: Pasexes.

Profile

Fenproporex is a central stimulant and indirect-acting sympathomimetic with actions similar to those of dexamfetamine (p.2153). After oral doses it is reported to be metabolised to amfetamine. Fenproporex has been given as the hydrochloride, the diphenylacetate, and as a resinate.

Fenproporex hydrochloride has been used as an anorectic in the treatment of obesity (p.2149) although the use of stimulants in this way is no longer recommended. Regulatory authorities in the EU have called for the withdrawal of all anorectics from the market (see under Effects on the Cardiovascular System in Fenfluramine, p.2156).

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Braz.: Desobesi-M; Lipomax†; Chile: Salcal; Sinapet†; Mex.: Feprorex; Ifa-Diety.

Multi-ingredient: Arg.: Tratobes; Mex.: Esbelcaps.

Lisdexamfetamine Mesilate (rINNM) ⊗

Lisdexamfetamine Dimesylate (USAN); Lisdexamfétamine, Mésilate de; Lisdexamfetamini Mesilas; Mesilato de lisdexanfetamina; NRP-104. (2S)-2,6-Diamino-N-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-phenylethyl]hexanamide dimethanesulfonate

Лисдексамфетамина Мезилат

 $C_{15}H_{25}N_3O_{5}(CH_4O_3S)_2 = 455.6.$

CAS — 608137-32-2 (lisdexamfetamine); 608137-33-3 (lisdexamfetamine mesilate)

(lisdexamfetamine)

Lisdexamfetamine is a prodrug of dexamfetamine (p.2153). It is used as a central stimulant in the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorders (p.2148).

Lisdexamfetamine is given orally as the mesilate and doses are expressed in terms of this salt. For adults, and children between 6 and 12 years of age, the starting dose is 30 mg once daily in the morning, increased if necessary in increments of 10 or 20 mg daily at approximately weekly intervals, up to a total maximum dose of 70 mg daily. If therapy is continued for longer than 4 weeks, use of lisdexamfetamine should be periodically stopped to evaluate the necessity for continued administration.

◊ References.

- 1. Blick SK, Keating GM. Lisdexamfetamine. Paediatr Drugs 2007: 9: 129-35.
- 2. Biederman J, et al. Efficacy and tolerability of lisdexamfetamine dimesylate (NRP-104) in children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: a phase III, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, forced-dose, parallel-group study. Clin Ther 2007; 29:

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3) USA: Vyvanse

Lobelia

Indian Tobacco

Description. Lobelia consists of the dried aerial parts of Lobelia inflata (Lobeliaceae). Lobeline is the main alkaloidal con-

Lobeline Hydrochloride (BANM, rINNM) ⊗

Alpha-lobeline Hydrochloride; Hidrocloruro de Iobelina; Lobeliinihydrokloridi; Lobéline, chlorhydrate de; Lobelin-hidroklorid; Lobelin-hydrochlorid; Lobelinhydroklorid; Lobelini hydrochloridum; Lobelino hidrochloridas. 2-[6-(β-Hydroxyphenethyl)-1methyl-2-piperidyl]acetophenone hydrochloride.

Лобелина Гидрохлорид

 $C_{22}H_{27}NO_2,HCI = 373.9.$

CAS - 90-69-7 (lobeline); 134-63-4 (lobeline hydrochlo-

Pharmacopoeias. In Chin. and Eur. (see p.vii).

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Lobeline Hydrochloride). A white or almost white microcrystalline powder. Sparingly soluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol; soluble in dichloromethane. A 1% solution in water has a pH of 4.6 to 6.4. Protect from light.

Lobeline Sulfate (rINNM) ⊗

Lobéline, Sulfate de; Lobeline Sulphate (BANM); Lobelini Sulfas; Sulfato de lobelina.

Лобелина Сульфат

 $(C_{22}H_{27}NO_2)_2, H_2SO_4 = 773.0.$ CAS — 134-64-5.

Adverse Effects

Adverse effects of lobelia and lobeline include nausea and vomiting, coughing, tremor, and dizziness. Symptoms of overdosage include profuse diaphoresis, paresis, tachycardia, hypothermia, hypotension, and coma; fatalities have occurred.

Uses and Administration

Lobelia is the dried aerial parts of Lobelia inflata (Lobeliaceae). Lobeline is the main alkaloidal constituent and has peripheral and central effects similar to those of nicotine (p.2352)

Lobelia has been used mainly in preparations aimed at relieving respiratory-tract disorders. Lobeline has been given by mouth as the hydrochloride or sulfate as a smoking deterrent (see Smoking Cessation, p.2354). Lobelia has been used similarly given either orally or incorporated into herbal cigarettes.

Smoking cessation. Reviews of smoking cessation therapy generally consider lobeline to have little benefit compared with placebo. 1-3

1. Nunn-Thompson CL, Simon PA. Pharmacotherapy for smoking cessation. Clin Pharm 1989; 8: 710-20.

- Gourlay SG, McNeil JJ. Antismoking products. *Med J Aust* 1990; **153**: 699–707.
- 3. Stead LF, Hughes JR. Lobeline for smoking cessation. Available in The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews; Issue 3. Chichester: John Wiley; 1997 (accessed 16/05/05).

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3) Austral.: Cig-Ridettes†; Canad.: Butt-Out; Spain: Smok

Austral.: "Ug-Ridettest;" Landa.: Butt-Out; Spain: Smokeless.

Multi-ingredient: Austral.: Potassium lodide and Stramonium Compound;" Belg.: Kamfeinet; Braz.: Asmatiron†; Bronquidex; Brontoss; Expectobron†; Expectol†; lodeto de Potassio†; lol†; lolin†; MM Expectorante; Pulmoforte†; Sedatuxți; Xarope Peitoral de Ameisa Composto†; Chile: Paltomiel Plus; Pulmagol; Ramistos; Spain: Pazbronquial; UK: Antibron; Asthma & Catarrh Relief; Balm of Gliead; Chest Mixture; Herbelix; Horehound and Aniseed Cough Mixture; Modern Herbals Cold & Congestion; Vegetable Cough Remover; Venez.: Novacodin.

Mazindol (BAN, USAN, rINN) ⊗

42-548; AN-448; Matsindoli; Mazindolum; SaH-42548. 5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2,5-dihydro-3H-imidazo[2,1-a]isoindol-5-ol.

 $C_{16}H_{13}CIN_2O = 284.7.$ CAS - 22232-71-9. ATC — A08AA05. ATC Vet — QA08AA05.

Pharmacopoeias. In US.

USP 31 (Mazindol). A white to off-white crystalline powder, having not more than a faint odour. Insoluble in water; slightly soluble in chloroform and in methyl alcohol. Store in airtight

Adverse Effects, Treatment, and Precautions

As for Dexamfetamine Sulfate, p.2153

Effects on the testes. Testicular pain developed in 8 men after taking mazindol.

1. McEwen J, Meyboom RHB. Testicular pain caused by mazindol. BMJ 1983; 287: 1763-4.

Interactions

As for Dexamfetamine Sulfate, p.2153.

Lithium. For a report of mazindol interacting with lithium to cause lithium toxicity, see Central Stimulants, p.405.

Pharmacokinetics

Mazindol is readily absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and is excreted in the urine, partly unchanged and partly as metabo-

Uses and Administration

Mazindol is a central stimulant with actions similar to those of dexamfetamine (p.2154), although structurally the two compounds are unrelated. It appears to inhibit reuptake of dopamine and noradrenaline. It has been used as an anorectic, given orally in the treatment of obesity (p.2149), although stimulants are no longer recommended for this indication. Regulatory authorities in the EU have called for the withdrawal of all anorectics from the market (see under Effects on the Cardiovascular System in Fenfluramine, p.2156).

Mazindol has been investigated in the treatment of Duchenne muscular dystrophy.

 $\mbox{\bf Narcolepsy.}$ Mazindol has been reported $^{1-4}$ to be beneficial in patients with narcolepsy and associated cataplexy (p.2148). A wide range of doses has been used: 3 to 8 mg daily in one study, 1 mg weekly to 16 mg daily in another;3 children have been given 1 to 2 mg daily.4

- 1. Parkes JD, Schachter M. Mazindol in the treatment of narcolep-
- Alvarez B, et al. Mazindo in long-term treatment of narcolepsy.
 Shindler J, et al. Amphetamine, mazindol, and fencamfamin in narcolepsy. BMJ 1985; 200: 1167-70.
 Alvarez B, et al. Mazindol in long-term treatment of narcolepsy.
- Lancet 1991; 337: 1293-4. 4. Allsopp MR, Zaiwalla Z. Narcolepsy. Arch Dis Child 1992; 67:

Preparations

USP 31: Mazindol Tablets.

302-6

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Afilan; Dimagrir; Dimagrir Triac†; Fagolip Plus; Samonter; Braz.: Absten S; Fagolipo; Canad.: Sanorex†; Hong Kong: Qualizindol; Hung.: Teronac†; Indon.: Teronac; Mex.: Diestet If a Lose; Ilezo; Liofindol†; Obendol; Sanorex†; Solucaps; Singapore: Teronac; Switz.: Teronac†.

Multi-ingredient: Arg.: Maxitratobes; Braz.: Dobesix†; Moderine.

Mefenorex Hydrochloride (USAN, pINNM) ⊗

Hidrocloruro de mefenorex; Méfénorex, Chlorhydrate de; Mefenorexi Hydrochloridum; Ro-4-5282. N-(3-Chloropropyl)- α -methylphenethylamine hydrochloride.

Мефенорекса Гидрохлорид

 $C_{12}H_{18}CIN,HCI = 248.2.$

CAS 17243-57-1 (mefenorex); 5586-87-8 (mefenorex hydrochloride).

ATC — A08AA09.

ATC Vet - QA08AA09.

Profile

Mefenorex hydrochloride is a central stimulant and indirect-acting sympathomimetic with actions similar to those of dexamfetamine (p.2153). It has been used as an anorectic in the treatment of obesity although stimulants are no longer recommended for this indication. Regulatory authorities in the EU have called for the withdrawal of all anorectics from the market (see under Effects on the Cardiovascular System in Fenfluramine, p.2156).

Mesocarb (rINN) ⊗

Mésocarb; Mesocarbom. $3-(\alpha-Methylphenethyl)-N-(phenylcarbamoyl)$ syndnone imine.

Мезокарб

 $C_{18}H_{18}N_4O_2 = 322.4$. CAS — 34262-84-5.

Profile

Mesocarb is reported to be a central stimulant.

Metamfetamine Hydrochloride (rINNM) ⊗

d-Deoxyephedrine Hydrochloride; d-Desoxyephedrine Hydrochloride; Hidrocloruro de metanfetamina; Métamfétamine, Chlorhydrate de; Metamfetamini Hydrochloridum; Methamphetamine Hydrochloride; Methamphetamini Hydrochloridum; Methylamphetamine Hydrochloride; Phenylmethylaminopropane Hydrochloride. (+)-N,α-Dimethylphenethylamine hydrochloride.

Метамфетамина Гидрохлорид

 $C_{10}H_{15}N,HCI = 185.7.$

CAS — 537-46-2 (metamfetamine); 51-57-0 (metamfetamine hydrochloride).

ATC — N06BA03.

ATC Vet — QN06BA03.

(metamfetamine)

NOTE. The following terms have been used as 'street names' (see p.vi) or slang names for various forms of metamfetamine: 20/20; 222; Agua; Albino Poo; Alffy; All tweakend long; Amp; Anny; Anything going on; Bache knock; Bache rock; Bag chasers; Baggers; Barney dope; Batak; Bathub crank; Bato; Batu; Batu kilat; Batunas; Batuwhore; Beannies; Beegokes; Bianca; Bikerdope; Billy; Bitch; Biznack; Black; Black beauty; Blade; Blanco; Bling; Blizzard; Blue acid; Blue belly; Blue devils; Blue funk; Blue meth; Bomb; Bombita; Bombitas; Boo; Booger; Boorit-Cebuano; Boo-Yahl; Brian Ed; Brown; Buff stick; Bugger sugar; Buggs; Bump; Bumps; Buzzard dust; Caca; Cale Gerst; Candy; Cankinstien; Cartwheels; CC; ChaChaCha; Chalk; Chalk; Chalk dust; Champagne; Chank; Cheebah; Cheese; Chicken; Chicken feed; Chicken flippin; Chikin; Chim

ichanga; Chingadera; Chittle; Chizel; Chiznad; Choad; Chris; Chrissy; Christal; Christina; Christine; Christmas tree; Christy; Cinnamon; Clavo; Clear; Coco; Coffee; Colorado Rockies; Cookies; CR; Crack Whore; Crank; Cranster Gansters; Cri, cri; Criddle; Criddy; Cringe; Crink; Crip; Cris; Crisco; Crissie; Crissy; Cristina; Cristy, Critty, Crizzy; Croak; Crossles; Crothch dope; Crow; Crunk; Crypto; Crystal; Crystal glass; Crystal meth; Crystal methadrine; Crystalight; Crystals; Cube; D; Debbie; Desocsins: Desogtion: Devil dust: Devils dandruff: Devils drug: Dingles; Dirt; Dirty; Dizzy D; D-Monic; Do da; Doody; Doomy-lau; Dope; Drano; Dummy dust; Dyno; El Gato Diablo; Epimethrine; Epod; Eraser dust; Ethyl-M; Evil yellow; Fast; Fatch; Fedrin; Fil-layed; Fizz whizz; Fizz Wizz; Flash; Fluff; Future; G; Gackle-a Fackle-a; Gab; Gak; Gas; Gear; Geek; Geep; Geeter; Gemini; Get geared up; Getgo; Glass; Go; Go-ey; Go Fast; Go-fast; Go-go; Go-go juice; Gonzales; Goop, Go Pills; Goose-Egg; Got anything; Grads; Granulated orange; Grit; Gumption; Gyp; Haiwaiian salt; Hank; Hanyak; Hard Crystal; Hawaiis finest; High speed chicken feed; Highthen; Hillbilly crack; Hippy crack; Hironpon; Hiropon; Holy Smoke; Homework; Hoo; Horse mumpy; Hot Ice; Hydro; Hypes; Ibski; Ice; Ice cream; Icee; Ink; Ish; Izice; Jab; Jasmine; Jenny Crank; Jenny Crank Program; Jet fuel; Jetfuel; Jib; Jib nugget; Jibb Tech Warrier; Jibber jabbin; Jinga; Juddha; Juice; Junk; Kaksonjae; Kibble; Killer; KooLAID; Kryptonite; L.A.; LA Glass; L.A. glass; la glass; L.A. ice; LA Ice; Lamer; Laundry detergent; Leapers; Lemon drop; Life; Lily; Linda; Linga; Load of Laundry; Lost weekend; Love; Low; Lucille; M man; Magic; Maui-wowie; Meth; Meth amps; Meth monsters; Methaine; Methandfriend; Methandfriendsofmine; Methanfelony; Methatrim; Methedrine; Methlies Quik; Methmood; Method; Mexican crack; Minibennies; Motivation; Motorcycle crack; Moving on G; Nazi crank; Nazi dope; Nazi vitamens; Nazimeth; Ned; Newday; No doze; Nose candy; On a good one; Orange; OZs; P; Patsie; Peaking; Peanut butter; Peel dope; Pervatine; Pervitin; Phazers; Phets; Philopon; Pieta; Piko; Pink; Pink elephants; Pink hearts; Poison; Poof; Poop; Poop'd out; Poor man's coccaine; Poor man's coke; Poot; Pootananny; Poppers; Powder; Powder monkeys; Powder point; Project propellant; Puddle; Pump; Pure; Q'd; Quartz; Quick; Quill; Rachet jaw; Rails; Rank; Red; Red devils; Red phosphorus; Redneck cocaine; Redneck heroin; Richie Rich; Rip; Rippers; Rock; Rock crank; Rocket fuel; Rocky mountain high; Rosebud; Rudy; Rudy's; Rumdumb; Running Pizo; Sack; Sam's sniff; Sarahs; Satan dust; Scante; Scap; Schlep rock; Schmiz; Sciznac; Scooby snax; Scootie; Scud; Scwadge; Sean; Sha-bang; Shab; Shabs; Shabu; Shamers; Shards; Shit; Shiznac; Shiznack; Shiznastica; Shiznit; Shiznittlebang; Shiznitty; Shizzo; Shnizzie snort; Shwack; Skeech; Sketch; Ski; Skitz; Sky rocks; Sliggers; Smiley smile; Smurf dope; Smzl; Snaps; Sniff; Snow; Soap; Soap dope; Space food; Spaceman; Spackle; Spagack; Sparacked; Sparked; Sparkle; Speckled birds; Speed; Speed racer; Spin, spin, spin; Spinack; Spindarella; Spinney Boo; Spinning; Spishak; Splash; Spook; Spoosh; Sprack; Spriz-zlefracked; Sprung; Spun Ducky Woo; Squawk; Stallar; Sto-Pid; Stove top; Styels; Sugar; Suger; Super ice; Sweetness; Swerve; Syabu; Ta'doww; Talkie; Tanner; Tasmanian Devil; T.D.; Teena; Tenner; Terry; Texas Tea; The New Prozac; The White House; Tic; Tical; Tick tick; Tik; Tina; Tink Dust; Tish; Tobats; Tootie; Tots; Torqued; Trash; Trippin Trip; Tubbytoast; Tuk; Tuk-tuk; Tutu; Twack; Twacked out; Tweak; Tweedle Doo; Tweek; Tweezwasabi; Twiz; Twizacked; Ugly Dust; Upside-down b; Uppers; Vanilla Pheromones; Wake; Wash; Water; Way; We We We; Wet; Whacked; White; White bitch; White Cross; White Crosses; White Crunch; White ink; White junk; White lady; White pony; Whiz; Who-Ha; Wigg; Work; Working man's cocaine; Xaing; YAMA; Ya Ba; Yaaba; Yaba; Yanmer Bammer; Yank; Yankee; Yay; Yead Out; Yellow bam; Yellow bam; Yellow powder; Zingin; Zip; Zoiks; Zoom.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Jpn* and *US*.

USP 31 (Methamphetamine Hydrochloride). White, odourless or practically odourless, crystals or crystalline powder. Freely soluble in water, in alcohol, and in chloroform; very slightly soluble in ether. Its solutions in water have a pH of about 6. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Adverse Effects, Treatment, and Precautions

As for Dexamfetamine Sulfate, p.2153.

Metamfetamine is subject to extensive abuse.

Abuse. Pulmonary oedema, ^{1,2} cardiomyopathy, ^{2,3} and choreoathetosis and rhabdomyolysis⁴ have occurred after smoking of metamfetamine crystals. It is also abused orally and intravenously, and has been associated with fatalities. ⁵ Dental problems such as rampant caries and tooth wear and fracture, colloquially termed "meth mouth", have been reported with long-term abuse. ^{5,7} A marked increase in prevalence of abuse in recent years, particularly in the USA, has led to increased research into the consequences of such abuse and methods for management. ⁸⁻¹¹

A study of former users suggests that metamfetamine abuse may cause long-term neuronal damage. $^{\rm 12}$

- 1. Nestor TA, *et al.* Acute pulmonary oedema caused by crystal-line methamphetamine. *Lancet* 1989; **ii:** 1277–8.
- Hong R, et al. Cardiomyopathy associated with the smoking of crystal methamphetamine. JAMA 1991; 265: 1152–4.

- 3. Yeo K-K, et al. The association of methamphetamine use and cardiomyopathy in young patients. Am J Med 2007; 120: 165–71.
- Sperling LS, Horowitz JL. Methamphetamine-induced choreoathetosis and rhabdomyolysis. Ann Intern Med 1994; 121: 986.
- Albertson TE, et al. Methamphetamine and the expanding complications of amphetamines. West J Med 1999; 170: 214–19.
- Curtis EK. Meth mouth: a review of methamphetamine abuse and its oral manifestations. Gen Dent 2006; 54: 125–9.
- Donaldson M, Goodchild JH. Oral health of the methamphetamine abuser. Am J Health-Syst Pharm 2006; 63: 2078–82. Correction. ibid.; 2180.
- 8. Cho AK, Melega WP. Patterns of methamphetamine abuse and their consequences. *J Addict Dis* 2002; **21:** 21–34.
- Rawson RA, et al. Treatment of methamphetamine use disorders: an update. J Subst Abuse Treat 2002; 23: 145–50.
- Cretzmeyer M, et al. Treatment of methamphetamine abuse: research findings and clinical directions. J Subst Abuse Treat 2003; 24: 267–77.
- Lineberry TW, Bostwick JM. Methamphetamine abuse: a perfect storm of complications. Mayo Clin Proc 2006; 81: 77–84.
- Ernst T, et al. Evidence for long-term neurotoxicity associated with methamphetamine abuse: a H MRS study. Neurology 2000; 54: 1344–9.

Porphyria. Metamfetamine has been associated with acute attacks of porphyria and is considered unsafe in porphyric patients.

Interactions

As for Dexamfetamine Sulfate, p.2153.

Pharmacokinetics

Like most amfetamines (see Dexamfetamine Sulfate, p.2154) metamfetamine is readily absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and is distributed into most body tissues. It is partially metabolised in the liver and excreted in the urine.

♦ References.

- Shappell SA, et al. Chronopharmacokinetics and chronopharmacodynamics of dextromethamphetamine in man. J Clin Pharmacol 1996; 36: 1051–63.
- Harris DS, et al. The bioavailability of intranasal and smoked methamphetamine. Clin Pharmacol Ther 2003; 74: 475–86.

Uses and Administration

Metamfetamine hydrochloride is a central stimulant and indirect-acting sympathomimetic with actions and uses similar to those of dexamfetamine (p.2154).

It has been given orally in the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in children aged 6 years and over, although dexamfetamine and methylphenidate are the main stimulants used (p.2148). Initial doses are 5 mg once or twice daily, increased if necessary by 5 mg at weekly intervals to the optimum effective dose, usually 20 to 25 mg daily given in 2 divided doses.

Metamfetamine hydrochloride has also been used as an anorectic in the management of obesity (p.2149), although amfetamines are no longer recommended for this indication. A dose of 5 mg before each meal has been given orally. Treatment should be for no longer than a few weeks.

Metamfetamine hydrochloride has also been used parenterally as a pressor agent

The laevorotatory form, levmetamfetamine (p.1564) is used as a nasal decongestant.

Preparations

USP 31: Methamphetamine Hydrochloride Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3) Chile: Cidrin; Escancil†; USA: Desoxyn.

Methcathinone ⊗

 $\label{thm:propion:phenole} \begin{tabular}{ll} Ephedrone; Methylcathinone; Monomethylpropion. 2-(Methylamino)-I-phenyl-I-propan-I-one. \end{tabular}$

 $C_{10}H_{13}NO = 163.2.$ CAS — 5650-44-2.

NOTE. The following terms have been used as 'street names' (see p.vi) or slang names for various forms of methcathinone: Bathtub speed; Cadillac express; Cat; Catt; Cosmos; Crank; Gagers; Gaggers; Go fast; Go-fast; Goob; Jee cocktail; Jeff; Khat; Mulk; Mulka; Qat; Slick superspeed; Sniff; Somali; Somalitea; Speed; Star; Stat; The C; Tweak; Tweek; Tweeker; Wild cat; Wonder star.

Profile

Methcathinone, a methyl derivative of cathinone (p.2152), produces CNS stimulant effects similar to those of the amfetamines (see Dexamfetamine, p.2153) and is subject to abuse.

♦ References.

1. Belhadj-Tahar H, Sadeg N. Methcathinone: a new postindustrial drug. Forensic Sci Int 2005; 153: 99–101.