

# DEXEDRINE

A MEDICAL DICTIONARY, BIBLIOGRAPHY,  
AND ANNOTATED RESEARCH GUIDE TO  
INTERNET REFERENCES



**JAMES N. PARKER, M.D.**  
**AND PHILIP M. PARKER, PH.D., EDITORS**

---

ICON Health Publications  
ICON Group International, Inc.  
4370 La Jolla Village Drive, 4th Floor  
San Diego, CA 92122 USA

Copyright ©2003 by ICON Group International, Inc.

Copyright ©2003 by ICON Group International, Inc. All rights reserved. This book is protected by copyright. No part of it may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without written permission from the publisher.

Printed in the United States of America.

Last digit indicates print number: 10 9 8 7 6 4 5 3 2 1

Publisher, Health Care: Philip Parker, Ph.D.  
Editor(s): James Parker, M.D., Philip Parker, Ph.D.

**Publisher's note: The ideas, procedures, and suggestions contained in this book are not intended for the diagnosis or treatment of a health problem.** As new medical or scientific information becomes available from academic and clinical research, recommended treatments and drug therapies may undergo changes. The authors, editors, and publisher have attempted to make the information in this book up to date and accurate in accord with accepted standards at the time of publication. The authors, editors, and publisher are not responsible for errors or omissions or for consequences from application of the book, and make no warranty, expressed or implied, in regard to the contents of this book. Any practice described in this book should be applied by the reader in accordance with professional standards of care used in regard to the unique circumstances that may apply in each situation. The reader is advised to always check product information (package inserts) for changes and new information regarding dosage and contraindications before prescribing any drug or pharmacological product. Caution is especially urged when using new or infrequently ordered drugs, herbal remedies, vitamins and supplements, alternative therapies, complementary therapies and medicines, and integrative medical treatments.

#### Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Parker, James N., 1961-  
Parker, Philip M., 1960-

Dexedrine: A Medical Dictionary, Bibliography, and Annotated Research Guide to Internet References / James N. Parker and Philip M. Parker, editors

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references, glossary, and index.

ISBN: 0-597-83883-6

1. Dexedrine-Popular works. I. Title.

## Disclaimer

This publication is not intended to be used for the diagnosis or treatment of a health problem. It is sold with the understanding that the publisher, editors, and authors are not engaging in the rendering of medical, psychological, financial, legal, or other professional services.

References to any entity, product, service, or source of information that may be contained in this publication should not be considered an endorsement, either direct or implied, by the publisher, editors, or authors. ICON Group International, Inc., the editors, and the authors are not responsible for the content of any Web pages or publications referenced in this publication.

## Copyright Notice

If a physician wishes to copy limited passages from this book for patient use, this right is automatically granted without written permission from ICON Group International, Inc. (ICON Group). However, all of ICON Group publications have copyrights. With exception to the above, copying our publications in whole or in part, for whatever reason, is a violation of copyright laws and can lead to penalties and fines. Should you want to copy tables, graphs, or other materials, please contact us to request permission (E-mail: [iconedit@san.rr.com](mailto:iconedit@san.rr.com)). ICON Group often grants permission for very limited reproduction of our publications for internal use, press releases, and academic research. Such reproduction requires confirmed permission from ICON Group International Inc. **The disclaimer above must accompany all reproductions, in whole or in part, of this book.**

## Acknowledgements

The collective knowledge generated from academic and applied research summarized in various references has been critical in the creation of this book which is best viewed as a comprehensive compilation and collection of information prepared by various official agencies which produce publications on Dexedrine. Books in this series draw from various agencies and institutions associated with the United States Department of Health and Human Services, and in particular, the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services (OS), the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), the Administration on Aging (AOA), the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Healthcare Financing Administration (HCFA), the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), the Indian Health Service (IHS), the institutions of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the Program Support Center (PSC), and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). In addition to these sources, information gathered from the National Library of Medicine, the United States Patent Office, the European Union, and their related organizations has been invaluable in the creation of this book. Some of the work represented was financially supported by the Research and Development Committee at INSEAD. This support is gratefully acknowledged. Finally, special thanks are owed to Tiffany Freeman for her excellent editorial support.

## About the Editors

### **James N. Parker, M.D.**

Dr. James N. Parker received his Bachelor of Science degree in Psychobiology from the University of California, Riverside and his M.D. from the University of California, San Diego. In addition to authoring numerous research publications, he has lectured at various academic institutions. Dr. Parker is the medical editor for health books by ICON Health Publications.

### **Philip M. Parker, Ph.D.**

Philip M. Parker is the Eli Lilly Chair Professor of Innovation, Business and Society at INSEAD (Fontainebleau, France and Singapore). Dr. Parker has also been Professor at the University of California, San Diego and has taught courses at Harvard University, the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Stanford University, and UCLA. Dr. Parker is the associate editor for ICON Health Publications.

## About ICON Health Publications

To discover more about ICON Health Publications, simply check with your preferred online booksellers, including Barnes & Noble.com and Amazon.com which currently carry all of our titles. Or, feel free to contact us directly for bulk purchases or institutional discounts:

ICON Group International, Inc.  
4370 La Jolla Village Drive, Fourth Floor  
San Diego, CA 92122 USA  
Fax: 858-546-4341  
Web site: [www.icongrouponline.com/health](http://www.icongrouponline.com/health)

# Table of Contents

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| FORWARD .....   | 1         |
| CHAPTER 1. STUDIES ON DEXEDRINE .....                                   | 3         |
| <i>Overview</i> .....   | 3         |
| <i>Federally Funded Research on Dexedrine</i> .....                     | 3         |
| <i>The National Library of Medicine: PubMed</i> .....                   | 4         |
| CHAPTER 2. ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE AND DEXEDRINE .....                     | 7         |
| <i>Overview</i> .....   | 7         |
| <i>National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine</i> ..... | 7         |
| <i>Additional Web Resources</i> .....                                   | 14        |
| <i>General References</i> .....   | 15        |
| CHAPTER 3. DISSERTATIONS ON DEXEDRINE .....                             | 17        |
| <i>Overview</i> .....   | 17        |
| <i>Dissertations on Dexedrine</i> .....                                 | 17        |
| <i>Keeping Current</i> .....  | 18        |
| CHAPTER 4. BOOKS ON DEXEDRINE .....                                     | 19        |
| <i>Overview</i> .....   | 19        |
| <i>Chapters on Dexedrine</i> .....                                      | 19        |
| CHAPTER 5. PERIODICALS AND NEWS ON DEXEDRINE .....                      | 21        |
| <i>Overview</i> .....   | 21        |
| <i>News Services and Press Releases</i> .....                           | 21        |
| <i>Academic Periodicals covering Dexedrine</i> .....                    | 22        |
| APPENDIX A. PHYSICIAN RESOURCES .....                                   | 27        |
| <i>Overview</i> .....   | 27        |
| <i>NIH Guidelines</i> .....   | 27        |
| <i>NIH Databases</i> .....  | 29        |
| <i>Other Commercial Databases</i> .....                                 | 32        |
| APPENDIX B. PATIENT RESOURCES .....                                     | 33        |
| <i>Overview</i> .....   | 33        |
| <i>Patient Guideline Sources</i> .....                                  | 33        |
| <i>Finding Associations</i> .....                                       | 35        |
| APPENDIX C. FINDING MEDICAL LIBRARIES .....                             | 37        |
| <i>Overview</i> .....   | 37        |
| <i>Preparation</i> .....  | 37        |
| <i>Finding a Local Medical Library</i> .....                            | 37        |
| <i>Medical Libraries in the U.S. and Canada</i> .....                   | 37        |
| <b>ONLINE GLOSSARIES .....</b>  | <b>43</b> |
| <i>Online Dictionary Directories</i> .....                              | 43        |
| <b>DEXEDRINE DICTIONARY .....</b>                                       | <b>45</b> |
| <b>INDEX .....</b>  | <b>63</b> |





## FORWARD

In March 2001, the National Institutes of Health issued the following warning: "The number of Web sites offering health-related resources grows every day. Many sites provide valuable information, while others may have information that is unreliable or misleading."<sup>1</sup> Furthermore, because of the rapid increase in Internet-based information, many hours can be wasted searching, selecting, and printing. Since only the smallest fraction of information dealing with Dexedrine is indexed in search engines, such as **www.google.com** or others, a non-systematic approach to Internet research can be not only time consuming, but also incomplete. This book was created for medical professionals, students, and members of the general public who want to know as much as possible about Dexedrine, using the most advanced research tools available and spending the least amount of time doing so.

In addition to offering a structured and comprehensive bibliography, the pages that follow will tell you where and how to find reliable information covering virtually all topics related to Dexedrine, from the essentials to the most advanced areas of research. Public, academic, government, and peer-reviewed research studies are emphasized. Various abstracts are reproduced to give you some of the latest official information available to date on Dexedrine. Abundant guidance is given on how to obtain free-of-charge primary research results via the Internet. **While this book focuses on the field of medicine, when some sources provide access to non-medical information relating to Dexedrine, these are noted in the text.**

E-book and electronic versions of this book are fully interactive with each of the Internet sites mentioned (clicking on a hyperlink automatically opens your browser to the site indicated). If you are using the hard copy version of this book, you can access a cited Web site by typing the provided Web address directly into your Internet browser. You may find it useful to refer to synonyms or related terms when accessing these Internet databases. **NOTE:** At the time of publication, the Web addresses were functional. However, some links may fail due to URL address changes, which is a common occurrence on the Internet.

For readers unfamiliar with the Internet, detailed instructions are offered on how to access electronic resources. For readers unfamiliar with medical terminology, a comprehensive glossary is provided. For readers without access to Internet resources, a directory of medical libraries, that have or can locate references cited here, is given. We hope these resources will prove useful to the widest possible audience seeking information on Dexedrine.

*The Editors*

---

<sup>1</sup> From the NIH, National Cancer Institute (NCI): <http://www.cancer.gov/cancerinfo/ten-things-to-know>.



## CHAPTER 1. STUDIES ON DEXEDRINE

### Overview

In this chapter, we will show you how to locate peer-reviewed references and studies on Dexedrine.

### Federally Funded Research on Dexedrine

The U.S. Government supports a variety of research studies relating to Dexedrine. These studies are tracked by the Office of Extramural Research at the National Institutes of Health.<sup>2</sup> CRISP (Computerized Retrieval of Information on Scientific Projects) is a searchable database of federally funded biomedical research projects conducted at universities, hospitals, and other institutions.

Search the CRISP Web site at [http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/crisp\\_query.generate\\_screen](http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/crisp_query.generate_screen). You will have the option to perform targeted searches by various criteria, including geography, date, and topics related to Dexedrine.

For most of the studies, the agencies reporting into CRISP provide summaries or abstracts. As opposed to clinical trial research using patients, many federally funded studies use animals or simulated models to explore Dexedrine. The following is typical of the type of information found when searching the CRISP database for Dexedrine:

- **Project Title: IMPROVING GUIDELINE ADHERENCE & MANAGEMENT OF ADHD CARE**

Principal Investigator & Institution: Bromberg, Jonas I.; Research Scientist; Inflexxion, Inc. Newton, Ma 02464

Timing: Fiscal Year 2002; Project Start 01-AUG-2002; Project End 31-JAN-2004

---

<sup>2</sup> Healthcare projects are funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (SAMHSA), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDCP), Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), and Office of Assistant Secretary of Health (OASH).

Summary: (provided by applicant): ADHD is a clinical problem for which multiple perspectives are needed in order to sufficiently make a diagnosis and provide optimal care. This process typically involves physicians, parents and teachers (or other school personnel). Traditional methods of gathering assessment and follow-up data are time consuming and happen inconsistently in clinical practice. Systems are critically needed that can facilitate a uniform and accurate procedure for gathering data from multiple sources. Virtually all professional guidelines, consensus statements, and recommendations from ADHD advocates, stress that the diagnosis and treatment of ADHD must involve the parents and teacher, and that the cornerstone of treatment should be the closely supervised use of psychostimulant medication. This proposal seeks to develop an Internet-based clinical tool that will permit faster, easier and more accurate collection of data from parents and teachers during the process of evaluation and will help physicians monitor medication effects as part of follow-up care. The system aims to reduce undesirable variations in care and improve the quality of care for children being evaluated and treated for ADHD. Phase I will develop a prototype system, which will be fully developed and tested in Phase II. PROPOSED COMMERCIAL APPLICATION: The commercial potential for the ADHD Online Coordination and Management System (OCMS) is outstanding. Inflexxion has been very successful in marketing our products through strategic partnerships. We envision distributing the OCMS through a partnership with a large pharmaceutical company which sells medications used in the treatment of ADHD (e.g., Smith Kline Beecham - **Dexedrine**, Ciba-Geigy - Ritalin, Richwood - Adderall). Most large pharmaceutical companies are eager to offer their customers "value-added" benefits such as the OCMS. A current marketing partner of Inflexxion is Health Practice Enhancement Network, a consulting company with deep roots in the pharmaceutical industry. Inflexxion would license the OCMS, rather than sell it outright, and continue to obtain revenues for management and support of the service.

Website: [http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/Crisp\\_Query.Generate\\_Screen](http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/Crisp_Query.Generate_Screen)

## The National Library of Medicine: PubMed

One of the quickest and most comprehensive ways to find academic studies in both English and other languages is to use PubMed, maintained by the National Library of Medicine.<sup>3</sup> The advantage of PubMed over previously mentioned sources is that it covers a greater number of domestic and foreign references. It is also free to use. If the publisher has a Web site that offers full text of its journals, PubMed will provide links to that site, as well as to sites offering other related data. User registration, a subscription fee, or some other type of fee may be required to access the full text of articles in some journals.

To generate your own bibliography of studies dealing with Dexedrine, simply go to the PubMed Web site at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed>. Type "Dexedrine" (or synonyms) into the search box, and click "Go." The following is the type of output you can expect from PubMed for Dexedrine (hyperlinks lead to article summaries):

---

<sup>3</sup> PubMed was developed by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) at the National Library of Medicine (NLM) at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The PubMed database was developed in conjunction with publishers of biomedical literature as a search tool for accessing literature citations and linking to full-text journal articles at Web sites of participating publishers. Publishers that participate in PubMed supply NLM with their citations electronically prior to or at the time of publication.

- **Additive effects of dexedrine and self-control training. A multiple assessment.**  
 Author(s): Horn WF, Chatoor I, Conners CK.  
 Source: Behavior Modification. 1983 July; 7(3): 383-402.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=6679303&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=6679303&dopt=Abstract)
- **Clinical and oculographic response to Dexedrine in a patient with rod-cone dystrophy, exotropia, and congenital aperiodic alternating nystagmus.**  
 Author(s): Hertle RW, Maybodi M, Bauer RM, Walker K.  
 Source: Binocul Vis Strabismus Q. 2001; 16(4): 259-64.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=11720591&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11720591&dopt=Abstract)
- **Dexedrine dyskinesia: an unusual iatrogenic tic.**  
 Author(s): Case Q, McAndrew JB.  
 Source: Clinical Pediatrics. 1974 January; 13(1): 69 Passim.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=4809615&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=4809615&dopt=Abstract)
- **Efficacy of Dexedrine for maintaining aviator performance during 64 hours of sustained wakefulness: a simulator study.**  
 Author(s): Caldwell JA, Smythe NK, Leduc PA, Caldwell JL.  
 Source: Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine. 2000 January; 71(1): 7-18.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=10632125&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=10632125&dopt=Abstract)
- **September 11; also: dexedrine or surgery for exotropia? Modified Foster; DEP or masked DVD?; You're not very good at gaze and head tilt angles; more on atropine for myopia and ARM.**  
 Author(s): Romano PE.  
 Source: Binocul Vis Strabismus Q. 2001; 16(4): 256-8. No Abstract Available.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=11720590&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11720590&dopt=Abstract)
- **Side effects of dexedrine in hyperactive children: operationalization and quantification in a short-term trial.**  
 Author(s): Golinko BE.  
 Source: Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry. 1982; 6(2): 175-83.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=7202238&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=7202238&dopt=Abstract)
- **Sustaining helicopter pilot performance with Dexedrine during periods of sleep deprivation.**  
 Author(s): Caldwell JA, Caldwell JL, Crowley JS, Jones HD.  
 Source: Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine. 1995 October; 66(10): 930-7.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=8526828&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=8526828&dopt=Abstract)

- **Using amphetamine isomer ratios to determine the compliance of amphetamine abusers prescribed dexedrine.**

Author(s): George S, Braithwaite RA.

Source: Journal of Analytical Toxicology. 2000 April; 24(3): 223-7.

[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=10774542&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=10774542&dopt=Abstract)

## CHAPTER 2. ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE AND DEXEDRINE

### Overview

In this chapter, we will begin by introducing you to official information sources on complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) relating to Dexedrine. At the conclusion of this chapter, we will provide additional sources.

### National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine

The National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) of the National Institutes of Health (<http://nccam.nih.gov/>) has created a link to the National Library of Medicine's databases to facilitate research for articles that specifically relate to Dexedrine and complementary medicine. To search the database, go to the following Web site: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/nccam/camonpubmed.html>. Select "CAM on PubMed." Enter "Dexedrine" (or synonyms) into the search box. Click "Go." The following references provide information on particular aspects of complementary and alternative medicine that are related to Dexedrine:

- **(+)Amphetamine-stimulus generalization to an herbal ephedrine product.**  
Author(s): Glennon RA, Young R.  
Source: Pharmacology, Biochemistry, and Behavior. 2000 April; 65(4): 655-8.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=10764918&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=10764918&dopt=Abstract)
- **14 C-5-hydroxytryptamine and 3 H-D-amphetamine: uptake and contraction by the rat stomach fundus in vitro.**  
Author(s): Vaccari A, Vertua R.  
Source: Biochemical Pharmacology. 1970 June; 19(6): 2105-15.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=4998464&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=4998464&dopt=Abstract)
- **A 16-channel automated rotometer system for reliable measurement of turning behavior in 6-hydroxydopamine lesioned and transplanted rats.**  
Author(s): Hudson JL, Levin DR, Hoffer BJ.

Source: Cell Transplantation. 1993 November-December; 2(6): 507-14.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=8167935&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=8167935&dopt=Abstract)

- **A comparative study of the driving effects of dextroamphetamine and yogic meditation on muscle control for the performance of balance on balance board.**  
Author(s): Dhume RR, Dhume RA.  
Source: Indian J Physiol Pharmacol. 1991 July; 35(3): 191-4.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=1791060&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=1791060&dopt=Abstract)
- **A comparison of bupropion hydrochloride with dexamphetamine and amitriptyline in healthy subjects.**  
Author(s): Peck AW, Bye CE, Clublely M, Henson T, Riddington C.  
Source: British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology. 1979 May; 7(5): 469-78.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=475943&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=475943&dopt=Abstract)
- **A high-precision ultrasonic system for vertical movement counts in rats.**  
Author(s): Lin MT, Chen YB, Li YC, Young MS.  
Source: Physiology & Behavior. 1994 October; 56(4): 781-4.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=7800748&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=7800748&dopt=Abstract)
- **A neuroleptic-like effect of ceronapril on latent inhibition.**  
Author(s): Weiner I, Smith AD, Rawlins JN, Feldon J.  
Source: Neuroscience. 1992 July; 49(2): 307-15.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=1359453&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=1359453&dopt=Abstract)
- **Abolition of latent inhibition by a single 5 mg dose of d-amphetamine in man.**  
Author(s): Gray NS, Pickering AD, Hemsley DR, Dawling S, Gray JA.  
Source: Psychopharmacology. 1992; 107(2-3): 425-30.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=1615140&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=1615140&dopt=Abstract)
- **Action potential bursts in central snail neurons elicited by d-amphetamine: roles of ionic currents.**  
Author(s): Chen YH, Tsai MC.  
Source: Neuroscience. 2000; 96(1): 237-48.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=10683428&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=10683428&dopt=Abstract)
- **Amino acid supplementation as therapy for attention deficit disorder.**  
Author(s): Nemzer ED, Arnold LE, Votolato NA, McConnell H.  
Source: J Am Acad Child Psychiatry. 1986 July; 25(4): 509-13. No Abstract Available.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=3528266&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=3528266&dopt=Abstract)



- **Amphetamine as a protective agent against oxygen-induced convulsions in mice.**  
 Author(s): Criborn CO, Clemedson CJ, Henriksson C.  
 Source: Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine. 1986 August; 57(8): 777-81.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=3753361&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=3753361&dopt=Abstract)
- **Amphetamine effects in man: paradoxical drowsiness and lowered electrical brain activity (CNV).**  
 Author(s): Tecce JJ, Cole JO.  
 Source: Science. 1974 August 2; 185(149): 451-3.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=4841149&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=4841149&dopt=Abstract)
- **Amphetamine withdrawal: a behavioral evaluation.**  
 Author(s): Kokkinidis L, Zacharko RM, Anisman H.  
 Source: Life Sciences. 1986 April 28; 38(17): 1617-23.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=3702594&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=3702594&dopt=Abstract)
- **Amphetamine-produced attenuation of latent inhibition is modulated by stimulus preexposure duration: implications for schizophrenia.**  
 Author(s): De la Casa LG, Ruiz G, Lubow RE.  
 Source: Biological Psychiatry. 1993 May 15; 33(10): 707-11.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=8353165&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=8353165&dopt=Abstract)
- **An evaluation of l-ephedrine neurotoxicity with respect to hyperthermia and caudate/putamen microdialysate levels of ephedrine, dopamine, serotonin, and glutamate.**  
 Author(s): Bowyer JF, Newport GD, Slikker W Jr, Gough B, Ferguson SA, Tor-Agbidye J.  
 Source: Toxicological Sciences : an Official Journal of the Society of Toxicology. 2000 May; 55(1): 133-42.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=10788568&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=10788568&dopt=Abstract)
- **Analysis of rocking behavior.**  
 Author(s): Hollis JH.  
 Source: Monogr Am Assoc Ment Defic. 1978; (3): 1-53.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=750911&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=750911&dopt=Abstract)
- **Apomorphine, d-amphetamine, strychnine and yohimbine do not alter prepulse inhibition of the acoustic startle reflex.**  
 Author(s): Davis M.  
 Source: Psychopharmacology. 1988; 95(2): 151-6.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=3137590&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=3137590&dopt=Abstract)

- **Auditory cue preceding intracranial stimulation induces event-related potential in rat frontal cortex: alterations by amphetamine.**  
Author(s): Pirch JH, Corbus MJ, Napier TC.  
Source: Brain Research Bulletin. 1981 October; 7(4): 399-404.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=7296311&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=7296311&dopt=Abstract)
- **Auditory sensory gating in hippocampus and reticular thalamic neurons in anesthetized rats.**  
Author(s): Krause M, Hoffmann WE, Hajos M.  
Source: Biological Psychiatry. 2003 February 1; 53(3): 244-53.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=12559658&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12559658&dopt=Abstract)
- **Barbiturate and amphetamine activity in rats fed a magnesium-deficient diet.**  
Author(s): Holl JE, Resurreccion AV, Park LE, Caster WO.  
Source: Res Commun Chem Pathol Pharmacol. 1978 December; 22(3): 501-12.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=734230&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=734230&dopt=Abstract)
- **Behavior and binding: correlations between alpha 1-adrenergic stimulation of acoustic startle and alpha 1-adrenoceptor occupancy and number in rat lumbar spinal cord.**  
Author(s): Astrachan DI, Davis M, Gallager DW.  
Source: Brain Research. 1983 January 31; 260(1): 81-90.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=6297685&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=6297685&dopt=Abstract)
- **Behavioral evidence implicating dopamine in sensorimotor arousal and norepinephrine in the sedative effects of antidepressant drugs.**  
Author(s): Kokkinidis L, McCarter BD.  
Source: Psychopharmacology. 1990; 100(4): 542-7.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=2320716&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=2320716&dopt=Abstract)
- **Bursting firing of action potentials in central snail neurons elicited by d-amphetamine: role of the electrogenic sodium pump.**  
Author(s): Tsai MC, Chen YH.  
Source: Comp Biochem Physiol C Pharmacol Toxicol Endocrinol. 1995 May; 111(1): 131-41.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=7656181&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=7656181&dopt=Abstract)
- **Central 5-HT and the respiratory response to acoustic stimulation in awake rats: effects of PCPA, 5-HTP and 8-OH-DPAT.**  
Author(s): Ahlenius S, Criborn CO, Henriksson C.  
Source: Journal of Neural Transmission (Vienna, Austria : 1996). 1985; 63(3-4): 285-95.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=2933488&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=2933488&dopt=Abstract)

- **Cerebral glucose metabolism during pharmacologic studies: test-retest under placebo conditions.**  
 Author(s): Schmidt ME, Ernst M, Matochik JA, Maisog JM, Pan BS, Zametkin AJ, Potter WZ.  
 Source: Journal of Nuclear Medicine : Official Publication, Society of Nuclear Medicine. 1996 July; 37(7): 1142-9.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=8965185&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=8965185&dopt=Abstract)
- **Cerebral glucose metabolism in adults with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder after chronic stimulant treatment.**  
 Author(s): Matochik JA, Liebenauer LL, King AC, Szymanski HV, Cohen RM, Zametkin AJ.  
 Source: The American Journal of Psychiatry. 1994 May; 151(5): 658-64.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=8166305&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=8166305&dopt=Abstract)
- **Changes in blood-brain permeability resulting from D-amphetamine, 6-hydroxydopamine and pimozide measured by a new technique.**  
 Author(s): Braun U, Braun G, Sargent T 3rd.  
 Source: Experientia. 1980 February 15; 36(2): 207-9.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=6768580&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=6768580&dopt=Abstract)
- **Clinical effectiveness of anti-motion-sickness drugs. Computer review of the literature.**  
 Author(s): Wood CD, Kennedy RE, Graybiel A, Trumbull R, Wherry RJ.  
 Source: Jama : the Journal of the American Medical Association. 1966 December 12; 198(11): 1155-8.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=4380819&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=4380819&dopt=Abstract)
- **Cocaine: excitatory effects on sensorimotor reactivity measured with acoustic startle.**  
 Author(s): Davis M.  
 Source: Psychopharmacology. 1985; 86(1-2): 31-6.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=3927365&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=3927365&dopt=Abstract)
- **Cognitive-behavioral management of motion sickness.**  
 Author(s): Dobie TG, May JG.  
 Source: Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine. 1994 October; 65(10 Pt 2): C1-2. Review.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=7811217&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=7811217&dopt=Abstract)
- **Comparison of efficacy of ginger with various antimotion sickness drugs.**  
 Author(s): Wood CD, Manno JE, Wood MJ, Manno BR, Mims ME.

Source: Clin Res Pr Drug Regul Aff. 1988; 6(2): 129-36.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=11538042&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11538042&dopt=Abstract)

- **Corticotropin-releasing factor potentiates acoustic startle in rats: blockade by chlordiazepoxide.**  
Author(s): Swerdlow NR, Geyer MA, Vale WW, Koob GF.  
Source: Psychopharmacology. 1986; 88(2): 147-52.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=3081925&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=3081925&dopt=Abstract)
- **Current views on the psychophysiology of hypnosis.**  
Author(s): Mellett P.  
Source: Br J Hosp Med. 1980 May; 23(5): 441, 444-6. No Abstract Available.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=7388200&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=7388200&dopt=Abstract)
- **d-Amphetamine as a behavioral teratogen: effects depend on dose, sex, age and task.**  
Author(s): Holson R, Adams J, Buelke-Sam J, Gough B, Kimmel CA.  
Source: Neurobehav Toxicol Teratol. 1985 November-December; 7(6): 753-8.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=3835477&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=3835477&dopt=Abstract)
- **Decreased calcium uptake by rat fundal strips after pretreatment with neuraminidase or LSD in vitro. Effect of serotonin, D-amphetamine and eledoisin on the uptake.**  
Author(s): Vaccari A, Vertua R, Furlani A.  
Source: Biochemical Pharmacology. 1971 October; 20(10): 2603-12.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=5000394&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=5000394&dopt=Abstract)
- **Determination of acetylsalicylic acid and barbiturate combinations in dosage forms.**  
Author(s): Lin SL, Blake MI.  
Source: Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences. 1967 January; 56(1): 43-6.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=6030492&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=6030492&dopt=Abstract)
- **Dietary tryptophan supplements attenuate amphetamine self-administration in the rat.**  
Author(s): Smith FL, Yu DS, Smith DG, Leccese AP, Lyness WH.  
Source: Pharmacology, Biochemistry, and Behavior. 1986 October; 25(4): 849-55.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=2431419&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=2431419&dopt=Abstract)
- **Differential effects of dopamine agonists on acoustically and electrically elicited startle responses: comparison to effects of strychnine.**  
Author(s): Davis M, Commissaris RL, Cassella JV, Yang S, Dember L, Harty TP.  
Source: Brain Research. 1986 April 16; 371(1): 58-69.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=3708346&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=3708346&dopt=Abstract)

- **Differential effects of intra-accumbens and systemic amphetamine on latent inhibition using an on-baseline, within-subject conditioned suppression paradigm.**  
 Author(s): Killcross AS, Robbins TW.  
 Source: Psychopharmacology. 1993; 110(4): 479-89.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=7870920&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=7870920&dopt=Abstract)
- **Does zinc moderate essential fatty acid and amphetamine treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder?**  
 Author(s): Arnold LE, Pinkham SM, Votolato N.  
 Source: Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychopharmacology. 2000 Summer; 10(2): 111-7.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=10933121&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=10933121&dopt=Abstract)
- **Drug-name familiarity and the placebo effect.**  
 Author(s): Morris LA, O'Neal EC.  
 Source: Journal of Clinical Psychology. 1974 July; 30(3): 280-2.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=4851450&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=4851450&dopt=Abstract)
- **Dual modulating effects of amphetamine on neuronal excitability and stimulation-induced plasticity in human motor cortex.**  
 Author(s): Ziemann U, Tam A, Butefisch C, Cohen LG.  
 Source: Clinical Neurophysiology : Official Journal of the International Federation of Clinical Neurophysiology. 2002 August; 113(8): 1308-15.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=12140012&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12140012&dopt=Abstract)
- **Effect of D-amphetamine sulfate on susceptibility to audiogenic seizures in DBA-2J mice.**  
 Author(s): Graham JM Jr, Schreiber RA, Zemp JW.  
 Source: Behav Biol. 1974 February; 10(2): 183-90. No Abstract Available.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=4815148&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=4815148&dopt=Abstract)
- **Effect of fenfluramine, dexamphetamine and diethylpropion on phosphoglucomutase, 3-phosphoglycerate kinase and pyruvate kinase of mouse muscle.**  
 Author(s): Kaplan ER, Sapeika N, Zwarenstein H.  
 Source: Res Commun Chem Pathol Pharmacol. 1972 January; 3(1): 47-50. No Abstract Available.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=4624131&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=4624131&dopt=Abstract)
- **Effects of acute stimulant medication on cerebral metabolism in adults with hyperactivity.**  
 Author(s): Matochik JA, Nordahl TE, Gross M, Semple WE, King AC, Cohen RM, Zametkin AJ.

Source: Neuropsychopharmacology : Official Publication of the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology. 1993 June; 8(4): 377-86.

[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=8512624&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=8512624&dopt=Abstract)

- **Effects of acute versus chronic treatment with typical or atypical antipsychotics on d-amphetamine-induced sensorimotor gating deficits in rats.**

Author(s): Andersen MP, Pouzet B.

Source: Psychopharmacology. 2001 July; 156(2-3): 291-304.

[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=11549231&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11549231&dopt=Abstract)

- **Poison control: Dexedrine, metallic mercury, arsenic and arnica intoxications.**

Author(s): JACOBZINER H, RAYBIN HW.

Source: Archives De Pediatrie : Organe Officiel De La Societe Francaise De Pediatrie. 1961 January; 78: 19-22.

[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=13789077&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=13789077&dopt=Abstract)

- **Two patterns of dexedrine usage among college students.**

Author(s): Gerson LW, Kraker HF.

Source: Psychiatr Clin (Basel). 1972; 5(2): 131-6. No Abstract Available.

[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=5021365&dopt=Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=5021365&dopt=Abstract)

## Additional Web Resources

A number of additional Web sites offer encyclopedic information covering CAM and related topics. The following is a representative sample:

- Alternative Medicine Foundation, Inc.: <http://www.herbmed.org/>
- AOL: <http://search.aol.com/cat.adp?id=169&layer=&from=subcats>
- Chinese Medicine: <http://www.newcenturynutrition.com/>
- drkoop.com<sup>®</sup>: <http://www.drkoop.com/InteractiveMedicine/IndexC.html>
- Family Village: [http://www.familyvillage.wisc.edu/med\\_altn.htm](http://www.familyvillage.wisc.edu/med_altn.htm)
- Google: <http://directory.google.com/Top/Health/Alternative/>
- Healthnotes: <http://www.healthnotes.com/>
- MedWebPlus:  
[http://medwebplus.com/subject/Alternative\\_and\\_Complementary\\_Medicine](http://medwebplus.com/subject/Alternative_and_Complementary_Medicine)
- Open Directory Project: <http://dmoz.org/Health/Alternative/>
- HealthGate: <http://www.tnp.com/>
- WebMD<sup>®</sup>Health: [http://my.webmd.com/drugs\\_and\\_herbs](http://my.webmd.com/drugs_and_herbs)
- WholeHealthMD.com: <http://www.wholehealthmd.com/reflib/0,1529,00.html>
- Yahoo.com: [http://dir.yahoo.com/Health/Alternative\\_Medicine/](http://dir.yahoo.com/Health/Alternative_Medicine/)

The following is a specific Web list relating to Dexedrine; please note that any particular subject below may indicate either a therapeutic use, or a contraindication (potential danger), and does not reflect an official recommendation:

- **General Overview**

- **Attention Deficit Disorder**

- Source: Prima Communications, Inc. [www.personalhealthzone.com](http://www.personalhealthzone.com)

- **Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder**

- Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; [www.drkoop.com](http://www.drkoop.com)

- **Insulin Resistance Syndrome**

- Source: Healthnotes, Inc.; [www.healthnotes.com](http://www.healthnotes.com)

The following is a specific Web list relating to Dexedrine; please note that any particular subject below may indicate either a therapeutic use, or a contraindication (potential danger), and does not reflect an official recommendation:

- **Food and Diet**

- **Weight Loss and Obesity**

- Source: Healthnotes, Inc.; [www.healthnotes.com](http://www.healthnotes.com)

## **General References**

A good place to find general background information on CAM is the National Library of Medicine. It has prepared within the MEDLINEplus system an information topic page dedicated to complementary and alternative medicine. To access this page, go to the MEDLINEplus site at <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/alternativemedicine.html>. This Web site provides a general overview of various topics and can lead to a number of general sources.





## CHAPTER 3. DISSERTATIONS ON DEXEDRINE

### Overview

In this chapter, we will give you a bibliography on recent dissertations relating to Dexedrine. We will also provide you with information on how to use the Internet to stay current on dissertations. **IMPORTANT NOTE:** When following the search strategy described below, you may discover non-medical dissertations that use the generic term “Dexedrine” (or a synonym) in their titles. To accurately reflect the results that you might find while conducting research on Dexedrine, we have not necessarily excluded non-medical dissertations in this bibliography.

### Dissertations on Dexedrine

*ProQuest Digital Dissertations*, the largest archive of academic dissertations available, is located at the following Web address: <http://wwwlib.umi.com/dissertations>. From this archive, we have compiled the following list covering dissertations devoted to Dexedrine. You will see that the information provided includes the dissertation’s title, its author, and the institution with which the author is associated. The following covers recent dissertations found when using this search procedure:

- **An Academic and Social Follow-up of Children Placed on Dexedrine or Ritalin for Severe Hyperactive or Hyperkinetic Disorders** by Disenhouse, Harvey Alan, Phd from The University of Iowa, 1972, 148 pages  
<http://wwwlib.umi.com/dissertations/fullcit/7226670>
- **The Effects of Ritalin and Dexedrine upon Certain Behavioral Characteristics of Overactive Youngsters As Perceived by Parents and Teachers** by Murray, Joseph Norman, Phd from The Ohio State University, 1971, 122 pages  
<http://wwwlib.umi.com/dissertations/fullcit/7204592>

## Keeping Current

Ask the medical librarian at your library if it has full and unlimited access to the *ProQuest Digital Dissertations* database. From the library, you should be able to do more complete searches via <http://wwwlib.umi.com/dissertations>.

## CHAPTER 4. BOOKS ON DEXEDRINE

### Overview

This chapter provides bibliographic book references relating to Dexedrine. In addition to online booksellers such as [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com) and [www.bn.com](http://www.bn.com), excellent sources for book titles on Dexedrine include the Combined Health Information Database and the National Library of Medicine. Your local medical library also may have these titles available for loan.

### Chapters on Dexedrine

In order to find chapters that specifically relate to Dexedrine, an excellent source of abstracts is the Combined Health Information Database. You will need to limit your search to book chapters and Dexedrine using the "Detailed Search" option. Go to the following hyperlink: <http://chid.nih.gov/detail/detail.html>. To find book chapters, use the drop boxes at the bottom of the search page where "You may refine your search by." Select the dates and language you prefer, and the format option "Book Chapter." Type "Dexedrine" (or synonyms) into the "For these words:" box. The following is a typical result when searching for book chapters on Dexedrine:

- **Stimulants**

Source: in Barkley, R.A. Taking Charge of ADHD: The Complete, Authoritative Guide for Parents. New York, NY: Guilford Press. 2000. p. 269-287.

Contact: Available from Guilford Publications. 72 Spring Street, New York, NY 10012. (800) 365-7006. Fax (212) 966-6708. E-mail: [info@guilford.com](mailto:info@guilford.com). Website: [www.guilford.com](http://www.guilford.com). PRICE: \$18.95 plus shipping and handling. ISBN: 1572305606.

Summary: Children whose problems with attention, overactivity, and lack of inhibition reach a certain level have a developmental disability known as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). This chapter on medications (drug therapy) is from a book intended to help parents who are raising a child with ADHD and for others who wish to know more about the disorder and its management. The author's main goal is to empower parents to take charge of the care of these often demanding children in a way that ensures the health of the entire family, collectively and individually. In this chapter, the author focuses on stimulants, the drugs most commonly used, noting that stimulants

have been shown to be effective in improving behavior, academic work, and social adjustment in 50 to 95 percent of children with ADHD. The author offers up to date information on the stimulant medications. The brand names of these medications include Ritalin (methylphenidate), **Dexedrine** (d amphetamine), Adderall (d and l amphetamine combination), and Cylert (pemoline). The author begins by refuting myths about these drugs, and encouraging readers to gather information from their physicians and from reference tools. The author then describes how the stimulants work, what the drugs do for behavior and emotions, how the drugs change learning and academic performance, the effect of these medications on social behavior, how long the effects of the drugs last, possible side effects (decreased appetite, increased heart rate and blood pressure, increased brain electrical activity, insomnia, nervous tics, temporary psychosis, long term effects), deciding about stimulant use in an individual child, how stimulants are prescribed, and when the medicines should be stopped. 1 figure.

## CHAPTER 5. PERIODICALS AND NEWS ON DEXEDRINE

### Overview

In this chapter, we suggest a number of news sources and present various periodicals that cover Dexedrine.

### News Services and Press Releases

One of the simplest ways of tracking press releases on Dexedrine is to search the news wires. In the following sample of sources, we will briefly describe how to access each service. These services only post recent news intended for public viewing.

#### PR Newswire

To access the PR Newswire archive, simply go to <http://www.prnewswire.com/>. Select your country. Type “Dexedrine” (or synonyms) into the search box. You will automatically receive information on relevant news releases posted within the last 30 days. The search results are shown by order of relevance.

#### Reuters Health

The Reuters’ Medical News and Health eLine databases can be very useful in exploring news archives relating to Dexedrine. While some of the listed articles are free to view, others are available for purchase for a nominal fee. To access this archive, go to <http://www.reutershealth.com/en/index.html> and search by “Dexedrine” (or synonyms). The following was recently listed in this archive for Dexedrine:

- **Barr gets FDA approval for first generic Dexedrine Spansule product**  
Source: Reuters Industry Briefing  
Date: January 22, 2002

### **The NIH**

Within MEDLINEplus, the NIH has made an agreement with the New York Times Syndicate, the AP News Service, and Reuters to deliver news that can be browsed by the public. Search news releases at [http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/alphanews\\_a.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/alphanews_a.html). MEDLINEplus allows you to browse across an alphabetical index. Or you can search by date at the following Web page: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/newsbydate.html>. Often, news items are indexed by MEDLINEplus within its search engine.

### **Business Wire**

Business Wire is similar to PR Newswire. To access this archive, simply go to <http://www.businesswire.com/>. You can scan the news by industry category or company name.

### **Market Wire**

Market Wire is more focused on technology than the other wires. To browse the latest press releases by topic, such as alternative medicine, biotechnology, fitness, healthcare, legal, nutrition, and pharmaceuticals, access Market Wire's Medical/Health channel at [http://www.marketwire.com/mw/release\\_index?channel=MedicalHealth](http://www.marketwire.com/mw/release_index?channel=MedicalHealth). Or simply go to Market Wire's home page at <http://www.marketwire.com/mw/home>, type "Dexedrine" (or synonyms) into the search box, and click on "Search News." As this service is technology oriented, you may wish to use it when searching for press releases covering diagnostic procedures or tests.

### **Search Engines**

Medical news is also available in the news sections of commercial Internet search engines. See the health news page at Yahoo ([http://dir.yahoo.com/Health/News\\_and\\_Media/](http://dir.yahoo.com/Health/News_and_Media/)), or you can use this Web site's general news search page at <http://news.yahoo.com/>. Type in "Dexedrine" (or synonyms). If you know the name of a company that is relevant to Dexedrine, you can go to any stock trading Web site (such as <http://www.etrade.com/>) and search for the company name there. News items across various news sources are reported on indicated hyperlinks. Google offers a similar service at <http://news.google.com/>.

### **BBC**

Covering news from a more European perspective, the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) allows the public free access to their news archive located at <http://www.bbc.co.uk/>. Search by "Dexedrine" (or synonyms).

### **Academic Periodicals covering Dexedrine**

Numerous periodicals are currently indexed within the National Library of Medicine's PubMed database that are known to publish articles relating to Dexedrine. In addition to

these sources, you can search for articles covering Dexedrine that have been published by any of the periodicals listed in previous chapters. To find the latest studies published, go to <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed>, type the name of the periodical into the search box, and click "Go."

If you want complete details about the historical contents of a journal, you can also visit the following Web site: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/jrbrowser.cgi>. Here, type in the name of the journal or its abbreviation, and you will receive an index of published articles. At <http://locatorplus.gov/>, you can retrieve more indexing information on medical periodicals (e.g. the name of the publisher). Select the button "Search LOCATORplus." Then type in the name of the journal and select the advanced search option "Journal Title Search."





# APPENDICES



## APPENDIX A. PHYSICIAN RESOURCES

### Overview

In this chapter, we focus on databases and Internet-based guidelines and information resources created or written for a professional audience.

### NIH Guidelines

Commonly referred to as “clinical” or “professional” guidelines, the National Institutes of Health publish physician guidelines for the most common diseases. Publications are available at the following by relevant Institute<sup>4</sup>:

- Office of the Director (OD); guidelines consolidated across agencies available at <http://www.nih.gov/health/consumer/conkey.htm>
- National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS); fact sheets available at <http://www.nigms.nih.gov/news/facts/>
- National Library of Medicine (NLM); extensive encyclopedia (A.D.A.M., Inc.) with guidelines: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/healthtopics.html>
- National Cancer Institute (NCI); guidelines available at <http://www.cancer.gov/cancerinfo/list.aspx?viewid=5f35036e-5497-4d86-8c2c-714a9f7c8d25>
- National Eye Institute (NEI); guidelines available at <http://www.nei.nih.gov/order/index.htm>
- National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI); guidelines available at <http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/guidelines/index.htm>
- National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI); research available at <http://www.genome.gov/page.cfm?pageID=10000375>
- National Institute on Aging (NIA); guidelines available at <http://www.nia.nih.gov/health/>

---

<sup>4</sup> These publications are typically written by one or more of the various NIH Institutes.

- National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA); guidelines available at <http://www.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/publications.htm>
- National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID); guidelines available at <http://www.niaid.nih.gov/publications/>
- National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS); fact sheets and guidelines available at <http://www.niams.nih.gov/hi/index.htm>
- National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD); guidelines available at <http://www.nichd.nih.gov/publications/pubskey.cfm>
- National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD); fact sheets and guidelines at <http://www.nidcd.nih.gov/health/>
- National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR); guidelines available at <http://www.nidr.nih.gov/health/>
- National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK); guidelines available at <http://www.niddk.nih.gov/health/health.htm>
- National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA); guidelines available at <http://www.nida.nih.gov/DrugAbuse.html>
- National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS); environmental health information available at <http://www.niehs.nih.gov/external/facts.htm>
- National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH); guidelines available at <http://www.nimh.nih.gov/practitioners/index.cfm>
- National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS); neurological disorder information pages available at [http://www.ninds.nih.gov/health\\_and\\_medical/disorder\\_index.htm](http://www.ninds.nih.gov/health_and_medical/disorder_index.htm)
- National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR); publications on selected illnesses at <http://www.nih.gov/ninr/news-info/publications.html>
- National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering; general information at [http://grants.nih.gov/grants/becon/becon\\_info.htm](http://grants.nih.gov/grants/becon/becon_info.htm)
- Center for Information Technology (CIT); referrals to other agencies based on keyword searches available at [http://kb.nih.gov/www\\_query\\_main.asp](http://kb.nih.gov/www_query_main.asp)
- National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM); health information available at <http://nccam.nih.gov/health/>
- National Center for Research Resources (NCRR); various information directories available at <http://www.ncrr.nih.gov/publications.asp>
- Office of Rare Diseases; various fact sheets available at [http://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/html/resources/rep\\_pubs.html](http://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/html/resources/rep_pubs.html)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; various fact sheets on infectious diseases available at <http://www.cdc.gov/publications.htm>

## NIH Databases

In addition to the various Institutes of Health that publish professional guidelines, the NIH has designed a number of databases for professionals.<sup>5</sup> Physician-oriented resources provide a wide variety of information related to the biomedical and health sciences, both past and present. The format of these resources varies. Searchable databases, bibliographic citations, full-text articles (when available), archival collections, and images are all available. The following are referenced by the National Library of Medicine:<sup>6</sup>

- **Bioethics:** Access to published literature on the ethical, legal, and public policy issues surrounding healthcare and biomedical research. This information is provided in conjunction with the Kennedy Institute of Ethics located at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.: [http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases\\_bioethics.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases_bioethics.html)
- **HIV/AIDS Resources:** Describes various links and databases dedicated to HIV/AIDS research: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/aidsinfs.html>
- **NLM Online Exhibitions:** Describes “Exhibitions in the History of Medicine”: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/exhibition.html>. Additional resources for historical scholarship in medicine: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/hmd.html>
- **Biotechnology Information:** Access to public databases. The National Center for Biotechnology Information conducts research in computational biology, develops software tools for analyzing genome data, and disseminates biomedical information for the better understanding of molecular processes affecting human health and disease: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>
- **Population Information:** The National Library of Medicine provides access to worldwide coverage of population, family planning, and related health issues, including family planning technology and programs, fertility, and population law and policy: [http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases\\_population.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases_population.html)
- **Cancer Information:** Access to cancer-oriented databases: [http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases\\_cancer.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases_cancer.html)
- **Profiles in Science:** Offering the archival collections of prominent twentieth-century biomedical scientists to the public through modern digital technology: <http://www.profiles.nlm.nih.gov/>
- **Chemical Information:** Provides links to various chemical databases and references: <http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/Chem/ChemMain.html>
- **Clinical Alerts:** Reports the release of findings from the NIH-funded clinical trials where such release could significantly affect morbidity and mortality: [http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/alerts/clinical\\_alerts.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/alerts/clinical_alerts.html)
- **Space Life Sciences:** Provides links and information to space-based research (including NASA): [http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases\\_space.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases_space.html)
- **MEDLINE:** Bibliographic database covering the fields of medicine, nursing, dentistry, veterinary medicine, the healthcare system, and the pre-clinical sciences: [http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases\\_medline.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases_medline.html)

---

<sup>5</sup> Remember, for the general public, the National Library of Medicine recommends the databases referenced in MEDLINEplus (<http://medlineplus.gov/> or <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/databases.html>).

<sup>6</sup> See <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases.html>.

- **Toxicology and Environmental Health Information (TOXNET):** Databases covering toxicology and environmental health: <http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/Tox/ToxMain.html>
- **Visible Human Interface:** Anatomically detailed, three-dimensional representations of normal male and female human bodies:  
[http://www.nlm.nih.gov/research/visible/visible\\_human.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/research/visible/visible_human.html)

### The Combined Health Information Database

A comprehensive source of information on clinical guidelines written for professionals is the Combined Health Information Database. You will need to limit your search to one of the following: Brochure/Pamphlet, Fact Sheet, or Information Package, and “Dexedrine” using the “Detailed Search” option. Go directly to the following hyperlink: <http://chid.nih.gov/detail/detail.html>. To find associations, use the drop boxes at the bottom of the search page where “You may refine your search by.” For the publication date, select “All Years.” Select your preferred language and the format option “Fact Sheet.” Type “Dexedrine” (or synonyms) into the “For these words:” box. The following is a sample result:

- **Stimulants**

Source: in Barkley, R.A. Taking Charge of ADHD: The Complete, Authoritative Guide for Parents. New York, NY: Guilford Press. 2000. p. 269-287.

Contact: Available from Guilford Publications. 72 Spring Street, New York, NY 10012. (800) 365-7006. Fax (212) 966-6708. E-mail: [info@guilford.com](mailto:info@guilford.com). Website: [www.guilford.com](http://www.guilford.com). PRICE: \$18.95 plus shipping and handling. ISBN: 1572305606.

Summary: Children whose problems with attention, overactivity, and lack of inhibition reach a certain level have a developmental disability known as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). This chapter on medications (drug therapy) is from a book intended to help parents who are raising a child with ADHD and for others who wish to know more about the disorder and its management. The author's main goal is to empower parents to take charge of the care of these often demanding children in a way that ensures the health of the entire family, collectively and individually. In this chapter, the author focuses on stimulants, the drugs most commonly used, noting that stimulants have been shown to be effective in improving behavior, academic work, and social adjustment in 50 to 95 percent of children with ADHD. The author offers up to date information on the stimulant medications. The brand names of these medications include Ritalin (methylphenidate), **Dexedrine** (d amphetamine), Adderall (d and l amphetamine combination), and Cylert (pemoline). The author begins by refuting myths about these drugs, and encouraging readers to gather information from their physicians and from reference tools. The author then describes how the stimulants work, what the drugs do for behavior and emotions, how the drugs change learning and academic performance, the effect of these medications on social behavior, how long the effects of the drugs last, possible side effects (decreased appetite, increased heart rate and blood pressure, increased brain electrical activity, insomnia, nervous tics, temporary psychosis, long term effects), deciding about stimulant use in an individual child, how stimulants are prescribed, and when the medicines should be stopped. 1 figure.

### The NLM Gateway<sup>7</sup>

The NLM (National Library of Medicine) Gateway is a Web-based system that lets users search simultaneously in multiple retrieval systems at the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM). It allows users of NLM services to initiate searches from one Web interface, providing one-stop searching for many of NLM's information resources or databases.<sup>8</sup> To use the NLM Gateway, simply go to the search site at <http://gateway.nlm.nih.gov/gw/Cmd>. Type "Dexedrine" (or synonyms) into the search box and click "Search." The results will be presented in a tabular form, indicating the number of references in each database category.

#### Results Summary

| Category                           | Items Found |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Journal Articles                   | 5478        |
| Books / Periodicals / Audio Visual | 51          |
| Consumer Health                    | 748         |
| Meeting Abstracts                  | 2           |
| Other Collections                  | 0           |
| Total                              | 6279        |

### HSTAT<sup>9</sup>

HSTAT is a free, Web-based resource that provides access to full-text documents used in healthcare decision-making.<sup>10</sup> These documents include clinical practice guidelines, quick-reference guides for clinicians, consumer health brochures, evidence reports and technology assessments from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), as well as AHRQ's Put Prevention Into Practice.<sup>11</sup> Simply search by "Dexedrine" (or synonyms) at the following Web site: <http://text.nlm.nih.gov>.

### Coffee Break: Tutorials for Biologists<sup>12</sup>

Coffee Break is a general healthcare site that takes a scientific view of the news and covers recent breakthroughs in biology that may one day assist physicians in developing treatments. Here you will find a collection of short reports on recent biological discoveries. Each report incorporates interactive tutorials that demonstrate how bioinformatics tools are used as a part of the research process. Currently, all Coffee Breaks are written by NCBI

<sup>7</sup> Adapted from NLM: <http://gateway.nlm.nih.gov/gw/Cmd?Overview.x>.

<sup>8</sup> The NLM Gateway is currently being developed by the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications (LHNCBC) at the National Library of Medicine (NLM) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

<sup>9</sup> Adapted from HSTAT: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/hstat.html>.

<sup>10</sup> The HSTAT URL is <http://hstat.nlm.nih.gov/>.

<sup>11</sup> Other important documents in HSTAT include: the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Consensus Conference Reports and Technology Assessment Reports; the HIV/AIDS Treatment Information Service (ATIS) resource documents; the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (SAMHSA/CSAT) Treatment Improvement Protocols (TIP) and Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (SAMHSA/CSAP) Prevention Enhancement Protocols System (PEPS); the Public Health Service (PHS) Preventive Services Task Force's *Guide to Clinical Preventive Services*; the independent, nonfederal Task Force on Community Services' *Guide to Community Preventive Services*; and the Health Technology Advisory Committee (HTAC) of the Minnesota Health Care Commission (MHCC) health technology evaluations.

<sup>12</sup> Adapted from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Coffeefbreak/Archive/FAQ.html>.

staff.<sup>13</sup> Each report is about 400 words and is usually based on a discovery reported in one or more articles from recently published, peer-reviewed literature.<sup>14</sup> This site has new articles every few weeks, so it can be considered an online magazine of sorts. It is intended for general background information. You can access the Coffee Break Web site at the following hyperlink: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Coffeebreak/>.

## Other Commercial Databases

In addition to resources maintained by official agencies, other databases exist that are commercial ventures addressing medical professionals. Here are some examples that may interest you:

- **CliniWeb International:** Index and table of contents to selected clinical information on the Internet; see <http://www.ohsu.edu/clinweb/>.
- **Medical World Search:** Searches full text from thousands of selected medical sites on the Internet; see <http://www.mwsearch.com/>.

---

<sup>13</sup> The figure that accompanies each article is frequently supplied by an expert external to NCBI, in which case the source of the figure is cited. The result is an interactive tutorial that tells a biological story.

<sup>14</sup> After a brief introduction that sets the work described into a broader context, the report focuses on how a molecular understanding can provide explanations of observed biology and lead to therapies for diseases. Each vignette is accompanied by a figure and hypertext links that lead to a series of pages that interactively show how NCBI tools and resources are used in the research process.



## APPENDIX B. PATIENT RESOURCES

### Overview

Official agencies, as well as federally funded institutions supported by national grants, frequently publish a variety of guidelines written with the patient in mind. These are typically called “Fact Sheets” or “Guidelines.” They can take the form of a brochure, information kit, pamphlet, or flyer. Often they are only a few pages in length. Since new guidelines on Dexedrine can appear at any moment and be published by a number of sources, the best approach to finding guidelines is to systematically scan the Internet-based services that post them.

### Patient Guideline Sources

The remainder of this chapter directs you to sources which either publish or can help you find additional guidelines on topics related to Dexedrine. Due to space limitations, these sources are listed in a concise manner. Do not hesitate to consult the following sources by either using the Internet hyperlink provided, or, in cases where the contact information is provided, contacting the publisher or author directly.

#### **The National Institutes of Health**

The NIH gateway to patients is located at <http://health.nih.gov/>. From this site, you can search across various sources and institutes, a number of which are summarized below.

#### **Topic Pages: MEDLINEplus**

The National Library of Medicine has created a vast and patient-oriented healthcare information portal called MEDLINEplus. Within this Internet-based system are “health topic pages” which list links to available materials relevant to Dexedrine. To access this system, log on to <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/healthtopics.html>. From there you can either search using the alphabetical index or browse by broad topic areas. Recently, MEDLINEplus listed the following when searched for “Dexedrine”:

- Other guides

- **Amphetamine Abuse**

- <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/amphetamineabuse.html>

- **Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity**

- <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/attentiondeficitdisorderwithhyperactivity.html>

- **Child Mental Health**

- <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/childmentalhealth.html>

- **Tourette Syndrome**

- <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/tourettesyndrome.html>

You may also choose to use the search utility provided by MEDLINEplus at the following Web address: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/>. Simply type a keyword into the search box and click "Search." This utility is similar to the NIH search utility, with the exception that it only includes materials that are linked within the MEDLINEplus system (mostly patient-oriented information). It also has the disadvantage of generating unstructured results. We recommend, therefore, that you use this method only if you have a very targeted search.

### The NIH Search Utility

The NIH search utility allows you to search for documents on over 100 selected Web sites that comprise the NIH-WEB-SPACE. Each of these servers is "crawled" and indexed on an ongoing basis. Your search will produce a list of various documents, all of which will relate in some way to Dexedrine. The drawbacks of this approach are that the information is not organized by theme and that the references are often a mix of information for professionals and patients. Nevertheless, a large number of the listed Web sites provide useful background information. We can only recommend this route, therefore, for relatively rare or specific disorders, or when using highly targeted searches. To use the NIH search utility, visit the following Web page: <http://search.nih.gov/index.html>.

### Additional Web Sources

A number of Web sites are available to the public that often link to government sites. These can also point you in the direction of essential information. The following is a representative sample:

- AOL: <http://search.aol.com/cat.adp?id=168&layer=&from=subcats>
- Family Village: <http://www.familyvillage.wisc.edu/specific.htm>
- Google: [http://directory.google.com/Top/Health/Conditions\\_and\\_Diseases/](http://directory.google.com/Top/Health/Conditions_and_Diseases/)
- Med Help International: <http://www.medhelp.org/HealthTopics/A.html>
- Open Directory Project: [http://dmoz.org/Health/Conditions\\_and\\_Diseases/](http://dmoz.org/Health/Conditions_and_Diseases/)
- Yahoo.com: [http://dir.yahoo.com/Health/Diseases\\_and\\_Conditions/](http://dir.yahoo.com/Health/Diseases_and_Conditions/)
- WebMD®Health: [http://my.webmd.com/health\\_topics](http://my.webmd.com/health_topics)

## Finding Associations

There are several Internet directories that provide lists of medical associations with information on or resources relating to Dexedrine. By consulting all of associations listed in this chapter, you will have nearly exhausted all sources for patient associations concerned with Dexedrine.

### The National Health Information Center (NHIC)

The National Health Information Center (NHIC) offers a free referral service to help people find organizations that provide information about Dexedrine. For more information, see the NHIC's Web site at <http://www.health.gov/NHIC/> or contact an information specialist by calling 1-800-336-4797.

### Directory of Health Organizations

The Directory of Health Organizations, provided by the National Library of Medicine Specialized Information Services, is a comprehensive source of information on associations. The Directory of Health Organizations database can be accessed via the Internet at <http://www.sis.nlm.nih.gov/Dir/DirMain.html>. It is composed of two parts: DIRLINE and Health Hotlines.

The DIRLINE database comprises some 10,000 records of organizations, research centers, and government institutes and associations that primarily focus on health and biomedicine. To access DIRLINE directly, go to the following Web site: <http://dirline.nlm.nih.gov/>. Simply type in "Dexedrine" (or a synonym), and you will receive information on all relevant organizations listed in the database.

Health Hotlines directs you to toll-free numbers to over 300 organizations. You can access this database directly at <http://www.sis.nlm.nih.gov/hotlines/>. On this page, you are given the option to search by keyword or by browsing the subject list. When you have received your search results, click on the name of the organization for its description and contact information.

### The Combined Health Information Database

Another comprehensive source of information on healthcare associations is the Combined Health Information Database. Using the "Detailed Search" option, you will need to limit your search to "Organizations" and "Dexedrine". Type the following hyperlink into your Web browser: <http://chid.nih.gov/detail/detail.html>. To find associations, use the drop boxes at the bottom of the search page where "You may refine your search by." For publication date, select "All Years." Then, select your preferred language and the format option "Organization Resource Sheet." Type "Dexedrine" (or synonyms) into the "For these words:" box. You should check back periodically with this database since it is updated every three months.

**The National Organization for Rare Disorders, Inc.**

The National Organization for Rare Disorders, Inc. has prepared a Web site that provides, at no charge, lists of associations organized by health topic. You can access this database at the following Web site: <http://www.rarediseases.org/search/orgsearch.html>. Type "Dexedrine" (or a synonym) into the search box, and click "Submit Query."

## APPENDIX C. FINDING MEDICAL LIBRARIES

### Overview

In this Appendix, we show you how to quickly find a medical library in your area.

### Preparation

Your local public library and medical libraries have interlibrary loan programs with the National Library of Medicine (NLM), one of the largest medical collections in the world. According to the NLM, most of the literature in the general and historical collections of the National Library of Medicine is available on interlibrary loan to any library. If you would like to access NLM medical literature, then visit a library in your area that can request the publications for you.<sup>15</sup>

### Finding a Local Medical Library

The quickest method to locate medical libraries is to use the Internet-based directory published by the National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NN/LM). This network includes 4626 members and affiliates that provide many services to librarians, health professionals, and the public. To find a library in your area, simply visit <http://nnlm.gov/members/adv.html> or call 1-800-338-7657.

### Medical Libraries in the U.S. and Canada

In addition to the NN/LM, the National Library of Medicine (NLM) lists a number of libraries with reference facilities that are open to the public. The following is the NLM's list and includes hyperlinks to each library's Web site. These Web pages can provide information on hours of operation and other restrictions. The list below is a small sample of

---

<sup>15</sup> Adapted from the NLM: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/psd/cas/interlibrary.html>.

libraries recommended by the National Library of Medicine (sorted alphabetically by name of the U.S. state or Canadian province where the library is located)<sup>16</sup>:

- **Alabama:** Health InfoNet of Jefferson County (Jefferson County Library Cooperative, Lister Hill Library of the Health Sciences), <http://www.uab.edu/infonet/>
- **Alabama:** Richard M. Scrushy Library (American Sports Medicine Institute)
- **Arizona:** Samaritan Regional Medical Center: The Learning Center (Samaritan Health System, Phoenix, Arizona), <http://www.samaritan.edu/library/bannerlibs.htm>
- **California:** Kris Kelly Health Information Center (St. Joseph Health System, Humboldt), <http://www.humboldt1.com/~kkhic/index.html>
- **California:** Community Health Library of Los Gatos, <http://www.healthlib.org/orgresources.html>
- **California:** Consumer Health Program and Services (CHIPS) (County of Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles County Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Library) - Carson, CA, <http://www.colapublib.org/services/chips.html>
- **California:** Gateway Health Library (Sutter Gould Medical Foundation)
- **California:** Health Library (Stanford University Medical Center), <http://www-med.stanford.edu/healthlibrary/>
- **California:** Patient Education Resource Center - Health Information and Resources (University of California, San Francisco), <http://sfghdean.ucsf.edu/barnett/PERC/default.asp>
- **California:** Redwood Health Library (Petaluma Health Care District), <http://www.phcd.org/rdwdlib.html>
- **California:** Los Gatos PlaneTree Health Library, <http://planetreesanjose.org/>
- **California:** Sutter Resource Library (Sutter Hospitals Foundation, Sacramento), <http://suttermedicalcenter.org/library/>
- **California:** Health Sciences Libraries (University of California, Davis), <http://www.lib.ucdavis.edu/healthsci/>
- **California:** ValleyCare Health Library & Ryan Comer Cancer Resource Center (ValleyCare Health System, Pleasanton), <http://gaelnet.stmarys-ca.edu/other.libs/gbal/east/vchl.html>
- **California:** Washington Community Health Resource Library (Fremont), <http://www.healthlibrary.org/>
- **Colorado:** William V. Gervasini Memorial Library (Exempla Healthcare), <http://www.saintjosephdenver.org/yourhealth/libraries/>
- **Connecticut:** Hartford Hospital Health Science Libraries (Hartford Hospital), <http://www.harthosp.org/library/>
- **Connecticut:** Healthnet: Connecticut Consumer Health Information Center (University of Connecticut Health Center, Lyman Maynard Stowe Library), <http://library.uchc.edu/departm/hnet/>

---

<sup>16</sup> Abstracted from <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/libraries.html>.

- **Connecticut:** Waterbury Hospital Health Center Library (Waterbury Hospital, Waterbury), <http://www.waterburyhospital.com/library/consumer.shtml>
- **Delaware:** Consumer Health Library (Christiana Care Health System, Eugene du Pont Preventive Medicine & Rehabilitation Institute, Wilmington), [http://www.christianacare.org/health\\_guide/health\\_guide\\_pmri\\_health\\_info.cfm](http://www.christianacare.org/health_guide/health_guide_pmri_health_info.cfm)
- **Delaware:** Lewis B. Flinn Library (Delaware Academy of Medicine, Wilmington), <http://www.delamed.org/chls.html>
- **Georgia:** Family Resource Library (Medical College of Georgia, Augusta), [http://cmc.mcg.edu/kids\\_families/fam\\_resources/fam\\_res\\_lib/frl.htm](http://cmc.mcg.edu/kids_families/fam_resources/fam_res_lib/frl.htm)
- **Georgia:** Health Resource Center (Medical Center of Central Georgia, Macon), <http://www.mccg.org/hrc/hrchome.asp>
- **Hawaii:** Hawaii Medical Library: Consumer Health Information Service (Hawaii Medical Library, Honolulu), <http://hml.org/CHIS/>
- **Idaho:** DeArmond Consumer Health Library (Kootenai Medical Center, Coeur d'Alene), <http://www.nicon.org/DeArmond/index.htm>
- **Illinois:** Health Learning Center of Northwestern Memorial Hospital (Chicago), [http://www.nmh.org/health\\_info/hlc.html](http://www.nmh.org/health_info/hlc.html)
- **Illinois:** Medical Library (OSF Saint Francis Medical Center, Peoria), <http://www.osfsaintfrancis.org/general/library/>
- **Kentucky:** Medical Library - Services for Patients, Families, Students & the Public (Central Baptist Hospital, Lexington), <http://www.centralbap.com/education/community/library.cfm>
- **Kentucky:** University of Kentucky - Health Information Library (Chandler Medical Center, Lexington), <http://www.mc.uky.edu/PatientEd/>
- **Louisiana:** Alton Ochsner Medical Foundation Library (Alton Ochsner Medical Foundation, New Orleans), <http://www.ochsner.org/library/>
- **Louisiana:** Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center Medical Library-Shreveport, <http://lib-sh.lsuhscc.edu/>
- **Maine:** Franklin Memorial Hospital Medical Library (Franklin Memorial Hospital, Farmington), <http://www.fchn.org/fmh/lib.htm>
- **Maine:** Gerrish-True Health Sciences Library (Central Maine Medical Center, Lewiston), <http://www.cmmc.org/library/library.html>
- **Maine:** Hadley Parrot Health Science Library (Eastern Maine Healthcare, Bangor), <http://www.emh.org/hll/hpl/guide.htm>
- **Maine:** Maine Medical Center Library (Maine Medical Center, Portland), <http://www.mmc.org/library/>
- **Maine:** Parkview Hospital (Brunswick), <http://www.parkviewhospital.org/>
- **Maine:** Southern Maine Medical Center Health Sciences Library (Southern Maine Medical Center, Biddeford), <http://www.smmc.org/services/service.php3?choice=10>
- **Maine:** Stephens Memorial Hospital's Health Information Library (Western Maine Health, Norway), <http://www.wmhcc.org/Library/>

- **Manitoba, Canada:** Consumer & Patient Health Information Service (University of Manitoba Libraries),  
<http://www.umanitoba.ca/libraries/units/health/reference/chis.html>
- **Manitoba, Canada:** J.W. Crane Memorial Library (Deer Lodge Centre, Winnipeg),  
[http://www.deerlodge.mb.ca/crane\\_library/about.asp](http://www.deerlodge.mb.ca/crane_library/about.asp)
- **Maryland:** Health Information Center at the Wheaton Regional Library (Montgomery County, Dept. of Public Libraries, Wheaton Regional Library),  
<http://www.mont.lib.md.us/healthinfo/hic.asp>
- **Massachusetts:** Baystate Medical Center Library (Baystate Health System),  
<http://www.baystatehealth.com/1024/>
- **Massachusetts:** Boston University Medical Center Alumni Medical Library (Boston University Medical Center), <http://med-libwww.bu.edu/library/lib.html>
- **Massachusetts:** Lowell General Hospital Health Sciences Library (Lowell General Hospital, Lowell), <http://www.lowellgeneral.org/library/HomePageLinks/WWW.htm>
- **Massachusetts:** Paul E. Woodard Health Sciences Library (New England Baptist Hospital, Boston), [http://www.nebh.org/health\\_lib.asp](http://www.nebh.org/health_lib.asp)
- **Massachusetts:** St. Luke's Hospital Health Sciences Library (St. Luke's Hospital, Southcoast Health System, New Bedford), <http://www.southcoast.org/library/>
- **Massachusetts:** Treadwell Library Consumer Health Reference Center (Massachusetts General Hospital), <http://www.mgh.harvard.edu/library/chrcindex.html>
- **Massachusetts:** UMass HealthNet (University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester), <http://healthnet.umassmed.edu/>
- **Michigan:** Botsford General Hospital Library - Consumer Health (Botsford General Hospital, Library & Internet Services), <http://www.botsfordlibrary.org/consumer.htm>
- **Michigan:** Helen DeRoy Medical Library (Providence Hospital and Medical Centers), <http://www.providence-hospital.org/library/>
- **Michigan:** Marquette General Hospital - Consumer Health Library (Marquette General Hospital, Health Information Center), <http://www.mgh.org/center.html>
- **Michigan:** Patient Education Resource Center - University of Michigan Cancer Center (University of Michigan Comprehensive Cancer Center, Ann Arbor),  
<http://www.cancer.med.umich.edu/learn/leares.htm>
- **Michigan:** Sladen Library & Center for Health Information Resources - Consumer Health Information (Detroit), <http://www.henryford.com/body.cfm?id=39330>
- **Montana:** Center for Health Information (St. Patrick Hospital and Health Sciences Center, Missoula)
- **National:** Consumer Health Library Directory (Medical Library Association, Consumer and Patient Health Information Section), <http://caphis.mlanet.org/directory/index.html>
- **National:** National Network of Libraries of Medicine (National Library of Medicine) - provides library services for health professionals in the United States who do not have access to a medical library, <http://nnlm.gov/>
- **National:** NN/LM List of Libraries Serving the Public (National Network of Libraries of Medicine), <http://nnlm.gov/members/>



- **Nevada:** Health Science Library, West Charleston Library (Las Vegas-Clark County Library District, Las Vegas), [http://www.lvcld.org/special\\_collections/medical/index.htm](http://www.lvcld.org/special_collections/medical/index.htm)
- **New Hampshire:** Dartmouth Biomedical Libraries (Dartmouth College Library, Hanover), <http://www.dartmouth.edu/~biomed/resources.html#conshealth.html#d/>
- **New Jersey:** Consumer Health Library (Rahway Hospital, Rahway), <http://www.rahwayhospital.com/library.htm>
- **New Jersey:** Dr. Walter Phillips Health Sciences Library (Englewood Hospital and Medical Center, Englewood), <http://www.englewoodhospital.com/links/index.htm>
- **New Jersey:** Meland Foundation (Englewood Hospital and Medical Center, Englewood), <http://www.geocities.com/ResearchTriangle/9360/>
- **New York:** Choices in Health Information (New York Public Library) - NLM Consumer Pilot Project participant, <http://www.nypl.org/branch/health/links.html>
- **New York:** Health Information Center (Upstate Medical University, State University of New York, Syracuse), <http://www.upstate.edu/library/hic/>
- **New York:** Health Sciences Library (Long Island Jewish Medical Center, New Hyde Park), <http://www.lij.edu/library/library.html>
- **New York:** ViaHealth Medical Library (Rochester General Hospital), <http://www.nyam.org/library/>
- **Ohio:** Consumer Health Library (Akron General Medical Center, Medical & Consumer Health Library), <http://www.akrongeneral.org/hwlibrary.htm>
- **Oklahoma:** The Health Information Center at Saint Francis Hospital (Saint Francis Health System, Tulsa), <http://www.sfh-tulsa.com/services/healthinfo.asp>
- **Oregon:** Planetree Health Resource Center (Mid-Columbia Medical Center, The Dalles), <http://www.mcmc.net/phrc/>
- **Pennsylvania:** Community Health Information Library (Milton S. Hershey Medical Center, Hershey), <http://www.hmc.psu.edu/commhealth/>
- **Pennsylvania:** Community Health Resource Library (Geisinger Medical Center, Danville), <http://www.geisinger.edu/education/commmlib.shtml>
- **Pennsylvania:** HealthInfo Library (Moses Taylor Hospital, Scranton), <http://www.mth.org/healthwellness.html>
- **Pennsylvania:** Hopwood Library (University of Pittsburgh, Health Sciences Library System, Pittsburgh), [http://www.hsls.pitt.edu/guides/chi/hopwood/index\\_html](http://www.hsls.pitt.edu/guides/chi/hopwood/index_html)
- **Pennsylvania:** Koop Community Health Information Center (College of Physicians of Philadelphia), <http://www.collphyphil.org/kooppg1.shtml>
- **Pennsylvania:** Learning Resources Center - Medical Library (Susquehanna Health System, Williamsport), <http://www.shscares.org/services/lrc/index.asp>
- **Pennsylvania:** Medical Library (UPMC Health System, Pittsburgh), <http://www.upmc.edu/passavant/library.htm>
- **Quebec, Canada:** Medical Library (Montreal General Hospital), <http://www.mghlib.mcgill.ca/>

- **South Dakota:** Rapid City Regional Hospital Medical Library (Rapid City Regional Hospital), <http://www.rcrh.org/Services/Library/Default.asp>
- **Texas:** Houston HealthWays (Houston Academy of Medicine-Texas Medical Center Library), <http://hhw.library.tmc.edu/>
- **Washington:** Community Health Library (Kittitas Valley Community Hospital), <http://www.kvch.com/>
- **Washington:** Southwest Washington Medical Center Library (Southwest Washington Medical Center, Vancouver), <http://www.swmedicalcenter.com/body.cfm?id=72>

## ONLINE GLOSSARIES

The Internet provides access to a number of free-to-use medical dictionaries. The National Library of Medicine has compiled the following list of online dictionaries:

- ADAM Medical Encyclopedia (A.D.A.M., Inc.), comprehensive medical reference:  
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/encyclopedia.html>
- MedicineNet.com Medical Dictionary (MedicineNet, Inc.):  
<http://www.medterms.com/Script/Main/hp.asp>
- Merriam-Webster Medical Dictionary (Inteli-Health, Inc.):  
<http://www.intelihealth.com/IH/>
- Multilingual Glossary of Technical and Popular Medical Terms in Eight European Languages (European Commission) - Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish: <http://allserv.rug.ac.be/~rvdstich/eugloss/welcome.html>
- On-line Medical Dictionary (CancerWEB): <http://cancerweb.ncl.ac.uk/omd/>
- Rare Diseases Terms (Office of Rare Diseases):  
<http://ord.aspensys.com/asp/diseases/diseases.asp>
- Technology Glossary (National Library of Medicine) - Health Care Technology:  
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/nichsr/ta101/ta10108.htm>

Beyond these, MEDLINEplus contains a very patient-friendly encyclopedia covering every aspect of medicine (licensed from A.D.A.M., Inc.). The ADAM Medical Encyclopedia can be accessed at <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/encyclopedia.html>. ADAM is also available on commercial Web sites such as drkoop.com (<http://www.drkoop.com/>) and Web MD ([http://my.webmd.com/adam/asset/adam\\_disease\\_articles/a\\_to\\_z/a](http://my.webmd.com/adam/asset/adam_disease_articles/a_to_z/a)).

### Online Dictionary Directories

The following are additional online directories compiled by the National Library of Medicine, including a number of specialized medical dictionaries:

- Medical Dictionaries: Medical & Biological (World Health Organization):  
<http://www.who.int/hlt/virtuallibrary/English/diction.htm#Medical>
- MEL-Michigan Electronic Library List of Online Health and Medical Dictionaries (Michigan Electronic Library): <http://mel.lib.mi.us/health/health-dictionaries.html>
- Patient Education: Glossaries (DMOZ Open Directory Project):  
[http://dmoz.org/Health/Education/Patient\\_Education/Glossaries/](http://dmoz.org/Health/Education/Patient_Education/Glossaries/)
- Web of Online Dictionaries (Bucknell University):  
<http://www.yourdictionary.com/diction5.html#medicine>



# DEXEDRINE DICTIONARY

The definitions below are derived from official public sources, including the National Institutes of Health [NIH] and the European Union [EU].

**Abdomen:** That portion of the body that lies between the thorax and the pelvis. [NIH]

**Accommodation:** Adjustment, especially that of the eye for various distances. [EU]

**Acoustic:** Having to do with sound or hearing. [NIH]

**Action Potentials:** The electric response of a nerve or muscle to its stimulation. [NIH]

**Adaptation:** 1. The adjustment of an organism to its environment, or the process by which it enhances such fitness. 2. The normal ability of the eye to adjust itself to variations in the intensity of light; the adjustment to such variations. 3. The decline in the frequency of firing of a neuron, particularly of a receptor, under conditions of constant stimulation. 4. In dentistry, (a) the proper fitting of a denture, (b) the degree of proximity and interlocking of restorative material to a tooth preparation, (c) the exact adjustment of bands to teeth. 5. In microbiology, the adjustment of bacterial physiology to a new environment. [EU]

**Adjustment:** The dynamic process wherein the thoughts, feelings, behavior, and biophysiological mechanisms of the individual continually change to adjust to the environment. [NIH]

**Adrenal Medulla:** The inner part of the adrenal gland; it synthesizes, stores and releases catecholamines. [NIH]

**Adrenergic:** Activated by, characteristic of, or secreting epinephrine or substances with similar activity; the term is applied to those nerve fibres that liberate norepinephrine at a synapse when a nerve impulse passes, i.e., the sympathetic fibres. [EU]

**Adverse Effect:** An unwanted side effect of treatment. [NIH]

**Affinity:** 1. Inherent likeness or relationship. 2. A special attraction for a specific element, organ, or structure. 3. Chemical affinity; the force that binds atoms in molecules; the tendency of substances to combine by chemical reaction. 4. The strength of noncovalent chemical binding between two substances as measured by the dissociation constant of the complex. 5. In immunology, a thermodynamic expression of the strength of interaction between a single antigen-binding site and a single antigenic determinant (and thus of the stereochemical compatibility between them), most accurately applied to interactions among simple, uniform antigenic determinants such as haptens. Expressed as the association constant ( $K$  litres mole<sup>-1</sup>), which, owing to the heterogeneity of affinities in a population of antibody molecules of a given specificity, actually represents an average value (mean intrinsic association constant). 6. The reciprocal of the dissociation constant. [EU]

**Agonist:** In anatomy, a prime mover. In pharmacology, a drug that has affinity for and stimulates physiologic activity at cell receptors normally stimulated by naturally occurring substances. [EU]

**Algorithms:** A procedure consisting of a sequence of algebraic formulas and/or logical steps to calculate or determine a given task. [NIH]

**Alkaline:** Having the reactions of an alkali. [EU]

**Alkaloid:** A member of a large group of chemicals that are made by plants and have nitrogen in them. Some alkaloids have been shown to work against cancer. [NIH]

**Alpha-1:** A protein with the property of inactivating proteolytic enzymes such as leucocyte

collagenase and elastase. [NIH]

**Alternative medicine:** Practices not generally recognized by the medical community as standard or conventional medical approaches and used instead of standard treatments. Alternative medicine includes the taking of dietary supplements, megadose vitamins, and herbal preparations; the drinking of special teas; and practices such as massage therapy, magnet therapy, spiritual healing, and meditation. [NIH]

**Amitriptyline:** Tricyclic antidepressant with anticholinergic and sedative properties. It appears to prevent the re-uptake of norepinephrine and serotonin at nerve terminals, thus potentiating the action of these neurotransmitters. Amitriptyline also appears to antagonize cholinergic and alpha-1 adrenergic responses to bioactive amines. [NIH]

**Amphetamine:** A powerful central nervous system stimulant and sympathomimetic. Amphetamine has multiple mechanisms of action including blocking uptake of adrenergics and dopamine, stimulation of release of monoamines, and inhibiting monoamine oxidase. Amphetamine is also a drug of abuse and a psychotomimetic. The l- and the d,l-forms are included here. The l-form has less central nervous system activity but stronger cardiovascular effects. The d-form is dextroamphetamine. [NIH]

**Amygdala:** Almond-shaped group of basal nuclei anterior to the inferior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain, within the temporal lobe. The amygdala is part of the limbic system. [NIH]

**Analeptic:** A drug which acts as a restorative, such as caffeine, amphetamine, pentylentetrazol, etc. [EU]

**Anemia:** A reduction in the number of circulating erythrocytes or in the quantity of hemoglobin. [NIH]

**Anesthetics:** Agents that are capable of inducing a total or partial loss of sensation, especially tactile sensation and pain. They may act to induce general anesthesia, in which an unconscious state is achieved, or may act locally to induce numbness or lack of sensation at a targeted site. [NIH]

**Anticholinergic:** An agent that blocks the parasympathetic nerves. Called also parasympatholytic. [EU]

**Anticonvulsant:** An agent that prevents or relieves convulsions. [EU]

**Antidepressant:** A drug used to treat depression. [NIH]

**Antipsychotic:** Effective in the treatment of psychosis. Antipsychotic drugs (called also neuroleptic drugs and major tranquilizers) are a chemically diverse (including phenothiazines, thioxanthenes, butyrophenones, dibenzoxazepines, dibenzodiazepines, and diphenylbutylpiperidines) but pharmacologically similar class of drugs used to treat schizophrenic, paranoid, schizoaffective, and other psychotic disorders; acute delirium and dementia, and manic episodes (during induction of lithium therapy); to control the movement disorders associated with Huntington's chorea, Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome, and ballismus; and to treat intractable hiccups and severe nausea and vomiting. Antipsychotic agents bind to dopamine, histamine, muscarinic cholinergic,  $\alpha$ -adrenergic, and serotonin receptors. Blockade of dopaminergic transmission in various areas is thought to be responsible for their major effects : antipsychotic action by blockade in the mesolimbic and mesocortical areas; extrapyramidal side effects (dystonia, akathisia, parkinsonism, and tardive dyskinesia) by blockade in the basal ganglia; and antiemetic effects by blockade in the chemoreceptor trigger zone of the medulla. Sedation and autonomic side effects (orthostatic hypotension, blurred vision, dry mouth, nasal congestion and constipation) are caused by blockade of histamine, cholinergic, and adrenergic receptors. [EU]

**Anxiolytic:** An anxiolytic or antianxiety agent. [EU]

**Apathy:** Lack of feeling or emotion; indifference. [EU]

**Arnica:** Genus of composite-flowered plants in the family Asteraceae. The dried flower heads of *Arnica montana* are used externally as a counterirritant and tincture for sprains and bruises. Arnica contains volatile oils, arnicin, arnisterol, flavonoids, tannins, and resin. [NIH]

**Arteries:** The vessels carrying blood away from the heart. [NIH]

**Astringents:** Agents, usually topical, that cause the contraction of tissues for the control of bleeding or secretions. [NIH]

**Atropine:** A toxic alkaloid, originally from *Atropa belladonna*, but found in other plants, mainly Solanaceae. [NIH]

**Attenuation:** Reduction of transmitted sound energy or its electrical equivalent. [NIH]

**Atypical:** Irregular; not conformable to the type; in microbiology, applied specifically to strains of unusual type. [EU]

**Autonomic:** Self-controlling; functionally independent. [EU]

**Autosuggestion:** Suggestion coming from the subject himself. [NIH]

**Barbiturate:** A drug with sedative and hypnotic effects. Barbiturates have been used as sedatives and anesthetics, and they have been used to treat the convulsions associated with epilepsy. [NIH]

**Basal Ganglia:** Large subcortical nuclear masses derived from the telencephalon and located in the basal regions of the cerebral hemispheres. [NIH]

**Base:** In chemistry, the nonacid part of a salt; a substance that combines with acids to form salts; a substance that dissociates to give hydroxide ions in aqueous solutions; a substance whose molecule or ion can combine with a proton (hydrogen ion); a substance capable of donating a pair of electrons (to an acid) for the formation of a coordinate covalent bond. [EU]

**Belladonna:** A species of very poisonous Solanaceous plants yielding atropine (hyoscyamine), scopolamine, and other belladonna alkaloids, used to block the muscarinic autonomic nervous system. [NIH]

**Biochemical:** Relating to biochemistry; characterized by, produced by, or involving chemical reactions in living organisms. [EU]

**Biotechnology:** Body of knowledge related to the use of organisms, cells or cell-derived constituents for the purpose of developing products which are technically, scientifically and clinically useful. Alteration of biologic function at the molecular level (i.e., genetic engineering) is a central focus; laboratory methods used include transfection and cloning technologies, sequence and structure analysis algorithms, computer databases, and gene and protein structure function analysis and prediction. [NIH]

**Bladder:** The organ that stores urine. [NIH]

**Blood Coagulation:** The process of the interaction of blood coagulation factors that results in an insoluble fibrin clot. [NIH]

**Blood Platelets:** Non-nucleated disk-shaped cells formed in the megakaryocyte and found in the blood of all mammals. They are mainly involved in blood coagulation. [NIH]

**Blood pressure:** The pressure of blood against the walls of a blood vessel or heart chamber. Unless there is reference to another location, such as the pulmonary artery or one of the heart chambers, it refers to the pressure in the systemic arteries, as measured, for example, in the forearm. [NIH]

**Blood vessel:** A tube in the body through which blood circulates. Blood vessels include a network of arteries, arterioles, capillaries, venules, and veins. [NIH]

**Body Fluids:** Liquid components of living organisms. [NIH]

**Branch:** Most commonly used for branches of nerves, but applied also to other structures. [NIH]

**Bupropion:** A unicyclic, aminoketone antidepressant. The mechanism of its therapeutic actions is not well understood, but it does appear to block dopamine uptake. The hydrochloride is available as an aid to smoking cessation treatment. [NIH]

**Calcium:** A basic element found in nearly all organized tissues. It is a member of the alkaline earth family of metals with the atomic symbol Ca, atomic number 20, and atomic weight 40. Calcium is the most abundant mineral in the body and combines with phosphorus to form calcium phosphate in the bones and teeth. It is essential for the normal functioning of nerves and muscles and plays a role in blood coagulation (as factor IV) and in many enzymatic processes. [NIH]

**Capsules:** Hard or soft soluble containers used for the oral administration of medicine. [NIH]

**Cardiac:** Having to do with the heart. [NIH]

**Cardiovascular:** Having to do with the heart and blood vessels. [NIH]

**Catecholamine:** A group of chemical substances manufactured by the adrenal medulla and secreted during physiological stress. [NIH]

**Cell:** The individual unit that makes up all of the tissues of the body. All living things are made up of one or more cells. [NIH]

**Central Nervous System:** The main information-processing organs of the nervous system, consisting of the brain, spinal cord, and meninges. [NIH]

**Cerebral:** Of or pertaining of the cerebrum or the brain. [EU]

**Cerebrum:** The largest part of the brain. It is divided into two hemispheres, or halves, called the cerebral hemispheres. The cerebrum controls muscle functions of the body and also controls speech, emotions, reading, writing, and learning. [NIH]

**Chlordiazepoxide:** An anxiolytic benzodiazepine derivative with anticonvulsant, sedative, and amnesic properties. It has also been used in the symptomatic treatment of alcohol withdrawal. [NIH]

**Cholinergic:** Resembling acetylcholine in pharmacological action; stimulated by or releasing acetylcholine or a related compound. [EU]

**Chronic:** A disease or condition that persists or progresses over a long period of time. [NIH]

**Clinical trial:** A research study that tests how well new medical treatments or other interventions work in people. Each study is designed to test new methods of screening, prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of a disease. [NIH]

**Cloning:** The production of a number of genetically identical individuals; in genetic engineering, a process for the efficient replication of a great number of identical DNA molecules. [NIH]

**Cognition:** Intellectual or mental process whereby an organism becomes aware of or obtains knowledge. [NIH]

**Complement:** A term originally used to refer to the heat-labile factor in serum that causes immune cytolysis, the lysis of antibody-coated cells, and now referring to the entire functionally related system comprising at least 20 distinct serum proteins that is the effector not only of immune cytolysis but also of other biologic functions. Complement activation occurs by two different sequences, the classic and alternative pathways. The proteins of the classic pathway are termed 'components of complement' and are designated by the symbols C1 through C9. C1 is a calcium-dependent complex of three distinct proteins C1q, C1r and



C1s. The proteins of the alternative pathway (collectively referred to as the properdin system) and complement regulatory proteins are known by semisystematic or trivial names. Fragments resulting from proteolytic cleavage of complement proteins are designated with lower-case letter suffixes, e.g., C3a. Inactivated fragments may be designated with the suffix 'i', e.g. C3bi. Activated components or complexes with biological activity are designated by a bar over the symbol e.g. C1 or C4b,2a. The classic pathway is activated by the binding of C1 to classic pathway activators, primarily antigen-antibody complexes containing IgM, IgG1, IgG3; C1q binds to a single IgM molecule or two adjacent IgG molecules. The alternative pathway can be activated by IgA immune complexes and also by nonimmunologic materials including bacterial endotoxins, microbial polysaccharides, and cell walls. Activation of the classic pathway triggers an enzymatic cascade involving C1, C4, C2 and C3; activation of the alternative pathway triggers a cascade involving C3 and factors B, D and P. Both result in the cleavage of C5 and the formation of the membrane attack complex. Complement activation also results in the formation of many biologically active complement fragments that act as anaphylatoxins, opsonins, or chemotactic factors. [EU]

**Complementary and alternative medicine:** CAM. Forms of treatment that are used in addition to (complementary) or instead of (alternative) standard treatments. These practices are not considered standard medical approaches. CAM includes dietary supplements, megadose vitamins, herbal preparations, special teas, massage therapy, magnet therapy, spiritual healing, and meditation. [NIH]

**Complementary medicine:** Practices not generally recognized by the medical community as standard or conventional medical approaches and used to enhance or complement the standard treatments. Complementary medicine includes the taking of dietary supplements, megadose vitamins, and herbal preparations; the drinking of special teas; and practices such as massage therapy, magnet therapy, spiritual healing, and meditation. [NIH]

**Computational Biology:** A field of biology concerned with the development of techniques for the collection and manipulation of biological data, and the use of such data to make biological discoveries or predictions. This field encompasses all computational methods and theories applicable to molecular biology and areas of computer-based techniques for solving biological problems including manipulation of models and datasets. [NIH]

**Cone:** One of the special retinal receptor elements which are presumed to be primarily concerned with perception of light and color stimuli when the eye is adapted to light. [NIH]

**Confusion:** A mental state characterized by bewilderment, emotional disturbance, lack of clear thinking, and perceptual disorientation. [NIH]

**Contraindications:** Any factor or sign that it is unwise to pursue a certain kind of action or treatment, e. g. giving a general anesthetic to a person with pneumonia. [NIH]

**Convulsions:** A general term referring to sudden and often violent motor activity of cerebral or brainstem origin. Convulsions may also occur in the absence of an electrical cerebral discharge (e.g., in response to hypotension). [NIH]

**Coronary:** Encircling in the manner of a crown; a term applied to vessels; nerves, ligaments, etc. The term usually denotes the arteries that supply the heart muscle and, by extension, a pathologic involvement of them. [EU]

**Coronary Thrombosis:** Presence of a thrombus in a coronary artery, often causing a myocardial infarction. [NIH]

**Cortex:** The outer layer of an organ or other body structure, as distinguished from the internal substance. [EU]

**Cortical:** Pertaining to or of the nature of a cortex or bark. [EU]

**Curative:** Tending to overcome disease and promote recovery. [EU]

**Databases, Bibliographic:** Extensive collections, reputedly complete, of references and citations to books, articles, publications, etc., generally on a single subject or specialized subject area. Databases can operate through automated files, libraries, or computer disks. The concept should be differentiated from factual databases which is used for collections of data and facts apart from bibliographic references to them. [NIH]

**Delusions:** A false belief regarding the self or persons or objects outside the self that persists despite the facts, and is not considered tenable by one's associates. [NIH]

**Dendrites:** Extensions of the nerve cell body. They are short and branched and receive stimuli from other neurons. [NIH]

**Dentate Gyrus:** Gray matter situated above the gyrus hippocampi. It is composed of three layers. The molecular layer is continuous with the hippocampus in the hippocampal fissure. The granular layer consists of closely arranged spherical or oval neurons, called granule cells, whose axons pass through the polymorphic layer ending on the dendrites of pyramidal cells in the hippocampus. [NIH]

**DEXA:** A method (dual energy X-ray absorptiometry) used to estimate total body fat and percent of body fat. Potential disadvantages include whole body radiation and the long time required for scanning while the subject lies on a hard table. [NIH]

**Dextroamphetamine:** The d-form of amphetamine. It is a central nervous system stimulant and a sympathomimetic. It has also been used in the treatment of narcolepsy and of attention deficit disorders and hyperactivity in children. Dextroamphetamine has multiple mechanisms of action including blocking uptake of adrenergics and dopamine, stimulating release of monoamines, and inhibiting monoamine oxidase. It is also a drug of abuse and a psychotomimetic. [NIH]

**Diagnostic procedure:** A method used to identify a disease. [NIH]

**Digestion:** The process of breakdown of food for metabolism and use by the body. [NIH]

**Direct:** 1. Straight; in a straight line. 2. Performed immediately and without the intervention of subsidiary means. [EU]

**Dopamine:** An endogenous catecholamine and prominent neurotransmitter in several systems of the brain. In the synthesis of catecholamines from tyrosine, it is the immediate precursor to norepinephrine and epinephrine. Dopamine is a major transmitter in the extrapyramidal system of the brain, and important in regulating movement. A family of dopaminergic receptor subtypes mediate its action. Dopamine is used pharmacologically for its direct (beta adrenergic agonist) and indirect (adrenergic releasing) sympathomimetic effects including its actions as an inotropic agent and as a renal vasodilator. [NIH]

**Dopamine Agonists:** Drugs that bind to and activate dopamine receptors. [NIH]

**Dosage Forms:** Completed forms of the pharmaceutical preparation in which prescribed doses of medication are included. They are designed to resist action by gastric fluids, prevent vomiting and nausea, reduce or alleviate the undesirable taste and smells associated with oral administration, achieve a high concentration of drug at target site, or produce a delayed or long-acting drug effect. They include capsules, liniments, ointments, pharmaceutical solutions, powders, tablets, etc. [NIH]

**Drug Interactions:** The action of a drug that may affect the activity, metabolism, or toxicity of another drug. [NIH]

**Duodenum:** The first part of the small intestine. [NIH]

**Dyskinesia:** Impairment of the power of voluntary movement, resulting in fragmentary or incomplete movements. [EU]

**Dystrophy:** Any disorder arising from defective or faulty nutrition, especially the muscular

dystrophies. [EU]

**Efficacy:** The extent to which a specific intervention, procedure, regimen, or service produces a beneficial result under ideal conditions. Ideally, the determination of efficacy is based on the results of a randomized control trial. [NIH]

**Electrolyte:** A substance that dissociates into ions when fused or in solution, and thus becomes capable of conducting electricity; an ionic solute. [EU]

**Entorhinal Cortex:** Cortex where the signals are combined with those from other sensory systems. [NIH]

**Environmental Health:** The science of controlling or modifying those conditions, influences, or forces surrounding man which relate to promoting, establishing, and maintaining health. [NIH]

**Enzymatic:** Phase where enzyme cuts the precursor protein. [NIH]

**Enzyme:** A protein that speeds up chemical reactions in the body. [NIH]

**Ephedrine:** An alpha- and beta-adrenergic agonist that may also enhance release of norepinephrine. It has been used in the treatment of several disorders including asthma, heart failure, rhinitis, and urinary incontinence, and for its central nervous system stimulatory effects in the treatment of narcolepsy and depression. It has become less extensively used with the advent of more selective agonists. [NIH]

**Epinephrine:** The active sympathomimetic hormone from the adrenal medulla in most species. It stimulates both the alpha- and beta- adrenergic systems, causes systemic vasoconstriction and gastrointestinal relaxation, stimulates the heart, and dilates bronchi and cerebral vessels. It is used in asthma and cardiac failure and to delay absorption of local anesthetics. [NIH]

**Esophagus:** The muscular tube through which food passes from the throat to the stomach. [NIH]

**Evoke:** The electric response recorded from the cerebral cortex after stimulation of a peripheral sense organ. [NIH]

**Excitability:** Property of a cardiac cell whereby, when the cell is depolarized to a critical level (called threshold), the membrane becomes permeable and a regenerative inward current causes an action potential. [NIH]

**Excitatory:** When cortical neurons are excited, their output increases and each new input they receive while they are still excited raises their output markedly. [NIH]

**Exotropia:** A form of ocular misalignment where the visual axes diverge inappropriately. For example, medial rectus muscle weakness may produce this condition as the affected eye will deviate laterally upon attempted forward gaze. An exotropia occurs due to the relatively unopposed force exerted on the eye by the lateral rectus muscle, which pulls the eye in an outward direction. [NIH]

**Extracellular:** Outside a cell or cells. [EU]

**Extrapyramidal:** Outside of the pyramidal tracts. [EU]

**Family Planning:** Programs or services designed to assist the family in controlling reproduction by either improving or diminishing fertility. [NIH]

**Fat:** Total lipids including phospholipids. [NIH]

**Fatigue:** The state of weariness following a period of exertion, mental or physical, characterized by a decreased capacity for work and reduced efficiency to respond to stimuli. [NIH]

**Fenfluramine:** A centrally active drug that apparently both blocks serotonin uptake and

provokes transport-mediated serotonin release. [NIH]

**Forearm:** The part between the elbow and the wrist. [NIH]

**Frontal Lobe:** The anterior part of the cerebral hemisphere. [NIH]

**Fundus:** The larger part of a hollow organ that is farthest away from the organ's opening. The bladder, gallbladder, stomach, uterus, eye, and cavity of the middle ear all have a fundus. [NIH]

**Gallbladder:** The pear-shaped organ that sits below the liver. Bile is concentrated and stored in the gallbladder. [NIH]

**Gastric:** Having to do with the stomach. [NIH]

**Gastrointestinal:** Refers to the stomach and intestines. [NIH]

**Gastrointestinal tract:** The stomach and intestines. [NIH]

**Gene:** The functional and physical unit of heredity passed from parent to offspring. Genes are pieces of DNA, and most genes contain the information for making a specific protein. [NIH]

**Ginger:** Deciduous plant rich in volatile oil (oils, volatile). It is used as a flavoring agent and has many other uses both internally and topically. [NIH]

**Gland:** An organ that produces and releases one or more substances for use in the body. Some glands produce fluids that affect tissues or organs. Others produce hormones or participate in blood production. [NIH]

**Globus Pallidus:** The representation of the phylogenetically oldest part of the corpus striatum called the paleostriatum. It forms the smaller, more medial part of the lentiform nucleus. [NIH]

**Glucose:** D-Glucose. A primary source of energy for living organisms. It is naturally occurring and is found in fruits and other parts of plants in its free state. It is used therapeutically in fluid and nutrient replacement. [NIH]

**Glutamate:** Excitatory neurotransmitter of the brain. [NIH]

**Glycine:** A non-essential amino acid. It is found primarily in gelatin and silk fibroin and used therapeutically as a nutrient. It is also a fast inhibitory neurotransmitter. [NIH]

**Glycosidic:** Formed by elimination of water between the anomeric hydroxyl of one sugar and a hydroxyl of another sugar molecule. [NIH]

**Governing Board:** The group in which legal authority is vested for the control of health-related institutions and organizations. [NIH]

**Growth:** The progressive development of a living being or part of an organism from its earliest stage to maturity. [NIH]

**Heart failure:** Loss of pumping ability by the heart, often accompanied by fatigue, breathlessness, and excess fluid accumulation in body tissues. [NIH]

**Hemolytic:** A disease that affects the blood and blood vessels. It destroys red blood cells, cells that cause the blood to clot, and the lining of blood vessels. HUS is often caused by the Escherichia coli bacterium in contaminated food. People with HUS may develop acute renal failure. [NIH]

**Hemostasis:** The process which spontaneously arrests the flow of blood from vessels carrying blood under pressure. It is accomplished by contraction of the vessels, adhesion and aggregation of formed blood elements, and the process of blood or plasma coagulation. [NIH]

**Hippocampus:** A curved elevation of gray matter extending the entire length of the floor of

the temporal horn of the lateral ventricle (Dorland, 28th ed). The hippocampus, subiculum, and dentate gyrus constitute the hippocampal formation. Sometimes authors include the entorhinal cortex in the hippocampal formation. [NIH]

**Hydrolysis:** The process of cleaving a chemical compound by the addition of a molecule of water. [NIH]

**Hyperthermia:** A type of treatment in which body tissue is exposed to high temperatures to damage and kill cancer cells or to make cancer cells more sensitive to the effects of radiation and certain anticancer drugs. [NIH]

**Hypnotic:** A drug that acts to induce sleep. [EU]

**Hypotension:** Abnormally low blood pressure. [NIH]

**Iatrogenic:** Resulting from the activity of physicians. Originally applied to disorders induced in the patient by autosuggestion based on the physician's examination, manner, or discussion, the term is now applied to any adverse condition in a patient occurring as the result of treatment by a physician or surgeon, especially to infections acquired by the patient during the course of treatment. [EU]

**Id:** The part of the personality structure which harbors the unconscious instinctive desires and strivings of the individual. [NIH]

**Impairment:** In the context of health experience, an impairment is any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological, or anatomical structure or function. [NIH]

**Impotence:** The inability to perform sexual intercourse. [NIH]

**In vitro:** In the laboratory (outside the body). The opposite of in vivo (in the body). [NIH]

**In vivo:** In the body. The opposite of in vitro (outside the body or in the laboratory). [NIH]

**Incontinence:** Inability to control the flow of urine from the bladder (urinary incontinence) or the escape of stool from the rectum (fecal incontinence). [NIH]

**Infarction:** A pathological process consisting of a sudden insufficient blood supply to an area, which results in necrosis of that area. It is usually caused by a thrombus, an embolus, or a vascular torsion. [NIH]

**Infections:** The illnesses caused by an organism that usually does not cause disease in a person with a normal immune system. [NIH]

**Inotropic:** Affecting the force or energy of muscular contractions. [EU]

**Insomnia:** Difficulty in going to sleep or getting enough sleep. [NIH]

**Intoxication:** Poisoning, the state of being poisoned. [EU]

**Involuntary:** Reaction occurring without intention or volition. [NIH]

**Isozymes:** The multiple forms of a single enzyme. [NIH]

**Kb:** A measure of the length of DNA fragments, 1 Kb = 1000 base pairs. The largest DNA fragments are up to 50 kilobases long. [NIH]

**Latent:** Phoria which occurs at one distance or another and which usually has no troublesome effect. [NIH]

**Library Services:** Services offered to the library user. They include reference and circulation. [NIH]

**Linkages:** The tendency of two or more genes in the same chromosome to remain together from one generation to the next more frequently than expected according to the law of independent assortment. [NIH]

**Lumbar:** Pertaining to the loins, the part of the back between the thorax and the pelvis. [EU]

**Manic:** Affected with mania. [EU]

**Manic-depressive psychosis:** One of a group of psychotic reactions, fundamentally marked by severe mood swings and a tendency to remission and recurrence. [NIH]

**Medial:** Lying near the midsagittal plane of the body; opposed to lateral. [NIH]

**Mediate:** Indirect; accomplished by the aid of an intervening medium. [EU]

**Mediator:** An object or substance by which something is mediated, such as (1) a structure of the nervous system that transmits impulses eliciting a specific response; (2) a chemical substance (transmitter substance) that induces activity in an excitable tissue, such as nerve or muscle; or (3) a substance released from cells as the result of the interaction of antigen with antibody or by the action of antigen with a sensitized lymphocyte. [EU]

**MEDLINE:** An online database of MEDLARS, the computerized bibliographic Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System of the National Library of Medicine. [NIH]

**Medullary:** Pertaining to the marrow or to any medulla; resembling marrow. [EU]

**Membrane:** A very thin layer of tissue that covers a surface. [NIH]

**Mental Disorders:** Psychiatric illness or diseases manifested by breakdowns in the adaptational process expressed primarily as abnormalities of thought, feeling, and behavior producing either distress or impairment of function. [NIH]

**Mercury:** A silver metallic element that exists as a liquid at room temperature. It has the atomic symbol Hg (from hydrargyrum, liquid silver), atomic number 80, and atomic weight 200.59. Mercury is used in many industrial applications and its salts have been employed therapeutically as purgatives, antisyphilitics, disinfectants, and astringents. It can be absorbed through the skin and mucous membranes which leads to mercury poisoning. Because of its toxicity, the clinical use of mercury and mercurials is diminishing. [NIH]

**Methylphenidate:** A central nervous system stimulant used most commonly in the treatment of attention-deficit disorders in children and for narcolepsy. Its mechanisms appear to be similar to those of dextroamphetamine. [NIH]

**MI:** Myocardial infarction. Gross necrosis of the myocardium as a result of interruption of the blood supply to the area; it is almost always caused by atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries, upon which coronary thrombosis is usually superimposed. [NIH]

**Microbiology:** The study of microorganisms such as fungi, bacteria, algae, archaea, and viruses. [NIH]

**Molecular:** Of, pertaining to, or composed of molecules : a very small mass of matter. [EU]

**Monitor:** An apparatus which automatically records such physiological signs as respiration, pulse, and blood pressure in an anesthetized patient or one undergoing surgical or other procedures. [NIH]

**Monoamine:** Enzyme that breaks down dopamine in the astrocytes and microglia. [NIH]

**Monoamine Oxidase:** An enzyme that catalyzes the oxidative deamination of naturally occurring monoamines. It is a flavin-containing enzyme that is localized in mitochondrial membranes, whether in nerve terminals, the liver, or other organs. Monoamine oxidase is important in regulating the metabolic degradation of catecholamines and serotonin in neural or target tissues. Hepatic monoamine oxidase has a crucial defensive role in inactivating circulating monoamines or those, such as tyramine, that originate in the gut and are absorbed into the portal circulation. (From Goodman and Gilman's, *The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics*, 8th ed, p415) EC 1.4.3.4. [NIH]

**Motility:** The ability to move spontaneously. [EU]

**Motion Sickness:** Sickness caused by motion, as sea sickness, train sickness, car sickness,

and air sickness. [NIH]

**Motor Activity:** The physical activity of an organism as a behavioral phenomenon. [NIH]

**Motor Cortex:** Area of the frontal lobe concerned with primary motor control. It lies anterior to the central sulcus. [NIH]

**Muscular Dystrophies:** A general term for a group of inherited disorders which are characterized by progressive degeneration of skeletal muscles. [NIH]

**Mydriatic:** 1. Dilating the pupil. 2. Any drug that dilates the pupil. [EU]

**Myocardium:** The muscle tissue of the heart composed of striated, involuntary muscle known as cardiac muscle. [NIH]

**Myopia:** That error of refraction in which rays of light entering the eye parallel to the optic axis are brought to a focus in front of the retina, as a result of the eyeball being too long from front to back (axial m.) or of an increased strength in refractive power of the media of the eye (index m.). Called also nearsightedness, because the near point is less distant than it is in emmetropia with an equal amplitude of accommodation. [EU]

**Narcolepsy:** A condition of unknown cause characterized by a periodic uncontrollable tendency to fall asleep. [NIH]

**Nausea:** An unpleasant sensation in the stomach usually accompanied by the urge to vomit. Common causes are early pregnancy, sea and motion sickness, emotional stress, intense pain, food poisoning, and various enteroviruses. [NIH]

**Nearsightedness:** The common term for myopia. [NIH]

**Necrosis:** A pathological process caused by the progressive degradative action of enzymes that is generally associated with severe cellular trauma. It is characterized by mitochondrial swelling, nuclear flocculation, uncontrolled cell lysis, and ultimately cell death. [NIH]

**Need:** A state of tension or dissatisfaction felt by an individual that impels him to action toward a goal he believes will satisfy the impulse. [NIH]

**Neostriatum:** The phylogenetically newer part of the corpus striatum consisting of the caudate nucleus and putamen. It is often called simply the striatum. [NIH]

**Nerve:** A cordlike structure of nervous tissue that connects parts of the nervous system with other tissues of the body and conveys nervous impulses to, or away from, these tissues. [NIH]

**Nervous System:** The entire nerve apparatus composed of the brain, spinal cord, nerves and ganglia. [NIH]

**Neuraminidase:** An enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of alpha-2,3, alpha-2,6-, and alpha-2,8-glycosidic linkages (at a decreasing rate, respectively) of terminal sialic residues in oligosaccharides, glycoproteins, glycolipids, colominic acid, and synthetic substrate. (From Enzyme Nomenclature, 1992) EC 3.2.1.18. [NIH]

**Neuroleptic:** A term coined to refer to the effects on cognition and behaviour of antipsychotic drugs, which produce a state of apathy, lack of initiative, and limited range of emotion and in psychotic patients cause a reduction in confusion and agitation and normalization of psychomotor activity. [EU]

**Neuronal:** Pertaining to a neuron or neurons (= conducting cells of the nervous system). [EU]

**Neurons:** The basic cellular units of nervous tissue. Each neuron consists of a body, an axon, and dendrites. Their purpose is to receive, conduct, and transmit impulses in the nervous system. [NIH]

**Neurotoxicity:** The tendency of some treatments to cause damage to the nervous system. [NIH]

**Neurotransmitters:** Endogenous signaling molecules that alter the behavior of neurons or effector cells. Neurotransmitter is used here in its most general sense, including not only messengers that act directly to regulate ion channels, but also those that act through second messenger systems, and those that act at a distance from their site of release. Included are neuromodulators, neuroregulators, neuromediators, and neurohumors, whether or not acting at synapses. [NIH]

**Niacin:** Water-soluble vitamin of the B complex occurring in various animal and plant tissues. Required by the body for the formation of coenzymes NAD and NADP. Has pellagra-curative, vasodilating, and antilipemic properties. [NIH]

**Nitrogen:** An element with the atomic symbol N, atomic number 7, and atomic weight 14. Nitrogen exists as a diatomic gas and makes up about 78% of the earth's atmosphere by volume. It is a constituent of proteins and nucleic acids and found in all living cells. [NIH]

**Norepinephrine:** Precursor of epinephrine that is secreted by the adrenal medulla and is a widespread central and autonomic neurotransmitter. Norepinephrine is the principal transmitter of most postganglionic sympathetic fibers and of the diffuse projection system in the brain arising from the locus ceruleus. It is also found in plants and is used pharmacologically as a sympathomimetic. [NIH]

**Nucleus:** A body of specialized protoplasm found in nearly all cells and containing the chromosomes. [NIH]

**Nystagmus:** Rhythmical oscillation of the eyeballs, either pendular or jerky. [NIH]

**Ocular:** 1. Of, pertaining to, or affecting the eye. 2. Eyepiece. [EU]

**Ointments:** Semisolid preparations used topically for protective emollient effects or as a vehicle for local administration of medications. Ointment bases are various mixtures of fats, waxes, animal and plant oils and solid and liquid hydrocarbons. [NIH]

**Oligosaccharides:** Carbohydrates consisting of between two and ten monosaccharides connected by either an alpha- or beta-glycosidic link. They are found throughout nature in both the free and bound form. [NIH]

**Palliative:** 1. Affording relief, but not cure. 2. An alleviating medicine. [EU]

**Pemoline:** A central nervous system stimulant used in fatigue and depressive states and to treat hyperkinetic disorders in children. [NIH]

**Perception:** The ability quickly and accurately to recognize similarities and differences among presented objects, whether these be pairs of words, pairs of number series, or multiple sets of these or other symbols such as geometric figures. [NIH]

**Pharmaceutical Solutions:** Homogeneous liquid preparations that contain one or more chemical substances dissolved, i.e., molecularly dispersed, in a suitable solvent or mixture of mutually miscible solvents. For reasons of their ingredients, method of preparation, or use, they do not fall into another group of products. [NIH]

**Pharmacologic:** Pertaining to pharmacology or to the properties and reactions of drugs. [EU]

**Phosphoglucomutase:** An enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of alpha D-glucose 1-phosphate to alpha D-glucose 6-phosphate. EC 5.4.2.2. [NIH]

**Phosphoglycerate Kinase:** An enzyme catalyzing the transfer of a phosphate group from 3-phospho-D-glycerate in the presence of ATP to yield 3-phospho-D-glyceroyl phosphate and ADP. EC 2.7.2.3. [NIH]

**Phosphorus:** A non-metallic element that is found in the blood, muscles, nerves, bones, and teeth, and is a component of adenosine triphosphate (ATP; the primary energy source for the body's cells.) [NIH]



**Phosphorylation:** The introduction of a phosphoryl group into a compound through the formation of an ester bond between the compound and a phosphorus moiety. [NIH]

**Placebo Effect:** An effect usually, but not necessarily, beneficial that is attributable to an expectation that the regimen will have an effect, i.e., the effect is due to the power of suggestion. [NIH]

**Plants:** Multicellular, eukaryotic life forms of the kingdom Plantae. They are characterized by a mainly photosynthetic mode of nutrition; essentially unlimited growth at localized regions of cell divisions (meristems); cellulose within cells providing rigidity; the absence of organs of locomotion; absence of nervous and sensory systems; and an alteration of haploid and diploid generations. [NIH]

**Plasticity:** In an individual or a population, the capacity for adaptation: a) through gene changes (genetic plasticity) or b) through internal physiological modifications in response to changes of environment (physiological plasticity). [NIH]

**Poisoning:** A condition or physical state produced by the ingestion, injection or inhalation of, or exposure to a deleterious agent. [NIH]

**Potentiates:** A degree of synergism which causes the exposure of the organism to a harmful substance to worsen a disease already contracted. [NIH]

**Potentiating:** A degree of synergism which causes the exposure of the organism to a harmful substance to worsen a disease already contracted. [NIH]

**Practice Guidelines:** Directions or principles presenting current or future rules of policy for the health care practitioner to assist him in patient care decisions regarding diagnosis, therapy, or related clinical circumstances. The guidelines may be developed by government agencies at any level, institutions, professional societies, governing boards, or by the convening of expert panels. The guidelines form a basis for the evaluation of all aspects of health care and delivery. [NIH]

**Precursor:** Something that precedes. In biological processes, a substance from which another, usually more active or mature substance is formed. In clinical medicine, a sign or symptom that heralds another. [EU]

**Projection:** A defense mechanism, operating unconsciously, whereby that which is emotionally unacceptable in the self is rejected and attributed (projected) to others. [NIH]

**Protein S:** The vitamin K-dependent cofactor of activated protein C. Together with protein C, it inhibits the action of factors VIIIa and Va. A deficiency in protein S can lead to recurrent venous and arterial thrombosis. [NIH]

**Psychiatric:** Pertaining to or within the purview of psychiatry. [EU]

**Psychic:** Pertaining to the psyche or to the mind; mental. [EU]

**Psychomotor:** Pertaining to motor effects of cerebral or psychic activity. [EU]

**Psychophysiology:** The study of the physiological basis of human and animal behavior. [NIH]

**Psychosis:** A mental disorder characterized by gross impairment in reality testing as evidenced by delusions, hallucinations, markedly incoherent speech, or disorganized and agitated behaviour without apparent awareness on the part of the patient of the incomprehensibility of his behaviour; the term is also used in a more general sense to refer to mental disorders in which mental functioning is sufficiently impaired as to interfere grossly with the patient's capacity to meet the ordinary demands of life. Historically, the term has been applied to many conditions, e.g. manic-depressive psychosis, that were first described in psychotic patients, although many patients with the disorder are not judged psychotic. [EU]

**Psychotomimetic:** Psychosis miming. [NIH]

**Public Policy:** A course or method of action selected, usually by a government, from among alternatives to guide and determine present and future decisions. [NIH]

**Pulmonary:** Relating to the lungs. [NIH]

**Pulmonary Artery:** The short wide vessel arising from the conus arteriosus of the right ventricle and conveying unaerated blood to the lungs. [NIH]

**Pulse:** The rhythmical expansion and contraction of an artery produced by waves of pressure caused by the ejection of blood from the left ventricle of the heart as it contracts. [NIH]

**Putamen:** The largest and most lateral of the basal ganglia lying between the lateral medullary lamina of the globus pallidus and the external capsule. It is part of the neostriatum and forms part of the lentiform nucleus along with the globus pallidus. [NIH]

**Pyruvate Kinase:** ATP:pyruvate 2-O-phosphotransferase. A phosphotransferase that catalyzes reversibly the phosphorylation of pyruvate to phosphoenolpyruvate in the presence of ATP. It has four isozymes (L, R, M1, and M2). Deficiency of the enzyme results in hemolytic anemia. EC 2.7.1.40. [NIH]

**Radiation:** Emission or propagation of electromagnetic energy (waves/rays), or the waves/rays themselves; a stream of electromagnetic particles (electrons, neutrons, protons, alpha particles) or a mixture of these. The most common source is the sun. [NIH]

**Randomized:** Describes an experiment or clinical trial in which animal or human subjects are assigned by chance to separate groups that compare different treatments. [NIH]

**Reality Testing:** The individual's objective evaluation of the external world and the ability to differentiate adequately between it and the internal world; considered to be a primary ego function. [NIH]

**Receptor:** A molecule inside or on the surface of a cell that binds to a specific substance and causes a specific physiologic effect in the cell. [NIH]

**Receptors, Serotonin:** Cell-surface proteins that bind serotonin and trigger intracellular changes which influence the behavior of cells. Several types of serotonin receptors have been recognized which differ in their pharmacology, molecular biology, and mode of action. [NIH]

**Refer:** To send or direct for treatment, aid, information, de decision. [NIH]

**Reflex:** An involuntary movement or exercise of function in a part, excited in response to a stimulus applied to the periphery and transmitted to the brain or spinal cord. [NIH]

**Refraction:** A test to determine the best eyeglasses or contact lenses to correct a refractive error (myopia, hyperopia, or astigmatism). [NIH]

**Refractive Power:** The ability of an object, such as the eye, to bend light as light passes through it. [NIH]

**Regimen:** A treatment plan that specifies the dosage, the schedule, and the duration of treatment. [NIH]

**Respiration:** The act of breathing with the lungs, consisting of inspiration, or the taking into the lungs of the ambient air, and of expiration, or the expelling of the modified air which contains more carbon dioxide than the air taken in (Blakiston's Gould Medical Dictionary, 4th ed.). This does not include tissue respiration (= oxygen consumption) or cell respiration (= cell respiration). [NIH]

**Reticular:** Coarse-fibered, netlike dermis layer. [NIH]

**Retina:** The ten-layered nervous tissue membrane of the eye. It is continuous with the optic nerve and receives images of external objects and transmits visual impulses to the brain. Its

outer surface is in contact with the choroid and the inner surface with the vitreous body. The outer-most layer is pigmented, whereas the inner nine layers are transparent. [NIH]

**Retinal:** 1. Pertaining to the retina. 2. The aldehyde of retinol, derived by the oxidative enzymatic splitting of absorbed dietary carotene, and having vitamin A activity. In the retina, retinal combines with opsins to form visual pigments. One isomer, 11-cis retinal combines with opsin in the rods (scotopsin) to form rhodopsin, or visual purple. Another, all-trans retinal (trans-r.); visual yellow; xanthopsin) results from the bleaching of rhodopsin by light, in which the 11-cis form is converted to the all-trans form. Retinal also combines with opsins in the cones (photopsins) to form the three pigments responsible for colour vision. Called also retinal, and retinene1. [EU]

**Rhinitis:** Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose. [NIH]

**Rod:** A reception for vision, located in the retina. [NIH]

**Schizoid:** Having qualities resembling those found in greater degree in schizophrenics; a person of schizoid personality. [NIH]

**Schizophrenia:** A mental disorder characterized by a special type of disintegration of the personality. [NIH]

**Schizotypal Personality Disorder:** A personality disorder in which there are oddities of thought (magical thinking, paranoid ideation, suspiciousness), perception (illusions, depersonalization), speech (digressive, vague, overelaborate), and behavior (inappropriate affect in social interactions, frequently social isolation) that are not severe enough to characterize schizophrenia. [NIH]

**Screening:** Checking for disease when there are no symptoms. [NIH]

**Sedative:** 1. Allaying activity and excitement. 2. An agent that allays excitement. [EU]

**Seizures:** Clinical or subclinical disturbances of cortical function due to a sudden, abnormal, excessive, and disorganized discharge of brain cells. Clinical manifestations include abnormal motor, sensory and psychic phenomena. Recurrent seizures are usually referred to as epilepsy or "seizure disorder." [NIH]

**Serotonin:** A biochemical messenger and regulator, synthesized from the essential amino acid L-tryptophan. In humans it is found primarily in the central nervous system, gastrointestinal tract, and blood platelets. Serotonin mediates several important physiological functions including neurotransmission, gastrointestinal motility, hemostasis, and cardiovascular integrity. Multiple receptor families (receptors, serotonin) explain the broad physiological actions and distribution of this biochemical mediator. [NIH]

**Side effect:** A consequence other than the one(s) for which an agent or measure is used, as the adverse effects produced by a drug, especially on a tissue or organ system other than the one sought to be benefited by its administration. [EU]

**Sleep apnea:** A serious, potentially life-threatening breathing disorder characterized by repeated cessation of breathing due to either collapse of the upper airway during sleep or absence of respiratory effort. [NIH]

**Sleep Deprivation:** The state of being deprived of sleep under experimental conditions, due to life events, or from a wide variety of pathophysiologic causes such as medication effect, chronic illness, psychiatric illness, or sleep disorder. [NIH]

**Social Behavior:** Any behavior caused by or affecting another individual, usually of the same species. [NIH]

**Sodium:** An element that is a member of the alkali group of metals. It has the atomic symbol Na, atomic number 11, and atomic weight 23. With a valence of 1, it has a strong affinity for oxygen and other nonmetallic elements. Sodium provides the chief cation of the

extracellular body fluids. Its salts are the most widely used in medicine. (From Dorland, 27th ed) Physiologically the sodium ion plays a major role in blood pressure regulation, maintenance of fluid volume, and electrolyte balance. [NIH]

**Specialist:** In medicine, one who concentrates on 1 special branch of medical science. [NIH]

**Species:** A taxonomic category subordinate to a genus (or subgenus) and superior to a subspecies or variety, composed of individuals possessing common characters distinguishing them from other categories of individuals of the same taxonomic level. In taxonomic nomenclature, species are designated by the genus name followed by a Latin or Latinized adjective or noun. [EU]

**Spinal cord:** The main trunk or bundle of nerves running down the spine through holes in the spinal bone (the vertebrae) from the brain to the level of the lower back. [NIH]

**Stimulant:** 1. Producing stimulation; especially producing stimulation by causing tension on muscle fibre through the nervous tissue. 2. An agent or remedy that produces stimulation. [EU]

**Stimulus:** That which can elicit or evoke action (response) in a muscle, nerve, gland or other excitable issue, or cause an augmenting action upon any function or metabolic process. [NIH]

**Stomach:** An organ of digestion situated in the left upper quadrant of the abdomen between the termination of the esophagus and the beginning of the duodenum. [NIH]

**Stress:** Forcibly exerted influence; pressure. Any condition or situation that causes strain or tension. Stress may be either physical or psychologic, or both. [NIH]

**Strychnine:** An alkaloid found in the seeds of nux vomica. It is a competitive antagonist at glycine receptors and thus a convulsant. It has been used as an analeptic, in the treatment of nonketotic hyperglycinemia and sleep apnea, and as a rat poison. [NIH]

**Subclinical:** Without clinical manifestations; said of the early stage(s) of an infection or other disease or abnormality before symptoms and signs become apparent or detectable by clinical examination or laboratory tests, or of a very mild form of an infection or other disease or abnormality. [EU]

**Subiculum:** A region of the hippocampus that projects to other areas of the brain. [NIH]

**Substrate:** A substance upon which an enzyme acts. [EU]

**Supplementation:** Adding nutrients to the diet. [NIH]

**Suppression:** A conscious exclusion of disapproved desire contrary with repression, in which the process of exclusion is not conscious. [NIH]

**Sympathomimetic:** 1. Mimicking the effects of impulses conveyed by adrenergic postganglionic fibres of the sympathetic nervous system. 2. An agent that produces effects similar to those of impulses conveyed by adrenergic postganglionic fibres of the sympathetic nervous system. Called also adrenergic. [EU]

**Symptomatic:** Having to do with symptoms, which are signs of a condition or disease. [NIH]

**Symptomatic treatment:** Therapy that eases symptoms without addressing the cause of disease. [NIH]

**Synergistic:** Acting together; enhancing the effect of another force or agent. [EU]

**Systemic:** Affecting the entire body. [NIH]

**Temporal:** One of the two irregular bones forming part of the lateral surfaces and base of the skull, and containing the organs of hearing. [NIH]

**Teratogen:** A substance which, through immediate, prolonged or repeated contact with the skin may involve a risk of subsequent non-hereditary birth defects in offspring. [NIH]

**Thalamic:** Cell that reaches the lateral nucleus of amygdala. [NIH]

**Therapeutics:** The branch of medicine which is concerned with the treatment of diseases, palliative or curative. [NIH]

**Thorax:** A part of the trunk between the neck and the abdomen; the chest. [NIH]

**Threshold:** For a specified sensory modality (e. g. light, sound, vibration), the lowest level (absolute threshold) or smallest difference (difference threshold, difference limen) or intensity of the stimulus discernible in prescribed conditions of stimulation. [NIH]

**Tic:** An involuntary compulsive, repetitive, stereotyped movement, resembling a purposeful movement because it is coordinated and involves muscles in their normal synergistic relationships; tics usually involve the face and shoulders. [EU]

**Tissue:** A group or layer of cells that are alike in type and work together to perform a specific function. [NIH]

**Toxic:** Having to do with poison or something harmful to the body. Toxic substances usually cause unwanted side effects. [NIH]

**Toxicity:** The quality of being poisonous, especially the degree of virulence of a toxic microbe or of a poison. [EU]

**Toxicology:** The science concerned with the detection, chemical composition, and pharmacologic action of toxic substances or poisons and the treatment and prevention of toxic manifestations. [NIH]

**Transfection:** The uptake of naked or purified DNA into cells, usually eukaryotic. It is analogous to bacterial transformation. [NIH]

**Transmitter:** A chemical substance which effects the passage of nerve impulses from one cell to the other at the synapse. [NIH]

**Tryptophan:** An essential amino acid that is necessary for normal growth in infants and for nitrogen balance in adults. It is a precursor serotonin and niacin. [NIH]

**Tyrosine:** A non-essential amino acid. In animals it is synthesized from phenylalanine. It is also the precursor of epinephrine, thyroid hormones, and melanin. [NIH]

**Unconscious:** Experience which was once conscious, but was subsequently rejected, as the "personal unconscious". [NIH]

**Urinary:** Having to do with urine or the organs of the body that produce and get rid of urine. [NIH]

**Uterus:** The small, hollow, pear-shaped organ in a woman's pelvis. This is the organ in which a fetus develops. Also called the womb. [NIH]

**Vasodilator:** An agent that widens blood vessels. [NIH]

**Ventricle:** One of the two pumping chambers of the heart. The right ventricle receives oxygen-poor blood from the right atrium and pumps it to the lungs through the pulmonary artery. The left ventricle receives oxygen-rich blood from the left atrium and pumps it to the body through the aorta. [NIH]

**Vertebrae:** A bony unit of the segmented spinal column. [NIH]

**Veterinary Medicine:** The medical science concerned with the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases in animals. [NIH]

**Vitro:** Descriptive of an event or enzyme reaction under experimental investigation occurring outside a living organism. Parts of an organism or microorganism are used together with artificial substrates and/or conditions. [NIH]

**Vomica:** The profuse and sudden expectoration of pus and putrescent matter. An abnormal

cavity in an organ especially in the lung, caused by suppuration and the breaking down of tissue. [NIH]

**Wakefulness:** A state in which there is an enhanced potential for sensitivity and an efficient responsiveness to external stimuli. [NIH]

**Withdrawal:** 1. A pathological retreat from interpersonal contact and social involvement, as may occur in schizophrenia, depression, or schizoid avoidant and schizotypal personality disorders. 2. (DSM III-R) A substance-specific organic brain syndrome that follows the cessation of use or reduction in intake of a psychoactive substance that had been regularly used to induce a state of intoxication. [EU]

**Yohimbine:** A plant alkaloid with alpha-2-adrenergic blocking activity. Yohimbine has been used as a mydriatic and in the treatment of impotence. It is also alleged to be an aphrodisiac. [NIH]

# INDEX

## A

Abdomen, 45, 60, 61  
 Accommodation, 45, 55  
 Acoustic, 9, 10, 11, 12, 45  
 Action Potentials, 10, 45  
 Adaptation, 45, 57  
 Adjustment, 20, 30, 45  
 Adrenal Medulla, 45, 48, 51, 56  
 Adrenergic, 10, 45, 46, 50, 51, 60, 62  
 Adverse Effect, 45, 59  
 Affinity, 45, 59  
 Agonist, 45, 50, 51  
 Algorithms, 45, 47  
 Alkaline, 45, 48  
 Alkaloid, 45, 47, 60, 62  
 Alpha-1, 45, 46  
 Alternative medicine, 22, 46  
 Amitriptyline, 8, 46  
 Amphetamine, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 30, 34, 46, 50  
 Amygdala, 46, 61  
 Analeptic, 46, 60  
 Anemia, 46, 58  
 Anesthetics, 46, 47, 51  
 Anticholinergic, 46  
 Anticonvulsant, 46, 48  
 Antidepressant, 10, 46, 48  
 Antipsychotic, 46, 55  
 Anxiolytic, 46, 48  
 Apathy, 47, 55  
 Arnica, 14, 47  
 Arteries, 47, 49, 54  
 Astringents, 47, 54  
 Atropine, 5, 47  
 Attenuation, 9, 47  
 Atypical, 14, 47  
 Autonomic, 46, 47, 56  
 Autosuggestion, 47, 53

## B

Barbiturate, 10, 12, 47  
 Basal Ganglia, 46, 47, 58  
 Base, 47, 53, 60  
 Belladonna, 47  
 Biochemical, 7, 12, 47, 59  
 Biotechnology, 4, 22, 29, 47  
 Bladder, 47, 52, 53  
 Blood Coagulation, 47, 48  
 Blood Platelets, 47, 59

Blood pressure, 20, 30, 47, 53, 54, 60  
 Blood vessel, 47, 48, 52, 61  
 Body Fluids, 48, 60  
 Branch, 41, 48, 60, 61  
 Bupropion, 8, 48

## C

Calcium, 12, 48  
 Capsules, 48, 50  
 Cardiac, 48, 51, 55  
 Cardiovascular, 46, 48, 59  
 Catecholamine, 48, 50  
 Cell, 8, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55, 57, 58, 61  
 Central Nervous System, 46, 48, 50, 51, 54, 56, 59  
 Cerebral, 11, 13, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 57  
 Cerebrum, 48  
 Chlordiazepoxide, 12, 48  
 Cholinergic, 46, 48  
 Chronic, 11, 14, 48, 59  
 Clinical trial, 3, 29, 48, 58  
 Cloning, 47, 48  
 Cognition, 48, 55  
 Complement, 48, 49  
 Complementary and alternative medicine, 7, 15, 49  
 Complementary medicine, 7, 49  
 Computational Biology, 29, 49  
 Cone, 5, 49  
 Confusion, 49, 55  
 Contraindications, ii, 49  
 Convulsions, 9, 46, 47, 49  
 Coronary, 49, 54  
 Coronary Thrombosis, 49, 54  
 Cortex, 10, 49, 51  
 Cortical, 49, 51, 59  
 Curative, 49, 56, 61

## D

Databases, Bibliographic, 29, 50  
 Delusions, 50, 57  
 Dendrites, 50, 55  
 Dentate Gyrus, 50, 53  
 DEXA, 8, 13, 50  
 Dextroamphetamine, 8, 46, 50, 54  
 Diagnostic procedure, 22, 50  
 Digestion, 50, 60  
 Direct, iii, 50, 58  
 Dopamine, 9, 10, 12, 46, 48, 50, 54  
 Dopamine Agonists, 12, 50

Dosage Forms, 12, 50

Drug Interactions, 50

Duodenum, 50, 60

Dyskinesia, 5, 46, 50

Dystrophy, 5, 50

## **E**

Efficacy, 5, 11, 51

Electrolyte, 51, 60

Entorhinal Cortex, 51, 53

Environmental Health, 28, 30, 51

Enzymatic, 48, 49, 51, 59

Enzyme, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 60, 61

Ephedrine, 7, 9, 51

Epinephrine, 45, 50, 51, 56, 61

Esophagus, 51, 60

Evoke, 51, 60

Excitability, 13, 51

Excitatory, 11, 51, 52

Exotropia, 5, 51

Extracellular, 51, 60

Extrapyramidal, 46, 50, 51

## **F**

Family Planning, 29, 51

Fat, 50, 51

Fatigue, 51, 52, 56

Fenfluramine, 13, 51

Forearm, 47, 52

Frontal Lobe, 52, 55

Fundus, 7, 52

## **G**

Gallbladder, 52

Gastric, 50, 52

Gastrointestinal, 51, 52, 59

Gastrointestinal tract, 52, 59

Gene, 47, 52, 57

Ginger, 11, 52

Gland, 45, 52, 60

Globus Pallidus, 52, 58

Glucose, 11, 52, 56

Glutamate, 9, 52

Glycine, 52, 60

Glycosidic, 52, 55, 56

Governing Board, 52, 57

Growth, 52, 57, 61

## **H**

Heart failure, 51, 52

Hemolytic, 52, 58

Hemostasis, 52, 59

Hippocampus, 10, 50, 52, 60

Hydrolysis, 53, 55

Hyperthermia, 9, 53

Hypnotic, 47, 53

Hypotension, 46, 49, 53

## **I**

Iatrogenic, 5, 53

Id, 14, 34, 40, 42, 53

Impairment, 50, 53, 54, 57

Impotence, 53, 62

In vitro, 7, 12, 53

In vivo, 53

Incontinence, 51, 53

Infarction, 49, 53, 54

Infections, 53

Inotropic, 50, 53

Insomnia, 20, 30, 53

Intoxication, 53, 62

Involuntary, 53, 55, 58, 61

Isozymes, 53, 58

## **K**

Kb, 28, 53

## **L**

Latent, 8, 9, 13, 53

Library Services, 40, 53

Linkages, 53, 55

Lumbar, 10, 53

## **M**

Manic, 46, 54, 57

Manic-depressive psychosis, 54, 57

Medial, 51, 52, 54

Mediate, 50, 54

Mediator, 54, 59

MEDLINE, 29, 54

Medullary, 54, 58

Membrane, 49, 51, 54, 58, 59

Mental Disorders, 54, 57

Mercury, 14, 54

Methylphenidate, 20, 30, 54

MI, 12, 43, 54

Microbiology, 45, 47, 54

Molecular, 29, 32, 47, 49, 50, 54, 58

Monitor, 4, 54

Monoamine, 46, 50, 54

Monoamine Oxidase, 46, 50, 54

Motility, 54, 59

Motion Sickness, 11, 54, 55

Motor Activity, 49, 55

Motor Cortex, 13, 55

Muscular Dystrophies, 51, 55

Mydriatic, 55, 62

Myocardium, 54, 55

Myopia, 5, 55, 58

## **N**

Narcolepsy, 50, 51, 54, 55

Nausea, 46, 50, 55



- Nearsightedness, 55  
 Necrosis, 53, 54, 55  
 Need, 19, 30, 35, 55  
 Neostriatum, 55, 58  
 Nerve, 45, 46, 50, 54, 55, 58, 60, 61  
 Nervous System, 46, 47, 48, 54, 55, 60  
 Neuraminidase, 12, 55  
 Neuroleptic, 8, 46, 55  
 Neuronal, 13, 55  
 Neurons, 8, 10, 50, 51, 55, 56  
 Neurotoxicity, 9, 55  
 Neurotransmitters, 46, 56  
 Niacin, 56, 61  
 Nitrogen, 45, 56, 61  
 Norepinephrine, 10, 45, 46, 50, 51, 56  
 Nucleus, 52, 55, 56, 58, 61  
 Nystagmus, 5, 56  
**O**  
 Ocular, 51, 56  
 Ointments, 50, 56  
 Oligosaccharides, 55, 56  
**P**  
 Palliative, 56, 61  
 Pemoline, 20, 30, 56  
 Perception, 49, 56, 59  
 Pharmaceutical Solutions, 50, 56  
 Pharmacologic, 11, 56, 61  
 Phosphoglucomutase, 13, 56  
 Phosphoglycerate Kinase, 13, 56  
 Phosphorus, 48, 56, 57  
 Phosphorylation, 57, 58  
 Placebo Effect, 13, 57  
 Plants, 45, 47, 52, 56, 57  
 Plasticity, 13, 57  
 Poisoning, 53, 54, 55, 57  
 Potentiates, 12, 57  
 Potentiating, 46, 57  
 Practice Guidelines, 31, 57  
 Precursor, 50, 51, 56, 57, 61  
 Projection, 56, 57  
 Protein S, 47, 57  
 Psychiatric, 54, 57, 59  
 Psychic, 57, 59  
 Psychomotor, 55, 57  
 Psychophysiology, 12, 57  
 Psychosis, 20, 30, 46, 57, 58  
 Psychotomimetic, 46, 50, 58  
 Public Policy, 29, 58  
 Pulmonary, 47, 58, 61  
 Pulmonary Artery, 47, 58, 61  
 Pulse, 54, 58  
 Putamen, 9, 55, 58  
 Pyruvate Kinase, 13, 58  
**R**  
 Radiation, 50, 53, 58  
 Randomized, 51, 58  
 Reality Testing, 57, 58  
 Receptor, 45, 49, 50, 58, 59  
 Receptors, Serotonin, 58, 59  
 Refer, 1, 48, 55, 57, 58  
 Reflex, 9, 58  
 Refraction, 55, 58  
 Refractive Power, 55, 58  
 Regimen, 51, 57, 58  
 Respiration, 54, 58  
 Reticular, 10, 58  
 Retina, 55, 58, 59  
 Retinal, 49, 59  
 Rhinitis, 51, 59  
 Rod, 5, 59  
**S**  
 Schizoid, 59, 62  
 Schizophrenia, 9, 59, 62  
 Schizotypal Personality Disorder, 59, 62  
 Screening, 48, 59  
 Sedative, 10, 46, 47, 48, 59  
 Seizures, 13, 59  
 Serotonin, 9, 12, 46, 51, 54, 58, 59, 61  
 Side effect, 5, 20, 30, 45, 46, 59, 61  
 Sleep apnea, 59, 60  
 Sleep Deprivation, 5, 59  
 Social Behavior, 20, 30, 59  
 Sodium, 10, 59  
 Specialist, 35, 60  
 Species, 47, 51, 59, 60  
 Spinal cord, 10, 48, 55, 58, 60  
 Stimulant, 11, 13, 20, 30, 46, 50, 54, 56, 60  
 Stimulus, 9, 58, 60, 61  
 Stomach, 7, 51, 52, 55, 60  
 Stress, 4, 48, 55, 60  
 Strychnine, 9, 12, 60  
 Subclinical, 59, 60  
 Subiculum, 53, 60  
 Substrate, 55, 60  
 Supplementation, 8, 60  
 Suppression, 13, 60  
 Sympathomimetic, 46, 50, 51, 56, 60  
 Symptomatic, 48, 60  
 Symptomatic treatment, 48, 60  
 Synergistic, 60, 61  
 Systemic, 13, 47, 51, 60  
**T**  
 Temporal, 46, 53, 60  
 Teratogen, 12, 60

Thalamic, 10, 61  
Therapeutics, 54, 61  
Thorax, 45, 53, 61  
Threshold, 51, 61  
Tic, 5, 61  
Tissue, 53, 54, 55, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62  
Toxic, iv, 47, 61  
Toxicity, 50, 54, 61  
Toxicology, 6, 9, 30, 61  
Transfection, 47, 61  
Transmitter, 50, 54, 56, 61  
Tryptophan, 12, 59, 61  
Tyrosine, 50, 61  
**U**  
Unconscious, 46, 53, 61

Urinary, 51, 53, 61  
Uterus, 52, 61  
**V**  
Vasodilator, 50, 61  
Ventricle, 46, 53, 58, 61  
Vertebrae, 60, 61  
Veterinary Medicine, 29, 61  
Vitro, 61  
Vomica, 60, 61  
**W**  
Wakefulness, 5, 62  
Withdrawal, 9, 62  
**Y**  
Yohimbine, 9, 62



