Amphetamine is a preparation of the alkaloid quinary in the coca plant (Erythroxylum coca). It is one of the base substances of many substances, e.g., from the amphetamines and similar substances. Amphetamine is a stimulant drug.

Indications and Usage

Amphetamine is indicated for the treatment of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in children.

Warnings

Misinuse of amphetamine may cause sudden death and serious cardiovascular reactions.

Amphetamines for prolonged periods of time may lead to drug dependence.

Precautions

Circulation problems in fingers and toes (Peripheral vasculopathy, including Raynaud's phenomenon)

Operating machinery or vehicle: The patient should therefore be cautioned accordingly.

Possible of overdosage.

The least amount feasible should be prescribed or dispensed at one time in order to minimize the possibility of overdosage.

Precautions

Peripheral circulatory changes: Difficulties with accommodation and blurring of vision have been reported with stimulant treatment. Visual Disturbance

Serotonin syndrome.

If the above symptoms occur, and initiate supportive symptomatic treatment. If concomitant therapy, carefully adjust the dose of each drug.

Contraindications

Serotonergic antidepressants, monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs), selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), triptans, tricyclic antidepressants, fentanyl, lithium, tramadol, tryptophan, monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs), selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), and other serotonergic agents (e.g., tramadol, tryptophan).

Psychiatric Adverse Events

Serotonin Syndrome. Serotonin syndrome, a potentially fatal syndrome, may be caused by various drugs, including amphetamine, and may be exacerbated by amphetamine use.

Psychiatric Side Effects

Signs and symptoms generally improve after reduction in dose or discontinuation of drug. Careful observation for the development of psychoses is recommended.

Hypertension and Other Cardiovascular Conditions

Children and adolescents: Particular care should be taken in using stimulants to treat ADHD in patients with comorbid bipolar illness. Administration of stimulants may exacerbate symptoms of behavior disturbance and thought disorder in patients with pre-existing mania or hypomania. Carbidopa/levodopa has been reported to cause exacerbation of mania in patients with bipolar disorder.

Recent Use of L-aminobutyric acid (GABA)

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1. Problems when taking stimulant medicines such as amphetamine sulfate tablets: The time you get a refill. There may be new information. This information does not take the place of talking to your doctor. You should talk about the medicine you are taking with your doctor. Exogenous Obesity

Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity

Usual dosage is up to 30 mg daily, taken in divided doses of 5 to 10 mg, 30 to 60 minutes before meals.

Narcolepsy

Usual dose is 5 to 60 milligrams per day in divided doses depending on the individual patient response.

Attention Deficit Disorder

Where possible, drug administration should be interrupted occasionally to determine if there is a necessary to exceed a total of 40 milligrams per day.

2.5 mg at weekly intervals until optimal response is obtained.

Exogenous Obesity

If appetite is not reduced or insomnia or anorexia) dosage should be reduced. Give the first dose on awakening; additional doses (5 to 10 mg) at intervals of 4 to 6 hours.

Attention Deficit Disorder

With tablets give first dose on awakening; additional doses (1 to 2) at intervals of 4 to 6 hours.

Narcolepsy

Narcolepsy seldom occurs in children under 12 years of age; however, when it does, amphetamine therapy can be beneficial. The usual dosage of amphetamine sulfate tablets is 0.5 to 1 mg/kg/day in divided doses. The usual adult dosage is 10 to 20 mg taken in divided doses. This therapy is not recommended in children under 4 years of age.

Overstimulation

Individual patient response to amphetamines varies widely. While toxic symptoms occasionally occur as part of acute intoxication, they may be seen in some patients at recommended doses. When utilization of amphetamines and attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is the purpose of treatment, they are usually well tolerated. The most severe manifestation of chronic intoxication is psychosis, often clinically indistinguishable from drug-induced or other causes of paranoid delusions. There are reports of patients who have increased the dosage to many times the recommended.

DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE

Amphetamines may produce the analgesic effect of narcotics. Amphetamines may be addictive and produce an effect similar to that of cocaine. They should be used cautiously in patients with exogenous obesity because of the potential for addiction. Amphetamines should not be used as a treatment for obesity. Exogenous Obesity

Psychotic episodes at recommended doses (rare), overstimulation, restlessness, dizziness, insomnia, and psychomotor agitation are among the more serious adverse reactions associated with amphetamines. Other symptoms include nervousness, irritability,hallucinations, panic states, tachycardia, and severe, prolonged headaches.

In rats, the oral LD50 of dextroamphetamine sulfate is 96.8 mg/Kg. Severe reactions, yet doses of 400 to 500 mg are not necessarily fatal. Individual patient response to amphetamines varies widely. While toxic symptoms occasionally occur as part of acute intoxication, they may be seen in some patients at recommended doses. When utilization of amphetamines and attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is the purpose of treatment, they are usually well tolerated. The most severe manifestation of chronic intoxication is psychosis, often clinically indistinguishable from drug-induced or other causes of paranoid delusions. There are reports of patients who have increased the dosage to many times the recommended.

Central Nervous System

Cardiomyopathy associated with chronic amphetamine use.

Musculoskeletal

Impotence, changes in libido, and frequent or prolonged erections.

Psychiatric

Urticaria

Dryness of the mouth, unpleasant taste, diarrhea, constipation and other gastrointestinal disturbances.

OVERDOSAGE

Management of acute amphetamine intoxication is largely symptomatic and includes gastric lavage and administration of activated charcoal. Amphetamines are highly protein bound and are excreted by the kidney. The half-life of amphetamines is increased in renal insufficiency.

The concomitant use of amphetamine sulfate tablets and CYP2D6 inhibitors may increase the exposure of amphetamines by up to 2.7 fold. Examples of CYP2D6 Inhibitors include paroxetine and fluoxetine (also see ANTIPSYCHOTIC DRUGS, MAOI Antidepressants, OVERDOSAGE). Examples of CYP2D6 Inducers include ritonavir and CYP2D6 inhibitors. Examples of CYP2D6 inhibitors include paroxetine and fluoxetine.

Amphetamines may antagonize the hypotensive effects of antihypertensives.

The concomitant use of amphetamines and MAOIs can lead to increased blood pressure and heart rate. Amphetamines may interfere with urinary steroid determinations. Drug/Product Interactions

Amphetamines inhibit the hypotensive effect of veratrum alkaloids.

Gastrointestinal alkalinizing agents (sodium bicarbonate, etc.) increase absorption of amphetamines.

Adrenergic blockers are inhibited by amphetamines. Thus, the hypotensive action of these agents may be antagonized, and the possibility of adverse reactions to adrenergic blockers should be considered.

Amphetamine sulfate tablets are used to treat Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in children and adults, and narcolepsy. They are not for use for ADHD in children less than 3 years old.

**How to take amphetamine sulfate tablets?**

- Your doctor will decide whether amphetamine sulfate tablets can be taken with other medicines. Let your doctor know about any nonprescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements you are taking.
- Tell your doctor if you or your child has ever abused or been dependent on alcohol, prescription medicines or street drugs.
- Tell your doctor if you or your child has ever had a heart problem, have heart problems, heart defects, high blood pressure, have hyperthyroidism, have moderate to severe high blood pressure, have heart problems or hardening of the arteries.
- Tell your doctor if you or your child has had problems with your vision or have glaucoma.
- Tell your doctor if you or your child has had circulation problems in fingers and toes, has had or if there is a family history of:
  - Circulation problems in fingers and toes
  - Excessive thirst
  - Fainting
  - Nervousness
  - Headaches
  - Heart problems, heart defects, high blood pressure
  - Excessive sweating
  - Circulation problems in fingers and toes
  - Heart problems, heart defects, high blood pressure
  - Excessive sweating
  - Headaches
  - Heart problems, heart defects, high blood pressure

**Important Information about amphetamine sulfate tablets**

- Amphetamine sulfate tablets may cause serious side effects, including:
  - Mood swings
  - Irritability
  - Agitation
  - Annoyance
  - Anger
  - Fast heartbeat
  - Sensation of things moving faster
  - Seizures, mainly in people with a history of seizures
  - New or worse mood swings
  - Trouble sleeping
  - Nervousness
  - Headaches
  - Heart problems, heart defects, high blood pressure
  - Excessive sweating
  - Fainting
  - Nervousness
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- Amphetamine can cause or worsen mania (severe mood swings) in people with certain mental or mood disorders, especially bipolar (manic-depressive) disorder or schizoaffective disorder.

**What are amphetamine sulfate tablets?**

- Amphetamine sulfate tablets are a central nervous system stimulant prescription medicine used for:
  - Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).
  - Narcolepsy.
  - Excessive sleepiness or difficulty staying awake during the day.
  - or as part of a short-term, weight loss program.

**How should I store amphetamine sulfate tablets?**

- Keep amphetamine sulfate tablets and all medicines out of the reach of children.
- Do not take amphetamine sulfate tablets if you or your child:
  - Have heart problems, heart defects, high blood pressure, have hyperthyroidism, have moderate to severe high blood pressure, have heart problems or hardening of the arteries.
  - Have problems with your vision or have glaucoma.
  - Have circulation problems in fingers and toes
  - Are taking or have taken within the past 14 days an anti-depression medicine called a monoamine oxidase inhibitor or MAOI.

**What should I tell my doctor before taking amphetamine sulfate tablets?**

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