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Drugs

DOXAPRAM In awake normal adult males doxapram was found to augment the ventilatory response to carbon dioxide when given at a constant intravenous rate. An increase in minute ventilation and a parallel shift to the left of the ventilatory response curve was noted. This indicates a lowering of the threshold of the respiratory center to CO₂ stimulation. In similar subjects not challenged by CO₂, intravenous administration of doxapram was associated with marked increased in alveolar ventilation, falls in arterial P_{CO₂}, increases in arterial pH, and increases in arterial P_{O₂}. There appeared a wide margin between therapeutic and toxic levels. (Steele, A. D., and others: *The Effect of a New Analeptic Agent on Arterial Blood Gases and Minute Ventilation in Adult Males*, *Amer. Rev. Resp. Dis.* 94: 600 (Oct.) 1966.)

DOXAPRAM In awake normal males doxapram was found to augment the incidence of succinylcholine-induced muscle pain from 42.5 per cent to 6.8 per cent. (Tonsa, A.: *Prevention of Muscle Pain Caused by Succinylcholine with Diazepam*, *Der Anesthetist* 15: 363 (Nov.) 1966.)