EXPERT COMMITTEE ON
ADDICTION-PRODUCING DRUGS

Eleventh Report

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WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
PALAIS DES NATIONS
GENEVA
1961
EXPERT COMMITTEE ON ADDICTION-PRODUCING DRUGS

Geneva, 10-15 October 1960

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EXPERT COMMITTEE
ON ADDICTION-PRODUCING DRUGS

Eleventh Report

The Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs met in Geneva from 10-15 October 1960.

The Deputy Director-General on behalf of the Director-General opened the session and welcomed the members of the Committee, the representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and the representative of the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body. Dr L. Goldberg was elected as Chairman, Dr T. Masaki as Vice-Chairman, and Mr J. R. Nicholls as Rapporteur.

1. Notifications

1.1 Benzodioxane derivatives

7-[(p-methoxybenzoyl)-2-morpholinomethyl]-1,4-benzodioxane
7-benzoyl-2-piperidinomethyl]-1,4-benzodioxane

In its ninth report the Committee considered "that there was no adequate evidence of any addiction liability of these drugs and that an opinion must wait until such evidence is available". The two specified derivatives have since been evaluated for physical dependence in monkeys with negative results. In view of this evidence, the general pharmacological action of these substances, and the absence of any indication of their convertibility into addiction-producing drugs the Committee was of the opinion that these two benzodioxane derivatives should not now be regarded as addiction-producing drugs. Therefore,

The Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs

RECOMMENDS that its opinion with respect to these benzodioxane derivatives be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

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1.2 Clonitazene

Referring to the notification of the Government of the United States of America the Committee was of the opinion that clonitazene, because it (1) produces morphine-like effects, (2) will suppress abstinence phenomena of a known morphine addiction, and (3) will sustain a morphine addiction, must be considered to be an addiction-producing drug comparable to morphine and that clonitazene and its salts should fall under the regime laid down in the 1931 Convention for the drugs specified in Article 1, paragraph 2, Group I. Therefore,

The Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs

RECOMMENDS that its opinion with respect to clonitazene and its salts be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

1.3 1-Cyclohexyl-2,2-di-diethylaminomethyl-1-phenylethane

Referring to the notification from the Government of France, the Committee appreciated that the submission had been made because of certain similarities in chemical structure between this drug and drugs known to be addiction-producing. However, the Committee considered that there was no evidence of addiction liability for 1-cyclohexyl-2,2-di-diethylaminomethyl-1-phenylethane and that there was no indication of its convertibility into an addiction-producing drug. Consequently, the Committee was of the opinion that 1-cyclohexyl-2,2-di-diethylaminomethyl-1-phenylethane should not be regarded as an addiction-producing drug. Therefore,

The Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs

RECOMMENDS that its opinion with respect to 1-cyclohexyl-2,2-di-diethylaminomethyl-1-phenylethane should be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

1.4 Dextro-phenomorphan

Referring to the request from the Government of Switzerland for the exemption of dextro-phenomorphan from international control, the Committee considered that dextro-phenomorphan appeared to be free from

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1 International non-proprietary name proposed for 2-(p-chlorobenzyl)-1-diethylaminomethyl-5-nitrobenezimazole
3 Phenomorphan is the international non-proprietary name proposed for (±)-3-hydroxy-N-phenethylmorphinan.
4 *Wld Hlth Org. techn. Rep. Ser.*, 1957, **116**, 6 (section 5.1)
addiction liability, but that there was insufficient evidence of the impracticability of its conversion into a drug having addiction liability. The Committee was of the opinion that exemption should not be granted in favour of dextro-phenomorphan ((+)-3-hydroxy-N-phenethylmorphinan). Therefore,

The Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs

RECOMMENDS that its opinion with respect to dextro-phenomorphan be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

1.5 Diampropamide

Referring to the notification of the Government of the United States of America, the Committee was of the opinion that diampropamide, because it (1) produces morphine-like effects, (2) will suppress abstinence phenomena of a known morphine addiction, and (3) will sustain a morphine addiction, must be considered to be an addiction-producing drug comparable to morphine and that diampropamide and its salts should fall under the regime laid down in the 1931 Convention for the drugs specified in Article 1, paragraph 2, Group I. Therefore,

The Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs

RECOMMENDS that its opinion with respect to diampropamide and its salts be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

1.6 Diphenoxylate

Referring to the notifications from the Governments of Belgium, the Netherlands and the United States of America, the Committee was of the opinion that diphenoxylate, because it (1) produces morphine-like effects, (2) will suppress abstinence phenomena of a known morphine addiction, and (3) will sustain a morphine addiction, must be considered an addiction-producing substance comparable to morphine and that diphenoxylate and its salts should fall under the regime laid down in the 1931 Convention for the drugs specified in Article 1, paragraph 2, Group I. Therefore,

The Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs

RECOMMENDS that its opinion with respect to diphenoxylate and its salts be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

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1 International non-proprietary name proposed for N-[2-(methylphenethylamino) propyl]-propionanilide
2 International non-proprietary name proposed for 1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester
1.7 Diphenoxylate preparations

The Committee considered requests from the Governments of Belgium and France for the exemption of two preparations containing diphenoxylate from the provisions of international control. The preparations had the following compositions:

(1) diphenoxylate (hydrochloride) ........ 2.5 milligrams
    atropine sulphate .................. 0.025 "
    lactose ................................ 85 "
    sugar .................................. 7 "
    starch ................................ 21.6 "
    talc .................................. 3 "
    magnesium stearate .................. 1 "
    tartrazine (FD&C yellow No. 5) ....... 0.7 "

(2) diphenoxylate (hydrochloride) ........ 2.5 milligrams
    atropine sulphate .................. 0.025 "

presented in the form of a tablet with a final weight of 0.8 grams

The Committee concluded that there was no evidence that preparations of the composition stated could give rise to addiction or that they would endanger public health by permitting recovery of diphenoxylate.

For these reasons the Committee was of the opinion that the two preparations should be exempted from the control provisions specified in the 1925 Convention. Therefore,

The Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs

RECOMMENDS that its opinion with respect to these preparations of diphenoxylate be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

1.8 Ethoheptazine

In its sixth report the Committee proposed that a very close watch be kept on further experimentation and any clinical use of certain hexamethyleneimine derivatives. Since that time clinical experience and a controlled clinical experiment with ethoheptazine have been completely negative with respect to any evidence of abuse or addiction liability. The Committee considered that this evidence indicates that ethoheptazine has no addiction liability. Furthermore, there is no indication that ethoheptazine is convertible to an addiction-producing drug. Consequently, the Committee was of the opinion that ethoheptazine should not be regarded as an addiction-producing drug. Therefore,

The Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs

RECOMMENDS that its opinion with respect to ethoheptazine be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

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1 World Health Organization, Technical Report Series, 1956, 102, 11 (section 5.5.2)
1.9 Etonitazene

Referring to the notification of the Government of the United States of America, the Committee was of the opinion that etonitazene, because it (1) produces morphine-like effects, (2) will suppress abstinence phenomena of a known morphine addiction, and (3) will sustain a morphine addiction, must be considered to be an addiction-producing drug comparable to morphine and that etonitazene and its salts should fall under the regime laid down in the 1931 Convention for the drugs specified in Article 1, paragraph 2, Group I. Therefore,

The Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs

RECOMMENDS that its opinion with respect to etonitazene and its salts be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

1.10 Hydromorphanol

Referring to the notification from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Committee considered that hydromorphanol (1) produces morphine-like effects, and (2) will suppress abstinence phenomena of a known morphine addiction. Evidence on these points was derived from experiments in monkeys. Experience has shown that results obtained in the monkey correlate with those in man, so that, when the former are unequivocal, they may be accepted as evidence for what is to be expected in man. In addition, the chemical structure and pharmacological properties of hydromorphanol bear an extremely close relationship to those of morphine. Consequently the Committee was of the opinion that hydromorphanol must be considered to be an addiction-producing drug comparable to morphine and that hydromorphanol and its salts should fall under the regime laid down in the 1931 Convention for the drugs specified in Article 1, paragraph 2, Group I, sub-group (a). Therefore,

The Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs

RECOMMENDS that its opinion with respect to hydromorphanol and its salts be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

1.11 Phenampramide

Referring to the notification of the Government of the United States of America, the Committee was of the opinion that phenampramide because it (1) produces morphine-like effects, (2) will suppress abstinence

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1 International non-proprietary name proposed for 2-(p-ethoxybenzyl)-1-diethylaminoethyl-5-nitrobenzimidazole
2 International non-proprietary name proposed for 14-hydroxydihydromorphine
3 International non-proprietary name proposed for N-[2-(1-methylpiperid-2-yl)ethyl]-propionanilide
phenomena of a known morphine addiction, and (3) will sustain a morphine
addiction, must be considered to be an addiction-producing drug comparable
to morphine and that phenampromide and its salts should fall under the
regime laid down in the 1931 Convention for the drugs specified in Article 1,
paragraph 2, Group I. Therefore,

The Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs

RECOMMENDS that its opinion with respect to phenampromide and
its salts be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United
Nations.

1.12 Phenoperidine

Referring to the notification from the Government of Belgium, the
Committee considered that phenoperidine (1) produces morphine-like
effects, and (2) will suppress abstinence phenomena of a known morphine
addiction. Evidence on these points was derived from experiments in
monkeys. Experience has shown that results obtained in the monkey
correlate with those in man, so that, when the former are unequivocal,
they may be accepted as evidence for what is to be expected in man. In
addition, the chemical structure of phenoperidine bears an extremely close
relationship to those of other drugs known to be addiction producing.
Consequently the Committee was of the opinion that phenoperidine must
be considered to be an addiction-producing drug comparable to morphine
and that phenoperidine and its salts should fall under the regime laid
down in the 1931 Convention for the drugs specified in Article 1, para-
gegraph 2, Group I. Therefore,

The Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs

RECOMMENDS that its opinion with respect to phenoperidine and its
salts be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Work of International Bodies Concerned with Narcotic Drugs

2.1 The Secretary summarized the report of the fifteenth session of the
Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Council;¹ the
relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council;² and the

¹ International non-proprietary name proposed for 1-(3-hydroxy-3-phenylpropyl)4-phenylperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester
² United Nations, Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1960) Report of the fifteenth
session (25 April - 13 May 1950) - (Economic and Social Council. Official Records :
thirtieth session. Supplement No. 9), Geneva (Document E/3385)
E/3422)
latest reports of the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body.  

2.2 Among the items of interest, some of which will be referred to later in this report, note was taken of the use and abuse of (-)-1-dimethylamino-1,2-diphenylethane (SPA) in Japan, particularly its use by narcotic addicts. The compound appears to have a mixed pharmacological action, in some respects resembling both amphetamine and morphine. Tests are under way to determine the possibility of physical dependence properties in (-)-1-dimethylamino-1,2-diphenylethane. Meanwhile the situation appears to be a local one, but it illustrates a danger inherent in the control of narcotic addicts since such individuals have a tendency to abuse any new psychically active drug when the availability of narcotics is restricted. The Committee would again draw the attention of governments to the necessity to watch very closely the development of new psychically active compounds in order to restrict the possibility of abuse such as that which has occurred in the case of (-)-1-dimethylamino-1,2-diphenylethane.

In this connexion, the Committee's attention was drawn to reports on cases of abuse of amphetamines and amphetamine-like substances contained in many weight-reducing medicines. The Committee would emphasize the need for appropriate control measures (similar to those recommended previously by international bodies for amphetamines and barbiturates) to prevent the misuse of such medicines and to warn against the possibility of psychic dependence during their therapeutic administration.

2.3 In connexion with the dangers that may arise from the free distribution of medical samples, the Committee continues to be concerned by the inadequacy in many instances of information and warning on the possibilities of addiction liability of new drugs, particularly where analgesic and antitussive properties are claimed. The Committee emphasizes the need for improvement in this situation.

In some areas evidence on addiction liability is regarded as part of the evidence for the safety for use of new drugs intended for pain relief.

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3 WHO, Health Rep., 1954, 76, 11 (section 8); 1956, 102, 12 (section 7)
5 WHO, Health Rep., 1957, 116, 10 (section 9)
Extension of this principle to consideration of abuse liability in connexion
with the introduction of psychically active drugs would also seem to be
desirable.

2.4 With reference to the invitation from the Economic and Social Council ¹
asking the World Health Organization to consider the possibility of pre-
paring a code of present practices by which addiction-producing properties
of drugs are established, the Committee wished to emphasize its objective
when it deals with a notification with respect to a new drug. The inter-
national narcotics conventions specify certain characteristics to be ascer-
tained for purposes of control; the over-all purposes of which are the
furtherance of public safety and prevention of abuse of drugs so far as
addiction liability is concerned.

Whereas not so long ago prolonged clinical experience was the only
source of information on addiction liability and the risk therein to public
health, there are now available tests in animals and in man ² which give
information on these points. Each of these tests, however, has limitations
which affect its interpretation and applicability.

The extent of testing required will vary with the substance in question.
Addictive qualities of a drug meeting the specifications of the international
conventions may become apparent at a very early stage. On the other
hand, negative results carry little conviction. The degree of testing in a
specific case is that which establishes beyond reasonable doubt that a
substance does or does not exhibit addiction liability or risk of abuse
which would warrant control as provided for in the international conven-
tions. For these reasons a more precise code of practice cannot be outlined
at present.

The Committee wished to draw attention to the suggestions in its
tenth report ³ for extension of research in the field of drug addiction.
These included development and calibration of methods for assessing
addiction liability. In addition it would be desirable to prepare a review
of the methods designed to evaluate addiction and abuse liability, which
should include a discussion of the applicability and limitations of these
methods.

session, 5 July - 5 August 1960. Supplement No. 1: Resolutions, Geneva, p. 9, Resolu-
tion 770(XXX)D (Document E/3499)
² e.g., suppression of abstinence in morphine-addicted monkeys or dogs; direct
addiction experiments in various animal species; evaluation of opiate-like properties
in man; suppression of abstinence phenomena in addicted individuals; substitution for
the drug of addiction in addicts; direct addiction observations in man; precipitation
of abstinence phenomena by a morphine antagonist in an addicted individual (animal
or man)
³ WHO Tech. Rep. Ser., 1960, 188, 10 (section 4)
3. Antibiotic Substances from Cannabis

The Committee considered the information available regarding substances with antibacterial activity which can be extracted from Cannabis sativa. The Committee concluded that at present the case has not been proved in favour of making cannabis available for the extraction of useful drugs, particularly of the antibiotic type.

As regards the question of the therapeutic usefulness of cannabis, the opinion expressed in the third report of the WHO Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs\(^1\) remains unchanged. Cannabis and its preparations are practically obsolete and there is no justification for their medical use.

This conclusion does not affect the Committee's opinion as expressed in its tenth report.\(^2\) The prohibition or restriction of the medical use of a drug representing a particularly high danger to the community should continue to be recommended by the international organs concerned, but should not be mandatory.

4. Medical Control of Addicts

The Committee considered in some detail attitudes towards drug addicts and their treatment. Its attention was drawn to a proposal for civil commitment of an addict (as in the case of mental patients in general) to the authority of a medical panel, which would provide supervision and direction for his treatment from the time of the initial diagnosis to his rehabilitation.

The Committee approved the principle of civil commitment, considering that its general application would be a distinct step forward in the handling of the problem. The Committee wished to add that civil commitment is intended to ensure adequate and complete treatment; it does not replace penalties for law violations nor excuse such violations.

The Committee pointed out that such a procedure would be in line with and be greatly facilitated by the lines of research suggested in its tenth report. The commitment procedure would also entail the collection of information on and the development of diagnostic procedures including, inter alia, identification of addicting drugs in body fluids.

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\(^1\) *Wld Hth Org. techn. Rep. Ser.*, 1952, 57, 11 (section 7)

5. Proposed Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs

Bearing in mind the provisions now outlined in the third draft of the Single Convention ¹ applicable to preparations to be included in Schedule III annexed to that draft, the Committee considered that the criteria for inclusion of preparations of Schedule II drugs should be as follows: (a) a specified quantity or concentration of the drug; (b) the presence therewith of at least one other therapeutically active ingredient which does not fall under the provisions of international control.

For the substances at present listed in Schedule II (i.e., acetyldihydrocodeine, codeine, dihydrocodeine, ethylmorphine, pholcodine) the quantity should not be more than 0.1 gram per unit in dry preparations (pills, tablets, etc.) and the concentration should not be more than 2.5% or 0.1 gram per dose in liquid preparations.

Further the Committee believed that with regard to preparations of substances which may be added to Schedule II or of any substance for which exemption is contemplated the procedure outlined in the operative part of resolution 4(XV) of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs ² is practicable.

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# Annex

**LIST OF DRUGS UNDER INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name or INN *</th>
<th>Chemical designation</th>
<th>Report of Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs</th>
<th>Control regime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acetyldihydrocodeine</td>
<td>acetyldihydrocodeine</td>
<td>1949, 19, 30</td>
<td>II 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acetylmethadol</td>
<td>6-dimethylamino-4,4-dinbenzyl-3-acetoxyheptane</td>
<td>1949, 19, 31</td>
<td>I 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allylpropane</td>
<td>3-allyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine</td>
<td>1960, 188, 3</td>
<td>I 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alphacetylmethadol</td>
<td>α-6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-1-acetoxyheptane</td>
<td>1953, 76, 7</td>
<td>I 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alphameprodine</td>
<td>α-1-methyl-3-ethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine</td>
<td>1957, 116, 8</td>
<td>I 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alphamethadol</td>
<td>α-6-dimethylamino-4,4-dinbenzyl-3-benzanol</td>
<td>1954, 76, 7</td>
<td>I 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alphaprodine</td>
<td>α-1,1-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine</td>
<td>1949, 19, 30</td>
<td>I 1931</td>
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<tr>
<td>anileridine</td>
<td>1-[2-(p-aminophenyl)-ethyl]-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester</td>
<td>1957, 116, 7</td>
<td>I 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benzethidine</td>
<td>1-(2-benzoxoxyethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester</td>
<td>1960, 188, 4</td>
<td>I 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benzylmorphine</td>
<td>benzyl ether of morphine</td>
<td>I 1931</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>betaetylmethadol</td>
<td>β-6-dimethylamino-4,4-dinbenzyl-3-acetoxyheptane</td>
<td>1954, 76, 7</td>
<td>I 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>betamepridine</td>
<td>β-1-methyl-3-ethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine</td>
<td>1952, 57, 7</td>
<td>I 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>betamethanol</td>
<td>β-6-dimethylamino-4,4-dinbenzyl-3-benzanol</td>
<td>1955, 95, 8</td>
<td>I 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>betaprodine</td>
<td>β,1,1-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine</td>
<td>1949, 19, 30</td>
<td>I 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cannabis</td>
<td>Cannabis sativa L.</td>
<td>I 1925</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>clonitazene</td>
<td>2-(p-chlorbenzyl)-1-diethylaminoethyl-5-nitrobenzimidazole</td>
<td>1961, 211, 4</td>
<td>I 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cocaine</td>
<td>methyl ester of benzylcannabin</td>
<td>I 1931</td>
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<tr>
<td>coca leaf</td>
<td></td>
<td>I 1931</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>codeine</td>
<td>3-methylmorphine</td>
<td>II 1931</td>
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<td>desomorphine</td>
<td>dihydrodesoxymorphine</td>
<td>1956, 102, 6</td>
<td>I 1931</td>
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<tr>
<td>dextromoramide</td>
<td>(+)-3-methyl-4-morpholine-2,2-diphenylbutyrylpyrrolidine</td>
<td>1958, 142, 8</td>
<td>I 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diacetylmorphine</td>
<td>diacetylmorphine</td>
<td>I 1931</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1. For details such as synonyms and the date of coming into force of international control, see Multilingual list of narcotic drugs under international control (UN document E/CN.7/341) and List of drugs under international control (published annually by the UN, Division of Narcotic Drugs) respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name or INN</th>
<th>Chemical designation</th>
<th>Report of Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs</th>
<th>Control regime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Group</td>
<td>Convention</td>
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<tr>
<td>diapromide</td>
<td>N-[2-(methylphenethylamino) propyl]-propionanilide</td>
<td>1961, 211, 5</td>
<td>I</td>
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<tr>
<td>diethylthiambutone</td>
<td>3-diethylamino-1,1-di(2-thienyl)-1-buten</td>
<td>1956, 102, 10</td>
<td>I</td>
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<tr>
<td>dihydrocodeine</td>
<td>7,8-dihydrocodeine</td>
<td>1949, 19, 30</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dihydromorphine</td>
<td>7,8-dihydromorphine</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dihydromorphine esters</td>
<td>dimethoxadrol</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dimethoxyethyl 1-ethoxy-1,1-dihexylacetate</td>
<td>1959, 160, 9</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimethoxybutane</td>
<td>6-dimethoxynaphthaldehyde, 2,2-dihexylbutane</td>
<td>1949, 19, 31</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dioxaphetyl butyrate</td>
<td>3-dimethoxynaphthaldehyde, 2,2-dihexylbutane</td>
<td>1954, 76, 9</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dioxaphetyl butyrate</td>
<td>6-dimethoxyethyl-2,2-dihexylbutane</td>
<td>1956, 102, 9</td>
<td>I</td>
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<tr>
<td>diphenoxylate</td>
<td>1-3-(3-cyan-3-diphenyl propyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester</td>
<td>1961, 211, 5</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dipipanone</td>
<td>4,4-diphenyl-6-piperidino-3-heptanone</td>
<td>1955, 95, 8</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecgonine</td>
<td>(3)-1-hydroxypropene-2-carboxylic acid</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecgonine esters</td>
<td>3-ethoxynaphthaldehyde, 1,1-di(2-thienyl)-1-buten</td>
<td>1954, 76, 9</td>
<td>I</td>
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<tr>
<td>ethylmorphine</td>
<td>3-ethoxynaphthaldehyde, 2,2-dihexylbutane</td>
<td>1954, 76, 9</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etonitazene</td>
<td>3-ethoxynaphthaldehyde, 2,2-dihexylbutane</td>
<td>1954, 76, 9</td>
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