

where these diseases are more endemic than they are in the United States.

Senator BEALL. Well my question is, is it the fault of the producer of the drug or is it the fault of the medical fraternity in those countries that this is taking place?

Dr. LEE. It is all three. It is the fault of the pharmacy profession, the medical profession, and the drug industry.

Senator BEALL. But in no particular order.

Dr. LEE. I would say in no particular order.

Dr. SILVERMAN. A partial answer to that question, Mr. Chairman, is that in the offices of some of the finest practitioners in Latin America, particularly in the medical schools and their great hospitals, they have on their shelves not merely the Latin American books, but they also have PDR, which they brought in themselves from the United States, and that is where they got their information.

Senator BEALL. In very limited numbers.

Dr. SILVERMAN. I said only the very best practitioners.

Dr. LEE. Let me just turn to my recommendations, Mr. Chairman, which begin on page 16. In my statement I address myself to the problems of the regulatory policies particularly related to the promotion and dispensing of drugs because I think that is a basic problem. We can do less about medical education and less about pharmacy education.

First, I think that all major U.S. pharmaceutical firms that market drugs in Latin America should be asked to review their present promotional practices or those of their affiliates and adopt a standard of promotion and marketing throughout the world that is fully consistent with, if not identical to, the practices required in the United States.

Second, the American public should be made aware of the hazards posed by the misuse of antibiotics, particularly the problems posed for travelers, where antibiotics may be dispensed without a prescription and the individual receiving the drug need not be informed about the potential hazards. Perhaps the U.S. Public Health Service could develop an informational document for international travelers on the problems posed by the misuse of antimicrobial agents. You can get information about immunization, but I have not seen comparable information about the hazards posed by the misuse of antimicrobial drugs.

Third, the Center for Disease Control (CDC) should be given the resources necessary or needed to carry out the clinical, epidemiological and laboratory studies necessary to determine the nature and extent of the health hazards posed by the emergence of drug resistant pathogenic organisms. The CDC should have the staff, facilities and equipment to monitor the emergence of resistant strains, to work with local health departments and hospitals and others to study the problems as they arise. The Director of CDC should be asked to report annually on the problem of drug resistant pathogenic organisms, the hazards posed and what actions are appropriate to reduce or eliminate the hazards.

Fourth, the Department of State and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare should be fully appraised of Dr. Silverman's findings and requested to propose policies to deal with the problem to