

I went in the Navy and was stationed at the pharmacology research part of the Naval Medical Research Institute in Bethesda for 3 years. Following that, I went to the University of Chicago to get my B.S. and my M.D. I was a little bit older than most of the medical students.

I interned at King County Hospital in Seattle, came back to the University of Illinois in Chicago to teach 1 year in pharmacology and then went to Emory University in Atlanta, Ga., in 1954, where I have been since this time. I am now a professor of pharmacology, and an assistant professor of medicine at Emory University.

I have had a long interest in the relative usefulness and the relative cost of drugs, so when I had a chance in 1960 to be adviser to Grady Memorial Hospital in Atlanta in their drug purchasing practices, I was, I might say, happy to take the job. I have advised them since this time, and advised the State on the drugs to be listed in the State drug vendor program.

My special areas of interest are drugs which act on the nervous system. I belong to the usual societies. I am on two national committees, one a joint committee of the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Mental Health on LSD, and another a committee of the Psychopharmacology Service Center at National Institutes of Mental Health. I think that is probably sufficient.

Senator NELSON. Thank you, doctor. Go ahead.

Dr. WILLIAMS. As I had indicated, in 1960 Grady Memorial Hospital in Atlanta, Ga., faced with a rapidly increasing expenditure for drugs year by year despite a somewhat limited formulary, decided to appoint a new formulary committee and seek outside help for their drug cost problem. Actually, at this time they hired me as an adviser to a formulary committee.

Grady Hospital is a large charity hospital supported largely by the two metropolitan Georgia counties, Fulton and DeKalb, and operated by the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority. The medical services in the hospital are the responsibility of the Emory University School of Medicine plus a large staff of volunteer physicians from the community. In 1965 the hospital provided for 293,258 days of inpatient care and 486,214 outpatient clinic visits. In addition to a resident and intern staff numbering 210 the hospital provides the major training area for the medical students of Emory University. I say this to point out that this is a very large operation.

Most important to our discussion today is the fact that Grady Hospital pharmacy fills over 600,000 inpatient and outpatient prescriptions yearly. In 1965 the yearly total was 600,542. On a 5-day week basis this amounts to 2,300 prescriptions daily, of which about 1,900 are outpatient prescriptions comparable to those filled in a local pharmacy.

Senator NELSON. These outpatient prescriptions are filled by yourselves?

Dr. WILLIAMS. At Grady, they are filled by ourselves. There are only a few operations as large as this in the country, I believe Los Angeles and a couple of others.

Prior to 1960 as I said, the hospital administration had watched its drug bill rise fairly steadily from \$183,901 in 1953 to \$470,000 in 1959. This rise could not be accounted for by an increase in prescriptions or patient care. In surveying drug purchase policies and prescribing habits at the hospital, the new formulary committee found that, except