

order to summarize some material, you may do that, or you may read it in toto, however you see fit.

Dr. LUECK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

With your permission, may I suggest that the first statement that was submitted on November 6 for presentation on November 16 be included in the record, and that we go on to the supplemental statement, which was submitted to your staff on the 13th of November and is labeled the supplemental statement.

Senator NELSON. You are asking that the original statement be printed in full in the record?

Dr. LUECK. Yes, sir.

Senator NELSON. And you do not intend to comment or read anything from the original statement?

Dr. LUECK. No, sir; I am prepared to respond to any questions the chairman might have, however, on that statement.

Senator NELSON. All right, then, we will probably have some questions on the original statement, but we will let you proceed with the second statement and we can always jump back to the original statement.¹

Dr. LUECK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Then proceeding with the supplemental statement, it is relatively short and I think I may just read it for the record.

In my prepared statement of November 16, 1967, to your subcommittee, I indicated that Parke, Davis & Co. had initiated a study to compare a product originated by the company with several products containing the same active ingredient now available from other firms by nonproprietary and brand names. Sufficient information has now been gathered to make the findings of these studies meaningful to the subcommittee. The technical information in this statement has been filed with the Food and Drug Administration.

This report contains information derived from comparing several companies' chloramphenicol capsules with Chloromycetin capsules, Parke, Davis & Co.'s brand of chloramphenicol. The products studied are currently in commercial distribution in the United States and, therefore, are available for use on a physician's prescription.

Chloramphenicol, an antibiotic drug, is the result of the research and development efforts of Parke, Davis. Chloramphenicol, under the Parke, Davis trade name, Chloromycetin, was first made available to the medical profession in 1949.

In February of 1967, chloramphenicol capsules, from companies other than Parke, Davis, became available in the United States for commercial distribution. Shortly thereafter, it was called to our attention that at least one of the competitive drugs did not disperse in water to the same degree as Chloromycetin, Parke, Davis.

The above information suggested that it was advisable to carry out laboratory studies to compare some of the competitive chloramphenicol capsules with the Parke, Davis product. To conduct these studies, Chloromycetin capsules, Parke, Davis, several other companies' chloramphenicol capsules were obtained from retail pharmacy stocks. The materials tested were, therefore, available and ready to be used on a physician's prescription in the treatment of disease.

¹ The complete prepared statement and attachments submitted by Dr. Lueck for presentation on Nov. 16, 1967, begins at p. 2225, *infra*.