of inherently low solubility which are administered in solid dosage forms such as tablets and capsules.

Biological Equivalency Trials

In consideration of the foregoing, the Task Force initiated a program in the fall of 1967 to determine scientifically the biological equivalency of a number of chemical equivalents.

A major phase of the investigation was an attempt to determine whether any observed differences in biological equivalency could be related to differences in the physical or chemical characteristics of the products.

It was recognized at the outset that such trials were urgently needed for relatively few drugs. For example, among the 409 products most widely used by the elderly--and which accounted for about 88 percent of all prescription drugs dispensed to this group, there were only 89 which were dispensed under brand name but could have been dispensed under generic name from one or more additional suppliers. An additional 30 were actually dispensed under generic name.