

The Library of Congress research indicates that most of the drugs you are talking about, major ones, were discovered elsewhere—not by the industry. I think that is an important point to make.

Dr. AYD. Well, sir, here I would like to state very categorically since I was one of the first in the United States to administer chlorpromazine to a human being, that although it was synthesized by the Rhone-Poulenc Laboratories, its efforts were to find a substance which would be a potentiator of other pharmaceuticals. And in the course of evaluating or looking at in the animal a variety of derivatives, chlorpromazine was discovered.

This was early 1952 and 1953 when this initial work was done. It was then used—historically these are the correct facts—initially not in psychiatry but to test it as a potentiator of anesthetic agents.

In the course of this work, two observations of clinical significance were made. First, that in addition to potentiating anesthetic agents this particular compound possessed the property known as an antiemetic property in that it reduced the tendency to cause emesis or vomiting.

An observation was also made that it produced not only potentiation of anesthetic agents and antiemetic effects but that it had sedative properties as well.

It was this third observation that led to the possibility of its use in the management of certain psychiatric conditions.

Now, by this time we are talking of late 1953, at which time Smith, Kline & French in this country also were looking at chlorpromazine as a potentiator of anesthetic agents, as an antiemetic, and almost simultaneously as a possible tranquilizing agent.

Now, I know this because in February of 1954 I received my first supplies of chlorpromazine to administer to patients for psychiatric evaluation, and if you look—

Senator NELSON. When was that?

Dr. AYD. February 1954.

Senator NELSON. The Library of Congress does mention Smith, Kline & French finding it highly effective in the prevention of vomiting. This factor was to be the major sales promotion idea. However, Lehman and Hanrahan had begun in the Protestant Hospital in Montreal to report the successful use of chlorpromazine in the treatment of psychotic cases. Apparently, they think they were first to use the drug in this way.

Dr. AYD. Well, to be absolutely correct it is true that the first publication on the use of chlorpromazine was by my good friends Heinz Lehman and Hanrahan and this was published in September of 1954. I would point out to you that just a few weeks after that, I reported on the use of chlorpromazine in the treatment of psychiatric patients at the Southern Medical Association meeting in the United States and even preceding that, Dr. John Kinross Wright of Texas now—he was not in Texas at that time—gave a paper in May of 1954 at the American Psychiatric Association's meeting in St. Louis and also Dr. Nathan Winkelman from Philadelphia had published a report in the Journal of the American Medical Association on the use of chlorpromazine in the treatment of psychiatric patients.

Now, if you go through the bibliography of chlorpromazine in psychiatry, you will find, sir, that the bulk of the work that was done