

demonstrating its efficacy in this area was done principally by psychiatrists in the United States.

Now, I am not saying that others did not do work. It is certainly true that my friends Delay and Deniker in Paris did work in this area and friends that I have since made in England also did work. But I must say to you in all honesty since I have lived with chlorpromazine from its birth in psychiatry that the chemical revolution not only began with the introduction of this drug and reserpine but as I say in my statement, psychiatrists, primarily in the United States, quickly demonstrated that these drugs were invaluable agents which radically altered the treatment, the course, and the prognosis of various psychiatric ailments.

Senator NELSON. I just want to make the point that this was originated by Rhone and Poulenc in France.

Dr. AYD. Rhone and Poulenc synthesized the drug. They were not the first to demonstrate its efficacy as a neuroleptic.

Senator NELSON. Who was the first to do that? What year?

Dr. AYD. The first real definitive demonstrations on a large scale in a short period of time of the neuroleptic efficacy of chlorpromazine was done in the United States by American psychiatrists who were supplied this drug in 1954. Beginning—actually some got it in late 1953. As I say, I got it in February of 1954.

This was way before the drug ever became commercially available. And we did the work and I think if you speak to the French or to the British or anyone else who is familiar with the history of chlorpromazine in psychiatry they would say that the lion's share of credit for demonstrating the value of this drug in psychiatry goes to the American psychiatrist.

Senator NELSON. The Library of Congress has a date 2 years in advance of your date, 1954. It says the first use of chlorpromazine alone in the treatment of mental illness was undertaken by Delay and his associate in 1952. That was in France.

The only point I am making is that the thrust of your argument is to say the pharmaceutical industry has done great things, which I concede. I just want to point out that it appears from the Library of Congress research, which may not be exhaustive but consists of several pages, that a large proportion of the drugs used in your specialty originated in foreign countries, and I just want the record to show that.

Dr. AYD. Well, that record is incorrect.

Senator NELSON. Since it does not support any particular argument about the pharmaceutical industry as to this particular field?

Dr. AYD. No, no. I agree. But I think the record should show that although it is true that the initial psychiatric evaluation of chlorpromazine was done by Delay and Deniker and that this work was initiated in late 1952—there is no question about this—this was a very small study involving a very small number of patients. It would hardly be accepted by scientists as demonstrative of the neuroleptic efficacy of this drug.

What I am saying is this, that it is one thing to say that the French did the first study but it is another thing to say who did the important studies, who demonstrated whether or not this particular drug is not only a neuroleptic but an effective neuroleptic and in what kind of conditions.