

until some of them were diagnosed as cataracts. The firm made photographs of some of these eyes, and he worked at these but was not asked to study them. Some of the dog's eyes showed fingernail like opacities.

Some of these same dogs also had severe dermatitis problems.

He pointed out these findings to responsible individuals of the firm through his reports, and discussions primarily with Dr. King. Although he did not know at the time he noted these abnormalities, he later found out that the dogs under study were being dosed with Mer 29.

He did not know if any of these dogs died. He recalled dog identification numbers of dogs he examined in the 140-150 series. Some may have been as high as 165. He does not know but what some of these dogs were on Kevadon and there could have been several Mer 29 experiments for all he knew. He did recall that he heard some of the dosages were 10 mg/kg., 20 mg/kg., and 40 mg/kg body weight.

He also was requested to look at a few rats that had dye opacities, but he does not know what studies these rats were on.

He recalls that at least one Mer. 29 dog had one eye removed, and he had been consulted as to which eye to remove. He assumed slides had been prepared from this eye.

Dr. Grady said he has not been consulted since the suspension of Dr. Van Maanen and Dr. King.

Dr. Grady said he had gone to Merrell, but on finding that Dr. King and Dr. Van Maanen were not there, he called Dr. Warner who advised that they had been suspended.

In speaking with Merrell personnel, Dr. Grady was not given any instructions as to what to say if contacted by Food and Drug.

Prior to leaving, Dr. Grady assured us that he wanted to cooperate with us completely and that if he recalled anything of significance, he would get in touch with us.

THOMAS M. RICE.
PHILIP BRODSKY.

U.S. Government Memorandum.

WILLIAM S. MERRELL Co.,
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 20, 1962.

To : Administration : Attn : Division of Regulatory Management.

From : Cincinnati District.

Subject : Mer 29.

In response to Mr. Robert C. Brandenburg's phone conversation with Supervisory Inspector Rice of 6/19/62, Inspector Meyring and Supervisory Inspector Rice interviewed Dr. Frank A. Nantz, M.D. 240 Doctor's Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, on 6/20/62.

Dr. Nantz advised us that his first contact with the firm developed because of his friendship with Dr. Isaac Ruchman who was employed in the department of virology at the firm. He has been a friend of Dr. Ruchman for 10 to 15 years. During this period, he has visited with Dr. Ruchman and other members of the staff at the firm, and has been called out to the firm for several occasions for purposes other than those connected with Mer 29. He has never had any formalized relationship with the firm, and has never had any compensation for his contacts including those contacts which resulted as a result of work on Mer 29.

Dr. Nantz is an M.D. and an Ophthalmologist, and in his regular practice he has been interested in research connected with the lowering of cholesterol. As a matter of fact, Dr. Nantz told us that he had been doing some research on sitosterol for Lilly.

After Mer 29 became available, Dr. Nantz was naturally very much interested in this new drug and as other doctors, he began prescribing it.

In November, 1961, as a result of his previous relationships with the firm, Dr. Van Maanen called him and asked him to come out and take a look at some dogs who were on a high level Mer 29 study.

He apparently went out to the firm and examined these dogs eyes on Thursday, November 9, 1961. While he was out at the firm, he was also asked to review a clinical description of four patients who had been on Mer 29. He did not see these patients, but the firm wanted to know whether or not there was a relationship between the cataracts in the dogs eyes and the cataracts in the patients eyes.