

In a related action, DMMB has deleted all amphetamines and amphetamine-like drugs from military sets, kits, and outfits. Our concern was generated not by the study, but by a desire to minimize pilfering and misuse of these stimulants.

The Services are accelerating their programs of education and policy direction in the field of drug therapy. Service Pharmacy and Therapeutic Drug/Formulary Committees have been directed by their respective headquarters to review their formularies and their procedures. Since this activity has been stimulated by the Study on Drug Effectiveness, much of the material relates to the drugs so categorized. In addition to statements of policy in these matters, the Services disseminate to their professional staffs the listings of drugs released by FDA. These listings are used collaterally as another basis for emphasizing the necessity for cost-effective prescribing habits.

Mr. Chairman, we have analyzed some of the statistics resulting from the NAS-NRC study. As of January 21, 1971, our liaison with FDA, and our screening of the Federal Register, has resulted in lists of 359 drug products classified as "ineffective," and (as of January 12, 1971), 189 classified as "possibly effective." As of the date of publication in the Federal Register, DOD had in standard stock only five of the "ineffectives," and 16 of the "possibly effectives," from a total of 1,100 drug products.

Mr. GORDON. General, may I interrupt you a moment. Is there any indication as to how many of the "probably effective" drugs you have?

General HAYES. We have no information as yet on that.

Mr. GORDON. Could that be supplied for the record?

General HAYES. We can supply it for the record.

(The information above-referred to, follows:)