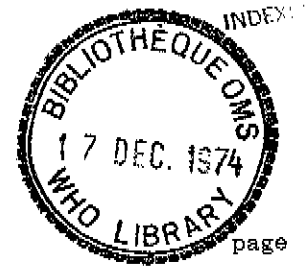




INTERNATIONAL DRUG ABSTRACTS - DECEMBER 1974

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I. GENERAL TOPICS

1. PHARMACOKINETIC DRUG INTERACTIONS (Abstracted from The Journal of the American Medical Association, Vol. 229, No. 11, pp. 1485-1488, September 9, 1974)

This article, authored by Dr M.E. Kosman, presents a comprehensive review of the pharmacokinetic basis of the mechanism of interactions through metabolic pathways, drug distribution and drug absorption. Clinical applications of the pharmacokinetic interaction of the sedative, hypnotic and anti-anxiety agents are more specifically discussed in their relation to anti-coagulant, antidepressant/antipsychotic, anticonvulsant, cardiovascular, corticosteroid and antifungal agents.

Requests for reprints should be addressed to: Department of Drugs, American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610, United States of America.

2. DRUG BIOEQUIVALENCE (Abstracted from A Report of the Office of Technology Assessment Drug Bioequivalence Study Panel, July 15, 1974, Washington D.C., United States of America)

The full text of this report is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402, United States of America - price 95 cents.

The following definitions of certain key technical terms are used in this report:

Drug product: A dosage form containing one or more active therapeutic ingredients along with other substances included during the manufacturing process.

Chemical equivalents: Drug products that contain the same amounts of the same therapeutically active ingredients in the same dosage forms and that meet present compendial standards.

Pharmaceutical equivalents: Drug products that contain the same amounts of the same therapeutically active ingredients in the same dosage forms and that meet standards to be established on the basis of the best available technology.

Bioavailability: The extent and rate of absorption from a dosage form as reflected by the time-concentration curve of the administered drug in the systemic circulation.

Bioequivalents: Chemical equivalents which, when administered to the same individuals in the same dosage regimen, will result in comparable bioavailability.

Therapeutic equivalents: Chemical equivalents which, when administered to the same individuals in the same dosage regimen, will provide essentially the same efficacy and/or toxicity.

Interchangeable drug products: Pharmaceutical equivalents or bioequivalents that are accepted as therapeutic equivalents.

This document includes also a bibliography listing the sources cited specifically in the report as well as additional reference material.

3. AVAILABILITY IS DENIED OF 101 ETHICAL PRODUCTS - EFFICACY REVIEW PANEL (Abstracted from Japan Medical Gazette, Vol. 11, No. 8, August 20, 1974)

The Ministry of Health and Welfare, at the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Central Pharmaceutical Council, has published the results of the evaluation by the Efficacy Review Panel of 35 ingredients of 943 drug products of the following four pharmacological categories:

- Thiamine Salts and Derivatives (13 ingredients/465 products);
- Minor Tranquillizers (4 ingredients/216 products);
- Salicylate Analgesics (8 ingredients/109 products); and
- Cardiac Glycosides (10 ingredients/153 products).

About 101 drug products "with no reliable evidence of availability for any of the labelled indications" have been recalled from the market and their manufacture discontinued by the health authorities. In addition, the Ministry has issued requirements for labelling changes for some of the products rated (a) Effective and (b) Probably Effective.

4. TREATMENT OF IMMEDIATE HYPERSENSITIVITY REACTIONS TO DRUGS (Abstracted from Rational Drug Therapy, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1974 - Published monthly by the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics)

The authors of this article, Drs Plaut and Lichtenstein, present a comprehensive and practical review of the following main aspects of the subject: anaphylactic reactions with severe bronchospasm; anaphylaxis; rashes; and serum sickness and I_E antibodies.

In summary, the article offers clinical information on the diagnosis and treatment of some of these life-threatening drug reactions and the authors conclude with these remarks: "It is hoped that these principles will be extended to other drug hypersensitivities as the pertinent antigens are identified."

5. NATIONAL DRUGS ADVISORY BOARD - ANNUAL REPORT 1973 (Ireland)

This Annual Report for 1973 presents a comprehensive review of the activities of the National Drugs Advisory Board of Ireland.

It offers useful information on the following drug-related topics: submissions; adverse reactions; drugs specially considered; medical preparations available for general sale; clinical trial consent; drug information sheets; other matters and tabulated data on submissions; adverse reactions; congenital abnormalities and a prospective study of primigravida and medications.

The National Drugs Advisory Board's address is: 57C Harcourt Street, Dublin 2, Ireland.

6. FOLIA PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICA (Vol. 1, No. 3 - September 1974, and Vol. 1, No. 4 - October 1974, published by the Centre Belge d'Informatique Pharmacothérapeutique, Cité Administrative de l'Etat, Quartier-Vésale, 1010 Bruxelles, Belgique)

The September 1974 issue includes the following articles:

- Choice among Penicillins and Cephalosporins; and
- Risks of long-term treatment of acne vulgaris with small doses of tetracyclines.

The October 1974 issue discusses the following subjects:

Treatment of heart failure;
Fixed combination prescription drugs: FDA policy; and
Acute paracetamol poisoning.

7. SEMINAR ON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY CONTROL UNDER CONTRACT (Abstracted from the Proceedings of a seminar conducted in Berne, July 1974 - Switzerland)

This document is published by the Secretariat to the Convention for the Mutual Recognition of Inspections in respect of the Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Products (mailing address: EFTA Secretariat, 9-11 rue de Varembé, CH1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland). The history and objectives of this seminar are outlined in the Foreword of the Proceedings as follows:

"Upon the invitation of the Swiss authorities, a Seminar on "Manufacture and Quality Control under Contract" was held in Berne. It was organized by the Swiss Intercantonal Office for the Control of Medicines on behalf of the Committee of Officials established by the Convention for the Mutual Recognition of Inspections in respect of the Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Products. The Seminar was attended by inspectors and other health officials and also by representatives of the industry from Member States of the Convention and from Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, the Republic of Ireland and Italy.

"This volume contains the papers presented at the Seminar and summaries of the discussions which followed.

"Acknowledgements are expressed to the authors for their contributions and to the Swiss Intercantonal Office for the Control of Medicines for making this Seminar possible."

8. AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TO LAUNCH DRUG JOURNAL (SCRIP, Issue No. 129, October 31, 1974, p. 7 - United Kingdom)

The Australian government intends to launch a drug reviews journal, the 'Australian Prescriber' within 12 months. It will contain new drug information, general therapeutic articles and commissioned papers from experts and GPs so as to encourage more accurate prescribing. The journal will be distributed free to doctors, pharmacists, dentists, and clinical and medical students, and will be administered by an editorial board.

9. REGULATION ON EXPIRY DATES (Abstracted from Rx Bulletin, Vol. 5, No.3 - published by The Health Protection Branch, Canada)

A new section, C.01,004(7) has been added to the Food and Drug Regulations concerning those products that do not maintain potency, purity and physical characteristics for at least three years from the date of manufacture. Manufacturers are now required to print the expiry date on the inner and outer labels of such products.

The new regulation, which appeared in the Canada Gazette of March 27, 1974, does not affect drugs listed in Schedules C or D of the Food and Drugs Act, or other drugs, the labels of which are already required to carry the expiry date. Schedules C and D include biologicals, sera and parenteral antibiotics.

10. REGULATIONS ON INSULIN (Abstracted from Rx Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 3 - published by The Health Protection Branch, Canada)

The Food and Drug Regulations concerning insulin have been amended to provide, amongst other things, for preparations with a potency of 100 International Units per cubic centimeter, in addition to the 40 and 80 I.U. preparations now available. The amendments deal with the following products: insulin injection; insulin zinc suspension (rapid, medium and prolonged); NPH insulin and protamine zinc insulin.

In addition, an amendment was made to provide for the printing of each preparation with a potency of 100 I.U./cm³ to be in black ink on white stock. These regulations appeared in the Canada Gazette of January 8, 1974.

11. DANISH BOARD ON ADVERSE REACTIONS TO DRUGS

The Board on Adverse Reactions to Drugs of the Danish National Health Service has announced the publication of the following articles:

Erythromycin estolate and hepatotoxic reactions. Metaqualone and Nitrofurantoin. (Ugeskr. Laeg. 1974, 136, 2093-4, September 9, 1974)

Withdrawal of p-pills with "high oestrogen" content. (Ugeskr. Laeg. 1974, 136, 2310, October 7, 1974)

Adverse reactions to oral contraceptives. (Gram, L.F., Ugeskr. Laeg. 1974, 136, 2361-66, October 14, 1974).

II. REPORTS ON INDIVIDUAL DRUGS

1. ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES REVIEWED (Abstracted from Rx Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 49-63 - published by The Health Protection Branch, Canada)

The article presents the 'Highlights from the Second Report of the Special Committee Appointed by the Minister of National Health and Welfare to advise the Health Protection Branch on All Aspects of the Safety and Efficacy of Oral Contraceptives Marketed in Canada'. In this review, a detailed analysis is provided of the knowledge accumulated to date on the following points:

- progress on the enforcement of the recommendations made by the Committee in 1970;
- recommendations (including clinical remarks and instructions on follow-up of marketed products);
- post-coital contraception;
- low dosage progestogens;
- indications for altering or discontinuing medication;
- specific problems associated with the use of oral contraceptives;
- oral contraceptives and drug interactions (including a summary of known and suspected drug interactions);
- assessment of risks;
- information to the profession; and
- information to the public.

Also, the discussion on "Post-coital Contraception" includes a list of pertinent published references. Requests for reprints and other correspondence should be addressed to: The Editor, Rx Bulletin, Health Protection Branch, Department of National Health and Welfare, 355 River Road, Vanier, Ontario K1A 1B8, Canada.

2. RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS (Abstracted from Rx Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 47-48 - published by The Health Protection Branch, Canada)

This article outlines general professional, pharmaceutical and regulatory information on radiopharmaceuticals which are classified as drugs under the Food and Drugs Act. The following aspects of the subject are discussed:

What are radiopharmaceuticals?

How are radiopharmaceuticals used?

Is there risk to the patient?

How are radiopharmaceuticals controlled?

The control exercised by the authorities on all radioactive materials, including radiopharmaceuticals, is reviewed as it involves different governmental agencies. Also, new regulations specifically for radiopharmaceuticals are being drafted to include provisions for: review and clearance of preclinical and clinical submissions; licencing and inspection of manufacturing facilities; operation of a laboratory quality control programme; adequate labelling and regular communications through publication of information letters.

3. REEVALUATION OF CYCLAMATE (Abstracted from HEW News, Food and Drug Administration, 74-42, September 10, 1974 - United States of America)

The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has announced that new data submitted by the manufacturer of cyclamate to support a request to resume the marketing of this product are "inconclusive" and are not sufficient to refute earlier studies which questioned the safety of the artificial sweetener. Therefore, the FDA asked the manufacturer to withdraw its petition until additional data can be provided.

In announcing the Agency's decision, Alexander M. Schmidt, M.D., Commissioner of Food and Drugs, pointed out that all data submitted by the manufacturer had been carefully evaluated by a team of FDA scientists and he advised as follows:

"On the basis of this review, we have concluded that questions about the cancer-causing potential of cyclamate are yet to be resolved. Further information is needed before a clear-cut decision on the safety of cyclamate can be made."

4. RESERPINE (From Food and Drug Administration Talk Paper, T74-45, September 20, 1974 - United States of America)

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is immediately establishing an expert committee to evaluate retrospective studies which report a possible association between long-term treatment with two rauwolfia alkaloids and an increased risk of breast cancer in women over the age of 60. The two antihypertensive drugs are reserpine and rescinnamine. Of the two, reserpine is more commonly prescribed for lowering blood pressure in hypertensive patients.

The findings are being reported in a series of three papers being published in the September 21, 1974, issue of LANCET, a prominent British medical journal.

The three study reports on reserpine have been reviewed preliminarily by representatives of the National Cancer Institute, the National Heart and Lung Institute, the National Institute of Mental Health, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Veterans Administration.

"In a meeting involving these agencies on Wednesday, it was agreed that the issue is sufficiently important to warrant a coordinated review of the new data along with other data available from the NIH and other sources," said Dr Charles C. Edwards, Assistant Secretary for Health. "The agency representatives further agreed that the general public and the medical profession should be made aware of the findings and of the Government's response to them."

The retrospective studies indicating a possible association between the prolonged use of the two rauwolfia alkaloids and an increased risk of breast cancer in women above the age of 60 are being reported by the Boston Collaborative Drug Surveillance Program - a program established by NIH's National Institute of General Medical Sciences to detect unanticipated side effects of drug therapy - and by a group of investigators in Finland and one in the United Kingdom.

In reviewing cases of newly diagnosed breast cancer, the investigators found that in selected groups of women, up to three times as many had a history of long-term therapy with reserpine than did women in a control group without breast cancer.

The Department emphasized that reserpine and rescinnamine are the only antihypertensive drugs associated with the possible increased risk of breast cancer. The studies have not identified an increased cancer risk in hypertensive patients in general, or an increased risk associated with other widely used and effective antihypertensive drugs.

The Department stresses the need for independent and complete review of the reports regarding the rauwolfia alkaloids and assures both physicians and the public that the questions raised by the three studies will be examined as thoroughly and as promptly as possible.

The Department recommends that until definitive conclusions are possible there should be no general change or disruption of therapy in patients with high blood pressure.

Reserpine is an old and well-established drug. It was isolated from the rauwolfia plant and then synthesized between 1952 and 1954.

FDA first licensed the drug in 1954. Early medical uses were primarily for psychiatric treatment. Today, reserpine is used primarily in the treatment of hypertension, particularly its milder forms. Statistics show reserpine and related drugs, either singly or in combination with other antihypertensive drugs, account for 25 per cent of drugs used in this country to treat high blood pressure.

5. CANNABIS (Abstracted from Information Letter, No. 10, October 1974, Division of Narcotic Drugs, United Nations)

This Information Letter reviews problems of pharmacology, toxicology and dependence liability of cannabis and includes an extensive list of pertinent published references. The concluding remarks of the Newsletter are:

"In spite of the progress made in recent years in cannabis research, much still remains to be done before there is a complete understanding of the nature and effects of this complex plant. Very considerable research is necessary - particularly in order to isolate and characterize all the relevant constituents of cannabis and also to determine the chemical transformations which occur when it is smoked; to establish definitely the active principles and to study further the pharmacological effects of cannabis and its fate in the body.

"It should nevertheless be recalled that the World Health Organization Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, at its sixteenth session, strongly reaffirmed the opinions expressed in its previous reports that cannabis is a drug of dependence, producing public health and social problems, and that its control must be maintained. At its 23rd and 24th sessions, the

Commission on Narcotic Drugs was in full agreement that the strict international control of cannabis must be maintained."

6. THERAPEUTIC EFFECTIVENESS OF METHADONE MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS IN THE USA (Abstracted from WHO Offset Publication, 1974)

This document presents an extensive compilation of accumulated data and experience on the subject by Drs S.S. Wilmarth and A. Goldstein. The authors introduce their review with a general and updated position of the problem. Subsequently, they discuss in detail the following main aspects of the topic: pharmacology of methadone and rationale of methadone maintenance; governmental regulations over methadone maintenance; descriptions of three selected programs (New York City, Chicago and Santa Clara County/California) and outcome analyses (covering statistics, demography, criminality, dependence/abuse liability, medico-social consequences, etc.).

This work is appended with ample bibliographical references and tabulations of data and is available on sale from: World Health Organization, Distribution and Sales Service, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

7. COLITIS ASSOCIATED WITH CLINDAMYCIN (Abstracted from The Medical Letter, Vol. 16, No. 18, Issue 408, August 30, 1974 - United States of America)

This article reviews recently reported incidences of clindamycin-related colitis and includes data on - incidence of diarrhea and colitis; natural history of colitis; and indications for clindamycin.

The following recommendations are offered:

"Because it can cause diarrhea and pseudomembranous colitis, clindamycin should be reserved for treatment of severe anaerobic infections outside the central nervous system that may be caused by Bacteroides fragilis, and for some staphylococcal infections in penicillin-allergic patients. Clindamycin should not be used for prophylaxis or for treatment of minor infections."

8. LITHIUM - ITS ROLE IN PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH AND TREATMENT (Abstracted from Psychopharmacology Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 3, July 1974, National Institute of Mental Health, United States of America)

Under this title and the joint editorship of Drs Gershon and Shopsin, a recently published book presents relevant and currently available information on lithium, including physical, chemical, pharmacological and clinical data.

This volume may serve as a reference for investigators, students and practitioners interested in the use of this compound in certain neuropsychiatric disorders.

Each chapter is followed by a bibliography.

9. COMMENTS ON THE INCIDENCE AND REPORTING OF ADVERSE REACTIONS TO CONTRAST MEDIA (Abstracted from Radiology, Vol. 113, No. 1, pp. 219-222, October 1974, United States of America)

The author of this article, Dr W.H. Shehadi, Chairman of the Committee on Safety of Contrast Media of the International Society of Radiology, stresses the importance of recording and reporting adverse reactions to contrast media.

Dr Shehadi and his Committee propose recommendations on the recording and reporting of these adverse reactions through a monitoring programme involving national radiologic societies and international agencies such as the World Health Organization. Among these

recommendations, the author proposes a uniform method of reporting by the use of a report form readily amenable to computer processing. This report form has been designed and developed by the Committee on Safety of Contrast Media of the International Society of Radiology and a copy of this form is appended to the article.

Reprint requests should be addressed to Dr Wm. H. Shehadi, 27 Byram Shore Road, Byram, Connecticut 10573, United States of America.

10. FDA GUIDELINES FOR PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS (DRAFT - JUNE 1974) (Abstracted from Psychopharmacology Bulletin, National Institute of Mental Health, Vol. 10, No. 4, October 1974, United States of America)

This is the most recent draft version of guidelines for the conduct of Clinical Trials with Psychotropic Drugs developed by the Food and Drug Administration, United States of America. This document has been made available for publication in order to inform scientists and clinicians planning clinical trials with these agents.

Copies of this document, identified as 1974-534-349/1, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402, United States of America.

III. MISCELLANEOUS

1. 9TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF CHEMOTHERAPY (United Kingdom)

Under the Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, the 9th International Congress of Chemotherapy will be held in London from 13 to 18 July 1975 at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, London, England.

The International Society of Chemotherapy sponsors the Congress and Professor W. Brumfitt is the President of the Organizing Committee. All further enquiries should be addressed to: 9th International Congress of Chemotherapy, Conferences Services Ltd., The Conference Centre, 43 Charles Street, Mayfair, London W1X 7PB, England. Telephone: 01-499 1101. Telegram: Siessell London W.1.

2. EUROPEAN PHARMACOPOEIA (Abstracted from The Pharmaceutical Journal, Vol. 213, No. 5784, September 14, 1974, p.A5, United Kingdom)

This announcement informs of the present availability of Volume II (and supplement) which contains an additional 120 monographs, including dressings and immunological products. Volume I contains standards for some 80 medicinal substances, with details of analytical techniques.

The standards of the European Pharmacopoeia are accepted for their own national pharmacopoeias by the eight signatory countries of the European Pharmacopoeia Convention.

The English language edition of the complete set is available from: The Pharmaceutical Press, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London WC1A 2NN.

3. PRODUCTS CONTAINING ASPIRIN (Abstracted from The New England Journal of Medicine, October 3, 1974, pp. 710-712, United States of America)

Aspirin, widely employed in therapeutics, has well recognized side effects, which include hypersensitivity reactions, gastrointestinal blood loss and interaction with oral anti-coagulants and uricosuric agents. Currently there are over 200 products on the United States market containing aspirin, most of which are combination products. Some are available over the counter, whereas others are available on prescription only. Many patients for whom aspirin may be contraindicated may inadvertently take a product containing aspirin, thus a list of products would be very helpful to health-related personnel in counselling patients.

Using the most available sources of drug information in the United States, the authors have compiled an updated list of over 260 aspirin-containing products identified by brand name and manufacturer's name. This compilation however does not list every product on the market according to the authors.

Reprint requests should be addressed to: Mr E.R. Leist, Drug Information Center, University of Kentucky Medical Center, M-56, 800 Rose Street, Lexington 40506, Kentucky, United States of America.

4. OVER-THE-COUNTER DRUGS (OTC) - PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A MONOGRAPH FOR OTC TOPICAL ANTI-MICROBIAL PRODUCTS (Abstracted from Federal Register, Vol. 39, No. 179, Part II, September 13, 1974, pp. 33103-33141, United States of America)

This official document outlines in extensive technical details the specifications for a proposed monograph for OTC Topical Antimicrobial Drug Products for repeated daily human use. These specifications are mostly based on the report submitted on July 24, 1974 to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs by an Advisory Panel appointed to that effect.

The main sections of the published announcement consist of:

1. A proposed regulation containing the monograph recommended by the Panel establishing conditions under which OTC topical antimicrobial drugs are generally recognized as safe and effective and not misbranded.
2. A statement of the conditions excluded from the monograph on the basis of a determination by the Panel that they would result in the drugs not being generally recognized as safe and effective or would result in misbranding.
3. A statement of the conditions excluded from the monograph on the basis of a determination by the Panel that the available data are insufficient to classify such conditions under either (1) or (2) above.
4. The conclusions and recommendations of the Panel to the Commissioner.

Copies of any issue of the Federal Register may be obtained from: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington D.C., 20402, United States of America.

5. LABORATORY TEST RESULTS ALTERED BY "THE PILL" (Abstracted from The Journal of the American Medical Association, Vol. 229, No. 13, September 23, 1974, pp. 1762-1768)

This article, authored by Drs Weindling and Henry, reviews the possible effects of drug therapy, more particularly with oral contraceptive agents (OCA), on laboratory test results. The following biological systems may interact with drugs/OCA: hypothalamus, protein metabolism, renin-angiotensin system, hepatic function, adrenal steroids, thyroid function, carbohydrate metabolism, lipid metabolism, hematologic system, hemotopoiesis and others.

In conclusion, the authors remark "... we hope that the myriad variables that may effect laboratory results will be better appreciated, and this understanding will be reflected by a more knowledgeable interpretation of laboratory data."

Reprint requests should be addressed to: Dr Howard Weindling, 750 East Adams Street, Syracuse, N.Y., 13210, United States of America.

WHO ITEMS

6. SECOND SYMPOSIUM ON THE CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGICAL EVALUATION IN DRUG CONTROL (Report on a Symposium convened by the Regional Office for Europe of the World Health Organization)

This Symposium was convened in Heidelberg, Federal Republic of Germany, in September 1973, cosponsored by the Regional Office for Europe of the World Health Organization and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The purpose of this Symposium is stated, in the introduction to the report, as follows:

"During the last twenty years, a large number of countries have established authorities for the evaluation and control of drugs. Since these authorities are largely faced with similar problems, the need for contact among them and an exchange of experience has become evident. WHO has recognized this problem and taken various steps to promote contact and stimulate the development of clinical pharmacology as an essential element in the scientific evaluation of drugs."

A limited number of copies of the Symposium Report (EURO 7407) are available (in English, French and Russian) to persons officially or professionally concerned with this field of study from: World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe, 8 Scherfigsvej, DK - 2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark.

7. WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS REPORT (Vol. 27, No. 8, 1974)

This monthly publication of the World Health Organization lists the following contents:

Current data

- Infectious diseases: monthly or four-weekly number of reported cases, 1973 and 1974.

Special subject

- Mortality projections and actual trends. A comparative study by R. Pressat, Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques, Paris, France.

Requests for this and all WHO publications should be addressed to: World Health Organization, Distribution and Sales Service, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

8. DETECTION OF DEPENDENCE-PRODUCING DRUGS IN BODY FLUIDS (Abstracted from WHO Technical Report Series, No. 556, 1974, Geneva)

This document reports the deliberations, conclusions and recommendations of a meeting of investigators convened by the World Health Organization in Geneva in January/February 1974.

The main objectives of this meeting were to review and propose analytical methodologies for specific and sensitive detection of dependence-producing drugs in body fluids which may be tested for one or more of the following purposes:

- (1) to assist in establishing a clinical diagnosis;
- (2) to help in monitoring the progress of treatment of drug-dependent persons;
- (3) to help in determining the prevalence of drug use during the course of epidemiological and related studies;
- (4) to further pharmacokinetic and metabolic research; and
- (5) to contribute to the clarification of medico-legal problems.

9. INTERNATIONAL NONPROPRIETARY NAMES FOR PHARMACEUTICAL SUBSTANCES (Supplements to WHO Chronicle, 1974, Vol. 28, No. 9 and No. 10)

New International Nonproprietary Names (INN) are proposed in these two Supplements as follows:

85 names in No. 9; and 175 names in No. 10.

To date, the cumulative total is 3 309 INN's.