generally adequate afterward.

Warning. Apparently because of physiological immaturity, premature are tolerated well by older children

A dusage, of not more than 25 mg per kilogram weight per day, administered fractionally at intervals of 6 to 8 hours, is suggested for prematures. For infants born at term but less than 1 month old, a design of not more than 50 mg per kilogram weight per day is suggested, given at intervals of 6 to 8 hours. The dosage should be adjusted according to the of prolonged administration blood levels of the antibiotic in cases/inxxhirmxthm or the use of doses greater than those recommended.

## Clinical Indications

Chloromycetin is effective in many clinical conditions, including typhoid fever and other salmonelloses; bacillary dysentery (shigellosis) and other enteric infections; pertussis, infections of the urinary tract; and viral respiratory infections (bacterial/pneumonie) zna peritonitis, brucellosis; ocular and otic infections, meningitis, rickettsial diseases (Rocky Mount spotted fever, typhus, scrub typhus), and venereal infections.

## Tolerance

Chloromycetin is generally well tolerated, and changes in the blood follow its use It is desirable, nevertheless, to make periodic examination of the blood in cases of prolonged or intermittent administration.

The use of elevated doses of Chloromycetin in prematures and infant born at term but less than 1 month old has been associated with abdominal distension with or without emesis, progressive pallid cyanosis, or vasomo collapse, in some cases with fatal results. These adverse effects have not been reported in children with a ARRER of, 50 mg per kilogram weight per day or less. Interruption of the therapy has corrected the adverse effects in many cases, and the patient's recovery has been complete.