

15518 COMPETITIVE PROBLEMS IN THE DRUG INDUSTRY

WARNING

Chloramphenicol should be administered under the direction of a physician.

It should not be used for trivial infections.

Blood dyscrasias including aplastic anemia may be associated with the administration of chloramphenicol. Blood studies should be repeated at appropriate intervals when possible, especially during prolonged or intermittent therapy.

Chloramphenicol is not alone in the phenomenon of drug interaction and when patients are concurrently receiving anticoagulants or anticonvulsants, dosage adjustments of these agents may be necessary.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Blood dyscrasias including aplastic anemia with fatalities have been, on rare occasions, associated with the administration of chloramphenicol. Dryness of the mouth and less frequently nausea are occasionally present, as well as diarrhea and vomiting but these symptoms are rarely severe enough to warrant discontinuing the drug. Sensitivity reactions are sometimes encountered.

During prolonged oral administration some optical and peripheral neuritis have been reported. Premature infants and recently new-born infants, due to their physiological immaturity, require a lower dosage. In this age group there have been cases of toxic reactions, including fatalities.

The symptoms that should serve as warning are abdominal distention, lethargy, respiratory problems conducive to cyanosis. Designated as the "Gray Syndrome", it is known to be associated with excessive dosage, not appropriate for this age. Its progression can be interrupted or reversed by discontinuation of the therapy as soon as the symptomatology is observed.

PRESENTATION

It is administered in capsules of 250 mg. No. (379), in containers of 12 and 24 units.

FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS ON PRESCRIBING CONSULT THE PRODUCT MONOGRAPH AVAILABLE AT THE REQUEST OF A PHYSICIAN.

PARKE-DAVIS

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