

[From Antibiotics and Chemotherapy magazine, April 1960]

**True broad-spectrum coverage...
proved clinical efficacy**

CHLOROMYCETIN®

OUTSTANDINGLY EFFECTIVE AGAINST A WIDE RANGE OF PATHOGENS

**IN VITRO SENSITIVITY OF GRAM-POSITIVE ORGANISMS TO CHLOROMYCETIN AND
TO THREE OTHER BROAD-SPECTRUM ANTIBIOTICS***

CHLOROMYCETIN (254 strains)	89%
ANTIBIOTIC A (280 strains)	79%
ANTIBIOTIC B (261 strains)	77%
ANTIBIOTIC C (255 strains)	73%

**IN VITRO SENSITIVITY OF GRAM-NEGATIVE ORGANISMS TO CHLOROMYCETIN AND
TO THREE OTHER BROAD-SPECTRUM ANTIBIOTICS***

CHLOROMYCETIN (244 strains)	62%
ANTIBIOTIC A (245 strains)	46%
ANTIBIOTIC B (237 strains)	55%
ANTIBIOTIC C (236 strains)	50%

*Adapted from Leming, B. H., Jr., & Flanagan, C., Jr., in Welch, H., & Marti-Ibañer, F.: Antibiotics Annual 1958-1959, New York, Medical Encyclopedia, Inc., 1959, p. 414.

CHLOROMYCETIN (chloramphenicol, Parke-Davis) is available in various forms, including Kapseals® of 250 mg., in bottles of 16 and 100.

CHLOROMYCETIN is a potent therapeutic agent and, because certain blood dyscrasias have been associated with its administration, it should not be used indiscriminately or for minor infections. Furthermore, as with certain other drugs, adequate blood studies should be made when the patient requires prolonged or intermittent therapy.

PARKE-DAVIS

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