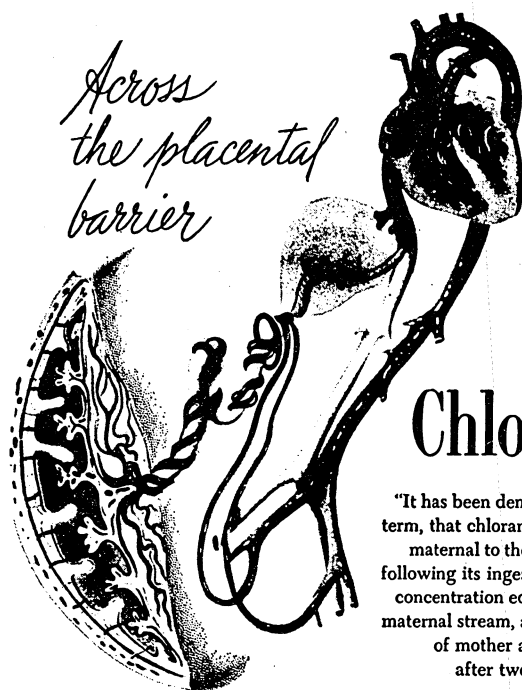


[From Antibiotics and Chemotherapy magazine, Mar. 1952]



Chloromycetin®

"It has been demonstrated, in pregnant women at term, that chloramphenicol passes from the maternal to the fetal blood stream in one hour following its ingestion, that it there attains a concentration equal to three-fourths of that in the maternal stream, and that the blood concentrations of mother and fetus are relatively the same after two and one-half hours."¹

Therapeutic concentrations of well tolerated CHLOROMYCETIN (chloramphenicol, Parke-Davis) in the fetal blood stream are easily obtainable "by the simple oral administration of the drug to the mother."² Investigators have suggested, therefore, the empiric use of CHLOROMYCETIN in such virus infections as atypical pneumonia, in an attempt to avoid fetal damage.³ Results with CHLOROMYCETIN in two patients with typhoid fever during pregnancy were reported recently as "quite satisfactory."¹

Bibliography: (1) Stevenson, C. S.; Glasko, A. J.; Gillespie, E. C., and Maunder, J. B.: J.A.M.A. 146:1100 (July 28) 1951. (2) Scott, W. C., and Warner, R. F.: J.A.M.A. 142:1331 (April 29) 1950. (3) Ross, S., and others: J.A.M.A. 142:1361 (April 29) 1950.

CHLOROMYCETIN is supplied in the following forms:

CHLOROMYCETIN Capsules, 250 mg., bottles of 10 and 100.

CHLOROMYCETIN Capsules, 100 mg., bottles of 25 and 100.

CHLOROMYCETIN Capsules, 50 mg., bottles of 25 and 100.

CHLOROMYCETIN Ophthalmic Ointment, 1%; ¼-ounce collapsible tubes.

CHLOROMYCETIN Ophthalmic, 25 mg. dry powder for solution, individual vials with droppers.



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