

[From General Practitioner magazine, Jan. 1956]

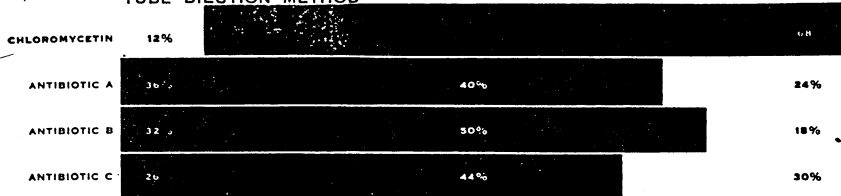
more effective against gram-negative bacilli...

Chloromycetin[®]

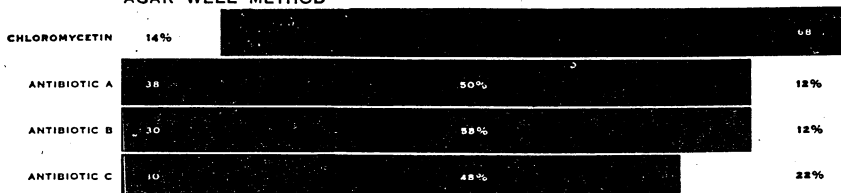
for today's problem pathogens

SENSITIVITY OF 50 GRAM-NEGATIVE BACILLI TO CHLOROMYCETIN AND THREE OTHER MAJOR ANTIBIOTICS TESTED BY THREE METHODS

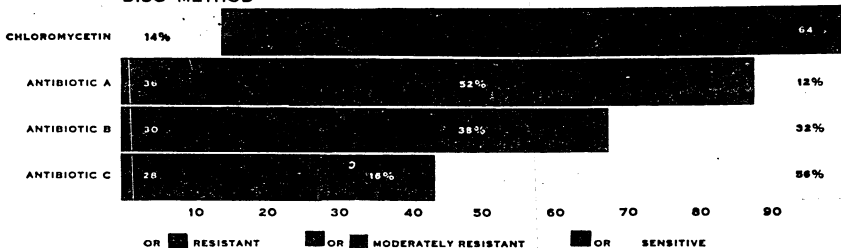
TUBE DILUTION METHOD



AGAR WELL METHOD



DISC METHOD



OR ■ RESISTANT OR ■ MODERATELY RESISTANT OR ■ SENSITIVE

*Breakdown of gram-negative bacilli—Coli: 11; Proteus: 10; *Klebsiella pneumoniae*: 9; Aerobacter: 7; Pseudomonas: 7; Achromobacter: 2; Paracolon: 2; *Salmonella typhosa*: 1; *Bacterium anitratum*: 1. Adapted from Branch, A.; Starkey, D. H.; Rodgers, K. C., & Power, E. E.: Antibiotics Annual, 1954-1955, New York, Medical Encyclopedia, Inc., 1955, p. 1125.

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.



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