

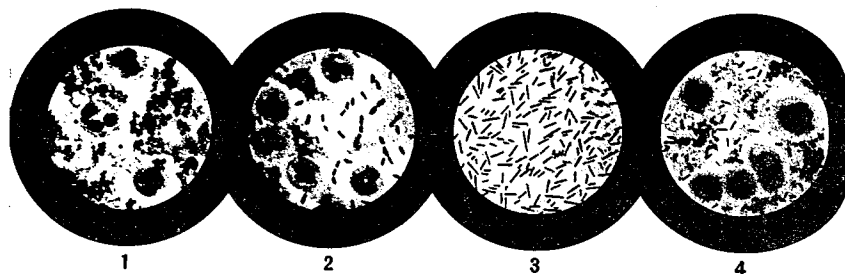
[From General Practitioner magazine, June 1958]

THIS 5-YEAR STUDY SHOWS... CONTINUED EFFICACY

CHLOROMYCETIN®

COMBATS MOST CLINICALLY IMPORTANT PATHOGENS

Recent reports comparing the effectiveness of various antibiotics against commonly encountered pathogens indicate that CHLOROMYCETIN (chloramphenicol, Parke-Davis) has maintained its high degree of effectiveness.¹⁻⁵ It is still highly active against many strains of staphylococci,¹⁻³ streptococci,^{2,7} pneumococci,² and gram-negative^{1,2,7,9,10} organisms.



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.

REFERENCES: (1) Roy, T. E.; Collins, A. M.; Craig, G., & Duncan, I. B. R.: *Canad. M.A.J.* 77:844 (Nov. 1) 1957. (2) Schneideron, S. S. *J. Mount Sinai Hosp.* 25:52 (Jan.-Feb.) 1958. (3) Koch, R., & Donnell, G.: *California Med.* 87:313, 1957. (4) Washburn, B. A., & Steininger, G. L.: A Five-Year Study of the Antibiotic Sensitivities and Cross Resistances of Staphylococci in a General Hospital, paper presented at Fifth Ann. Symp. on Antibiotics, Washington, D. C., Oct. 2-4, 1957. (5) Doniger, D. E., & Parenteau, Sr. C. M.: *J. Maine M. A.* 48:120, 1957. (6) Royer, A.: Changes in Resistance to Various Antibiotics of Staphylococci and Other Microbes, paper presented at Fifth Ann. Symp. on Antibiotics, Washington, D. C., Oct. 2-4, 1957. (7) Hasenclever, H. E.: *J. Amer. M. Soc.* 47:136, 1957. (8) Josephson, J. E., & Butler, R. W.: *Canad. M.A.J.* 77:567 (Sept. 15) 1957. (9) Rhoads, R. S.: *Postgrad. Med.* 21:563, 1957. (10) Holloway, W. J., & Scott, E. G.: *Declarare M. J.* 29:159, 1957.

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