

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT AT TIME OF SURVEY, ACCORDING TO SPECIFIC BLOOD DYSCRASIA

Blood Dyscrasia	Chloramphenicol	Phenylbutazone
Erythroid hypoplasia (E).....	2	1
Leukopenia (L).....	4	1
Thrombocytopenia (T).....	7	1
Pancytopenia.....	3	1
E and T.....	1	1
L and T.....	2	1
Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (following pancytopenia).....	2	1
Total.....	19	4

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS DYING WITH DRUG-ATTRIBUTED BLOOD DYSCRASIA, ACCORDING TO REPORTED CAUSE OF DEATH

Cause of death	Chloramphenicol	Phenylbutazone	Chloramphenicol and phenylbutazone
Hemorrhage.....	16	1	1
Infection.....	13	1	1
Hemorrhage and infection.....	4	1	1
Leukemia.....	5	1	1
"Aplastic anemia".....	2	2	1
Other.....	2	1	1
Unknown.....	8	1	1
Total.....	50	3	1

¹ Myelofibrosis with myeloid metaplasia.² One case had myocardial infarction; the other had pulmonary edema.

TABLE 4.—SITE OF HEMORRHAGE AND TYPE OF INFECTION AMONG PATIENTS DYING FROM CHLORAMPHENICOL-ATTRIBUTED BLOOD DYSCRASIA

Anatomic site of hemorrhage:	Number of cases
Cerebral.....	7
Gastrointestinal.....	7
Generalized.....	3
Unspecified.....	3
Total.....	20
Type of infection:	
Septicemia.....	11
Peritonitis.....	2
Pneumonia.....	1
Osteomyelitis with sepsis.....	1
Unspecified.....	2
Total.....	17

¹ In 11 patients who died the following organisms were found: *E coli* (4 cases), *Pseudomonas* (3), unspecified gram-negative organisms (2), *Proteus* (1), and *Staphylococcus* (1).

Leukemia.—Six cases of leukemia were reported in the follow-up of 154 cases and are summarized in Table 5. Myelofibrosis (case 6) was considered here as "leukemia" since it is usually grouped with chronic myelogenous leukemia as a myeloproliferative disorder. The blood dyscrasia preceding the diagnosis of leukemia was attributed to chloramphenicol in five patients, and to phenylbutazone in one. None of the patients had a prior history of radiation therapy. Four of the six patients were females, and the ages ranged from 2 to 71 years. Two of the cases were reported from outside the United States (cases 4 and 5).

Study of the records available on the individual cases revealed that in three of the six patients (cases 4 through 6), leukemia had been diagnosed *prior* to the date on which the original drug reaction was reported to the registry. Since submission of the report might have been influenced by the development of leukemia, these cases must be excluded from the series for any calculation of