shown to have definite hematotoxic side effects. The list does not state the degree of toxicity of the individual drugs; but it indicates that certain drugs have been associated with the development of blood dyscrasias in a manner which has convinced the Study Group that a specific cause-effect relationship exists (Table).

DRUGS OR CHEMICALS SHOWN BY DIRECT OR CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH BLOOD DYSCRASIAS

Drug	(1)	(2) Pancyto- penia	(3) Throm- bocy- topenia	(4) Leuko- penia	(5) Anemia
	Hemo- lytic anemia				
ceta nilid					
cetazola mide					
cetophenetidin					
llylisopropylacetylurea			Χ .		-
minopyrine	X			. X	
rsphenamine		- X	X X	X X X X	X X X X
enzene		- X	X	X	X
arbutamide		- X	X	X ·	X
hloramphenicol		- X	X	X.	Š
hlordane			X ·	X.	Х
hlorothiazide			. X	Š	
hlorpromazine				- 🐧	·
hlorpropamide		- Š	X	X	Ş
olchicine		- X	X	Α	X X
iphenylhydantoin sodium					. X
ipyrone				- X	
amma benzene hexachloride		- X	X	X	· 3
old salts		. X	Х	X	Х
mipramine				_ X	
eadead					_ X
1epazine				- X	
1eprobamate			Х	X	Х
lethimazole				- X	×
1ethyl-phenyl-ethyl-hydantoin	,,	_ X	Х	Х	Х
laphthalene	X				
litrofurantoin	X				
amaquin	X				
ara-aminosalicylic acid	X				
ara-aminosalicylic acid henindione henylbutazone				- ≎	X
henylbutazone		A	^	^	^
Phenylhydrazine Primiaquine	💸				
rimiaquine	X				
rimidone					- ^
robenecid					
Promazine				- ≎	Y
'yrimethamine		·	- 0	X	Ŷ
uinacrine.		^	\$	^	^
Quinidine	X		- ♦		•
uinine			- 🗘		
istocetin			- ^		
tibophen	^	X		X	¥
treptomycin	·····	^	٨	^	^
ulfacetamide	^			<u>-</u>	
ulfadiazine		Χ		- ŷ	X
ulfamethoxypyridazine ulfanilamide	🗘 📑	^	^	Ŷ	^
Oliginiamide	^			- ĵ	
Sulfisoxazole	v		- ^	^	
ulfoxone hiazolsulfone	ŷ				
niazoisuitone	^				
niodarditai					
i niouraciis Folbutamide				- Ŷ	X
rimethadione		··· Ŷ	Ŷ X	Ŷ	Ŷ X
rimetnadione		0	0	0	0

In the foreign medical journals, 48 cases incriminating 34 different drugs were reported during the first 6 months of 1961:

Twenty drugs were associated with 1 case each. Seven drugs were associated with 2 cases each.

Two drugs were associated with 3 cases each. Two drugs were associated with 4 cases each.

With the exception of benzene (Benzol, Cyclohexatriene), no definite causeeffect relationship could be established between these 31 drugs and chemicals and the associated blood dyscrasias. The fact that benzene was reported to be the only