

reading, low on admission, rose to 32 vol.%, first with transfusion and then as the patient's typhoid improved. It fell again to 27 vol.% as marrow suppression intervened. Twenty-three days after chloramphenicol therapy was stopped, it had spontaneously climbed to 41 vol.%. He received no other drugs. There was no evidence for functional impairment of kidneys but his BSP was 14%.

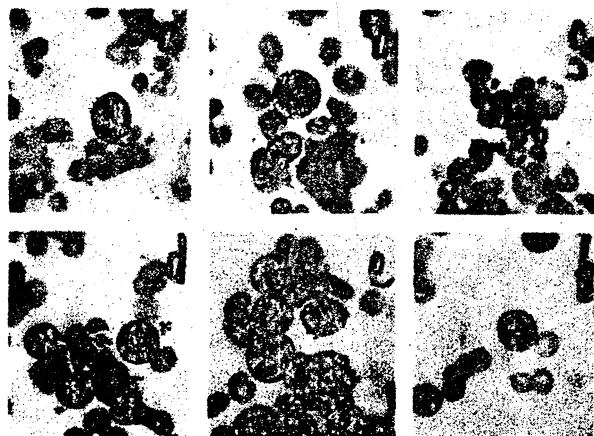


Fig. 2.—Serial marrow studies in chloramphenicol toxicity —Case 11 severe liver cirrhosis: *a*, prior to therapy; *b*, day after cessation of therapy; *c*, 6 days after last dose of drug. Case 12 severe liver cirrhosis: *d*, before chloramphenicol; *e*, after 9 days of therapy; *f*, 4 days after last administration of chloramphenicol.

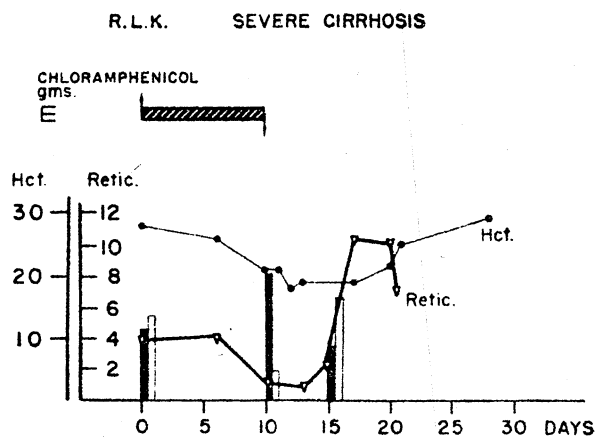


Fig. 3.—Course of marrow depression with chloramphenicol and recovery in 35-year-old Negress with severe alcoholic cirrhosis (Case 11).