

CLINICAL AND LABORATORY FEATURES OF 15 PATIENTS WITH CHLORAMPHENICOL BONE MARROW TOXICITY

Case No.	Age, years	Sex	Prev. chloro.	Dose		Days, duration	Depression of			Marrow vac.	Liver disease	Renal disease	Other drugs
				Gm./D.	Mg./kg./D.		RBC	Reticulo-cyte percent	WBC.	Plts.			
1	64	M	0	2	P.O.	28	+	0.4	0	+	+	±	None within 2 weeks of marrow disorder.
2	50	F	0	2	P.O.	42	+	0	0	0	0	0	None.
3	55	M	0	2	P.O.	37	+	0	+	0	+	0	Penicillin, tetracycline, propantheline bromide.
4	48	M	+	3	P.O.	44	+	0	0	0	+	0	Ironiazid.
5	24	M	+	4	P.O.	77	+	0	0	+	0	+	Diphenhydantoin, meprobamate, zoxazolamine, nitrofurantoin, triptelamine.
6	38	F	0	3	I.M.	90	+	—	0	+	+	0	None.
7	17	F	0	3	P.O.	58	+	0.5	0	0	0	0	None.
8	3	F	0	2	P.O.	105	+	0	0	0	0	0	None.
9	50	F	0	2	P.O.	43	+	1.0	0	0	+	0	Methimazole—not discontinued.
10	25	M	0	3	P.O.	44	+	.1	0	0	+	0	None.
11	35	F	+	2	P.O.	29	+	.8	0	0	+	0	None.
12	38	M	0	2	P.O.	44	+	.3	0	0	+	0	Menadione, tetracycline, methenamine mandelate.
13	68	M	0	2	P.O.	34	+	.1	0	0	+	0	None.
14	43	F	0	3	I.M.	48	+	.3	—	0	0	+	Isoniazid—not discontinued, para-aminosalicylic acid
15	45	F	0	2	P.O.	44	+	0	0	—	—	±	prednisolone.

— = present, P.O. = per os. 0 = absent. I.M. = intramuscular. — = not observed.