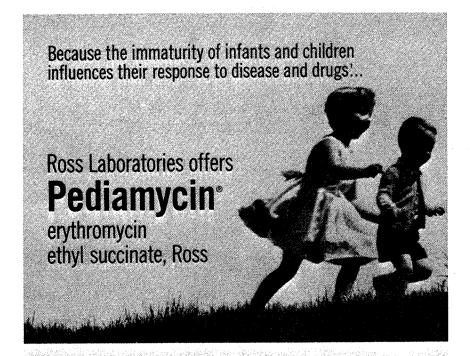
[From Medical World News, Feb. 12, 1965, pp. 42-43]



Pediamycin is effective in 86% of the common bacterial infections seen in infants and children. It is active against gram-positive cocci²⁻³; streptococci, including enterococci, pneumococci and most strains of staphylococci. It is also active against Hemophilus influenzae.⁶⁻⁷ It has 4 to 16 times more activity against susceptible organisms than the tetracyclines and chloramphenicol.⁸⁻¹³

Pediamycin is especially useful in common infections of the ear, nose and throat, and in respiratory infections, including bronchitis, croup and pneumonia as well as in infections in other sites, caused by susceptible organisms.

Pediamycin has an exceptional record of safety. Erythromycin has been called "by far the least toxic of commonly used antibiotics," 14 with "a minimum of side effects." 15. It has never been known to have an adverse effect on bone

growth, to cause tooth staining or to damage the kidneys or impair the liver. Allergic reactions are extremely infrequent. Side effects such as diarrhea, nausea and vomiting, bacterial superinfections of the G.I. tract, moniliasis are rare and mild.

With Pediamycin the production of resistant organisms is low. Of 1017 strains of Staphylococcus aureus tested in vitro, 87 percent were sensitive. The In in vitro tests of hemolytic streptococci, all of 116 strains tested were sensitive. The a clinical study, 20 percent of 218 strains of group A beta-hemolytic streptococci were resistant to tetracycline, none was resistant to erythromycin. The strains of the

Pediamycin is easy to administer. Its cherry flavor is liked by children. Pediamycin is provided as scored chewable tablets, suspension and drops, all forms which encourage cooperation in pediatric patients: