Mercurosal A Remarkable Antisyphilitic

MERCUROSAL, a new synthetic chemical, is unquestionably the most noteworthy addition to the list of available antiluetic mercurials.

It is the answer of our research chemists to the quest for a mercury compound that would combine the convenience of the soluble salts of mercury with the therapeutic virtues of some of those that are insoluble, such, for example, as the salicylate of mercury.

Although Mercurosal has just been announced to the profession there is already an impressive bibliography on the subject. The authors of these papers give unstinted approval of the new product. And their opinions are based on hundreds of cases of syphilis in which Mercurosal was the mainstay of the treatment.

The reports of all investigators show that Mercurosal has low toxicity—only one-seventh that of bichloride of mercury. Moreover, there is abundant clinical evidence that Mercurosal possesses high spirocheticidal value, and that its administration, either intramuscular or intravenous, is not attended by untoward symptoms.

Parke, Davis & Company

BIBLIOGRAPHY

SMITH: Mercury in the Treatment of Syphilis; Illinois Medical Journal, May, 1920.

BREMERMAN and McKELLAR: Mercurosal in the Treatment of Syphilis; The Medical Standard, January, 1921.

MARCHAND: Mercurosal; New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, May 1921.

ROBINSON: Report of a New Mercury Compound for Intravenous Use; Southern Medical and Surgical Journal, October, 1921.

KEANE: A Preliminary Report and Study of the Value of Mercurosal in the Treatment of 60 Cases of Syphilis; abstracted in Bulletin of the Wayne County (Mich.) Medical Society, October 31, 1921.



INTRAVENOUS

The usual dose is 0.1 gram intravenously, repeated every 2 or 3 days for 10 or 12 doses. Courses of injections should be alternated with arsphenamine treatments.

INTRAMUSCULAR

The usual dose is 0.05 gram intramuscularly, repeated every 4 or 5 days for 10 or 12 doses. Courses of injections should be alternated with arsphenamine treatments.