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Wolman Disease: Suggestions for Effective Treatment

For over a year a female infant affected by Wolman disease and treated by the dietary treatment described below survived far beyond the 3-4 months predictable life span. Although otherwise normal, with time she developed EFA (essential fatty acid) deficiency which can be, and is now, treated by an established procedure which is not antagonistic to the dietary treatment.

The treatment consists of strict cessation of breast feeding and strict avoidance of foods containing any fats and oils (triglycerides and cholesterolesters). Formula feeding should be as free as possible of neutral lipids, but should contain all vitamins.

In order to avoid dermatological complications and stunted growth due to EFA deficiency, about 10 microliter (1/100 of ml) of sunflower oil should be lightly rubbed, once daily on the skin of one arm in infants below 5 kg in body weight. Infants 5-10 kg in weight should be treated by

daily doses of 20-25 ml. In bigger children the dose should be about 2 mg/day/kg body weight. The site of oil smearing should be alternated on consecutive days between arms, forearms, thighs and legs.

At present it is not known whether this percutaneous administration of EFA should continue uninterrupted, or if 3-4 weeks of treatment should be followed by intermission of 1 or more weeks. It is proposed that this point should be tested by experience in different cases.

In order to be able to learn about best treatment modalities from a sizable group of patients, it is suggested that treatment of patients and its effects be reported to me every 3-6 months. A report in the name of all participants (after consultation, of course) will be published in due time. Alternately, pediatricians of a country or an area can combine their efforts and results and publish them independently. Also in this case, I would be grateful for information about the cases, which information will be considered confidential.

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Chloramphenicol Resistant *S. typhi*

In one(1) of the recent articles(1-3) on resistance of *S. typhi* to chloramphenicol and other drugs, antibiotic sensitivity was done by Stokes method(4). The authors of other two articles have stated that disc diffusion method was used.