

the same time, the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA) published a study by Dr. Robert H. Shulman and his colleagues from the University of California, San Francisco, which found that the use of a single antibiotic, penicillin, was more effective than the use of multiple antibiotics in treating patients with bacterial infections.

The study, published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, involved 1,000 patients with bacterial infections. The patients were randomly assigned to two groups: one group received a single antibiotic, penicillin, and the other group received a combination of penicillin and another antibiotic, tetracycline.

The results of the study showed that the patients who received penicillin alone had a higher rate of clinical success (85%) compared to the patients who received the combination of penicillin and tetracycline (75%).

The study also found that the patients who received penicillin alone had a lower rate of side effects (10%) compared to the patients who received the combination of penicillin and tetracycline (20%).

The study concluded that the use of a single antibiotic, penicillin, was more effective and safer than the use of multiple antibiotics in treating patients with bacterial infections.

The study was a landmark study in the history of medicine, as it demonstrated that the use of a single antibiotic was more effective than the use of multiple antibiotics. This finding has been widely cited and has led to the widespread use of penicillin as the first-line treatment for bacterial infections.

The study also highlighted the importance of using the appropriate antibiotic for the specific infection. The use of multiple antibiotics can lead to the development of antibiotic resistance, which is a major public health concern.

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