In 1951 **Glaxo** issued a disclaimer through the British Medicines Division negating responsibility or future legal redress for copy of the Kodak formula.

They have, however, (despite evidence) since denied this.

At this time, in the States, Mees from **Kodak** wrote to Bucke at Lafayette, to the effect that he was assigning responsibility to Lafayette, thereby placing Kodak at a legal distance from the pharmaceutical company, after a series of complaints about the product.

At this stage, in the early 50s the product label included information on the use of 30cc, the usual dose being 6-9cc. (note that the draft 1944 labelling recommended 2-5cc.).

There continued to be no reference to serious side effects as suggested by Van Winkle.

In 1951, Luce et al. ([1]) described Pantopaque meningitis due to sensitivity.

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[1] Luce JC, Leith W, Burrage WS *Radiology* 1951; 57: 878 Pantopaque Meningitis due to Sensitivity.