

**This is a dossier of unanswered letters from the Treatment Information Group to the Medicines Control Council between July 2004 and January 2005 concerning the shocking medical research literature on the serious permanent harm that the drug AZT causes unborn and newly born children.**

'[Y]ou are justified in sounding a warning against the long-term therapeutic use of AZT, or its use in pregnant women, because of its demonstrated toxicity and side effects. Unfortunately, the devastating effects of AZT emerged only after the final level of experiments were well underway, that is, the experiments which consisted of giving AZT to large numbers of human patients over a long period of time. Your effort is a worthy one ... I hope you succeed in convincing your government not to make AZT available.'

**Professor Richard Beltz, inventor of AZT to  
Anthony Brink, chairman of the  
Treatment Information Group**

The front cover depicts a 25 mg phial of AZT supplied by Sigma-Aldrich for use in research laboratories. The label bears a skull and crossbones icon set against an orange background to signify a potentially fatal toxic chemical hazard to the handler, spelt out in six languages, 'Toxic Giftig Toxique Toxico Tossico Vergiftig', and elaborated in the warning: 'TOXIC Toxic to inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Target organ(s): Blood Bone marrow. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). Wear suitable protective clothing.' A single 100 mg capsule of AZT supplied by GlaxoSmithKline contains four times the amount in Sigma-Aldrich's 25 mg phial. GSK recommends that pregnant women be given a daily dose of between five and fifteen capsules of AZT a day - that is, between 500 and 1500 mg. This is 20 to 60 times the miniscule quantity of AZT in Sigma-Aldrich's 25 mg phial that the company warns is potentially lethal.

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