tion of symptoms, which was not statistically significant.^{10,13,15,16,26} Only in the remaining five trials did the authors report a reduction in the duration of colds that was significant. There is thus a little more evidence for a small therapeutic effect of ascorbic acid, but it is not clear which symptom it relieves or how.

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To the Editor: Dr. Levine's review sits on the fence in the matter of ascorbic acid and common colds. He cites four references, only two of which are primary sources. ^{1,2} A search of the literature reveals at least 27 controlled trials of ascorbic acid for colds.¹⁻²⁷ The majority (22 trials) tested for prevention and also for any ameliorating effect

of maintenance doses. A therapeutic effect was tested for in only five trials.17

It is by now fairly clear that for preventing common colds, vitamin C has no worthwhile effect. There was no significant advantage over placebo in 15 trials,^{1,3-16} all but 1 double-blind.³ These were over placebo in 15 trials,^{12,12} all but 1 double-blind.² These were performed in a total of 9169 subjects in various settings in six coun-tries. By contrast, seven trials^{2,22-27} in a total of 3209 subjects reported some beneficial effect. But one trial was small²⁵ and not well designed⁹; in another²⁶ a preventive effect was observed only in girls, not boys.²⁸ The authors of another three trials thought the preventive effect unimpressive.^{2,22,26} Two went on to repeat trials with ascorbic acid and obtained negative results.^{1,17} The only striking reduction in the number of code was appeared by Bitrel²³ Mere int reduction in the number of colds was reported by Ritzel.²³ More ink has been used in the criticism of this trial^{29,30} than in the original description. The subjects took ascorbic acid for only one or two weeks. This is not long enough for a trial of prevention; saturation of tissues with ascorbate takes several days.

As for a therapeutic effect, all five randomized double-blind trials designed to test this, without a combined trial for prophylaxis, had negative results.¹⁷⁻²¹ Most of the trials that tested for a prophylactic effect also looked for amelioration of the duration or severity of colds in subjects given maintenance doses of vitamin C (in three trials^{8,10,27} the subjects took extra tablets if symptoms appeared). In eight of these combined trials there was no reduction in duration or severity with ascorbic acid as compared with placebo.^{1,3,4,8,9,11,14,22} In another five combined trials there appeared to be slight ameliora-