The Committee on Environmental Health and the Committee on Infectious Diseases may want to look at the way Johnson and Johnson handled the poisoned Tylenol affair in 1982. It followed the three basic rules:

> (1) act quickly to recall the affected product
> (2) be open with consumers about what went wrong
> (3) show contrition

Seventeen years ago, when an extortionist tried to wring money out of Johnson & Johnson by lacing capsules of Tylenol with cyanide, 7 people died. While the government was still considering what to do (sound familiar?), and before the media had time to put the company on the defensive, Johnson & Johnson recalled all Tylenol products. That cost about $100-million and it lost short term sales. But it emerged from the episode with consumer confidence at a higher level than ever, and quickly regained its leadership of the painkiller market.

The AAP should be dedicated to promptly providing truthful information about this situation to pediatricians. We must follow the three basic rules:

> (1) Act quickly to inform pediatricians that the products have more mercury than we realized
> (2) Be open with consumers about why we didn’t catch this earlier
> (3) Show contrition

As you know, the Public Health Service informed us yesterday that they were planning to conduct business as usual, and would probably indicate no preference for either product. While the Public Health Service may think that their “product” is immunizations, I think their “product” is their recommendations. If the public loses faith in the PHS recommendations, then the immunization battle will falter. To keep faith, we must be open and honest now and move forward quickly to replace these products. Short term shortages may occur.

AAP should assure pediatricians that we are committed to making sure that all children will be vaccinated, although some may be delayed due to shortages. This is what American parents want to hear from their pediatricians. Anything less may cause them to lose faith in our recommendations.