A nine year old boy who had received Ceftriaxone for one week because of suspected bacterial meningoencephalitis developed colicky abdominal pain in the right upper quadrant two days after termination of Ceftriaxone treatment. Stones in the gallbladder were identified as cause of the abdominal symptoms. Ceftriaxone has been reported to result in so-called pseudo-lithiasis of the gallbladder in approximatively 45% of treated patients, 19% of which developed clinical symptoms. Generally, the gallstones dissolve spontaneously when Ceftriaxone treatment was of short duration.