

”قاومُ“
”بالدعاء“

Chemotherapy1

Anti-inflammatory drugs:

1. Steroids
2. NSAIDs

Antibiotics(+ have an anti-inflammatory effect):

1. Azithromycin
2. Tetracyclines
3. Co-trimoxazole
4. Paracetamol

Antimicrobial from natural source "antibiotic":

Penicillin

Antimicrobial pure synthetic "chemotherapeutic":

Sulfonamides

Cidal antibiotics:

1. Penicillin
2. Cephalosporins
3. Aminoglycosides

Static antibiotics:

1. Sulfonamides
2. Tetracyclines
3. Macrolide

Chloramphenicol antibiotic has a:

Static effect on (gram negative rods)

Cidal effect on (s.pneumonia)

Chemotherapy 2

Antimicrobial drugs with long PAE:

1. Aminoglycosides
2. Fluroquinolones

Ciprofloxacin:

Development of resistance is 10,000 more frequent at concentration 2 times the MIC than at concentration 8 times the MIC

Cell wall synthesis inhibitors:

1. Penicillins
2. Cephalosporins
3. Bacitracin
4. Vancomycin
5. Cycloserine
6. Fosfomycin
7. Monobactams
8. Carbapenems

Interference with permeability / function of plasma membrane:

Antifungal agents:

1. Colistin
2. Nystatin
3. Amphotericin B
4. Polymyxin B

DNA synthesis / replication inhibitors (DNA disturbers):

1. Quinolones (Nalidixic acid)
2. Fluoroquinolones
3. Griseofulvin
4. Novobiocin

Inhibitors of protein synthesis:

1. Aminoglycosides (Streptomycin, Gentamicin)
2. Chloramphenicol,
3. Tetracyclines
4. Lincomycin
5. Clindamycin

Protein synthesis-50S inhibitors:

1. Erythromycin
2. Chloramphenicol
3. Clindamycin

Protein synthesis-30S inhibitors:

1. Tetracycline
2. Spectinomycin
3. Streptomycin
4. Gentamicin
5. tobramycin
6. Amikacin

Interference with metabolism of microorganisms (folic acid metabolism):

A. Inhibits (PABA \rightarrow DHFA) enzyme:

Sulfonamides

B. Inhibits (DHFA \rightarrow THFA) enzyme:

Trimethoprim

Aminoglycosides:

1. drug effective in G^{-ve} bacilli

2. Narrow spectrum drug

only active against mycobacteria T.B:

Isoniazid

Extended-spectrum antibiotic:

Antipseudomonal penicillin's

contraindicated antibiotic in renal disease (poor kidney function):

aminoglycosides

contraindicated antibiotic in liver disease:

1. erythromycin

2. tetracycline

Antibiotics Cause severe hemolysis in G6PD deficient individuals:

1. Sulfonamides

2. Chloramphenicol

3. Nitrofurantoin

antibiotic that can cause deafness in the newborn if taken during pregnancy:

Streptomycin

antibiotic that can cause hemolysis in G6PD deficient newborn if taken during lactation:

Sulfonamides