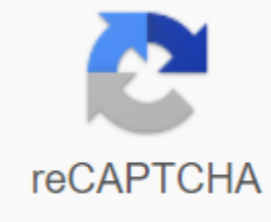




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Classification of antibiotics pdf download

Medically reviewed by Leigh Ann Anderson, PharmD. Last updated June 11, 2019. When to use When should not be used Top 10 Major Treated Infections Top 10 Generic Drugs Top 10 Brand name Drugs Antibiotic Class Types OTC Options ?? More resources to take antibiotics Chances are you've taken an antibiotic or anti-infective at least once in your life. From treatments for painful throat or ear infections in the ear dryness, to burning urinary tract infections or itchy skin infections as an adult, antibiotics are one of the most commonly used and important kinds of medications we have in medicine. Understanding the vast world of antibiotics and anti-infectious drugs is no easy task. Anti-infections are a large class of drugs that cover a wide range of infections, including fungal, viral, bacterial and even protozoan infections. Athletes' foot? It's a common fungal infection. HIV? Antiviral medications are always needed. Bladder infection? Yes, that may need a common oral antibiotic. Lice? A topical antiparasitic can relieve itching. There is not a single type of antibiotic that cures all infections. Antibiotics specifically treat infections caused by bacteria, such as Staph., Strep., or E. coli., and kill bacteria (bactericides) or prevent them from reproducing and growing (bacteriostatic). Antibiotics don't work against any viral infection. When antibiotics are used antibiotics are specific to the type of bacteria being treated and generally cannot be exchanged from one infection to another. When antibiotics are used correctly, they are usually safe with few side effects. However, as with most medications, antibiotics can lead to side effects that can range from a serious or life-threatening discomfort. In infants and the elderly, in patients with renal or liver disease, in pregnant or nursing women, and in many other patient groups, dose adjustment of antibiotics may be necessary based on the specific characteristics of the patient, such as renal or hepatic function, weight or age. Pharmacological interactions can also be common with antibiotics. Health care providers can evaluate each patient individually to determine the correct antibiotic and dose. When NOT Using Antibiotics Antibiotics are not the right choice for all infections. For example, most sore throats, coughs and colds, flu, or acute sinusitis are viral (non-bacterial) in origin and do not need an antibiotic. These viral infections are self-limiting, which that your own immune system will usually activate and fight the virus. In fact, the use of antibiotics for viral infections can increase the risk of antibiotic resistance, reduce options for future treatments if an antibiotic is needed, and put a patient at risk of side effects and additional cost due to unnecessary medication treatment. Antibiotic-resistant bacteria cannot be inhibited or eliminated by an antibiotic, antibiotic, could have worked effectively before resistance occurred. Don't share the antibiotic or take the medication that was prescribed to someone else, and don't keep an antibiotic to use the next time you get sick. To better understand antibiotics, it is best to divide them into common infections, common antibiotics, and the main classes of antibiotics listed in Drugs.com. Top 10 List of Common Infections Treated with Top 10 List of Generic Antibiotics Top 10 List of Top 10 Brand name Antibiotics List of antibiotic classes (types of antibiotics) Most antibiotics fall into their individual classes of antibiotics. A class of antibiotics is a grouping of different drugs that have similar chemical and pharmacological properties. Their chemical structures may seem comparable, and drugs within the same class can kill the same or related bacteria. However, it's important not to use an antibiotic for an infection unless your doctor specifically prescribes it, even if it's in the same class as another medication you've been prescribed earlier. Antibiotics are specific to the type of bacteria they kill. In addition, you'd need a complete treatment regimen to effectively cure your infection, so don't use or give away any leftover antibiotics. 1. Penicillins Another name for this class are beta-lactam antibiotics, referring to their structural formula. The penicillin class contains five groups of antibiotics: aminopenicillins, antipseudomonal penicillins, beta-lactamase inhibitors, natural penicillins, and penicillin-resistant penicillins. Common antibiotics in the penicillin class include: Certain penicillin penicillins (such as oxycillin or dicloxyllin) are inherently resistant to certain beta-lactamase enzymes by themselves. Others, for example, amoxicillin or ampicillin have increased antibacterial activity when combined with a beta-lactamase inhibitor such as clavulanate, sulbactam or tazobactam. See all penicillin medications 2. Tetracycline tetracyclines are broad-spectrum against many bacteria and treat conditions such as acne, urinary tract infections (ITU), intestinal tract infections, eye infections, sexually transmitted diseases, periodontitis (gum disease) and other bacterial infections. The tetracycline class contains medicines such as: See all tetracycline 3 medications. Cephalosporins There are five generations of cephalosporins, with expanded coverage increasing throughout the class to include gram-negative infections. Newer generations with updated structures are developed to allow for wider coverage of certain bacteria. The are bactericidal (kill bacteria) and work similarly to penicillins. Cephalosporins treat many types of infections, such as strep throat, ear infections, urinary tract infections, skin infections, lung infections, and meningitis. Common medicines of this class include: The fifth generation (or (or cephalosporin known as ceftaroline (Teflaro) is active against methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA). Avycaz contains the beta-lactamase inhibitor avibactam. See all cephalosporin medicines 4. Quinolone Quinolones, also known as fluoroquinolones, are a synthetic and bactericidal antibacterial class with a wide spectrum of activity. Quinolone can be used for difficult-to-treat urinary tract infections when other options are not effective, hospital-acquired pneumonia, bacterial prostatitis, and even anthrax or plague. The FDA has issued several strong warnings about this class due to possible disabling side effects. More information: Fluoroquinolone antibacterial drugs for systemic use: Drug safety communication - Updated warnings due to disabling side effects Common medications in the fluoroquinolone class include: Several quinolones are also available in droplet form to treat eye or ear infections. See all medicines for quinolone 5. Lincosylins This class has activity against gram-positive and anaerobic aerobics (bacteria that can live without oxygen), as well as some gram-negative anaerobics. Lincosylins derivatives can be used to treat serious infections such as pelvic inflammatory disease, intraabdominal infections, lower respiratory tract infections, and bone and joint infections. Some forms are also used topically on the skin to treat acne. These medications include: See all lincosylins medications 6. Macrolides Macrolides can be used to treat community-acquired pneumonia, whoarine cough , or for uncomplicated skin infections, among other susceptible infections. Ketoloids are a new generation of antibiotics developed to overcome the bacterial resistance of the macroid. Frequently prescribed macrolides are: See all macrolides 7. Sulfonamides Sulfonamides are effective against some gram-positive bacteria and many gram-negative bacteria, but resistance is widespread. Uses of sulfonamides include urinary tract infections (TTI), treatment or prevention of pneumonia from pneumocystis or ear infections (otitis media). Known names include: See all sulfonamide medications 8. Glycopeptide antibiotics Members of this group can be used to treat methicillin-resistant aureus staph (MRSA) infections, complicated skin infections, C. difficile-associated diarrhea, and enterococcal infections such as endocarditis that are resistant to beta-lactams and other antibiotics. Common drug names include: View all glucopptides 9. Aminoglycosides inhibit bacterial synthesis by binding to ribosome 30S and act quickly as bactericidal antibiotics (killing bacteria). These medicines are usually given intravenously (in a vein through a needle). Common examples in this class are: See all drugs aminoglycosides 10. Carbapenems These injectable beta-lactam antibiotics have a wide spectrum of power to kill bacteria and can be used to life-threatening bacterial infections such as stomach infections, pneumonia, kidney infections, infections acquired in multi-resistant hospitals and many other types of serious bacterial diseases. They are often saved for more serious infections or used as top-of-the-line agents to help prevent resistance. Members of this class include: See all carbapenem medications Are there any over-the-counter antibiotics? Over-the-counter oral antibiotics (TBTs, for which they have been disapproved) are not approved in the United States. A bacterial infection is best treated with a prescription antibiotic that is specific to the type of bacteria that cause the infection. Using a specific antibiotic will increase the chances of infection healing and help prevent antibiotic resistance. In addition, a lab culture may be needed to identify bacteria and help select the best antibiotic. Taking the

wrong antibiotic -- or not enough -- can make the infection worse and prevent the antibiotic from working next time. There are some over-the-counter topical antibiotics that can be used on the skin. Some products treat or prevent minor cuts, scratches, or skin burns that can become infected with bacteria. These are available in creams, ointments and even aerosols. Common topical OTC antibiotics: There are some OTC antibacterials to treat acne, too. They contain antibacterial benzoyl peroxide, which also has a mild drying effect for acne. Many products are found on pharmacy shelves such as gels, lotions, solutions, foams, cleaning pads, and even facial scrubs. Common OTC antibacterials for acne: Clearskin Oxy-10 Proactiv Also refer to SourcesSiways consult your health care provider to make sure that the information shown on this page applies to your personal circumstances. Medical disclaimer plus news resourcesSCare NotesMiniutation of medicines & A

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