

Tetracyclines

Introduction.

4 cyclic ring.
obtained from
soil actinomyces.

classification.

I: tetracycline, oxyt.
II: Demeclocycline.
III: Doxycy, minocycl.

Spectrum

broad
- Bacteriostatic.

MOA.

Protein Syn inhibit
by inhibiting new
amino acid binding to A site
after it bind (binds) to 30S.
due to ↓ ^{res} influx/
↑ ^{res} efflux

Resistance.

Inactivation of drug
by enzyme.

Adverse
Effects.

LADKI PV room Two
KAPIL DeV BAT

Uses:

VACUM Bedroom
Too
[First choice for]
BBZ or MARVEL

Chloramphenicol

nitrobenzene mark
- streptomycin.

X

broad.
Bacteriostatic.

Protein Syn Inhibi
by inhibiting
protein-protein
binding by 2 AA.

by prodⁿ of inactivating
enzyme - acetyltrans-
ferase.
↓ ^{res} permeability
Ribosomal mutation

BIC Super hypersen.
neonates x
Grey Baby Syndrome

highly restricted.
due to fatal toxicity.
BAR BET.

Aminoglycoside
Amino glycosidically
linked.

macrolides
erythromycin.
Macrolactone
rings (big rings)
Eryth - prototypic

T
A
N
G
S
K
P
Systemic AGs
- streptomycin
- Gentamycin
Topical AGs
- Neomycin
- Framycin

S
E
C
A
R

Narrow; b. static
- gram - ve. cidal. + C + b
- C

Protein syn. ⊖
by ⊖ initiation by
binding to 30S
30S-50S

Bind to 50S; hinder
translocation of elongated
peptide from A → P.

TON. HON.
pregnancy x

MACRO

All G - ve infectⁿ.
Bact. endocarditis.
TB.
Topical agents.

CLAW

Dosing

Gent
Tobram
siso
neti
3-5 mg/kg/day.

STREP
Kama / amik 7-15 mg/kg/day

(PK) acid labile
so enteric
coated tab.