

USES OF CEPHALOSPORIN

- Antibiotics against wide range of gram +ve & -ve bacteria & some anaerobes.
- ① Alternatives to penicillins for ENT, upper respiratory & cutaneous infections.
- ② Respiratory, urinary and soft tissue infections caused by gram -ve organisms preferred are cefuroxime, cefotaxime or ceftriaxone.
- ③ Penicillins producing staphylococcal infection complicated skin & soft tissue infections due to MRSA can be treated by ceftazidime furazolidone.
- ④ Septicemia caused by gram -ve organisms: aminoglycoside + cephalosporin.
- ⑤ Surgical prophylaxis - 1st generation cephalosporins.
- ⑥ Meningitis: iv antibiotics are needed. For empirical therapy before bacterial diagnosis iv cefotaxime or ceftriaxone is combined with ampicillin or vancomycin or both. Ceftriaxone + gentamicin is most effective for *Reisseria meningitidis*.
- ⑦ Gonorrhoea - ceftriaxone is first choice for single dose therapy. Combining low dose (0.25 gm) with azithromycin (1g oral) is now advocated by WHO. Cefuroxime & cefotaxime are alternatives. Ceftriaxone is alternative for syphilis.
- ⑧ Typhoid - ceftriaxone & cefoperazone injected iv are fastest acting & most reliable for enteric fever.
- ⑨ Mixed aerobic - anaerobic infections - cefotaxime, ceftriaxone or a 4th gen cephalosporin may be combined with vancomycin. Clindamycin is an alternative.

- ⑨ Mixed aerobic - anaerobic infection in cancer
cancer patients those undergoing colorectal
surgery, obstructive complications: cefuroxime,
cefactor.
- ⑩ Hospital acquired infections - cefotaxime, ceftizoxime
or a 4th gen cephalosporin may be combined
with vancomycin. ceftazidime medocel is an
alternative.
- ⑪ Prophylaxis & Rx of infections in neutropenic
patients. ceftazidime or 3rd gen compound,
alone or in combination with aminoglycoside