

Crossing CSF

- ✖ Penicillins (No, except in meningitis)
- ✖ Aminoglycosides (inadequate xx)
- ✖ Clindamycin (poor)
- ✖ Cefoperazone & cefixime (xx)
- Quinupristin/dalfopristin (xx)

- ✓ Isoniazid (concentrates there)
- ✓ Rifampin
- ✓ Cyclosporine & ethionamide
- ✓ chloramphenicol (therapeutic concs.)
- ✓ 3rd Gen.Cephalosporins except (cefoperazone/cefixime)
- ✓ minocycline & Doxycycline
- ✓ fluroquinolones
- ✓ Sulfa drugs & Trimethoprim
- ✓ Metronidazole

ORAL ABSORPTION OF ANTIBIOTICS & FACTORS AFFECTING ABSORPTION

- Most penicillins: incomplete
- Tetracyclines: well, decreased with dairy products & cations
- .aminoglycosides: inadequate
- .erythromycin: (base; destroyed in gastric juice)
- fidaxomicin (minimal)
- fluoroquinolones (as tetracyclines)
- most sulpha drugs (not absorbed)
- .isoniazid (decreased with food)
- itraconazole (enhanced in acid)
- Posaconazole (decreased in high PH)
- .Griseofulvin: well if with high-fat meals
- .Nystatin: minimal
- .pyramtel pamoate: poor
- .paromomycin: poor
- Quin: retarded if with Al-containing antacids
- albendazole: erratic, must be taken with fat

OTHERS ARE WELL ABSORBED

■ Fecal/Biliary route-excreted antibiotics

Cefoperazone
Azithromycin
Erythromycin
Clindamycin
Neomycin
Quinupristin/Dalfopristin
Tedizolid
Linzolid
Mefloquine
Itraconazole
Rifampine (1/3 in urine)
Doxycycline

■ Drugs that need adjustment in renal impairment

Penicillins
Parenteral aminoglycosides
Clarithromycin
Fluoroquinolones
Sulfa drugs
5-FC
Caspofungin

وأي علاج ينطرح من الكلّي

Adverse effect :

- Gray baby syndrome = adverse effect of Chloramphenicol
- Red man syndrome = adverse effect of Vancomycin
- Serotonin syndrome = adverse effect of Linezolid/tedizolid
- Sjögren syndrome = dryness of mouth and lack of tears treated by oral pilocarpine tablets
- Stevens johnson syndrome = adverse effect of (trimethoprim+ sulfamethoxazole) . Also mebendazole may increase risk of this syndrome
- Cinchonism syndrome = major adverse effect of quinine
- Kernicterus (bilirubin associated brain damage)+crystalluria = sulfonamide adverse effect
- Paresthesia of hand and feet due to v B6 deficiency = isoniazid
- Urine & secretion Orange-red color = rifampin
- Optic neuritis loss of ability to discriminate between red and green = ethambutol
- Pink to brownish-black discoloration of the skin = clofazimine

Phlebitis-causing drugs Van (vein) inflammation

- Echinocandins
- Amphotericin B
(thrombophlebitis)
- Cephalosporins
- Vancomycin

Drugs cause hypokalemia

Itraconazole
Isavuconazole
Voriconazole
Amphotericin

Drug cause hyperkalemia

- ▲ Pentamidine
- ▲ succinylcholine
- ▲ trimethoprim
- ▲ cotrimoxazole

pilocarpine toxicity ==> atropine

Atropine toxicity ==> physostigmine

Organophosphate toxicity ==> atropine

emergency glaucoma ==> pilocarpine

Non emergency glaucoma ==> carbamoyl anhydrase inhibitor
(dorzolamide) + timolol

Curare reversal ==> Edrophonium

Management of myasthenia gravis ==> neostigmine

Management of chronic myasthenia gravis ==> pyridostigmine

Diagnosis of myasthenia gravis ==> Edrophonium

Diagnosis of asthma ==> methacholine

Acute Management of asthma ==> SAMA(Ipratropium) + SABA(albuterol)

Management of COPD ==> LAMAs (long-acting muscarinic Antagonist)

parkinson treatment ==> Benztropine+trihexyphenidyl

Overactive bladder , neurogenic bladder , urinary incontinence ==>
Oxybutynin

Pralidoxime ==> Reactivator of AchE

Tendon rupture ==> adverse effect of fluoroquinolones as ciprofloxacin

Aplastic anemia ==> adverse effect of Chloramphenicol

Decolorization and hypoplasia of teeth ==> adverse effect of tetracycline

Pseudotumor cerebri ==> adverse effect of tigecycline