**Folic Acid Inhibitors**

* Sulfonamides can be slow to act because you must deplete the folate pool before seeing an effect.
  + Drop down options: glutathione, sulfa, folate, DHPS
* Sulfonamides can cause kernicterus in infants
  + Ototoxicity, kernicterus, grey baby syndrome, nephrotoxicity
* Photosensitivity is a side effect of sulfonamides so the medication should be taken at night
  + Drowsiness, confusion, photosensitivity, blindness
* Patients with G6P deficiency may show increased incidence of side effects
  + Alcoholism, diabetes, G6P deficiency, neuropathy
* Selective toxicity to sulfonamides in bacterial cells over mammalian cells occurs because humans lack folic acid synthesis pathways
  + Dihydrofolate reductase, cell walls, folic acid synthesis pathways, peptidoglycan
* A side effect of Bactrim that affects skin and mucous membranes is either Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis or Stevens Johnson Syndrome
  + Eczema or Impetigo, Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis or Stevens Johnson Syndrome, Impetigo or Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis, Psoriasis or Stevens Johnson Syndrome
* If a patient is taking Bactrim and is G6DP deficient, Glutathione may be depleted and affect drug metabolism.
  + Folic acid, liver enzymes, white blood cells, lymph
* Sulfonamides target DHPS to ultimately inhibit Folic Acid
  + DHFR, DHPS, G6P, Folic Acid