This only can help to organize the most important points during revision

Sulfonamides (SMX)	**Inhibit Dihydropteroate synthetase enzyme** **Metabolized be acetylation process of liver** **Hemolytic Anemia by hypersensitivity and G6PD deficiency** **Displace bilirubin (Kernicterus)** **Potentiate warfarin and oral hypoglycemic**
Trimethoprim (TMP)	**Concentrates in the prostatic fluid** **Megaloblastic anemia** **Folate supplentation for pregnant** **Not given for pts with folate deficiency**
Nitrofurantoin	**Effective against E. coli and Staph. saprophyticus** **bacteria reduce it to an active agent** **Acidic urine enhance drug activity** **Turns urine to a dark orange-brown** **must be taken with food** **nystagmus, Hemolytic anemia (G6PD deficiency)** **can't be given to a pregnant women after 38wks** **can't be used for upper UT or systemic infections**
Tetracyclines (Doxycycline)	**Binds reversibly to 30 s subunit** **Food (Ca, Mg, Fe, AL) impair its absorption** **If there's epigastric pain (give with food)** **Thrombophlebitis (IV), Hepatic toxicity (if prolonged)** **Phototoxicity, Superinfections** **Brown discoloration of teeth, growth inhibition of bones (children)** **Contraindicated on children below 10yrs** **Treat Mycoplasma & Chlamydia UTI'S, Prostatitis**
Aminoglycosides (Gentamycin)	**binds irreversibly to 30S subunit** **Poorly absorbed orally (given parenterally)** **Excreted unchanged in urine** **More active in alkaline medium** **Ototoxicity** **Nephrotoxicity** **Neuromuscular blocking effect** **Severe infections (pseudomonas or Enterobacter)**
3rdG Cephalosporin (Ceftriaxone, Ceftazidime)	**They are given parenterally** **Given in severe / complicated UTIs** **Acute prostatitis**
Fluoroquinolones (Ciprofloxacin, Levofloxacin)	**Inhibits DNA gyrase enzyme** **UTI's by multidrug resistance as pseudomonas** **Prostatitis** **Confusion, insomnia** **Damage of growing cartilage (Arthropathy)**

Done by: Johara H. Almalki