

✓ These are drugs for Bacillary(bacterial) Dysentery

### Anti-Amebiasis drugs

Drug	MOA	Side effect	
<b>Sulphamethoxazole</b>	<b>Inhibit</b> both gram + & - bacteria such as <b>shigella, E.Coli</b> . Bacteriostatic alone.	Fever, skin rashes, photosensitivity. NVD. <b>Stevens johnson syndrome</b> . Stomatitis, hemolytic or <b>aplastic anemia</b> . It precipitate in urine & cause <b>crystaluria, hematuria</b> , or obstruction.	<b>Combination</b> of sulphamethoxazole (Sulfonamide) w ith trimethoprim, an inhibitor of dihydrofolate reductase provide synergistic activity because of sequential inhibition of <b>folate synthesis</b> .
<b>Trimethoprim</b>	Selectively <b>inhibits</b> bacterial dihydrofolate reductase (needed for DNA).	<b>Megaloblastic anaemia, leucopenia, &amp; granulocytopenia</b> .	
<b>Fluoroquinolones</b>  <b>Ciprofloxacin</b>	<b>Block</b> bacterial <b>DNA synthesis</b> by inhibiting bacterial.	<b>Uses</b> Bacterial diarrhoea (caused by shigella, salmonella, and E coli). Urinary tract infections. Respiratory tract infections. Soft tissues, bones, and joint infections.	<b>Side effect</b> NVD. Dizziness, Insomnia. Skin rash, Headache. Damage <b>grow ing cartilage</b> → tendinitis.
			<b>Contraindications</b> <b>Pregnancy</b> <b>Children</b> under age of 18 years

✓ **Cotrimoxazole** is combination of **sulphamethoxazole & trimethoprim**

✓ In case of Bacillary(bacterial) Dysentery use: **Cotrimoxazole & Ciprofloxacin**