

Treatment of syphilis and Gonorrhea

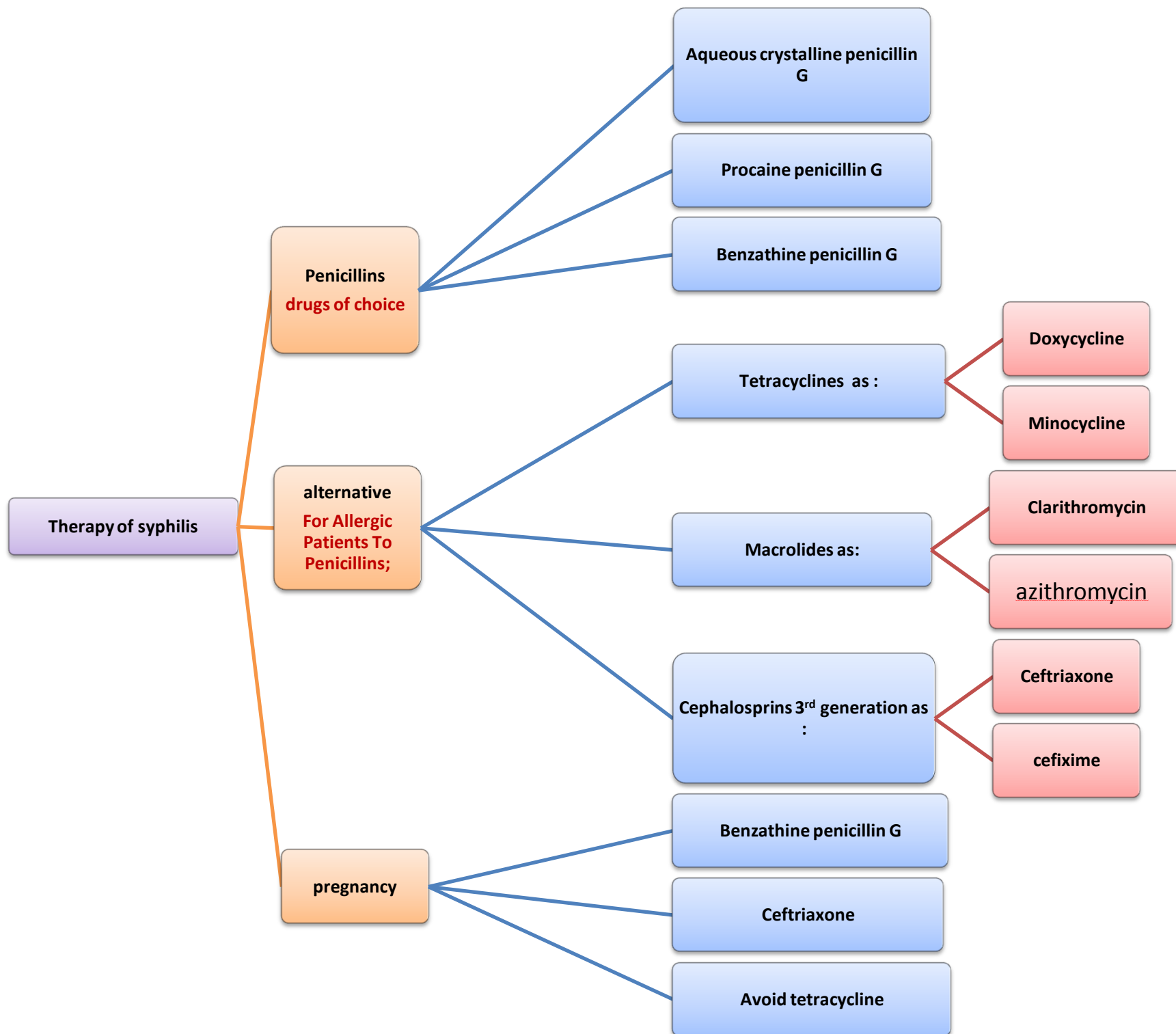


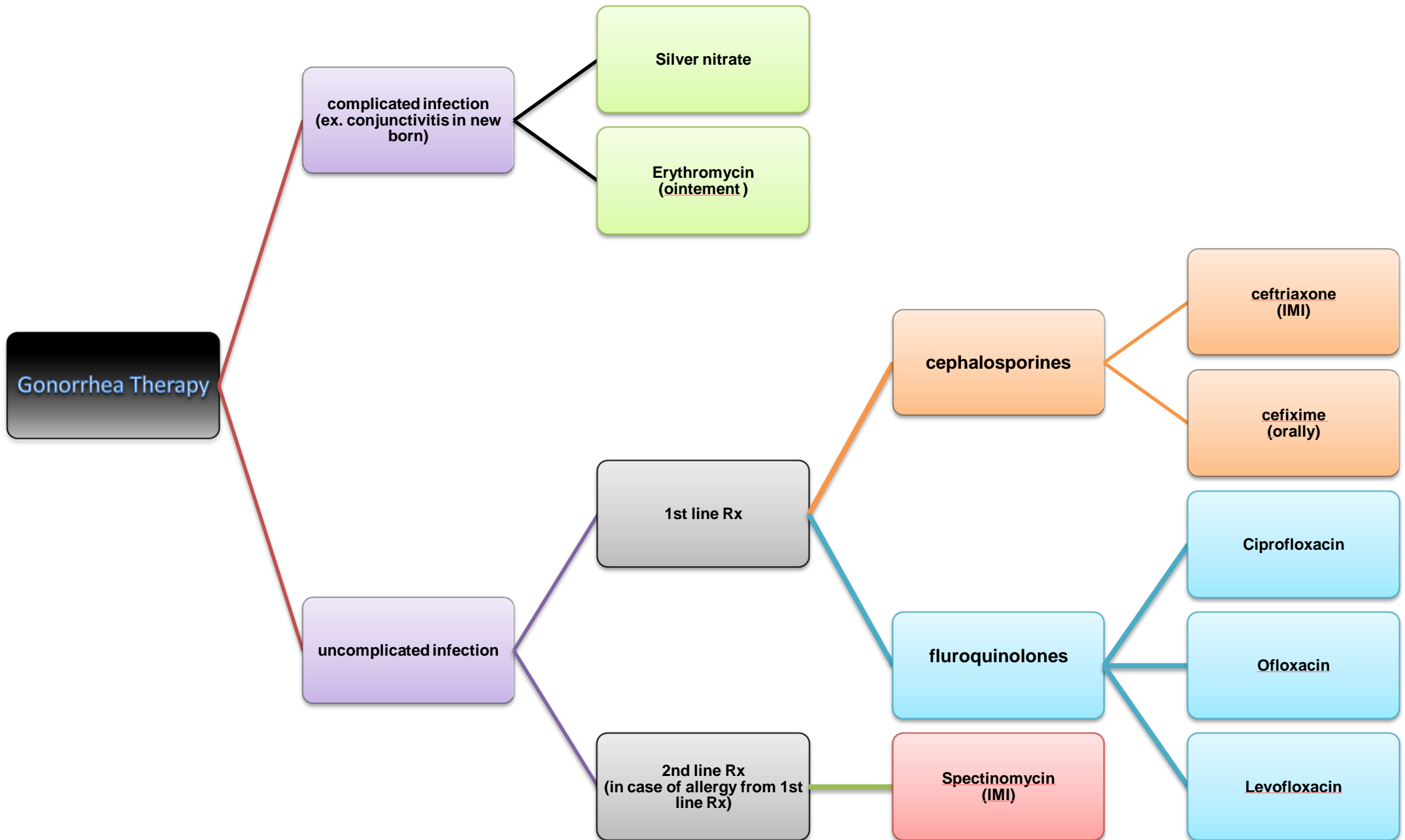
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For explanation ,
Notes & MCQ ..
see the slides of
the team (:

The contents of the file are :

- ✓ 2 mind maps give a general idea about the lecture`s contents
- ✓ Table summarizes and highlights **the imp. Points** in the lecture





	syphilis				Gonorrhea (Uncomplicated infection)	
	1 st choice	In case of penicillin Allergy			1 st line of treatment	In case of 1 st line Allergy
Drugs	Penicillin (β-lactam antibiotics) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> penicillin G benzathine Penicillin Procaine Penicillin 	TETRACYCLINES : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> doxycycline minocycline 	MACROLIDES : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarithromycin azithromycin 	Cephalosporins 3rd generation (β-lactam antibiotics) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cefixime ceftriaxone 	FLUOROQUINOLONES : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ciprofloxacin Oflaxcin levofloxacin 	Spectinomycin
MOA	Inhibit <u>synthesis of bacterial wall</u> through inhibition of transpeptidase enzyme.	Inhibit bacterial protein synthesis by <u>binding to 30s</u> bacterial ribosomal subunit.	Inhibit bacterial protein synthesis by <u>binding to 50s</u> bacterial ribosomal subunit.	Inhibit <u>bacterial cell wall</u> synthesis.	Inhibit <u>DNA synthesis</u> by inhibiting DNA gyrase enzyme	Inhibit bacterial protein synthesis by <u>binding to 30s</u> bacterial ribosomal subunit.
PK	1. Acid unstable 2. Penicillinase (β lactamase) sensitive. 3. <u>Long acting</u> : benzathine & procaine <u>Short acting</u> : penicillin G 4. <u>cross BBB</u> : peni. G & procaine	1. Well absorbed orally . 2. Long acting. 3. Not effective for treatment of gonorrhea	1. Don't cross BBB & placenta .	1. Given IM & Orally	1. Given orally	1. Given IM
ADRs	1. Hypersensitivity. 2. nephritis. 3. convulsion with high doses or renal failure.	1. effect on calcified tissue & bone deformity 2. Gastric upset. 3. hepatotoxicity. 4. phototoxicity. 5. vestibular problem. 6. superinfection.	1. Enzyme inhibitor 2. Gastric upset.	1. Thrombophlebitis. 2. Allergic reaction. 3. Nephritis. 4. Superinfection. 5. Diarrhea .	1. Arthropathy . 2. GI upset . 3. Headache , dizziness. 4. Phototoxicity.	1. Pain at site of injection. 2. Fever & nausea . 3. Nephrotoxicity (not common)
Contraindic.	Allergic patient to penicillins	1. Children (below 10 yrs) 2. Pregnancy 3. Nursing mothers .			1. Pregnancy . 2. Nursing mothers. 3. Children under 18 years.	
						Complicated infections : Silver nitrate OR ERYTHROMYCIN (given immediately given up to 1h)

