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Section B
I'd 16119
Semester 2nd
Department MLT
Assignment pharmacology

Qno. 1 mechanism of action of antibiotics

- *Inhibitions of cell wall synthesis , Penicillin, cephlosphorin*
- *Description of cell membrane function, polymyxin*
- *Inhibitions of DNA replication, quinolon*
- *Inhibitions of transcription, rifampicin*
- *Inhibitions of metabolism , sulfonamid*
- *Inhibitions of translation , Tetracycline, erythromycin, streptomycin, cloramphinicol.*

  @. Classification .@

1. ***Penicillin:*** *Penicillin antibiotics were the first medication to be effective against many bacterial infections caused by stapylococi and sterptococi .they are still widely used today , through many types of bacteria have developed resistance.*

2. ***Tetracycline:*** *Tetracycline have broad spectrum antibiotics compounds that have a common basic structure and are either isolated directly from several species of streptomyc bacteria or produce semi synthetetical from those isolated compounds .*

3. ***Rifampicin:*** *rifampicin also known as rifampin is an antibiotic used to treat several types of bacterial infection , including tuberculosis ,*

mycobacterium, leprosy and legionnaires disease.

4. ***Sulfonamid:*** *sulfonamid is a functional group that is the basis of several groups of drugs which are called sulfonamid.*

- *Sulfonamid act as compitative inhibitors of the enzyme .sulfonamid are therefore bacteriostatic and inhibit growth and multiplication of bacteria , but do not kill them.*

5. ***Chloroquine:*** *is a medication primarily used to prevent and treat malaria in areas where malaria remains sensitive to its effects .certain types of malaria , resistance strains and complicated cases typically require different or additional medications*

- *Chloroquine is also used for ameobaisis that is occurring outside the Intestine.*

The end