

B-LACTAMS

inhibit formation of peptidoglycan layer. TARGET: transpeptidase
Penicillins cross-links peptides

Penicillins

Penicillin G

Ampicillin

Amoxicillin

Piperacillin

Monobactams

Aztreonam

hypersensitivity (type I/II)

no hypersensitivity

GLYCOPEPTIDES

Vancomycin for MRSA

binds end of peptide group to inhibit crosslinking
"Red man" syndrome

folate Synthesis

Trimethoprim

competes with dihydrofolate for DHFR binding
megaloblastic anemia

COMBINED

Sulfonamides

Sulfamethoxazole

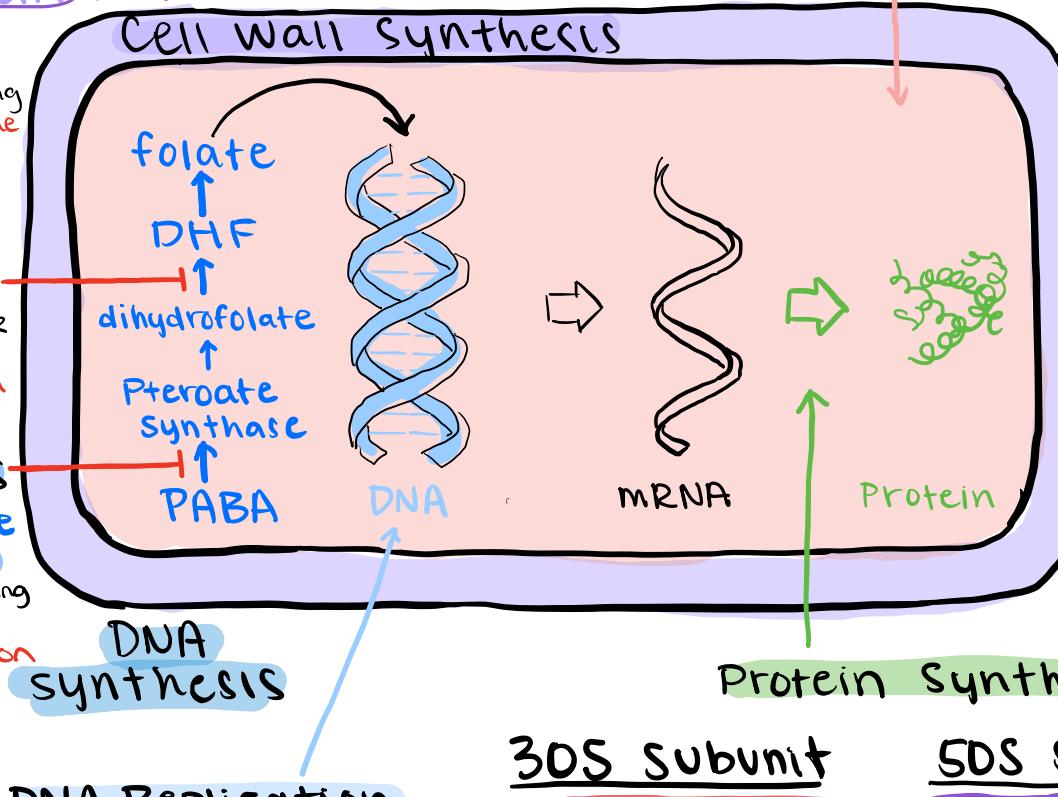
inhibits pteroyl synthase by competing with PABA

Stevens-Johnson Syndrome
Severe hypersensitivity

gram-

AND

Gram +



DNA Replication

Fluoroquinolones

① inhibit DNA gyrase (topo II) during DNA replication, inducing damage.

② inhibit topo IV, preventing newly replicated circular bacterial DNAs from separating into daughter cells.

AVOID IN PREGNANCY and in Children

Susceptibility testing: MIC and MBC

min. conc. to prevent growth

min. conc. to kill species

Cephalosporins

Cephalexin

Cefuroxime

Ceftriaxone

Ceftazidime

Cefipime

Carbapenems

Imipenem

Meropenem

Seizure - inhibit GABA receptors in brain

+ lactamase inhibitors

Clavulanic acid

tazobactam

hypersensitivity

(type I/II)

Polymixin E

(colistin/colismethate)

Inhibits cell membrane synthesis
permeabilizes gram- bacterial cell membranes, allowing water to enter and salt to leave.

Membrane Synthesis

3OS Subunit

Aminoglycosides

Gentamicin

Tobramycin

Amikacin

Ototoxicity, nephrotoxicity due to accumulation

Tetracyclines

Doxycycline

photosensitivity,
bone/tooth deposition

Preg Cat. D

5DS Subunit

Macrolides

also anti-inflammatory

Erythromycin

Clarithromycin

Azithromycin

Prolonged QT (monitor pts on K⁺ channel blockers)

Oxazolidinones

Linezolid

thrombocytopenia

Lincosamides

Clindamycin

C. difficile superinfection

due to gut flora disruption