

Anti-tuberculosis drugs →

- ⇒ caused by several species of *Mycobacteria* → *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *Mic. bovis*,
- ⇒ Meningitis tuberculosis, disseminated T.B, Pericarditis T.B, spinal T.B, intestinal T.B, Genito-urinary T.B, Bilateral or extensive pleurisy and smear +ve, -ve Pulmonary T.B.

DOTS → Directly observed Treatment Short Course.
BCG vaccine → *Bacille Calmette Guérin*, a strain of bovine tubercular bacillus with greatly attenuated virulence

- ⇒ MAC → Non-tuberculous *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. These infections are caused by organisms such as *Mycobacterium kansasii*, *Mycobacterium abscessus*, *Mycobacterium marinum* and *Mycobacterium scrofulaceum*. They are grouped under the term 'Mycobacterium Avium Complex'.

⇒ *Mic. scrofulaceum* causes cervical lymphadenitis (in children)

⇒ *Mic. marinum* causes skin disease.

Tuberculosis during Pregnancy → should be treated with isoniazide,

Rifampicin, Pyrazinamide and Ethambutol

together with Pyridoxin (B₆) for 9 months but

Streptomycin should be avoided as 8th cranial nerve (cochlear damage) is possible.

classification drug →

1. Standard category → (a) Bacteriocidal

Isoniazidic acid Hydreazide (INH / H) / Isoniazide
Rifampicin (R), Streptomycin (S), Pyrizinamid P (Z)

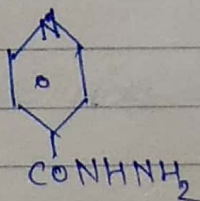
(b) Bacteriostatic → Ethambutol, Thiacetazale (T)

2. Reserved drug → (a) Bacteriocidal :-

capreomycin (A)
Kanamycin, Amikacin
Fluoroquinolones (inhibit Bacterial DNA Gyrase) : ofloxacin, levofloxacin, ciprofloxacin.

(b) Bacteriostatic : Ethionamide (Et), Cycloserine (C)
Clofazimine (also used as antileprotic agent)

Isoniazide →



M.O.A → inhibit synthesis of mycolic acid which are unique fatty acid of cell wall.

A gene ~~INH~~ inh-A, which encoded for a fatty acid synthesis Enz is target of INH drug.

Pharmacokinetic → Absorbed orally, Penetrate all body tissue, Metabolized in liver by acetylation.

dose dependent →

Adverse effects → Periphal neuritis :- Mental disturbance
convulsion, Numbness, Paresthesia,

Note → Neurotoxicity caused by INH is treated by
(B₆) Pyridoxin (100mg/day)
→ Hepatotoxicity. (old patient)

~~Q10~~ Drug interaction → INH, inhibit Phenytoin,
carbamazepin,
Diazepam, warfarin metabolism, Raised the concentration
(Para amino salicylic acid)

~~Q11~~ → PAS inhibit, INH metabolism and prolong
it's life.

Rifampicine → isolated from *Streptomyces*
(R-10, Rimactane, Refadine) *mediterranei*.

→ Rifampicine or Rifampicine semisyn, deriv. of Rifamycin-B

→ zwitterion ions, soluble in water at acidic pH.

MOA → Bacteriocidal, act by inhibiting bacterial
DNA dependent-RNA polymerase, interfere
with RNA synthesis.

→ selective toxicity because mammalian RNA polymerase
are not affected by the drug.

→

Pharmacokinetic → Metabolized by de-acetylation
and excreted mainly in the
bile, and undergo enterohepatic circulation.

Toxicity → The urine, saliva and body secretion
are colored orange (pink)
also cause immunotoxicity.

~~Q12~~

A purpose of combinational drug resistance in T.B to delay the emergence of drug delay, which is common if single drug is used.

Contra-indication →

Hepatic toxicity, Respiratory syndrome, Renal failure
Thrombocytopenia.

interaction →

⇒ Rifampicin induces hepatic microsomal activity can accelerated the metabolism of several drug. like as oestrogen, corticosteroid, sulphonyl urea and anticoagulant.

So it may ↓ the action of contraceptive thus pregnancy is possible.

⇒ ~~Rifampin~~

Ethambutol →
(Myambutol, Themibutol)

MOA → inhibit Arabinogalactone synthesis and interfere with mycolic acid

incorporation in micobacterial cell-wall.

Toxicity → ~~loss~~ (ocular toxicity) loss of visual activity due to Retrobulbar neuritis (all think see white colour) and loss of colour vision.

dose → 800mg.

in high dose Pturtis, Rashes, joint-pain abdominal pain halucination, Periphthal neuritis hyper-uricemia (due to ↓ rate of urate excretion from the kidney).

Ethionamide → same as INH, MOA.

Adverse effects → Dose Metallic taste, Gynaecomastia, Anorexia, Diarrhoea, depression, Menstrual irregularity, optic neuritis, Hypothyroidism.

Gycoberline (G)
(Setomycine) → ^{spectrum} Broad imp antibiotic isolated from Streptomyces archidaceus

MoA → it is analogue of D-Alanine and act by inhibiting the Enz (Alanine Resemance) interfare to incorporation of D-Alanine into mureopeptide of bacterial cell-wall.

Toxicity → may psychotic states like a suicidal, Grandmal seizures.
Dysarthria, vertigo, confusion.

Contraindication → in Epilepsy, Depression
psychotic patients, alcoholism

→ Convulsion may be prevented by pyridoxin.
(100mg/dose)

Bio Viomycin → it is Aminoglycoside.

MoA → inhibit protein synthesis.

Toxicity → impairing vestibular cochlear (8th cranial nerve damage)

→ More severe than Streptomycin toxicity
→ Kidney damage.

Thiazacetazone → cause hepatotoxicity
(Amethyazone) exfoliative dermatitis,
strawen thompson syno.