

# tetracycline prescription information

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Dairy products, antacids, aluminium hydroxide gels; calcium, magnesium, and iron or zinc salts; bismuth subsalicylate and dietary Fe and Zn supplements can interfere with absorption of tetracycline. Its chemical formula is  $C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_8$  and molecular weight is 432.44. Cross-resistance among tetracyclines depends on which mechanism is operative. Most adverse effects are due to direct toxicity of the drug or to alteration of microbial flora. Tetracycline is a close congener of polycyclic naphthacencarboxamide. Resistance is primarily plasmid mediated and often inducible. Tetracycline is indicated for treatment of infections caused by the following gram-negative microorganisms, when bacteriologic testing indicates appropriate susceptibility to the drug: Tetracyclines are primarily bacteriostatic. Specially buffered tetracycline solutions are formulated for IV use. Tetracycline is bacteriostatic with action against a varied range of aerobic and anaerobic gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. This inhibits addition of amino acids to the growing peptide resulting in inhibition of protein synthesis. Formation of an efflux pump and ribosomal protection are the most significant mechanisms. Tetracycline distributes widely into tissues and secretions, including synovial fluid, maxillary sinus, urine and prostate. It is not active against fungi. Tetracycline intrinsically is more active against gram-positive than gram-negative microorganisms, but acquired resistance is common. Previously tetracyclines were used for a variety of common infections, including bacterial gastroenteritis, pneumonia other than mycoplasmal or chlamydial pneumonia, and urinary tract infections. The principal route of elimination is the kidney, even though it is concentrated in the liver and excreted in bile. It accumulates in reticuloendothelial cells of the liver, spleen, and bone marrow, and in bone, dentine, and enamel of unerupted teeth. Prescribing tetracycline in the absence of proven or strongly suspected bacterial infection or a prophylactic indication is unlikely to provide benefit to the patient and increases the risk of the development of drug-resistant bacteria. Information for Patients. Counsel patients that antibacterial drugs including tetracycline should be taken exactly as directed. Do not stop taking this medicine unless your doctor tells you to. mg 4 times a day, increased if necessary to mg 34 times a day, increased dose used in severe infections. Not licensed for treatment of diabetic diarrhoea in autonomic neuropathy. May exacerbate renal failure and should not be given to patients with renal impairment. 3 Feb - Important information. Children younger than 8 years old should not take this medicine. Using tetracycline during pregnancy could harm the unborn baby or cause permanent tooth discoloration later in the baby's life. Throw away any unused tetracycline when it expires or when it is no longer needed. ?Tetracycline hydrochloride ?Dosage ?Tetracycline (AHFS Monograph) ?Side Effects. Detailed Tetracycline dosage information for adults and children. Includes dosages for Bacterial Infection, Acne, Bronchitis and more; plus renal, liver and dialysis adjustments. 23 Jun - 1. PRESCRIBING INFORMATION. TETRACYCLINE. Tetracycline Hydrochloride Capsules USP. mg. THERAPEUTIC CLASSIFICATION. Antibiotic. INDICATIONS AND CLINICAL USE. Many strains of bacteria have been shown to be resistant to the tetracyclines. These include certain strains of *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *Mycobacterium fortuitum*, *Mycobacterium chelonae*, *Mycobacterium abscessus*, *Mycobacterium goodii*, *Mycobacterium neoaurum*, *Mycobacterium mageritense*, *Mycobacterium cosmeticum*, *Mycobacterium neoaurum*, *Mycobacterium cosmeticum*, *Mycobacterium neoaurum*, *Mycobacterium cosmeticum*, *Mycobacterium neoaurum*, *Mycobacterium cosmeticum*, *Mycobacterium neoaurum*, *Mycobacterium cosmeticum*, *Mycobacterium neoaurum*, *Mycobacterium cosmeticum*, *Mycobacterium neoaurum*, *Mycobacterium cosmeticum*. General information. Tetracycline is a broad-spectrum antibiotic derived from a species of *Streptomyces*. It induces bacteriostasis by inhibiting protein synthesis, and is selectively concentrated in susceptible organisms. Absorption occurs mainly from the stomach and small intestine. Peak plasma concentrations occur within 2-4 hours. Group: antimicrobial agent. Capsule or tablet mg of tetracycline hydrochloride. General information. Tetracycline is a broad-spectrum antimicrobial which has a potent but slow action against the asexual blood stages of all plasmodial species. It is also active against the primary intrahepatic stages of *P. falciparum*. Tetracyclines are broad-spectrum antibiotics whose general usefulness has been reduced with the onset of antibiotic resistance. Despite this, they remain the treatment of choice for some specific indications. They are so named for their four ("tetra-") hydrocarbon rings ("-cycl-") derivation ("-ine"). To be specific, they are tetracycline, doxycycline, minocycline, and tigecycline. Take antibiotics as directed on the packet or the patient information leaflet that comes with the medication, or as instructed by your GP or pharmacist. Tetracyclines (such as tetracycline and doxycycline) can be used to treat a wide range of infections, but are commonly used to treat moderate to severe acne and rosacea. 15 Aug - Drink a full glass of water with each dose of tetracycline. Do not take tetracycline with food, especially dairy products such as milk, yogurt, cheese, and ice cream. Follow the directions on your prescription label carefully, and ask

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your doctor or pharmacist to explain any part you do not understand.