

# pharmacology of metronidazole

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Metronidazole is an antiprotozoal drug but it is also active against bacteria and it belongs to the nitroimidazole group. For serious cases i. The nitro radical of metronidazole acts as an electron sink which competes with the biological electron acceptors of the anaerobic organism for the electrons produced by the pyruvate: An acid and hydroxy metabolite are formed which are the major metabolites. Metronidazole is reduced to disrupt energy metabolism of anaerobes by hindering the replication, transcription and repair process of DNA results in cell death. Gardnerella vaginalis and protozoas Giardia lamblia, Entameba histolytica, Trichomonas vaginalis. Resistance can occur to metronidazole due to following properties in organisms: Hence oxygen decreases the cytotoxic action caused by metronidazole and also reduces its activation. Some microaerophilic and anerobic bacteria, Giardia lamblia, Trichomonas vaginalis, and Giardia intestinalis are resistant to metronidazole. Metronidazole is also useful in treatment of pseudomembranous enterocolitis, ulcerative gingivitis, trench mouth. It is mainly metabolised in the liver by glucuronidation and oxidation. Reddish brown discoloration of urine in some patients may be due to the presence of unidentified pigments derived from the drug. Metronidazole is a nitroimidazole antiinfective agent which has specific activity against a number of obligate anaerobic organisms and protozoa. PHARMACOLOGY. Mode of Action. Metronidazole is bactericidal, amoebicidal and trichomonocidal. The exact mode of action has not been fully elucidated. Metronidazole is. Metronidazole: Pharmacology. Metronidazole, a synthetic 5-nitroimidazole, has an antibiotic action that is based on the modification of the genetic substance of microorganisms. Its spectrum contains anaerobic bacteria (Bacteroides fragilis, clostridia, fusobacteria, peptococci, peptostreptococci), certain other bacteria (e.g. Dec 13, - The clinical pharmacokinetics of metronidazole following oral, intravenous, rectal, and intravaginal doses are described. Peak serum concentrations are quite similar after oral or intravenous. The chemical classification of metronidazole is Nitroimidazoles. FDA Pharmacology Summary from FDA Pharm Classes. Metronidazole is a synthetic nitroimidazole derivative with antiprotozoal and antibacterial activities. Although its mechanism of action is not fully elucidated, un-ionized metronidazole is readily taken up by PubChem CID?: ? Clinical pharmacokinetics of metronidazole and other nitroimidazole anti-infectives. Lau AH(1), Lam NP, Piscitelli SC, Wilkes L, Danziger LH. Author information: (1)Department of Pharmacy Practice, College of Pharmacy, University of Illinois, Chicago. Metronidazole was first introduced for the treatment of trichomoniasis. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of the nitroimidazole antimicrobials. Lamp KC(1), Freeman CD, Klutman NE, Lacy MK. Author information: (1)University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Pharmacy, USA. lampk@unahistoriafantastica.com Metronidazole, the prototype nitroimidazole antimicrobial, was originally introduced to. Pharmacokinetics. Plasma concentration and clearance of metronidazole is dose dependent. Reddish brown discoloration of urine in some patients may be due to the presence of unidentified pigments derived from the drug. To reduce the development of drug-resistant bacteria and maintain the effectiveness of FLAGYL and other antibacterial drugs, FLAGYL should be used only to treat or prevent infections that are proven or strongly suspected to be caused by bacteria. For patients with severe hepatic impairment (ChildPugh C), a reduced dose of FLAGYL is recommended. For patients with mild to moderate hepatic impairment, no dosage adjustment is needed but these patients should be monitored for metronidazole associated adverse events (see CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY and. Pharmacology. Metabolism: liver; CYP unknown. Excretion: urine % (20% unchanged), feces %; Half-life: 8h. Subclass: Other Antibacterials; Antiparasitics; Clostridium difficile; H. pylori. Mechanism of Action bactericidal; exact mechanism of action unknown; reduced metabolite formed by anaerobes disrupts.