

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Antimicrobial

1. Resistance and toxicity. Antimalarial. Antiprotozoan
  2. Less toxic, less resistance. Antimalarial. Antiprotozoan
  3. Treats more serious infections. Antimalarial. Anti protozoan
  4. Treat intestinal, liver, and vagina infections. Antiprotozoan
  5. Antiviral. Nucleotide logs. treats HIV and AIDS
  6. Antiviral. Nucleotide analogs. Treats respiratory and hemorrhage infections
  7. Antiviral. Nucleotide analogs. treats herpes
  8. Antiviral. Attachment Antagonist. prevents binding and fusion of HIV
  9. Antiviral. Attachment Antagonist. Blocks Blocks fusion and release of flu virus
  10. Antihelmiths.Paralyzes muscles of roundworms and is expelled
  11. Antihelmiths. Inhibit all 3 cycles of worm life
  12. Antihelmith. Causes paralysis by increasing calcium permeability
  13. Antigungal. Attaches to erogosterol and creates pores.
  14. Antifungal. interfere with erogosterol. treats skin, oral, and vaginal infections
  15. Antibacterial. Interfere with cell membrane of gram negative. treat UTI and Pseudomonas.
  16. Antibacterial. Inhibition of necleotide. Prevents unwinding of DNA
  17. Acts as an enzyme, and HIV uses it in replication Cylcle
  18. Antibacterial inhibit nucleotide. Inhibit RNA polymerase
  19. Antibacterial inhibit folic acid synthesis. treat bacteria and protozoa. mimic an enzyme to make folic acid
  20. Antibacterial inhibit Protein synthesis. Changes shape of small ribosomal subunit
  21. Antibacterial, inhibit protein synthesis. effects GI and Bones
- A. Rifampin
  - B. Polymyxin
  - C. Tetracycline
  - D. synergid
  - E. oxazolidinone
  - F. AZT
  - G. Metronidizol
  - H. Pyrantel
  - I. Sulfonamides
  - J. Ribivirin
  - K. fluroquinolones
  - L. Artemisinin
  - M. Carbapenem
  - N. Reverse T inhibitor
  - O. Quinine
  - P. Amphotericin B
  - Q. Fuzeon
  - R. Acyclovir
  - S. praziquentel
  - T. Azoles
  - U. Mebendazole

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| 22. Antibacterial, inhibit protein synthesis.prevent ribosome movement. Last resort | V. Penicillin    |
| 23. Antibacterial, inhibits protein synthesis. binds to large subunit               | W. cephalosporin |
| 24. Antibacterial, attack cell wall. High resistance and many have allergies        | X. Tamiflu       |
| 25. Less resistance and less allergies. Antibacterial attack cell wall              | Y. Streptomycin  |
| 26. Antibacterial attack cell wall, last resort                                     | Z. Chloroquine   |