

Azithromycin For Strep Throat

A legionellosis is any disease caused by Legionella, including Legionnaires' disease (a pneumonia) and Pontiac fever (a related upper respiratory tract infection), but Legionnaires' disease is the most common, so mentions of legionellosis often refer to Legionnaires' disease. 3d66e6a19c Clarithromycin was developed in 1980 and approved for medical use in 1990. It is on the World Health Organization's List of Essential Medicines. Clarithromycin is available as a generic medication. It is made from erythromycin and is chemically known as 6-O-methylerythromycin. 3d66e6a19c

Community-acquired pneumonia Those who live in long-term care facilities or who had pneumonia after 48 hours of hospitalization for another cause are also classified as having CAP (they were previously designated as having HCAP (healthcare associated pneumonia)). The resulting inflammation and tissue damage causes fluid to fill the alveoli, inhibiting lung function and causing the symptoms of the disease. macrolide

antibiotic, such as azithromycin or clarithromycin, for seven to ten days. In contrast, hospital-acquired pneumonia (HAP) is seen in patients who are in a hospital or who have recently been hospitalized in the last 48 hours. CAP is common, affecting people of all ages, and its symptoms occur as a result of oxygen-absorbing areas of the lung (alveoli) becoming colonized by a pathogenic microorganism (such as bacteria, viruses or fungi). Hospitalized patients without risk for Pseudomonas: This group requires Community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) refers to pneumonia contracted by a person outside of the healthcare system. Common symptoms of CAP include dyspnea, fever, chest pains and cough 3d66e6a19c

Tonsillitis is most commonly caused by a viral infection, and about 5% to 40% of cases are caused by a bacterial infection. When caused by the bacterium group A streptococcus, it is classed as streptococcal tonsillitis also referred to as strep throat. Rarely, bacteria such as Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Corynebacterium diphtheriae, or Haemophilus influenzae may be the cause. Typically, the infection is spread between people through the air. A scoring system, such as the Centor score, may help separate possible causes. Confirmation may be by a throat swab or rapid strep test. 3d66e6a19c Common side effects include nausea, vomiting, headaches, and diarrhea. Severe allergic

reactions are rare. Liver problems have been reported. It may cause harm if taken during pregnancy. It is in the macrolide class and works by slowing down bacterial protein synthesis. Clarithromycin resistance is already a major challenge to healthcare systems and such resistance is spreading, leading to recommendations to test the susceptibility of pathogenic organisms to the antibiotic before commencing clarithromycin therapy. 3d66e6a19c Macrolides are a diverse group with many members of very different properties: 3d66e6a19c

Clarithromycin Clarithromycin is only available as an oral preparation. Clarithromycin Clarithromycin, sold under the brand name Biaxin among others, is an antibiotic used to treat various bacterial infections. pylori infection, and Lyme disease. This includes strep throat, pneumonia, skin infections, H. antibiotic used to treat various bacterial infections. This includes strep throat, pneumonia, skin infections, H. pylori infection, and Lyme disease 3d66e6a19c

The World Health Organization has reported that, in 2021, "Lower respiratory infections remained the world's most deadly communicable disease other than COVID-19, ranked as the fifth leading cause of death." However, the number of deaths caused has

decreased by around 13% from 2000 to 2021. 3d66e6a19c

Lower respiratory tract infection cochrane review suggests that new studies are needed to confirm that azithromycin may lead to less treatment failure and lower side effects than amoxycillin Lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI) is a term often used as a synonym for pneumonia but can also be applied to other types of infection including lung abscess and acute bronchitis. A routine chest X-ray is not always necessary for people who have symptoms of a lower respiratory tract infection. Symptoms include shortness of breath, weakness, fever, coughing and fatigue 3d66e6a19c

Common side effects include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and upset stomach. An allergic reaction, such as anaphylaxis, or a type of diarrhea caused by *Clostridioides difficile* is possible. Azithromycin causes QT prolongation that may cause life-threatening arrhythmias such as torsades de pointes. While some studies claim that no harm has been found with use during pregnancy, more recent studies with mice during late pregnancy has shown adverse effects on embryonic testicular and neural development of prenatal azithromycin exposure (PAZE). However, there need to be more well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Its safety during breastfeeding is not confirmed,

but it is likely safe. Azithromycin is an azalide, a type of macrolide... 3d66e6a19c ==
Types == 3d66e6a19c

Whooping cough Disease may occur in those who have been vaccinated, but symptoms are typically milder. Initial symptoms are usually similar to those of the common cold with a runny nose, fever, and mild cough, but these are followed by two or three months of severe coughing fits. The violent coughing usually lasts 1–6 weeks but can last 10 or more, hence the phrase "100-day cough". acellular vaccine consisting of purified haemagglutinins (HAs: filamentous strep throat and leukocytosis-promoting-factor HA), which are secreted by B. Children less than one year old may have little or no cough and instead have periods when they cannot breathe. The incubation period is usually seven to ten days. pertussis Whooping cough (or), also known as pertussis or the 100-day cough, is a highly contagious, vaccine-preventable bacterial disease caused by the bacterium *Bordetella pertussis*. The cough may be so hard that it causes fatigue, vomiting, and rib fractures. Following a fit of coughing, a high-pitched whoop sound or gasp may occur as the person breathes in 3d66e6a19c

The bacterium *Bordetella pertussis* causes pertussis, which is spread easily through the

coughs and sneezes of an infected person. People are infectious from the start of symptoms until about three weeks into the coughing fits. Diagnosis is by collecting a sample from the back of the nose and throat. This sample... 3d66e6a19c

Bacterial pneumonia community-acquired pneumonia are becoming more common, clarithromycin, azithromycin, or fluoroquinolones as single therapy have displaced the amoxicillin Bacterial pneumonia is a type of pneumonia caused by bacterial infection 3d66e6a19c

Macrolides with 14-, 15-, or 16-membered rings and two attached sugar molecules are antibiotics that bind to bacterial ribosomes, the key representative being erythromycin. The term "macrolide antibiotics" tend to refer to just this class. 3d66e6a19c Perianal cellulitis is most commonly caused by group A beta-hemolytic streptococcus bacteria (*Streptococcus pyogenes*), which resides normally ("in small numbers") in the human throat and on the human skin. Other less common causes may include infection with group B beta-hemolytic streptococci (*Streptococcus agalactiae*), a bacterium found in the human vagina of some, or *Staphylococcus aureus*, a common component of the bacterial community in the human nose and/or skin. 3d66e6a19c Antibiotics are the first

line treatment for pneumonia; however, they are neither effective nor indicated for parasitic or viral infections. Acute bronchitis typically resolves on its own with time.

Azithromycin Along with other medications, it may also be used for malaria. These include middle ear infections, strep throat, pneumonia, traveler's diarrhea, sexually transmitted infection, and Azithromycin, sold under the brand names Zithromax (in oral form) and Azasite (as an eye drop), is an antibiotic medication used to treat several bacterial infections. It is administered by mouth, into a vein, or as topical treatment for the eye. These include middle ear infections, strep throat, pneumonia, traveler's diarrhea, sexually transmitted infection, and certain other intestinal infections.

== Medical uses == Some 23-membered macrolides are also antibiotics that bind to the 50S part of the bacterial ribosome, see streptogramin A.

== Bronchitis ==

Perianal cellulitis This disease is considered a complicated skin and soft tissue infection

(cSSTI) because of the involvement of the deeper soft tissues. The most common Group A streptococcus infections can range from strep throat to pneumonia to cellulitis. streptococci. It presents as bright redness in the skin and can be accompanied by pain, difficulty defecating, itching, and bleeding. Group B streptococcus is more commonly found Perianal cellulitis, also known as perianitis or perianal streptococcal dermatitis, is a bacterial infection affecting the lower layers of the skin (cellulitis) around the anus 3d66e6a19c

Some macrolides with very large (20+ membered) rings are immunosuppressants, the prototypical one being rapamycin. 3d66e6a19c Perianal cellulitis occurs mainly in male children between six months and 10 years of age, however, there are documented cases of perianal cellulitis in adults as well. Oral antibiotics are the first line treatment for perianal cellulitis and may be used in combination with topical antibiotics.... 3d66e6a19c Influenza affects both the upper and lower respiratory tracts. 3d66e6a19c

Macrolide Some macrolides have antibiotic or antifungal activity and are used as pharmaceutical drugs. Rapamycin is also a macrolide and was originally developed as an antifungal, but has since been used as an immunosuppressant drug and is being

investigated as a potential longevity therapeutic. Azithromycin has been used to treat strep throat (Group A streptococcal (GAS) infection caused by *Streptococcus* Macrolides are a class of mostly natural products with a large macrocyclic lactone ring to which one or more deoxy sugars, usually cladinose and desosamine, may be attached. Macrolides belong to the polyketide class of natural products. proteins that transport the drug outside of the cell 3d66e6a19c

Polyene antimycotics are also technically macrolides. 3d66e6a19c *Legionella* is found naturally in fresh water. It can contaminate hot water tanks, hot tubs, and cooling towers of large air conditioners. Typically, it is spread by breathing in mist that contains *Legionella*, and can also occur when contaminated water is aspirated. It typically does not spread directly between people, and most people who are exposed do not become infected. Risk factors for infection include older age, a history of smoking, chronic lung disease, and poor immune function. Those with severe pneumonia and those with pneumonia and a recent travel history should be tested for the disease... 3d66e6a19c Treatment efforts aim to improve symptoms and decrease complications. Paracetamol (acetaminophen) and ibuprofen may be used to help with pain. If strep throat is present the antibiotic penicillin by mouth is generally recommended. In those who are allergic to

penicillin, cephalosporins... 3d66e6a19c CAP, the most common type of pneumonia, is a leading cause of illness and death... 3d66e6a19c 10% of those with CAP are hospitalized. The 30 day mortality for those hospitalized with CAP is 2.8% for adults younger than 60 and 26.8% for adults older than 60 with other medical conditions. 3d66e6a19c

Tonsillitis Acute tonsillitis typically has a rapid onset. It can be acute or chronic. Rarely, bacteria such as *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* Tonsillitis is inflammation of the tonsils in the upper part of the throat. Symptoms may include sore throat, fever, enlargement of the tonsils, trouble swallowing, and enlarged lymph nodes around the neck. Complications include peritonsillar abscess (quinsy). streptococcus, it is classed as streptococcal tonsillitis also referred to as strep throat 3d66e6a19c

Legionnaires' disease Hospitalization is often required. Nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea may also occur. The fatality rate is around 10% for previously healthy people, but up Legionnaires' disease is a form of atypical pneumonia caused by any species of *Legionella* bacteria, quite often *Legionella pneumophila*. This often begins 2–10 days after exposure. Signs and symptoms include cough, shortness of breath, high fever, muscle pains, and headaches. moxifloxacin, and the macrolide azithromycin

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In 2015 there were about 291 million cases. These resulted in 2.74 million deaths down from 3.4 million deaths in 1990. This was 4.8% of all deaths in 2013. 3d66e6a19c

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