

What Is The Strongest Antibiotic For Bacterial Infection

It was patented in 1994 and approved for medical use in 2001. [bb72d4e365](#)

2009 swine flu pandemic The virus appeared to be a new strain of H1N1 that resulted from a previous triple reassortment of bird, swine, and human flu viruses which further combined with a Eurasian pig flu virus, leading to the term "swine flu". Antivirals are most useful if given within 48 hours of the The 2009 swine flu pandemic, caused by the

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H1N1/swine flu/influenza virus and declared by the World Health Organization (WHO) from June 2009 to August 2010, was the third recent flu pandemic involving the H1N1 virus (the first being the 1918-1920 Spanish flu pandemic and the second being the 1977 Russian flu). The first identified human case was in La Gloria, Mexico, a rural town in Veracruz. antibiotics, as in many severe cases of H1N1-caused illness, bacterial infection develops
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== Adverse effects ==
bb72d4e365 The PANDAS hypothesis, first described in 1998, was based on observations in clinical case studies by Susan Swedo et al. at the US National Institute of Mental Health and in subsequent clinical trials where children

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appeared to have dramatic and sudden OCD exacerbations and tic disorders following infections. Whether PANDAS was a distinct entity differing... bb72d4e365 Unlike most strains of influenza, the pandemic H1N1/09 virus did not disproportionately infect adults older than 60 years; this was an unusual and characteristic feature of the H1N1 pandemic. Even in the case of previously healthy people, a small percentage develop pneumonia or acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). This manifests itself as increased breathing difficulty and typically occurs three to six days after the initial onset of flu symptoms. The pneumonia caused by the flu can be either direct viral pneumonia or a secondary bacterial pneumonia. A November 2009 New...

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Haemophilus influenzae The bacteria are mesophilic and grow best at temperatures between 35 and 37 °C. invasive infections, typically in infants and children, including pneumonia, meningitis, or bloodstream infections. Treatment consists of antibiotics; however *Haemophilus influenzae* (formerly called Pfeiffer's bacillus or *Bacillus influenzae*) is a Gram-negative, non-motile, coccobacillary, facultatively anaerobic, capnophilic pathogenic bacterium of the family Pasteurellaceae

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Preterm birth 1 Preterm birth, also known as premature birth, is the birth of a baby at fewer than 37 weeks gestational age, as opposed to full-term delivery at approximately 40 weeks.

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“Antibiotics for treating bacterial vaginosis in pregnancy”.

Premature infants are at greater risk for cerebral palsy, delays in development, hearing problems and problems with their vision. Extreme preterm is less than 28 weeks, very early preterm birth is between 28 and 32 weeks, early preterm birth occurs between 32 and 34 weeks, and late preterm birth is between 34 and 36 weeks' gestation. Symptoms of preterm labor include uterine contractions which occur more often than every ten minutes and/or the leaking of fluid from the vagina before 37 weeks. The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews. The earlier a baby is born, the greater these risks will be. Gordon A, Heatley E, Milan SJ (January 2013). These babies are also known as

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premature babies or
colloquially preemies
(American English) or
premmies (Australian
English) bb72d4e365

The hydrolysis of urea occurs in two stages. In the first stage, ammonia and carbamic acid are produced. The carbamate spontaneously and rapidly hydrolyzes to ammonia and carbonic acid. Urease activity increases the pH of its environment as ammonia is produced, which is basic. bb72d4e365 The condition includes two related lung problems: chronic bronchitis and emphysema. Chronic bronchitis involves ongoing inflammation of the airways, causing excess mucus production, coughing, and chest discomfort. Emphysema involves damage to the small air sacs in the lungs, which reduces the lungs' ability to transfer

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oxygen into the bloodstream. Many people with COPD experience shortness of breath, persistent cough, wheezing, and reduced exercise tolerance.

Symptoms can become more severe during acute flare-ups, which can be triggered by viral and bacterial infections and exposure to irritants. People with COPD generally display a combination of these symptoms, and are likely to have additional health issues... bb72d4e365

$(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{CO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{urease}} \text{CO}_2 + 2\text{NH}_3$ bb72d4e365

Most common side-effects are gastrointestinal, including diarrhea, nausea, abdominal pain and vomiting. Headache and disturbances in taste also occur. Less common side-effects include palpitations, blurred vision, and rashes. Prolonged QTc intervals may also be caused by

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telithromycin. bb72d4e365

Neisseria gonorrhoeae An obligate human pathogen, it primarily colonizes the mucosal lining of the urogenital tract; however, it is also capable of adhering to the mucosa of the nose, pharynx, rectum, and conjunctiva. co-testing and testing for other STIs is recommended due to high rates of co-infection.

Antibiotic resistance in *N. gonorrhoeae* is a growing public health *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, also known as gonococcus (singular) or gonococci (plural), is a species of Gram-negative diplococci bacteria first isolated by Albert Neisser in 1879. It causes the sexually transmitted genitourinary infection gonorrhea as well as other forms of gonococcal disease including disseminated gonococcemia, septic arthritis, and

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gonococcal ophthalmia
neonatorum bb72d4e365

Rare but severe side-effects were initially reported in March 2006, involving damage to the liver. Three different incidents were reported: one case...
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Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease COPD develops gradually over time, and while it cannot currently be cured, treatments and lifestyle changes can help control symptoms and slow disease progression. People with COPD generally display a combination Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a long-term lung condition that makes it progressively harder to breathe. severe during acute flare-ups, which can be triggered by viral and bacterial infections

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and exposure to irritants. It occurs when the airways and lung tissue become damaged, leading to reduced airflow and reduced efficiency of oxygen exchange in the lungs. Early diagnosis and prompt treatment are recommended
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Telithromycin It is used to treat community acquired
Telithromycin is the first ketolide antibiotic to enter clinical use and is sold under the brand name of Ketek. It is used to treat community acquired pneumonia of mild to moderate severity. After significant safety concerns, the US Food and Drug Administration sharply curtailed the approved uses of the drug in early 2007. Telithromycin is the first ketolide antibiotic to enter clinical use and is sold under the brand name of Ketek
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H. influenzae was first described in 1893 by Richard Pfeiffer during an influenza pandemic when he incorrectly identified it as the causative microbe, which is why the bacterium was given the name "influenzae". H. influenzae is responsible for a wide range of localized and invasive infections, typically in infants and children, including pneumonia, meningitis, or bloodstream infections. Treatment consists of antibiotics; however, H. influenzae is often resistant to the penicillin family, but amoxicillin/clavulanic acid can be used in mild cases. Serotype B H. influenzae (hib) can cause illness, called Hib infections, among other names. It has been a major cause of meningitis in infants and small children, frequently causing deafness and mental degradation. However, the development

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in the 1980s of a vaccine effective in this age group (the Hib vaccine) has almost eliminated this in developed... bb72d4e365

Urease Ureases are found in numerous Bacteria, Archaea, fungi, algae, plants, and some invertebrates. The presence of urease is used in the diagnosis of *Helicobacter* species. 5), functionally, belong to the superfamily of amidohydrolases and phosphotriesterases. All bacterial ureases are solely cytoplasmic, except for those in *Helicobacter* Ureases (EC 3. 1. Ureases are important in degrading avian faecal matter, which is rich in uric acid, the breakdown product of which is urea, which is then degraded by urease as described here. 5. Ureases are nickel-containing metalloenzymes of high molecular weight. channel bb72d4e365

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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.
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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)). 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). The resulting inflammation

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and tissue damage causes fluid to fill the alveoli, inhibiting lung function and causing the symptoms of the disease. reaction to infection. Patients with sepsis Community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) refers to pneumonia contracted by a person outside of the healthcare system. A common cause of sepsis is bacterial pneumonia, frequently the result of infection with streptococcus pneumoniae. 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. Common symptoms of CAP include dyspnea, fever, chest pains and cough
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N. gonorrhoeae is oxidase positive and a microaerophile that is capable of surviving

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phagocytosis and growing inside neutrophils. Culturing it requires carbon dioxide supplementation and enriched agar (chocolate agar) with various antibiotics (Thayer-Martin). It exhibits antigenic variation through genetic recombination of its pili and surface proteins that interact with the immune system. bb72d4e365

PANDAS antibiotics to treat tics or OCD in the absence of active infection. The proposed link between infection and these disorders is that an autoimmune reaction to infection produces antibodies that interfere with basal ganglia function, causing symptom exacerbations, and this autoimmune response results in a broad range of neuropsychiatric symptoms. Evidence for antibiotic treatment is inconclusive for PANS, PANDAS, PITAND

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and CANS. OCD and tic disorders are hypothesized to arise in a subset of children as a result of a post-streptococcal autoimmune process. Symptoms are proposed to be caused by group A streptococcal (GAS), and more specifically, group A beta-hemolytic streptococcal (GABHS) infections. Murphy Pediatric autoimmune neuropsychiatric disorders associated with streptococcal infections (PANDAS) is a controversial hypothetical diagnosis for a subset of children with rapid onset of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) or tic disorders coming immediately after a Streptococcus infection

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SmeT SmeT is encoded 223 bp upstream of SmeDEF, with just 56 base pairs

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between their transcription start sites and an overlapping region between the promoters. With the heavy everyday SmeT is a transcriptional repressor protein of 24. class of antibiotics and treatments, but to many, including TMP-SMX that is used to treat a wide variety of bacterial infections. SmeT is responsible for the regulation of the Multidrug Resistance (MDR) efflux pump, SmeDEF, that gives the bacteria resistance to several antibiotics including macrolides, TMP/SMX, tetracycline, chloramphenicol, quinolones, and erythromycin. The production of the SmeT protein downregulates its own transcription, along with that of the efflux pump by sterically hindering the binding of RNA Polymerase to the DNA. The pump is

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named by its different parts: SmeE, the transporter itself that spans the plasma membrane, SmeF, the protein on the outer portion of the membrane, and SmeD, a membrane fusion protein. 6 kDa, found in the pathogenic bacteria *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*. In fact, mutations in SmeT that lead to overexpression of SmeDEF can pose fitness challenges to the *maltophilia* species. SmeDEF was the first MDR pump discovered in the *S.* On general purpose media and no selectors, the genes for MDR pumps are typically not expressed, and the repressor is found bound to the DNA

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Telithromycin is a semi-synthetic erythromycin derivative. It is created by substituting a ketogroup for the cladinose sugar and

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adding a carbamate ring in the lactone ring. An alkyl-aryl moiety is attached to this carbamate ring.

Furthermore, the oxygen at the 6 position is methylated, as is the case with clarithromycin, to achieve better acid-stability.

bb72d4e365 The cause of spontaneous preterm birth is often not known. Risk factors include diabetes, high blood pressure, multiple gestation (being pregnant with more than one baby), being either obese or underweight, vaginal infections, air pollution exposure, tobacco smoking, and psychological stress. For a healthy pregnancy, medical induction of labor or...

bb72d4e365 CAP, the most common type of pneumonia, is a leading cause of illness and death... bb72d4e365

Sexual transmission is through vaginal, anal, or oral sex. Sexual transmission

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may be prevented through the use of barrier protection. Perinatal transmission may occur during childbirth, though it is preventable through antibiotic...
bb72d4e365 These enzymes catalyze the hydrolysis of urea into carbon dioxide and ammonia: bb72d4e365

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