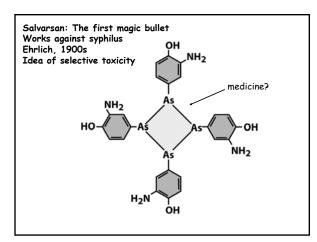
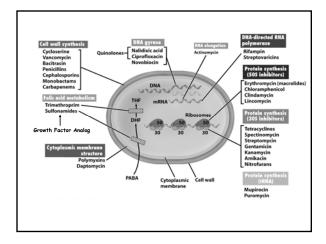


- 1. Inhibit growth "stat" Kill bacterium - "cide"
- 2. Broad and Narrow spectrum
- Production Types: Natural Synthetic Semi-synthetic









Antibiotics Affecting Replication, Transcription, & Translation

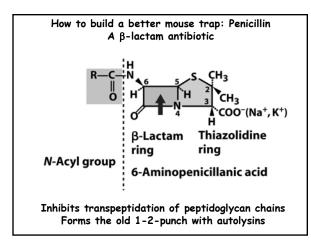
DNA replication:

Nalidixic Acid & Novobiocin - Inhibits DNA gyrase

Transcription: Rifampin – Beta subunit of RNA polymerase Actinomycin – DNA binding, blocks elongation

Translation:

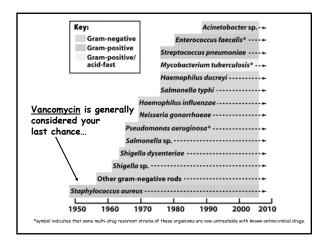
Streptomycin – Blocks initiation on SSU of ribosome Chloramphenicol – Blocks elongation on LSU via peptide bond Tetracycline – Blocks elongation SSU Cycloheximide – Eucarya ribosome specific Diptheria Toxin – EF blocker; both Archaea and Eucarya



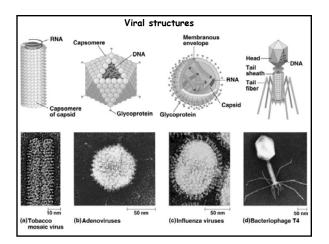


Mechanisms of Antibiotic Resistance

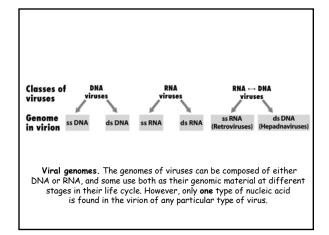
- Lacks structure antibiotic inhibits: Mycoplasms lack a typical cell wall.
- 2. Impermeable to the antibiotic: Gram - bacteria impermeable to penicillin G.
- Alteration of antibiotic: β-lactamase degrades antibiotic e.g., springs open the mouse trap.
- 4. Modifies the target of the antibiotic.
- 5. Genetically modifies the pathway that the antibiotic affects.
- 6. Efflux of the antibiotic: Tetracycline gets pumped back out of the cell.



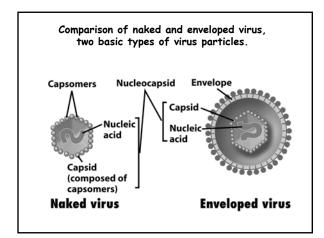




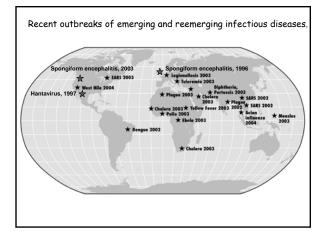














able 30.4	The recommended immunization schedule for infants and young children in the United States
Age	Vaccine Employed
Birth	Hepatitis B
2 months	Diphtheria; pertussis; tetanus (DPT) Hemophilus B (Hib) Poliomyelitis (OPV)
4 months	DPT; OPV; Hib Hepatitis B
6 months	Hepatitis B DPT; OPV; Hib
12-15 months	DPT; Hib; chicken pox, measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)
4–6 years	OPV; DTP; MMR

