

Medicine 2019-2020 4 th year	Antimicrobial therapy	Mohammed A.Y.Al-Amery
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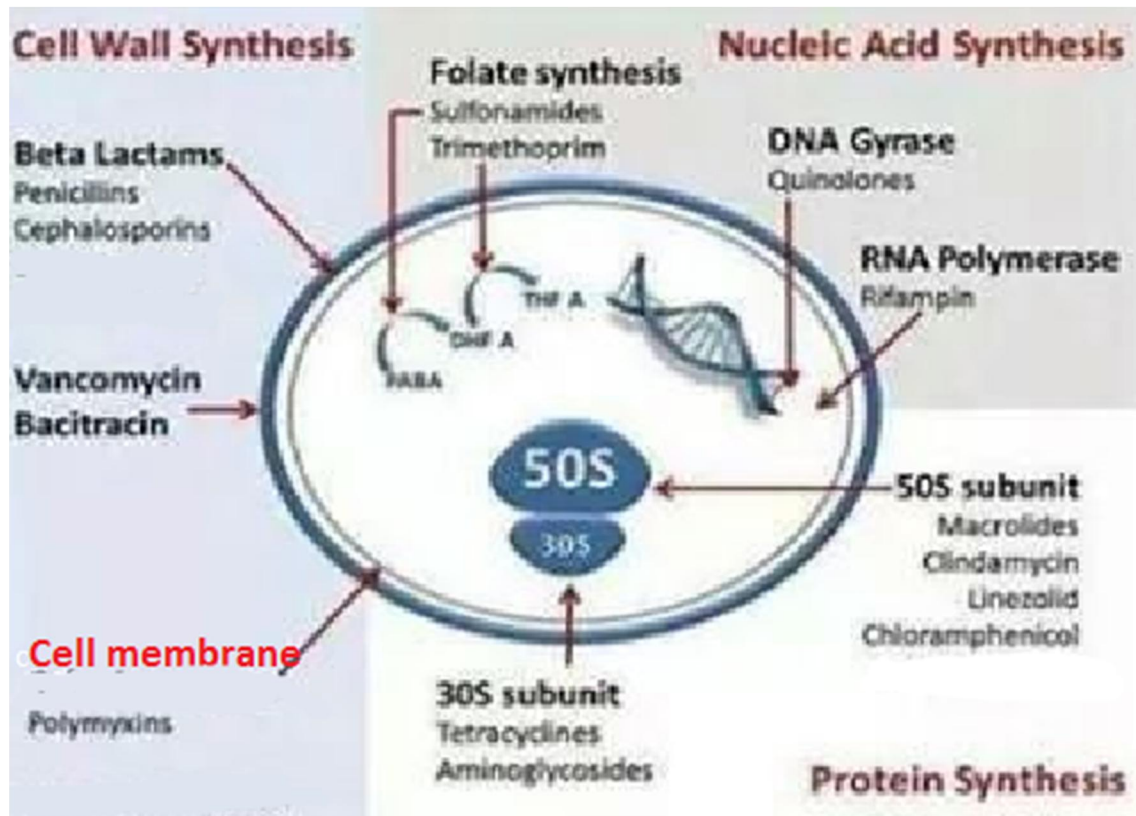
Principles of antimicrobial therapy;

- Activity of antimicrobial agent against site of infection
- Maintain effective inhibitory or lethal concentration at that site
- Veterinary practice cost
- Identified the Minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) of each antimicrobial agent
- Antimicrobial Sensitivity of the organism
- Dose, route of administration and frequency
- Withdrawal periods

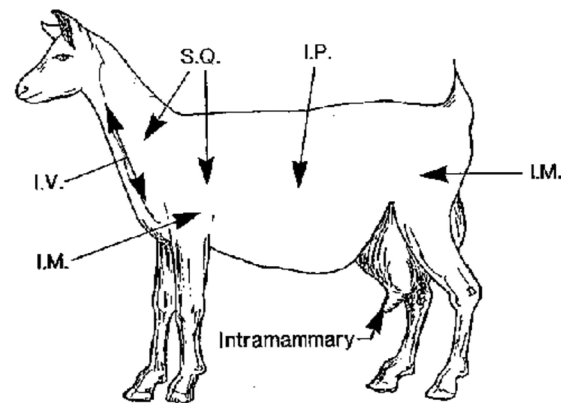
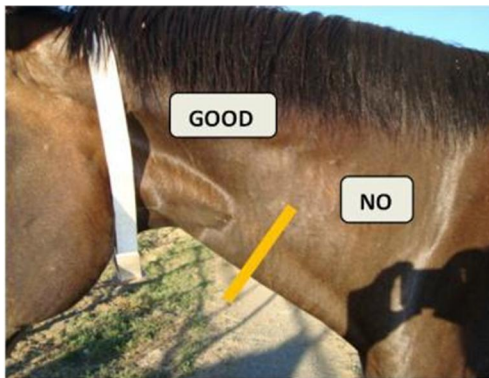
The two groups of antibacterial:

Bactericidal group		Bacteristatic group	
Penicillins	Benzyl penicillin	All sulfonamides	
	Methicillin	Tetracycline	
	Cloxacillin	Macrolides	Erythromycin
	Ampicillin		Tylocin
	Amoxicillin		Carbamycin
	Carbencillin		Olendamycin
Cephalosporins			
Aminoglycosides	Streptomycin	Chloramphenicol	
	Kanamycin	Lincomycin	
	Neomycin	Trimethoprim	
	Gentamycin		
Polymyxins			
Vancomycin			
Bacitracin			
Fluoroquinolones			

The mode of action:



Sites of injections:



Dosage:

Most antibiotics use in the followings doses:

- **Small size animals 15-20 mg / Kg BW**
- **Large size animals 10-15 mg / Kg BW**
- Gentamycine 3-5 mg /Kg BW QID
- Enrofloxacin 3-5mg /Kg BW
- Procaine penicillin 11000-33000 IU / Kg BW IM BID (hypersensitivity)
- Chloramphenicol 20-50 mg Kg BW IM , IV. (aplastic anemia)
- Tetracycline 10% used to treat theileriosis in dos of 20mg Kg BW IM , retreat following 72 hs

Determine dosage:

Determinant dose= BW X dose / concentration of drug