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PHA 312 assignment





**LIFE CYCLE OF MALARIA PARASITE**

 Tissue amoebicides

 Luminal amoebicides

**Tissue amoebicides**

For intestinal and extra intestinal amoebiasis

Nitroimidazoles: Metronidazole, tinidazoke, secnidazole, ornidazole,

Alkaloids: Emetine, dehydroemetine

For external intestinal amoebiasis only: chloroquine

**Luminal amoebicides**

Amide: Diloxanide furoate, nitazoxanide

8-hydroxyquinolines: quiniodochlor (iodochlorohydroxyquin, clioquinol)

Antibiotics: tetracycline, paromomycin

**Mechanism of action of metronidazole**

Metronidazole is a prodrug. It requires reductive activation of the nitro group but a susceptible organism, it’s nitro group is reduced by certain redox proteins operative only in anaerobic microorganisms to a highly reactive neuroradical which exerts cytotoxicity. It does not affect aerobic bacteria, it is selectively toxic to anaerobic and microaerophilic microorganisms. It enters the cell by diffusion. It contains electron transport components e,g, ferridoxin and small Fe-S proteins

