**15/mhs06/042**

Mechanism of Action(Erythromycin);

Erythromycin displays bacteriostatic activity or inhibits growth of bacteria, especially at higher concentrations. By binding to the 50s subunit of the bacterial rRNA complex, protein synthesis and subsequent structure and function processes critical for life or replication are inhibited.

Indication for use:

Erythromycin is used to treat a wide variety of bacterial infection . It may also be used to prevent certain bacterial infections. Erythromycin is known as a macrolide antibiotic. It works by stopping the growth of bacteria.

Take this medication by mouth as directed by your doctor, usually before a meal. This medication is best absorbed when taken on an empty stomach. If nausea occurs, you may take it with food or milk.

 If you are using this medication to treat an infection, continue to take this medication until the full prescribed amount is finished, even if symptoms disappear after a few days. Stopping the medication too early may result in a return of the infection. Tell your doctor if your condition persists or worsens.

Toxicity of erythromycin:

Several anti-microbial agents have been shown to affect host immunological responses, such as neutrophil,chemotaxis and cytokines production(3,4,14,21,29,30).On the otherhand ,treatment of bacteria with subinhibitory concentrations of antimicrobial agents frequently increases bacterial phagocytosis, intracellular killing, and susceptibil- itytoserum (1,2)and suppresses production of bacterial virulence factor including extracellular enzymes

Adverse effects of Erythromycin:

Nausea

Vomiting

Abdominal pain

Diarrhoea

Anorexia

Hepatic dysfunction

Abnormal liver function