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 MATRIC NO: 17/mhs06/002

A NAMED PROTEIN SYNTHESIS INHIBITOR is **chloramphenicol** .

 It is a broad spectrum antibiotic that diffuses through the bacterial cell wall and reversibly binds to the bacterial 50S ribosomal subunit.

It is active against Ricketssia,influenza ,meningitis etc.

 PHARMACOKINETICS

- it is well orally absorbed .

- Does not enter CSF but is widely distributed in tissue and body.

- Drug is excreted through urine.

- Newborns do not clear chloramphenicol from their system .

 MECHANISM OF ACTION

Chloramphenicol is a bacteriostatic by inhibiting protein synthesis. It prevents protein chain elongation by inhibiting the peptidyl transferase activity of the bacterial ribosome It specifically binds to the 50S ribosomal subunit, preventing peptide bond formation.

 INDICATION FOR USE

- Aerobic and anaerobic infections

- Skin treatment

- Rickettsial infections

- Typhoid

- Bacterial meningitis.

 ADVERSE EFFECTS

- bone marrow disturbances causing reductions of red cell production .

- grey baby syndrome in infants that are unable to break down chloramphenicol .

- Aplastic anaemia.

- GIT disturbances i.e vomiting, diarrhea and nausea.