

BACTERIA PROTEIN SYNTHESIS INHIBITOR.

CHLORAMPHENICOL.

It inhibits both gram positive and gram negative bacteria.

It is active against Hemophilis influenza, Meningitis, Salmonella typhi.

Chloramphenicol is inhibited by chloramphenicol transferase enzyme.

Mechanism of Action.

Chloramphenicol binds to the 50s site to inhibit protein synthesis and hinders the transfer of an elongated peptide chain to a newly charged acetyl transferase formed during protein synthesis.

Uses

For treatment of typhoid.

Adverse effects.

- GIT disturbance: vomiting ,nausea,diarrhea.
- Neurotoxic reactions: confusion, delirium, headache.
- Dermatologic reactions: skin rashes.
- Eye pain, blurred vision or loss of vision.
- Numbness, tingling, burning pain

Toxicity.

In neonates: Neonates do not have developed phase 2 reaction stage. when given chloramphenicol, they will be unable to breakdown the drug. Thus leading to an accumulation of the drug in their system. This causes the child to suffer from grey baby syndrome.