**17/MHS06/059**
**PHA 302
Introductory Pharmacology and Toxicology II
BACTERIAL PROTEIN SYNTHESIS INHIBITON**

ERYTHROMYCIN
MECHANISM OF ACTION;
It acts by preventing the transfer of the growing or elongation of polypeptide chain within the 50S site to a new charged tRNA, so the micro-organisms cannot bind to the ribosome so, stops protein synthesis.

INDICATION FOR USE:
It is used to treat infections caused by certain bacteria such as streptococcal infections of the throat and skin.
It is also meant to be used in respiratory(streptococcal pneumonia, Legionnaires disease), neonatal, ocular, or genital chlamydial infections; and in treatment of community-acquired pneumonia because its spectrum of activity includes the pneumococcus, Mycoplasma, and Legionella.
Erythromycin is used in patients who are allergic to penicillin for the prevention of recurrent rheumatic fever and infections of the hearts' valves (endocarditis) in patients with valvular abnormalities of the heart before they undergo dental treatments and infection cause by staphylococci, streptococci and pneumococci.
In capsule it should be taken in 250g for suspected infections every 6 hours

TOXICITY AND ADVERSE EFFECTS
Liver Toxicity: Erythromycins, particularly the estolate, can produce acute cholestatic hepatitis
Gastrointestinal: abdominal pain, anorexia, vomiting, nausea
Hepatic: hepatoxicity
Dermatologic: skin rashes, pain at injection site, thrombophlebitis(inflammatory process that causes a blood clot to form and block one or more veins)