

Zithromax

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## Zithromax

### Introduction

Zithromax belongs to a group of antibiotics called macrolides. These Ones medications are used to treat a wide variety of bacterial infections. Zithromax inhibits the growth of bacteria that cause infection. The Zithromax only acts on bacteria. No effect on viruses, such as a common cold or flu. Not all respiratory infections requiring antibiotics. The use unnecessary induces the emergence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria in community. In the case of a respiratory infection, always consult your doctor regarding the need for an antibiotic. Zithromax can be used by adults over the age of 18 years.

### Discussion

Zithromax is used to treat mild disease caused by moderate susceptible bacteria, in particular: - Worsening of chronic bronchitis (when using other antibiotics are not considered appropriate or when they failed to treat infection).

- Sinusitis (when using other antibiotics is not considered appropriate or when they failed to treat infection).
- Community acquired pneumonia (when the use of other antibiotics is not considered appropriate).
- Pharyngitis / tonsillitis when caused by Streptococcus progenies in individuals Intolerant of beta-lactic antibiotics.

Zithromax is a drug-based Azithromycin, the active principle belonging to the category of macroclines to 15 carbon atoms and generally used in a clinical setting for the strong activity toward a broad spectrum of pathogenic microorganisms (Dunne, 2000).

The bacteriostatic activity, guaranteed by the inhibition of protein exerted by ‘antibiotic through binding to the 50S ribosomal subunit, binding site for the enzymes to deputies’ elongation of the peptide chain, is in some cases limited by the onset of various mechanisms of resistance that prevent the antibiotic to concentrate in the cell in such quantities as to carry out a therapeutic action, rather than reaching the active biological target. Fortunately, these mechanisms are limited only to certain microorganisms, thus preserving a biological effectiveness generalized (Adebayo, 2014).

The excellent pharmacokinetic properties, characterized by a high stability in acid, allow azithromycin to be rapidly absorbed, reaching in 2-3 hours maximum plasma concentrations and to persist in the circulation and tissues for over 24 hours, after which be eliminated mainly through the bile.

Seek emergency medical help if you have any of these signs of an allergic reaction: hives; difficulty breathing; swelling of the face, lips, tongue, or throat (Dunne, 2000).

### **How to use and dosage**

Coated tablets 500 mg are used through the following ;  
Powder for oral suspension of 200 mg of zithromax per 5 ml of solution; Generally taking 500 mg of zithromax daily for three consecutive days, is effective in controlling the proliferation of bacteria eradicating the microorganism responsible for respiratory diseases and dentistry. The

dosage may be increased up instead to be doubled in the treatment of gynecological infections. An adjustment of the doses used would be reasonable in patients with liver disease and kidney and in the elderly. The use of zithromax in age pediatric must necessarily be defined and supervised by the medical specialist.

### **Conclusion**

The use of zithromax should only be made in cases of real need in pregnant women given the ability of the active ingredient to pass the placental barrier . Similarly, it is generally contraindicated in the period of breastfeeding , for the ability to concentrate in breast milk in significant concentration. Zithromax is contraindicated in patients with liver disease, allergic reaction to azithromycin, to active structurally correlated to its recipients and in women in pregnancy as well as during the ‘ breast -feeding(Adebayo, 2014).

## Reference

- Dunne, M. W. (2000). Rationale and design of a secondary prevention trial of antibiotic use in patients after myocardial infarction: the WIZARD (weekly intervention with zithromax [azithromycin] for atherosclerosis and its related disorders) trial. *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, 181(Supplement 3), S527-S578.
- Adebayo, A. S., & McFarlane, N. (2014). Model-Based Bioequivalence assessment of a commercial Azithromycin Capsule against Pfizer Zithromax® Tablet marketed in Jamaica. *Journal of Applied Pharmaceutical Science* Vol,4(10), 062-068.