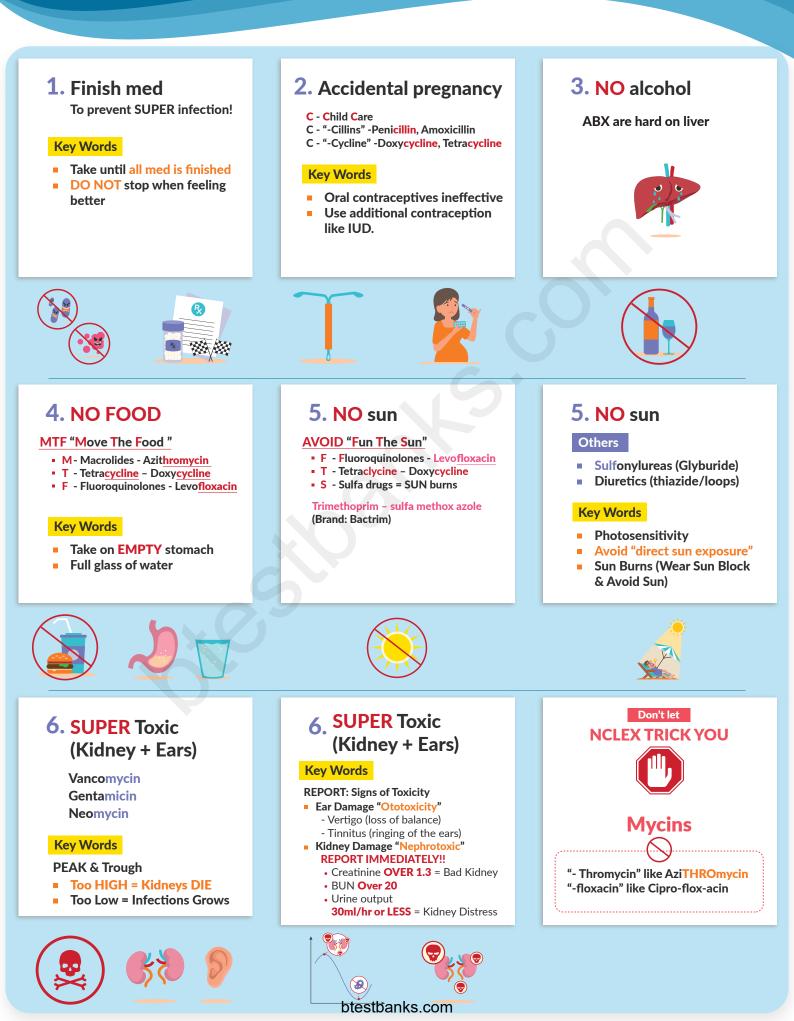
# Antibiotics: 6 TEST TIPS OF ABX





## Anti Infectives - Aminoglycosides

## How do they work? "Action"

The aminoglycosides exert their bactericidal effect by blocking the ribosome from reading the mRNA, a step in protein synthesis necessary for bacterial multiplication.

### Indications

- Infections caused by gram negative organisms
- Before abdominal surgery to reduce normal flora in the bowel

#### **Adverse Reactions**

- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Anorexia
- Rash
- Urticaria
- Nephrotoxicity
- Ototoxicity
- Neurotoxicity

#### **Contraindications & Caution**

- Hypersensitivity
- Pre existing Hearing loss
- Myasthenia gravis
- Parkinsonism
- Pregnancy & lactation

### Nursing management

- Before administering any antibiotic be sure to evaluate the results of the culture and sensitivity test.
- Take the drug at the prescribed time intervals. These time intervals are important because a certain amount of the drug must be in the body at all times for the infection to be controlled..
- Always report serious adverse reactions, such as a severe hypersensitivity reaction, respiratory difficulty, severe diarrhea, or a decided drop in blood pressure, to the primary health care provider immediately, because a serious adverse reaction may require emergency intervention.
- Monitor temperature and evaluate the effectiveness of the treatment via labs and vitals.
- Neuromuscular blockade or respiratory paralysis may occur with the administration of aminoglycosides. It is imperative to monitor respiratory status and report any respiratory difficulty immediately.
- To detect ototoxicity, carefully evaluate the patient's complaints or comments related to hearing, such as a ringing or buzzing in the ears.

### Interactions:

- Cephalosporins: Increased risk of nephrotoxicity
- Loop diuretics (water pills): Increased risk of ototoxicity
- Pavulon or Anectine (general anesthetics): Increased risk of neuromuscular blockade

#### **Favorable Outcomes**

- Patient reports comfort without fever.
- Orientation and mentation remain intact.
- Patient has adequate renal tissue perfusion.
- No evidence of injury is seen due to visual or auditory disturbances.
- Patient does not experience diarrhea. (Ford 91)

Generic	Trade	Use	Dose
Gentamicin	N/A	Treatment of serious infections caused by susceptible strains of microorganisms	3 mg/kg/day in 3 divided doses IM or IV For life-threatening infection: 5 mg/kg/day in divided doses
Streptomycin	N/A	Treatment of serious infections caused by susceptible strains of microorganisms	15 mg/kg/day IM or 25–30 mg/kg IM 2–3 times per week
Tobramycin	N/A	Treatment of serious infections caused by susceptible strains of microorganisms PLUS TREATMENT OF TB	3–5 mg/kg/day IM, IV in 3 equal doses
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