Treats glaucoma:

Pilocarpinep,physostigmine, Neostigmine

Demecarium

Echothiophate

Isoflurophate

Adrenaline

Timolol

Used to lower IOP:

Physostigmine, epinephrine, timolol

Treats anaorobe infections:

Clindamycin, metronadizole, carbapenems, chloramphenicol,glyclycycline and moxifloxacin

Cefotaten,cefoxitin and ceftizoxime (B.fragilis)

Treats infection caused by pseudomonas :

Pipercillin,ticarcillin cefoperazone,ceftazidime, aztreonam, aminoglycosides and ciprofloxacin

Treats atypical pneumonia:

Tetracyclines, azithromycin,2nd and 3rd gen of quinolones

Treats H.Influenza:

Co-trimoxazole ,ampicillin, amoxicillin,cafepime and 3rd gen of quinolone, clarithimycin, azithromycin,chloramphenicol

Has adverse effects on the CNS:

Physostigmine ( convulsions,coma, collapse and RS depression in high doses)

Organophosphates (Confusion, convulsions the CNS depression)

Adrenaline (Headache, tremor, anxiety)

Amphetamine (insomnia, irritability, dizziness, tremor)

imipenem cilastatin (confusion ,

encephalopathy, seizures).

Ciprofloxacin (headache , hallucination &

convulsions).

Amantadine

Minor neurological symptoms (insomnia,

dizziness, ataxia)

o Serious effects (hallucinations & seizures)

Contraindicated in pregnancy or teratogenic in humans

Beta blockers in late pregnancy

Aminoglycosides

Tetracycline

Chloramphenicol in late pregnancy

Glyclycycline

Sulpha drugs

Ciprofloxacin

Metronidazole

Mebendazole

Flucytosine

Systemic azoles

Amantadine

Contraindicated in children

Mucosal decongestants in under 2 years old

Tetracycline

Ciprofloxacin

Mebendazole

Babies:

Sulpha drugs

Chloramphenicol

Contarindicated in lactation:

Ciprofolaxicin, tetracyclines,chloramphenicol

Affect G6-PD deficient:

Sulpha drugs,ciprofolaxicin

Causes blood disorders:

A-anemia

Penicillin cause hemolytic A

Naficillin neutropenia

Chloramphenicol cause reversible A and irreversible aplastic A due to bone depression.

Sulpha drugs in G6-PD deficiency A

Trimethoprim macrocytic A,

leucopenia & thrombocytopenia

Aphotericin B normocytic A

Ribavirin transient A

Linezolid thrombocytopenia

Quinine haemolysis and thrombocytopenia

Albendazole pancytopenia

Flucytosine reversible (leukopenia,

thrombocytopenia)

echinocandins Leukopenia, neutropenia

pyrimethamine Prolonged use, bone marrow depression

adverse effects on the liver:

aztreonam hepatotoxicity

albendazole

echinocandins

antifungal azoles rarely cause hepatitis

tacrine

clindamycin

flucytosine

adverse effects on the kidney:

Tetracycline

Amphotericin B

Acylclovir

Methicillin

Imipenem alone

Vancomycin

Bacitracin

Aminoglycosides

Cause headaches:

Choline esters

Alpha blockers

Aztreonam

Linezolid

Metronidazole

Amphotericin B

Flucytosine

Echinocandins

Oral acyclovir

Causes hypersensitivity:

Penicillin

Cephalosporins

Imipenem-cilastin

Clindamycin

Sulpha drugs including SJS and TEN

Aminoglycosides

Ciprofloxacin

Metronidazole

Systemic amebicides

interferon

causes GI disturbance:

cholinesterase Inhibitors,penicillin, tetracycline,linezolid, macrolides ciprofoloxacin, . Iodoquinol,paromomycin,flucytosine, echinocandins, primaquine **.** chloroquine, meteronidazole, Quinine, oral acyclovir, Glyclycyclines, Systemic amebicides, AMPHOTERICIN B,azoles, oseltamivir, imipenem cilastatin, aztreonam

non-allergic rash:

imipenem cilastatin, minocycline,linezolid, chloroquine, idoquinol, flucytosine

Confusion, convulsions the CNS depression