



PRINCIPLES OF ANTIMICROBIAL THERAPY

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OBJECTIVES

- TO EXPLAIN GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF ANTIBIOTICS
- TO CLASSIFY ANTIBIOTICS
- TO DESCRIBE AND UNDERSTAND MECHANISMS OF ACTION OF ANTIBIOTICS.
- GENERAL SIDE EFFECTS OF ANTIBIOTICS
- CLINICAL APPROACH TO PRESCRIBE ANTIBIOTICS

WHAT ARE ANTIBIOTICS?



- IS A SUBSTANCE PRODUCED BY **LIVING MICRO-ORGANISMS** TO INHIBIT OR KILL ANOTHER LIVING MICRO-ORGANISMS E.G: PENICILLINS, CEPHALOPORINS , TETRACYCLINES AND CHLORAMPHICOL.

تعريف أوسع

- **ANTIMICROBIAL AGENT:**
- IS ANY **CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE** WHICH KILLS THE ORGANISM OR INHIBITS ITS GROWTH E.G: SULPHONAMIDES, QUINOLONES
- TODAY THE TERM ANTIBIOTICS EXTENDS TO INCLUDE **SYNTHETIC ANTIBACTERIAL AGENTS:**
SULFONAMIDES AND QUINOLONES

* ال Antibiotic هي Antimicrobial

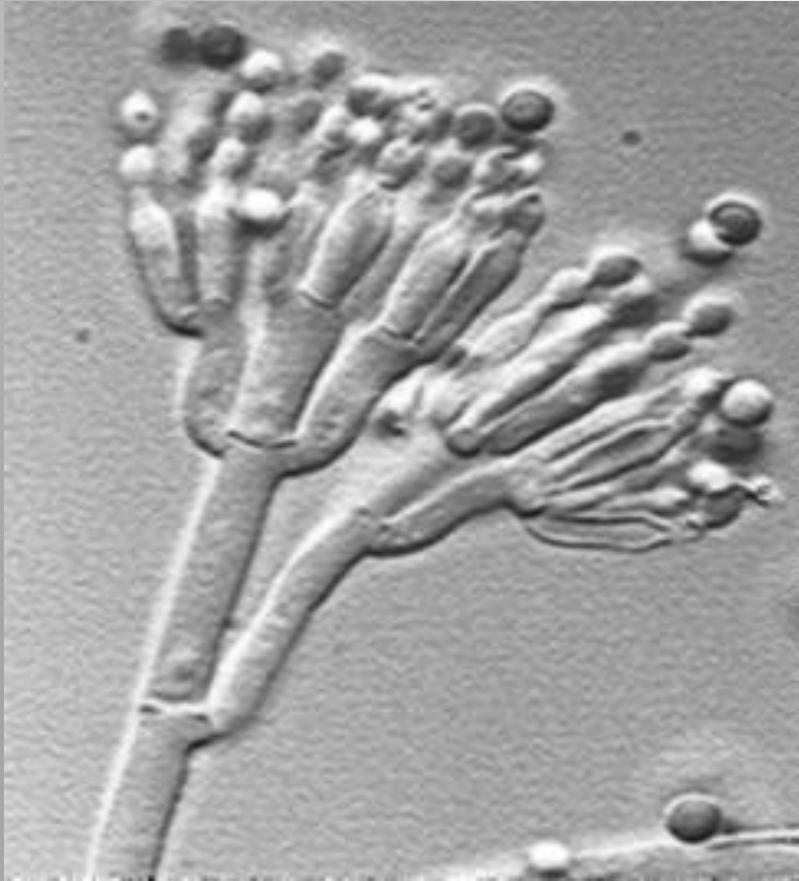
Antimicrobial ليس بالضرورة أن تكون Antibiotic
← يمكن أن تكون Antifungal, Antiviral, Antibiotic

CLASSIFICATION OF ANTIBIOTICS ACCORDING TO SOURCE

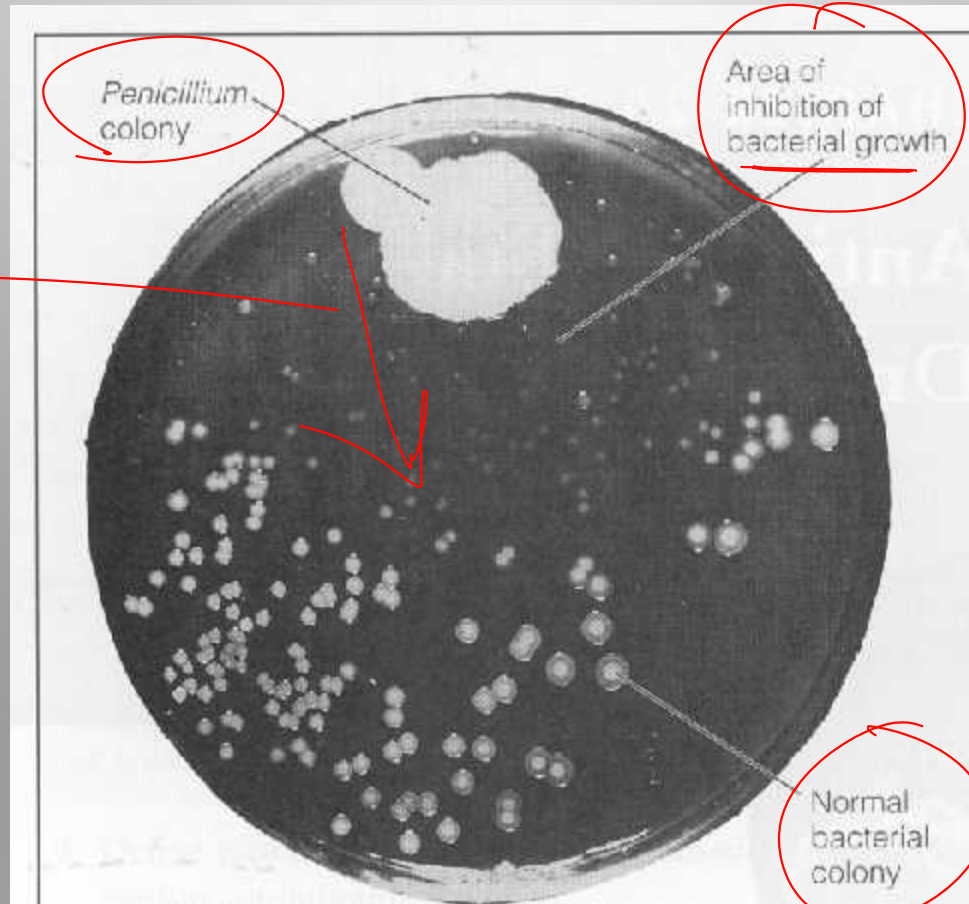
- 1- NATURAL: SEVERAL SPECIES OF FUNGI INCLUDING *PENICILLIUM* AND *CEPHALOSPORIUM*
- E.G. PENICILLIN, CEPHALOSPORIN
- NEW SOURCES EXPLORED: PLANTS, HERPS, FISH
- 2- SYNTHETIC: SULPHA DRUGS
- 3- SEMISYNTHETIC: AMPICILLIN : a semisynthetic form of penicillin used to treat infection

الاصلاحه من الفطريات

SIR ALEXANDER FLEMING



FLEMING'S PETRI DISH



كل ما ابعث عنه Antibiotic
زاد نمو البكتيريا

SELECTIVE TOXICITY

- TO BE **EFFECTIVE** AND **SAFE**, ANTIMICROBIAL AGENT MUST HAVE **SELECTIVE**

TOXICITY

- SELECTIVE TOXICITY IS DUE TO THE DIFFERENCE IN **STRUCTURE** AND/OR **METABOLISM** BETWEEN THE PATHOGEN AND THE HOST.

ما بڑی دقت سے effective
میں safe

يكونه toxic فقط
على ال Bacterial Cell
ويكونه آمنه على
ال Human Cell

ال Antibiotic
ممكن ان يكونه ال
Mechanism of action
يشكل على structure
في ال Bacterial Cell
مختلف عن ال Human Cell

Bacterial Cell PROKARYOTIC CELL	Human Cell EUKARYOTIC CELL
Generally smaller in size than the eukaryotic cell (1-10µm)	Larger in size than the prokaryotic cell (5-100µm)
Membrane bound organelles are absent.	Membrane bound organelles are present.
The chromosome is singular.	More than one chromosomes are present.
The nuclear region is not very well defined and is called as the nucleoid.	The nuclear region is very well defined in form of separate membrane bound organelle called as the nucleus.

أو يشكله على ال Metabolic pathway
ال Bacterial Cell مختلفه عن ال pathway
في ال Human Cell

GRAM POSITIVE & GRAM NEGATIVE

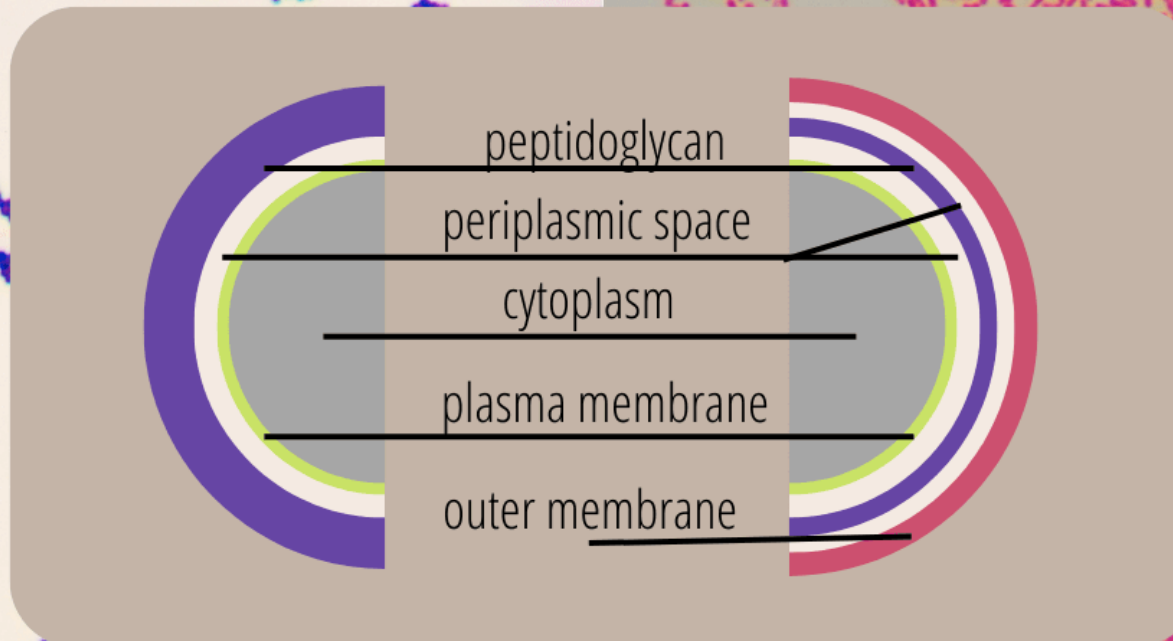
سماك

- GRAM POSITIVE BACTERIA HAVE A THICK CELL WALL
 - PEPTIDOGLYCAN DIRECTLY ACCESSIBLE FROM ENVIRONMENT يمكن الوصول إلى الببتيدوجليكان مباشرة من البيئة
- GRAM NEGATIVE BACTERIA HAVE A DIFFERENT WALL
 - THIN LAYER OF PEPTIDOGLYCAN
 - SURROUNDED BY AN **OUTER MEMBRANE** COMPOSED OF LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE, PHOSPHOLIPIDS, AND PROTEINS
 - * OUTER MEMBRANE IS A BARRIER TO DIFFUSION OF MOLECULES INCLUDING MANY ANTIBIOTICS
 - SOME LIPOPHILIC ANTIBIOTICS MAY DIFFUSE IN.
 - PORINS ALLOW PASSAGE OF ONLY SOME ANTIBIOTICS

Gram Positive vs Gram Negative Bacteria

Gram Positive

Gram Negative



* ال Outer membrane موجود في ال gram -ve وهو غليظ عن
Antibiotic و polysaccharide و phospholipid و protein و يجب جزيء على أي

اختراقه ← الي ح يقدروا يدخلوا منه ههنا ← ال الأشياء ال lipophilic

ح حاجات معينة عن طريق ال porins الموجودة على

ال Outer membrane

ANTIBIOTICS ACCORDING TO THEIR MODE OF ACTION

• **BACTERIOSTATIC VS. BACTERICIDAL**

- ANTIBIOTICS DIFFER BY MODE OF ACTION
- **BACTERIOSTATIC** COMPOUNDS **INHIBIT THE GROWTH OF BACTERIA**
- HOST IMMUNE SYSTEM DOES THE KILLING
- **BACTERICIDAL** COMPOUNDS **DIRECTLY KILL THE BACTERIA**

• **BACTERIOSTATIC & CIDAL:**

- ACCORDING TO CONCENTRATION E.G: **ERYTHROMYCIN** AND **ISONIAZIDE**.
- LOCATION AND SEVERITY OF INFECTION AFFECT CHOICE OF ANTIBIOTIC
 - E.G. **CNS INFECTION** CALLS FOR **BACTERICIDAL TREATMENT**.

BACTERIOSTATIC & CIDAL:

- ACCORDING TO CONCENTRATION : يعني لو اعلويتها Conc قبل رة يستغل
Cidal ← Conc. Static ← لو زودت ال
-

Cidal ← Meningitis, Severe infection (Brain) ← Cidal ال
← وَاَيْضًا فِي
immuno compromised patient ⇒ مريض ناقص المناعة

ANTIBIOTICS ACCORDING TO THE SPECTRUM

- **BROAD SPECTRUM:**

- EFFECTIVE AGAINST MULTIPLE GRAM +VE & -VE ORGANISMS E.G: EMEPENEM, TETRACYCLINE, QUINOLONES ,CHLORAMPHICOL.
- USED AS ^{تجربے} INITIAL EMPIRICAL TREATMENT ^{حتیٰ} TILL CULTURE AND SENSITIVITY RESULTS APPEAR.

- **NARROW SPECTRUM**

- EFFECTIVE AGAINST SPECIFIC ORGANISMS E.G: ANTIMICROBIAL AGAINST GRAM +VE BACTERIA: VANCOMYCIN AND PENICILLIN G.
- ANTIMICROBIAL AGAINST GRAM -VE BACTERIA: ^{gram -ve} POLYMXINE, BACITRACIN AND AMINOGLYCOSIDES.
- USED IN TREATMENT OF SUSCEPTIBLE ORGANISMS BASED ON CULTURE AND SENSITIVITY RESULTS.
- **MODERATE SPECTRUM:** E.G: MACROLIDS

→ gram +ve ماحذہ
→ gram -ve وشریہ

EMPIRICAL TREATMENT: يعني عيائے Blind یعنی انا اجائی المواقفہ

د infection خطیر مثل (Meningitis) ⇒ broad spectrum ⇒ initial therapy

کہ ماآرفے نتیجہ قلیل ال Culture .

* ال Narrow Spectrum ⇒ قتی استعمال؟ بہ نتیجہ ال Culture
وال Sensitivity

•• ائت بناخذ Sample منہ مكان ال infection

منہ لو هو respiratory infection ⇒ آخذ عینة من ال Sputum (الطاب)

وبینجئہ المصلح ویزعم المصلح

في PETRI DISH (Culture)

بعدین بمصلح اختبار حسیة ال Antibiotic

EXTENDED-SPECTRUM ANTIBIOTICS

- EXTENDED SPECTRUM IS THE TERM APPLIED TO ANTIBIOTICS THAT ARE MODIFIED TO BE EFFECTIVE AGAINST GRAM-POSITIVE ORGANISMS AND ALSO AGAINST A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF GRAM-NEGATIVE BACTERIA.

- FOR EXAMPLE, **AMPICILLIN** → gram +ve
-ve



- **GRAM-POSITIVE AND GRAM-NEGATIVE COVERAGE**

- **ALL BUT 4 OF THE ANTIBIOTIC CLASSES** COVER BOTH GRAM-POSITIVE AND GRAM-NEGATIVE BACTERIA.

- SPECIFIC COVERAGE CLASSES

→ 3: gram +ve
→ 1: gram -ve.

- THE 4 CLASSES THAT HAVE SPECIFIC GRAM COVERAGE INCLUDE GLYCOPEPTIDES, LINCOSAMIDES, AMINOGLYCOSIDES, AND MACROLIDES (GLAM).

+ve

-ve

+ve

-ve

+ve

focus: Macrolides

Considered as

* moderate spectrum → +ve / -ve

* gram +ve

- **GRAM-NEGATIVE COVERAGE ONLY**

الاستشادات
الناوية

- AMINOGLYCOSIDES PRIMARILY COVER GRAM-NEGATIVE BACTERIA (WITH SOME MINOR EXCEPTIONS AGAINST GRAM-POSITIVES, ESPECIALLY WHEN USED SYNERGISTICALLY).

بشكل تآزرية

- THE WORD AMINOGLYCOSIDE HAS THE WORD “**NO**” IN IT. NO IS A NEGATIVE RESPONSE WHICH WILL HELP YOU REMEMBER GRAM-NEGATIVE.

- **GRAM-POSITIVE COVERAGE ONLY**

- THE OTHER 3 CLASSES (GLYCOPEPTIDES, LINCOSAMIDES, AND MACROLIDES) PRIMARILY COVER GRAM-POSITIVE BACTERIA ONLY (WITH MACROLIDES HAVING MINOR GRAM-NEGATIVE COVERAGE AS WELL).

Macrolides } +ve } شكل فبير
 } -ve } شكل قليل جدًا

The background of the slide is a light gray gradient. It is decorated with several realistic water droplets of various sizes, scattered in the corners. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. The text is centered in the middle of the slide.

CLASSIFICATION OF ANTIBIOTICS AGENTS ACCORDING TO SITE OF MECHANISM OF ACTION

Mechanism of Action
Cidal

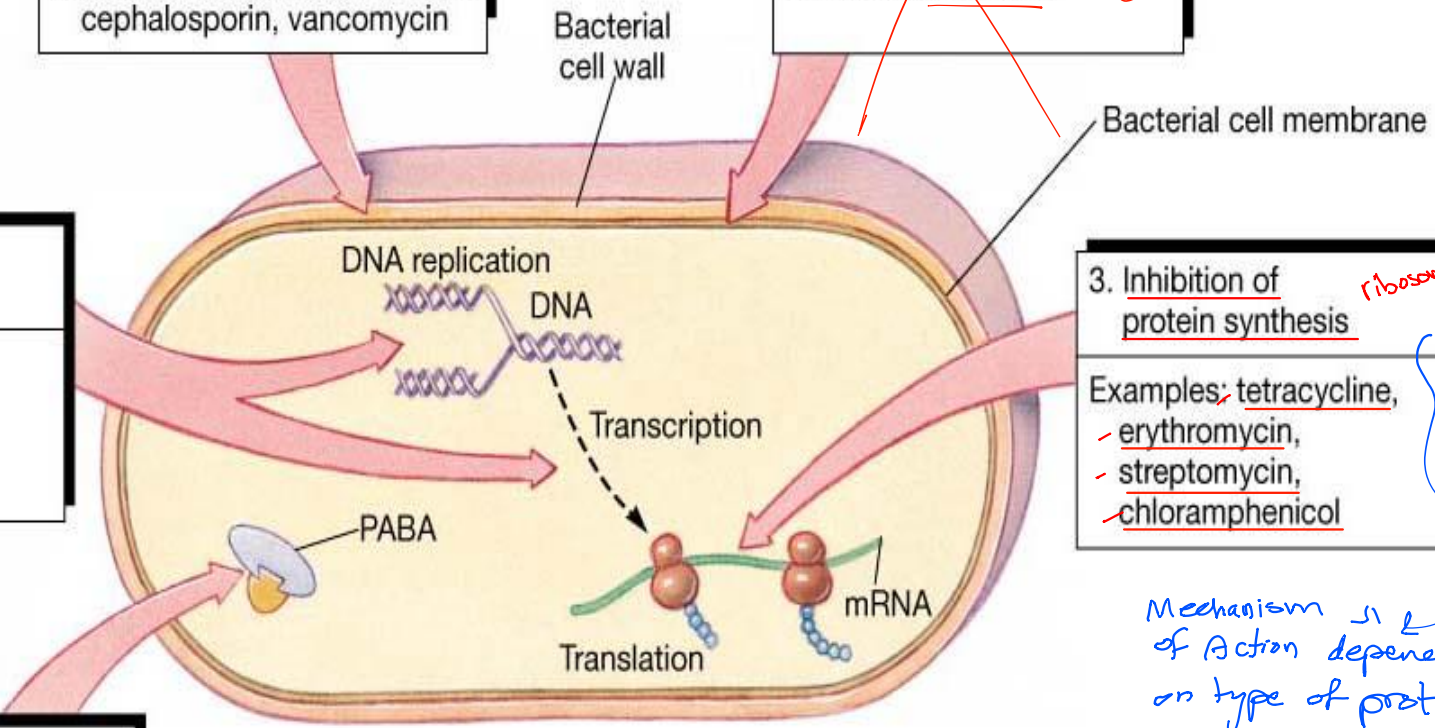
1. Inhibition of cell wall synthesis *cidial*
-ve
Examples: penicillin, bacitracin, cephalosporin, vancomycin

2. Disruption of cell membrane function }
Example: polymyxin -ve

بی نوعی باقیم

4. Inhibition of nucleic acid synthesis *DNA*
Examples: rifamycin (transcription), quinolones (DNA replication)

3. Inhibition of protein synthesis *ribosome*
Examples: tetracycline, erythromycin, streptomycin, chloramphenicol



5. Action as antimetabolites
Examples: sulfonilamide, trimethoprim

inhibition of Metabolic pathway.

static

Mechanism of Action depend on type of protein

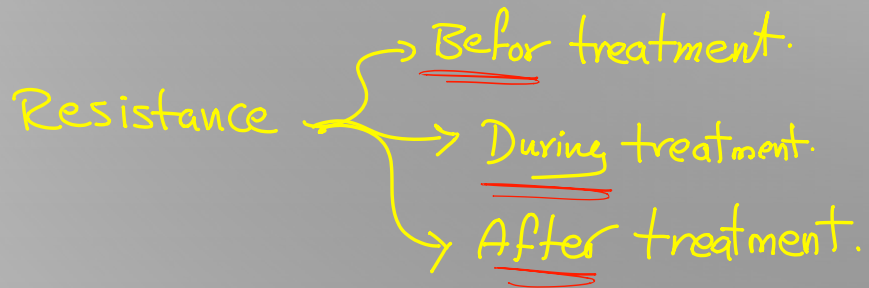
Cidal یعنی بی فہم Static یعنی فہم

Cidal or static???

اذا كان نوع ال protein
→ Cidal
اذا كان نوع ال protein غير فہم
Static
Static یعنی تکیہ
یعنی لو زودت
Cidal ← Concentration

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

- THE ABILITY OF A MICROBE (GERM) TO RESIST THE EFFECTS OF A DRUG.
- ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE INCLUDES ANTIBACTERIAL, ANTIFUNGAL, AND ANTIVIRAL RESISTANCE.
- DRUG RESISTANCE MAY BE PRESENT BEFORE TREATMENT IS GIVEN OR MAY OCCUR DURING OR AFTER TREATMENT WITH THE DRUG.



Bacteria ←

CAUSES OF THE ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE

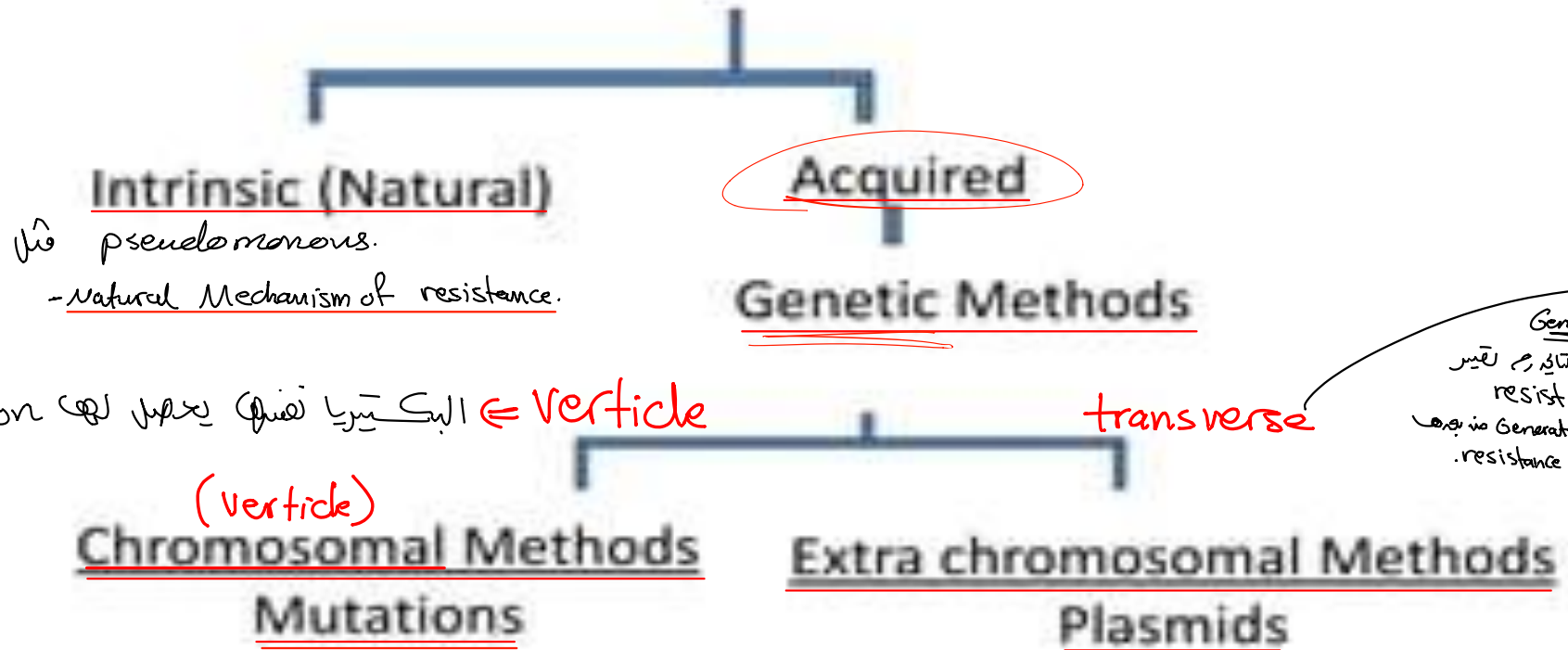
مع الـ overuse البكتيريا تبطل تستخدم
وتتطور من الـ Antibiotic Mechanism

- 1- OVERUSE
- 2- ANTIBIOTICS ARE UNREGULATED AND AVAILABLE OVER THE COUNTER WITHOUT A PRESCRIPTION
- 3- INCORRECTLY PRESCRIBED ANTIBIOTICS
- 4- EXTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL USE
- 5- AVAILABILITY OF FEW NEW ANTIBIOTICS

الناس التي عندها مزارع وتربي حيوانات يعطوها Antibiotic of human
للحيوانات (في أمراضها المختلفة) ، الحيوانات هاي رح تنذبح ← كوم للبشر فيها Antibiotic
جسم الانسان في أخذ الـ Antibiotic البكتيريا بتطور Mechanism فيه .

New Antibiotic ما في
تتوفر بسهولة
(اجراءات ، تجارب ، مصروف -)

Mechanism Antibiotic Resistance



Vertical = البكتيريا نفسها يحصل لها Mutation تحيلها تقاوم
Antibiotic او تستقل من جيل إلى جيل في نفس النوع من البكتيريا.

بكتيريا ينتقل لها من الـ Genetics
تعد resistant bacteria ← resistance
- Adjacent bacteria.
وار via Generation
وم يكون resistance.
وم ينتقل لوجيال
اللي بعدهم.

MECHANISMS OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE

• ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE MECHANISMS FALL INTO FOUR MAIN CATEGORIES:

- (1) **LIMITING UPTAKE OF A DRUG** → تقليل دخوله او Antibiotic بأي طريقة.
- (2) **MODIFYING A DRUG TARGET** → * يبيغي على او Target الذي يمسك فيه Antibiotic (حثة فيه ribosome) يمسك فيها ويغيرها في حين حتى لو دخل او Antibiotic متى لم يعرف يرتبط بمكانه.
- (3) **INACTIVATING A DRUG** → يفتج Antibiotic انه في enzyme يكتسرة مثل β -lactamase
- (4) **ACTIVE DRUG EFFLUX** → طارحة - تخرجها بئرا او Bacterial cell.

GENERAL SIDE EFFECTS OF ANTIBIOTICS

* الم يقبله اللي عنده allergy من Antibiotic فحسب في المنوع نستعمله.

1- ALLERGY → mild → anaphylactic shock.

2- VITAMIN DEFICIENCY : K & B (كيب)

تفسر سبب
اللي تلبه
3- SUPERINFECTION:

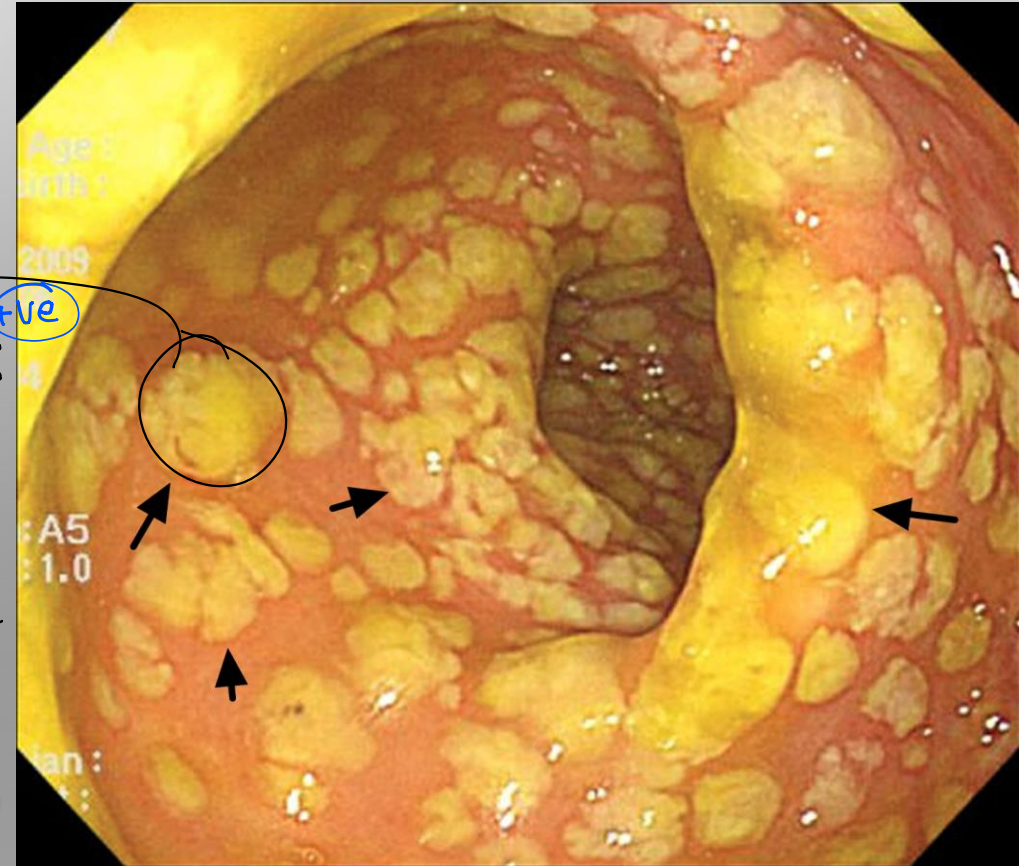
necrotic tissue بتاعت Colon وكونه شعاع زي ال membrane سمي

PSEUDOMEMBRANOUS COLITIS: CLOSTRIDIUM DIFFICILE +ve

CANDIDA INFECTION: THRUSH, PHARYNGITIS

الفطريات اللي بتكونه في ال mouth .

بتعمل التهاب في Colon
بتفرج تطلع Toxins هاي
تعمل necrosis
Wall of Colon ↓



anaphylactic shock an extreme, often life-threatening allergic reaction to an antigen to which the body has become hypersensitive

Vitamin K ← يتكون في ال intestine عن طريق ال Bacterial flora.

∴ ال Bacterial flora وهي بتخدي ، بتعمل metabolism
تطلع لنا حاجات هفيدة مثل Vitamin B, Vitamin K

فهمنا جدًا عنان تصنيع ال Clotting factor في ال liver .

∴ وبالتالي نقص ال Vitamin K يؤدي اليرقان عند bleeding problems ← أي خبطة تعمل له نزيف تحت الجلده .

* ايش علاقة الموضوع ؟

أنا لما أعطي Antibiotic ← broad spectrum ← يدخل على intestine بيقتل كل ال Bacteria ومنه قتل ال Bacterial flora

و بتكون النتيجة مع استلام ال Antibiotic لفترة طويلة

اليرقان و يعبره **Vitamin deficiency**

∴ اذا Vitamin deficiency بيخسر اذا استعملنا broad spectrum Antibiotic انا استعملناها لفترات طويلة .

Superinfection : ال Bacterial flora لما تروح ، قتل ال غير الودعاشين الشريرين مثل Clostridium difficile

opportunistic

← الحاجات هي عايشة على

طوله جوانا بس طول ما في

Bacterial flora كثيرة

ما بتخلطهم يأتوا باسنا .

* أعراض pseudomonas ← Sever fever

← abdominal Cramps severe

تشنجات البطن الشديدة .

العلاج : أولا توقف ال Antibiotic اللى عامل المشكلة

Note : ال allergy

فمكنه قتل في أي حاجة .

أنا ال Vitamin K, B deficiency

وال Superinfection فاوله

بيحصلوا مع broad spectrum

Metronidazole .
Vancomycin .
← بيتاخدا Oral

لأن ال Clostridium difficile : anerobic
ق لازم أدوي حاجة ال anerobic ← Metronidazole

و لأن ال Clostridium difficile : gram +ve
ف لازم أسكي ال vancomycin اللى بيتخلف على gram +ve



HOW TO PRESCRIBE ANTIBIOTICS?

• TO PRESCRIBE ANTIBIOTICS PROPERLY, YOU HAVE TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT:⁵⁰

- 1- PATIENT
- 2- DRUG
- 3- DOSE
- 4- ROUTE
- 5- DURATION

1 - THE RIGHT PATIENT

* Bacterial infection في fever معناه

* fever في Bacterial infection

← هذا القاعدة تنطبق على جميع المرضى
immunocompromised patient: ما بعد fever

• CONFIRM BACTERIAL INFECTION BY:

← fever في Bacterial infection

• 1 - FEVER: BODY TEMPERATURE MORE THAN 37.2 C

→ Complete Blood Count

• 2- CBC: DIFFERENTIAL WBCS COUNT: NEUTROPHILIA INDICATES BACTERIAL INFECTION

• 3- SPECIFIC TESTS: EXAMPLE: WIDAL TEST FOR TYPHOID FEVER

Antistreptolysin O Test *بملا* Streptococci

polymorphonuclear

← neutrophilia هي

إذا كانت نسبة أكثر من 70%

هو إذا Bacterial infection

2- THE RIGHT DRUG

• SELECTION OF ANTIBIOTIC IS BASED ON:

• 1- THE CAUSATIVE ORGANISM 2- THE AFFECTED PATIENT 3- TISSUE PENETRATION

• CAUSATIVE ORGANISM:

التهاب في
الرياحيات
respiratory

إذا كان قدي
Meningitis



• CULTURE AND SENSITIVITY OF INFECTED MATERIAL: E.G. SPUTUM, URINE, CSF IN MILD AND MODERATE CASES

• START EMPIRICAL ANTIBIOTIC THERAPY IN:

• ACUTELY-ILL PATIENTS, IMMUNOCOMPROMISED, MENINGITIS

• AFFECTED PATIENT: FACTORS AFFECTING ANTIBIOTIC CHOICE: AGE, IMMUNE STATE, PREGNANCY

• TISSUE PENETRATION:

• CHRONIC PUS FORMATION REQUIRES IV ANTIBIOTIC ADMINISTRATION

• DIABETIC FOOT: ISCHEMIA DELAYS ANTIBIOTIC EFFECT

• BODY BARRIERS: BBB, VITREOUS HUMOR, PROSTATIC BARRIER

* لسا آجي أعالج ال meningitis لازم أعطي Antibiotic يمر بقرني BBB (lipophilic).

← لو في infection في العين.

ما تبريل
في حالات

* نقرضه : واحد جايبي د Chronic abscess ← عبارة عنه pus متخوط د fibrous tissue

يبقى ازاي Antibiotic اللي أنت حنديه او يخرقه ال لل fibrous tissue ويدخل حتى لو (IV).

⇨ في الكمل لازم جراحة تنظف اد abscess وبعدها اعطي Antibiotic.

* نكو ال Antibiotic فابيعي ال BBB لكن هو مفيد ل Meningitis اعل ايه؟

⇨ بغير ال route بحقن ال Antibiotic Intra-thecal
حقن في CNS

* ال prostatic barrier ← من ال barrier القوية جدا ، لما يكونه في عندي infection في

ال prostate ، مش اي Antibiotic بقدر توصل له.

في ال - فله

MIC : هو اقل ال Concentration في الدم د Antibiotic

بقدر (Kill) تقتل او inhibit ال Microorganisms

* المضبوطه او تركيز ال Antibiotic في دمك عشان يجيب تاثير على

البكتيريا يكونه أكثر منه MIC.

Antibiotic حتى يكونه ← effective ← ال Concentration ← MIC .
تبعه

MIC %

3- THE RIGHT DOSE

→ Minimum inhibitory Concentration.

- MIC: THE LOWEST CONCENTRATION (IN MG/ML) OF AN ANTIBIOTIC THAT INHIBITS THE GROWTH OF A GIVEN STRAIN OF BACTERIA

①

post-antibiotic effect

- The post antibiotic effect is the phenomenon of continued bacterial killing even though serum concentrations have fallen below the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC).

Antibiotic في Antibiوتics عنها مينة اسمها post-antibiotic effect ← انتم اعطيت Antibiotic

في فوعه و Dose المطلوبه ، وبعه ميرة اجيت تعب عينة صادم المريفه لعيت انه
التركيز Antibiotic قل عنه MIC ← المرفقه صيغ يبطل في تأثير ، دفع هذا ما زال
اله تأثير ، لماذا؟! كلو بعض ال Antibiotic عنها القدره ميرة مختلف الينجه
وعنها قدره انها تدخل جوا Macrophage وال polymorph وتوصلها ل tissues .
يعني ال Antibiotic في الدم اختف ، لكنه موجود جوا في مكان infection ، ويعمل effect
هذا اسمه post Antibiotic effect :: والادوية الي عنها هذو الخاسية لازم تنعطي
Single Dose في اليوت .

Concentration dependant : كل ما كان ال Concentration ل Antibiotic عاليه في الدم

لفترات لموتة كل ما كانه ال Killing افضل

Multiple doses ← :: هذا النوع منه الادوية الافضل تنعطي

Time - dependent : كل ما حصل exposure اكثر ل Antibiotic

في وقت اطول ← كل ما كانه ال Killing افضل

Single dose .هه ينحطوا

Patterns of Microbial Killing

② Concentration dependent

– Higher concentration → greater killing

- Aminoglycosides, Flouoroquinolones, Ketolides, metronidazole, Ampho B.

③ Time-dependent killing

– Minimal concentration-dependent killing (4x MIC)

– More exposure → more killing

- Beta lactams, glycopeptides, clindamycin, macrolides, tetracyclines, bactrim

more Conc-
↓
more Killing

more exposure
↓
more Killing.

4- THE RIGHT ROUTE

Sever infection عند شدة ←
في نخطي حفة

- ACCORDING TO THE SEVERITY OF INFECTION:
- MILD- MODERATE CASES: ORAL
- SEVER CASES: PARENTRAL

5- THE RIGHT DURATION

- ACCORDING TO THE UNIVERSAL GUIDELINES FOR EACH CASE:
- TONSILLITIS: 3-5 DAYS
- UTIS: 10 DAYS
- PNEUMONIA: 7 DAYS
- MENINGITIS: 15 DAYS

Urinary tract infection

• AFTER DISAPPEARANCE OF SYMPTOMS, ANTIBIOTIC SHOULD BE CONTINUED FOR 48-72HS???

وہ وقت
جس

ANTIBIOTIC COMBINATIONS

اعطاء اكثر من
Antibiotic مع بعض

INDICATIONS:

- 1- MIXED INFECTIONS: DIABETIC FOOT, PERITONITIS ^{زيت من سيري} inflammation of the peritoneum, typically caused by bacterial infection either via the blood or after rupture of an abdominal organ.
- 2- SEVER INFECTION: MENINGITIS
- 3- HIGHLY RESISTANT BACTERIAL STRAINS: TB, PSEUDOMONAS

GOOD ANTIBIOTIC COMBINATIONS:

- 1- SYNERGISM (COMPLEMENTARY): PENICILLIN AND AMINOGLYCOSIDES, PENICILLIN AND SULPHADIAZINE ^{التي} ^{gram +ve} ^{gram -ve}
- 2- ADDITION: TETRACYCLINE AND ERYTHROMYCIN
- WHAT ABOUT THIS COMBINATION: PENICILLIN AND TETRACYCLINE???

ovige
penicillin
cidial
Sulfadiazine 11,
static.

* لو آنا جيسے اعلیٰ Mix میں Cidial و Cidial Antibiotics
من عیالین مختلفین

Good Combinations :-
 $3 = 1 + 1$ Synergism (Complementary)

:- تائیر 2 Drugs :- انفرادی تائیر Drug individual

THANK YOU