Infection		Causes	Treatment
Paranasal & ears infection	Para nasal infection (sinusitis)	Streptococcus pneumonia, Streptococcus pyogenes, Haemophilus influenza	-nasal decongestants ephedrine, xylometazoline -Choice of antibiotic oral amoxicillin or co-amoxiclav or doxycycline -In chronic sinusitis antibiotics are given according to results of culture & sensitivity
	Ears infection (otitis)		Mild cases normally viral (resolve spontaneously), only, analgesia bacterial OM amoxicillin or Co-amoxiclav
Throat infection	Throat infection(pharyngitis)	-Viral -Streptococcus pyogenes (group A beta-haemolytic)	Benzylpenicillin for strep. Useful drugs include benzylbenicillin, phenoxymethylpenicillin, erythromycin or clarithromycin, or cephalexin N.B: Treatment is to be continued for 10 days to prevent late complications as rheumatic fever
Bronchial infection	Acute bronchitis	- Most cases are viral - Bacterial: Causative organisms include S. pneumoniae & H. influenzae	Amoxicillin, tetracycline or co-trimoxazole
	Chronic bronchitis	-chronic smokers -Suppressive chemotherapy	
Pneumonia (lung infection)	Community-Acquired Pneumonia (CAP)	Streptococcus pneumoniae (pneumococcus)	-Benzylpenicillin IV or amoxicillin orally are drugs of choic -In penicillin allergic patients, erythromycin or clarithromycin, azithromycin ¬ In seriously ill patients use benzylpenicillin with ciprofloxacin (H.influenzae & atypical pathogens) ¬ In penicllin-resistant pneumococci infections, cefotaxime (claforan) IV

	Atypical pneumonia	Mycoplasma pneumoniae, rarely chlamydia, psittacosis, legionella	tetracycline, erythromycin or clarithromycin given orally 3 weeks
	Hospital-acquired Pneumonia (nosocomial)	staph. aureus, pseudomonas aeruginosa & H. influenzae	3ed generation CS e.g. cefotaxime plus aminoglycoside e.g. gentamicin ¬ Ciprofloxacin or vancomycin may be necessary (in Methicillin resistant S. aureus; MRSA)
	Pneumonia following influenza	Staph.aureus	flucloxacillin
	Pneumonia in Patients with Chronic Lung Disease	Mixed infection with H. influenzae & S. pneumoniae	Amoxicillin or trimethoprim or ciprofloxacin
	Pneumonia in Immunocompromised Patients	S. aureus & S. pneumoniae +fungi like: pneumocystis carinii	aminoglycoside with cefotaxime P. aeruginosa give an anti-pseudomonal penicillin like piperacillin Pneumocystis carinii penumonia in AIDS give co-trimoxazole orally or IV