

azithromycin pharmacological classification

[\[PDF\] where should i buy nolvadex](#)

[\[PDF\] cellcept prescription help](#)

[\[PDF\] how to get flagyl online](#)

[\[PDF\] where to buy diflucan in canada](#)

[\[PDF\] nome generico do alprazolam](#)

[\[PDF\] kamagra online kaufen erfahrungen](#)

[\[PDF\] clindamycin tablet price](#)

Not all possible interactions are listed in this medication guide. Do not take antacids that contain aluminum or magnesium within 2 hours before or after you take azithromycin. Dosage Information in more detail. Azithromycin belongs to the class of drugs known as macrolide antibiotics. Advertising revenue supports our not-for-profit mission. It works by killing bacteria or preventing their growth. Description and Brand Names Drug information provided by: Drug information provided by: We comply with the HONcode standard for trustworthy health information - verify here. This content does not have an English version. Do not take extra medicine to make up the missed dose. Do not save for later use. ZITHROMAX (Azithromycin) drug information & product resources from MPR including dosage information, educational materials, & patient assistance. Concomitant Class 1A (eg, quinidine, procainamide), or Class III (eg, dofetilide, amiodarone, sotalol) antiarrhythmics, or others known to prolong the QT interval: avoid. azithromycin. Zithromax. Pharmacologic classification: azalide macrolide. Therapeutic classification: antibiotic. Pregnancy risk category B. Available forms. Available by prescription only. Injection: mg. Powder for oral suspension: mg/5 ml, mg/ 5 ml; mg ?, mg ?, mg ?, 1, mg/ packet. Tablets. PDF Page. Canadian drug name. Genetic Implication. CAPITALS indicate life-threatening, underlines indicate most frequent. Strikethrough. Discontinued. 1 azithromycin (aye-zith-roe-mye-sin). Zithromax, Zmax. Classification. Therapeutic:agents for atypical mycobacterium, anti-infectives.

Pharmacologic:macrolides. Aug 15, - Azithromycin is in a class of medications called macrolide antibiotics. It works by stopping the growth of bacteria. Antibiotics such as azithromycin will not work for colds, flu, or other viral infections. Using antibiotics when they are not needed increases your risk of getting an infection later that resists antibiotic. In the FDA issued a warning that azithromycin, "can cause abnormal changes in the electrical activity of the heart that may lead to a potentially fatal irregular heart rhythm." The FDA noted in the warning a study that found the drug may increase the risk of death, especially in those with heart problems, compared Pregnancy category?: ?AU: ?B1?: US: ?B? (No risk in. What is azithromycin? Azithromycin is an antibiotic that fights bacteria. Azithromycin is used to treat many different types of infections caused by bacteria, such as respiratory infections, skin infections, ear infections, and sexually transmitted diseases. Azithromycin may also be used for purposes not listed in this medication. Uses For azithromycin. Azithromycin is used to treat certain bacterial infections in many different parts of the body. azithromycin may mask or delay the symptoms of syphilis. It is not effective against syphilis infections. Azithromycin belongs to the class of drugs known as macrolide antibiotics. It works by killing bacteria or. The chemical classification of azithromycin anhydrous is Macrolides. FDA Pharmacology Summary from FDA Pharm Classes. Azithromycin is an azalide, derived from erythromycin, and a member of a subclass of macrolide antibiotics with bacteriocidal and bacteriostatic activities. Azithromycin reversibly binds to the 50S. Learn about Zithromax (Azithromycin) may treat, uses, dosage, side effects, drug interactions, warnings, patient labeling, reviews, and related medications. such as uncorrected hypokalemia or hypomagnesemia, clinically significant bradycardia, and in patients receiving Class IA (quinidine, procainamide) or Class III. Antiinfectives are also classified in the following groups: A01AB Antiinfectives and antiseptics for local oral treatment. A02BD Combinations for eradication of Helicobacter pylori. A07A Intestinal antiinfectives. D01 Antifungals for dermatological use. D06 Antibiotics and chemotherapeutics for dermatological use.