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ANTIBIOTIKLAR.

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Antibiotics (anti-anti and bio-life) — are organic substances produced by the activity of some micro-organisms (fungi, bacteria), animal tissues and some higher plants and stop the growth and development of various microbes. Antibiotics are very useful and important medicines when used correctly.

They fight infections and diseases caused by bacteria. Popular antibiotics are penicillin, tetracycline, streptomycin, chloramphenicol, and sulfonamides. The term antibiotics was proposed by the American scientist Z. Waxman to refer to substances that are formed in microbes and have an effect against other microbes. Antibiotics disrupt the metabolism of disease-causing (pathogenic) microbes, killing them or stopping their growth. Antibiotics have different effects on different microbes. For example; while one antibiotic has a strong effect on a specific microbe, it has a weak effect on another microbe or does not affect it at all; Most antibiotics destroy not only microbes, but also human, animal, and plant organisms (tissues and cells). Therefore, in medicine, veterinary medicine and plant science, only its types that kill harmful microbes, but do not destroy human, animal and plant organisms are used.

Different antibiotics fight certain infections in different ways. All antibiotics have their own risks, but some are more dangerous than others. Be very careful when choosing and using antibiotics. There are many types of antibiotics and they are sold under different names by different companies. It can be confusing. Nevertheless, the most necessary antibiotics are divided into several main groups:

Antibiotic Group	An example from the generic name of a drug	Special name given by the sales or firm
PENICILLINS	Phenoxymethyl	Phenoxymeth
AMPICILLIN	penicillin	penicillin
TETRACYCLINES	Ampicillin	Ampicillin
SULFANILAMIDE	Doxycycline	T-doxy
AMINOGLYCOSIDE	Sulfamthoxazole	T-iseptol
Levomycetin	Trimethoprim	and others
ERYTHROMYCIN	Gentamicin	Gentamicin
CEPHALOSPORIN	Levomycetin	Levomycetin
QUINOLONES	Erythromycin	Erythromycin
	Cefotaxime	Claforan
	Ciprofloxacin	Syflox

Antibiotics do not break down and kill all bacteria, both harmful and beneficial to the body. Beneficial bacteria protect the body from other misfortunes from fungal infections. Antibiotics overload the liver, which must additionally cleanse the blood of drugs and bacterial breakdown products. Antibiotics destroy the intestinal microflora, which can lead to dysbiosis.

Arbitrary use of antibiotics destroys the activity of other organs of the body. In this regard, the specialist says, it can cause serious complications, especially in cases of liver and kidney failure. In addition, as a result of improper use of these tools, there is a risk of anaphylactic shock, that is, a life-threatening allergic reaction.

Antibiotics are prescribed to patients without proper instructions
should not be done. These include the appearance of purulent sputum, changes in blood analysis, i.e., an increase in the number of leukocytes and neutrophils, and an increase in C-reactive protein in indicators of inflammation.

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