

Topic Antimalarial drugs.

Q no 29 (a) Give mechanism of action of Metronidazole

- The nitro group of metronidazole is chemically reduced in anaerobic bacteria sensitive protozoans
- Drug undergo a reductive bioactivation of their nitro group by ferredoxin to form reactive cytotoxic products that interfere with nucleic acid synthesis
- Disrupt electron transport
- Resulting in cell death.

(b) P.P Give Adverse Effect of metronidazole

(i) GI disturbance

Neumonic
CompD

- (ii) Oral Monilliasis
- (iii) Metallic Taste
- (iv) Paresthesias
- (v) Dark colouration of urine.

Qno 30 Enumerate drug used to treatment of Malaria.

- Chloroquine
- Artemisinin
- Mefloquine
- Quinine
- Primaquine
- Antifolates
- Malarone.

(25)

Qno31 clinical uses of metronidazole / Spectrum

- Amoebiasis
- Bacteroids fragilis
- Gardnerella
- Helicobacter pylori
- Trichomonas vaginalis
- Giardiasis.

Qno32 (a) Give Mechanism of action of Chloroquine

- Chloroquine accumulates in the food vacuole of plasmodia and prevents polymerization of hemoglobin breakdown product heme into hemozoin.
- Decrease intracellular accumulation via increased activity of membrane transporters is a mechanism of resistance to chloroquine and other antimalarial drug

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Qno 33^(a) Give clinical uses of chloroquine

- Malaria
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Extraintestinal amoebiasis
- DLE (discoid lupus erythematosus)
- Lepa reaction
- Infection mononucleosis
- Photogenic reaction.

Neumonic

My RED LIP

(b) Give its adverse effect

Neumonic

GI HR AR

- GI distress
- Headache
- Rash
- Auditory dysfunction
- Retinal dysfunction

Qno 34 Enumerate drug used in treatment of Amoebiasis

- Metronidazole
- Diloxanide
- Emetine
- Iodoquinol.

Qno 35

Read Table Pg 427 Ketzung Table S2-1

Qno 36 Give MOA of Quinine

Quinine complexes with double stranded DNA to prevent strand separation resulting in block of DNA replication and transcription to RNA. Quinine is solely a blood schizonticide.