



Artery Academy

Done By Mariam

B-lactam Antibiotics

Pharmacology 3

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مرحبااا مرحبااا
رجعنا لكم بجماعة بفارما ٣ ، و إن شاء الله إذا قدرت سيكون الجزء الأكبر
من تفريغ المادة معي
محتاجة تركيزكم جدًا ومتابعتم ودعواتكم أهم شيء أكيد 🙏

حكينا بالمحاضرة الماضية إنه الفكرة من تنوع ال **antibacterial** هو إنه نسيطر
ع البكتيريا قدر المستطاع بحيث إنه نشوف شو الاختلاف الموجود بين الخلية
وال **eukaryotic** بحيث إنه هاد ال **antibacterial** يكون **selective** فقط على
الخلايا البكتيرية وليس على خلايا الإنسان ال **host cells**

Antimicrobial drugs

PENICILLINS

CEPHALOSPORINS

TETRACYCLINES

AMINOGLYCOSIDES

MACROLIDES

FLUOROQUINOLONES

OTHER

اختلافهم رح يكون حسب ال **site of action** الهم ورح نناقش
الموضوع هاد بالتفصيل بالشابتر هاد

Overview

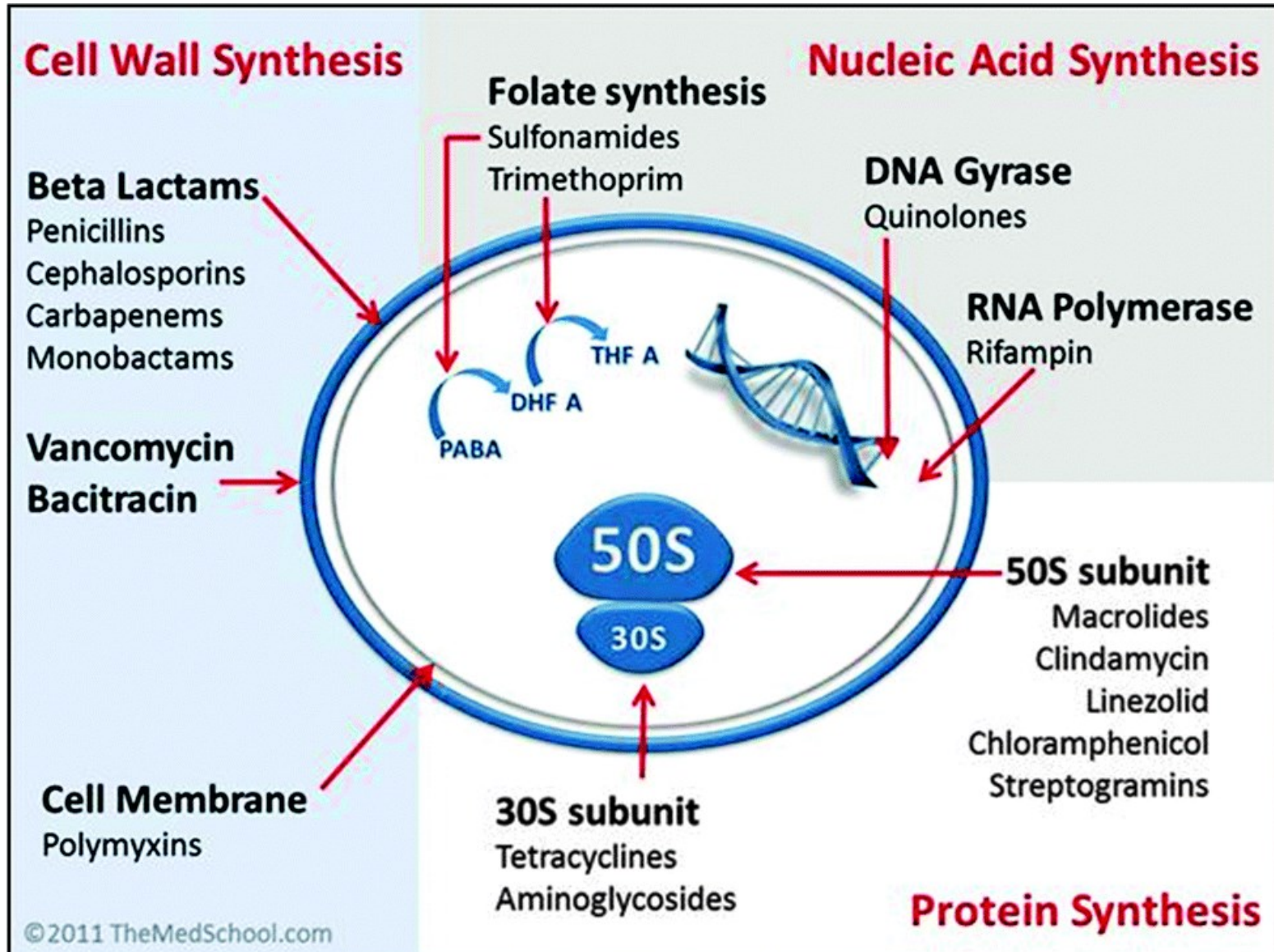
Antimicrobial therapy takes advantage of the biochemical differences that exist between microorganisms and human beings. Antimicrobial drugs are effective in the treatment of infections because of their **selective toxicity**; that is, they have the ability to injure or kill an invading microorganism without harming the cells of the host.

In most instances, the selective toxicity is **relative rather than absolute**, requiring that the concentration of the drug be carefully controlled to attack the microorganism, while still being tolerated by the host.

هاي ال **antibacterial** عندها قدرة تفرق بين ال **organisms** وبين خلايا ال **host** بحيث إنه تقتل ال **organisms** بدون ما تعمل أي ضرر لخلايا الإنسان أو ال **host** لهيك هي **relative rather than absolute** يعني إني بتحكم بتركيز الدوا بحيث إنه يهاجم خلايا ال **organism** بدون ما يعمل ضرر لخلايا ال **host**

هاد رح يكون موضوعنا لليوم وتحديدًا ال antimicrobial إلي بتشتغل عال cell wall synthesis خاصة إنه موجود بالبكتيريا ومش موجود بالإنسان

Sites of Antimicrobial Actions

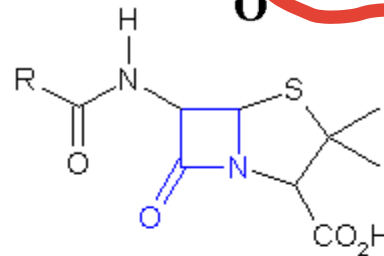
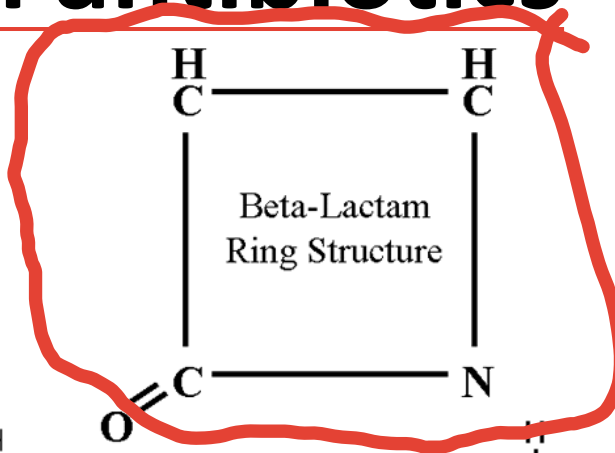


سبب التسمية هو وجود ال **beta lactam ring** بال **structure** تبعهم

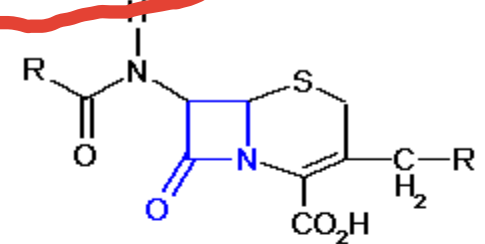
Beta-lactam antibiotics

ما رح نخوض بال **structures** لأنهم مش
مطلوبين بالفارما ✓ بس بهمني تعرفوا
وتميزوا ال **beta lactam ring**

1. Penicillins
2. Cephalosporins
3. Monobactams
4. Carbapenems

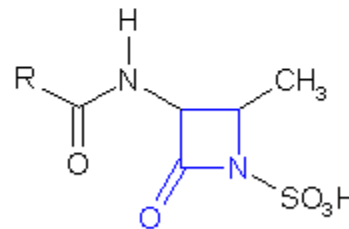


Penicillin nucleus

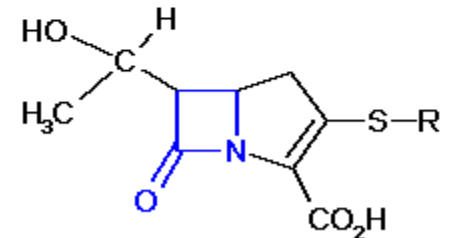


Cephalosporin nucleus

Inhibitors of cell wall synthesis



Monobactam nucleus



Carbapenem nucleus

سميها **mono** لأنه فيها **single ring**

Penicillins

تُعتبر من أوائل ال antibiotics التي تم اكتشافها عن طريق الصدفة
كان العالم Alexander Fleming معروف إنه not organized وكان تارك
مجموعة من الأطباق المزروعة بالبكتيريا على البَنْش وراح إجازة اسبوعين ،
وقت اجى لاحظ وجود التعفّن (Penicillin notatum) ولاحظ إنه بالمنطقة
المحيطة بالعفن ما نمت عليه بكتيريا ف استنتج إنه هاد العفن بفرز مادة بتمنع
نمو البكتيريا وهي البنيسلين

Beginning of Antibiotics with Discovery of Pencillin



The Nobel Prize Physiology/Medicine 1945

الكسندر اكتشفها ، و العالميين التانيين من بعده طوّروها واستخرجوها
بكميات كافية لحتى يتم استخدامها



Sir Alexander Fleming
1881 - 1955



Sir Howard Walter Florey
1898 - 1968



Ernst Boris Chain
1906 - 1979

Alexander Fleming discovered the antimicrobial properties of penicillin in 1928. Twelve years later, Howard Florey and Ernst Chain developed the processes to produce penicillin in sufficient quantity for it to become widely available

Penicillins

مثل penicillin G نحكي عنه لقدام

- Natural penicillin are derived from fungi *Penicillium chrysogenum*.
- Are among the most widely effective and the least toxic drugs known but increased resistance has limited their use.

عادةً إذا كانت البكتيريا هاي ممكن يصيرلها killing بواسطة ال penicillin ف بنستخدمه as first choice كونه يُعتبر أكثر الأدوية safe وأقلها side effects and toxicity

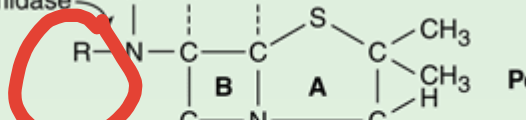
لكن للأسف صار يتم استخدامه بكثرة وبشكل خاطئ ف هالشي زاد ال resistance

مثال عليه الكبسولات الأحمر والأسود moxiram بتركيبة ال amoxicillin كانوا العالم إذا مرضوا أو ماتوا أو شو ما يصير بروحوا يشربوه لحد ما صارت كمية ال resistance هاي مُخيفة !

كل ما كانت هاي ال R group أكبر
 حيكون صعب وصول الإنزيم

Penicillin action & lactamase

Amidase



Penicillin

عَدَا

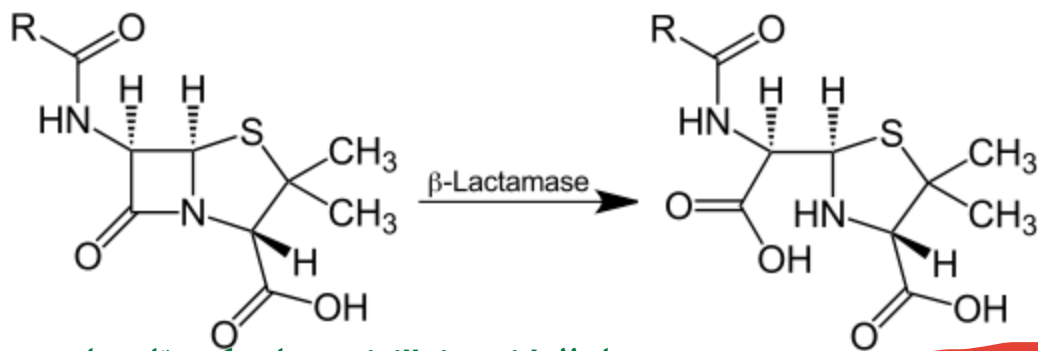
Substituted 6-aminopenicillanic acid

(B) Beta-lactam ring

في عنا two rings بتركيب ال penicillin ضروريات جدًا
لعمل ال penicillin وبدونهم رح يفقد فعاليتيه
عنا انزيم bacterial lactamase بتكسر ال beta
lactam ring ف بالتالي يفقد فعاليتيه

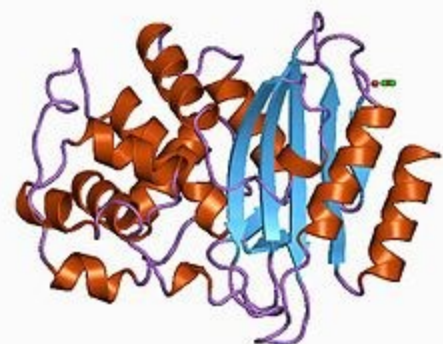
A + B = Aminopenicillanic acid

- A + B are essential for antibacterial activity
- Damage or Hydrolysis for A or B causes loss of antibacterial activity.
- **Bacterial lactamase (penicillinase)** : Enzyme that hydrolyzes B-Lactam ring and causes **loss of activity** (acid does that too)



هاد ال penicilloic acid ما حيكون قادر على
تشيط ال cell wall للبكتيريا ف بفقد فعاليتها

Penicilloic acid (not active)



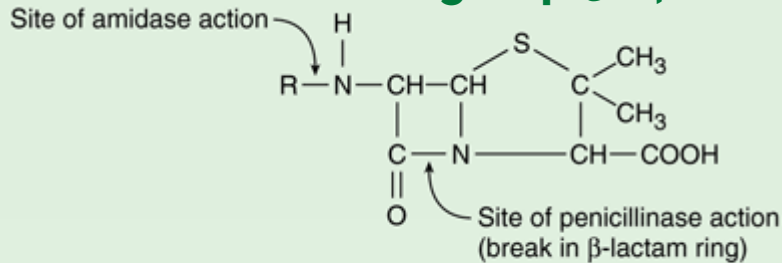
Beta-lactamse

لهيك في penicillin ما بنفع
أعطيههم orally

رح نحكي عنهم أكثر وقت نبليش بال classification

Penicillin family members

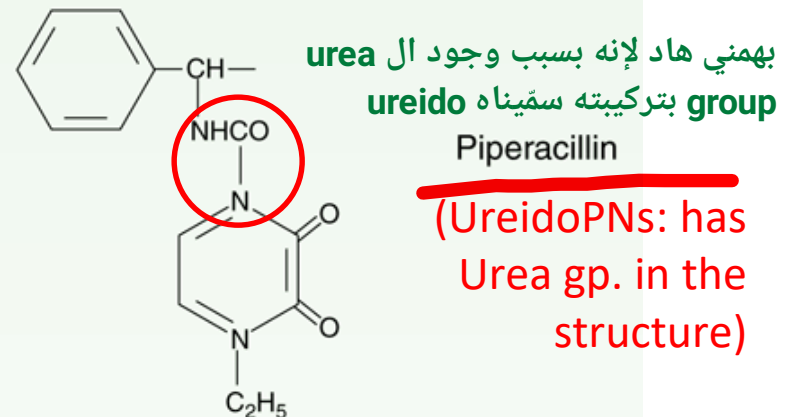
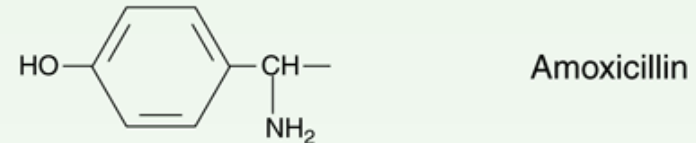
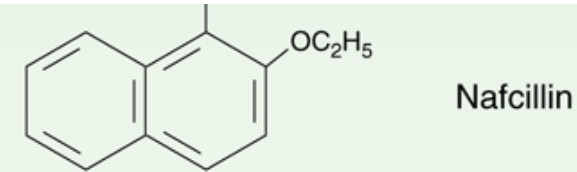
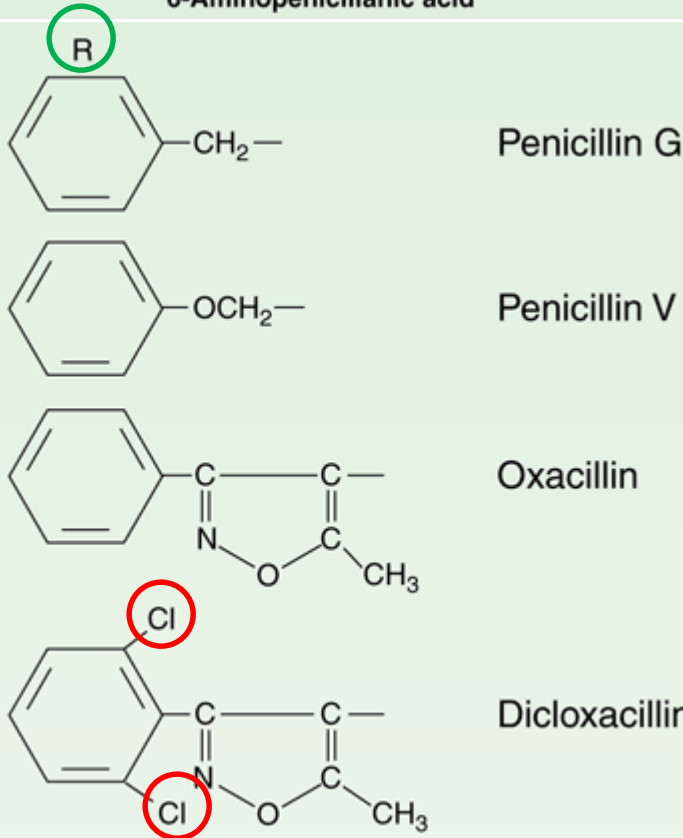
اختلافهم بال R group



The nature of this side chain affects the:

1. antimicrobial spectrum,
2. stability to stomach acid,
3. cross-hypersensitivity,
4. and susceptibility to bacterial degradative enzymes (β -lactamases).

6-Aminopenicillanic acid



Bacterial cell wall synthesis (Transpeptidation, peptidoglycan synthesis)

أهمية ال **cell wall** للخلية :

The cell wall is a rigid outer layer that completely surrounds the cytoplasmic membrane, maintains cell shape and integrity, and prevents cell lysis from high osmotic pressure.

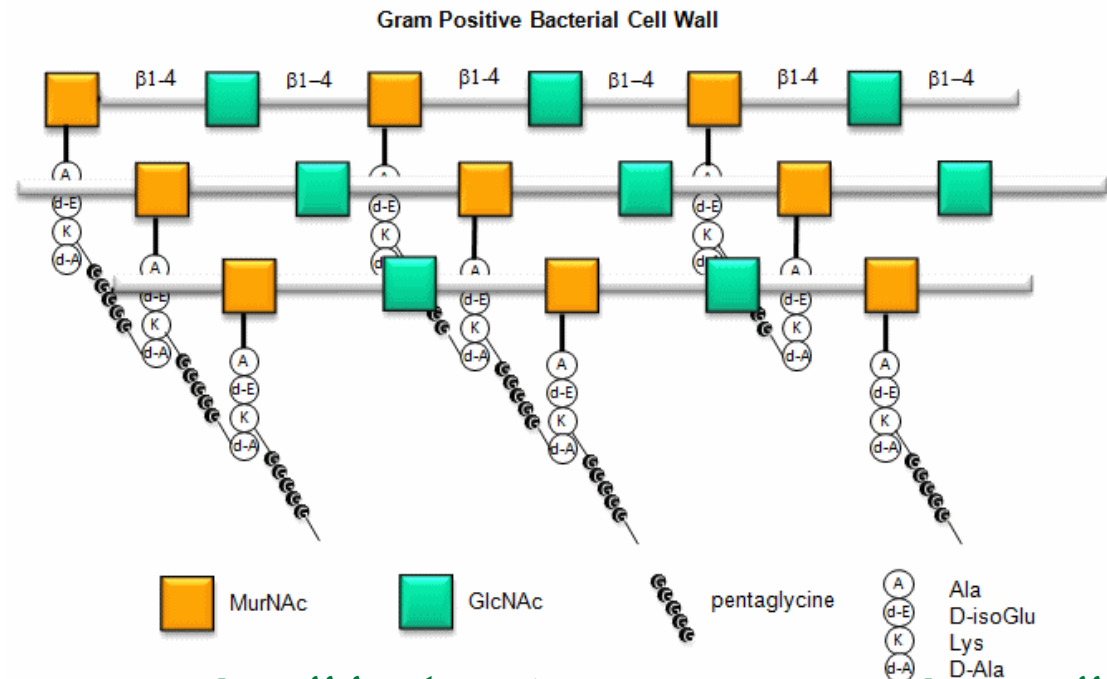
مكونات ال **cell wall**:

The cell wall is composed of a complex, cross-linked polymer of **polysaccharides and polypeptides**, **peptidoglycan** (also known as murein or mucopeptide).

Peptidoglycan = Murein

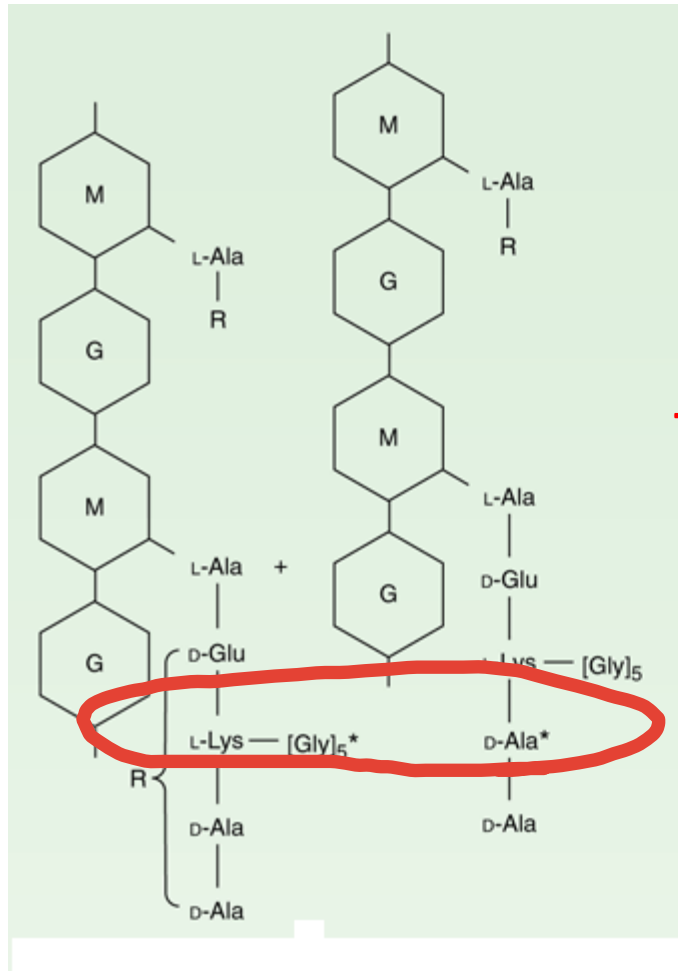
Peptido + glycan = **Peptide** + Sugar

ال **cell wall** عبارة عن مجموعة من ال layers من ال **peptidoglycan** وهي بتعطيني ال **shape + rigidity** وطبقة وحدة بس منها ما حتكون قادرة تعطيني هالشي



ال **transpeptidation** يعني وقت يبلشوا ال **peptides** يشبكوا ويتجمعوا مع بعض عن طريق انزيم **transpeptidase** و إلي حيعمله **inhibition** بواسطة ال **penicillin** ف بالتالي حيصير **lysis** وتحلل لل **cell wall**

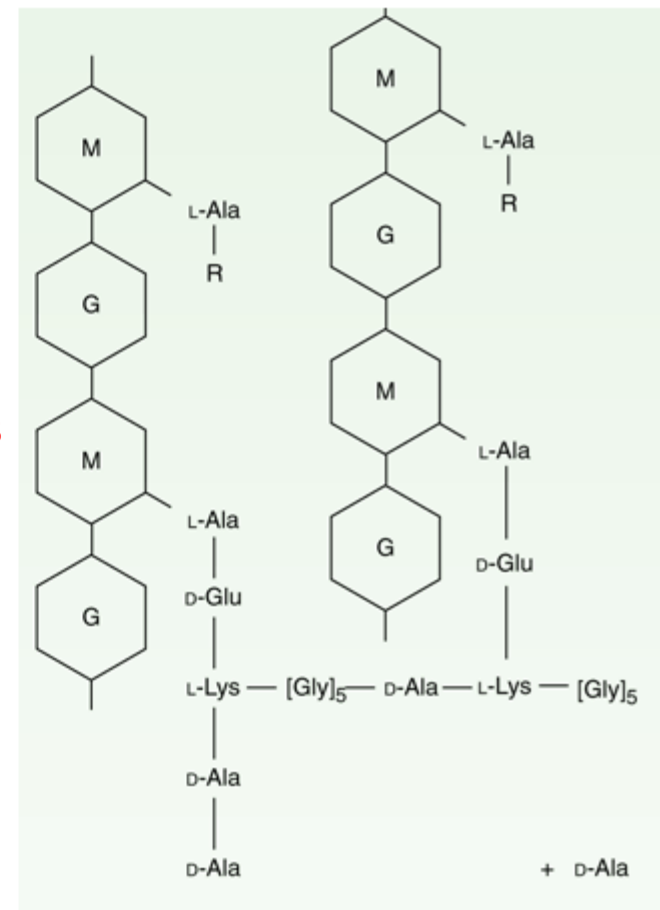
Transpeptidation



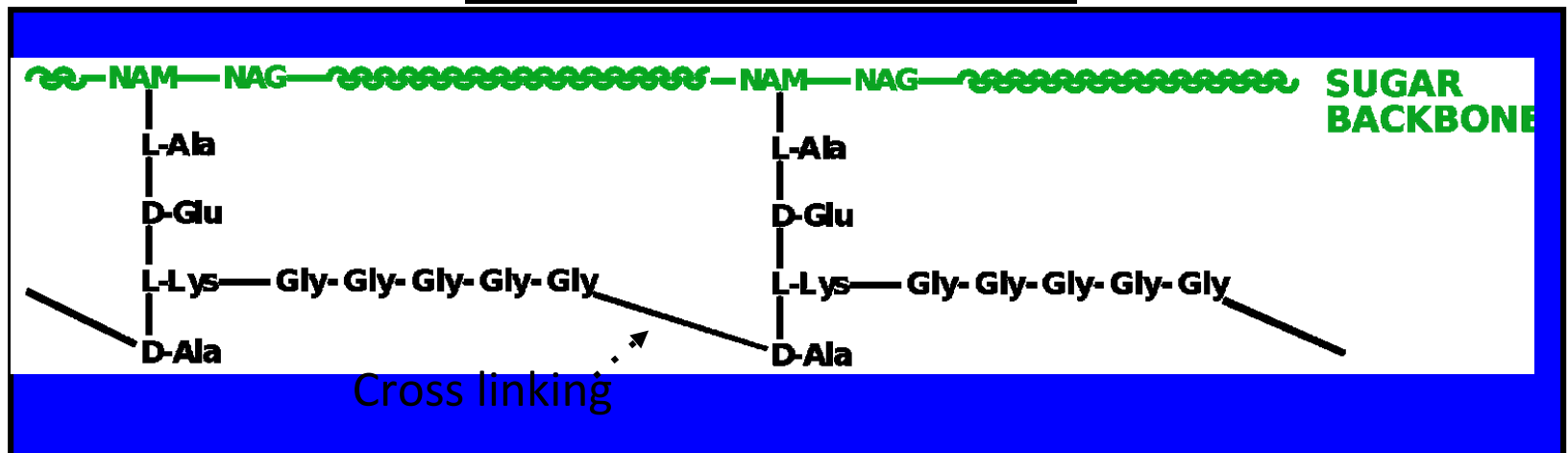
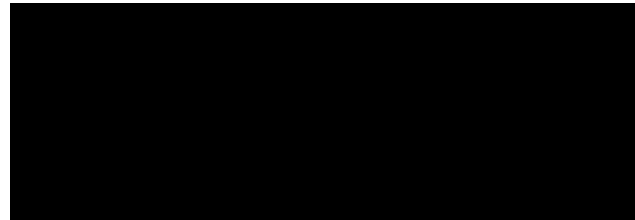
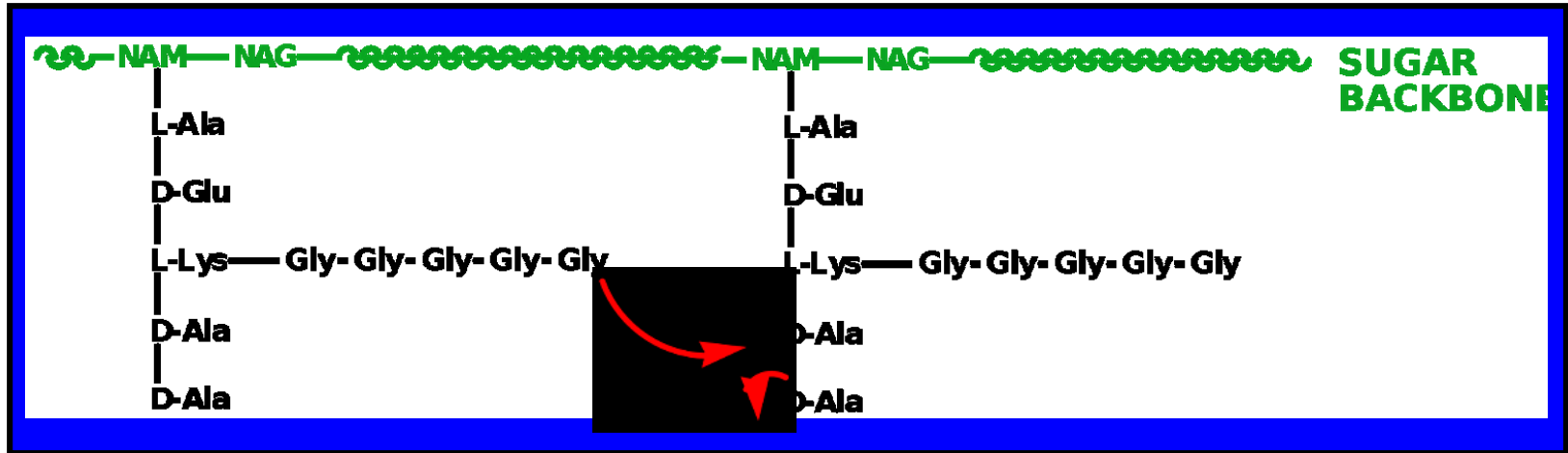
Transpeptidase



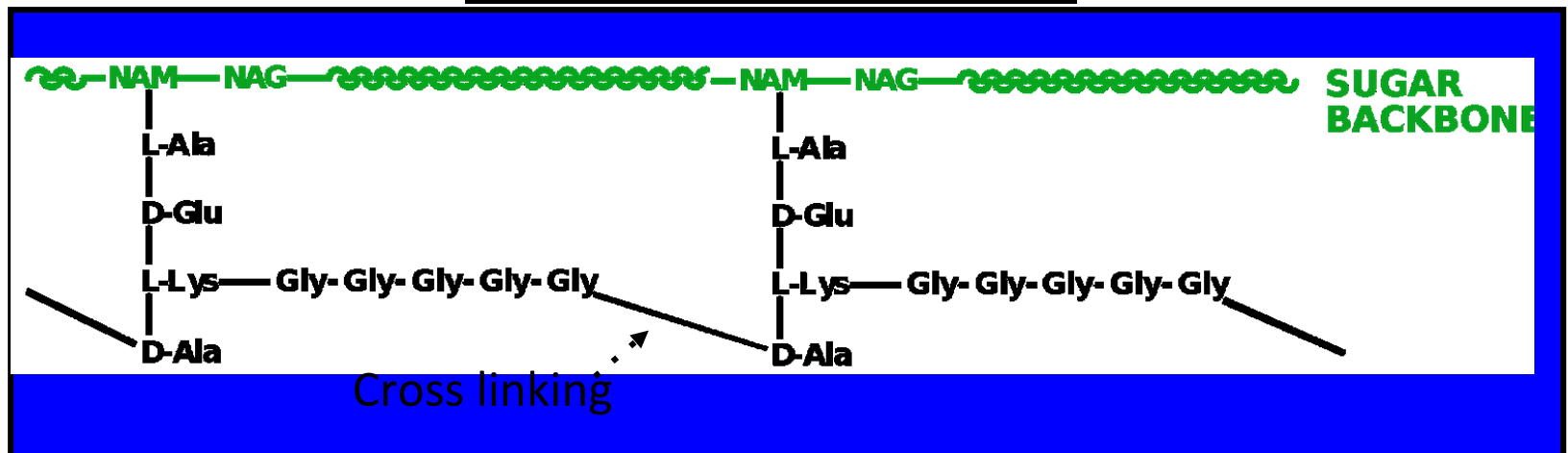
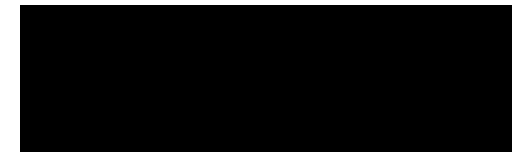
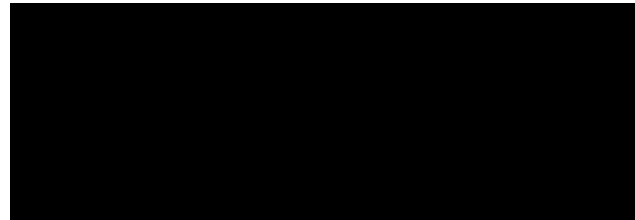
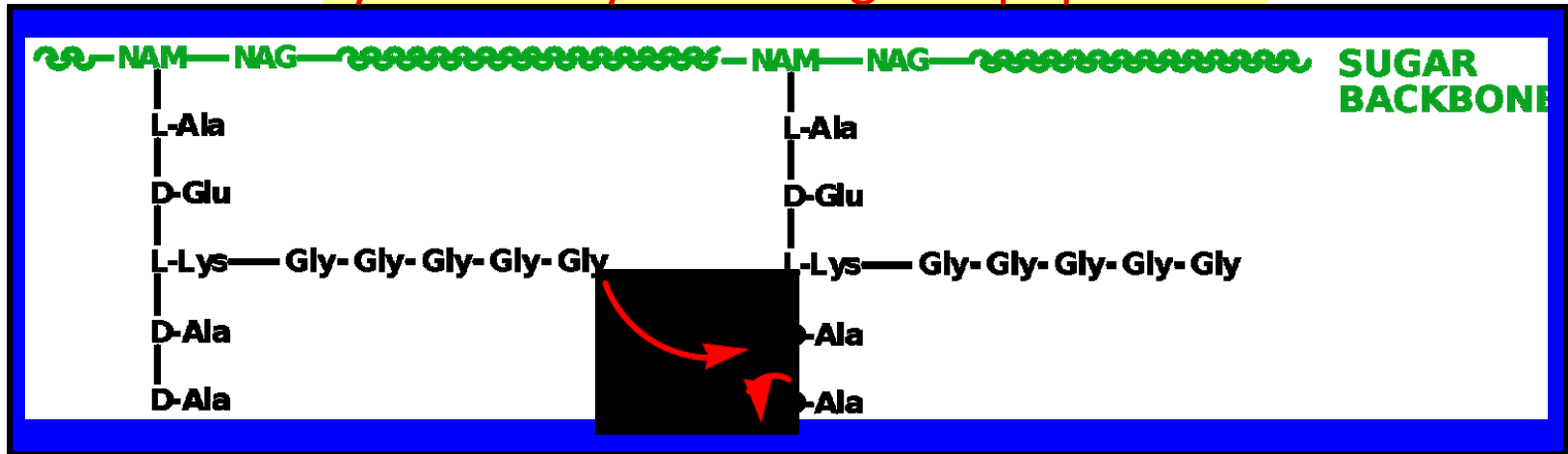
الانزيم
المسؤول
على ربط ال
peptides 2
سوا



Bacterial cell wall synthesis



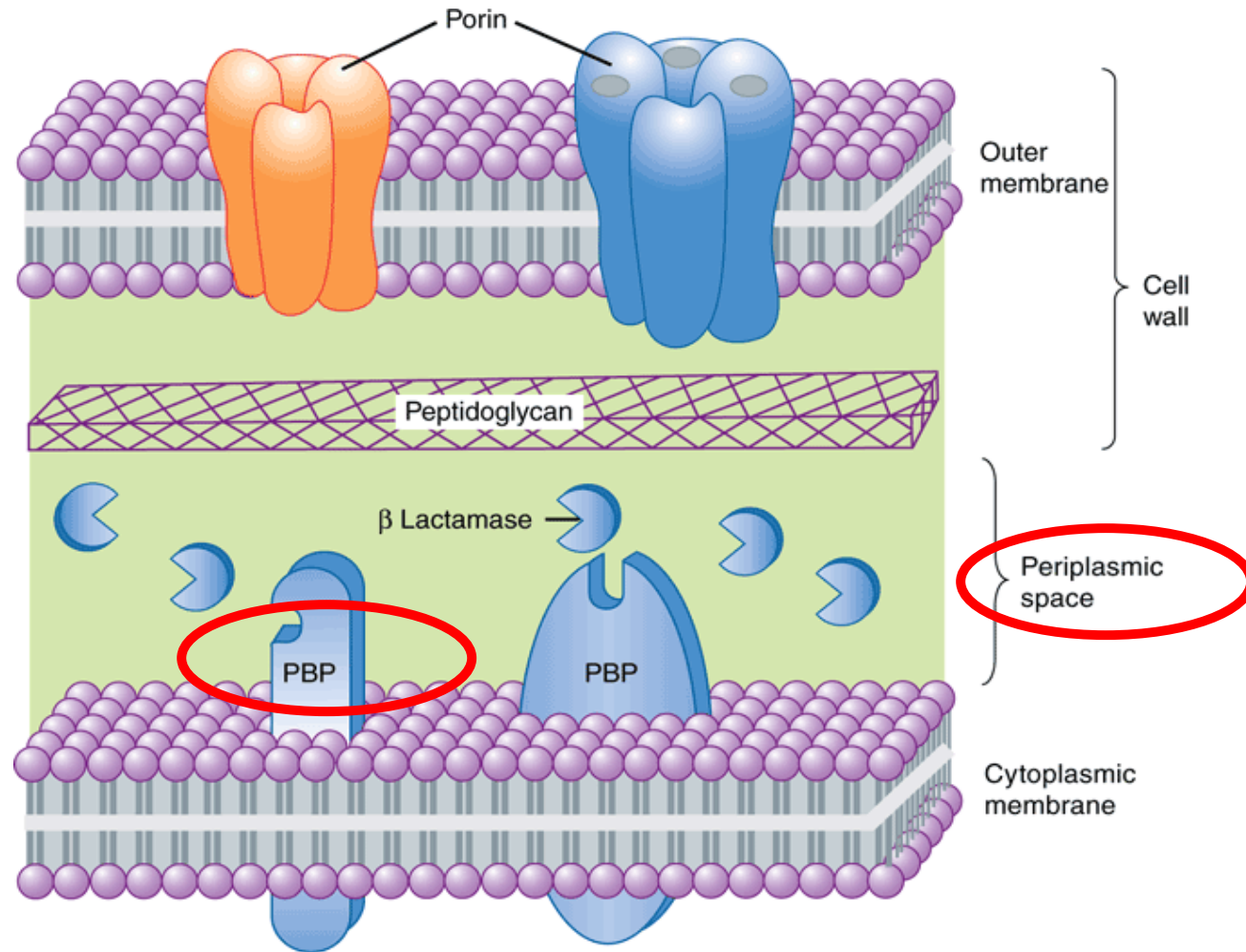
Mechanism of action of PNs: inhibition of bacterial cell wall synthesis by inhibiting transeptidases



Transpeptidase is called penicillin binding protein (PBP)

هاد يعني إنه ال penicillin يحتاج
يعبر من خلال ال outer
membrane ويوصل لعند ال
periplasmic space لحتى
يعمل inhibition of
transpeptidation وهاد بفسر إنه
لييه بكون في resistance عند ال
gram negative والسبب ال
outer membrane

Transpeptidases
(PBPs) are
membrane
proteins that
cross-link
peptidoglycans.

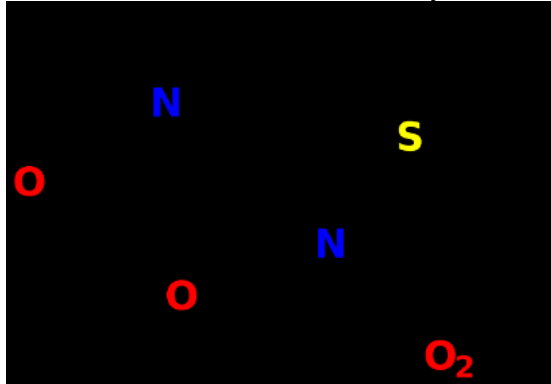


Source: Katzung BG, Masters SB, Trevor AJ: *Basic & Clinical Pharmacology*, 12th edition: www.accessmedicine.com

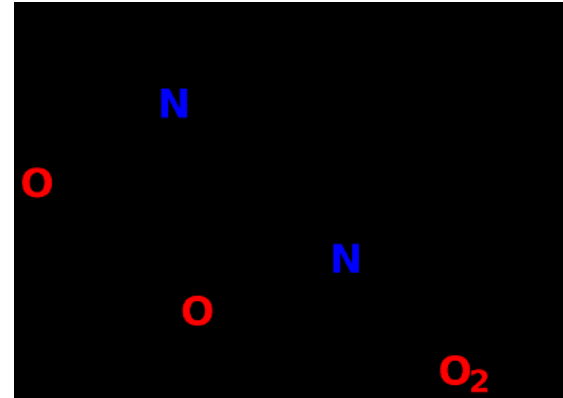
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Mechanism of action of PNs: inhibition of bacterial cell wall synthesis by inhibiting transpeptidases

Penicillin can be seen to mimic acyl-D-Ala-D-Ala



Penicillin



Acyl-D-Ala-D-Ala

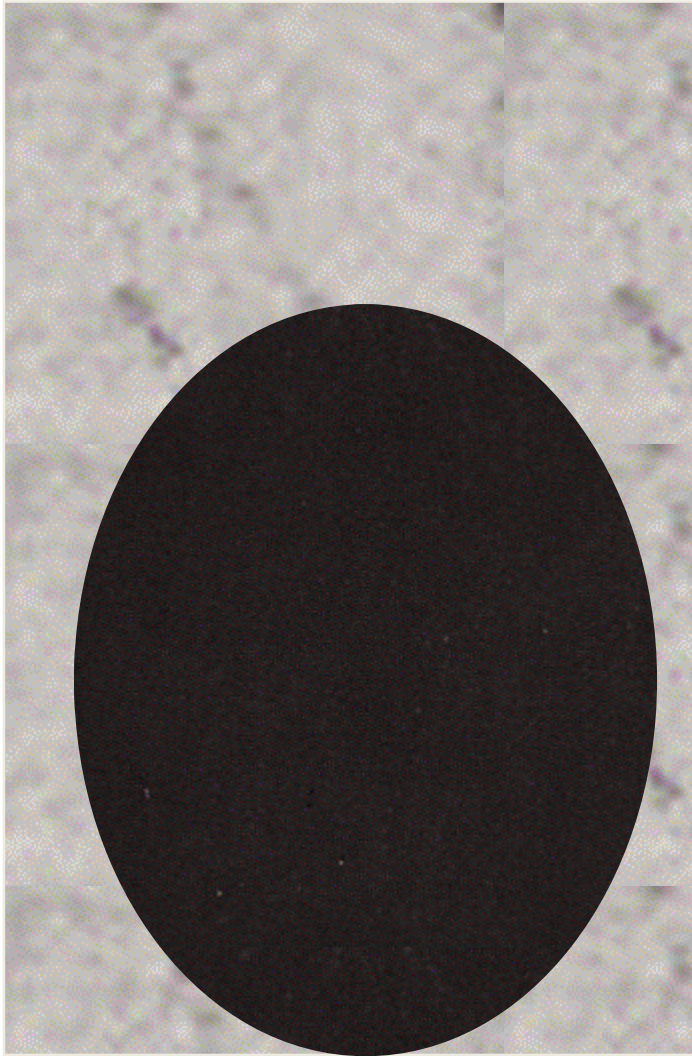
ال **structure of penicillin** يشبه ال **D-Ala-D-Ala** ف بالتالي يرتبط **as substrate** بال **active site** مكانه ف يعمل **inhibition of transpeptidation** ف بالتالي يتموت الخلية

- Beta-lactam antibiotics, structural analogs of the natural D-Ala-D-Ala substrate, covalently bind to the active site of PBPs.
- Inhibits transpeptidation reaction, halting peptidoglycan synthesis, and the cell dies (**BACTERICIDAL**).
- Beta-lactam antibiotics kill bacterial cells only when they are actively growing and synthesizing cell wall.

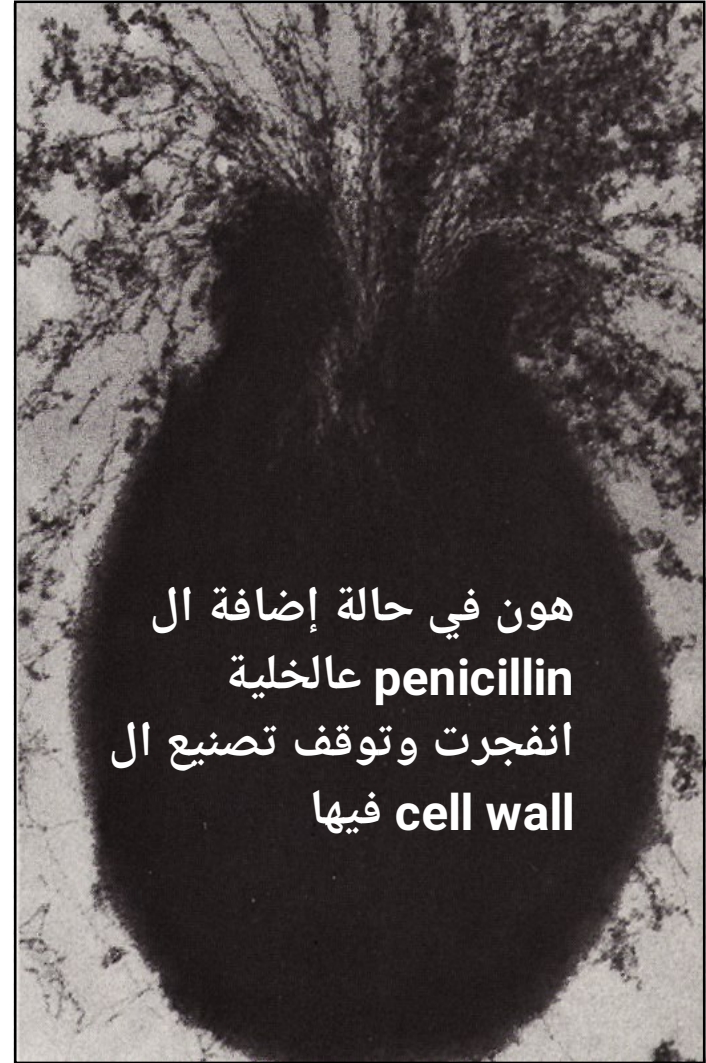
هاي ال **beta lactam** بتقتل البكتيريا فقط في حالة تكون نشطة النمو وتصنيع ال **cell wall** لأنه هي بهاي الحالة بتكون فعالة في ال **transpeptidation** وبقدر يجي ال **penicillin as substrate**

STAPHYLOCOCCUS

هون قبل ما تعمل resistance لل penicillin



STAPHYLOCOCCUS ON PENICILLINS



Classification of Penicillins

1. Natural Penicillins

الفرق أنه penicillin G not stable in the GI ف لهيك ما بنعطيه غير IV

Penicillin G (Benzylpenicillin)....Prototype, natural

Penicillin V (Phenoxymethylpenicillin) orally

Activity:

- Gram-positive organisms (G+) (i.e cocci & bacilli), (G-) cocci, and non-lactamase producing anaerobes. **broad spectrum** يعني بشتغلوا على
- Little activity against gram-negative rods.
- Susceptible to hydrolysis by B-lactamases.

لهيك ما بنفع للخلية إلي بتصنع **beta lactamase**



PNEUMOCOCCAL PNEUMONIA

- Streptococcus pneumoniae is a major cause of bacterial pneumonia in all age groups.
- Infection often occurs in an institutional setting in individuals who are ill from other causes.
- Resistance to *penicillin G* has greatly increased worldwide due to mutations in one or more of the bacterial penicillin-binding proteins.

Gram (+) cocci

Streptococcus pneumoniae*
Streptococcus pyogenes
Streptococcus viridans group

*Resistant strains are increasingly seen

Gram (+) bacilli

Bacillus anthracis
Corynebacterium diphtheriae

Gram (-) cocci

Neisseria gonorrhoeae
Neisseria meningitidis

Gram (-) rods

Anaerobic organisms

Clostridium perfringens

Spirochetes

Treponema pallidum (syphilis)
Treponema pertenue (yaws)

Mycoplasma
Chlamydia
Other

GONORRHEA

- *Silver nitrate* drops in the eyes prevent gonococcal ophthalmia in newborns.
- Penicillinase-producing strains are treated using *ceftriaxone*, with *azithromycin* or *spectinomycin* as a backup.

SYPHILIS

- A contagious venereal disease that progressively affects many tissues.
- A single treatment with *penicillin* is curative for primary and secondary syphilis. No antibiotic resistance has been reported.

Figure 38.4

Typical therapeutic applications of *penicillin G*.

Penicillin G

- Given IV or IM (to bypass the intestines, because it is unstable in the highly acidic stomach)
- Used for treatment of :
 - **Syphilis** sexual infection caused by *treponema pallidum*
 - **Meningitis** (treatment with wide-spectrum antibiotics should not be delayed while confirmatory tests are being conducted. If meningococcal disease is suspected in primary care, guidelines recommend that PG be administered before transfer to hospital)
 - **Endocarditis** inflammation in heart valv
 - **Pneumonia** inflammation in the lungs
 - **Septicemia in children** blood poisoning by bacteria
- Because the drug is given parenterally, higher tissue concentrations of penicillin G can be achieved than is possible with Penicillin V
- Serum measurements can be useful to avoid CNS toxicity in any patient receiving large doses on a chronic basis

ممكن يكون بكتيري أو فيروسي ولحد ما يصير
Penicillin G على المُسبب بنعطيههم
broad spectrum as empiric
treatment
گونه

گونه parenteral ف تركيزه بال tissue بوصل أعلى أسرع من ال penicillin V ولازم يكون في
monitoring لحتى نتجنب ال CNS toxicity في حال الجرعات العالية منه

Penicillin V

- More acid stable than penicillin G and is often employed orally in the treatment of infections.
- Range of antimicrobial activity against G+ is similar to that of PG
- Substantially less active than PG against G-ve
- Specific indications for PV include:

بشتغل عال gram positive بنفس فعالية ال PG لكنه أضعف منه عال gram negative !

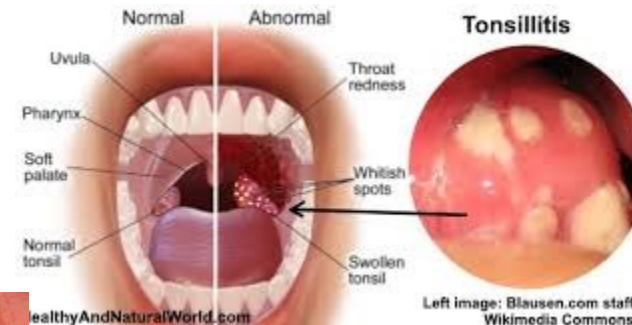
– Infections caused by Streptococcus pyogenes:

- Tonsillitis التهاب اللوزتين
- Pharyngitis التهاب البلعوم
- Skin infections

الأمراض البسيطة إلي بعالجها

Penicillin V

معظم الحالات بكونوا فيها viral



Classification of Penicillins

2. Antistaphylococcal PNs

Methicillin, Oxacillin, Cloxacillin, Dicloxacillin, Nafcillin.

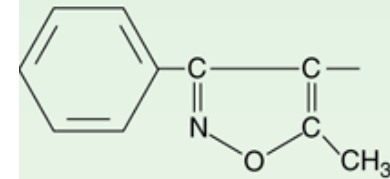
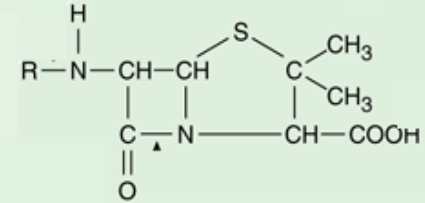
سميّاهم **antistaph** لإنهم ما بتحطموا بواسطة ال **beta**

lactamase بنفس ال **susceptibility** لل **PG @ PV**

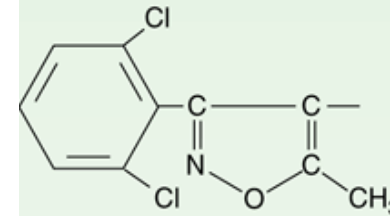
- Resistant to staphylococcal B-lactamases (R group covers the b-lactam and makes steric hinderance) بسبب وجود ال **R group** بكون صعب يوصل ال **beta lactamase** لل **ring** ف هي بنستخدمها لل **MSSA** مش لل **Methicillin resistance** **staph...(MRSA)**
- Active against methicillin-sensitive Staphylococcus aureus ((MSSA) but not MRSA) and streptococci اسخدامها مشهور أكثر عال **gram positive**

- Not active against enterococci, anaerobic bacteria, and G- bacteria ال **methicillin** بُعتبر ال **prototype** وبستخدموه بالمختبر لكن مش ع شكل دوا لإنه

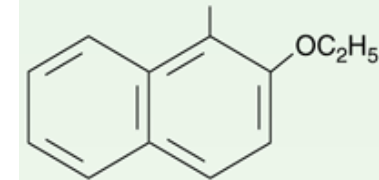
- Because of **its toxicity (interstitial nephritis)**, **نعمل nephritis** methicillin is not used clinically except in laboratory tests to identify resistant strains of **S. aureus**.



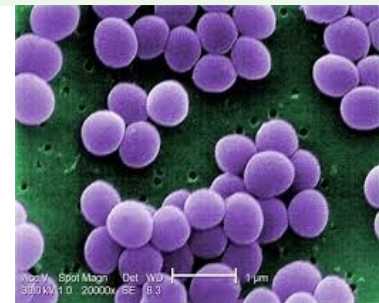
Oxacillin



Dicloxacillin



Nafcillin



Staphylococcus aureus
Produces B-Lactamase

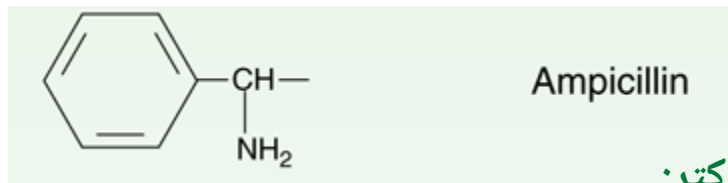
Classification of Penicillins

3. Extended-spectrum PNs:

— AminoPNs: Amoxicillin, Ampicillin (semi-synthetic)

- Improved activity against G-ve bacteria because of their enhanced ability to penetrate the gram-ve outer membrane.
- Susceptible to hydrolysis by B-lactamases.

لكن بنواجه هون نفس مشكلة ال PG & PV



السبب إنهم فعالين عال gram negative أكثر:

Amino group (+ve) helps the drug penetrate the outer membrane of G- bacteria (-ve).

Classification of Penicillins

الاستخدامات :

3. Extended-spectrum PNs

- These extended-spectrum agents are also widely used in the treatment of **respiratory infections**.
- Amoxicillin is given orally to treat urinary tract infections, sinusitis, otitis, and lower respiratory tract infections.
- Ampicillin (but not amoxicillin) is effective for **shigellosis** (G -ve).
 - “Antibiotics such as **ciprofloxacin** (common treatment for adults), and **azithromycin** (common treatment for children) are useful for **shigellosis**” ...CDC.
- Ampicillin (with or without the addition of gentamicin) is the drug of choice for the gram-positive bacillus **Listeria monocytogenes** (G +ve facultative anaerobic bacterium).

لحتى يصيروا **stable** أكثر ضافوا **beta lactamase inhibitor** وهو ال **clavulanic acid**

A. Antimicrobial spectrum of *ampicillin*

Gram (+) cocci

Enterococci

Gram (+) bacilli

Listeria monocytogenes

Gram (–) cocci

Gram (–) rods

Escherichia coli

Haemophilus influenzae

Proteus mirabilis

Salmonella typhi

Anaerobic organisms

Spirochetes

Mycoplasma

Chlamydia

Other

Resistance to these antibiotics is now a major clinical problem because of inactivation by plasmid-mediated penicillinases. [Note: *Escherichia coli* and *Haemophilus influenzae* are frequently resistant.]