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Diclofenac sodium: Treatment of Rheumatic diseases

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Diclofenac is a medicine that works by reducing substances in the body that causes pain and inflammation. Diclofenac is used to treat mild to moderate pain, or signs and symptoms of osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The Cataflam brand of this medicine is also used to treat menstrual cramps. Diclofenac 75 to 150 mg daily (25 to 50 mg 3 times daily) is comparable in efficacy with ordinary aspirin 3 to 5g daily and indomethacin 75 to 150 mg daily in rheumatoid arthritis and with indomethacin in osteoarthritis. Diclofenac powder (Cambia) is used to treat a migraine headache attack. It will not prevent headaches or reduce the number of attacks if Diclofenac is not used in the combination. If patient have a history of allergic reaction to aspirin or NSAIDs it can increase the risk of fatal heart attack or stroke, especially if he use it long term or take high doses, if he suffering from heart disease. Although there is some evidence of Diclofenac efficacy when administered twice daily, or once daily as a slow release tablet. The drug is also available as suppositories and ampoules for intramuscular injection. It is not recommended just before or after heart bypass surgery (coronary artery bypass graft or CABG). These conditions can occur without warning while you are using this medicine, especially in older adults. Diclofenac should be considered along with other drugs of its type in the arthritic patient.

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Erythromycin: An article of action of (Macrolide) lower and upper respiratory tract infection

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Erythromycin is an antibiotic in the class of antibiotics known as macrolide antibiotics which also includes azithromycin (Zithromax, Zmax) and clarithromycin (Biaxin). Erythromycin is similar in use to penicillin and is widely used for patients who are allergic to penicillin. Erythromycin stops bacterial growth and relies on the body's immune system to kill bacteria. It is used to treat several types of infections including upper/lower respiratory tract infections, skin infections, acute pelvic inflammatory disease, erythrasma, etc caused by bacteria such as *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, and many others. Erythromycin, like all macrolide antibiotics, prevents bacterial cells from growing and multiplying by interfering with their ability to make proteins while not affecting human cells. Bacteria such as *Haemophilus influenzae* are resistant to erythromycin alone and must be treated with a combination of erythromycin and adequate doses of sulfonamides. The FDA approved E.E.S in April 1965. Tablets: 250, 333, 400 and 500 mg. Suspension: 200 and, 400 mg/teaspoon. Tablet (Chewable): 200 mg. Powder: 100 mg/half-teaspoon and 200 mg/teaspoon. Granules: 200 and 400 mg/teaspoon. Powder for Injection: 500 mg and 1g side effect are severe stomach pain, nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea fever, skin rash, redness, or itching, unusual tiredness or weakness. Erythromycin also is used in patients who are allergic to penicillin for the prevention of recurrent rheumatic fever and infections of the hearts' valves (endocarditis) in patients with valvular abnormalities of the heart before they undergo dental treatments.

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