

BÖLÜM 12

MAKROLİDLERİN VE LİNKOZAMİDLERİN ETKİ SPEKTRUMU VE KULLANIM ALANLARI

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Giriş

Makrolid ve linkozamidler protein sentezi inhibitörleri olarak etki gösterirler. Etki mekanizmaları ve antimikrobiyal aktivite açısından birçok benzer özelliğe sahiptirler. Makrolid grubu antibiyotiklerden pratikte en sık kullanılanlar; eritromisin, klaritromisin, azitromisin, spiramisin olarak sayılabilir ve geniş klinik kullanım alanları mevcuttur. Linkozamid grubu antibiyotikler ise; linkomisin ve klindamisin olup, etkinliği ve emilimi açısından daha iyi olması nedeniyle klindamisin öncelikle tercih edilmektedir. Makrolidler ve linkozamidlerin hücredeki bağlanma bölgelerinin çok yakın olması nedeniyle, antagonistik etki oluşabileceği için bu ilaçların birlikte kullanımı önerilmemektedir.

Makrolidler

Makrolid grubu antibiyotikler; geniş bir protein sentezi inhibitörleri ailesini temsil eder ve başlıca eritromisin, azitromisin, klaritromisin, spiramisin antibiyotikleri bu grup içerisinde yer almaktadır.

Kimyasal Yapıları

Makrolid antibiyotikler, makrosiklik lakton halkasının boyutuna göre 12-, 14-, 15- veya 16-üyelikli halka makrolidler olarak sınıflandırılır (1). Makrolidlerin çoğu, bir glikosidik bağ yoluyla lakton halkasına bağlı amino şeker ve/veya nötr şeker

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