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Editorial

Brief Note on Antibiotics

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EDITORIAL NOTE

Antibiotics are antibacterial substances that are effective against microorganisms because antibiotics are the most prevalent type of antibacterial agent, they are widely used in the treatment and prevention of bacterial infections. Bacteria may be killed or inhibited by these substances. Antiprotozoal action is seen in a small number of antibiotics. Antibiotics are ineffective against viruses such as the common cold or influenza, antiviral medicines or antivirals, rather than antibiotics, are used to inhibit viruses. Antibacterial are a type of antimicrobial that includes antiseptics, antibacterial soaps, and chemical disinfectants, whereas antibiotics are a type of antibacterial that is used primarily in medicine and occasionally in livestock feed.

Antibiotics are drugs which are used to cure or prevent bacterial and protozoan infections. When an infection is suspected of causing an ailment but the pathogen responsible has yet to be identified, empiric therapy is used. This entails the administration of a broad-spectrum antibiotic based on the indications and symptoms described, and it is started while test results are awaited, which can take several days. When the pathogenic microbe responsible for the infection is identified, definite treatment can begin. Typically, this will include the use of a narrow-spectrum antibiotic. The antibiotic chosen will also be determined by its cost. Identification is vital because it can minimize the expense and toxicity of antibiotic therapy while also reducing the risk of antibiotic resistant emergence. Antibiotics may be prescribed for non-complicated acute pancreatitis to avoid surgery.

Antibiotics are thoroughly tested for health consequences before being approved for medical use, and they are generally regarded as safe and well tolerated. However, depending on the type of antibiotic used, the bacteria targeted, and the specific patient, some medicines have been linked to a wide range of unpleasant side effects ranging from moderate to severe. Side effects can indicate the antibiotic's pharmacological or toxicological qualities, as well as hypersensitivity or allergic reactions. Fever and nausea are common side effects, as can severe allergic reactions such photo dermatitis and anaphylaxis. Newer medications' safety characteristics are frequently less well known than those with a long history of usage. According to the World Health Organization and the Infectious Disease Society of America, the antibiotic pipeline is inadequate in comparison to bacteria's rising potential to build resistance. According to a research published by the Infectious Disease Society of America, the number of new antibiotics licensed for sale each year has been falling, and seven medicines against Gram-negative bacteria are now in phase 2 or phase 3 clinical trials. These medications, however, did not address the complete range of gram-negative bacilli resistance. Antibiotics targeting multidrug-resistant Gram-positive infections remain a major priority, according to the WHO, with 51 novel pharmacological entities being developed.

In the last seven years, just handful antibiotics have been approved for marketing. The lipoglycopeptides oritavancin and characterized by a persistent, as well as the cephalosporin ceftaroline, are used to treat acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections and community-acquired bacterial pneumonia. The oxazolidinone tedizolid and the lipoglycopeptide dalbavancin have also been licensed for the treatment of acute bacterial skin and skin structure infection. Fidaxomicin, the first of a new class of narrow-spectrum macrocyclic antibiotics, has been approved to treat *C. difficile* colitis.

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