Record Nr. UNINA9910461096003321 Antimicrobial chemotherapy / / Professor Peter Davey [and three **Titolo** others] Pubbl/distr/stampa Oxford, [England]:,: Oxford University Press,, 2015 ©2015 **ISBN** 0-19-100401-4 0-19-176941-X 0-19-100400-6 Edizione [Seventh edition.] 1 online resource (431 p.) Descrizione fisica Disciplina 616.90461 Anti-infective agents Soggetti Communicable diseases - Chemotherapy Electronic books. Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters and Nota di bibliografia index. Nota di contenuto Cover; Preface; Contents; List of Abbreviations; Part 1 General properties of antimicrobial agents; 1 Mechanisms of action and resistance to modern antibacterials, with a history of their development: 2 Inhibitors of bacterial cell wall synthesis: 3 Inhibitors of bacterial protein synthesis; 4 Synthetic antibacterial agents and miscellaneous antibiotics; 5 Antiviral agents; 6 Antiretroviral agents; 7 Drugs used in the treatment of viral hepatitis; 8 Antifungal agents; 9 Antiprotozoal and anthelminthic agents; Part 2 Resistance to antimicrobial agents; 10 The problem of resistance 11 The genetics and mechanisms of acquired resistancePart 3 General principles of usage of antimicrobial agents; 12 Laboratory investigations and the treatment of infection; 13 General principles of the treatment of infection: 14 Pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic principles; 15 Prescribing in special groups: effects of age, pregnancy, body weight, and hepatic and renal impairment; 16 OPAT: outpatient parenteral antimicrobial therapy: 17 Adverse drug reactions, and patient safety: 18 Chemoprophylaxis and immunization: 19 Guidelines.

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Sommario/riassunto

Antimicrobial agents are essential for the treatment of life-threatening infections and for managing the burden of minor infections in the community. In addition, they play a key role in organ and bone marrow transplantation, cancer chemotherapy, artificial joint and heart valve surgery. Unlike other classes of medicines, they are vulnerable to resistance from mutations in target microorganisms, and their adverse effects may extend to other patients (increased riskof cross-infection). As a consequence, there is a constant requirement for new agents, as well as practices that ensure the continu