

# Antibiotics Families

TARGETWOMAN

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## **Penicillin family**

**Ampicillin**

**Bacampicillin**

**Carbenicillin Indanyl**

**Mezlocillin**

**Piperacillin**

**Ticarcillin**

**Amoxicillin-Clavulanic Acid**

**Ampicillin-Sulbactam**

**Benzylpenicillin**

**Cloxacillin**

**Dicloxacillin**

**Methicillin**

**Oxacillin**

**Penicillin G**

**Penicillin V**

**Piperacillin Tazobactam**

**Ticarcillin Clavulanic Acid**

**Nafcillin**

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Penicillins - one of the oldest type of broad spectrum antibiotics, share common chemical structure with Cephalosporins. They are classified as Beta-lactam antibiotics. Aminopenicillins such as Ampicillin and Amoxicillin have extended spectrum of action.

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This table is excerpted from the main Antibiotics page - full list of general Antibiotics, drug information, antibiotics resistance and possible complications arising out of the use of antibiotics.

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## **Cephalosporins**

Cefadroxil  
Cefazolin  
Cephalexin  
Cephalothin  
Cephapirin  
Cephradine  
Cefaclor  
Cefamandol  
Cefonicid  
Cefotetan  
Cefoxitin  
Cefprozil  
Ceftmetazole  
Cefuroxime  
Loracarbef  
Cefdinir  
Ceftibuten  
Cefoperazone  
Cefixime  
Cefotaxime  
Cefpodoxime proxetil  
Ceftazidime  
Ceftizoxime  
Ceftriaxone  
Cefepime

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## **Aminoglycosides family**

Amikacin  
Gentamicin  
Kanamycin  
Neomycin  
Netilmicin  
Streptomycin  
Tobramycin  
Paromomycin

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Aminoglycosides antibiotics are specifically used to target aerobic, Gram-negative bacteria. Generally useful against Pseudomonas, Acinetobacter and Enterobacter amongst others. Streptomycin is effective to control tuberculosis causing mycobacteria.

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## **Macrolides and Lincosamines**

Azithromycin  
Clarithromycin  
Clindamycin  
Dirithromycin  
Erythromycin  
Lincomycin  
Troleandomycin

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Macrolide Antibiotics have macrocyclic lactone chemical structure. Erythromycin and the newer antibiotics belonging to this broad spectrum class - Azithromycin and Clarithromycin are widely used for their higher level of lung penetration.

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## **Quinolones and Fluoroquinolones**

Cinoxacin  
Ciprofloxacin  
Enoxacin  
Gatifloxacin  
Grepafloxacin  
Levofloxacin  
Lomefloxacin  
Moxifloxacin  
Nalidixic acid  
Norfloxacin  
Ofloxacin  
Sparfloxacin  
Trovafoxacin  
Oxolinic acid  
Gemifloxacin  
Perfloxacin

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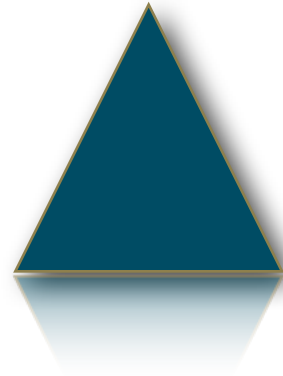
Fluoroquinolones are synthetically manufactured broad spectrum Antibiotics.

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## **Tetracyclines**

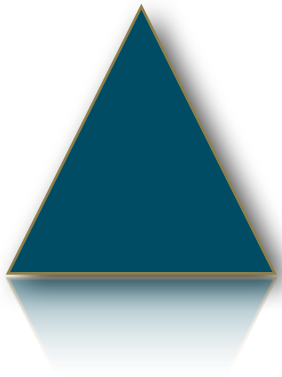
**Demeclocycline**  
**Doxycycline**  
**Methacycline**  
**Minocycline**  
**Oxytetracycline**  
**Tetracycline**  
**Chlortetracycline**



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## **Sulfonamides**

**Mafenide**  
**Silver Sulfadiazine**  
**Sulfacetamide**  
**Sulfadiazine**  
**Sulfamethoxazole**  
**Sulfasalazine**  
**Sulfisoxazole**  
**Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole**  
**Sulfamethizole**



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## Other Antibiotics

Bacitracin  
Chloramphenicol  
Fosfomicin  
Isoniazid  
Methenamine  
Metronidazol  
Mupirocin  
Nitrofurantoin  
Nitrofurazone  
Novobiocin  
Polymyxin  
Spectinomycin  
Trimethoprim  
Colistin  
Cycloserine  
Capreomycin  
Ethionamide  
Pyrazinamide  
Para-aminosalicylic acid  
Erythromycin ethylsuccinate  
Rifabutin  
Rifampin  
Rifapentine  
Linezolid  
Streptogramins  
Quinopristin Dalfopristin

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### Antibiotic interactions

Some drug combinations are contraindicated, like in the case of penicillin and birth control pills. Penicillin and methotrexate, used in the treatment of cancer and autoimmune diseases is another combination that can produce serious side effects. Cephalosporins are contraindicated with blood thinners. Tetracyclines are contraindicated with retinoids, blood thinning medications, diuretics, antacids and insulin.