

SÝKLALYF- OG SÝKLALYFJAÓNÆMI

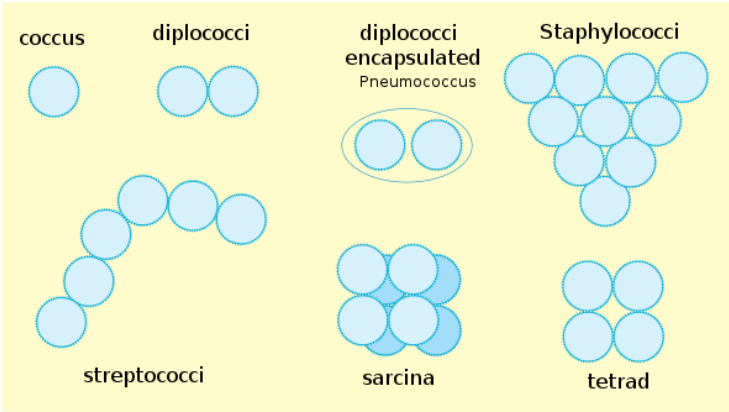
HVAÐ GETUM VIÐ GERT Í BARÁTTUNNI VIÐ
SÝKLALYFJAÓNÆMI?



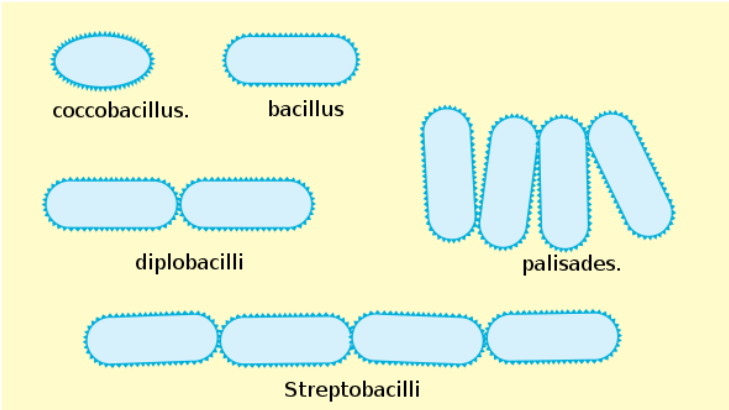
Bakterián



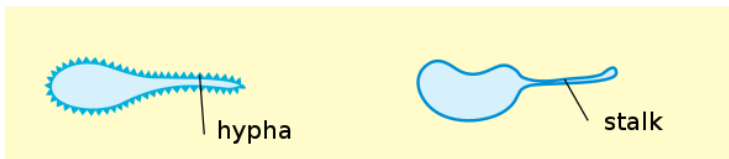
Cocci



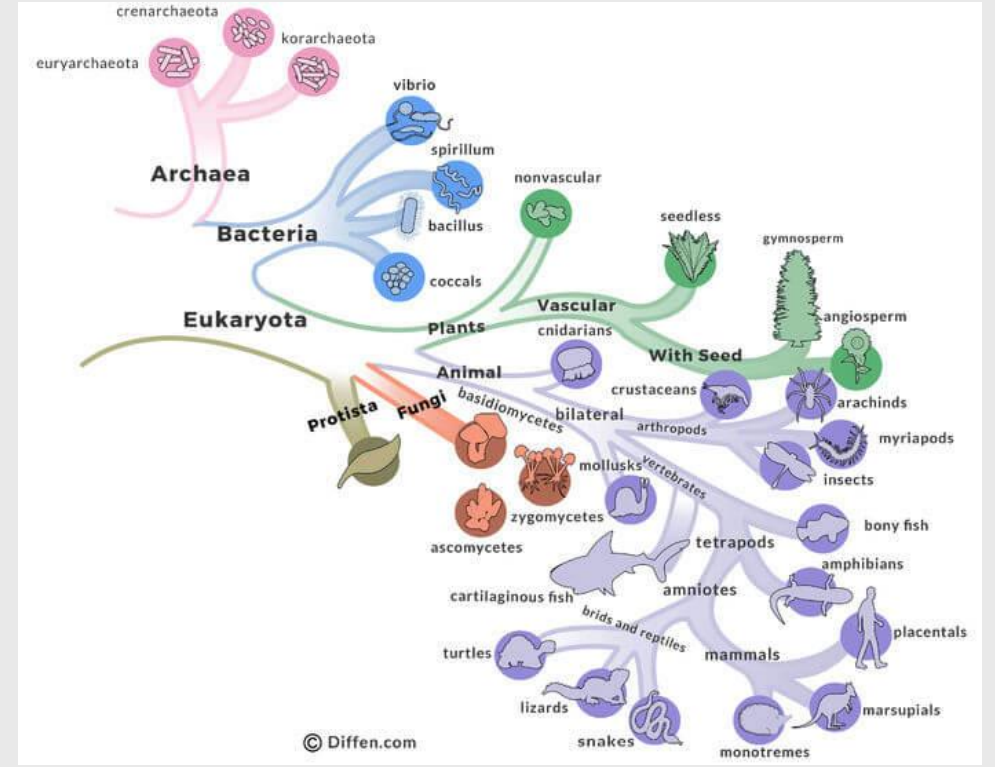
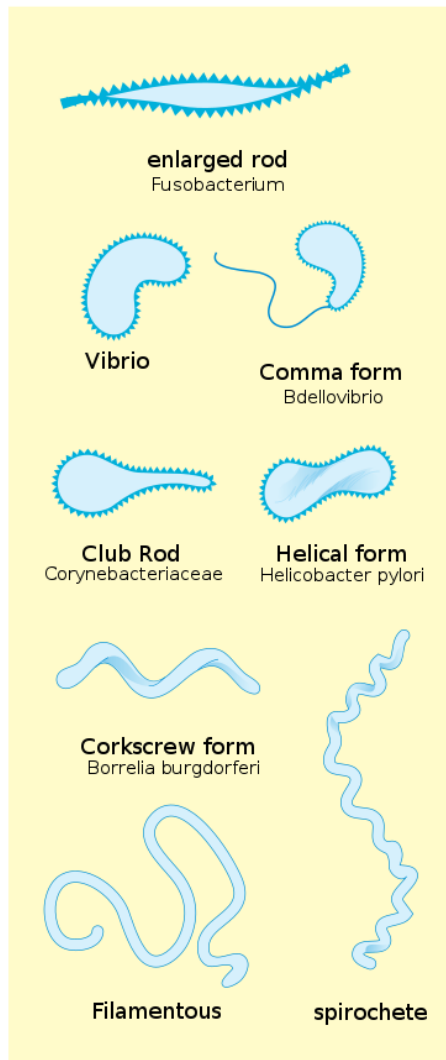
Bacilli



Budding and appendaged bacteria



Others



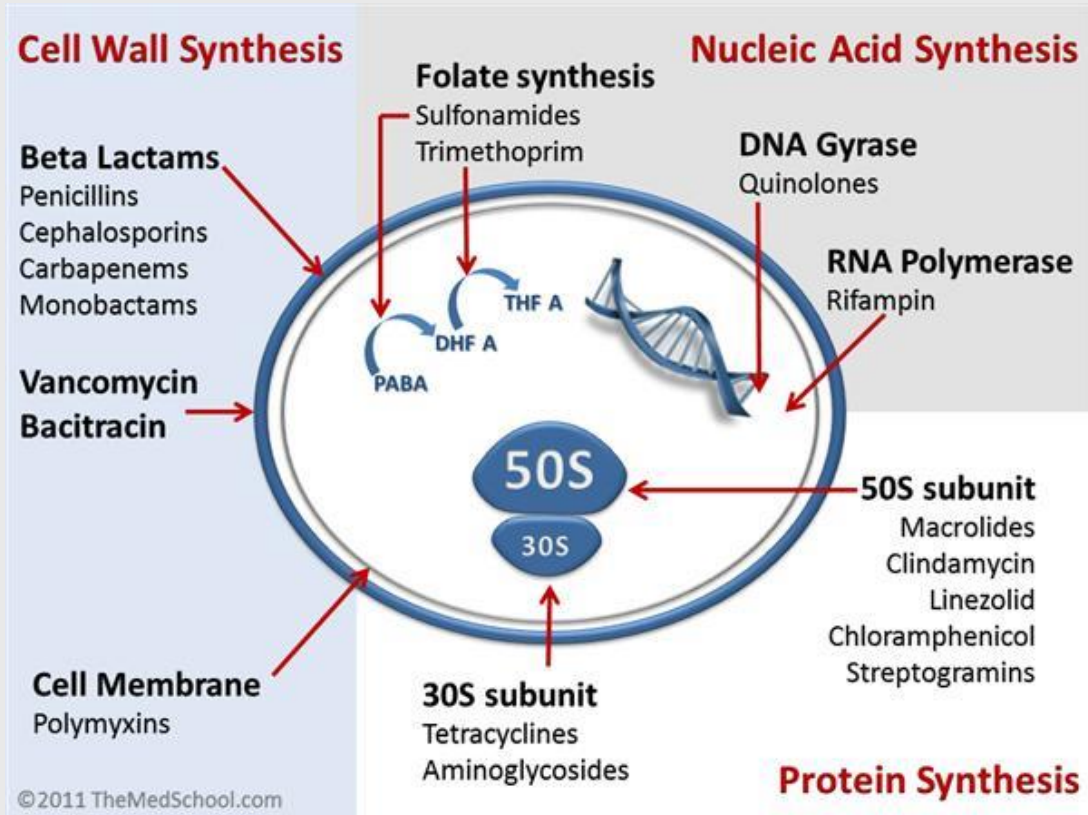
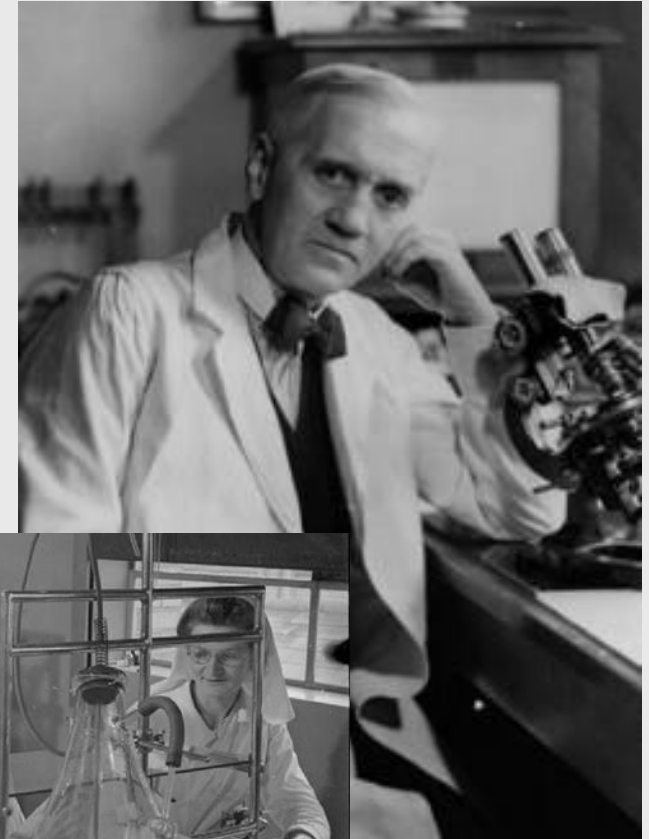
Saga sýklalyfjanna

(1899 – Pyocyanase)

1909 – Salvarsan

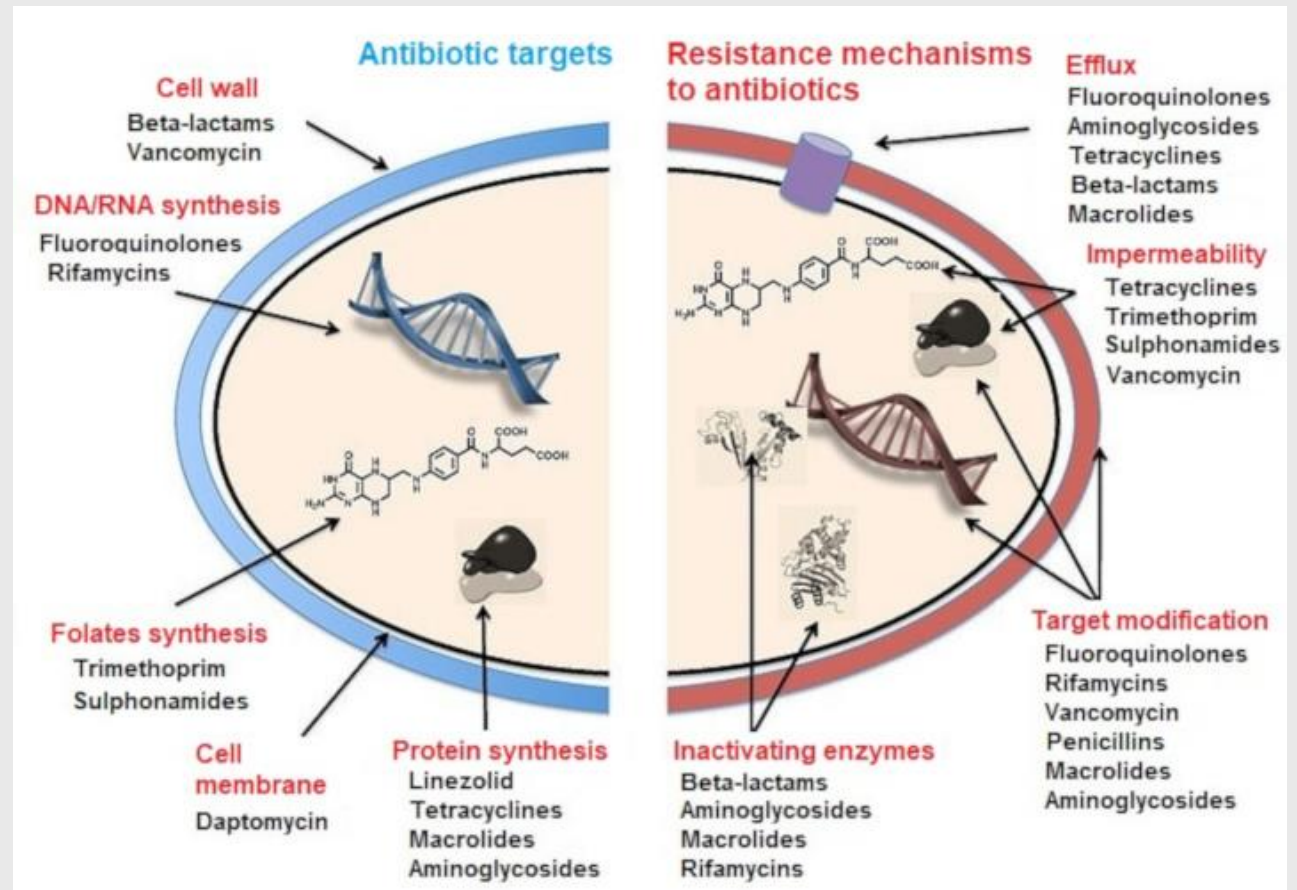
1928 – Penicillin

1935 – Prontosil



Sýklalyfjaónæmi

„Ein helsta heilsuógn jarðarbúa”



Hvað er til ráða?

1. Þróun nýrra sýklalyfjaflokka

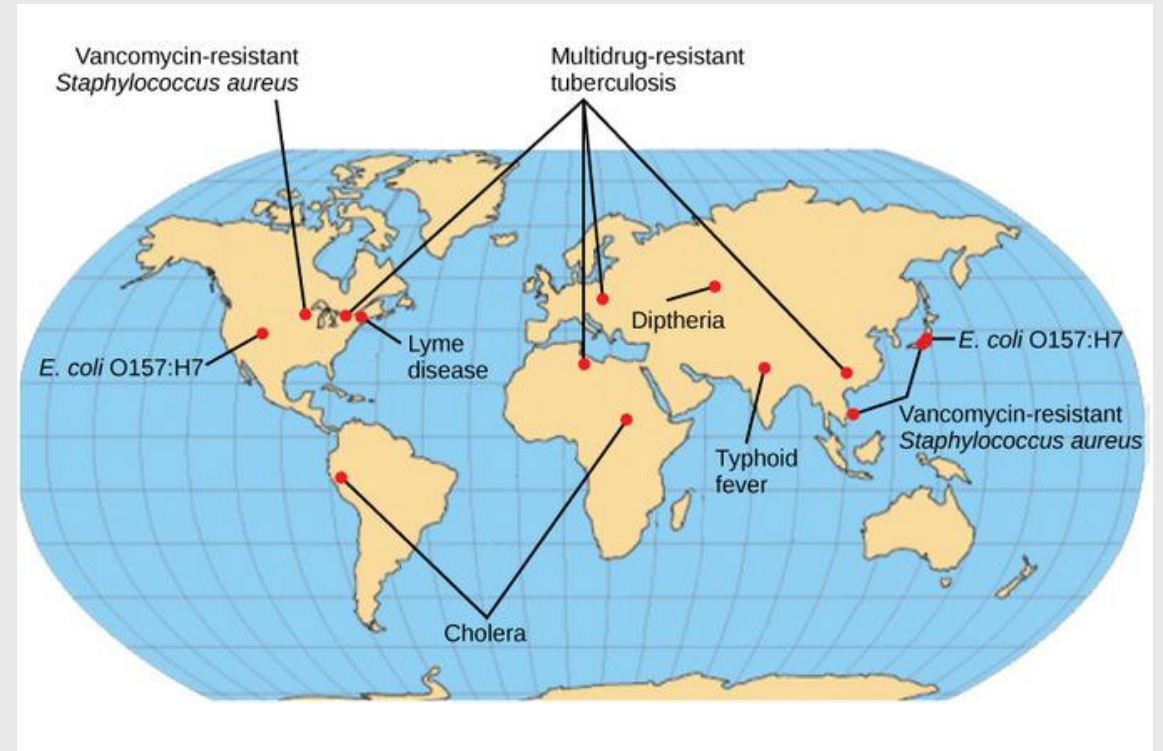
- Nýr mekanismi sem bakteríurnar þekkja ekki og hafa þ.a.l ekki myndað ónæmi gegn

2. Minnkun á sýklalyfjanotkun

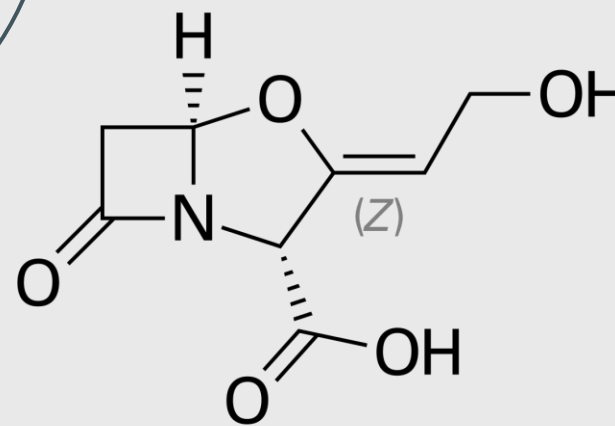
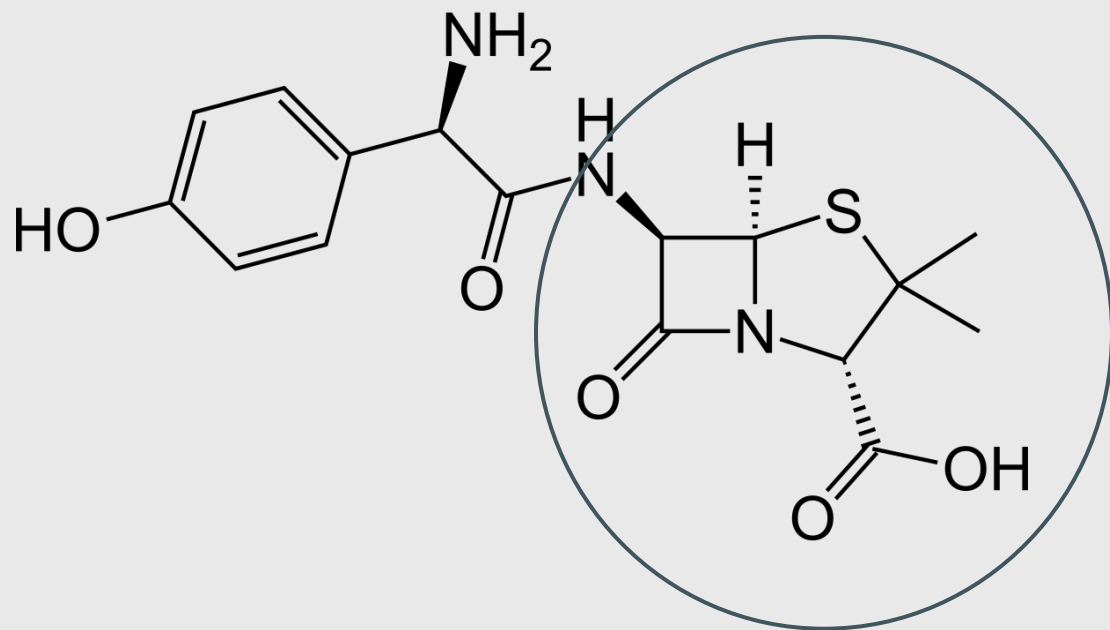
- Einskorða notkun ákveðinna sýklalyfja við takmarkaða hópa

3. Auknar kröfur til iðnaðarins

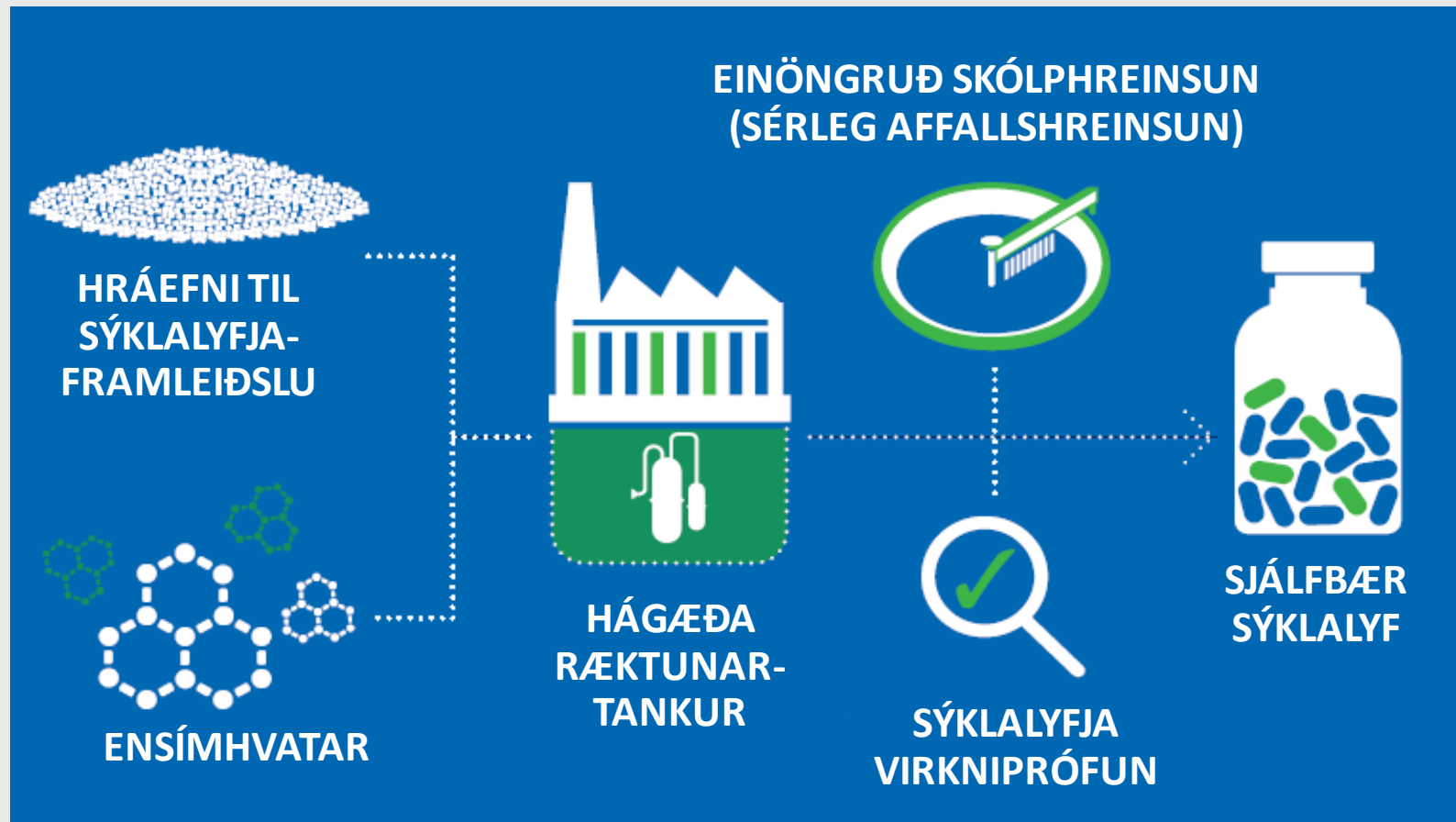
- Velja lyf sem framleidd eru eftir sérstökum gæðastöðlum m.t.t lyfjaónæmis



Spectracillin – amoxicillin/klavúlansýra



Framleiðsluferli Spectracillin



- Kemur í stað hefðbundins 13 skrefa ferlis
- Kemur alfarið í veg fyrir notkun á leysum
- Dregur umstalsvert úr vatnsmagni sem þarf í framleiðsluferlið

