Antibiotics

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

Antibiotics

 Antibiotics are a type of antimicrobial drug or substance that acts against bacteria and work as a most important type of antibacterial agent that fights against bacterial infections (Ling, et. al, 2015). Although antibiotics are highly effective against again bacteria, they are useless against viruses that cause viral infections. Antibiotics are majorly divided into seven classes, which are as follows:

* Penicillins
* Cephalosporins
* Fluoroquinolones
* Macrolides
* Sulfonamides
* Tetracycline
* Aminoglycosides

In my opinion, the most interesting type of antibiotics is Fluoroquinolones. These are the type of antibiotics that are used to treat a number of bacterial diseases like respiratory infections and urinary tract infections (Badal, Her, & Maher, 2015). The most common drugs of the Fluoroquinolones are ciprofloxacin (Cipro), levofloxacin (Levaquin), gemifloxacin (Factive), moxifloxacin (Avelox), norfloxacin (Noroxin) and ofloxacin (Floxin). I was also prescribed by the same class of medicines when I was suffering from stomach infection and it functioned exactly as I wanted it to function. Moreover, the best thing about this kind of antibiotic was that it never had any side-effect.

One of my classmates chose Penicillin to write about. I got to know about many functions of penicillin through his post, especially the information that this type of antibiotic is used to treat ear infections and that Penicillin makes birth control pills much less effective, which may result in pregnancy. Another fellow chose to compose her post on another famous class of antibiotics “Macrolides”. Macrolides are the type of drugs that are used to treat ailments related to skin and soft tissues.

**References**

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