Pharmacology: Antibiotics

Across
1. major point of entrance for some antibiotics in Gram Negative bacteria.
4. name of a neuraminidase inhibitor
6. Suicide inhibitor of β-lactamase

Down
2. addition to the inhibition of ergosterol synthesis, this group of drugs can affect sex steroid synthesis in humans.
3. located in this organelle can be inhibited by
7. polyene antifungal, whose mechanism of action is the formation of pores in the cell membrane after its bonding with ergosterol
8. inhibits the polymerization of this molecule
13. drug whose mechanism is inhibition of the union of CCR5 with gp120
19. molecule is a major component of the fungal cell wall.
20. mutation in the proteoglycan sequence from D-Ala D-Ala to D-AlA D-Gal induces resistance to this antibiotic of the glycopeptide class.
21. species of clostridium is associated with pseudomembranous colitis after the treatment of infections with antibiotics such as clindamycin
22. Viral Serine protease Inhibitor, specially useful for HCV G1 virus infections

5. is converted to this molecule in the inside of fungal cells.
9. nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor. Most associated with nightmares.
10. aminoglycoside antibiotic. Can induce renal and inner ear damage.
11. highly used protease inhibitor in HAART. Its main use is reducing the metabolism of other protease inhibitors.
12. of acyclovir with this amino acid increases its bioavailability.
14. located in the bacterial cell wall, whose main function is breakage of proteoglycans to induce cell wall remodeling.
15. antibiotic such as gentamycin is ineffective against bacteria that do NOT use this element as a means to survive.
16. aminopenicillin with improved activity against Gram Negative bacteria compared with Penicillin G.
17. is in this generation of cephalosporins
18. pentose is present in the molecule inhibited by Rifampin.