

PHARMACOLOGY-III
UNIT-II
TOPIC: SULFONAMIDES



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SULFONAMIDES

Sulfonamides were the first antimicrobial agents (AMAs) effective against pyogenic bacterial infections. Sulfonamido-chrysoidine (Prontosil Red) was one of the dyes included by Domagk to treat experimental streptococcal infection in mice and found it to be highly effective. A large number of sulfonamides were produced and used extensively in the subsequent years, but because of rapid emergence of bacterial resistance and the availability of many safer and more effective antibiotics, their current utility is limited, except in combination with trimethoprim (ascotrimoxazole) (for malaria).

All sulfonamides may be considered to derivatives of sulfanilamide (p-aminobenzene sulfonamide).

1. Short acting (4-8 hr): Sulfadiazine
2. Intermediate acting (8-12 hr): Sulfamethoxazole
3. Long acting (-7 days): Sulfadoxine, Sulfamethopyrazine
4. Special purpose sulfonamides: Sulfacetamide sod., Mafenide, Silver sulfadiazine, Sulphasalazine

