

Metronidazole

Indikation (Metronidazol, Fa. Braun): „Behandlung und Vorbeugung von Infektionen, hervorgerufen durch Metronidazol-empfindliche Keime. Die Behandlung ist wirksam bei Infektionen des zentralen Nervensystems, Infektionen des Respirationstraktes, Endocarditis, Infektionen des Gastrointestinal-Traktes, bei gynäkologischen Infektionen, Infektionen im HNO- und Zahn-Mund-Kiefer-Bereich, Infektionen an Knochen und Gelenken, Gasbrand, Septikämie bei Thrombophlebitis.

Applikationsform: intravenös (1,2 g / Tag bei Erwachsenen) ist in der Praxis erfahrungsgemäß besser wirksam.

Behandlungsdauer: Wegen des Hinweises auf Mutagenität im Tierversuch und anderen möglichen Nebenwirkungen ist die Behandlungsdauer begrenzt auf 10 bis 14 Tage.

Hinweis: Bei **Mischinfektionen mit aeroben und anaeroben Erregern** bitte keine Einzelmedikation, sondern zusätzlich zu Metronidazol **andere geeignete Antibiotika** zur Behandlung der aeroben Erreger **zugleich anwenden.**“

Indication (metronidazole, Braun): "Treatment and prevention of infections caused by metronidazole-sensitive germs. The treatment is effective in infections of the central nervous system, infections of the respiratory tract, endocarditis, infections of the gastrointestinal tract, gynecological infections, infections in the ENT and tooth-mouth-jaw area, infections on bones and joints, gas fires, septicemia in thrombophlebitis.

Application form: intravenous (1.2 g / day in adults) is more effective in practice.

Treatment duration: Because of the indication of mutagenicity in animal experiments and other possible side effects, the treatment period is limited to 10 to 14 days.

Note: For mixed infections with aerobic and anaerobic pathogens, please do not use single medication but, in addition to metronidazole, use other suitable antibiotics for the treatment of aerobic pathogens."

Wikipedia, Metronidazol

<http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metronidazol> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metronidazole>

Occasional Neurotoxicity

Antimicrobial Class	Most Common Presentation of Neurotoxicity	Risk Factors	Proposed Mechanism	Note to Clinician
Metronidazole	Agitation, Altered mental status, Cerebellar dysfunction, Encephalopathy, Ototoxicity, Peripheral neuropathy, Psychosis Seizures	Cumulative exposure Use in combination with disulfiram	Metabolite inhibition of RNA protein synthesis Modification of GABA receptor	Be aware of cumulative exposure and/or large doses

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„*Borrelia burgdorferi* ... least susceptible to metronidazole »

[Bernt - Dieter Huismans](#), Letzte Revision November 2017, www.Huismans.click



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