

Minocyclin

Indikation: Schwere Form der Akne. **Lyme-Borreliose**

Kontraindikation: Kinder unter 8 Jahren, Schwangerschaft, Stillzeit.

Beipackzettel beachten!

Doxycyclin

Indikation: Bakterielle Infektionen, Gonorrhoe, Syphilis, **Lyme-Borreliose**. Infektionen im HNO-Bereich, Pneumonien durch Mykoplasmen, Rickettsien, Chlamydien. Chlamydien-Konjunktivitis und Trachom. Harnwegsinfekte (nur bei nachgewiesener Empfindlichkeit der Erreger), Prostatitis, Gonorrhoe, Syphilis, Cholera, Yersinien und Campylobacter – Infektionen, Shigellen bei Nachweis der Empfindlichkeit. Brucellose, Ornithose, Bartonellose, Listeriose, Rickettsiose, Meliodose, Pest, Granuloma inguinale. Ambulante Therapie von Gallenwegs-Infektionen. Hauterkrankungen, Akne vulgaris, Rosacea. Tropische Sprue. Morbus Whipple.

Kontraindikation: Kinder unter 8 Jahren, Schwangerschaft, Stillzeit.

Beipackzettel beachten!

Minocycline

Indication: Severe form of acne. **Lyme Disease**

Contraindications: Children under 8 years of age, pregnancy, lactation.

Package inserts note!

Doxycycline

Indications: Bacterial infections, gonorrhoea, syphilis, Lyme disease. Infections in the ENT field, pneumonia caused by mycoplasma, rickettsia, chlamydia. Chlamydia conjunctivitis and trachoma. Urinary tract infections (only in case of proven sensitivity of the pathogen), prostatitis, gonorrhoea, syphilis, cholera, Yersinia and Campylobacter - infections, shigella in detection sensitivity. Brucellosis, ornithosis, bartonellosis, listeriosis, rickettsiosis, Meliodose, plague, granuloma inguinale. Outpatient treatment of biliary tract infections. Skin disorders, acne, rosacea. Tropical sprue. Whipple's disease.

Contraindications: Children under 8 years of age, pregnancy, lactation.

Package inserts note!

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« **Conclusion: Antibiotics have varying effects on the different morphological forms of**

B. burgdorferi. Persistence of viable organisms in round body forms and biofilm-like colonies may explain treatment failure and persistent symptoms following antibiotic therapy of Lyme disease ».

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„Doxycycline can be given to children without risk of staining of teeth In Sweden, several hundred children are treated for Lyme neuroborreliosis annually, the majority of which are treated with intravenous ceftriaxone. Older tetracycline class antibiotics can cause permanent staining of the teeth. For doxycycline this has never been shown. Three publications on children exposed to doxycycline from three months of age show no risk of staining of the teeth. Changing the recommended treatment for children with Lyme neuroborreliosis to oral doxycycline would markedly simplify treatment for children and parents and reduce healthcare costs.“

Bernt - Dieter Huismans Letzte Revision August 2017 www.Huismans.click
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