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**СУЛФОНАМИДИ**

**1. АНТИБАКТЕРИАЛНИ СУЛФОНАМИДИ**

$$\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{SO}_2\text{NHR}$$

**2. ДИУРЕТИЦИ**

$$\text{R}^2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{SO}_2\text{NHCONH}-\text{R}^1$$

$\text{R}^1 =$  циклоалкил, хетероцикл  
 $\text{R}^2 =$  алкиламинокарбонил-хетероцикл (ароматна система), алкил

**3. ОРАЛНИ АНТИДИАБЕТНИ ЛЕКАРСТВЕНИ ПРОДУКТИ**

$\text{Ar}-\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2$   
 $\text{Ar}-\text{Ph}-\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2$

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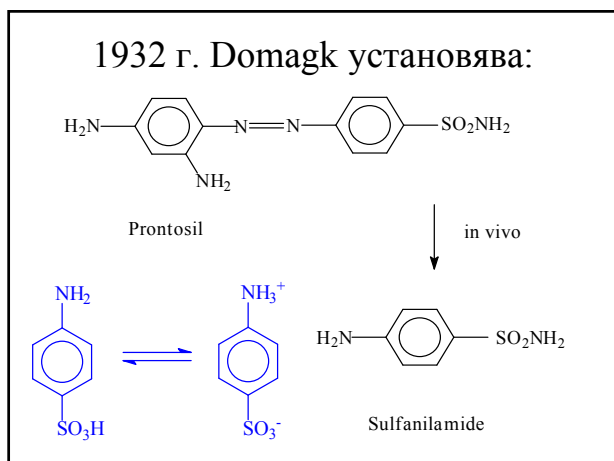
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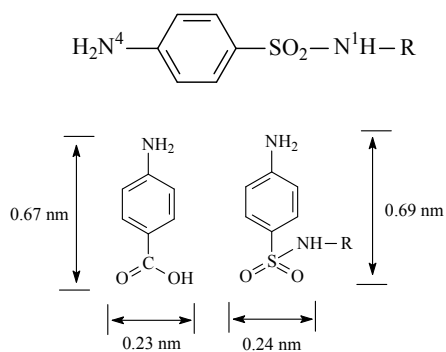
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## 1. АНТИБАКТЕРИАЛНИ СУЛФОНАМИДИ




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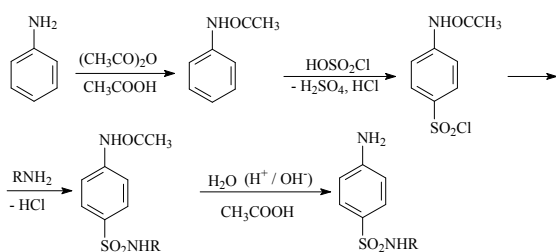
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## Общ метод за получаване на сулфонамиди




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За да може един сулфонамид да притежава антибактериално действие е необходимо:

1. Ароматната аминогрупа да бъде на р-място по отношение на сулфонамидната за да се запази структурното сходство с ПАБК – о- и m- изомерите са неактивни.
2. Възможно е замената на ароматната аминогрупа със заместители, преминаващи в организма в аминогрупа.
3. Заместването на двата протона в амидната група води до получаване на неактивни съединения.

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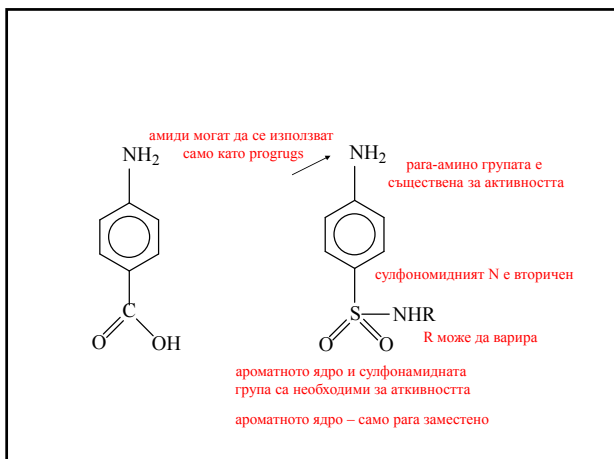
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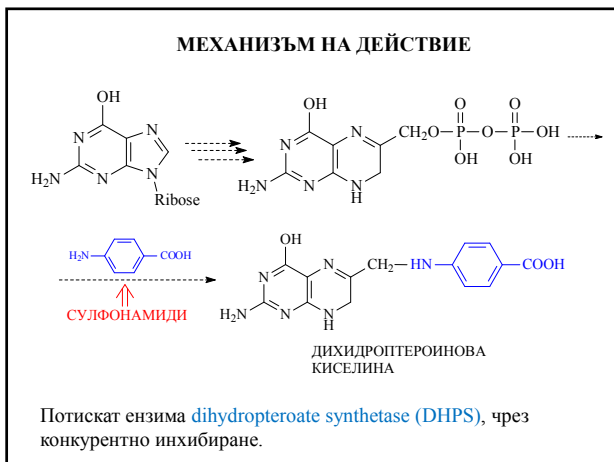
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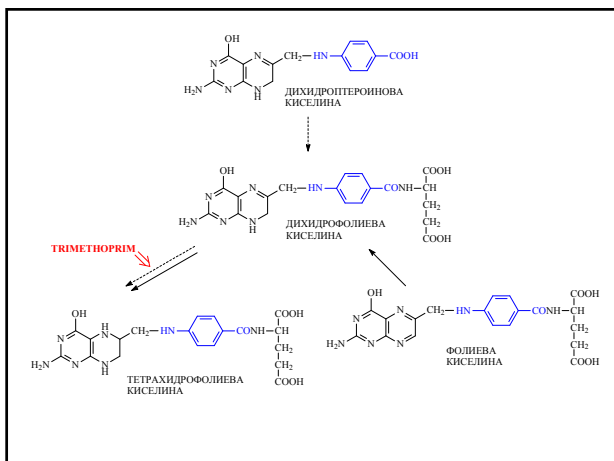
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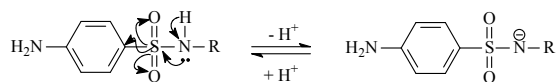
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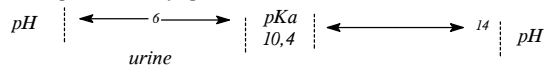
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## СВОЙСТВА

➤ Амфотерни съединения, като по-силно изразени са киселинните свойства:

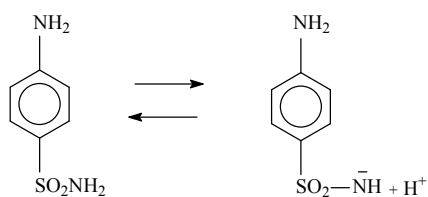


➤ Малка разтворимост във вода поради което е възможно изкрystalизиране в бъбреците, което предизвиква дразнене. Подобряването на водоразтворимостта очевидно ще подобри екскрецията на сулфонамидите.

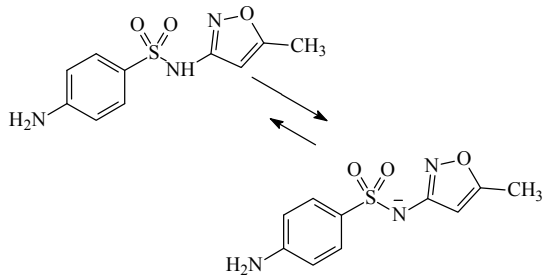


всички са слабо разтворими, не йонизирана форма

Незаместен сулфаниламид  
pH = pKa = 10,4 (1 : 1)



Sulfamethoxazole pKa = 6,1



Това се постига чрез:

- Поемане на по-големи количества вода
- Алкализирание на урината (чрез употреба на различни храни – напр. картофи, алкални соли, минерална вода)
- При синтезиране на нови продукти да се цели постигането на рК-стойности по-ниски от рН на урината (между 5 и 6)

$$pK_a = pH - \lg \frac{[A^-]}{[HA]}$$

при рН = рК<sub>a</sub> концентрациите на йонизираната и нейонизираната част на молекулата са равни

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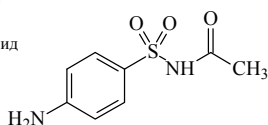
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## Представители С кьсо действие

**Sulfacetamide**

N-сулфанилацетамид



*Ph Eur* **Sulfacetamide Sodium**

*N*-[(4-aminophenyl)sulphonyl]acetamide

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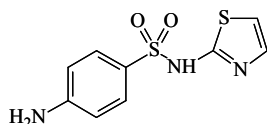
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**Sulfathiazole** – 4-амино-N-2-тиазолилбензенсулфонамид или N<sup>1</sup>-2-тиазолилсулфаниламид



*Ph Eur* **4-amino-N-(thiazol-2-yl)benzenesulphonamide**

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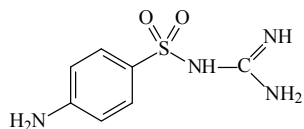
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## Sulfaguanidine



4-амино-N-(аминоиминотил)бензенсульфонамид

*Ph Eur* (4-aminophenylsulphonyl)guanidine

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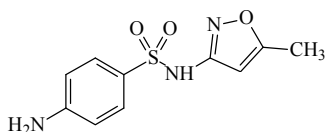
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## С дълго действие Sulfamethoxazole



4-амино-N-(5-метил-3-изоксазол-3-ил)-бензенсульфонамид

*Ph Eur*

4-amino-N-(5-methylisoxazol-3-yl)benzenesulphonamide

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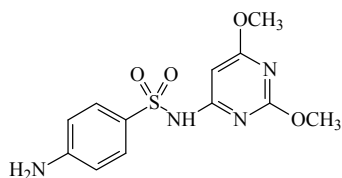
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Sulfadimethoxine – 4-амино-N-(2,6-диметокси-4-пиримидинил)бензенсульфонамид



4-amino-N-(2,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-4-yl)benzenesulfonamide

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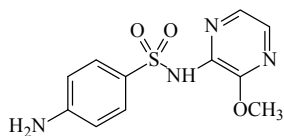
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Sulfalen – 4-амино-N-(3-метокси-2-пиразинил)бензенсульфонамид



N1-(3-methoxy-2-pyrazinyl)sulfanilamide

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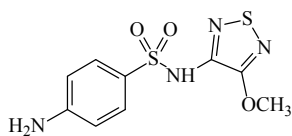
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Sulfametrol – 4-амино-N-(4-метокси-1,2,5-тиадиазол-3-ил)бензенсульфонамид




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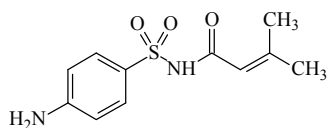
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Sulfadiazamide – N-[(4-аминофенил)сульфонил]-3-метил-2-бутенамид



N-(4-aminophenyl)sulfonyl-3-methylbut-2-enamide

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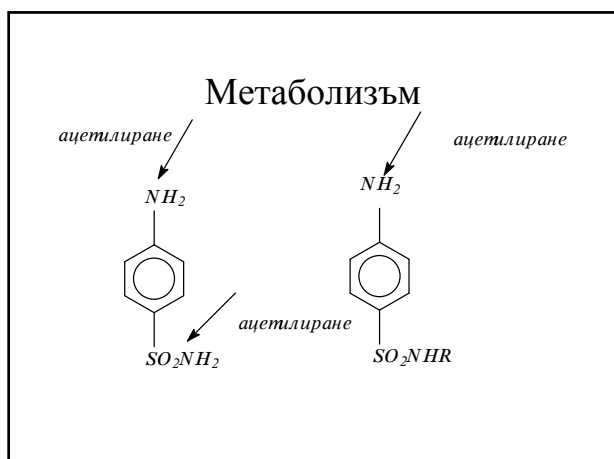
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Сулфонамидите са неразтворими във вода. Това е проблем. Причината за една подобрена разтворимост е киселинността на сулфонамидния NH протон. При **Sulfathiazole**, този протон не е много киселинен (висока pKa). Ето защо, **Sulfathiazole** и неговите метаболити в по-голямата си част са нейонизирани при pH на кръвта. Замяната на тиазоловия пръстен с в по-голяма степен електроно изтеглящ пиримидинов пръстен (**Sulfadiazine**) увеличава киселинността на NH-протона в резултат стабилизиране на аниона. Така, **Sulfadiazine** и неговите метаболити са в по-голяма степен йонизирани при pH на кръвта. В последствие, те са по-разтворими и по-малко токсични.

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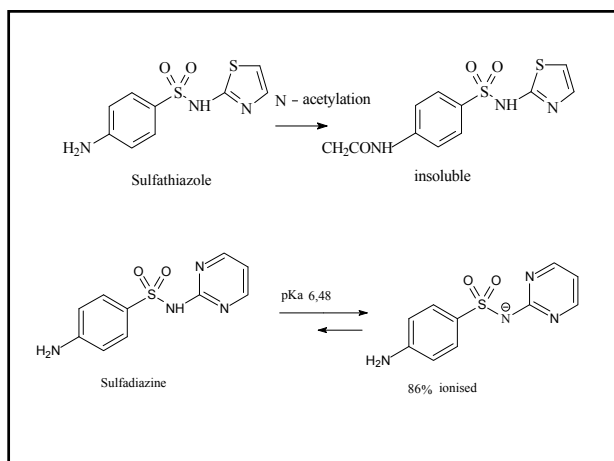
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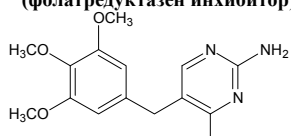
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**КОМБИНИРАНИ СУЛФОНАМИДИ**

**Trimethoprim**  
(фолатредуктазен инхибитор)



5-(3,4,5-триметоксибензил)-2,4-диамино-1,3-дiazин

**Co-trimoxazol (Biseptol)** – Sulfamethoxazole и Trimethoprim в съотношение 5:1

**Lidaprim** – Sulfametrol и Trimethoprim в съотношение 5:1

**Kelfiprim** – Sulfalen и Trimethoprim в съотношение 5:1

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**Противотуберкулозни  
лекарствени продукти**

- Tuberculosis, “TB”
- Причинява се от *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
- Антитуберкулозните лекарства повлияват всички форми на *Mycobacterium*

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*M. tuberculosis* bacterial colonies

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### Инфекции, причинени от *Mycobacterium*

Най-често засягани органи

- Бял дроб (на първо място)
  - мозък
  - кости
  - черен дроб
  - бъбреци
- Инфекцията се пренася от:
    - хора
    - крави
    - птици

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### Противотуберкулозни лекарствени продукти

#### Първи ред

isoniazid\*  
ethambutol  
pyrazinamide (PZA)  
rifampin  
streptomycin

#### Втори ред

capreomycin  
cycloserine  
ethionamide  
kanamycin  
para-aminosalicylic acid (PSA)

\*най-често използван

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### Механизъм на действие

Три групи механизми:

- Инхибитори на протеиновия синтез: **streptomycin, kanamycin, capreomycin, rifampin, rifabutin**
- Инхибитори на изграждането на клетъчната стена: **cycloserine, ethionamide, isoniazid**
- Други механизми на действие

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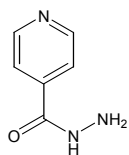
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**Isoniazid**



- Лекарство за първи избор ТВ
- Метаболизира се в черния дроб чрез ацетилиране

Mechanism of action

- инхибира синтеза мусолическа киселина
- бактерициден за активно делящи се клетки
- бактериостатичен за "спящи" щамове

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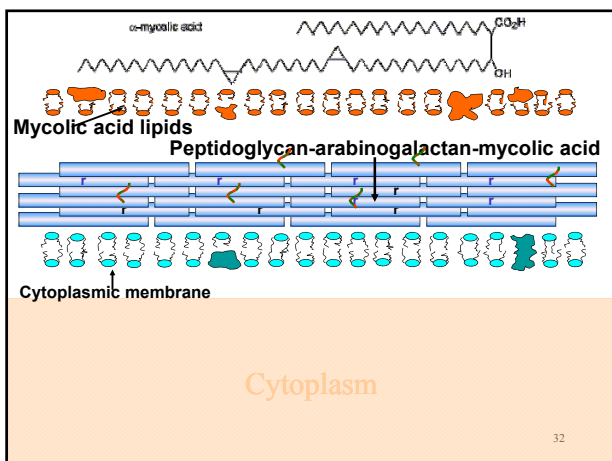
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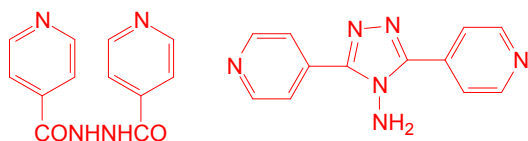
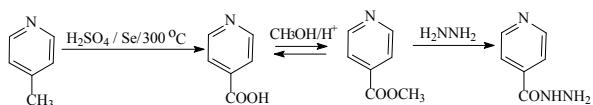
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Получаване:




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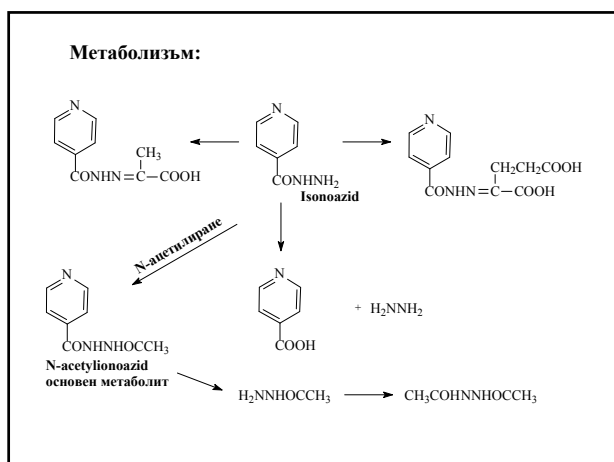
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- Механизъм на възникване на резистентност
    - намалява се навлизането на лекарството
  - Лекарствени взаимодействия
    - phenytoin – повишава нивата на phenytoin
    - acetaminophen – инхибира метаболизма на acetaminophen
- Странични ефекти на Isoniazid
- Периферна невропатия
    - отстранява се чрез прием на pyridoxine (Vitamin B6)
  - Хепатотоксичност

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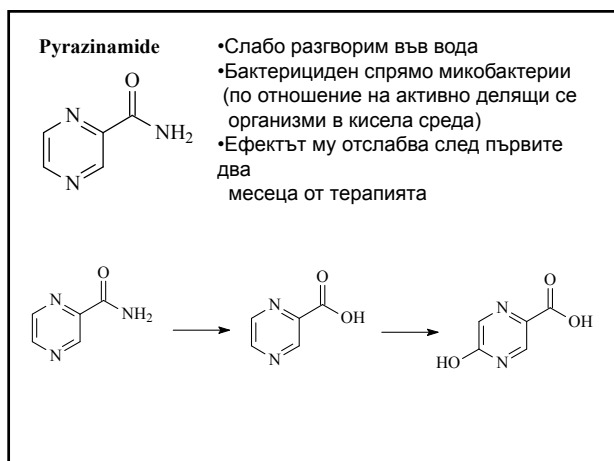
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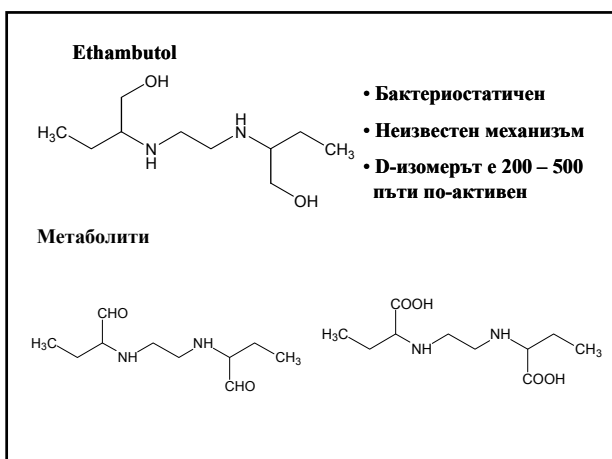
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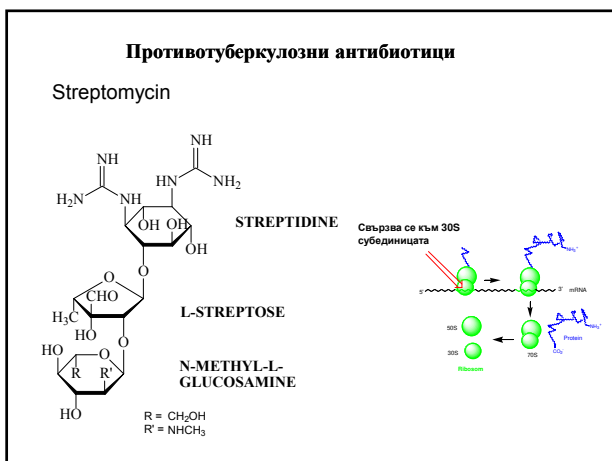
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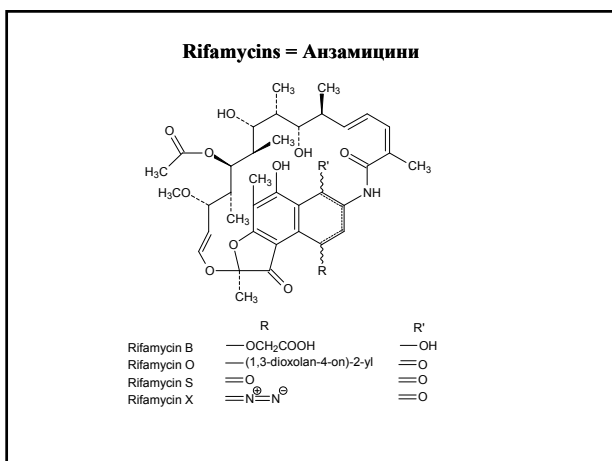
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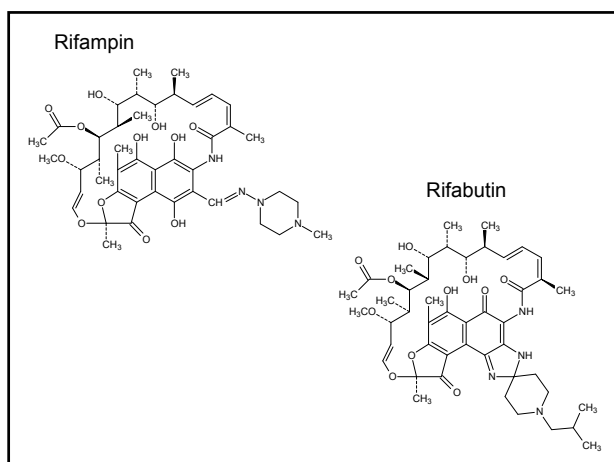
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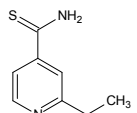
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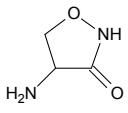
**Противотуберкулозни лекарства от втори ред**

**Ethionamide**



счита се, че потиска синтеза на mycolic acid

**Cycloserine**



Потиска изграждането на клетъчната стена при значителен брой шамове gram+ and gram- бактерии, вкл. *M. tuberculosis*

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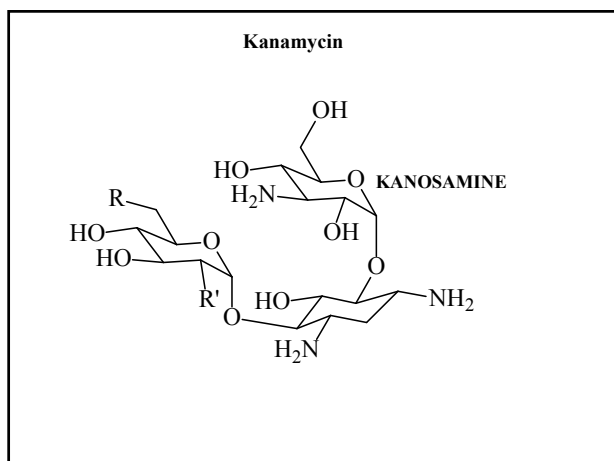
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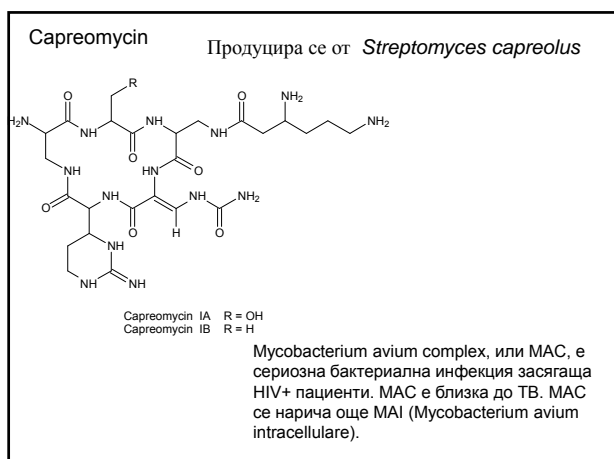
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