

Antimicrobial Drug Therapy, ISSN 0090-6956 // Abraham I. Braude // 9780721619187 // Saunders, 1976 // 1976

Finally, especially for antimicrobials known for a tight therapeutic range, therapeutic drug monitoring is strongly suggested to guide dosing adjustment in complex clinical settings, such as septic patients with acute kidney injury undergoing renal replacement therapy. INTRODUCTION. Acute kidney injury (AKI) is frequently associated with infective complications, especially in the intensive care unit (ICU), and sepsis-related AKI is characterized by exceedingly high mortality risk (1 – 3). In this setting, renal replacement therapy (RRT), frequently as continuous RRT (CRRT) (4), is often required. 4. Approach to Antibiotic Therapy of Drug-Resistant Gram-negative Bacilli and Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. . . 21 5. Antimicrobial Therapy for Newborns . . . We are focusing on more common antimicrobial drug issues, such as dosing in obesity. Please send your suggestions to nelsonabx@aap.org. John S. Bradley, MD ch00-Nelson-2019_FM_i-xii.indd 9 11/12/18 2:51 PM ch00-Nelson-2019_FM_i-xii.indd 10 11/12/18 2:51 PM xi Notable Changes to 2019 Nelson’s Pediatric Antimicrobial Therapy, 25th Edition Nelson’s Pediatric Antimicrobial Therapy has been updated to incorporate new approaches to treatment based on. Comment: Book has not been used. Still in packaging. Edges of book may have minor markings. Add to Cart. New & Used (6) from \$20.07 + \$4.99 shipping. Antimicrobial Therapy. Publication date. April 1, 2020. Dimensions. 4.25 x 0.5 x 6.5 inches. ISBN-10. 1944272135. Publisher : Antimicrobial Therapy; 50th edition (April 1, 2020). Language : English. Paperback : 304 pages. ISBN-10 : 1944272135. ISBN-13 : 978-1944272135. Item Weight : 6.3 ounces. Dimensions : 4.25 x 0.5 x 6.5 inches. Many microbial infections caused by multi-drug resistant (MDR) bacteria, extensive drug resistant (XDR) and pan-drug resistant (PDR) such as *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (*K. pneumoniae*), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (*P. aeruginosa*), *Escherichia coli* (*E.coli*) and methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) are closely related with prolonged hospitalization and mortality rates due to the limited antimicrobial therapeutic options for infected patients [1]. ISSN 2304-3415, Russian Open Medical Journal. 2018. Volume 7. Issue 1. Article CID e0104 DOI: 10.15275/rusomj.2018.0104. Table 1. Antimicrobial activity of green tea extract against isolates of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* and multi-drug resistant *Pseudomonas Aeruginosa*.