

GUIDE TO ANTI-INFECTIVE DRUGS

viruses

cold, flu, measles, chicken pox, polio, yellow fever, rabies, smallpox, SARS



antiviral

bacteria

anthrax, tuberculosis, gonorrhoea, strep, plague, cholera, typhoid, tetanus



antibacterial

fungi

cryptococcosis, aspergillosis, candidemia, athlete's foot, ringworm



antifungal

protozoans

malaria, giardia, leishmaniasis, brain-eating amoeba, cryptosporidium



antiprotozoal

helminths

pinworm, roundworm, tapeworm, hookworm, whipworm,



anthelmintic

algae

protothecosis



antialgal

FINE PRINT: No single drug can effectively treat all of the infectious agents within any one category. And even a drug normally effective against an agent is not always effective. For example, antivirals may treat some flu strains, but only when used soon after symptoms appear. Many of the infectious agents mentioned above have also evolved resistance to the drugs that previously worked. It is *always* advisable to avoid infection in the first place.