

## A Review Article on Antibiotics for Treatment of Scrub Typhus

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### ABSTRACT:

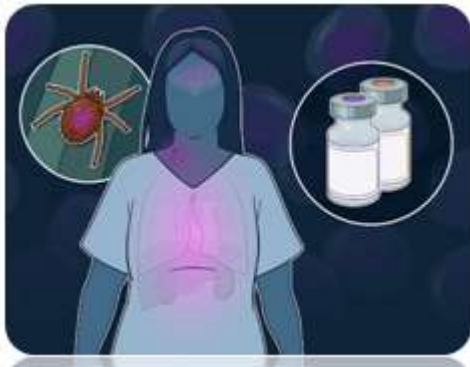
Scrub typhus a vector borne zoonotic infection caused by the bacteria *orientia tsutsugamushi* is one of the most common and clinically important rickettsia infections worldwide. scrub typhus is a major public health treat in India the antibiotics currently used to teat scrub typhus include tetracycline, chloramphenicol, macrolides and rifampicin.

### I. METHOD:

This review is based on the patient publication retrieved by a selective search in medicine and on the authors clinical experiment.

#### Objectives:

To assess the effects of different antibiotics regimens for treatment of scrub typhus.



### II. RESULT:

Tetracycline, doxycycline, azithromycin and rifampicin are effective antibiotics for scrub typhus treatment that have led to few treatment failures. For specific outcomes, some low-certainty evidence suggests there may be little or no difference between tetracycline, doxycycline and azithromycin. Health care workers can use doxycycline as a first line treatment. researchers should standardize the way they diagnose and assess scrub typhus.

### III. CONCLUSION:

- Scrub typhus has re-emerged as a one of the most common life-threatening rickettsial

infections accounting for a million cases annually.

- The prevalence of scrub typhus in present study was 13.7% compared to other Indian studies which range from 13 to 63%
- Scrub typhus also known as bush typhus, is a disease caused by a bacterium called *orientia tsutsugamushi*. Scrub typhus is spread to people through bites of infected chiggers (larval mites).
- Symptoms of scrub typhus usually begin with in 10days of being bitten. Signs and symptoms may include:



1. Fever with chills, headache, body aches and muscle pain,
2. A dark, scrub like region at the site of the chigger bite (eschar)
3. Mental changes, ranging from confusion to coma
4. Enlarged lymph node
5. Rash
6. People with severe illness may develop organ failure and bleeding, which can be fatal if left untreated.

- Antibiotics currently recommended to treat scrub typhus include the following –

- Tetracyclines: doxycycline 100md twice per a day for one week .in clinical practise, this is favoured over tetracycline owing to convenience of the dosing schedule.
- Chloramphenicol.
- Macrolides: azithromycin.
- Rifampicin.

- A previous version of this review also identified fluoroquinolones as a possible alternative treatment.
- DOXYCYCLINE historically has been the main stay of treatment across the rickettsial disease, including scrub typhus. Given the difficulties associated with cell culture, there is a relative paucity of invitro susceptibility data needed to provide a theoretical basis for its use.
- CHLORAMPHENICOL is the traditional second line treatment and was one of the first drug found to be effective.
- Some review authors conclude that rifampicin seemed to be more effective than doxycycline in areas where scrub typhus responds poorly responds to standard drugs.
- No vaccine is available to prevent scrub typhus.
- Reduce your risk of getting scrub typhus by avoiding contact with infected chiggers.
- When travelling to areas where scrub typhus is common, avoid areas with lots of vegetables brush where chiggers may be found.

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