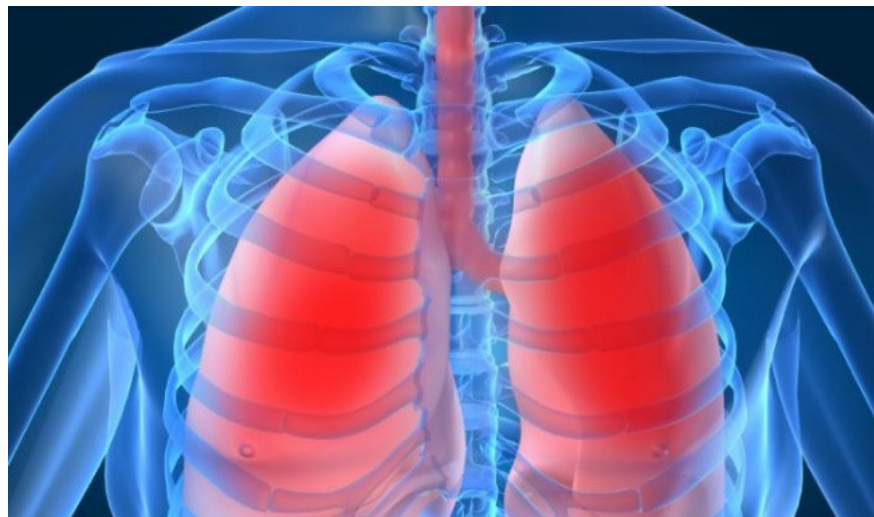


Antibiotics that treat cystic fibrosis can cause deafness

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A group of US scientists has just announced that antibiotics that specifically treat cystic fibrosis can cause extremely dangerous side effects: permanent loss of hearing (deafness) on the patient's body.



Specifically, the antibiotic mentioned is **Aminoglycoside** , which is one of 70,000 patients with cystic fibrosis related to the lungs, swollen glands, liver, kidneys and intestines that are commonly used.

However, a recent experiment of this group showed that patients taking a high dose of Aminoglycoside antibiotics to reduce symptoms of respiratory infections (caused by cystic fibrosis) were at risk to 4.79. permanent hearing loss.



Moreover, this antibiotic may cause more depression, cognitive decline in patients with cystic fibrosis.

The research team points out that antibiotics Aminoglycosides have the ability to inhibit protein synthesis of virulent bacteria and treat serious infections that threaten the lives of cystic fibrosis. However, it also causes a rather dangerous side effect that is impaired hearing function, long-term can cause permanent deafness and also severely damaged kidney function.

' Preventing and improving the side effects of Aminoglycoside antibiotics in cystic fibrosis patients is of utmost importance as well as ensuring the quality of daily life of patients ' - The lead author of the Angela study Garinis, coming from the Oregon Health Center and the American University of Science, said in a statement.



To this conclusion, the team examined online medical records of 81 patients with cystic fibrosis, aged 15 to 63. All were given intravenous Aminoglycoside antibiotics for treatment and diseases. This nucleus is divided into 4 groups with 4 different doses of Aminoglycoside antibiotic then followed up and studied.

This finding again warns physicians to be more careful and watchful with cystic patients who receive intravenous Aminoglycoside antibiotics for treatment.

"And finally, physicians should also consider, change the regimen, strategies to replace Aminoglycoside antibiotics if possible" - The research team suggested.

This finding has just been published in the Journal of Cystic Fibrosis.

Previously, cystic fibrosis was understood as a genetic disease affecting mucous, sweat and digestive cells. Disorders make the mucus form in the lungs and gastrointestinal tract. It is one of the most common chronic lung diseases in children. Cystic fibrosis is an intractable disease and has many dangerous complications, patients can die. However, early detection and timely treatment has made people who are sick can live well in adulthood and exceed the age of 50. Most patients die of lung infections and lung failure.

Symptoms include:

Slow growth, slow weight gain, abdominal pain, flatulence, nausea, no defecation in the early days, stinking fat stools, excess fat in stools (Steatorrhea), cough, sputum, stuffy nose, wheezing, lung infection, repeated sinus infection.

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