3.3: Administration Considerations

The administration of antimicrobial drug therapy involves special considerations to ensure that the therapeutic drug effect is achieved while maintaining patient safety and minimizing complications.

Let's consider some of the variables that may impact antimicrobial administration:

![Figure 3.6 Medication concentration over time demonstrates half-life](https://med.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Nursing/Nursing_Pharmacology_(OpenRN)/03%3A_Antimicrobials/3.03%3A_Administr…)

Figure 3.6 Medication concentration over time demonstrates half-life
Half-Life

Many antimicrobial medications are administered to ensure a certain therapeutic level of medication remains in the bloodstream and may require interval or repeated dosing throughout the day. For example, the half-life, or rate at which 50% of a drug is eliminated from the plasma, can vary significantly between drugs. Some drugs have a short half-life of only 1 hour and must be given multiple times a day, but other drugs have half-lives exceeding 12 hours and can be given as a single dose every 24 hours. Although a longer half-life can be considered an advantage for an antibacterial when it comes to convenient dosing intervals, the longer half-life can also be a concern for a drug with serious side effects. Medications that have longer half-life and more concerning side effects will exert these side effects over a longer period of time.

See Figure 3.6 for an illustration of half-lives and the time it takes for a medication to be eliminated from the bloodstream.

Lifespan Considerations

A majority of medications are calculated specifically based on the patient’s size, weight, and renal function. Patient age and size are especially vital in pediatric patients. A child’s stage of development and the size of their internal organs will greatly impact how the body absorbs, digests, metabolizes, and eliminates medications.

Liver & Renal Function

Additionally, there are many antimicrobial medications that will require tailored dosing based on individual patient response and the potential impact of the medication on the patient's liver and renal function. For more information about the effects of liver and renal function on medications, refer to Chapter 1 regarding metabolism and excretion. Often times, pharmacists and providers will collect drug peak and trough drug blood levels to determine how an individual patient’s body is responding to an antimicrobial. Follow-up interval dosing is then prescribed based on these blood levels. This is especially important for older adults or those with known liver/renal impairment. Individuals with diminished liver and renal function are more prone to drug toxicity because of the reduced ability of the body to metabolize or clear medications from the body. For more information about peak and trough levels, refer to Chapter 1 regarding medication safety.

Dose Dependency/Time Dependency

The goal of antimicrobial therapy is to select an optimal dosage that will result in clinical cure, while reducing the patient complications or significant side effects. Many medications may be dose dependent. This means that there is a more significant killing of the bacterial with increasing levels of the antibiotic. For example, fluroquinolones are dose-dependent medications with the treatment goal to optimize the amount of the drug. Other medications are time dependent. Time-dependent medications have optimal bacterial killing effect at lower doses over a longer period of time. Time-dependent antimicrobials exert the greatest effect by binding to the microorganism for an extensive length of time. Penicillin is an example of a time-dependent medication where the goal is to optimize the duration of exposure.
Route

It is also important to consider the route of drug administration within the patient’s body. Many of us may have been prescribed oral antibiotics and have simply filled our prescription and completed the drug regimen within the comfort of our own homes. However, there are many types of infections or disease processes that do not respond well to the use of oral antimicrobial therapy. For these diseases, patients may require intravenous or intramuscular injections. Patients requiring intravenous or intramuscular injections may need to be hospitalized, have home health nursing arranged, or travel to the hospital/clinic for their therapy. Concerns with treatment compliance exists with all routes of administration. For more information about considerations regarding routes of administration, refer to Chapter 1 on absorption. See Figure 3.7 for an illustration of three common routes of medication within the body.

![Figure 3.7 Common routes of medication administration include oral, inhalation, and IV](image)

Drug Interactions

For the optimum treatment of select infections, two antibacterial drugs may be administered together. Concurrent drug administration produces a synergistic interaction that is better than the efficacy of either drug alone. In this case, TWO is truly better than ONE! A classic example of synergistic drug combinations is trimethoprim and sulfamethoxazole (Bactrim). Individually, these two drugs provide only bacteriostatic inhibition of bacterial growth, but combined, the drugs are bactericidal.

Although synergistic drug interactions provide a benefit to the patient, antagonistic interactions produce harmful effects. Antagonism can occur between two antimicrobials or between antimicrobials and non-antimicrobials being used to treat other conditions. The effects vary depending on the drugs involved, but antagonistic interactions cause
diminished drug activity, decreased therapeutic levels due to elevated metabolism and elimination, or increased potential for toxicity due to decreased metabolism and elimination.

Let’s consider an example of these antagonistic interactions.

Many antibacterials are absorbed most effectively from the acidic environment within the stomach. However, if a patient takes antacids, the antacids increase the pH of the stomach and negatively impact the absorption of the antibacterial, thus decreasing their effectiveness in treating an infection.

Interactive Activity

Query \( \PageIndex{1} \)

Media, iframe, embed and object tags are not supported inside of a PDF.

1. “Concentration_vs_number_of_half-life_periodes.png” by OPPSD is licensed under [CC BY-SA 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/).
2. This work is a derivative of [Microbiology](https://openstax.org/books/microbiology/pages/1-introduction) by [OpenStax](https://openstax.org) licensed under [CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/). Access for free at [https://openstax.org/books/microbiology/pages/1-introduction](https://openstax.org/books/microbiology/pages/1-introduction).
3. This work is a derivative of [Microbiology](https://openstax.org/books/microbiology/pages/1-introduction) by [OpenStax](https://openstax.org) licensed under [CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/). Access for free at [https://openstax.org/books/microbiology/pages/1-introduction](https://openstax.org/books/microbiology/pages/1-introduction).
4. “A drug’s life in the body (with labels)” by National Institute of General Medical Sciences Image and Video Gallery is licensed under [CC NC-SA 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/).
5. This work is a derivative of [Microbiology](https://openstax.org/books/microbiology/pages/1-introduction) by [OpenStax](https://openstax.org) licensed under [CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/). Access for free at [https://openstax.org/books/microbiology/pages/1-introduction](https://openstax.org/books/microbiology/pages/1-introduction).