



## CHAPTER 6

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Ceftriaxone showed good in-vitro activity against Shigella spp. isolated from Thai patients. The organisms have 100 % (30 in 30 isolated) sensitivity to the drug and have a very low minimum inhibitory concentration of the drug with the MIC<sub>90</sub> of 0.0262 µg/ml.

In the clinical study of the drug's effect on shigellosis, a single dose of ceftriaxone is effective clinically in most cases. It rendered patients afebrile within 48 hours after treatment and reduced the diarrhea by giving the normal stool in an average of 3.1 to 3.6 days. Other symptoms such as vomiting, abdominal distension and abdominal pain disappeared within 48 hours.

Single dose treatment of ceftriaxone was not bacteriological effective in shigellosis. There were 85 % of bacterial persistence in the patients' stool in the fifth day of treatment. However, its clinical efficacy is striking, in an area when there are many multiple drug-resistant Shigella, a single dose of ceftriaxone with or without other oral antibiotics may be given to the patients who are very severely infected and where the sensitivity of the organism is not known. If patients do not improve within 48 hours, a second dose of ceftriaxone may be given, then the other oral antibacterial drugs may be given to eradicate the organisms in the lumen.