

Diarrhea is a common side effect associated with these medications; however, amoxicillin produces less diarrhea in patients than ampicillin. Patients should be encouraged to eat food products containing probiotics, such as yogurt to decrease the incidence of diarrhea while taking antibiotics.

Pseudomembranous Colitis

Sumo-man-bra Colon

Pseudomembranous Colitis is caused by an overgrowth of *Clostridioides difficile* (C. difficile), typically after antibiotic use. Aminopenicillins disrupt normal gut flora, creating an environment where C. difficile can proliferate and produce toxins.

Allergic Reaction

Allergy-alligator Reaction

An allergic reaction from ampicillin or amoxicillin can range from a rash to anaphylaxis. Anaphylactic reactions are often immediate and occur within 2-30 minutes following the administration of the medication. If the patient has a history of allergy to these medications, they should be prescribed an alternate antibacterial drug.

Considerations

No Effect Against Staph Aureus

NOFX Staff of Oreos

Ampicillin and amoxicillin are ineffective against methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) because they are susceptible to beta-lactamase secreted by S.aureus so they can be effective against methicillin-sensitive *Staphylococcus aureus* (MSSA) when combined with beta-lactamase inhibitors.

Often Combined with Beta-Lactamase Inhibitor

Combined with Black-mace Beta-fish with Inhibiting-chains

Amoxicillin and ampicillin can be combined with a beta-lactamase inhibitor, such as clavulanic acid, to create a treatment that is effective against *Staphylococcus aureus* infections. When combined, clavulanic acid and amoxicillin are marketed as Augmentin, while the combination of ampicillin and sulbactam is called Unasyn.