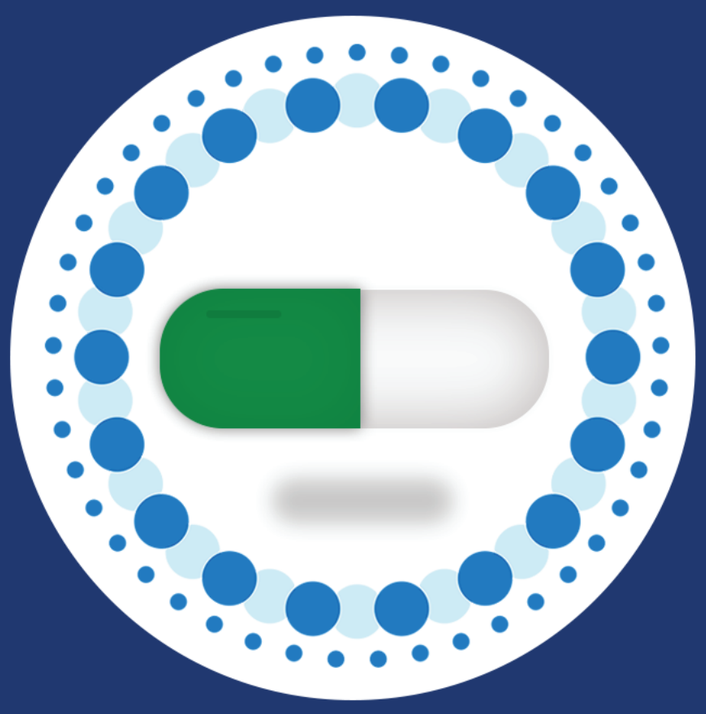

KEFLEX

Cephalexin

DRUG USES

Keflex, also known by its generic name cephalexin, is a prescription antibiotic medication that belongs to the class of drugs known as cephalosporins. It is commonly used to treat a variety of bacterial infections. Here are some of the common uses of Keflex:

Bacterial Infections: Keflex is often prescribed to treat various bacterial infections, including respiratory tract infections (such as bronchitis and pneumonia), skin and soft tissue infections, urinary tract infections (UTIs), and bone infections.

Strep Throat: Keflex can be effective in treating streptococcal throat infections, also known as strep throat. It helps in reducing the severity and duration of symptoms associated with this type of infection.

Skin Infections: Keflex is used to treat bacterial skin infections like cellulitis, impetigo, and infected wounds. It helps to eliminate the bacteria causing the infection and promotes healing.

Urinary Tract Infections: Keflex is commonly prescribed to treat uncomplicated urinary tract infections caused by susceptible bacteria. It works by inhibiting the growth of bacteria in the urinary tract.

Ear Infections: In some cases, Keflex may be prescribed to treat ear infections caused by susceptible bacteria, particularly when the infection is not responding to other antibiotics.

Bone and Joint Infections: Keflex can be used to treat certain bone and joint infections caused by susceptible bacteria. However, in more severe cases, other antibiotics or treatment approaches may be necessary.

Prevention of Bacterial Endocarditis: Keflex is sometimes used as a preventive measure before certain dental or medical procedures to reduce the risk of bacterial endocarditis in individuals with certain heart conditions.

It's important to note that Keflex is effective against specific bacterial strains and may not be suitable for all types of infections. Additionally, antibiotic resistance is a growing concern, so Keflex should be used only under the guidance of a healthcare professional and for the specific condition it's intended to treat. Always take the full course of antibiotics as prescribed, even if symptoms improve before the medication is finished, to ensure complete eradication of the bacteria and to prevent the development of antibiotic-resistant strains.