capacity had rose to over 133,229 billion units and lead to a drastic drop in the price from that of 1943, which was $20/100,000 units to less than ten cents per 100000. the British pharma companies extended the same production technique after the end of the war to meet the civilian demands. in Britain it first went to use by civilians in 1946 as a prescription only medicine. (Penicillins and Cephalosporins, 1976)

The discovery of penicillin and its congeners triggered the research to find other antibiotics with further antimicrobial effects different from that of penicillin, to date many other groups of antibiotics and related compounds are used in association with the penicillins to fight microbial diseases. The scientist came to conclude that if Fleming could discover a drug from nature, then many other different agents were possibly available. it was clear in their minds that if they depended on penicillin alone, the bacteria could find a way to resist its activity, coupled to the fact that the drug was not active against some bacterial infections such as TB and leprosy, they went to research to discover other compounds and even improve the penicillin structure so that it could avoid bacterial deactivation, these cumulative efforts lead to what is available in the hospital at the moment. it should be noted that Fleming's discovery was necessary switch to the discovery of other drugs, if not for him to open the way, many others would not have seen the light of scientific discovery and subsequent medical application. Penicillin is a very important pharmacotherapeutic agent as it saves thousands of lives daily, Fleming's discovery changed the world for good, and it is wonderful that his curiosity and intensive dedication to research transformed the fight against bacterial diseases, it is saving human lives. (Bennett, Brown and Sharma, 2012)