

**OPTIONS FOR TREATMENT OF
SUPERFICIAL FUNGAL INFECTIONS***

| Drugs | Formulations | Uses |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Allylamines | | |
| Amorolfine | 5% solution | Tinea unguium |
| Naftifine | 1% cream or gel | Dermatophytoses, skin candidiasis |
| Terbinafine | 1% cream or solution 250 mg tablet | Dermatophytoses |
| Benzylamine | | |
| Butenafine | 1% cream | Dermatophytoses |
| Imidazoles | | |
| Butoconazole | 2% cream | Vulvovaginal candidiasis |
| Clotrimazole | Topical: 1% cream, lotion, or solution; 100, 200, and 500 mg vaginal suppository tablets Oral: 10 mg lozenges | Dermatophytoses, candidiasis (oropharyngeal, skin, vulvovaginal) |
| Econazole | 1% cream | Dermatophytoses, skin candidiasis, tinea versicolor |
| Fluconazole | 50 and 200 mg/5 mL solution; 50, 100, 150, 200 mg tablet | Candidiasis (vulvovaginal, skin, oropharyngeal) |
| Itraconazole | 100 mg capsules, 10 mg/mL solution | Tinea unguium, other onychomycoses |
| Ketoconazole | 2% cream, 1 to 2% shampoo; 200 mg tablet | Dermatophytoses, skin candidiasis |
| Miconazole | 1 to 2% liquid (aerosol), 2% powder (aerosol), 1 to 2% cream and lotion, 1% solution, 2% powder or tincture; 100 to 200 mg vaginal suppositories | Dermatophytoses, candidiasis (skin, vulvovaginal) |
| Oxiconazole | 1% cream or lotion | Dermatophytoses, tinea versicolor |
| Sulconazole | 1% cream or solution | Dermatophytoses, tinea versicolor |
| Terconazole | 0.4% and 0.8% cream; 80 mg suppositories | Vulvovaginal candidiasis |
| Tioconazole | 6.5% ointment | Vulvovaginal candidiasis |
| Polyene | | |
| Nystatin | Topical: 100,000 U/g cream, ointment, powder, and vaginal tablet Oral: 100,000 U/mL suspension; 500,000 U tablets | Candidiasis (oropharyngeal, skin) |
| Miscellaneous | | |
| Carbol-fuchsin | Solution | Chronic dermatophytoses, intertrigo |
| Ciclopirox | 0.77% gel, 8% lacquer solution | Dermatophytoses, candidiasis, tinea versicolor, onychomycosis |
| Clioquinol | 3% cream | Dermatophytoses |

**OPTIONS FOR TREATMENT OF
 SUPERFICIAL FUNGAL INFECTIONS*—Continued**

| Drugs | Formulations | Uses |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Gentian violet | 1 or 2% solution | Dermatophytoses, especially tinea pedis, sometimes candidiasis |
| Griseofulvin | 125, 165, 250, 330, 500 mg tablets | Dermatophytoses |
| Tolnaftate | 1% liquid or powder (aerosol), cream, powder, solution | Dermatophytoses, tinea versicolor |
| Zinc | | |
| Undecylenate/ undecylenate acid | 25% solution, 10% tincture | Superficial dermatophyte infections (eg, tinea pedis) |

*Advantages of one drug over another for most infections are not clear. For skin infections, allylamines have good activity against dermatophytes but weaker activity against *Candida*; imidazoles have better activity against both dermatophytes and *Candida*. Adverse effects are rare, but all topical antifungal drugs can cause skin irritation, burning, allergic and contact dermatitis; oral antifungal drugs can cause hepatitis and neutropenia. Oral drugs (eg, itraconazole, terbinafine) given > 1 mo require periodic laboratory monitoring of hepatic function and CBC.

Itraconazole may interact with lovastatin, midazolam, simvastatin, and triazolam. Cisapride, dofetilide, pimozide, or quinidine should not be used with itraconazole. Taking these drugs with itraconazole may cause cardiac arrhythmias.