

Clotrimazole (BAN, USAN, rINN)

Bay-5097; Clotrimazol; Clotrimazolum; FB-5097; Klotrimatsoli; Klotrimazol; Klotrimazolas; Klotrymazol. 1-(α -2-Chlorotriptyl)imidazole.

Клотримазол

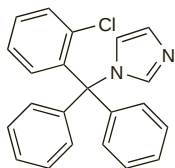
$C_{22}H_{17}ClN_2 = 344.8$.

CAS — 23593-75-1.

ATC — A01AB18; D01AC01; G01AF02.

ATC Vet — QAO1AB18; QD01AC01; QG01AF02;

QJ02AB90.



NOTE. Compounded preparations of clotrimazole may be represented by the following names:

- Co-climasone (PEN)—clotrimazole and betamethasone dipropionate.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*, *Eur.* (see p.vii), *Jpn.*, and *US*.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Clotrimazole). A white or pale yellow crystalline powder. Practically insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol and in dichloromethane. Protect from light.

USP 31 (Clotrimazole). A white to pale yellow, crystalline powder. Practically insoluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol, in acetone, in chloroform, and in methyl alcohol. Store in airtight containers.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

Nausea, vomiting, unpleasant mouth sensations, and pruritus have been reported after the use of oral clotrimazole lozenges. Raised liver enzyme values have also occurred. Local reactions including irritation and a burning sensation may occur in patients treated topically; contact allergic dermatitis has been reported.

Intravaginal preparations of clotrimazole may damage latex contraceptives and additional contraceptive measures are therefore necessary during local application.

Gastrointestinal disturbance, elevation of liver enzymes, dysuria, and mental depression have been reported after oral clotrimazole (although this route is no longer used). For a discussion of the caution needed when using azole antifungals during pregnancy, see under Pregnancy in Precautions of Fluconazole, p.532.

Antimicrobial Action

Clotrimazole is an imidazole antifungal with antimicrobial activity similar to that of ketoconazole (p.539).

Pharmacokinetics

When applied topically clotrimazole penetrates the epidermis but there is little if any systemic absorption. Absorption of 3 to 10% of a dose has been reported after vaginal use. Clotrimazole is metabolised in the liver to inactive compounds and excreted in the faeces and urine.

Uses and Administration

Clotrimazole is an imidazole antifungal used topically in superficial candidiasis (p.518), and in the skin infections pityriasis versicolor and dermatophytosis (see Skin Infections, p.521). Clotrimazole may also be used occasionally for symptomatic relief of the protozoal infection trichomoniasis when other drugs are contra-indicated (see p.827).

Clotrimazole is applied topically two or three times daily for 2 to 4 weeks as a 1% cream, lotion, spray, or solution in the treatment of fungal skin infections; a 1% powder may be used with the cream or solution and has been applied to prevent re-infection. The 1% solution is also used topically for fungal otitis externa. Clotrimazole is given as pessaries in dosage regimens of 100 mg for 6 days, 200 mg for 3 days, or a single dose of 500 mg in the treatment of vulvovaginal candidiasis;

similar doses are given as a 1, 2, or 10% vaginal cream. It may be necessary to treat balanitis in male partners concurrently.

For the treatment of oropharyngeal candidiasis one 10-mg lozenge of clotrimazole is dissolved in the mouth five times daily for 14 days. For the prophylaxis of oropharyngeal candidiasis in patients receiving immunosuppressant therapy the dose is one 10-mg lozenge three times daily for the duration of the immunosuppressant treatment. Clotrimazole has also been given orally but has now been largely superseded by other azole drugs.

Sickle-cell disease. Oral clotrimazole has been investigated for the treatment of sickle-cell disease (p.1044).

1. Brugnara C, *et al.* Therapy with oral clotrimazole induces inhibition of the Gardos channel and reduction of erythrocyte dehydration in patients with sickle cell disease. *J Clin Invest* 1996; 97: 1227-34.

Preparations

BP 2008: Clotrimazole Cream; Clotrimazole Pessaries;

USP 31: Clotrimazole and Betamethasone Dipropionate Cream; Clotrimazole Cream; Clotrimazole Lotion; Clotrimazole Lozenges; Clotrimazole Topical Solution; Clotrimazole Vaginal Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Afloxiz; Clotri-Q; Clotrix; Empecid; Eximius; Ikolant; Klamazole; Livomil; Medifungol; Micoclin; Micomax; Micomazol; Micomazol Deo; Micosep; Micosep B; Micotrim; Mycanden; Panmicol; Sinfung; Trimazol; **Aust.:** Canesten; Chemists Own Clozole; Cloteme; Clonea; Clotreme; Femizol; Gyne-Lotrimin; Tinaderm; Extra; Topizol; **Austria:** Candibene; Canesten; Myko Cordes; Pedikuro; **Belg.:** Canestene; Gyne-Canestene; **Braz.:** Antimicótico Martel; Canesten; Clomazen; Clomazol; Clotigen; Clotren; Clotrimid; Clotrimix; Clotrizan; Dermobene; Gyne-Canesten; Gyne-Clotrimix; Kinasten; Miclonazol; Micosten; Micotrat; Micotrizol; Neo Clotrimazol; **Canad.:** Canesten; Clotrimaderm; **Chile:** Arnela; Axazol; Canesten; Cestop; Clotrimin; Cotrisan; Creminem; Fungal; Gynocanesten; Konifungil; Laboteroil; Novacetol; Telugren; **Cz.:** Aknecolor; Baycuten; Candibene; Canesten; Canifug; Imazol; Jenamazol; Plimycol; **Denm.:** Canesten; **Fin.:** Canesten; **Ger.:** Antifungol; Aru C; Azutrimazol; Benzoderm Myco; Candazol; Canesten; Canifug; Cloderm; Clotrigalen; cutistad; durafungol; Fungiderm; Fungizid; Gilt; Gyne-Canesten; Holfungin; Jenamazol; KadeFungin; Mycofug; Myko Cordes; Mykofungin; Mykohaug; Ovis Neuf; SD-Hermal; Uromykol; **Gr.:** Canesten; Factodin; **Hong Kong:** Aristen; Canesten; Clotreme; Clotri-Denk; Clozole; Cotren; Fungizid; Gyne-Lotremine; Kamicin; Lotremine; Mycoril; Tricloderm; Warimazol; **Hung.:** Candibene; Canesten; Canifug; **India:** Candid; Clopic; Clozol; Imidil; Myco-cid; Mycoderm-C; Surfaz; **Indon.:** Bernesten; Canesten; Clonita; Fungiderm; Gyne-Lotremine; Kranos; Lotremine; Medisten; Trimadan; **Irl.:** Canesten; **Israel:** Agisten; Baby Agisten; Clotrimaderm; Myco-Hermal; Oralten Troche; **Ital.:** Antimicótico; Canesten; Gyne-Canesten; **Malaysia:** Candazole; Candid; Canesten; Clomazole; Cotren; Fungic; Gyne-Lotremine; Gynostatium; Loriderm; Lotremine; Micoter; Trimazol; **Mex.:** Altenal; Baycuten; Candimol; Candiphen; Canesten; Cinabel; Clocan; Clomacin; Dermasten; Euroderm; Liferzol; Lomecan V; Lonestin; Lotrimin; Tenescan; **Neth.:** Canesten; Parvemazol; **Norw.:** Canesten; **NZ:** Canesten; Clotreme; Clomazol; Clotrihexal; Clotrimaderm; **Philipp.:** Candid V6; Canesten; Cloxy; Givaderm; Gynesol; Valf; **Pol.:** Canesten; **Port.:** Candid; Canesten; Diomiete; Gyne-Canesten; Gyne-Lotremine; Lotremine; Micolysin; Nalibix; Pan-Fungex; **Rus.:** Amyclon (Амиклон); Antifungol (Антифунгол); Candibene (Кандибене); Candid (Кандид); Candid V6 (Кандид В6); Canesten (Канестен); **S.Afr.:** A-Por; Canaba; Candapor; Candazole; Canesten; Canex; Closcrypt; Covospor; Fungispor; Gyne-Trimazole; Medaspor; Micomarin; Mycoban; Mycolhexal; Normospor; Ste-mazole; Trimaze; Xeraspor; **Singapore:** Candazole; Canesten; Cotren; Cris-tan; Gyne-Lotremine; Lotremine; Myco-Hermal; Mycoril; Sastid Anti-Fungal; Vanesten; **Spain:** Canesten; Fungiderm; Gine Canesten; **Swed.:** Canesten; **Switz.:** Aknecolor; Canestene; Corisol; Eurosan; Fungotox; Gromazol; Gyne-Canesten; Imazol; Undex; **Thai.:** Caginal; Canadinef; Canazol; Candazole; Candid; Candinox; Canesten; Chingazol; Clotrij; Clotricin; Comat; Cotren; CST; Defungo; Dermaten; Fango Cream; Fungicon; Fungiderm; Gyneco; Karezin; Klamacin; Manomazole; Mycoderm-C; Mycozole; Nestic; Taraten; Varnazole; Vanesten; Zema; **Turk.:** Canesten; Clozol; Fungosten; Gyne-Canesten; **UK:** Abtrin; Candiden; Canesten; Canesten Comb; Fungiderm; Privacom; **USA:** Gyne-Lotrimin; Lotrimin; Lotrimin AF; Mycellex; Mycellex-7; **Venez.:** Canesten; Clortilen; Clotrizol; Fugolin; Gilonoltricom; Gyne Canesten; Imazol; Ipalat; Lecibis; Micozol; Oxisol; Po-lik.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Becortin; Calmurid; Cortispec; Dermovit; Empecid Cort; Hongal; Lotricomb; Micomazol B; Quadriderm; Quicort G Plus; Vagarnet; Vagisan Compuesto; Vitacortil; **Austral.:** Canesoral Duo; Hydrozole; **Austria:** Myko Cordes; **Belg.:** Lotrimid; **Braz.:** Baycuten; **Canad.:** Lotrimid; **Chile:** B-Laboteroil; Baycuten; Cestop B; Clotrimin-B; Creminem-B; Cutanil; Donomix; Locrim; Lotrimid; Novadrel; Novamela; Telugren Plus; Tribesona; **Cz.:** Imacort; Imazol Plus; Lotrimid; **Denm.:** Clotrason; **Fr.:** Triazol; **Ger.:** Antifungol; Baycuten HC; Baycuten; Canesten HC; Fungidexen; Imazol; Imazol comp; Lotricomb; Myko Cordes Plus; **Hong Kong:** Becogem; Canesten HC; Clobeta-G; Clotrinolon; Der-zid-C; Lozop; Synco-CFN; Triderm; **India:** Candidibiotic; Candid B; Candid Ear Drops; Candid-TV; Candiderma +; Candiderma; Cloben-G; Clopic B; Clopic NB; Clomycin; Cutinorm; Fourderm AF; NC-Derm; Neocip FC; Otek-AC+; Sigmaderm; Sofradex-F; Surfaz; Surfaz-SN; Translipo-Triple; **Indon.:** Baycuten-N; Heltislin; Lotriderm; **Irl.:** Canesten HC; Lotriderm; **Is-rael:** Agisten with Aloe Vera; Clotrisone; Hydroagisten; Polycutan; Tevacutan; Triderm; **Ital.:** Desamix Effe; Meclon; **Malaysia:** Baycuten N; Betamethasone Clo; Candacort; Triderm-C; **Mex.:** Barmicil Compuesto; Baycuten N; Beclogen; Betrigen; Clotricina; Gelmicin; Miclobet; Prubagen; Quadriderm NF; Triderm; Xyloderm; **NZ:** Lotricomb; **Philipp.:** Baycuten; Candibec; Clotrasone; Triderm; **Pol.:** Lotriderm; Triderm; **Port.:** Baycuten; Beta-Micoter; Flotiran; Quadriderm; **Rus.:** Akriderm GK (Акридерм ГК); Candidibiotic (Кандибикотик); Candid B (Кандид В); Metroglol Plus (Метрогил Плюс); Triderm (Тридерм); **S.Afr.:** Lotriderm; **Singapore:** Candacort; Canesten HC; Clotrasone; Combiderm; Gentiderm; Gen-trisone; Modaderm; Neoderm; Triderm; **Spain:** Beta Micoter; Clotrasone; **Switz.:** Imacort; Imazol; Triderm; **Thai.:** Bacda-B; Canasone; Canazol-BE; Candacort; Clotrasone; Derzid-C; Fango-B; Fungicon; Fungiderm-B; Gynesten-B; Gynestin; Myda-B; Myrazole-B; Twina; **Turk.:** Imazol; **UK:** Canesten HC; **USA:** Lotrisone; **Venez.:** Baycuten N; Lotricomb; Lotrisone; Tri-derm.

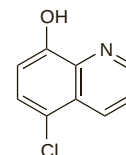
Cloxiquine (rINN)

5-Chloro-8-hydroxyquinoline; Cloxiquina; Cloxiquinum; Cloxy-quin (USAN); 5-Chloroquinolin-8-ol.

КЛОКСИКИН

$C_9H_6ClNO = 179.6$.

CAS — 130-16-5.

**Profile**

Cloxiquine has been included in preparations used topically for the treatment of fungal and bacterial skin infections. It is a component of halquinol, p.286.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Austria:** Decoderm trivalent; **Indon.:** Decoderm 3; **Thai.:** Supracortin 3†.

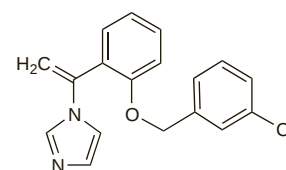
Croconazole Hydrochloride (rINN)

Cloconazole Hydrochloride; Croconazol, Chlorhydrate de; Croconazol Hydrochloridum; Hidrocloruro de croconazol; 710674-S (croconazole). 1-(1-{o-[(m-Chlorobenzyl)oxy]phenyl}vinyl)imidazole hydrochloride.

Кроконазола Гидрохлорид

$C_{18}H_{15}ClN_2O.HCl = 347.2$.

CAS — 77175-51-0 (croconazole).



(croconazole)

Pharmacopoeias. In *Jpn.*

Profile

Croconazole is an imidazole antifungal used topically in the treatment of superficial cutaneous candidiasis, dermatophytosis, and pityriasis versicolor. It is applied as a 1% cream or gel containing the hydrochloride.

For a discussion of the caution needed when using azole antifungals during pregnancy, see under Pregnancy in Precautions of Fluconazole, p.532.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Austria: Pilzcin; **Ger.:** Pilzcin; **Jpn.:** Pilzcin.

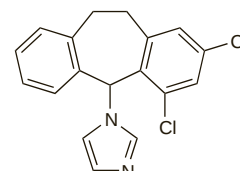
Eberconazole Nitrate (rINN)

Éberconazole, Nitrate de; Eberconazol Nitras; Nitrato de eberconazol. (±)-1-(2,4-Dichloro-10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cy-clohepten-5-yl)imidazole nitrate.

Эберконазола Нитрат

$C_{18}H_{14}Cl_2N_2.NO_3 = 391.2$.

CAS — 128326-82-9 (eberconazole).



(eberconazole)

Profile

Eberconazole nitrate is an imidazole antifungal used topically as a 1% cream in the treatment of superficial fungal infections of the skin.

For a discussion of the caution needed when using azole antifungals during pregnancy, see under Pregnancy in Precautions of Fluconazole, p.532.

References.

- del Palacio A, *et al.* A double-blind randomized comparative trial: eberconazole 1% cream versus clotrimazole 1% cream twice daily in Candida and dermatophyte skin infections. *Mycoses* 2001; **44**: 173–80.
- Repiso Montero T, *et al.* Eberconazole 1% cream is an effective and safe alternative for dermatophytosis treatment: multicenter, randomized, double-blind, comparative trial with miconazole 2% cream. *Int J Dermatol* 2006; **45**: 600–4.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Spain: Ebernet; Ebertop; Ebesupol.

Econazole (BAN, USAN, rINN)

Econazol; Éconazole; Econazolum; Ekonatsoli; Ekonazol; Ekonazolas. 1-[2,4-Dichloro-β-(4-chlorobenzoyloxy)phenethyl]imidazole.

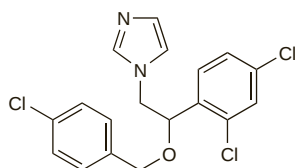
ЭКОНАЗОЛ

C₁₈H₁₅Cl₃N₂O = 381.7.

CAS — 27220-47-9.

ATC — D01AC03; G01AF05.

ATC Vet — QD01AC03; QG01AF05.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii).

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Econazole). A white or almost white powder. M.p. 88° to 92°. Practically insoluble in water; very soluble in alcohol and in dichloromethane. Protect from light.

Econazole Nitrate (BANM, USAN, rINNM)

C-C2470; Éconazole, nitrate d'; Econazoli nitras; Ekonatsolinitraatti; Ekonazolintriat; Ekonazol-nitrát; Ekonazolo nitratas; Nitrató de econazol; R-14827; SQ-13050. (±)-1-[2,4-Dichloro-β-(4-chlorobenzoyloxy)phenethyl]imidazole nitrate.

Эконазола Нитрат

C₁₈H₁₅Cl₃N₂O₂·HNO₃ = 444.7.

CAS — 24169-02-6 (econazole nitrate); 68797-31-9 ((±)-econazole nitrate).

ATC — D01AC03; G01AF05.

ATC Vet — QD01AC03; QG01AF05.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*, *Eur.* (see p.vii), and *US*.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Econazole Nitrate). A white or almost white crystalline powder. Very slightly soluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol; sparingly soluble in dichloromethane; soluble in methyl alcohol. Protect from light.

USP 31 (Econazole Nitrate). A white or practically white, crystalline powder, with not more than a slight odour. Very slightly soluble in water and in ether; slightly soluble in alcohol; sparingly soluble in chloroform; soluble in methyl alcohol. Protect from light.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

Local reactions including burning and irritation may occur when econazole nitrate is applied topically. Contact dermatitis has been reported rarely.

Intravaginal preparations of econazole may damage latex contraceptives and additional contraceptive measures are therefore necessary during local application.

For a discussion of the caution needed when using azole antifungals during pregnancy, see under Pregnancy in Precautions of Fluconazole, p.532.

Porphyria. Econazole nitrate has been associated with acute attacks of porphyria and is considered unsafe in porphyric patients.

Antimicrobial Action

Econazole is an imidazole antifungal with antimicrobial activity similar to that of ketoconazole (p.539).

Pharmacokinetics

Absorption is not significant when econazole nitrate is applied to the skin or vagina.

The symbol † denotes a preparation no longer actively marketed

Uses and Administration

Econazole is an imidazole antifungal used topically in the treatment of superficial candidiasis (see p.518) and in dermatophytosis and pityriasis versicolor (see Skin Infections, p.521).

Econazole nitrate is applied topically up to 3 times daily as a 1% cream, lotion, powder, or solution in the treatment of fungal skin infections. Treatment is continued for 2 to 4 weeks. It is also used in the treatment of vaginal candidiasis as pessaries of 150 mg once daily at bedtime for 3 consecutive nights; a single dose of 150 mg in a long-acting formulation has also been used. Intravaginal use of 5 g of a 1% cream once daily at night has been given for 2 weeks. A 1% cream may be used concurrently for the treatment of vulval infections or for the treatment of balanitis in a male partner.

In the treatment of fungal infections of the nails, a 1% cream or lotion is applied once daily and covered with an occlusive dressing.

Econazole nitrate has also been used as eye or ear drops.

Econazole sulfosalicylate has also been used.

Preparations

BP 2008: Econazole Cream; Econazole Pessaries.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Dermotran; Micocide; Micolitex†; Micolis; Micotex; Novo Paramicon; Sinamida Econazol; **Austral.:** Dermazole; **Austria:** Gyno-Pevaryl; **Belg.:** Gyno-Pevaryl; **Braz.:** Dermazol; **Costa Rica:** Micostyl; **Canada:** Ecostat; **Chile:** Micolis; **Cz.:** Gyno-Pevaryl; **Denm.:** Pevaryl; **Fin.:** Pevaryl; **Fr.:** Dermazol; **Fongeryl:** Gyno-Pevaryl; **Mycoapaisyl:** Pevaryl; **Ger.:** Epi-Pevaryl; **Epi-Pevaryl Pp:** Gyno-Pevaryl; **Gr.:** Bismultin; **Mycobacter:** Nectarmicin†; **Penicomb:** Pevaryl; **Unifungin:** **Hong Kong:** Dermazole†; **Econite:** Econazole; **Gyno-Pevaryl†:** Heads Shampoo; **Pevaryl†:** **Hung.:** Gyno-Pevaryl; **India:** Econol; **Irl.:** Ecostat; **Gyno-Pevaryl†:** **Israel:** Gyno-Pevaryl; **Italy:** Chemionazolo†; **Dermazol†:** **Eccellium†:** Eco Mli; **Ecoderm†:** **Ecorex:** **Ecosteril:** **Ganazolo:** **Ifenec:** **Micos:** **Pevaryl Polinazolo;** **Malaysia:** **Ecoderm†:** **Gyno-Pevaryl†:** **Zoliderm†;** **Mex.:** **Micostyl†:** **Pevaryl†:** **Neth.:** **Pevaryl†:** **Norw.:** **Pevaryl†:** **NZ:** **Dermazole†;** **Ecreme:** **Gyno-Pevaryl†:** **Philipp.:** **Pevaryl†:** **Pol.:** **Gyno-Pevaryl†:** **Pevaryl†:** **Pevazol†:** **Port.:** **Gyno-Pevaryl†:** **Pevaryl†:** **Rus.:** **Ecalin (Экалин):** **Ecodax (Экодакс):** **Ecomikole (Экомикол):** **Gyno-Pevaryl (Гино-Певарил):** **Ifenec (Ифенек):** **S.Afr.:** **Ecoderm†:** **Econal-C:** **Gyno-Pevaryl†:** **Singapore:** **Dermazole†:** **Gyno-Pevaryl†:** **Spain:** **Ecotam:** **Gyno-Pevaryl†:** **Micoespex†:** **Pevaryl†:** **Swed.:** **Pevaryl†:** **Switz.:** **Gyno-Pevaryl†:** **Sebolith†:** **Thai.:** **Econ†:** **UK:** **Ecostat†:** **Gyno-Pevaryl†:** **Pevaryl†:** **USA:** **Spectazole;** **Venez.:** **Gyno-Pevaryl†:** **Gynomiconax†:** **Miconax†:** **Mizol†:** **Pevaryl†.**

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Diflunazon†; **Filoderma Plus†:** **Griseocrem†:** **Griseoplus†:** **Novo Bactiort Complex†;** **Austria:** **Pevaryl†:** **Pevisone†:** **Belg.:** **Pevisone†:** **Denm.:** **Pevisone†:** **Fin.:** **Pevisone†:** **Fr.:** **Pevisone†:** **Ger.:** **Epi-Pevaryl†:** **Heilpaste†:** **Epipevisone†:** **Gr.:** **Pevisone†;** **Hong Kong:** **Pevisone†:** **Triconazole†;** **India:** **Cobederm-H†:** **Ecodax†;** **Israel:** **Pevisone†;** **Italy:** **Pevisone†;** **Malaysia:** **Ecocort†:** **Econazine†:** **Pevisone†;** **Norw.:** **Pevisone†;** **Philipp.:** **Nizolex†:** **Pevaryl†:** **HP†:** **Pevisone†;** **Pol.:** **Pevisone†;** **Port.:** **Pevisone†;** **S.Afr.:** **Pevisone†;** **Singapore:** **Ecocort†:** **Econazine†:** **Pevisone†;** **Swed.:** **Pevisone†;** **Switz.:** **Pevaryl†:** **Pevisone†;** **Thai.:** **Ecocort†;** **Ecoderm†;** **Pevisone†;** **Tricozole†;** **UK:** **Econacort.**

Enilconazole (BAN, USAN, rINN)

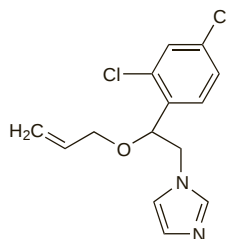
Enilconazol; Enilconazole; Enilconazolum; Enilkonatsoli; Enilkonazole; R-23979. (±)-1-(β-Allyloxy-2,4-dichlorophenethyl)imidazole.

ЭНИЛКОНАЗОЛ

C₁₄H₁₄Cl₂N₂O = 297.2.

CAS — 35554-44-0.

ATC Vet — QD01AC90.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii) for veterinary use only.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Enilconazole for Veterinary Use; Enilconazole BP(Vet) 2008). A clear, yellowish, oily liquid or solid mass. Very slightly soluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol, in methyl alcohol, and in toluene. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Profile

Enilconazole is an imidazole antifungal used topically in veterinary medicine for the treatment of fungal skin infections in cattle, horses, and dogs. It is also used by inhalation for the treatment of aspergillosis in ostriches.

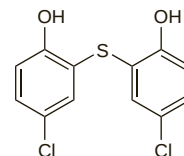
Fentictol (BAN, USAN, rINN)

D-25; Fenticlor; Fenticlorum; HL-1050; NSC-4112; Ph-549; S-7. 2,2'-Thiobis(4-chlorophenol).

ФЕНТИКЛОЛ

C₁₂H₈Cl₂O₂S = 287.2.

CAS — 97-24-5.



Profile

Fenticlor is an antifungal that has been applied topically in the treatment of dermatophyte infections.

Photosensitivity reactions have been reported.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Spain:** Dermisid†.

Fenticonazole Nitrate (BANM, USAN, rINNM)

Fenticonazole, nitrate de; Fenticonazoli nitras; Fentikonatsolinitraatti; Fentikonazolintriat; Fentikonazol-nitrát; Fentikonazolo nitratas; Nitrató de fenticonazol; Rec-15/1476. (±)-1-[2,4-Dichloro-β-[[p-(phenylthio)benzyl]oxy]phenethyl]imidazole mononitrate.

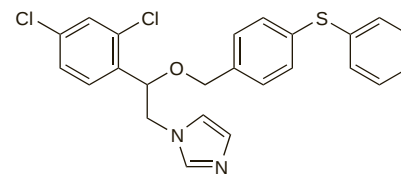
Фентиконазола Нитрат

C₂₄H₂₀Cl₂N₂O₂·HNO₃ = 518.4.

CAS — 72479-26-6 (fenticonazole); 73151-29-8 (fenticonazole nitrate).

ATC — D01AC12; G01AF12.

ATC Vet — QD01AC12; QG01AF12.



(fenticonazole)

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii).

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Fenticonazole Nitrate). A white or almost white, crystalline powder. Practically insoluble in water; sparingly soluble in dehydrated alcohol; freely soluble in dimethylformamide and in methyl alcohol. Protect from light.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

Burning and itching have been reported after the application of fenticonazole nitrate.

Intravaginal preparations of fenticonazole may damage latex contraceptives and additional contraceptive measures are therefore necessary during local application.

For a discussion of the caution needed when using azole antifungals during pregnancy, see under Pregnancy in Precautions of Fluconazole, p.532.

Antimicrobial Action

Fenticonazole is an imidazole antifungal active against a range of organisms including dermatophyte pathogens, *Malassezia furfur*, and *Candida albicans*.

Uses and Administration

Fenticonazole is an imidazole antifungal used locally as the nitrate in the treatment of vulvovaginal candidiasis (p.518). A 200-mg pessary is inserted into the vagina at bedtime for 3 nights or a 600-mg pessary is inserted once only at bedtime. Fenticonazole nitrate is also applied topically as a 2% cream or solution for the treatment of fungal skin infections.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Lomexin†; **Austria:** Lomexin; **Braz.:** Fentizol; **Lomexin. Cz.:** Lomexin; **Fr.:** Lomexin; **Terlomezin. Ger.:** Fenizolan; **Lomexin. Gr.:** Lomexin; **Hung.:** Gynoxin; **Ital.:** Falvin; **Fentiderm†;** **Fentign†;** **Lomexin. Mex.:** Lomexin; **Neth.:** Gynoxin; **Pol.:** Gynoxin; **Port.:** Lomexin; **S.Afr.:** Lomexin; **Singapore:** Lomexin†; **Spain:** Laurimic; **Lomexin. Micofulvin. Switz.:** Mycodermil; **Turk.:** Gyno-Lomexin; **UK:** Lomexin†; **Venez.:** Mycofentin.