

MODERN PROBLEMS OF TREATMENT OF SKIN CANDIDIASIS

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Doctors keen interest in the study of skin candidacies in recent years due to a significant increase in their frequency. This is due to a sharp increase in the number of risk factors for fungal infections (active antibiotic therapy, resuscitation, use of glucocorticoid and immunosuppressive drugs, etc.).

The number of antifungal agents that are "in service" doctors constantly updated. Now it includes about 10 dozens of local and systemic drugs.

Existing drugs are mainly fungostatics not effective in treating such patients. In this regard, the acute problem of development and introduction of new drugs with fungicidal original mechanism of action, such that no cross-resistance with existing drugs.

However, in the last century to treat fungal infections could use only potassium iodide, which is also used in our days, and local funds - only preservatives, many of which (liquid Castellane et al.) Have been established only later. The situation has not changed until the mid XX century, when the antifungals different chemical groups to treat fungal skin lesions.

Their implementation in practice dermatologists changed in views on the nature of the treatment of fungal infections of various origins. The emphasis in their treatment became gradually shift towards systemic therapy, but local therapy still remains the main treatment. Some methods of topical treatment, those who today seem inappropriate (hair removal, removal of nails, etc.) Were slow to give the combined therapy with antifungal agents.

Modern Ukrainian market of antifungal drugs fully meets the current needs in this group of drugs. However, their relatively high cost in low solvency of the population cannot meet the needs of patients with mycosis. One way to solve this problem is to develop new and improve existing composition of extemporaneous preparations antifungal action.

Given the foregoing, one way to solve this problem is to develop new and improve existing composition of extemporaneous preparations antifungal action.

The analysis of extemporaneous formulations to treat this class of diseases has shown promising development structure highly topical administration of drugs with complex action (antifungal, antiseptic, and dry action) that will help improve medical and preventive care to patients.