

ANTIFUNGALS MEDICINE

Kudrinsky D.A., Tarasov V.A., Strelnikov L.S., Strilets O.P.

The National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

vlad_tarasov.09@mail.ru

In recent decades, there has been substantial growth of fungal diseases. This is due to many factors, with wide application in medical practice, broad-spectrum antibiotics, immunosuppressive drugs and other groups.

Due to the rising trend of fungal diseases (both surface and severe visceral fungal infections associated with HIV infection, hematologic malignancies), the development of bacterial resistance to existing drugs, the identification of fungal species previously considered non-pathogenic (currently considered to be potential agents of mycoses about 400 species of fungi), has increased the need for effective anti-fungal agent.

Currently are 4 groups of fungal diseases:

1) Keratomikozy (pityriasis versicolor, etc.) Under which the fungi are located in the stratum corneum and not cause inflammation and sensations;

2) Tinea in which mushrooms are localized in the epidermis, expressed inflammatory cause skin reactions, affect skin appendages. This group includes trichophytosis, microsporia favus and others;

3) Candidiasis (candidiasis), and that can affect the mucous membrane of the mouth, skin, nails and internal organs;

4) Deep mycoses, where the process involved the mucous membranes, skin, muscles, bones, internal organs and the nervous system.

Fungal diseases are known for a long time, since the days of antiquity. However, agents of ringworm, candidiasis were detected only in the middle of the XIX century.

At the beginning of XX century pathogens have been described many of visceral mycosis. Before the advent of medical practice for the treatment of fungal infections antifungals used antiseptics and potassium iodide. Antimycotics began to develop and apply at the beginning of the XX century.

Antifungal agents (antimycotics) - drugs having fungicidal or fungistatic activity and used for the prevention and treatment of fungal infections.

For the treatment of fungal diseases using a number of drugs of different origin (natural or synthetic) spectrum and mechanism of action, antifungal effect (fungicidal or fungistatic), indications for use (local or systemic infection), a method of assigning (oral, parenteral, externally).