

## MODERN PHARMACOTHERAPY FOR ONYCHOMYCOSIS

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**Introduction.** Today the problem of onychomycosis is urgent, due to the prevalence of onychomycosis in the population and their high contagiousness. According to epidemiological data onychomycosis incidence is 20% of the population and 50-70% in the structure of fungal diseases. Onychomycosis – is a generic term that refers to fungal infection of nails feet and hands, caused dermatophyte, mold fungi. The most common causative agents of disease are fungi of the genus *Trichophyton*, *Candida* and *Epidermophyton*.

**Aim.** To study the basic aspects of epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations and modern pharmacotherapy for onychomycosis.

**Materials and methods.** The analysis of foreign literature, modern domestic and foreign standards of care for patients with onychomycosis.

**Results and discussion.** The main clinical symptoms of onychomycosis are changes in color, shape of the nail due to subungual hyperkeratosis and destruction of the nail plate. For the diagnosis of onychomycosis used bacterioscopic and bacteriological methods. Modern pharmacotherapy for onychomycosis includes systemic and topical antifungal therapy. Topical therapy may only be apply in case of damage of less than 30% of the nail plate in the absence or low hyperkeratosis, contraindications to systemic therapy. Local antifungal therapy include using of keratolytics for lysis of the affected nail plate from the nail bed, followed by treatment antifungals for topical use. As keratolytic agents may be used patches containing urea. There form of drugs for the topical application are lacquer, cream, ointment, containing ketoconazole, terbinafine, oxiconazole, miconazole, and undecylenic acid. Systemic antifungal therapy is required to shown at the defeat of more than 50% of the nail plate, a 2-3 defeat of the nail plate, nail plate pronounced changes (hyperkeratosis, onycholysis), the defeat of the nail matrix. Among the antifungal drugs for systemic use recommended ketoconazole, itraconazole, fluconazole, terbinafine. Duration of pharmacotherapy is determined by the severity and nature of the disease, the average course of treatment is 6-12 weeks, sometimes more. Itraconazole can be use also in the form of pulse therapy. Itraconazole administered 200 mg two times a day for 7 days and after 3 weeks of rest. It recommended in the defeat nail plates hands – 2 courses, nail plates feet – 3 courses of pulse therapy.

**Conclusions.** Modern pharmacotherapy for onychomycosis includes combination topical and systemic antifungal drugs.