fluconazole pharmacological classification

These mutations prevent the azole drug from binding, while still allowing binding of the enzyme's natural substrate, lanosterol. In addition, it is used with caution in patients with pre-existing liver disease. Webarchive template wayback links Template: For CrAg-positive patients without suspected meningitis, oral fluconazole mg for 2 weeks, followed by standard consolidation and maintenance treatment is recommended, also for patients with an LP that is cryptococcal test negative. Archived PDF from the original on 13 December In other projects Wikimedia Commons. Retrieved 8 December Drug-resistant Candida glabrata infection in cancer patients. Thus, it is used with caution in patients with risk factors for prolonged QT interval, such as electrolyte imbalance or use of other drugs that may prolong the QT interval particularly cisapride and pimozide. International Drug Price Indicator Guide. Adverse drug reactions associated with fluconazole therapy include: Antifungals D01 and J Benzodiazepines, buspirone, losartan, nisoldipine, tricyclic antidepressants, zolpidem: Pregnancy category D means there is positive evidence of human fetal risk based on human data. Alanine aminotransferase, alkaline phosphatase, bilirubin, gamma-glutamyltransferase, hepatic enzymes: Archived from the original on 8 April Fluconazole therapy has been associated with QT interval prolongation, which may lead to serious cardiac arrhythmias. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Pyrimidines, which interfere with the normal function of fungal cells.DIFLUCAN (Fluconazole) drug information & product resources from MPR including dosage information, educational materials, & patient assistance. Jump to Pharmacology - Fluconazole, a synthetic antifungal agent of the imidazole class, is used to treat vaginal candidiasis. It inhibits the fungal lanosterol 14 alpha-demethylase which thereby prevents the formation of ergosterol which is an essential component in the fungal cell membrane. Mechanism of action.?Identification ?Interactions. fluconazole DiFlucan. Pharmacologic classification: bis-triazole derivative. Therapeutic classification: antifungal. Pregnancy risk category C. Available forms. Available by prescription only. Injection: mg/ ml, mg/ ml. Suspension: 10 mg/ ml, 40 mg/ml. Tablets: 50 mg, mg, mg, mg. Indications and. Professional guide for Fluconazole. Includes: pharmacology, pharmacokinetics, contraindications, interactions, adverse reactions and more. Fluconazole is an antifungal medication used for a number of fungal infections. This includes candidiasis, blastomycosis, coccidiodomycosis, cryptococcosis, histoplasmosis, dermatophytosis, and pityriasis versicolor. It is also used to prevent candidiasis in those who are at high risk such as following organ transplantation. TCAs share pharmacologic properties similar to the Class IA antiarrhythmic agents and may prolong the QT interval, particularly in overdose or with higher-dose prescription therapy (elevated serum concentrations). In addition, fluconazole has been reported to increase the effects of amitriptyline, likely via inhibition of the. Consumer information about the medication FLUCONAZOLE - ORAL (Diflucan), includes side effects, drug interactions, recommended dosages, and storage information. Read more about the prescription drug FLUCONAZOLE - ORAL. Learn about Diflucan (Fluconazole) may treat, uses, dosage, side effects, drug interactions, warnings, patient labeling, reviews, and related medications. The mechanism of action of fluconazole is as a Cytochrome P 2C19 Inhibitor, and Cytochrome P 3A4 Inhibitor, and Cytochrome P 2C9 Inhibitor. The chemical classification of fluconazole is Azoles. FDA Pharmacology Summary from FDA Pharm Classes. Fluconazole is a synthetic triazole with antifungal activity. Sep 11, - Azole antifungal agents have added greatly to the therapeutic options for treatment of systemic fungal infections. The azoles that are available for systemic use can be classified into two groups: the triazoles (fluconazole, itraconazole, voriconazole, posaconazole, and isavuconazole) and the imidazoles.