

to be reduced in patients with hepatic impairment (see below).

Reviews.

1. Letscher-Bru V, Herbrecht R. Caspofungin: the first representative of a new antifungal class. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 2003; **51**: 513–21.
2. Deresinski SC, Stevens DA. Caspofungin. *Clin Infect Dis* 2003; **36**: 1445–57.
3. Denning DW. Echinocandin antifungal drugs. *Lancet* 2003; **362**: 1142–51.
4. McCormack PL, Perry CM. Caspofungin: a review of its use in the treatment of fungal infections. *Drugs* 2005; **65**: 2049–68.
5. Morris MI, Villmann M. Echinocandins in the management of invasive fungal infections, part 1. *Am J Health-Syst Pharm* 2006; **63**: 1693–1703.
6. Morris MI, Villmann M. Echinocandins in the management of invasive fungal infections, part 2. *Am J Health-Syst Pharm* 2006; **63**: 1813–20.
7. Falagas ME, et al. Caspofungin for the treatment of fungal infections: a systematic review of randomized controlled trials. *Int J Antimicrob Agents* 2007; **29**: 136–43.
8. Hope WW, et al. The pharmacology and clinical use of caspofungin. *Expert Opin Drug Metab Toxicol* 2007; **3**: 263–74.
9. Waters L, Nelson M. The use of caspofungin in HIV-infected individuals. *Expert Opin Invest Drugs* 2007; **16**: 899–908.

Administration in children. Caspofungin is not licensed for use in paediatric patients, but has been prescribed.¹ A retrospective study² of 25 immunocompromised children with a median age of 9.8 years, given at least one dose of caspofungin, found that it appeared to be safe and well tolerated. Patients weighing less than 50 kg had a dose of 0.8 to 1.6 mg/kg daily, while those over 50 kg were given 50 to 75 mg daily. Another retrospective review³ of 64 immunocompromised children with a median age of 11.5 years, reported a success rate of 67.7% with caspofungin at a median daily maintenance dose of 1.07 mg/kg, either as monotherapy or with another antifungal. A case series⁴ of 10 neonates (9 preterm) with invasive candidiasis not responsive to amphotericin B and/or fluconazole reported that *Candida* spp. were cleared from the blood in all patients in a mean of 4.3 days after starting caspofungin therapy. Nine neonates were given an initial dose of 1 mg/kg daily for the first 2 days followed by 2 mg/kg daily for 15 to 21 days; the other was given a lower dose.

1. Lehrnbecher T, Groll AH. Experiences with the use of caspofungin in paediatric patients. *Mycoses* 2008; **51** (suppl 1): 58–64.
2. Franklin JA, et al. Retrospective study of the safety of caspofungin in immunocompromised pediatric patients. *Pediatr Infect Dis J* 2003; **22**: 747–9.
3. Groll AH, et al. Treatment with caspofungin in immunocompromised paediatric patients: a multicentre survey. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 2006; **57**: 527–35.
4. Odio CM, et al. Caspofungin therapy of neonates with invasive candidiasis. *Pediatr Infect Dis J* 2004; **23**: 1093–7.

Administration in hepatic impairment. Patients with mild hepatic impairment do not require dosage adjustment. In patients with moderate hepatic impairment, a daily dose of caspofungin 35 mg should be used after the initial dose of 70 mg; appropriate doses for patients with severe hepatic impairment have not been established.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Candidas; **Austral.:** Candidas; **Belg.:** Candidas; **Braz.:** Candidas; **Canad.:** Candidas; **Chile:** Candidas; **Cz.:** Candidas; **Denm.:** Candidas; **Fin.:** Candidas; **Fr.:** Candidas; **Ger.:** Candidas; **Gr.:** Candidas; **Hong Kong:** Candidas; **Hung.:** Candidas; **Irl.:** Candidas; **Israel:** Candidas; **Ital.:** Candidas; **Malaysia:** Candidas; **Neth.:** Candidas; **Norw.:** Candidas; **NZ:** Candidas; **Philipp.:** Candidas; **Pol.:** Candidas; **Port.:** Candidas; **Rus.:** Candidas (Кандидас); **Singapore:** Candidas; **Spain:** Candidas; **Swed.:** Candidas; **Switz.:** Candidas; **Thai.:** Candidas; **Turk.:** Candidas; **UK:** Candidas; **USA:** Candidas; **Venez.:** Candidas.

Chlormidazole Hydrochloride (BANM, rINN)

Chlormidazole, Chlorhydrate de; Chlormidazoli Hydrochloridum; Clomidazole Hydrochloride; Hidrocloruro de clomidazol. 1-(4-Chlorobenzyl)-2-methylbenzimidazole hydrochloride.

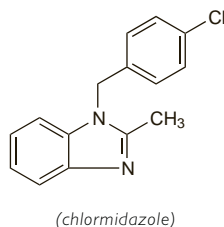
Хлормидазола Гидрохлорид

$C_{15}H_{13}ClN_2 \cdot HCl = 293.2$.

CAS — 3689-76-7 (chlormidazole); 54118-67-1 (chlormidazole hydrochloride).

ATC — D01AC04.

ATC Vet — QD01AC04.



Profile

Chlormidazole hydrochloride is an imidazole antifungal used topically as the hydrochloride in the treatment of 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.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Pol.: Unifungicid.

Multi-ingredient: **Austria:** Myco-Synalar; **Pol.:** Polfungicid; **Switz.:** Myco-Synalar†.

Chlorphenesin (BAN, pINN)

Chlorphénésine; Chlorphenesinum; Clorfenesina; Kloorifenesiini; Klorfenesin. 3-(4-Chlorophenoxy)propane-1,2-diol.

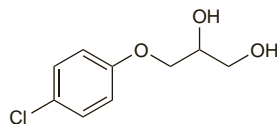
Хлорфенезин

$C_9H_{11}ClO_3 = 202.6$.

CAS — 104-29-0.

ATC — D01AE07.

ATC Vet — QD01AE07.



Profile

Chlorphenesin has antifungal and antibacterial properties. It has been applied locally in mild uncomplicated dermatophyte and other cutaneous infections and in vaginal infections.

Chlorphenesin carbamate (p.1894) is used as a skeletal muscle relaxant.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Canad.: Mycil†; **Ger.:** Soorphenesin†; **India:** Dermicil†.

Multi-ingredient: **Austral.:** ZSC; **Austria:** Aleot; **Braz.:** Oto Betnovate.

Ciclopirox (BAN, USAN, rINN)

Ciclopiroxum; Ciklopiroksas; Ciklopirox; Hoe-296b; Siklopiroksi. 6-Cyclohexyl-1-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pyridone.

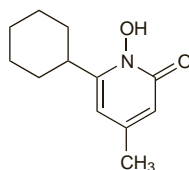
Циклопирокс

$C_{12}H_{17}NO_2 = 207.3$.

CAS — 29342-05-0.

ATC — D01AE14; G01AX12.

ATC Vet — QD01AE14; QG01AX12.



Pharmacopoeias. In Eur. (see p.vii) and US.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Ciclopirox). A white or yellowish-white, crystalline powder. Slightly soluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol and in dichloromethane. Protect from light.

USP 31 (Ciclopirox). A white to slightly yellowish white, crystalline powder. Slightly soluble in water; freely soluble in dehydrated alcohol and in dichloromethane; soluble in ether. Store at a temperature of 15° to 30°. Protect from light.

Ciclopirox Olamine (BANM, USAN, rINN)

Ciclopirox olamina; Ciclopirox aluminum; Ciclopiroxi Aluminum; Ciclopiroxolamine; Ciclopiroxum Aluminum; Ciklopiroksas aluminas; Ciklopirox olamin; Ciklopiroxolamin; Ciklopiroxolamin; Hoe-296; Siklopiroksiolamini; Sikloproks Olamin. The 2-aminoethanol salt of 6-Cyclohexyl-1-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pyridone.

Циклопирокс Оламин

$C_{12}H_{17}NO_2 \cdot C_2H_7NO = 268.4$.

CAS — 41621-49-2.

ATC — D01AE14; G01AX12.

ATC Vet — QD01AE14; QG01AX12.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Ciclopirox Olamine). A white or pale yellow crystalline powder. It exhibits polymorphism. Slightly soluble in water; very soluble in alcohol and in dichloromethane; slightly soluble in ethyl acetate; practically insoluble in cyclohexane. A 1%

solution in water has a pH of 8.0 to 9.0. Protect from light.

USP 31 (Ciclopirox Olamine). A white to slightly yellowish-white, crystalline powder. Slightly soluble in water; very soluble in alcohol and in dichloromethane; practically insoluble in cyclohexane. pH of a 1% solution in water is between 8.0 and 9.0. Store in airtight containers at a temperature of 5° to 25°. Protect from light.

Adverse Effects

Irritation and pruritus have been reported after topical application of ciclopirox.

Antimicrobial Action

Ciclopirox has a wide spectrum of antifungal activity. It inhibits most *Candida*, *Epidermophyton*, *Microsporum*, and *Trichophyton* spp. and is also active against *Malassezia furfur*. It has some antibacterial activity.

Uses and Administration

Ciclopirox is an antifungal that is applied topically in the treatment of fungal skin and nail infections, including cutaneous candidiasis (p.518), dermatophytosis, pityriasis versicolor (see Skin Infections, p.521), and seborrhoeic dermatitis (p.1584). It has also been used in the treatment of vaginal candidiasis.

It is applied twice daily for skin infections, as a cream, gel, suspension, solution, or powder; both the base and the olamine salt have been used, with products containing the equivalent of 0.77% ciclopirox base.

A lacquer containing 8% ciclopirox base is applied once daily for nail infections.

A shampoo containing 1% ciclopirox base is used twice weekly for the treatment of seborrhoeic dermatitis.

References.

1. Gupta AK, Skinner AR. Ciclopirox for the treatment of superficial fungal infections: a review. *Int J Dermatol* 2003; **42** (suppl 1): 3–9.
2. Gupta AK, Nicol KA. Ciclopirox 1% shampoo for the treatment of seborrhoeic dermatitis. *Int J Dermatol* 2006; **45**: 66–9.

Preparations

USP 31: Ciclopirox Olamine Cream; Ciclopirox Olamine Topical Suspension.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Dermalor†; **Loprox:** Micopirox; **Stieprox:** **Austral.:** Stieprox; **Austria:** Batrafen; **Braz.:** Fungirox†; **Gino Loprox:** Loprox; **Microlamina:** Micoliv†; **Stieprox:** **Canad.:** Loprox; **Penlac:** Stieprox; **Chile:** Batrafen; **Fungopirox:** Mikum†; **Stieprox:** **Cz.:** Batrafen; **Dafnegin:** Stieprox; **Denm.:** Mycofen; **Stieprox:** **Fin.:** Stieprox; **Fr.:** Mycosquam; **Mycoster:** Sebiprox; **Stieprox:** **Ger.:** Batrafen; **Ciclopoli:** Inimur Myko; **Nagel Batrafen:** Sebiprox; **Gr.:** Candimyc; **Dafnegin†:** Mydolipir; **Mycomycin:** Neo-botacreme; **Neo-mycodermol:** Rozolam; **Stieprox:** **Hong Kong:** Batrafen; **Cicloderm:** **Ital.:** Batrafen; **Biroxol†:** Brumilol; **Dafnegin:** Miclast; **Micomycin:** Micoxolamina; **Sebiprox:** **Stieprox:** **Malaysia:** Stieprox; **Mex.:** Loprox; **Stieprox:** **Neth.:** Loprox; **Sebiprox:** **Norw.:** Stieprox; **NZ:** Batrafen; **Stieprox:** **Philipp.:** Stieprox; **Pol.:** Batrafen; **Dafnegin:** Hascofungin; **Pirolam:** Stieprox; **Port.:** Batrafen; **Mycoster:** Sebiprox; **Rus.:** Batrafen (Batrafen); **Singapore:** Stieprox; **Spain:** Batrafen; **Ciclochem:** Fungowas; **Rimafungol†:** Sebiprox; **Switz.:** Batrafen; **Dafnegil Neo:** **Thai.:** Cicloderm†; **Loprox:** Stieprox; **Turk.:** Canolen; **Nibulen:** **UK:** Olatum Scalp Treatment; **USA:** Loprox; **Penlac:** **Venez.:** Batrafen.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Derm's Shampoo; **Stieproxal:** **Fr.:** Novophane; **Novophane S;** **Stiproxal:** **India:** Flucort-C; **Israel:** Cicloderm-C; **UK:** Olatum Scalp Intensive.

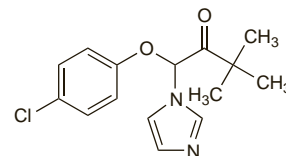
Climbazole (BAN, rINN)

Bay-e-6975; Climbazol; Climbazolum; MEB-6401. 1-(p-Chlorophenoxy)-1-imidazol-1-yl-3,3-dimethyl-2-butanone.

КЛИМБАЗОЛ

$C_{15}H_{17}ClN_2O_2 = 292.8$.

CAS — 38083-17-9.



Profile

Climbazole is an azole antifungal included in preparations for the topical treatment of seborrhoeic dermatitis.

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)

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Mencogrin; **Micocert:** **Chile:** Eucerin Shampoo Anticaspia; **Node DS:** Shampoo Anticaspia; **Fr.:** Item Alphazole; **Node DS:** **Node P;** Sebosquam; **Squaphane:** **Node DS:** **Node P;** Sebosquam; **Squaphane E;** **Node DS:** **Node P;** Sebosquam; **Squaphane S;** **Ital.:** Derman-Shampoo AF†; **Pitiren;** **Port.:** Alphazole†; **Efluvium Anti-caspia;** **Venez.:** **Node DS;** Sensibio DS.

Clotrimazole (BAN, USAN, rINN)

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

Клотримазол

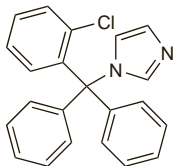
$C_{22}H_{17}ClN_2 = 344.8$.

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-climason (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; Medifungal; 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; Pedikur; **Belg.:** Canestene; Gyne-Canestene; **Braz.:** Antimicotico 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; Labotero; Novacetol; Telugren; **Cz.:** Aknecolor; Baycuten; Candibene; Canesten; Canifug; Imazol; Jenamazol; Plimycol; **Denm.:** Canesten; **Fin.:** Canesten; **Ger.:** Antifungal; Aru C; Azutrimazol; Benzoderm Myco; Candazol; Canesten; Canifug; Cloderm; Clotrigalen; cutistad; durafungal; 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; Clocreme; Clotri-Denk; Clozole; Cotren; Fungizid; Gyne-Lotremine; Kamicin; Lotremine; Mycoril; Tricloderm; Warimazol; **Hung.:** Candibene; Canesten; Canifug; **India:** Candid; Clopic; Clozol; Imidil; Myco; 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.:** Antimicotico; 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; Loneston; Lotrimin; Tenescan; **Neth.:** Canesten; Parvemazol; **Norw.:** Canesten; **NZ:** Canesten; Clocreme; Clomazol; Clotrihexal; Clotrimaderm; **Philipp.:** Candid V6; Canesten; Cloxy; Givaderm; Gynesol; Valf; **Pol.:** Canesten; **Port.:** Candid; Canesten; Diomictet; Gyne-Canesten; Gyne-Lotremine; Lotremine; Micolysin; Nalibix; Pan-Fungex; **Rus.:** Amyclon (Амиклон); Antifungal (Антифунгал); Candibene (Кандибене); Candid (Кандид); Candid V6 (Кандид В6); Canesten (Канестен); **S.Afr.:** A-Por; Canaba; Candapor; Candazole; Canesten; Canex; Closcipt; Covospor; Fungispor; Gyne-Trimazole; Medaspor; Micomisan; Mycoban; Mycolhexal; Normospor; Steimazol; Trimaze; Xeraspor; **Singapore:** Candazole; Canesten; Cotren; Cris-tan; Gyne-Lotremine; Lotremine; Myco-Hermal; Mycoril; Sastid Anti-Fungal; Vanesten; **Spain:** Canesten; Fungidermo; 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; Delfungo; Dermaten; Fango Cream; Fungicon; Fungiderm; Gyneco; Kanasin; Klamacin; Manomazole; Mycoderm-C; Mycozole; Nestic; Taraten; Varnazole; Vanesten; Zema; **Turk.:** Canesten; Clozol; Fungosten; Gyne-Canesten; **UK:** Abtrim; Candiden; Canesten; Canesten Comb; Fungiderm; Privacom; **USA:** Gyne-Lotrimin; Lotrimin; Lotrimin AF; Mycelex; Mycelex-7; **Venez.:** Canesten; Clortilen; Clotrizol; Fugolin; Gilonoltricom; Gyne Canesten; Imazol; Ipalat; Lecibis; Micozol; Oxisol; Polik.

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-Labotrol; 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.:** Antifungal; Baycuten HC; Baycuten; Canesten HC; Fungiderm; Imazol; Imazol comp; Lotricomb; Myko Cordes Plus; **Hong Kong:** Becogem; Canesten HC; Clobeta-G; Clotrinolon; Derzid-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; Lotrimid; **Irl.:** Canesten HC; Lotrimid; **Israel:** 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; Becogem; Betrigen; Clotricin; Gelmicin; Miclobet; Prubagen; Quadriderm NF; Triderm; Xyloderm; **NZ:** Lotricomb; **Philipp.:** Baycuten; Candibec; Clotrasone; Triderm; **Pol.:** Lotrimid; Triderm; **Port.:** Baycuten; Beta-Micoter; Flotiran; Quadriderm; **Rus.:** Akriderm GK (Акридерм ГК); Candidibiotic (Кандибикотик); Candid B (Кандид В); Metrogl Plus (Метрогил Плюс); Triderm (Тридерм); **S.Afr.:** Lotrimid; **Singapore:** Candacort; Canesten HC; Clotrasone; Combiderm; Gentiderm; Gentrisone; 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; Triderm.

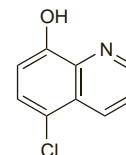
Cloxiquine (rINN)

5-Chloro-8-hydroxyquinoline; Cloxiquina; Cloxiquinum; Cloxyquin (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†.

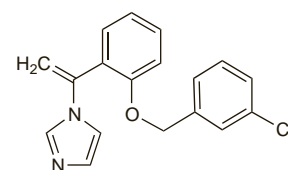
Croconazole Hydrochloride (rINN)

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.

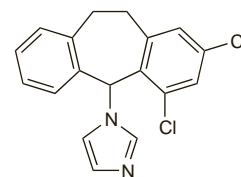
Eberconazole Nitrate (rINN)

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