

that intermittent oral terbinafine could be effective for seborrhoeic dermatitis, at least in severe or recalcitrant forms. It has also been tried topically as a 1% cream.⁴

- Scaparro E, et al. Evaluation of the efficacy and tolerability of oral terbinafine (Daskil) in patients with seborrhoeic dermatitis: a multicentre, randomized, investigator-blinded, placebo-controlled trial. *Br J Dermatol* 2001; **144**: 854-7.
- Faergemann J. Treatment of seborrhoeic dermatitis with oral terbinafine? *Lancet* 2001; **358**: 170.
- Cassano N, et al. Oral terbinafine for the treatment of seborrhoeic dermatitis in adults. *Int J Dermatol* 2002; **41**: 821-2.
- Gündüz K, et al. Efficacy of terbinafine 1% cream on seborrhoeic dermatitis. *J Dermatol* 2005; **32**: 22-5.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Fungueal; Lamisil; Maditez; Picidex NF; Tacna; Terbi-Derm; Terekol; Terfin; **Austral.:** Lamisil; SolvEasy; Tamsil; Zabel; **Austria:** Daskil; Lamisil; **Belg.:** Lamisil; **Braz.:** Binafin; Finex; Funt; Lamisil; Micosil; **Canad.:** Lamisil; **Chile:** Dermoxyl; Dicl; Elater; Finex; Lamisil; Micoset; Micostop; Terfex; **Cz.:** Atifan; Brinaf; Lamisil; Mycodekan; Onychon; Tefine; Terbihexal; Terbisil; Terbisat; Terfimed; Verbinaf; **Denm.:** Lamisil; **Fin.:** Lamisil; **Fr.:** Lamisil; Lamisilate; LamisilDermgel; **Ger.:** Aniaida; Dermatin; Lamisil; Myconormin; Onymax; Terbiderm; Terbigalen; **Gr.:** Anaplas; Chemiderm; Demsil; Drogenit; Ealk; Flixid; Frezlin; Fungitherapy; Lamigen; Lamisil; Mycutol; Optimus; Pavlinox; Pro-Misil; Romiver; Seralon; Solutbe; Terbafin; Terbigram; Terbin; Terbirol; Terbisin; Terbisol; Terfinil; Terfinor; Termisil; Thateron; Vifaderm; **Hong Kong:** Lamisil; Terbifin; **Hung.:** Lamisil; Terbigen; Terbisil; Terfin; Tineal; **India:** Exiline; Lamisil; Terbinil; **Indon.:** Interbi; Lamisil; Termisil; **Ir.:** Fungafine; Fungasil; Lamisil; Lanafine; Nailderm; Ternaf; **Israel:** Lamisil; **Ital.:** Daskil; Lamisil; **Malaysia:** Dermafin; Exifine; Lamisil; Lisim; **Mex.:** Binafex; Erbitrax; Fyterdin; Lamisil; Lolis-T; Mycelvar; Unasal; Xilatril; **Neth.:** Bina-nidda; Finanidda; Finavita; Fungitil; Lamisil; Niddafin; Niddavita; Terbiderm; Terbinavita; Terfungin; Terbinafin; Vitabin; **Norw.:** Lamisil; **NZ:** Lamisil; Terbafin; **Philipp.:** Lamifen; Lamisil; **Pol.:** Afugin; Lamisil; Lamisilatt; Myconaline; Onymax; Tenasil; Terbiderm; Terbi-G; Terbisil; **Port.:** Daskyl; Lamisil; **Rus.:** Binafin (Бинафин); Exifine (Экзифин); Fungoterbine (Фунготербин); Lamisil (Ламизил); Lamisil (Ламизил); Medofolon (Медафолон); Terbinox (Тербинокс); Terbisil (Тербизил); Termicon (Термикон); **S.Afr.:** Dermax; Lamisil; Terbisil; **Singapore:** Lamisil; **Spain:** Lamicosil; Lamisil; **Swed.:** Lamisil; **Switz.:** Lamisil; Myconormin; Onymax; Terbifin; Tineafine; **Thai.:** EU 2000; Lamisil; **Turk.:** Lamisil; Mycoour; Terafin; Terbin; Terbisil; Tigal; **UK:** Lamisil; **USA:** DesenexMax; Lamisil; **Venez.:** Exifine; Funtopic; Lamisil; Nafina; Terfex.

Terconazole (BAN, USAN, rINN)

R-42470; Terconazol; Terconazolium; Terkonatsoli; Terkonazol; Terkonazolus; Triaconazole. 1-[4-[[2-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-r-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methyl]-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl]methoxy]phenyl]-4-isopropylpiperazine.

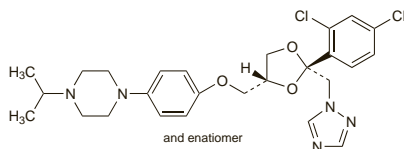
Терконазол

$C_{26}H_{31}Cl_2N_5O_3 = 532.5$.

CAS — 67915-31-5.

ATC — G01AG02.

ATC Vet — QG01AG02.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii).

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Terconazole). A white or almost white powder. It exhibits polymorphism. Practically insoluble in water; sparingly soluble in alcohol; soluble in acetone; freely soluble in dichloromethane. Protect from light.

Adverse Effects

Local reactions including burning and itching have been reported with vaginal use of terconazole. Other adverse effects have included dysmenorrhoea and genital, body, and abdominal pain. A flu-like syndrome with headache, fever, chills, and hypotension has been reported in some patients and may be more prevalent with vaginal pessaries providing doses larger than 80 mg.

Flu-like syndrome. References.

- Moebius UM. Influenza-like syndrome after terconazole. *Lancet* 1988; **ii**: 966-7.

Precautions

Intravaginal preparations of terconazole may damage latex contraceptives and additional contraceptive measures are therefore necessary during local application.

For a discussion of the caution needed when using azole antifungals during pregnancy, see under Pregnancy in Precautions of Fluconazole, p.532.

Antimicrobial Action

Terconazole is a triazole derivative that is thought to disrupt normal fungal cell membrane permeability. Terconazole is active *in vitro* against *Candida* spp. and other fungi. It has some antibacterial activity *in vitro* but not against usual vaginal flora such as lactobacilli.

Pharmacokinetics

After intravaginal use, 5 to 16% of terconazole is absorbed. Sys-

temically absorbed drug is metabolised by the liver and excreted in urine and faeces.

Uses and Administration

Terconazole is a triazole antifungal used in the local treatment of vulvovaginal candidiasis (p.518). Intravaginal dosage regimens are terconazole 40 mg (as 0.8% vaginal cream) or 80 mg (as a pessary) at bedtime for 3 nights or 20 mg (as 0.4% cream) at bedtime for 7 nights.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Belg.: Gyno-Terazol; **Braz.:** Ginconazol; Gyno-Fungix; **Canad.:** Terazol; **Mex.:** Fungistat; **S.Afr.:** Terazol; **Switz.:** Gyno-Terazol; **USA:** Terazol; **Za-zole; Venez.:** Fungistat.

Tioconazole (BAN, USAN, rINN)

Tioconazol; Tioconazolium; Tiokonatsoli; Tiokonazol; Tiokonazolus; UK-20349. 1-[2,4-Dichloro-β-(2-chloro-3-thenyloxy)phenethyl]imidazole.

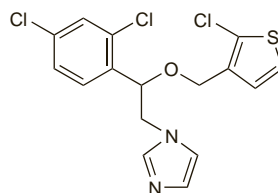
Тиюконазол

$C_{16}H_{13}Cl_3N_2OS = 387.7$.

CAS — 65899-73-2.

ATC — D01AC07; G01AF08.

ATC Vet — QD01AC07; QG01AF08.



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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Tioconazole). A white or almost white crystalline powder. Very slightly soluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol; very soluble in dichloromethane. Protect from light.

USP 31 (Tioconazole). Store in airtight containers.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

Local reactions to tioconazole including burning, itching, and erythema have been reported.

Intravaginal preparations of tioconazole may damage latex contraceptives and additional contraceptive measures are therefore necessary during local application.

For a discussion of the caution needed when using azole antifungals during pregnancy, see under Pregnancy in Precautions of Fluconazole, p.532.

Hypersensitivity. Tioconazole, an imidazole antifungal widely used in Finland, appeared to be an important cause of contact allergy in that country, since an incidence of more than 1% was reported in patients undergoing routine patch testing.¹ There may be cross-reactivity with other commonly used imidazole derivatives.

- Heikkilä H, et al. A study of 72 patients with contact allergy to tioconazole. *Br J Dermatol* 1996; **134**: 678-80.

Antimicrobial Action

Tioconazole is an imidazole antifungal with a broad spectrum of activity including action against dermatophytes, *Malassezia furfur*, and *Candida albicans*. Tioconazole is active *in vitro* against some Gram-positive bacteria.

Uses and Administration

Tioconazole is an imidazole antifungal used in the treatment of superficial candidiasis (p.518), and dermatophytoses and pityriasis versicolor (see Skin Infections, p.521).

For vaginal candidiasis it is used as pessaries or vaginal ointment usually as a single 300-mg dose.

It has been used topically as a 1% cream, lotion, or powder in the treatment of superficial fungal infections. Tioconazole has also been used for nail infections as a 28% w/w topical solution, although systemic treatment is generally preferred.

Preparations

BP 2008: Tioconazole Cream; Tioconazole Nail Solution.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Hongli; Niofen; Tiomicol; Trozyd; **Austria:** Trozyd; **Braz.:** Gino Conazol; Gino Tralen; Neo Tioconazol; Tioconax; Tioconazen; Tralen; **Canad.:** Gynecuref; Trozyd; **Chile:** Telset; **Fin.:** Gyno-Trozyd; Trozyd; **Fr.:** Gyno-Trozyd; Trozyd; **Ger.:** Mykontral; **Gr.:** Cotinazin; **Hong Kong:** Gyno-Trozyd; Trozyd; **Indon.:** Prodermal; Trozyd; **Ir.:** Trozyd; **Ital.:** Gino-Trozyd; Trozyd; **Port.:** Gino-Trozyd; Trozyd; **S.Afr.:** Gyno-Trozyd; Trozyd; **Singapore:** Gyno-Trozyd; Trozyd; **Spain:** Trosderm; Trosid; **Switz.:** Gyno-Trozyd; Trozyd; **Thai.:** Trozyd; **Turk.:** Demo-Rest; Demo-Trozyd; Gyno-Trozyd; Tiocon; Tiozell; **UK:** Trozyd; **USA:** Vagistat-1; **Venez.:** Gino-Tralen; Tralen.

Multi-ingredient: **Braz.:** Cartrax; Duozol; Gynomax; Gynopac; Seczol; Takli; Travogyn; **Fin.:** Troyscort; **Mex.:** Fasigny VT; **Switz.:** Trozyd†.

Tolciclate (USAN, rINN)

K-9147; KC-9147; Tolciclato; Tolciclato. O-(1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-1,4-methano-6-naphthyl) m,N-dimethylthiocarbamate.

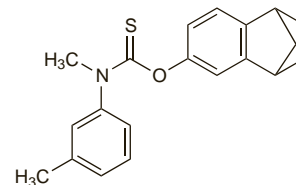
Тольциклат

$C_{20}H_{21}NOS = 323.5$.

CAS — 50838-36-3.

ATC — D01AE19.

ATC Vet — QD01AE19.



Profile

Tolciclate is an antifungal with activity against *Epidermophyton*, *Microsporum*, and *Trichophyton* spp. It is used topically as a 1% cream or lotion, or as a 0.5% powder in the treatment of various dermatophyte infections and in pityriasis versicolor.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Braz.: Tolmicol; **Ger.:** Fungifos; **Gr.:** Tolmicil; **Ital.:** Tolmicin; **Mex.:** Kilmicin; **NZ:** Tolmicen; **Port.:** Tolmicin†.

Tolnaftate (BAN, USAN, rINN)

Sch-10144; Tolnaftaati; Tolnaftat; Tolnaftat; Tolnaftatas; Tolnaftato; Tolnaftatum. O-2-Naphthyl m,N-dimethylthiocarbamate.

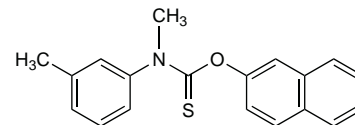
Тольнафтат

$C_{19}H_{17}NOS = 307.4$.

CAS — 2398-96-1.

ATC — D01AE18.

ATC Vet — QD01AE18.



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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Tolnaftate). A white or yellowish-white powder. Practically insoluble in water; very slightly soluble in alcohol; freely soluble in acetone and in dichloromethane. Protect from light.

USP 31 (Tolnaftate). A white to creamy-white, fine powder, with a slight odour. Practically insoluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol; freely soluble in acetone and in chloroform; sparingly soluble in ether. Store in airtight containers.

Adverse Effects

Skin reactions occur rarely with tolnaftate and include irritation and contact dermatitis.

Antimicrobial Action

Tolnaftate inhibits the growth of the dermatophytes *Epidermophyton*, *Microsporum*, *Trichophyton* spp., and *Malassezia furfur*, but is not active against *Candida* spp. or bacteria.

Uses and Administration

Tolnaftate is an antifungal used topically as a 1% gel, solution, powder, ointment, or cream in the treatment or prophylaxis of superficial dermatophyte infections and of pityriasis versicolor (see Skin Infections, p.521). Tolnaftate is applied twice daily for 2 to 6 weeks. Repeat treatment may be required.

Preparations

USP 31: Tolnaftate Cream; Tolnaftate Gel; Tolnaftate Topical Aerosol; Tolnaftate Topical Powder; Tolnaftate Topical Solution.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Athletes Foot; Tinaderm; **Austral.:** Antifungal Foot Deodorant; Curatin; Ringworm Ointment; Tinaderm; Tineafax; **Canad.:** Absorbine Jr Antifungal; Footworks; Pitrex; Scholl Athlete's Foot; Tinactin; ZeaSorb AF; **Chile:** Tinaderm; **Fr.:** Sporiline; **Ger.:** Tinatox; Tonoftal; **Hong Kong:** Af-tate; **Hung.:** Athletes Foot; Chinofungin; Digifungin; **India:** Tinaderm; Tinaderm; **Indon.:** Nafate; **Ir.:** Mycil; Tinaderm; **Israel:** Athletes Foot; Pitrex; Tinasol; **Ital.:** Tinaderm; **Malaysia:** Dermoplex Antifungal; Myco-Aid; Tinaderm; Tolnaderm; **Mex.:** Excelsior; Tinaderm; Tinoxal; **NZ:** Tinaderm; **Philipp.:** Tinactin; Tolnaderm; **Port.:** Tinaderm; **S.Afr.:** Tinaderm; **Singapore:** Tinaderm; **Spain:** Micoisidin; Tinaderm; **Thai.:** Ezon-T; Tono; **Turk.:** Mikoderm; **UK:** Mycil; Scholl Athlete's Foot; Tinaderm;