

Amphotericin B

I. Applications

- A. _____
- B. Leishmaniasis

II. Mechanism

- A. Binds _____
- 1. _____ form allowing _____

III. Adverse Effects

- A. "Ampho-terrible"
- B. _____
- C. Hypotension
- D. Electrolyte disturbances
- E. _____
- F. _____
- G. Headaches
- H. Anemia

Flucytosine

I. Applications

- A. Used with amphotericin B
- 1. _____
- 2. _____

II. Mechanism

- A. Converted to _____, inhibits _____ and _____ synthesis
- B. Synergism with _____

III. Adverse Effects

- A. Resistance (↓metabolism to _____)
- B. Neutropenia/thrombocytopenia
- C. Enterocolitis

Triazoles

I. Medications

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____

II. Applications

- A. _____

III. Mechanism

- A. Inhibits _____
- 1. Reduces synthesis of _____ and _____ (_____)

IV. Adverse Effects

- A. Resistance
- 1. Efflux pumps
- 2. Mutations of _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

Echinocandins

I. Medications

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

II. Applications

- A. Aspergillus
- B. Candida

III. Mechanism

- A. Inhibits synthesis of _____

IV. Adverse Effects

- A. Phlebitis

Squalene Epoxidase Inhibitors

I. Drugs

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

II. Applications

- A. _____

III. Mechanism

- A. Inhibits _____
- 1. Enzyme in production of _____

Griseofulvin

I. Applications

- A. _____

II. Mechanism

- A. Inhibits _____ by _____

III. Adverse Effects

- A. _____
- B. Contraindicated in _____
- C. Contraindicated in _____

Nystatin

I. Applications

- A. _____
- B. _____

II. Mechanism

- A. Binds _____ in _____, forms _____, allowing _____

Imidazoles

I. Medications

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____
- F. _____
- G. _____
- H. _____
- I. _____
- J. _____

II. Applications

- A. Tinea
- B. Oral & vulvovaginal candidiasis

III. Mechanism

- A. Inhibits _____
 - 1. Reduces _____ of _____ and _____ (_____)

IV. Adverse Effects

- A. _____ (oral use)
 - 1. Hair loss
 - 2. _____
 - 3. _____
 - 4. ↑ Liver enzymes
 - 5. _____
 - 6. Contraindicated in _____/_____

Ciclopirox

I. Applications

- A. Tinea (including tinea versicolor)
- B. Seborrheic dermatitis

II. Mechanism

- A. Likely chelation of ions disrupts fungal enzymes

Tolnaftate

I. Applications

- A. Tinea

II. Mechanism

- A. _____