XENECON

Generic Name: Fluconazole
Category: Antifungal
Composition: Each capsule contains Fluconazole 150 mg

MOLECULAR INTRODUCTION

XENECON (Fluconazole) is the first of a new subclass of synthetic triazole antifungal drug used in the treatment and prevention of superficial and systemic fungal infections. Fluconazole is used to treat yeast infections of the mouth, throat, and esophagus; vaginal yeast infections; fungal urinary tract infections; pneumonia caused by yeast; and fungal infections throughout the whole body and in the blood. Fluconazole is also used to prevent fungal infections from occurring in people with suppressed immune systems such as cancer chemotherapy patients, organ transplant patients, and AIDS patients.

INDICATION

Fluconazole is a drug indicated for the treatment and prophylaxis of fungal infections where other antifungals have failed or are not tolerated (e.g., due to adverse effects), including:

- Candidiasis caused by Susceptible candida
- Tinea corporis, Tinea cruris or Tinea pedis
- Onychomycosis
- Cryptococcol meningitis

Fluconazole can be used as first-line drug for the following indications:

- Coccidioidomycosis
- Cryptococcosis
- Histoplasmosis
- Prophylaxis of Candidiasis in Immunocompromised people

MECHANISM OF ACTION

Fluconazole interacts with 14-α demethylase, a cytochrome P-450 enzyme necessary to convert lanosterol to ergosterol. As ergosterol is an essential component of the fungal cell membrane, inhibition of its synthesis results in increased cellular permeability causing leakage of cellular contents. Fluconazole may also inhibit endogenous respiration, interact with membrane phospholipids, inhibit the transformation of yeasts to mycelial forms, inhibit purine uptake, and impair triglyceride and/or phospholipid biosynthesis.

PHARMACOKINETICS

Absorption: Fluconazole is 94% absorbed.
Excretion: Fluconazole is excreted unchanged in urine**.**
Half-life: Fluconazole has a half-life of 25-30 hour, thus longer acting.

DOSAGE REGIMEN

Dosage varies with indication and between patient groups, ranging from:

- For vulvovaginal candidiasis, a single oral dose of fluconazole 150 mg is usually effective. It can be repeated.
- For dermatophyte (tinea) infections and pityriasis versicolor, either 50 mg daily or 150 mg once weekly is taken for two to six weeks.
- Larger doses (up to 400 mg daily) are required for systemic infections.
- Fluconazole is not normally used in children but doses of 5 mg/kg/day have been safely prescribed for serious infection.

ADVERSE EFFECTS

Adverse drug reactions associated with fluconazole therapy include:

- Common (≥1% of patients): Rash, headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, and/or elevated liver enzymes.
- Infrequent (0.1–1% of patients): Anorexia, fatigue, constipation.
- Rare (<0.1% of patients): Oliguria, hypokalaemia, paraesthesia, seizures, alopecia, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, thrombocytopenia, other blood dyscrasias, serious hepatotoxicity including hepatic failure, anaphylactic/anaphylactoid reactions.
- Very rare: Prolonged QT interval, torsades de pointes

INFORMATION TO PATIENTS

- Avoid alcohol or use it in moderation while taking fluconazole. Fluconazole & Alcohol can both affect the liver.
- Use caution when driving or performing other hazardous activities. Fluconazole may cause dizziness.
- Fluconazole passes into breast milk and may be harmful to a nursing baby.

PRESENTATION: 1 Capsule x 20 Blisters

STORAGE:
Store it in cool & dark place and out of reach of children.

For further information, please contact:

Market Planning Department

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