

THE ADVANTAGE LIPOPHILIC OF BEING LIPOPHILIC



Dermatophytosis caused by Trichophyton concentricum

Fungi have a strong affinity for the lipid-rich layers of the skin, the mucosa and other tissues. In addition, fungal cell membranes consist largely of lipids.

Since most antifungal drugs are targeted at the fungal cell membranes, it is advantageous if they too are lipophilic in nature. Its lipophilicity is what helps an oral drug like itraconazole to exert its antifungal effect precisely where it is needed: in the fungal membranes and in the target tissues.

It also helps that itraconazole is decidedly keratinophilic. For this is why it is strongly attracted to the skin's stratum corneum where many fungi find the keratin they need to subsist.

Possessing both properties gives itraconazole the additional advantage that it remains in the epithelial cells for as long as it takes these cells to be desquamated. Its antifungal activity will therefore continue for several days or even weeks after stopping treatment, thus permitting oral dosage schedules to be limited to a short period of time.

In other words, in much the same way as we have become accustomed to using oral antibiotics, we can now also combat fungal infections with short, fixed oral treatment schedule

Sporanox itraconazole 100 mg

SHORT AND SIMPLE ORAL THERAPY

(See prescribing information below)

Basic dose in dermatomycoses: 1 capsule (100 mg) once daily for 15 da Standard dose in vaginal candidosis: 2 x 2 capsules (400 mg) for

rks: SPORANOX, SEMPERA, TRISPORAL

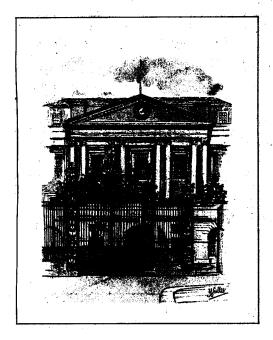
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Properties: Sporanox (traconazole), a triazole derivative, is orally active against infections with dermatophytes (Trichophyton spp., Microsporum spp., Epidermophyton floccosum), yeasts (Candida spp., Pityrosporum spp.), Aspergillus spp. and various other yeasts and funins: Sporanox (itraconazole) is indicated for vulvovaginal candidosis, pityriasis versicolor, dermatophytoses, fungal keratitis and oral candidosis. Doeage tion: Vulvovaginal candidosis: 2 capsules (200 mg) morning and evening for 1 day; pityriasis

versicolor: 2 capsules (200 mg) once daily for 7 days; tinea corporis, tinea cruris, tinea pedis, tinea manus: 1 capsule (100 mg) daily for 15 days; highly keratinized regions, as in plantar tinea pedis and palmar tinea manus, require 1 capsule (100 mg) daily for 30 days. Oral candidosis: 1 capsule (100 mg) daily for 15 days. Fungal keratitis: 2 capsules (200 mg) once daily for 21 days a-indications: Sporanox (itraconazole) is contra indicated during pregnancy. Warralis

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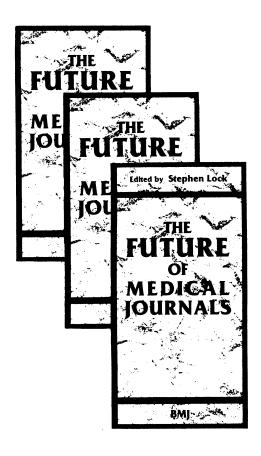
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- "... in the course of a year at least half the journals on the shelves are never looked at at all."
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- "... in the 300 years of their existence journals have done little to examine their own practices."
- "What are editors?"
- "'If an editor does not please himself,' he used to say, 'he will not please anybody.""
- "Defensive editing we do not need."
- "Medical journals in developing countries are, with very few exceptions, unattractive." "I believe that the future for general medical journals—particularly those published in English—is bright. They will undoubtedly change, but they will not disappear."

The debate was lively and the opinions conflicting and forcefully expressed when, to mark its 150 year past, the BMJ decided to join with other general medical journals in examining their perhaps not too certain future. At a conference at Leeds Castle editors of major general medical journals throughout the world, with experts in information science, sociology, and epidemiology, discussed the functions and effectiveness of modern journals, and debated possible choices for development. Edited by Stephen Lock, The Future of Medical Journals is a unique compilation of papers on this important but little analysed aspect of medical science.

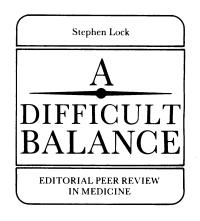
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