

"Trovex" in the Treatment of Microsporia

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ABSTRACT

The goal of present study was to evaluate the therapeutic efficiency of Georgian produced drug "Trovex" (terbinafine) manufactured by Pharmimpex LTD, in the treatment of Microsporia. The study included 10 patients in the age of 5- 10 years old with Microsporia of scalp and smooth skin, all infected from pets. In all cases the diagnosis was confirmed by direct microscopy of scrapings and with the use of Wood's light. All patients were treated by "Trovex" orally with the dose of 125 mg once a day. The course of treatment varied from 4 up to 6 weeks in accordance with the sites of involvement - body or scalp lesions. The regimen was well tolerated by all patients and all of them showed complete clinical recovery. After the end of treatment only 2 patients while screening with Wood's lamp had weak fluorescence at the ends of the newly grown hair, which intensity progressively decreased within one week. "Trovex" was proved to be highly effective and safe antimycotic preparation for treatment of Microsporia in children.

KEYWORDS: *Trovex, microsporia*

Microsporia is one of the most often fungal infections among children, in accordance with statistic data about 90% of patients are children. During a long time the main medicament for Microsporia was griseofulvin with duration of treatment about 40-50 days and more. Long use of griseofulvin is followed by depression of T-cell link of immunity and non-specific factors of defence. As a result of this secondary infection or respiratory illnesses could appear. During the last period for therapy of Microsporia was used nisoral, which allows to provide the treatment with lesser side effects and in shorter time. We used for treatment of Microsporia Georgian produced drug "Trovex" (terbinafine). Terbinafine has a wide field of action relating to such dermatophytos as Trichophyton, Microsporum, Epidermophyton floccosum and also Candida and Pityrosporum. It suppresses the early stage of sterines biosynthesis in the micotic cells, which leads to a deficit of ergosterine, accumulation of scvalene and the death of micotic cell. We were let to carry through the study because of meager data about the use of tebrofine in Microsporia treatment and because of possibility to study the effectiveness of Georgian produced drug.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

There were 10 children with Microsporia under the observation - 4 girls and 6 boys between 5 and 11 years old. All patients were infected by homeless domestic animals (cats). The diagnosis of Microsporia was confirmed by direct microscopy of damaged hair or skin and with Wood's light. Plural scaly patches of alopecia on the hairy part of the head were found in 5 patients (4 boys and 1 girl), skin lesions were in the type of "Gray patch" ringworm broken off - with hair shafts break close to the scalp surface. Single site on the hairy part of the head - in 1 boy. Damage of the skin with plaques with scaling sharp

margins and occasional pustules and central cleaning were registered in 4 patients.

All patients were treated with "Trovex" (manufactured by Georgian company "Pharmimpex" LTD) in the dose of 0,125 once a day in the evening. Patients with multiple sites on the hairy part of the head received treatment during 6 weeks, with single sites and only skin damaged - during 4 weeks.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Already in the end of the first week was observed that erythema turned pale, pustules and crusts were disappearing. Complete disappearance of skin manifestations was observed in the beginning of 4-th week in the patients with affected hairy area and in the middle of 3rd week in the patients with only skin damaged. Negative results of microscopy were observed in the patients with single sites on hairy area and skin in the end of 4th week, in the patients with multiple "Gray patches" a bit later - in the end of 6 or in the beginning of the 7 week. After the end of treatment 2 patients while screening with Wood's lamp had weak fluorescence at the ends of the newly grown hair, which intensity was progressively decreased during one week of observation.. Within the whole duration of treatment there was no case of side effects or complication. Only in 1 patient the pustules were developed as a result of secondary infection, which was not connected with "Trovex". The therapeutic effect was achieved in all patients. There was no case of relapse during observation within 2 weeks after treatment. Good therapeutic qualities of Georgian produced "Trovex", lack of side effects, its easy applicability makes it possible to recommend it for wide use in practice.

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"Троекс" в лечении микроспории

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Р Е З Ю М Е

Изучена терапевтическая эффективность грузинского препарата "Троекс" (тербинафин) производства компании "Фармимэкс ЛТД" у 10 больных детей с микроспорией волосистой части головы и гладкой кожи. У всех больных диагноз подтвержден бактериоскопически и при осмотре под лампой Вуда. Продолжительность лечения при дозе в 0,125 мг однократно в день составила 4-6 недель (в зависимости от клинической разновидности). После окончания курса лечения грибы не наблюдались ни у одного из больных. В течение двухнедельного наблюдения после окончания лечения ни в одном случае не зарегистрирован рецидив кожного процесса. Только у двух больных после окончания лечения при осмотре под лампой Вуда отмечено слабое свечение кончиков вновь отросших волос, интенсивность которого прогрессивно убывала в течение одной недели наблюдения. Исследования выявили высокую терапевтическую эффективность грузинского препарата "Троекс" (производство компании "Фармимэкс ЛТД"), что позволяет рекомендовать его для практического применения в случаях микроспории у детей.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: *троекс, микроспория*