Drug classification	Mechanism of action	Fungistatic or fungicidal	Pregnancy category	Topicals	Systemic
Griseofulvin	Binds and alters function of microtubules resulting in inhibition of mitoses	Fungistatic	Class C	N/A	Microsized (Grifulvin V) Ultramicrosiz ed (Gris-PEG)
Polyenes	Irreversibly binds and disrupts fungal membrane sterols	Fungistatic	Class C	Nystatin (treats candida, not good for dermatophyte s)	Amphotericin B (used for deep fungal infections)
		Fungicidal at high concentrations			Nystatin
Azoles	Inhibits lanosterol 14 α demethylase required in synthesis of ergosterol	Fungistatic	Class C	Econazole, ketoconazole, clotrimazole, miconazole, oxiconazole, sulconazole, sertaconazole (fungicidal and anti- inflammatory)	Fluconazole, itraconazole, ketoconazole **Due to risk of fatal liver injury and adrenal gland insufficiency FDA raised its Boxed

Table II. Key concepts regarding the most common antifungal agents.

			Clotrimazol e and oxiconazole (class B) Voriconazol e (class D)	Eflinaconzole Luliconazole	warming and recommend oral use ONLY in patients with life- threatening mycoses when alternative therapy is unavailable or tolerated
					Voriconazole
					Posaconazole
Allylamines	Inhibits squalene epoxidase which converts squalene to ergosterol	Fungistatic and fungicidal	Class B	Naftifine, terbinafine	Terbinafine
Morpholine	Inhibits D14 reductase and D7-D8 isomerase resulting in depletion of ergosterol and ignosterol accumulation in the fungal	Fungistatic and fungicidal	Class C	Amorolfine	

	cytoplasmic cell membranes				
Hydroxypyrid one	Chelates polyvalent cations in metal- dependent enzymes that are involved in fungal cell metabolism and growth and result in membrane instability	Fungistatic and fungicidal	Class B	Ciclopirox	
Oxaborole	Boron based compound inhibits fungal protein synthesis by preventing catalytic turnover of leucyl-tRNA sythetase	Fungistatic and fungicidal	Class C	Tavaborole	