

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

<b>Drug classification</b>	<b>Mechanism of action</b>	<b>Fungistatic or fungicidal</b>	<b>Pregnancy category</b>	<b>Topicals</b>	<b>Systemic</b>
Griseofulvin	Binds and alters function of microtubules resulting in inhibition of mitoses	Fungistatic	Class C	N/A	Microsized (Grifulvin V)  Ultramicrosized (Gris-PEG)
Polyenes	Irreversibly binds and disrupts fungal membrane sterols	Fungistatic  Fungicidal at high concentrations	Class C	Nystatin (treats candida, not good for dermatophytes)	Amphotericin B (used for deep fungal infections)  Nystatin
Azoles	Inhibits lanosterol 14 $\alpha$ 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



	cytoplasmic cell membranes				
Hydroxypyridone	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 synthetase	Fungistatic and fungicidal	Class C	Tavaborole	