

Leczenie grzybic górnych dróg oddechowych i ucha

Treatment of fungal infections of upper respiratory tract and ear

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Summary

Fungi, in comparison with other pathogenic factors, have high pathogenicity. The number of fungal species which are able to infect people is over 500. The upper respiratory tract and ear have permanent contact with external environment which makes their ontocenoses open to continuous exchange of microorganisms of which they consist. In etiology of inflammatory processes 21 species which belonging to 3 genera (*Zygomycota*, *Ascomycota*, *Basidiomycota*) of fungi play important role. Administration of antifungal drugs can be: prophylactic, empiric preemptive and therapeutic. Physicians may prescribe antibiotics (mainly polyenes: amphotericin B, natamycin and nystatin) and chemotherapeutics (mainly azoles and fluoropyrimidins, pigments, chlorhexidine and chlorquinaldol). In ENT practice topical and systemic drugs can be administered. Topical lozenges include amphotericin B, clotrimazole, chlorhexidine or chlorquinaldol and oral gels: nystatin and miconazole. Some of drugs are in the form of suspension/solution, which can be used for inhalation, into the sinus, for swabbing or for lavage: amphotericin B, natamycin, nystatin, clotrimazole, flucytosine, miconazole, fluconazole, voriconazole, caspofungin. It should be underlined that only a few of drugs can be absorbed from the digestive tract: flucytosine, fluconazole, itraconazole, ketoconazole, miconazole, voriconazole.