


MICONAZOLE

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| Indication | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For prevention and treatment of cutaneous candidiasis and other fungal infections¹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be used in combination with a systemic antifungal | |
| TOPICAL | Presentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topical 2% cream |  |
| | Dosage ^{2,3} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prophylaxis (while on PN) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply a thin layer to skin creases (axilla and groin) every 8 to 12 hours May align frequency with other antifungals (e.g. nystatin) for convenience Treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply to affected area every 12 hours | |
| | Preparation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil required | |
| | Administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply to clean, dry areas | |
| Special considerations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duration dependent on indication and response to treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prophylaxis: continue for 48 hours after PN ceased (consensus opinion) Treatment: continue for 14 days after resolution of infection/skin clears^{3,4} Increased risk of invasive candida infection in VLBW and ELBW infants with use of indwelling devices, broad spectrum antibiotics, PN, corticosteroids, incubator humidification, GIT surgery and history of fungal colonization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider prophylactic antifungal as per local protocol (at SMO discretion) | |
| Monitoring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable | |
| Compatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil known | |
| Incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil known | |
| Interactions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil significant | |
| Stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store at room temperature⁴ | |
| Side effects | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integumentary: irritation^{1,4} and (very rarely) allergic contact dermatitis^{1,4}, angioedema⁴, anaphylaxis⁴ | |
| Actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topical imidazole antifungal⁴ Fungistatic, appears to disturb the permeability characteristics of fungus cell membranes and affects the ionic and macromolecular composition of the affected cells⁴ | |
| Abbreviations | ELBW: extremely low birthweight, GIT: gastrointestinal, PN: parenteral nutrition, VLBW: very low birth weight, SMO: most senior medical officer | |
| Keywords | miconazole, candida, fungal, antifungal, thrush, Daktarin® | |

The Queensland Clinical Guideline *Neonatal Medicines* is integral to and should be read in conjunction with this monograph. Refer to the disclaimer. Destroy all printed copies of this monograph after use.

References

1. Australian Medicines Handbook. Miconazole (skin). [Internet]. Adelaide: Australian Medicines Handbook Pty Ltd; January 2023 [cited 2023 March 31]. Available from: <https://amhonline.amh.net.au>.
2. Australian Medicines Handbook Children's Dosing Companion. Miconazole. [Internet]. Adelaide: Australian Medicines Handbook Pty Ltd; July 2023 [cited 2023 August 22]. Available from: <https://childrens.amh.net.au>.
3. British National Formulary for Children (BNFC) online. Miconazole. [Internet]: Royal Pharmaceutical Society; June 2023 [cited 2023 August 22]. Available from: <https://www.medicinescomplete.com>.
4. MIMS Online. Miconazole. [Internet]: MIMS Australia; April 2021 [cited 2023 March 31]. Available from: <https://www.mimsonline.com.au>.

Document history

| ID number | Effective | Review | Summary of updates |
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