

TOPICAL AMPHOTERICIN B USED IN CANDIDA KRUSEI VAGINITIS REFRACTORY TREATMENT

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Candida krusei is an unusual cause of fungal vaginitis. Conventional antimycotic treatments, including azoles, are less active in vitro against *C. krusei* than *C. Albicans*. Amphotericin B has demonstrated favorable in vitro antifungal activity but they are not available as topical preparations.

OBJECTIVES

To describe a case of persistent vaginal candidiasis due to *C. Krusei* unresponsive to conventional antifungal therapy, treated with topical Amphotericin B.

METHODS

A 61 year old woman, presented with vulvo-vaginitis with vaginal culture isolation of *C. Krusei*. She was treated with ketoconazol ovules 400 mg per day during four days. Twenty days later, the patient came to the medical consult with a labia majora lesion. Furthermore, the vaginal culture remained positive for *C. Krusei*, with a higher yeast proportion than in normal flora. Consensually between Nephrology, infectious diseases and pharmacy service, it was decided to develop a topical formulation of amphotericin 3% for vaginal application. Effectiveness was assessed by the presence of symptoms and vaginal culture one month later. Information was compiled from digital medical records.

RESULTS

To elaborate this formulation, amphotericin B deoxicolate were combined in lubricating jelly Aquagel®. Due to amphotericin lipid-solubility, propyleneglycol was used for lubricant incorporation. 1,4 grams of this formulation was applied daily at night for 14 days.

This preparation has an unknown shelf life and is obtainable from the pharmacy manufacturing unit.

One month after, the patient had her symptoms resolved, but the vaginal cultures continued positives.

CONCLUSIONS

Despite the vaginal cultures remained positive, the symptomatology was resolved, showing that amphotericin in lubricating jelly may be effective in vaginal *C. krusei* infection where conventional azole therapy has failed. This topical formulation has emerged as a potential effective regimen but more studies are needed to set the optimal dosing regimen.