Comparative study between terbinafine and griseofulvin in dermatophytosis in children between 5 years to 15 years

Suraj Bali1, Mrityunjay Kumar Singh2,*

Associate Professor, Dept. of Skin & VD, 1Lala Lajpat Rai Memorial Medical College, Merrut, Uttar Pradesh, 2Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Medical College, Raipur, Chattisgarh, India

*Corresponding Author:
Email: mrityunjay25ms@gmail.com

Abstract

Introduction: Dermatophytosis is a superficial fungal infection of keratinized tissue. The infection is known as tinea. Various oral and topical antifungal agents used in clinical practice.

Objective: Comparative study between oral terbinafine and griseofulvin in dermatophytosis infection in children between 5 to 15 years

Methods: Patients of both gender and age between 5 to 15 years diagnosed as dermatophytic infection were enrolled for the study. A total of 100 patients were divided into two groups. One group was treated with oral terbinafine and other with oral griseofulvin for 4 weeks. In addition a placebo cream/ lotion was applied locally.

Limitation: Large studies are required for more confirmation.

Conclusion: Oral terbinafine produced 88 percent cure while cure with griseofulvin was 72 percent. Clinical response to oral terbinafine was 16 percent better. No significant adverse effects were noticed in either groups, except in some cases mild gastrointestinal disturbance.

Keywords: Dermatophytosis, Terbinafine, Griseofulvin, Tinea, Fungicidal.

Introduction

Dermatophytes have been defined askeratinophilicorganisms that have the ability to invade hair, nails, and the skin of the living host. Those species that do not invade hair, nail, or skin, but belong to the already mentioned genera are technically not dermatophytes. The Dermatophytes represent 39 closely related species in three genera: Microsporum, Trichophyton, and Epidermophyton of Deuteromycetaor fungi imperfecti.

Depending on whether a species resides predominantly in the soil, on animals, or on humans, it is said to be geophilic, zoophilic, or anthropophilic, respectively. Zoophilic fungi primarily infect higher animals, but can be transmitted to humans sporadically. Anthropophilic infections are often epidemic in nature. The mode of transmission of infection is from humans either by direct contact or by fomites.

Predisposing factors are underlying diseases such as diabetes mellitus, lymphomas immunocompromised status, or Cushing’s syndrome, which could produce severe, widespread, or recalcitrant dermatophytosis. Trauma, maceration, and increased hydration of skin make the inroad for pathogenic fungi. After the host skin has been inoculated under suitable conditions, the infection progresses through several stages: a period of incubation, a period of enlargement followed by a refractory period, and a stage of involution.

During the incubation period the dermatophyte grows in the stratum corneum with minimal clinical signs of infection. Once the infection is established in the stratum corneum, two factors are important in determining the size and duration of the lesion: the growth rate of the organism and the epidermal turnover rate. The fungal growth rate must either equal or exceed the epidermal turnover rate, as otherwise the organism will be shed quickly.

There is an increased epidermal turnover at the inflammatory periphery of the lesion, whereas in other areas it is comparable to that of normal skin. This host inflammatory response and the increased epidermal turnover lead to shedding of the organisms at the inflammatory ring while those just ahead maintain the infection. The annular appearance of dermatophyte infection is compatible with the above observations.

Defense against dermatophytes involves both immunological and nonimmunological mechanisms. Keratinocytes play an important structural role in forming a physical barrier against dermatophytes but also are important functionally by secreting proinflammatory cytokines, chemokines, and antimicrobial peptides.

Various oral antifungal agents used in clinical practice among them both terbinafine and griseofulvin are well known systemic antifungal drugs whose role in treatment of dermatophytosis is quiet recognized. Terbinafine belongs to allylamine group and acts by inhibiting squalenemonoxygenase enzyme thereby preventing ergosterol synthesis. Ergosterol is an important constituent of cell membrane. Due to its lipophilic nature it gets accumulated in skin and fat tissues. Griseofulvin, a fungistatic drug inhibits the microtubular synthesis of fungal cell membrane. It also inhibits nucleic acid synthesis in fungal cells.
The incidence of dermatophytosis in children is increasing in recent time. This study was undertaken to compare the relative efficacy between oral terbinafine and oral griseofulvin in dermatophytic infection in children.

Materials and Methods
The study was carried out in a patients of dermatophytic infection who were attending dermatology outpatient department of L.L.R.M. Medical College Meerut from January 2018 to April 2018.

A total 100 patients (5 to 15 years) of dermatophytosis were selected for the study. In each case diagnosis was made clinically and confirmed by KOH examination. Random selection was done, 50 patients were kept on oral terbinafine and 50 were kept on oral griseofulvin according to their body weights.

Dose of terbinafine [tinea corporis, tinea cruris, tinea pedis, tinea manuum]
- < 20 kg – 62.5 mg
- 20-40 kg – 125 mg
- > 40 kg – 250 mg

Dose of griseofulvin (microsize)
- 10-20 mg /kg/day in divided dose
[Maximum 1gm per day]

Each patient was followed up weekly. Any side effects, clinical response and mycological findings were recorded on each visit. On the basis of therapeutic response, improvement was graded as follows

Grade 0: no improvement
Grade 1: persistence of few papular lesions or erythema with mild to moderate itching (subjective improvement noted)
Grade 2: scaly lesions with or without itching.
Grade 3: disappearance of original lesions with or without residual pigmentation.

At the end of 4 weeks final assessment was done.

Results and Discussion
In each group, there were 50 cases which included tinea corporis (18), tinea capitis (08), tinea manuum (02), tinea faciei (08), mixed tinea (14). All cases were KOH positive.

Table 1: Groups of dermatophytic infection (age 5 to 15 year)

| Type of infection | On oral Terbinafine | On oral griseofulvin | Total No |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------|
| Tinea corporis    | 18                  | 18                   | 36       |
| Tinea capitis     | 08                  | 08                   | 16       |
| Tinea manuum      | 02                  | 02                   | 04       |
| Tinea faciei      | 08                  | 08                   | 16       |
| Mixed tinea       | 14                  | 14                   | 28       |
| Total No          | 50                  | 50                   | 100      |

Table 2: Response to treatment of both drugs (Terbinafine and Griseofulvin)

| Duration               | Oral Terbinafine | Oral griseofulvin |
|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Complete Cure upto 2 weeks | 10 (20%)        | 00(0%)            |
| Complete Cure upto 3 weeks | 30(60%)        | 10(20%)           |
| Complete Cure upto 4 weeks | 04(8%)         | 26(52%)           |
| Note Cured            | 06(12%)         | 14(28%)           |
| Total No              | 50              | 50                |

Table 3 Group disease status cross tabulation

| Group       | Terbinafine Count % within group | Disease status | Total |
|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-------|
|             | Count                           | Cured     | Not cured |
|             | 44                               | 88.0%     | 6      | 50   |
|             | % within group                   | 12.0%     | 100.0% |
|             | 36                               | 72.0%     | 14     | 50   |
|             | % within group                   | 28.0%     | 100.0% |
| Total       | Count                           | Cured     | Not cured |
|             | 80                               | 80.0%     | 20     | 100  |
|             | % within group                   | 20.0%     | 100.0% |
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