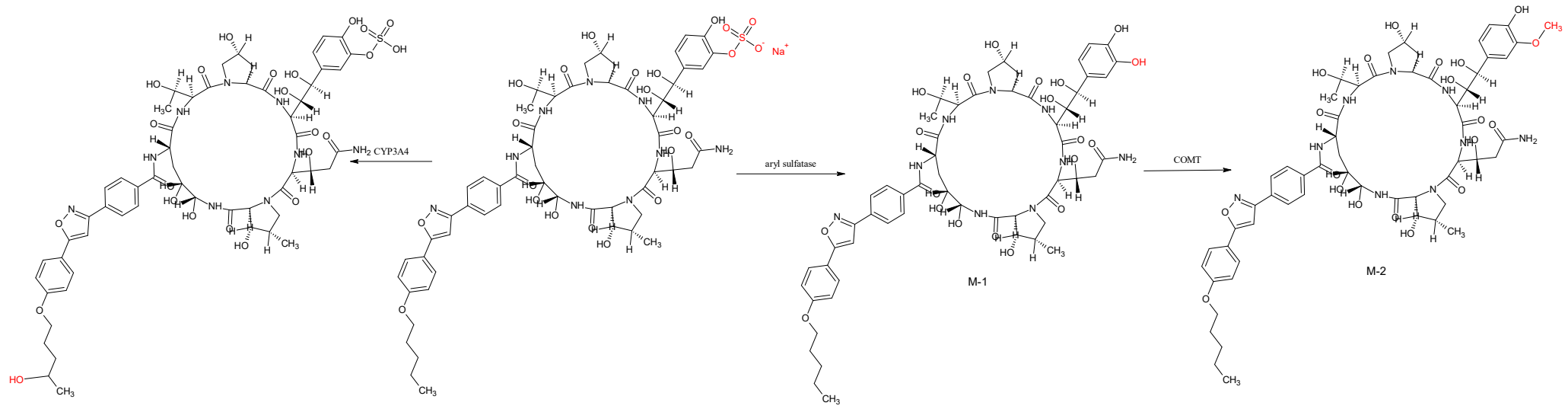


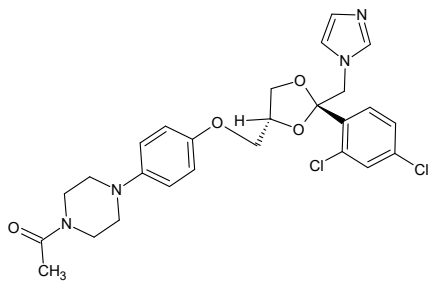
Metabolism of selected antimycotics

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Echinocandins: metabolism of micafungin



Metabolism of ketoconazole



b. Proposed pathway for ketoconazole imidazole oxidation

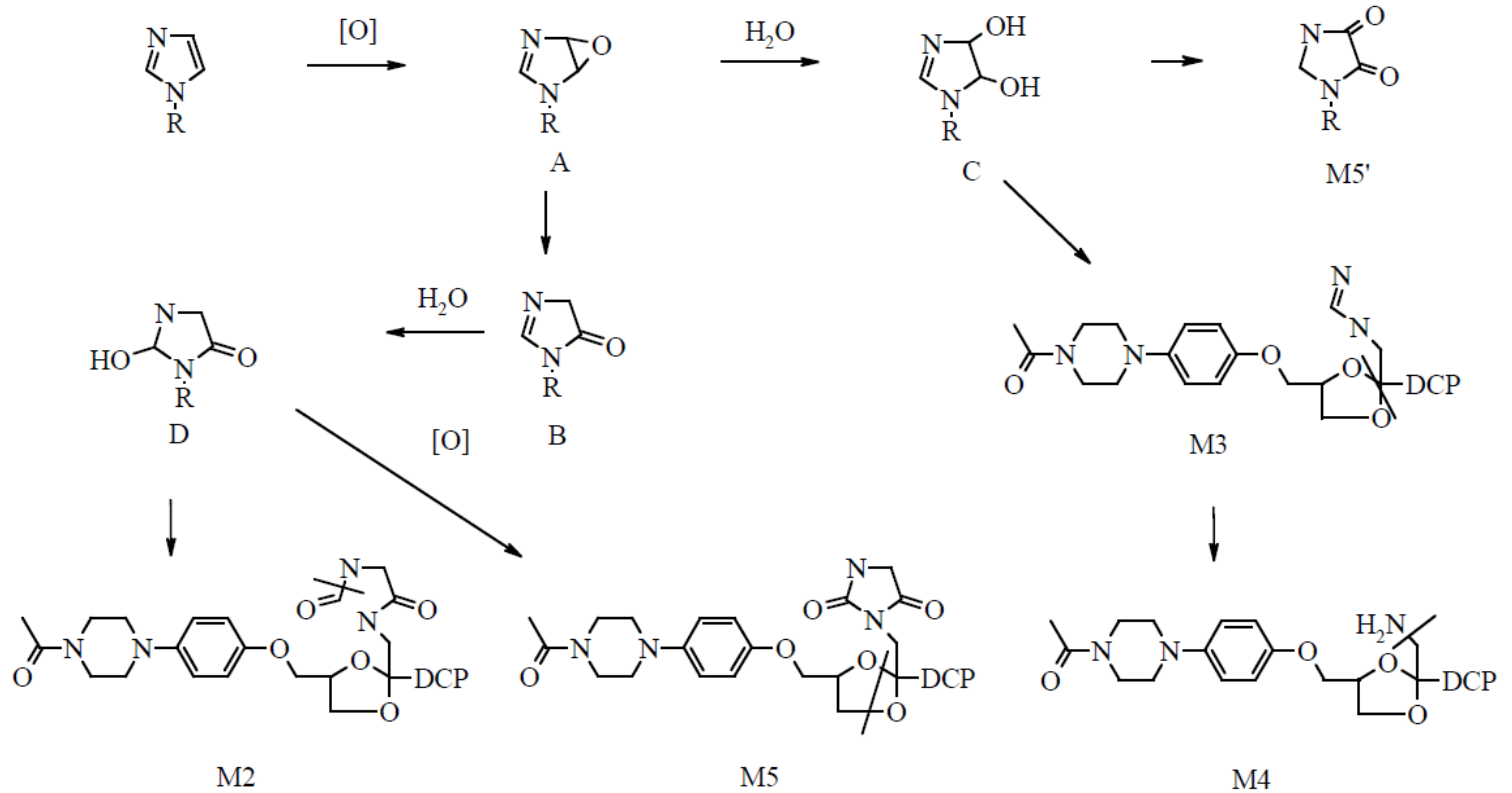


Fig. (4). Metabolic oxidation of the ketoconazole imidazole moiety.

Metabolism of ketoconazole (continued)

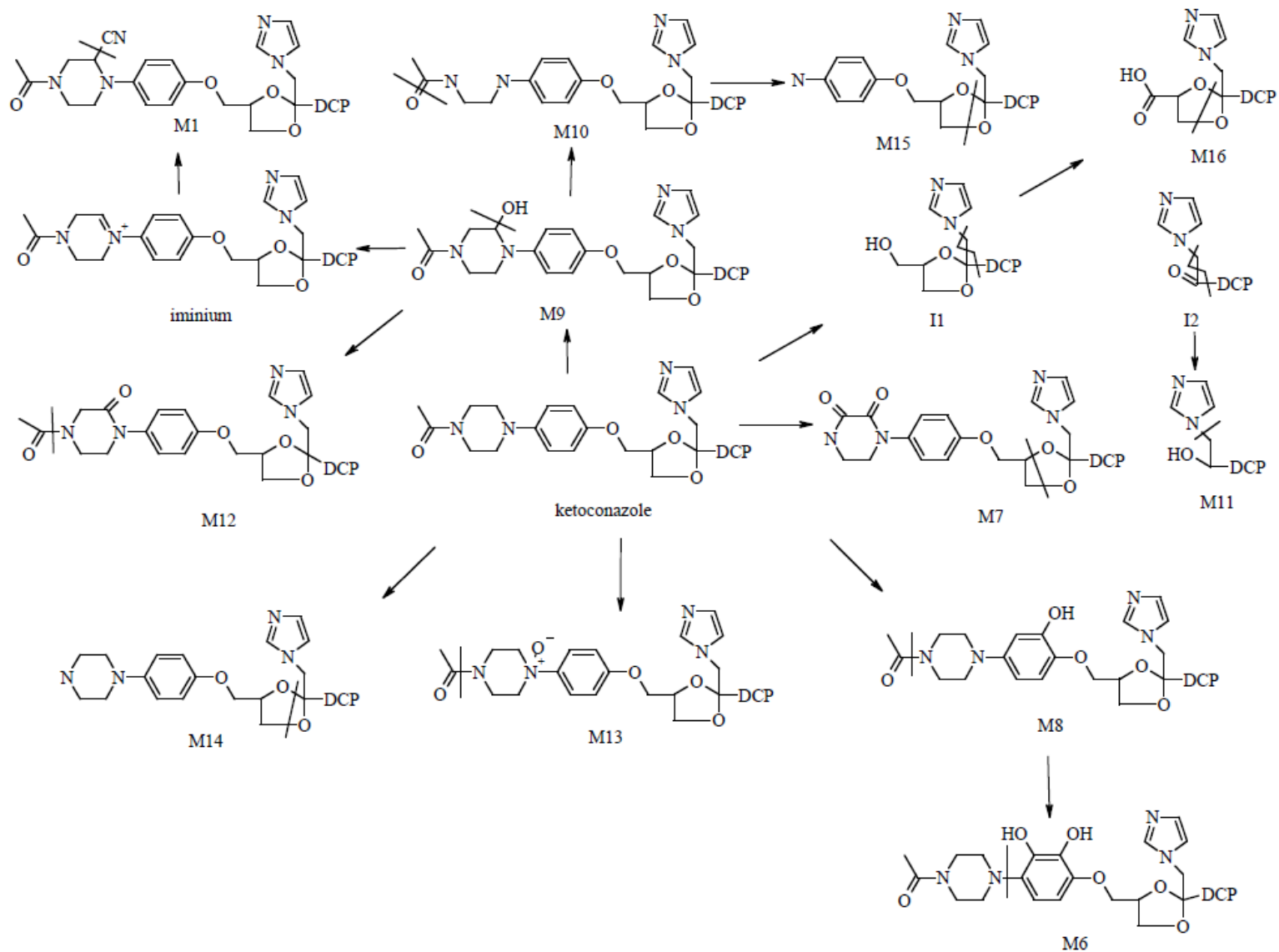
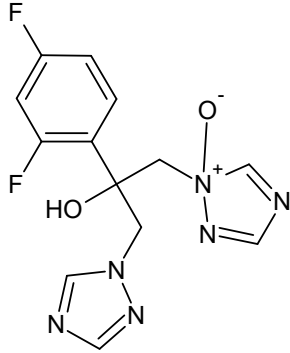
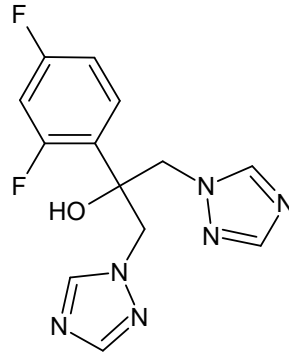


Fig. (5). Other ketoconazole microsomal metabolites.

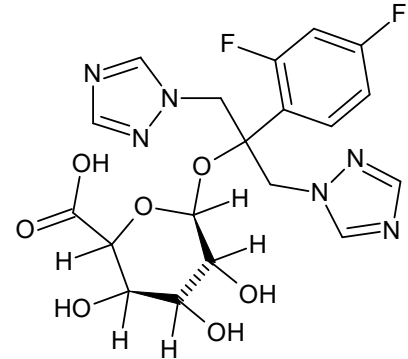
Metabolism of fluconazole



fluconazole-*N*-oxide
2.5 % in urine



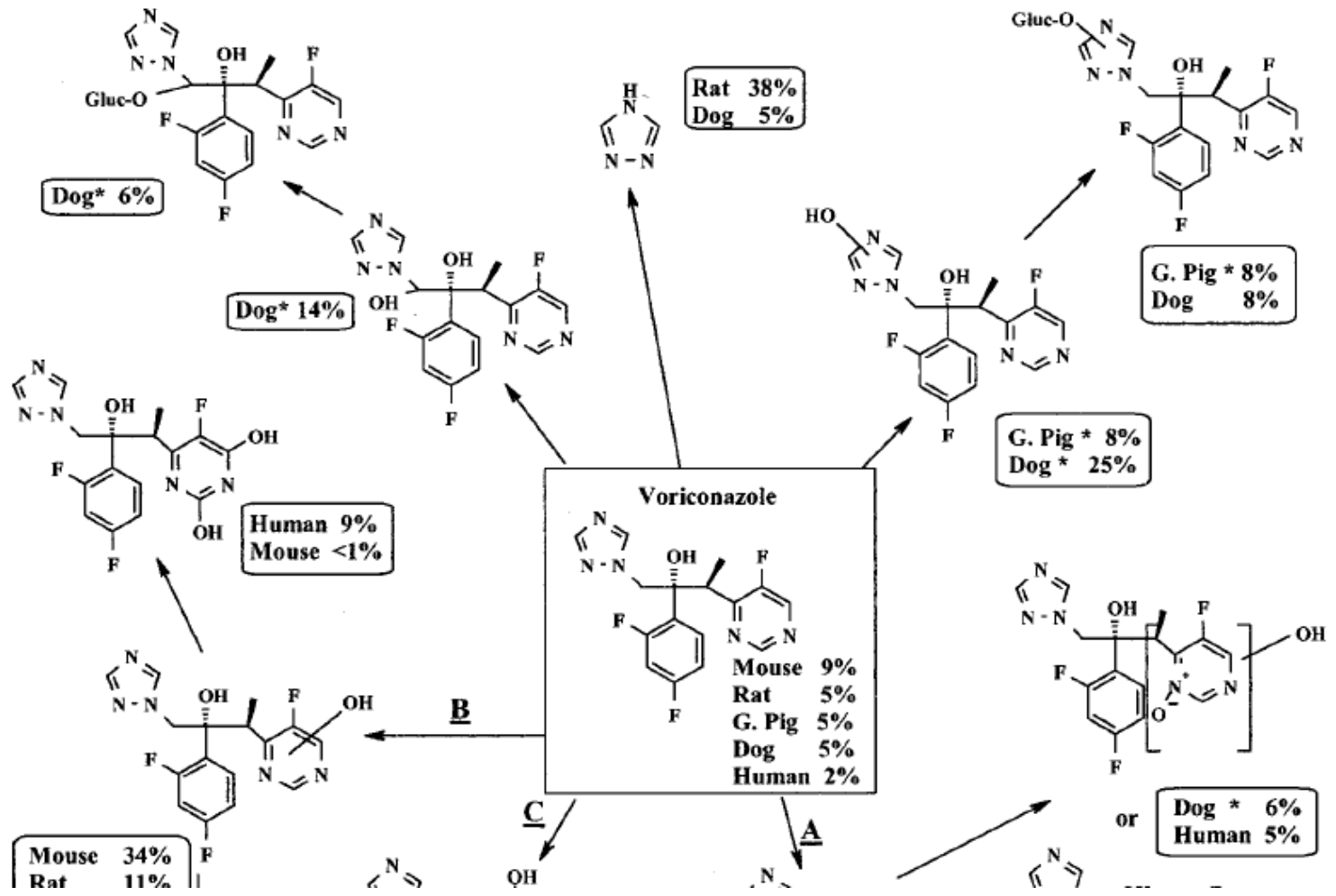
fluconazole



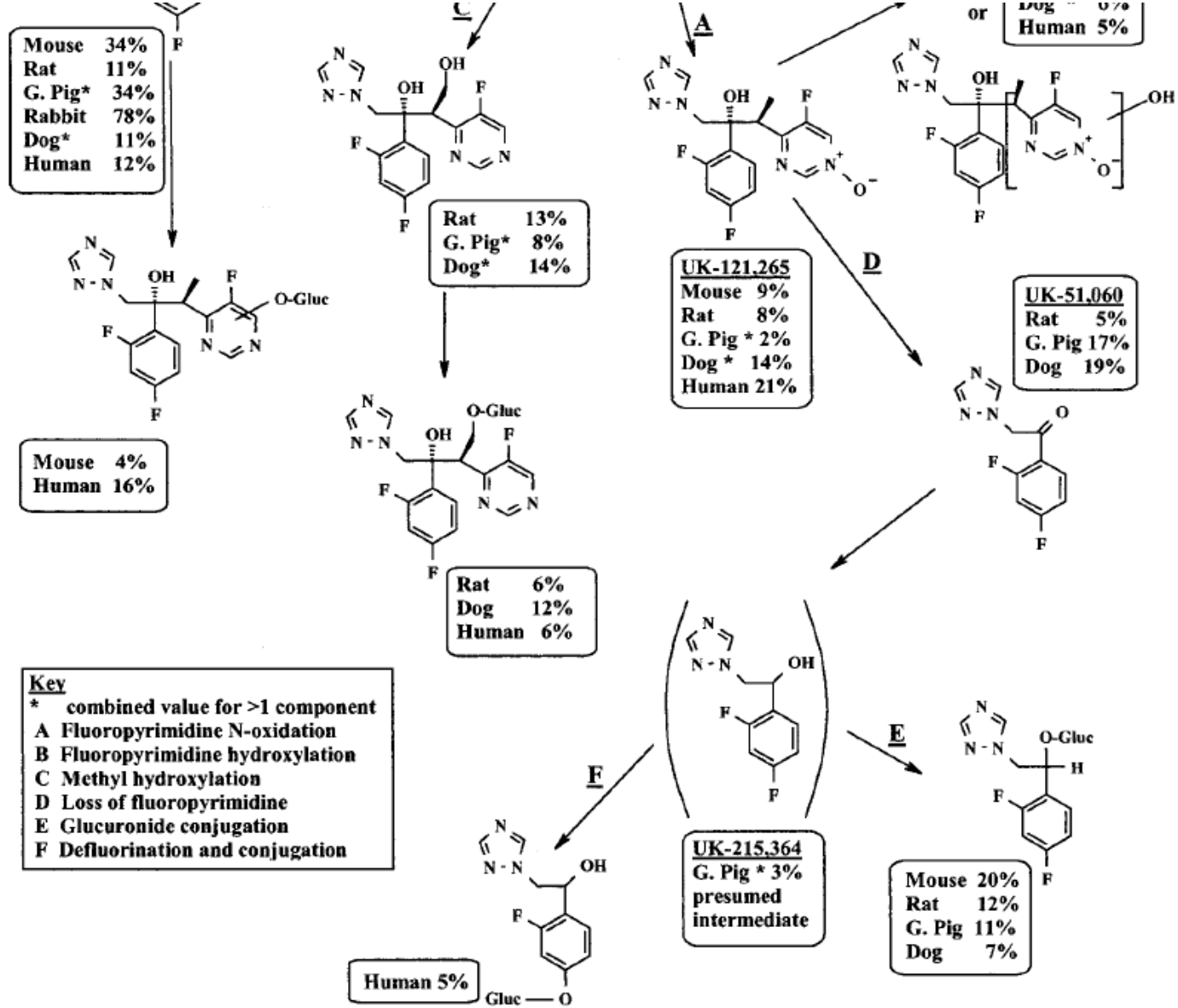
fluconazole glucuronide
6.5 % in urine

Metabolism of voriconazole

ROFFEY ET AL.



Metabolism of voriconazole continued



Metabolism of voriconazole continued

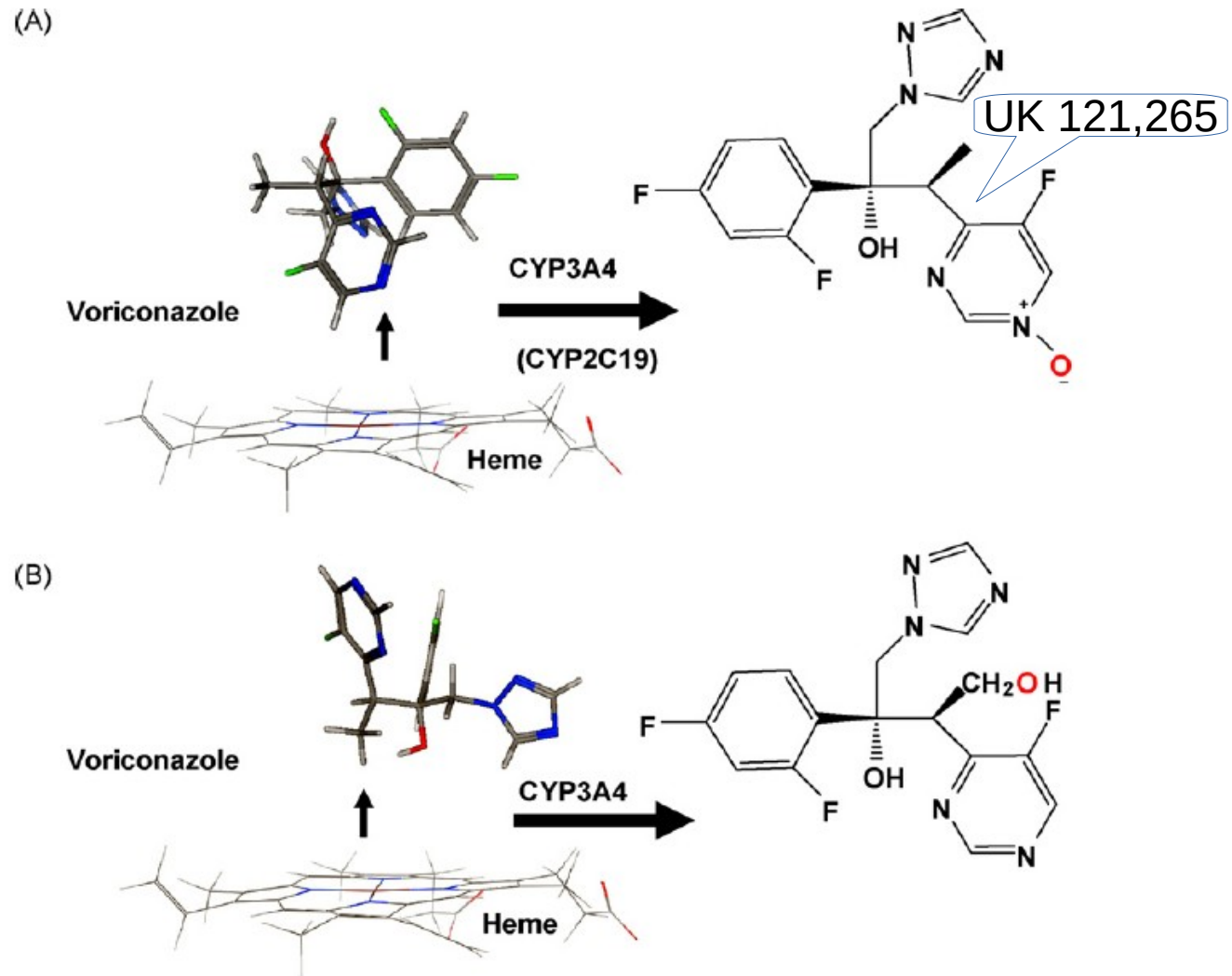
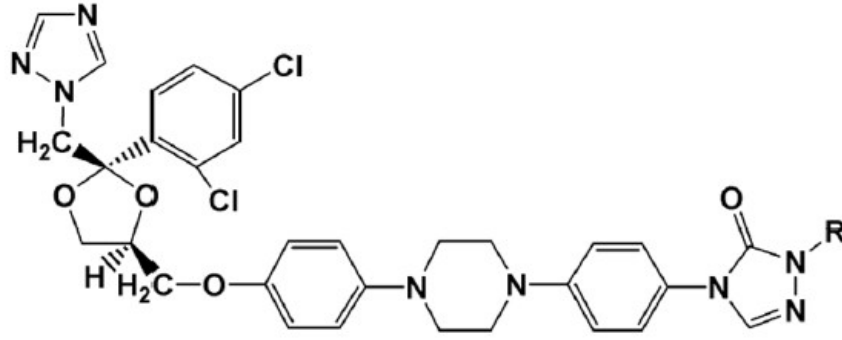


Fig. 5 – Proposed metabolic pathway of voriconazole in humans. Voriconazole adopted an orientation suitable for both N-oxidation ($U = 21.4$, A) and 4-hydroxylation ($U = 24.8$, B) for CYP3A4 (corresponding to 1W0G).

Metabolism of itraconazole



metabolites formed by CYP3A4
itraconazole saturates CYP3A4 and thus
inhibits metabolism of other drugs



Figure 1.
Structures of itraconazole (ITZ) and its metabolites hydroxy-itraconazole (OH-ITZ), keto-itraconazole (keto-ITZ) and N-desalkyl-itraconazole (ND-ITZ). * indicates a chiral center.

Metabolism of terbinafine

