Drug Name	Type	Route	Definition, Effect & Precautions Precautions	Mechanism	Adverse Effects	Class	Sig	Dis.
Chlorhexidine	Antimicrobial Anti-septic	Topical	- Broad spectrum antimicrobial - Both gram negative & positive - Both anaerobes & aerobes - Yeasts - Some Viruses - Low dose: Bacteriostatic - High dose: Bactericidal	- Cation (+ve) charge binds to skin and mucosa (very poorly absorbed). - It also binds strongly to (-ve) charge of bacterial wall - After oral rinse, 30% is retained within oral fluids	- Staining of teeth, mucosa, tongue and restoration (1wk post-treatment) and can be irreversible - Irritation (burning) sensation of tongue and mucosa - Rare: Hypersensitivity reaction	B	- Use after brushing and flossing. - Swish 15ml around mouth for 30 seconds then expectorate. - 2-4 times daily - Do not swallow - Do not eat for 2-3hr after application	
Miconazole	Antimicrobial Anti-fungal	Topical	- Fungistatic activity on number of fungi - **PRECAUTIONS:** Can inhibit metabolism of drugs that are metabolized by P450 cytochrome. Therefore, use with coumarin derivative anti-coagulants leads to increased activity of the anti-coagulant. [Warfarin, Cyclosporin, Tacrolimus, Simvastatin, Lovastatin]	- Inducing permeability of the fungal cell wall membrane ➔ ionic instability ➔ inhibit ergosterol synthesis	- Nausea - Vomiting - Diarrhea - Anorexia - Rare: Allergy	A	- Apply gel on the tongue, swash around and keep for as long as possible, then spit out. - Do not swallow.	- Daktarin oral gel 20mg/ml 15g tube - Daktarin oral gel 20mg/ml 40g tube
Nystatin	Antimicrobial Anti-fungal Antibiotic	Topical	- Overall safe drug	- Binding to sterol in cell membrane of fungus ➔ channels or pores ➔ leakage of intracellular components	- It is not absorbed by GIT ➔ GIT disturbances (Large doses) as nausea, diarrhea, etc.. - Rare: Allergy	A	- 100,000 – 200,000 units q6 hours - Apply 1.0ml and keep as long as possible then swallow - Do not eat for one hour before the dose - Continue treatment at least 48 hours after clinical symptoms disappear	Oral drops 100,000 units/ml, 24ml bottle
Amphotericin	Anti-fungal	Topical		- High affinity to ergosterol of fungal cell membrane. Binding to ergosterol ➔ damage ➔ increased permeability ➔ death	- Mild GIT distress	B	- Allow one lozenge to dissolve slowly in mouth after meals every six hours for 7-14 days (take denture out)	10mg lozenges. 28 –56 lozenges.
Acyclovir	Antiviral	Topical	- Active against HSV 1 and 2 To a lesser extent VZV	- Acyclovir needs to be phosphorylated in order to become active - Thymidine kinase (from virus) phosphorylates it into acyclovir monophosphate then into acyclovir triphosphate which inhibits viral DNA polymerase	- Tolerated on lips - Application to mucosa causes irritation - Dryness - Burning - Tingling	B	- Apply cream on the lesion (or impending lesions) five times each day for five days. - Start treatment as early as possible	Cream 50mg/g (5% w/w) 2g, 5g, or 10g tube.
Benzydamine	Anesthetic	Topical	- Anti-inflammatory, analgesic, anesthetic - Temporary relives painful inflamed conditions of the mouth, including mouth and denture ulcers and sore gums - **PRECAUTIONS** bezydamine is absorbed by oral mucosa ➔ metabolized inliver ➔ excreted in urine. Use with caution in patients with severe hepatic and/or renal impairment.	- Non-steroidal (structurally) and differs from other NSAIDs because it's a base rather than an acid. - Inhibits biosynthesis of PGs under certain conditions - Stabilized cellular Membranes	- Oral numbness - Burning or stinging sensation - Dryness or thirst - Tingling - Warm feeling in mouth - Altered sense of taste	B	- Apply approximately 1cm of gel with finger, gently massage into sore area. - Do not eat or drink for 15 mins. - Apply every two to three hours up to a maximum of 12 times/day - Do not use more than seven days	Gel 10g
Glucocorticoids Cortisol (Hydrocortisone)	Anti-Inflammatory Immune-Suppressant	Topical	- Steroids secreted by adrenal cortex, along with mineralocorticoids and adrenal androgens. - Enhance production of glucose and reduce functions that contradict that. - Regulate protein, lipid and carbohydrates metabolism - Topical corticosteroids have various potencies which is measured by VC produced when the drug is applied. VC depends on concentration, ability to penetrate epithelium and intrinsic activity of the drug. (See Table)	- **Immune-suppressant:** Suppress cell-mediated immunity by inhibiting genes that code for IL-1,2,3,4,5,6,8, INF-Y. Suppress humoral immunity by inhibiting (IL-2 receptors) on B-cells. - **Anti-inflammatory:** inhibit phospholipase A2 production which is essential for producing arachidonic acid which will form PG (through COX) and leukotrienes though (LOX) that are essential for inflammatory responses.	- Damage to collagen. Lead to mucosal atrophy, fragility and easy bruising. - Telangiectasia - Infections (Oral Candidiasis) - Local Irritation - Absorption may cause suppression to the hypothalamic pituitary-adrenal axis.			

Mild		Moderate		Potent		Very Potent	
Desonide	0.05%	Betamethasone Valerate	0.02%, 0.05%	Betamethasone dipropionate	0.05%	Betamethasone dipropionate	0.05% (in optimized vehicle)
Hydrocortisone	0.5%, 1%	Triamcinolone Acetonide	0.02%	Betamethasone valerate	0.1%		
Hydrocortisone Acetate	0.5%, 1%			Triamcinolone acetonide	0.1%		