Anti-fungal drug resistance, an upcoming threat for human being

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From last couple of years, anti-bacterial drug resistance is a matter of concern all over the world. And it's considering as a massive threat for human being in near future. But on a parallel way, there is another threat is coming very silently which is anti-fungal drug resistance.

As fungal infection is sometimes directly related with the human immune system, so there is a chance that antifungal drug resistance may become a massive threat for whole human being.

Most of the time, patients do not want to go to the doctor for fungal problems than they would for any other disease. And they try to treat themselves by taking medicine from the nearest medicine shop without any authentic prescriptions and this is a major cause as well as problem which increase the rate of antifungal drug resistance.

During recent decades, the emergence of pathogenic fungi has posed an increasing public health threat, particularly given the limited number of antifungal drugs available to treat invasive infections.

Researchers have proposed several reasons for the rise in antifungal resistance including Climate change, Lack of new antifungals, Overuse of fungicides in agricul ture, Overprescription of antifungals, People not finishing antifungal treatments, Incorrect disposal of antifungal medicines.[1]

Most people will experience some type of fungal infection in their lives, as fungi are opportunistic. However, some fungal infections are more serious than others, and they tend to occur in people who are living with a weakened immune system. Conditions and treatments that can increase a person's risk of developing a serious fungal infection are, HIV and AIDS cancer chemotherapy, immunosuppressant drugs, which people may take after an organ transplant.[2]

In a study, among 194 patients 89 were given Tab. Terbinafine (250mg) where resistance cases were 20.22%. More cases (33.96%) were resistant to Cap. Fluconazole (50mg). High percentage of cases were resistant to Cap. Itraconazole (76.47%). Griseofulvin resistant cases were observed in 25.71%. Drug response is very poor (69%) in patient who had been suffering from diabetes mellitus.3

As the number of antifungal drug is limited and infection causing fungus mutating very rapidly , so if we not concern about this

critical situation, in near future physician will be helpless to treat a patient with fungal infection. To overcome this situation, we have to be careful immediately by taking some beneficiary steps like- appropriate antifungal drugs should be chosen with strict indication, dose, duration, selection of perfect local preparation and taking laboratory facilities where necessary.

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