

MICONAZOLE

A MEDICAL DICTIONARY, BIBLIOGRAPHY,
AND ANNOTATED RESEARCH GUIDE TO
INTERNET REFERENCES



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The collective knowledge generated from academic and applied research summarized in various references has been critical in the creation of this book which is best viewed as a comprehensive compilation and collection of information prepared by various official agencies which produce publications on miconazole. Books in this series draw from various agencies and institutions associated with the United States Department of Health and Human Services, and in particular, the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services (OS), the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), the Administration on Aging (AOA), the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Healthcare Financing Administration (HCFA), the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), the Indian Health Service (IHS), the institutions of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the Program Support Center (PSC), and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). In addition to these sources, information gathered from the National Library of Medicine, the United States Patent Office, the European Union, and their related organizations has been invaluable in the creation of this book. Some of the work represented was financially supported by the Research and Development Committee at INSEAD. This support is gratefully acknowledged. Finally, special thanks are owed to Tiffany Freeman for her excellent editorial support.

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Table of Contents

FORWARD	1
CHAPTER 1. STUDIES ON MICONAZOLE	3
<i>Overview</i>	3
<i>The Combined Health Information Database</i>	3
<i>Federally Funded Research on Miconazole</i>	4
<i>E-Journals: PubMed Central</i>	5
<i>The National Library of Medicine: PubMed</i>	7
CHAPTER 2. NUTRITION AND MICONAZOLE	51
<i>Overview</i>	51
<i>Finding Nutrition Studies on Miconazole</i>	51
<i>Federal Resources on Nutrition</i>	52
<i>Additional Web Resources</i>	53
CHAPTER 3. ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE AND MICONAZOLE	55
<i>Overview</i>	55
<i>National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine</i>	55
<i>Additional Web Resources</i>	62
<i>General References</i>	63
CHAPTER 4. PATENTS ON MICONAZOLE	65
<i>Overview</i>	65
<i>Patents on Miconazole</i>	65
<i>Patent Applications on Miconazole</i>	72
<i>Keeping Current</i>	73
CHAPTER 5. BOOKS ON MICONAZOLE	75
<i>Overview</i>	75
<i>Chapters on Miconazole</i>	75
CHAPTER 6. PERIODICALS AND NEWS ON MICONAZOLE	77
<i>Overview</i>	77
<i>News Services and Press Releases</i>	77
<i>Academic Periodicals covering Miconazole</i>	78
CHAPTER 7. RESEARCHING MEDICATIONS	81
<i>Overview</i>	81
<i>U.S. Pharmacopeia</i>	81
<i>Commercial Databases</i>	82
APPENDIX A. PHYSICIAN RESOURCES	85
<i>Overview</i>	85
<i>NIH Guidelines</i>	85
<i>NIH Databases</i>	87
<i>Other Commercial Databases</i>	89
APPENDIX B. PATIENT RESOURCES	91
<i>Overview</i>	91
<i>Patient Guideline Sources</i>	91
<i>Finding Associations</i>	93
APPENDIX C. FINDING MEDICAL LIBRARIES	95
<i>Overview</i>	95
<i>Preparation</i>	95
<i>Finding a Local Medical Library</i>	95
<i>Medical Libraries in the U.S. and Canada</i>	95
ONLINE GLOSSARIES	101
<i>Online Dictionary Directories</i>	101

MICONAZOLE DICTIONARY	103
INDEX	143

FORWARD

In March 2001, the National Institutes of Health issued the following warning: "The number of Web sites offering health-related resources grows every day. Many sites provide valuable information, while others may have information that is unreliable or misleading."¹ Furthermore, because of the rapid increase in Internet-based information, many hours can be wasted searching, selecting, and printing. Since only the smallest fraction of information dealing with miconazole is indexed in search engines, such as **www.google.com** or others, a non-systematic approach to Internet research can be not only time consuming, but also incomplete. This book was created for medical professionals, students, and members of the general public who want to know as much as possible about miconazole, using the most advanced research tools available and spending the least amount of time doing so.

In addition to offering a structured and comprehensive bibliography, the pages that follow will tell you where and how to find reliable information covering virtually all topics related to miconazole, from the essentials to the most advanced areas of research. Public, academic, government, and peer-reviewed research studies are emphasized. Various abstracts are reproduced to give you some of the latest official information available to date on miconazole. Abundant guidance is given on how to obtain free-of-charge primary research results via the Internet. **While this book focuses on the field of medicine, when some sources provide access to non-medical information relating to miconazole, these are noted in the text.**

E-book and electronic versions of this book are fully interactive with each of the Internet sites mentioned (clicking on a hyperlink automatically opens your browser to the site indicated). If you are using the hard copy version of this book, you can access a cited Web site by typing the provided Web address directly into your Internet browser. You may find it useful to refer to synonyms or related terms when accessing these Internet databases. **NOTE:** At the time of publication, the Web addresses were functional. However, some links may fail due to URL address changes, which is a common occurrence on the Internet.

For readers unfamiliar with the Internet, detailed instructions are offered on how to access electronic resources. For readers unfamiliar with medical terminology, a comprehensive glossary is provided. For readers without access to Internet resources, a directory of medical libraries, that have or can locate references cited here, is given. We hope these resources will prove useful to the widest possible audience seeking information on miconazole.

The Editors

¹ From the NIH, National Cancer Institute (NCI): <http://www.cancer.gov/cancerinfo/ten-things-to-know>.

CHAPTER 1. STUDIES ON MICONAZOLE

Overview

In this chapter, we will show you how to locate peer-reviewed references and studies on miconazole.

The Combined Health Information Database

The Combined Health Information Database summarizes studies across numerous federal agencies. To limit your investigation to research studies and miconazole, you will need to use the advanced search options. First, go to <http://chid.nih.gov/index.html>. From there, select the "Detailed Search" option (or go directly to that page with the following hyperlink: <http://chid.nih.gov/detail/detail.html>). The trick in extracting studies is found in the drop boxes at the bottom of the search page where "You may refine your search by." Select the dates and language you prefer, and the format option "Journal Article." At the top of the search form, select the number of records you would like to see (we recommend 100) and check the box to display "whole records." We recommend that you type "miconazole" (or synonyms) into the "For these words:" box. Consider using the option "anywhere in record" to make your search as broad as possible. If you want to limit the search to only a particular field, such as the title of the journal, then select this option in the "Search in these fields" drop box. The following is what you can expect from this type of search:

- **Topical Corticosteroids in Association with Miconazole and Chlorhexidine in the Long-Term Management of Atrophic-Erosive Oral Lichen Planus: A Placebo-Controlled and Comparative Study Between**

Source: Oral Diseases. 5(1): 44-49. January 1999.

Contact: Available from Stockton Press. Marketing Department, Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire RG21 6XS, United Kingdom. (800) 747-3187. Website: www.stockton-press.co.uk.

Summary: This article reports on a study undertaken to evaluate the efficacy of a combination of topical corticosteroids with topical antifungal drugs in the treatment of atrophic-erosive forms of oral lichen planus (OLP). The study population consisted of 60 patients with OLP subdivided into three groups matched for sex and age. The first

group (n = 25) received 0.05 percent clobetasol propionate ointment; and the second group (n = 24) received 0.05 percent fluocinonide ointment; both groups also received antifungal treatment consisting of **miconazole** gel and 0.12 percent chlorhexidine mouthwashes. The third group (n = 11), the placebo group, received only a plain ointment (hydroxyethyl cellulose gel), and antifungal treatment as above. All the treatment regimens were carried out for 6 months; each patient was examined every 2 months and for a further 6 months of follow up after active treatment. All patients treated with clobetasol and 90 percent of the patients treated with fluocinonide witness some improvement, whereas in the placebo group only 20 percent of patients improved. However, when considering complete responses, only clobetasol gave significantly better results than placebo. Clobetasol resolved 75 percent of the lesions whereas fluocinonide was effective in 25 percent of cases and placebo in none. Similar results were obtained for symptoms. None of the treated patients contracted oropharyngeal candidiasis. After 6 months of follow up, 65 percent of the clobetasol treated group and 55 percent of the fluocinonide group were stable. Estimation of plasma cortisol levels showed no significant systemic adverse effects of clobetasol or fluocinonide. The authors conclude that a very potent topical corticosteroid such as clobetasol may control OLP in most cases, with no significant adrenal suppression or adverse effects. Moreover, a concomitant antifungal treatment with **miconazole** gel and chlorhexidine mouthwashes is a useful and safe prophylaxis agent against oropharyngeal candidiasis. 2 figures. 3 tables. 33 references.

Federally Funded Research on Miconazole

The U.S. Government supports a variety of research studies relating to miconazole. These studies are tracked by the Office of Extramural Research at the National Institutes of Health.² CRISP (Computerized Retrieval of Information on Scientific Projects) is a searchable database of federally funded biomedical research projects conducted at universities, hospitals, and other institutions.

Search the CRISP Web site at http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/crisp_query.generate_screen. You will have the option to perform targeted searches by various criteria, including geography, date, and topics related to miconazole.

For most of the studies, the agencies reporting into CRISP provide summaries or abstracts. As opposed to clinical trial research using patients, many federally funded studies use animals or simulated models to explore miconazole. The following is typical of the type of information found when searching the CRISP database for miconazole:

- **Project Title: ANTIFUNGAL RESPONSE--MDR INDUCTION**

Principal Investigator & Institution: Edlind, Thomas D.; Professor; Microbiology and Immunology; Drexel University College of Medicine 245 N 15Th St Philadelphia, Pa 19102

Timing: Fiscal Year 2002; Project Start 15-MAY-1999; Project End 30-APR-2004

² Healthcare projects are funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (SAMHSA), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDCP), Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), and Office of Assistant Secretary of Health (OASH).

Summary: Fungi may respond to the stress of antifungal chemotherapy in specific ways that ultimately reduce the efficacy of the therapy. This "antifungal response" would be analogous to, but mechanistically distinct from, the heat shock response. The focus of this proposal is one such antifungal response, termed MDR induction, involving the rapid drug-dependent transcriptional induction of genes encoding transporters involved in multidrug resistance (MDR). Specifically, a 15-20 min exposure of *Candida albicans*, *Candida krusei*, or *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* to certain drugs (including the antifungal azoles **miconazole** and clotrimazole, the benzimidazole albendazole, and sulfadiazine) induced a 3 to > 10-fold increase in mRNAs encoding specific MDR transporters. Initial studies indicate that MDR induction is the most likely explanation for the intrinsic resistance of *Candida* species to benzimidazoles and for the antagonistic activity between compounds that induce MDR (albendazole and sulfadiazine) and compounds that are substrates for the MDR transporters (azoles). Hypothetically, MDR induction could also contribute to phenotypic adaptation to azoles (reflected in the "trailing effect"), to the variable sensitivity of different fungi to different azoles, and to acquired antifungal drug resistance. The Specific Aims of this proposal are to examine the: (1) Spectrum of MDR induction. New antifungal agents and anti-infective agents commonly used in immunocompromised patients will be tested for *C. albicans* MDR induction and antagonism of azole activity. MDR induction and antagonism will be compared in azole-sensitive and resistant isolates, and in *C. albicans* yeast and hyphal forms. MDR gene fragments will be amplified from *Candida glabrata*, *Aspergillus fumigatus*, and *Cryptococcus neoformans* and used as probes for MDR induction studies in those fungi. (2) Transcriptional activators of MDR induction in *C. albicans*. Initial studies in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* have implicated two classes of transcriptional activators in azole-dependent MDR induction, PDR1/PDR3 and YAP1/YAP2. *Candida* homologues of these factors will be identified by PCR or expression in *S. cerevisiae*. Their role in MDR induction will be examined by gene disruption.

Website: http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/Crisp_Query.Generate_Screen

- **Project Title: EDHF AND ENDOTHELIUM DEPENDENT VASODILATION**

Principal Investigator & Institution: Smetanka, Rachel D.; University of Iowa Iowa City, Ia 52242

Timing: Fiscal Year 2002

Summary: This study is assessing resistance vessel endothelial function in the absence and presence of a cytochrome P450 inhibitor, **miconazole**, to assess the contribution of endothelium derived hyperpolarizing factor to endothelium-dependent vasodilatation in healthy subjects.

Website: http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/Crisp_Query.Generate_Screen

E-Journals: PubMed Central³

PubMed Central (PMC) is a digital archive of life sciences journal literature developed and managed by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) at the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM).⁴ Access to this growing archive of e-journals is free and

³ Adapted from the National Library of Medicine: <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/about/intro.html>.

⁴ With PubMed Central, NCBI is taking the lead in preservation and maintenance of open access to electronic literature, just as NLM has done for decades with printed biomedical literature. PubMed Central aims to become a world-class library of the digital age.

unrestricted.⁵ To search, go to <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=Pmc>, and type “miconazole” (or synonyms) into the search box. This search gives you access to full-text articles. The following is a sample of items found for miconazole in the PubMed Central database:

- **Effects of Miconazole and Dodecylimidazole on Sterol Biosynthesis in *Ustilago maydis*.** by Henry MJ, Sisler HD.; 1979 Apr;
<http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/picrender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&action=stream&blobtype=pdf&artid=352718>
- **Endogenous Reactive Oxygen Species Is an Important Mediator of Miconazole Antifungal Effect.** by Kobayashi D, Kondo K, Uehara N, Otokozawa S, Tsuji N, Yagihashi A, Watanabe N.; 2002 Oct;
<http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=128784>
- **Evaluation of Miconazole Therapy in Experimental Disseminated Candidiasis in Laboratory Rats.** by Balk MW, Crumrine MH, Fischer GW.; 1978 Feb;
<http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/picrender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&action=stream&blobtype=pdf&artid=352234>
- **Growth phase in relation to ketoconazole and miconazole susceptibilities of *Candida albicans*.** by Beggs WH.; 1984 Mar;
<http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/picrender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&action=stream&blobtype=pdf&artid=185507>
- **In vitro activities of miconazole, miconazole nitrate, and ketoconazole alone and combined with rifampin against *Candida* spp. and *Torulopsis glabrata* recovered from cancer patients.** by Moody MR, Young VM, Morris MJ, Schimpff SC.; 1980 May;
<http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/picrender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&action=stream&blobtype=pdf&artid=283890>
- **In vitro susceptibilities to amphotericin B, itraconazole, and miconazole of filamentous fungi isolated from patients with cystic fibrosis.** by Hennequin C, Benaïly N, Silly C, Sorin M, Scheinmann P, Lenoir G, Gaillard JL, Berche P.; 1997 Sep;
<http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&rendertype=abstract&artid=164071>
- **In vivo pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of topical ketoconazole and miconazole in human stratum corneum.** by Pershing LK, Corlett J, Jorgensen C.; 1994 Jan;
<http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/picrender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&action=stream&blobtype=pdf&artid=284402>
- **Interaction between warfarin and topical miconazole cream.** by Devaraj A, O'Beirne JP, Veasey R, Dunk AA.; 2002 Jul 13;
<http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=117127>
- **Interactions among amphotericin B, 5-fluorocytosine, ketoconazole, and miconazole against pathogenic fungi in vitro.** by Odds FC.; 1982 Nov;
<http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/picrender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&action=stream&blobtype=pdf&artid=185657>

⁵ The value of PubMed Central, in addition to its role as an archive, lies in the availability of data from diverse sources stored in a common format in a single repository. Many journals already have online publishing operations, and there is a growing tendency to publish material online only, to the exclusion of print.

- **Morphological Effects of Miconazole on Helicobacter pylori.** by von Recklinghausen G, Schmid EN, Vollmer A, Ansorg R.; 1998 Mar;
<http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=105530>
- **Reversible Thrombocytosis and Anemia Due to Miconazole Therapy.** by Marmion LC, Desser KB, Lilly RB, Stevens DA.; 1976 Sep;
<http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/picrender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&action=stream&blobtype=pdf&artid=429768>
- **Studies on the Mechanism of Action of Miconazole: Effect of Miconazole on Respiration and Cell Permeability of Candida albicans.** by Swamy KH, Sirsi M, Rao GR.; 1974 Apr;
<http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/picrender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&action=stream&blobtype=pdf&artid=428986>
- **Treatment of Experimental Murine Cryptococcosis: a Comparison of Miconazole and Amphotericin B.** by Graybill JR, Mitchell L, Levine HB.; 1978 Feb;
<http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/picrender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&action=stream&blobtype=pdf&artid=352227>

The National Library of Medicine: PubMed

One of the quickest and most comprehensive ways to find academic studies in both English and other languages is to use PubMed, maintained by the National Library of Medicine.⁶ The advantage of PubMed over previously mentioned sources is that it covers a greater number of domestic and foreign references. It is also free to use. If the publisher has a Web site that offers full text of its journals, PubMed will provide links to that site, as well as to sites offering other related data. User registration, a subscription fee, or some other type of fee may be required to access the full text of articles in some journals.

To generate your own bibliography of studies dealing with miconazole, simply go to the PubMed Web site at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed>. Type "miconazole" (or synonyms) into the search box, and click "Go." The following is the type of output you can expect from PubMed for miconazole (hyperlinks lead to article summaries):

- **A case of chronic oropharyngo-esophageal candidiasis with immunological deficiency: successful treatment with miconazole.**
Author(s): Tytgat GN, Surachno S, de Groot WP, Schellekens PT.
Source: Gastroenterology. 1977 March; 72(3): 536-40.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=832803
- **A case of primary cutaneous cryptococcosis successfully treated with miconazole.**
Author(s): Bee OB, Tan T, Pang R.
Source: Archives of Dermatology. 1981 May; 117(5): 290-1.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=7224658

⁶ PubMed was developed by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) at the National Library of Medicine (NLM) at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The PubMed database was developed in conjunction with publishers of biomedical literature as a search tool for accessing literature citations and linking to full-text journal articles at Web sites of participating publishers. Publishers that participate in PubMed supply NLM with their citations electronically prior to or at the time of publication.

- **A clinical double-blind trial of topical haloprogin and miconazole against superficial fungal infections.**
Author(s): Clayton YM, Gange RW, Macdonald DM, Carruthers JA.
Source: Clinical and Experimental Dermatology. 1979 March; 4(1): 65-73.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=376192
- **A clinical double-blind trial of topical miconazole and clotrimazole against superficial fungal infections and erythrasma.**
Author(s): Clayton YM, Knight AG.
Source: Clinical and Experimental Dermatology. 1976 September; 1(3): 225-32.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=788971
- **A comparative clinical evaluation of econazole nitrate, miconazole, and nystatin in the treatment of vaginal candidiasis.**
Author(s): Emele FE, Fadahunsi AA, Anyiwo CE, Ogunleye O.
Source: West Afr J Med. 2000 January-March; 19(1): 12-5.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=10821079
- **A comparative evaluation of Nystatin, Amphotericin-B and Miconazole in keratomycosis.**
Author(s): Reddy PR, Reddy PS, Reddy AR, Saboo NK.
Source: Indian J Ophthalmol. 1982 July; 30(4): 249-50. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=7166397
- **A comparative study of miconazole nitrate pessaries and Nystan vaginal tablets in the treatment of vaginal candidiasis.**
Author(s): Bentley S, Bourne MS, Powell A.
Source: Br J Clin Pract. 1978 September; 32(9): 258-9. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=367417
- **A comparative study of once daily bifonazole cream versus twice daily miconazole cream in the treatment of tinea pedis.**
Author(s): Roberts DT, Adriaans B, Gentles JC.
Source: Mykosen. 1985 November; 28(11): 550-2. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=3908932
- **A comparison between the effects of nystatin, clotrimazole and miconazole on vaginal candidiasis.**
Author(s): Eliot BW, Howat RC, Mack AE.
Source: British Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. 1979 July; 86(7): 572-7.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=476023

- **A comparison of miconazole nitrate and selenium disulfide as anti-dandruff agents.**
 Author(s): Sheth RA.
 Source: International Journal of Dermatology. 1983 March; 22(2): 123-5.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=6840946
- **A comparison of miconazole, ketoconazole and fluconazole in their effects on temperature-dependent growth and thermal death in *Candida albicans*.**
 Author(s): Madeira-Lopes A, Miranda J.
 Source: Journal of Medical and Veterinary Mycology : Bi-Monthly Publication of the International Society for Human and Animal Mycology. 1995 November-December; 33(6): 375-8.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=8683405
- **A double-blind clinical trial with a lotion containing 5% benzoyl peroxide and 2% miconazole in patients with acne vulgaris.**
 Author(s): Mesquita-Guimaraes J, Ramos S, Tavares MR, Carvalho MR.
 Source: Clinical and Experimental Dermatology. 1989 September; 14(5): 357-60.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=2532986
- **A double-blind evaluation of miconazole in dermatomycoses.**
 Author(s): Stratigos I, Tzitzis K, Delivoria A, Capetanakis J.
 Source: Curr Ther Res Clin Exp. 1976 July; 20(1): 24-31. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=821702
- **A double-blind parallel study of sulconazole nitrate 1% cream compared with miconazole nitrate 2% cream in dermatophytoses.**
 Author(s): Gip L, Forsstrom S.
 Source: Mykosen. 1983 May; 26(5): 231-41. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=6877272
- **A double-blind study comparing Daktacort, miconazole and hydrocortisone in inflammatory skin infections.**
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