

 <b>COMMON VAGINAL AND URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS</b> Key symptoms—similarities and differences	<b>VVC*</b> Yeast infection	<b>BV</b> Bacterial vaginosis	<b>STI</b> Sexually transmitted infection	<b>UTI</b> Urinary tract infection
<b>INTENSE ITCHINESS</b> of the vagina and vulva	✓			
Rash in or around the vagina or vulva	✓		✓	
Burning, soreness, redness, or swelling of the vagina or vulva	✓		✓	
Pain or burning while passing urine	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pain during sex	✓		✓	✓
Vaginal discharge: <b>NO ODOR</b> . Thick, white; looks like cottage cheese	✓			
Vaginal discharge: <b>STRONG, FISHY ODOR</b> . May be thin & gray, or greenish		✓	✓	
Fever and/or chills			✓	✓
Lower abdominal, back, or shoulder pain			✓	✓
Nausea or vomiting			✓	✓
Urgent need to urinate, but little urine is passed				✓
Bloody or cloudy urine				✓

All symptoms are not listed. Patients may have only some symptoms. Patients can have multiple infections at the same time.

\*VVC = vulvovaginal candidiasis

## Fluconazole may not be safe for:

## FLUCONAZOLE SAFETY ALERT



**PATIENTS WHO ARE PREGNANT OR TRYING TO GET PREGNANT**



**PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIABETES**

- **Miscarriage risks:** Even low doses of fluconazole (<150 mg) may double the risk of miscarriage, and higher doses may triple the risk, according to a large 2019 study<sup>1</sup>
- **Neonatal heart defect risk:** Fluconazole doses >150 mg taken in the first trimester may increase the risk of cardiac septal closure anomalies by 80%<sup>1</sup>
- **FDA safety communication:** Women who are pregnant or trying to conceive should discuss alternatives to fluconazole with their healthcare professionals<sup>2</sup>
- **CDC Guidelines:** ONLY topical azoles, used for 7 days, are recommended for yeast infections during pregnancy<sup>3</sup>

- **Hypoglycemia risk:** Fluconazole may increase the risk of dangerous episodes for women who take sulfonylureas,<sup>4,5</sup> widely used hypoglycemic drugs
- **Statin interactions:** Fluconazole may increase the adverse event risks of statins,<sup>6</sup> which many diabetes patients take
- **CDC Guidelines:** A non-fluconazole azole, used for 7-14 days, is a first-line treatment option for non-albicans VVC,<sup>3</sup> which commonly affects women with diabetes<sup>7,8</sup>

MONISTAT<sup>®</sup> relieves yeast infection symptoms **4X faster** than fluconazole<sup>9</sup>

MONISTAT<sup>®</sup> treats the yeast species that cause **99.8%** of vaginal yeast infections,<sup>10,12</sup> more than fluconazole

**MONISTAT<sup>®</sup> 7 meets CDC Guidelines for pregnant women**

**MONISTAT<sup>®</sup> 7 is appropriate for women with diabetes**

**References:** 1. Bérard A, Sheehy O, Zhao JP, et al. Associations between low- and high-dose oral fluconazole and pregnancy outcomes: 3 nested case-control studies. *CMAJ*. 2019;191:E179-E187. 2. US Food and Drug Administration. FDA Drug Safety Communication: FDA to review study examining use of oral fluconazole (Diflucan) in pregnancy. <https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/DrugSafety/ucm497482.htm>. Published April 26, 2016. Accessed January 18, 2018. 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Vulvovaginal candidiasis. <http://www.cdc.gov/std/tg2015/candidiasis.htm>. Updated June 4, 2015. Accessed August 26, 2017. 4. May M, Schindler C. Clinically and pharmacologically relevant interactions of antidiabetic drugs. *Ther Adv Endocrinol Metab*. 2016;7(2):69-83. 5. Diflucan [prescribing information]. New York, NY: Roerig; 2013. 6. Hylton Gravatt LA, Flurie RW, Lajthia E, Dixon DL. Clinical guidance for managing statin and antimicrobial drug-drug interactions. *Curr Atheroscler Rep*. 2017;19(11):46. 7. Goswami D, Goswami R, Banerjee U, et al. Pattern of Candida species isolated from patients with diabetes mellitus and vulvovaginal candidiasis and their response to single dose oral fluconazole therapy. *J Infect*. 2006;52(2):111-117. 8. Nyirjesy P, Sobel JD. Genital mycotic infections in patients with diabetes. *Postgrad Med*. 2015;125(3):33-46. 9. Phillips N, Bachmann G. Local vs systemic antifungal treatment of yeast vaginitis: comparison of time to symptomatic relief. *J Womens Health Gyn*. 2019;5:1-6. 10. Richter SS, et al. Antifungal susceptibilities of *Candida* species causing vulvovaginitis and epidemiology of recurrent cases. *J Clin Microbiol*. 2005;43(5):2155-2162. 11. ISSVD. (2019). Vulvovaginal Candidiasis: Diagnosis and Treatment Tips (Version 1.3) [Mobile application software]. Retrieved from <http://itunes.apple.com>. 12. Data on file. Insight Pharmaceuticals LLC, a Prestige Consumer Healthcare company.