Amphotericin B

Amphotericin B is a polyene medication, which works by binding to ergosterol in fungal cell membranes. It forms membrane pores, causing electrolytes to leak, killing the fungal cell. It is used for serious, systemic mycoses. It can lead to the side effects of fever and chills, nephrotoxicity, arrhythmias, anemia and IV phlebitis.



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Indications

Systemic Mycosis
Systemic Mic-fungus
Amphotericin B is used to treat various systemic fungal infections. Examples include patients who are critically ill, comorbidly infected, or immunocompromised with suspected Cryptococcus.

Fungal Meningitis
Fun-guy Men-in-tights
Amphotericin B is used to treat fungal meningitis, such as cryptococcal meningitis.

Last Resort for Protozoan infections
Last Resort Propeller-protozoa
Amphotericin B can also be used intravenously to treat otherwise-untreatable parasitic protozoan infections like visceral leishmaniasis and amoebic meningoencephalitis from Naegleria Fowleri.

Mechanism

Polyene
Polly-lean
This medication works as a polyene as it binds to ergosterol and forms membrane pores.

Binds Ergosterol
Binding to Eggo-stairs
After binding to ergosterol, Amphotericin B forms membrane pores and allows leakage of electrolytes, resulting in fungal cell death.

Forms Membrane Pores
Membrane Holes
After binding to ergosterol, Amphotericin B forms membrane pores, which allows leakage of electrolytes, ultimately killing the fungal cell.

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