What is Diflucan?

Diflucan (fluconazole) is an antifungal medicine.

Diflucan is used to treat infections caused by fungus, which can invade any part of the body including the mouth, throat, esophagus, lungs, bladder, genital area, and the blood.

Diflucan is also used to prevent fungal infection in people with weak immune systems caused by cancer treatment, bone marrow transplant, or diseases such as AIDS.

Important information

Certain other drugs can cause unwanted or dangerous effects when used with Diflucan, especially cisapride, erythromycin, pimozide, and quinidine. Tell each of your healthcare providers about all medicines you use now, and any medicine you start or stop using.

Before taking Diflucan, tell your doctor if you have liver disease, kidney disease, a heart rhythm disorder, or a history of Long QT syndrome.

Take Diflucan for the full prescribed length of time. Your symptoms may improve before the infection is completely cleared. Skipping doses may also increase your risk of further infection that is resistant to antifungal medication. Diflucan will not treat a viral infection such as the common cold or flu.

Before taking this medicine

You should not use Diflucan if you are allergic to fluconazole, or if you also take cisapride, erythromycin, pimozide, or quinidine.

To make sure Diflucan is safe for you, tell your doctor if you have:

- liver disease;
- HIV or AIDS;
- cancer;
- cancer;
- certain other medicine interactions;
- if you have ever had any kidney or liver disease;
- if you have ever had bone marrow transplant;
- if you have certain heart problems.

Related Information

Reviews

34 User Reviews

8.2 Average User Rating

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Manufacturer

Pfizer Inc

Drug Class

Azole antifungals

Related Drugs

Vaginal Yeast Infection

fluconazole, nystatin topical, ketoconazole, clotrimazole topical, Nizoral, itraconazole, More...

Candida Infections

fluconazole, itraconazole, micafungin, voriconazole, amphotericin b, Sporanox, More...

Candida Urinary Tract Infection

fluconazole, itraconazole, micafungin, amphotericin b, Sporanox, Amphocin, More...

Oral Thrush

fluconazole, nystatin, ketoconazole, clotrimazole, Nizoral, itraconazole, More...

14 more conditions...
• heart disease or heart rhythm disorder;
• a personal or family history of Long QT syndrome;
• kidney disease; or
• if you are allergic to other antifungal medicine (such as ketoconazole, itraconazole, miconazole, posaconazole, voriconazole, and others).

Diflucan oral suspension (liquid) contains sucrose. Talk to your doctor before using this form of fluconazole if you have a problem digesting sugars or milk.

A single dose of Diflucan taken to treat a vaginal yeast infection is not expected to harm an unborn baby.

FDA pregnancy category D. Do not take more than 1 dose of Diflucan if you are pregnant. Long-term use of high doses fluconazole can harm an unborn baby or cause birth defects. Tell your doctor if you become pregnant during treatment.

See also: Pregnancy and breastfeeding warnings (in more detail)

Diflucan can make birth control pills less effective. Ask your doctor about using non hormonal birth control (condom, diaphragm with spermicide) to prevent pregnancy while taking Diflucan for more than 1 dose.

Fluconazole can pass into breast milk and may harm a nursing baby. Do not use this medication without telling your doctor if you are breast-feeding a baby.

3 Herbs that Beat Anxiety

How should I take Diflucan?

Take Diflucan exactly as prescribed by your doctor. Follow all directions on your prescription label. Do not take more than your prescribed dosage.

Your dose will depend on the infection you are treating. Vaginal infections are often treated with only one pill. For other infections, your first dose may be a double dose. Carefully follow your doctor’s instructions.

You may take Diflucan with or without food.

Shake the oral suspension (liquid) well just before you measure a dose. Measure liquid medicine with the dosing syringe provided, or with a special dose-measuring spoon or medicine cup. If you do not have a dose-measuring device, ask your pharmacist for one.

Use this medicine for the full prescribed length of time. Your symptoms may improve before the infection is completely cleared. Skipping doses may also increase your risk of further infection that is resistant to antibiotics. Diflucan will not treat a viral infection such as the flu or a common cold.

Call your doctor if your symptoms do not improve, or if they get worse while using Diflucan.

Store the tablets at room temperature away from moisture and heat.

You may store liquid Diflucan in a refrigerator, but do not allow it to freeze. Throw away any leftover liquid medicine that is more than 2 weeks old.

What happens if I miss a dose?

Take the missed dose as soon as you remember. Skip the missed dose if it is almost time for your next scheduled dose. Do not take extra medicine to make up the missed dose.

What happens if I overdose?

Seek emergency medical attention or call the Poison Help line at 1-800-222-1222. Overdose symptoms may include confusion or unusual thoughts or behavior.
What should I avoid while taking Diflucan?

Follow your doctor's instructions about any restrictions on food, beverages, or activity.

This medicine may impair your thinking or reactions. Be careful if you drive or do anything that requires you to be alert.

Diflucan side effects

Get emergency medical help if you have any of these signs of an allergic reaction to Diflucan: hives; difficult breathing; swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat.

Call your doctor at once if you have:
- headache with chest pain and severe dizziness, fainting, fast or pounding heartbeats;
- fever, chills, body aches, flu symptoms;
- easy bruising or bleeding, unusual weakness;
- seizure (convulsions);
- liver problems--nausea, upper stomach pain, itching, tired feeling, loss of appetite, dark urine, clay-colored stools, jaundice (yellowing of the skin or eyes);
- skin rash or skin lesions; or
- severe skin reaction--fever, sore throat, swelling in your face or tongue, burning in your eyes, skin pain, followed by a red or purple skin rash that spreads (especially in the face or upper body) and causes blistering and peeling.

Common Diflucan side effects may include:
- stomach pain, diarrhea, upset stomach;
- headache;
- dizziness; or
- changes in your sense of taste.

This is not a complete list of side effects and others may occur. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

See also: Side effects (in more detail)

What other drugs will affect Diflucan?

Certain other drugs can cause unwanted or dangerous effects when used with Diflucan. Your doctor may need to change your treatment plan if you use any of the following drugs:

- halofantrine;
- prednisone;
- theophylline;
- tofacitinib;
- vitamin A;
- an antidepressant--amitriptyline, nortriptyline;
- other antifungal medicine--amphotericin B or voriconazole;
- blood pressure medicine--hydrochlorothiazide (HCTZ), losartan, amiodipine, nifedipine, felodipine;
- a blood thinner (warfarin, Coumadin, Jantoven);
- cancer medicine--cyclophosphamide, vincristine, vinblastine;
- cholesterol medicine--atorvastatin, simvastatin, fluvastatin;
• HIV/AIDS medicine--saquinavir, zidovudine, and others;
• medicine to prevent organ transplant rejection--cyclosporine, tacrolimus or sirolimus;
• narcotic medicine--fentanyl, alfentanil, methadone;
• NSAIDs (nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs)--celecoxib, ibuprofen, naproxen;
• oral diabetes medicine--glyburide, tolbutamide, glipizide;
• seizure medicine--carbamazepine, phenytoin; or
• tuberculosis medication--rifampin, rifabutin.

This list is not complete and many other drugs can interact with fluconazole. This includes prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal products. Not all possible interactions are listed in this medication guide. Tell your doctor about all your medications and any you start or stop using during treatment with Diflucan. Give a list of all your medicines to any healthcare provider who treats you.
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