

introductory One of the most frequent illnesses that cause skin damage is fungus. Fungal agents applied topically are typically preferred due to the hazards associated with conventional systemic therapy; these risks include specific organic toxicity, the fact that drug–drug interaction is primarily dependent on the drug's ability to penetrate and permeate the skin, and the pressing need to develop new drug delivery systems that can cross the skin barrier (a structure resembling a brick and mortar store). One of the most popular systems for this use is the vesicular system. Two Because liposomes and niosomes, two conventional vesicular systems, cannot pierce deeply into the skin, other vesicles, including transfersomes and ethosomes, have been developed. and efficiently disperse medications via it.^{3,4} In addition to the development of effective delivery systems for the highly promising antifungal drugs now on the market, the sharp increase in the use of antimycotic drugs in recent years has accelerated the emergence of resistance strains. The exclusive technology is called Novasome. As a result, sterol's composition is altered. Due to its low permeability properties, ^{5,6} TCZ has a limited therapeutic applicability. When compared to other imidazole antifungal medicines, it shows better mycological and therapeutic cure levels in the treatment of fungal infections. In order to overcome this issue, TCZ was encapsulated in polymeric mixed micelles, proniosomal gel, and bilosomes.⁹ Terconazole (TCZ) is a recently developed, triazole–class medication with a broad spectrum of application that is principally used to treat vulvovaginal candidiasis. TCZ was encapsulated in polymeric mixed micelles, proniosomal gel, and bilosomes.⁹ Novel antifungals are thus urgently needed for medicinal purposes. TCZ acts by preventing the fungal 14 α –demethylase, which is dependent on cytochrome P–450. Antifungal medications, both topical and systemic, are part of treatment plans.