

**** CALL PHARMACY FOR PRICING DETAILS ****
1-800-523-1486

1. **Acetyl-D-Glucosamine 2%/Niacinamide 5% Topical Cream**

- * Uses: Skin-lightening (*Hydroquinone free*), age spots, hyperpigmentation
 - > N-acetyl-D-Glucosamine inhibits the activation of the tyrosinase enzyme, resulting in decreased melanin production.
 - > Niacinamide inhibits melanosome transfer from melanocytes to keratinocytes
- * Warnings/Precautions: Shellfish allergy (some N-Acetyl-D-Glucosamine products are derived from marine exoskeletons). Hypersensitivity to niacin or niacinamide.
- * Usual Dosage: Apply a thin layer to the affected area once to twice daily

Comments: Minor side effects include flushing, slight burning, and itching.

2. **Anti-Wrinkle Cream**

- * Uses: Anti-aging
 - > Improved skin elasticity and firmness
 - > Promotes elastin and collagen production
 - > Exfoliation
 - > Antioxidants
 - > Protection against photoaging
- * Warnings/Precautions: Open skin lesions
- * Usual Dosage: Apply a small amount to face using fingertips 1 to 2 times daily after cleansing

Comments: Lightly massage cream into skin. Stay consistent with application, results do not occur overnight.

3. **Benzoyl Peroxide 15% or 20%/Erythromycin 4%** (in Versabase)

- * Uses: Acne
 - > Benzoyl peroxide is a keratolytic (peeling) drying agent w/antibacterial properties
 - > Erythromycin is a Macrolide antibiotic
- * Warnings/Precautions: Hypersensitivity to any component
- * Usual Dosage: Twice daily or at bedtime

Comments: Patients should use a sunscreen while using this medication. Apply to affected areas after skin is thoroughly washed, rinsed with warm water and gently patted dry. If excessive dryness occurs, decrease amount and frequency. Also use a moisturizer.

4. **Jessner's Topical Solution** (for office use only, but does require patient-specific Rx)

* Uses: Facial peel

* Warnings/Precautions: Open lesions, infection, sunburn, eczema, psoriasis, rosacea, active herpes simplex, lupus, recent use of isotretinoin

Comments: Designed to remove superficial layers of skin. Can be used to lighten areas of hyperpigmentation and to treat aged sun damaged skin. Beneficial for acne patients due to its ability to decrease oil production and open clogged sebaceous follicles. Skin may turn pink or brown following peeling and flaking. Climate, skin sensitivity, and skin type can cause the peeling process to vary.

5. **Lactic Acid 7%/Glycolic Acid 5.6% Topical Solution**

* Uses: Skin renewal

> Lactic acid and glycolic acid have an exfoliant effect which improves skin texture by moisturizing, sloughing off dead surface cells and promoting collagen growth. Both alpha hydroxy acids can potentially reduce wrinkles, lines, and even out skin tone.

* Warnings/Precautions: Open lesions and damaged skin

* Usual Dosage: Apply 2 to 3 times per week for exfoliation of the skin

Comments: Use of a sunscreen is recommended due to increased sun sensitivity.

6. **Lakeside Specialty Cream**

* Uses: Wound care/healing, mild to moderate pressure ulcers, barrier protection, adult diaper rash

> Phenol, starch, boric acid, zinc oxide, petrolatum, benzalkonium chloride, silicone

> Antiseptic

> Anti-bacterial and anti-fungal

> Astringent

> Helps keep wound area moist and clean (barrier)

* Warnings/Precautions: Application inside the nose

* Usual Dosage: Apply to affected area 2 to 3 times per day

Comments: May cause burning, stinging, itching, and tingling when applied to inflamed areas.

7. **Nystatin __ gm/Hydrocortisone __%/Zinc Oxide Paste**

(Can compound any strength combination your patients need)

- Any size available in ½ oz increments

* Uses: Wound care, diaper rash

> Nystatin – antifungal

> Hydrocortisone – anti-inflammatory

> Zinc Oxide – Barrier/skin protectant

* Warnings/Precautions: Hypersensitivity to any component

* Usual Dosage: Varies from patient to patient.

Comments: Should be discontinued if severe burning, itching, rash, pain or irritation occurs at application sight. Do not apply to the eyes, eyelids, inside the nose, or mouth.

8. **LCD 3-20%/SSA 3-6%/Triam 0.1% Ointment** (Can substitute **Clobetasol** for Triamcinolone)

* Uses: Psoriasis

> Coal tar is a keratoplastic that causes top skin layer cell shedding and slows the growth of skin cells which decreases scaling and dryness. It can also decrease itchiness.

> Salicylic acid removes the scales on patches of psoriasis.

> Corticosteroids reduce inflammation and build-up of skin cells.

* Off-label: Eczema, atopic dermatitis, and chronic exudative dermatitis

* Warnings/Precautions: Severe skin inflammation, inflammation of a hair follicle, large open wound

* Usual Dosage: Apply to affected areas 1 to 4 times daily

Comments: Wash hands thoroughly after use. Avoid contact with eyes, nose, mouth, groin, and rectum, rinse with cool water thoroughly for 10 minutes if contact occurs. Do not occlude area after applying. This product may increase photosensitivity for up to 24 hours following application. Coal tar can potentially stain clothing.

9. **SSA 17%/5FU 2%/DDG 0.2% Wart Gel or**

SSA 17%/5FU 2%/CIM 10%/DDG 0.2% Wart Gel

(Salicylic Acid, Fluorouracil, Cimetidine, Deoxy-D-Glucose) (% of individual ingredients changeable)

* Uses: Wart removal

> Salicylic acid is classified as a keratolytic, or peeling agent, and works by causing the outer layer of skin to shed.

> Topical 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) is an antineoplastic antimetabolite that inhibits DNA and RNA synthesis, thereby preventing cell replication and proliferation. This mechanism of action may allow topical 5-FU to be utilized in the treatment of human papilloma virus (HPV).¹

> Results from multiple studies have shown remission in viral warts with cimetidine. Study results indicate that cimetidine activates Th1 cells to produce IL-2 and IFN- γ and that their expression correlate with wart remission.^{2,3}

> Deoxy-D-Glucose exhibits antiviral properties and is an inhibitor of protein glycosylation. It is hypothesized that this mechanism leads to a defective replication function of the virus.⁴

* Warnings/Precautions: Broken or inflamed skin, pregnancy, dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase (DPD) enzyme deficiency, hypersensitivity to any of the ingredients

* Usual Dosage: Apply to affected area twice daily as directed

Comments: See Fluorouracil comments. Wash hands thoroughly after each use.

10. Fluorouracil (5-FU) Cream 1% - 4%

- * Uses: Actinic or solar keratosis, superficial basal cell carcinomas
- * Warnings/Precautions: Pregnancy, dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase (DPD) enzyme deficiency, hypersensitivity to fluorouracil
- * Usual Dosage: Varies from patient to patient. Apply thin layer to affected area.
Dosing Examples: Once daily at bedtime for 1 month, Twice daily one day per week, Twice daily for 3 weeks

Comments: Treated areas may be unsightly during therapy and, usually, for several weeks following end of therapy. Patients should avoid exposure to ultraviolet rays during and immediately following treatment. If applied with the fingers, the hands should be washed immediately afterward. Do not apply to the eyes, eyelids, inside the nose or mouth. Clean application sight well and dry, wait ten minutes before applying cream.

11. Sodium Ascorbyl Phosphate 6%/Phytonadione 0.5%/Urea 2%/Vitamin E Acetate 1% Eye Cream

- Any size available in ½ oz increments

- * Uses: Dark circles under eyes
 - > Sodium ascorbyl phosphate functions as an antioxidant, disrupts melanin production, and reduces the amount of sebum produced by the skin.
 - > Phytonadione (vitamin K) works with ascorbic acid to stimulate collagen production which thickens the skin around the eyes. This results in dark circles being less visible. Phytonadione also helps strengthen the underlying capillaries.
 - > Urea is a humectant (promotes retention of moisture). This helps plump up the skin surface.
 - > Vitamin E is an antioxidant and has a role in photoprotection by absorbing UV light. This helps prevent UV-induced free radical damage to the skin.
- * Warnings/Precautions: Hypersensitivity to any component
- * Usual Dosage: Apply under the eyes as directed

12. Talley's Summer Gel

- * Uses: Pruritis; poison ivy/oak/sumac; relief of pain and itching associated with rashes, minor skin irritations, allergic reactions, sunburn, hives, minor burns, and insect bites
- * Warnings/Precautions: Do not use on broken skin/blisters.
Hypersensitivity to any ingredient.
- * Usual Dosage: Apply to affected area every 4 to 6 hours as needed

Comments: Ingredients are soothing to skin and relieve itching. Do not occlude area after application. Avoid contact with the eyes.

13. Metronidazole 1%/Niacinamide 4% Topical Gel

* Uses: Rosacea

- > Metronidazole decreases redness, inflammation, and papules
- > Niacinamide has been shown to improve skin barrier function in rosacea patients, leading to diminished reactions to irritants including cleansers and cosmetics.⁶

* Warnings/Precautions: Hypersensitivity to nitroimidazole antibiotics or any ingredient. Avoid contact with the eyes.

* Usual Dosage: Apply to affected area once to twice daily

Comments: Mild burning or stinging can occur when applied. Medication should be discontinued if tingling or numbness of the hands or feet occurs.

14. Cantharidin Plus Topical Liquid (for office use only, but does require patient-specific Rx)

* Uses: Molluscum contagiosum

- > Cantharidin is a phosphodiesterase inhibitor that causes skin vesiculation with extrusion of the molluscum body, leading to the resolution of the lesion.⁷
- > Flexible collodion forms a protective coating over the treated area and helps keep cantharidin in contact with the skin lesion(s)

* Usual Dosage: Coat each lesion with a thin film of liquid using applicator stick. Allow to dry for a few minutes. After one week, treat any new lesions the same way and retreat any resistant lesions, this time covering with a small piece of occlusive tape. Remove tape in 6 to 8 hours.

Comments: Cantharidin is beneficial in young children due to it being painless and effective, but should only be applied by a physician in the office.⁸ Irresponsible application can cause blistering and scarring.⁷ Apply a cool compress at the treatment site if mild discomfort occurs (rarely necessary). Redness and mild crusting are commonly seen.

15. Hydroquinone 6%/Tretinoin 0.025%/Hydrocortisone 2% Cream

* Uses: Skin-lightening, age spots, hyperpigmentation

- > Hydroquinone has a gradual bleaching effect on hyperpigmented skin conditions.
- > Tretinoin is a retinoic acid derivative and promotes skin renewal. Topically tretinoin reduces adherence of keratinocytes in sebaceous follicles and allows for easy removal. Different characteristics of photodamage (wrinkles, pigmentation, and elasticity) are improved by tretinoin.⁹
- > Hydrocortisone is a corticosteroid for reducing inflammation and swelling.

* Warning/Precautions: Medication should be stopped if any of the following occur: blistering; severe burning or swelling of the skin; or irritation of the eyes, nose or mouth. Mild redness, burning, stinging, tingling, and/or dryness may occur. Do not use on sunburned, windburned, chapped, heavily irritated skin, or broken skin.

* Usual dosage: Apply a thin layer to the affected area once to twice daily

Comments: Bleaching effect occurs gradually, not overnight. Hydroquinone can discolor clothing and linens. This compound medication can make your skin more sensitive to sunlight and sunburn may result. Avoid sunlamps and tanning beds while using this medication.

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