



Ciclopirox Therapeutic Cheat Sheet

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TRADE NAME

- Loprox Cream, Loprox Lotion, and Loprox Gel (ciclopirox 0.77%)
- Loprox Shampoo (ciclopirox 1%)
- Penlac Nail Lacquer (ciclopirox topical solution 8%)
- Ciclodon Nail Lacquer (ciclopirox topical solution 8%)
- CNL8 Nail Lacquer (ciclopirox topical solution 8%)

MECHANISM OF ACTION^{1-7,13}

- > Ciclopirox primarily functions by chelating polyvalent cations (Fe3+ or Al3+) resulting in the inhibition of metal-dependent enzymes responsible for peroxide degradation within fungal cells. This differentiates ciclopirox from other antifungal agents, such as the azoles, which target the sterol synthesis of fungal cells.
- Studies have also demonstrated that at higher concentrations ciclopirox > may alter the cell permeability and the cell membrane of dermatophytes, Candida albicans, and Malassezia furfur.
- Additionally, ciclopirox has anti-inflammatory activity via inhibition of prostaglandin and leukotriene synthesis.
- In vitro, ciclopirox has also demonstrated activity against many grampositive and gram-negative bacteria.
- Ciclopirox is highly keratinophilic with good penetrance through the nail plate. Additionally, the evaporation of volatile solvents in the lacquer results in approximately 35% ciclopirox concentration in the remaining lacquer film providing a high concentration gradient for penetration into the nail.

FDA APPROVED FOR¹⁻⁵

- Ciclopirox Cream and Lotion, 0.77%
 - Tinea pedis, tinea cruris, and tinea corporis caused by Trichophyton rubrum, Trichophyton mentagrophytes, Epidermophyton floccosum, and Microsporum canis as
 - > Candidiasis due to Candida albicans
 - Tinea versicolor due to Malassezia furfur
- Ciclopirox Gel, 0.77%
- > Interdigital tinea pedis and tinea corporis due to Trichophyton rubrum, Trichophyton mentagrophytes, and
- *Epidermophyton floccosum* Seborrheic dermatitis of the scalp
- Ciclopirox Shampoo, 1%
- > Seborrheic dermatitis of the scalp
- Ciclopirox Nail Lacquer, topical solution, 8%
- Mild-moderate onychomycosis of fingernails and toenails without lunula involvement in immunocompetent patients due to Trichophyton rubrum

OFF-LABEL DERMATOLOGIC USES⁸

> For seborrheic dermatitis in non-scalp sites.

DOSING¹⁻⁵

- > Ciclopirox 1% shampoo should be applied to the scalp and left on for 3 minutes before rinsing twice a week for four weeks.⁹
 - Most pronounced improvement in clinical signs and symptoms was observed in patients treated with ciclopirox 1% shampoo either three times or two times a week, compared to patients treated with ciclopirox once a week and patients treated with vehicle.¹⁰
- Ciclopirox cream and lotion should be applied to affected and surrounding skin twice a day for four weeks for tinea cruris and corporis and may be needed for up to 3 months for tinea pedis.
 - In the clinical trial, ciclopirox olamine cream was found to be superior to the vehicle cream and equivalent to clotrimazole 1% cream for the treatment of tinea cruris and tinea corporis when used twice a day for four weeks.¹¹
 - For the treatment of tinea pedis associated with onychomycosis caused by Trichophyton species and Epidermophyton floccosum, ciclopirox olamine cream was applied 2-3 times daily for at least 3 months. In this clinical trial, tinea pedis was cured in 42% of patients and improved in 45% of patients. ¹¹

- > For cutaneous candidiasis, a multicenter clinical trial demonstrated faster cure rate with ciclopirox cream than treatment with other imidazole-type antimycotic.
- For seborrheic dermatitis, studies demonstrated clinical efficacy with twice daily application for four weeks followed by once daily application for four weeks.
- Ciclopirox gel should be applied to affected area and surrounding skin twice a > day for four weeks.¹¹
 - In a large randomized controlled trial, improvement was seen in 2 weeks of > treatment, and 66% of patients at the end of the four-week trial were
- found to be cured for interdigital tinea pedis. Ciclopirox nail lacquer should be applied to entire nail plate and surrounding skin once daily for 48 weeks.
 - In the US clinical trials, the mycologic cure rates ranged from 29-36% > for the treatment of onychomycosis caused by Trichophytom rubrum and of mild-moderate toe onychomycosis without lunula involvement.¹²

SIDE EFFECTS1-5,7

- Most common side effects noted with the cream, gel, and shampoo include application site dermatitis, pruritus, and burning. Most common side effects noted with topical 8% solution include periungal >
- 2 erythema and erythema of the proximal nail fold.

DRUG INTERACTIONS¹⁻⁵

> None

CONTRAINDICATIONS¹⁻⁵

Contraindicated in individuals who have hypersensitivity to any of its components.

PREGNANCY AND BREASTFEEDING^{1-5,14}

- There is no available data on the use of ciclopirox in pregnant women and it is > considered Pregnancy Category B. The use of topical ciclopirox should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.
- Although there is no clinical data available during lactation, it is considered low risk to the nursing infant as only 1.3% of topical ciclopirox is absorbed. Ciclopirox should not be applied in areas where it would come in direct contact with the infant's skin.

MONITORING

> None

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