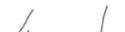
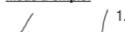
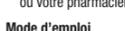
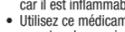
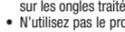
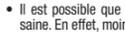


- Use this medication only as told by your doctor or pharmacist. Do not use it for any other reason.

Patient Instructions:

1. Before starting treatment, remove any loose nail or nail pieces using nail clippers or nail files. If you have diabetes or problems with numbness in your toes or fingers, talk to your doctor before trimming your nails or removing any nail pieces.



- Il est possible que l'ongle ne retrouve jamais une apparence parfaitement saine. En effet, moins de 12 % des patients avaient un ongle d'orteil d'apparence saine ou presque à la fin des études cliniques.
- N'appliquez pas de vernis à ongle ordinaire ni d'autres produits cosmétiques sur les ongles traités.
- N'utilisez pas le produit près d'une source de chaleur ou de flammes nues, car il est inflammable (il prend feu facilement).
- Utilisez ce médicament exactement comme vous l'a expliqué votre médecin ou votre pharmacien. Ne l'employez pour aucune autre raison.

Mode d'emploi

1. Avant de commencer le traitement, enlevez toute partie d'ongle libre ou tout débris d'ongle à l'aide d'un coupe-ongles ou d'une lime à ongles. Si vous êtes diabétique ou si vous avez des engourdissements dans les orteils ou les doigts, parlez-en à votre médecin avant de vous couper les ongles ou d'enlever tout débris d'ongles.



RENSEIGNEMENTS PHARMACEUTIQUES

Substance médicamenteuse

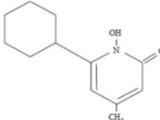
Dénomination commune : Ciclopirox

Dénomination chimique : 6-cyclohexyl-1-hydroxy-4-méthylpyridin-2(1H)-one

Formule moléculaire : C₁₂H₁₇NO₂

Masse moléculaire : 207,27 g/mol

Formule développée :



Propriétés physicochimiques :

Le ciclopirox est une poudre cristalline blanche ou blanc jaunâtre, dont le point de fusion se situe entre 140 et 145 °C. Il est peu soluble dans l'eau, très soluble dans le chlorure de méthylène; facilement soluble dans l'éthanol, le méthanol, le toluène; soluble dans l'acétate d'éthyle.

Composition

Chaque gramme de la Solution topique de Ciclopirox à 8 % p/p contient 80 mg de ciclopirox dans une base constituée d'acétate d'éthyle, d'alcool isopropylique et d'ester monobutylique du poly(oxyde de méthyle et de vinyle/acide maléique) dans de l'alcool isopropylique. L'acétate d'éthyle et l'alcool isopropylique sont des solvants qui se vaporisent après l'application.

Stabilité et entreposage

La Solution topique de Ciclopirox à 8 % p/p doit être conservée à une température de 25 °C. Ce produit craint la lumière : le remettre dans sa boîte d'origine après chaque utilisation. ATTENTION : Produit inflammable. Tenir loin de la chaleur et des flammes.

PRÉSENTATION DES FORMES POSOLOGIQUES

La Solution topique de Ciclopirox à 8% p/p est une solution claire, incolore ou légèrement jaunâtre, à appliquer uniquement sur les ongles des doigts et des orteils de même que sur la peau qui entoure immédiatement les ongles. Il est présenté en fioles de verre de 6,6 mL munies d'un bouchon à vis auquel est fixé un pinceau applicateur.

DÉCLARATION DES EFFETS INDÉSIRABLES SOUPÇONNÉS

Vous pouvez déclarer les effets indésirables soupçonnés associés à l'utilisation des produits de santé au Programme Canada Vigilance par l'une des trois modalités suivantes :

- En ligne : www.santecanada.gc.ca/medeffet
- Par téléphone, sans frais : 1-866-234-2345
- En remplissant un formulaire de déclaration de Canada Vigilance et en le faisant parvenir
 - par télécopieur, sans frais : 1-866-678-6789
 - par la poste : Programme Canada Vigilance

Santé Canada
Indice postal 0701E
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0K9

Les étiquettes préaffranchies, le formulaire de déclaration de Canada Vigilance ainsi que les lignes directrices concernant la déclaration d'effets indésirables sont disponibles sur le site Web de MedEffetTM Canada à www.santecanada.gc.ca/medeffet.

REMARQUE : Pour obtenir des renseignements relatifs à la prise en charge des effets secondaires, veuillez communiquer avec votre professionnel de la santé. Le Programme Canada Vigilance ne fournit pas de conseils médicaux.

SteriMax Inc.
Mississauga (Ontario) L4W 4M8

IIAZ000.01

PrCiclopirox Topical Solution

House Std • 8% w/w Nail Lacquer

Topical Antifungal Agent

ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Ciclopirox free acid is an antimycotic agent that inhibits the growth of a number of fungi *in vitro* including *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*, *Trichophyton rubrum*, *Microsporum canis*, *Epidermophyton floccosum*, *Candida albicans*, *Candida tropicalis* and *Candida pseudotropicalis*.

The mechanism of action of ciclopirox has been investigated using various *in vitro* and *in vivo* infection models. One *in vitro* study suggested that ciclopirox acts by chelation of polyvalent cations (Fe⁺³ or Al⁺³) resulting in the inhibition of the metal-dependent enzymes that are responsible for the degradation of peroxides within the fungal cell. The clinical significance of this observation is not known.

Pharmacokinetics

As demonstrated in pharmacokinetic studies in animals and man, ciclopirox olamine is rapidly absorbed after oral administration and completely eliminated in all species via feces and urine.

Most of the compound is excreted either unchanged or as glucuronide. After oral administration of 10 mg of radiolabelled drug (¹⁴C-ciclopirox) to healthy volunteers, approximately 96% of the radioactivity was excreted renally within 12 hours of administration. Ninety-four percent of the renally excreted radioactivity was in the form of glucuronides. Thus, glucuronidation is the main metabolic pathway of this compound.

Systemic absorption of ciclopirox was determined in 5 patients with dermatophytic onychomycoses after application of ciclopirox topical solution, 8% w/w nail lacquer, to all 20 digits and adjacent 5 mm of skin once daily for six months. Random serum concentrations and 24 hour urinary excretion of ciclopirox were determined at two weeks and at 1, 2, 4 and 6 months after initiation of treatment and 4 weeks post-treatment. In this study, ciclopirox serum levels ranged from 12-80 ng/mL. Based on urinary data, mean absorption of ciclopirox from the dosage form was <5% of the applied dose. One month after cessation of treatment, serum and urine levels of ciclopirox were below the limit of detection.

In two vehicle-controlled trials, patients applied ciclopirox topical solution, 8% w/w to all toenails and affected fingernails. Out of a total of 66 randomly selected patients on active treatment, 24 had detectable serum ciclopirox concentrations at some point during the dosing interval (range 10.0-24.6 ng/mL). It should be noted that eleven of these 24 patients took concomitant medication containing ciclopirox as ciclopirox olamine (Loprox[®] Cream).

The penetration of ciclopirox topical solution, 8% w/w was evaluated in an *in vitro* investigation. Radiolabelled ciclopirox applied once to onychomycotic toenails that were avulsed demonstrated penetration up

PrSolution topique de Ciclopirox

Norme interne • 8 % p/p Vernis à ongles

Antifongique topique

MODE D'ACTION ET PHARMACOLOGIE CLINIQUE

Le ciclopirox sous forme d'acide libre est un antimycotique qui inhibe la croissance de plusieurs champignons *in vitro*, notamment *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*, *Trichophyton rubrum*, *Microsporum canis*, *Epidermophyton floccosum*, *Candida albicans*, *Candida tropicalis* et *Candida pseudotropicalis*.

Le mode d'action du ciclopirox a été examiné lors d'études *in vitro* et *in vivo* réalisées à l'aide de divers modèles d'infection. Selon une étude *in vitro*, le ciclopirox agirait par chélation de cations polyvalents (Fe⁺³ ou Al⁺³), ce qui donnerait lieu à une inhibition des enzymes métallo-dépendantes responsables de la dégradation des peroxydes contenus dans la cellule fongique. On ignore toutefois la portée clinique de cette observation.

Paramètres pharmacocinétiques

Lors d'études pharmacocinétiques réalisées chez l'animal et l'être humain, on a démontré que le ciclopirox olamine était absorbé rapidement après son administration orale, pour être ensuite complètement éliminé, chez toutes les espèces, dans les selles et l'urine. La plus grande partie du composé est excrétée sous forme inchangée ou sous forme de glucuronide. Après l'administration orale d'une dose de 10 mg de substance radiomarquée (ciclopirox radiomarqué au carbone 14) à des volontaires en bonne santé, environ 96 % de la radioactivité a été excrétée par voie rénale dans un délai de 12 heures. Quatre-vingt-quatorze pour cent de la radioactivité excrétée revêtait la forme de glucuronides. La glucuronidation constitue donc la principale voie métabolique du composé.

On a mesuré l'absorption générale du ciclopirox chez 5 patients atteints d'une onychomycose dermatophytique, qui ont appliqué la Solution topique de Ciclopirox à 8 % p/p, une fois par jour, pendant 6 mois sur l'ongle de leurs 10 doigts et de leurs 10 orteils de même que sur 5 mm de peau au pourtour de l'ongle. Les concentrations sériques du ciclopirox au hasard, et l'élimination urinaire du ciclopirox sur une période de 24 heures, ont été évaluées après 2 semaines, après 1, 2, 4 et 6 mois de traitement, puis 4 semaines après l'arrêt du traitement. Au cours de cette étude, le taux sérique de ciclopirox a varié entre 12 et 80 ng/mL. À en juger par les valeurs urinaires, l'absorption moyenne du ciclopirox s'est établie à moins de 5 % de la dose de vernis à ongles appliquée. Un mois après la fin du traitement, les concentrations sérique et urinaire du ciclopirox étaient inférieures au seuil de détection.

to a depth of approximately 0.4 mm. Nail plate concentrations decreased as a function of nail depth. The clinical significance of these findings in nail plates is unknown. Nail bed concentrations were not determined.

INDICATIONS AND CLINICAL USE

Please read this entire section carefully to fully understand the indication for this product.

Topical treatment with Ciclopirox Topical Solution, 8% w/w nail lacquer is indicated as part of a comprehensive nail management program in immunocompetent patients with mild to moderate onychomycosis (due to *Trichophyton rubrum*) of fingernails and toenails without lunula involvement. The comprehensive management program includes frequent removal of unattached, infected nails (e.g., monthly) by a health care professional with special competence in the diagnosis and treatment of nail disorders, including minor nail procedures. Ciclopirox Topical Solution should therefore be used only under medical supervision. The safety and efficacy of daily use for longer than 48 weeks have not been established. (See PRECAUTIONS.)

Pivotal Clinical Trial Data:

Ciclopirox topical solution, 8% w/w was used to treat onychomycosis of the great toenail (without lunula involvement) in two double-blind, placebo-controlled pivotal studies. Patients were treated once daily for up to 48 weeks in conjunction with monthly removal of the unattached infected toenail by the investigator. At baseline, patients had 20-65% involvement of the target nail plate.

Efficacy Variable	Study 312 [†]		Study 313 [‡]	
	Ciclopirox	Placebo	Ciclopirox	Placebo
Treatment Success ¹	8/107 (8%)	1/107 (1%)	13/115 (11%)	1/115 (1%)
Treatment Cure ²	6/110 (6%) [†]	1/109 (1%)	10/118 (9%)	0/117 (0%)
Mycological Cure ³	30/105 (29%)	14/105 (13%)	39/113 (35%)	10/114 (9%)

¹ Treatment Success: *negative culture, negative KOH, ≤ 10% involvement target nail*
² Treatment Cure: *negative culture & KOH, Global Evaluation Score = Cleared*
³ Mycological Cure: *negative culture, negative KOH*
 † p = 0.055. All other values statistically significant (CMH ≤ 0.02, stratified by centre)

Post-treatment efficacy assessments were scheduled only for patients who achieved treatment cure. Some data on the post-treatment efficacy of the product are available for 12 patients.

Twelve weeks after stopping ciclopirox treatment, 3/6 patients maintained treatment success, and 6/9 patients maintained negative mycology reports.

Lors de 2 essais avec excipient comparatif, des patients ont appliqué la Solution topique de Ciclopirox à 8 % p/p sur tous les ongles de leurs orteils et sur les ongles atteints de leurs doigts. Sur 66 sujets, choisis au hasard, utilisant le traitement actif, 24 ont présenté une concentration sérique décelable de ciclopirox à un moment donné de l'intervalle posologique (éventail : 10,0 à 24,6 ng/mL). Il importe toutefois de préciser que 11 de ces 24 patients utilisaient en concomitance un médicament à base de ciclopirox sous forme de ciclopirox olamine (crème Loprox[®]).

La pénétration de la Solution topique de Ciclopirox à 8 % p/p a été évaluée dans le cadre d'une étude *in vitro*. Après avoir appliqué du ciclopirox radiomarqué une fois sur des ongles d'orteils atteints d'une onychomycose et ayant fait l'objet d'une avulsion, on a constaté que le produit pénétrait jusqu'à une profondeur d'environ 0,4 mm. La concentration dans la tablette unguéale diminuait en fonction de la profondeur de l'ongle, constatation dont on ignore la portée clinique. On n'a pas mesuré la concentration du produit dans le lit de l'ongle.

INDICATION ET USAGE CLINIQUE

Veillez lire attentivement toute cette section afin de bien comprendre l'indication du produit.

Le recours au traitement topique à l'aide de la Solution topique de Ciclopirox à 8 % p/p est indiqué dans le cadre d'un programme de prise en charge complète des troubles unguéaux chez les patients immunocompétents aux prises avec une onychomycose légère ou modérée (causée par *Trichophyton rubrum*) des ongles de doigts et des ongles d'orteils, sans atteinte de la lunule. Ce programme de prise en charge comprend l'élimination fréquente (p. ex., 1 fois par mois) des parties libres de l'ongle infecté par un professionnel de la santé possédant des compétences particulières dans le diagnostic ainsi que le traitement des troubles unguéaux et capable d'effectuer des interventions unguéales mineures. Ainsi, la Solution topique de Ciclopirox à 8 % p/p ne doit être utilisée que sous surveillance médicale. On n'a pas établi l'innocuité ni l'efficacité d'une utilisation quotidienne du produit pendant plus de 48 semaines (voir la section PRÉCAUTIONS).

Résultats des essais cliniques repères

On a utilisé la Solution topique de Ciclopirox à 8 % p/p pour le traitement d'une onychomycose siégeant au gros orteil (sans atteinte de la lunule) lors de 2 essais repères réalisés à double insu et contrôlés par placebo. Les patients ont été traités une fois par jour pendant une période allant jusqu'à 48 semaines et se faisaient enlever, une fois par mois, la partie libre de l'ongle infecté par le chercheur. Au début de l'essai, de 20 % à 65 % de la tablette unguéale cible était atteinte.

CONTRAINDICATIONS
Ciclopirox Topical Solution, 8% w/w nail lacquer is contraindicated in individuals who have shown hypersensitivity to any of its components.

WARNINGS

Ciclopirox Topical Solution, 8% w/w nail lacquer is not for ophthalmic, oral, or intravaginal use. For use on nails and immediately adjacent skin only.

PRECAUTIONS

No studies have been conducted to determine whether ciclopirox might reduce the effectiveness of systemic antifungal agents for onychomycosis. Therefore, the concomitant use of Ciclopirox Topical Solution, 8% w/w nail lacquer and systemic antifungal agents for onychomycosis, is not recommended. (See INDICATIONS AND CLINICAL USE.)

The effectiveness and safety in the following populations have not been studied, as the clinical trials with ciclopirox topical solution, 8% w/w excluded patients who: were pregnant or nursing, planned to become pregnant, had a history of immunosuppression (e.g., extensive, persistent, or unusual distribution of dermatomycoses, extensive seborrheic dermatitis, recent or recurring herpes zoster, or persistent herpes simplex), were HIV seropositive, received organ transplant, required medication to control epilepsy, were insulin dependent diabetics or had diabetic neuropathy. Patients with severe plantar (moccasin) tinea pedis were also excluded.

So far there is no relevant clinical experience with patients with insulin dependent diabetes or who have diabetic neuropathy. The risk of removal of the unattached, infected nail, by the health care professional and trimming by the patient should be carefully considered before prescribing to patients with a history of insulin dependent diabetes mellitus or diabetic neuropathy.

If a reaction suggesting sensitivity or chemical irritation should occur with the use of Ciclopirox Topical Solution, 8% w/w nail lacquer, treatment should be discontinued and appropriate therapy instituted.

Use in Pregnancy:

Teratology studies in mice, rats, rabbits, and monkeys at oral doses of up to 77, 23, 23, or 38.5 mg, respectively, of ciclopirox as ciclopirox olamine/kg/day, or in rats and rabbits receiving topical doses of up to 92.4 and 77 mg/kg/day, respectively, did not indicate any significant fetal malformations.

Teratology studies with ciclopirox free acid were performed in rats with oral doses of 20, 50, or 125 mg/kg/day and in rabbits with oral doses of 12.5, 32, or 80 mg/kg/day; no significant fetal malformations were noted.

There are no adequate or well-controlled studies of topically applied ciclopirox in pregnant women. Ciclopirox Topical Solution should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

Paramètres (population en intention de traiter)

Variable d'efficacité	Essai 312 [†]		Essai 313 [‡]	
	Ciclopirox	Placebo	Ciclopirox	Placebo
Réussite thérapeutique ¹	8/107 (8 %)	1/107 (1 %)	13/115 (11 %)	1/115 (1 %)
Guérison clinique ²	6/110 (6 %) [†]	1/109 (1 %)	10/118 (9 %)	0/117 (0 %)
Guérison mycologique ³	30/105 (29 %)	14/105 (13 %)	39/113 (35 %)	10/114 (9 %)

¹ Réussite thérapeutique : *culture négative, épreuve avec KOH négative, atteinte de ≤ 10 % de l'ongle cible*
² Guérison clinique : *culture et épreuve avec KOH négatives, score d'évaluation global = ongle sain*
³ Guérison mycologique : *culture et épreuve avec KOH négatives*
 † Le dénominateur diffère d'une variable à l'autre, car certaines données n'étaient pas disponibles.
 ‡ p = 0,055. Toutes les autres valeurs sont significatives sur le plan statistique (valeur CMH ≤ 0,02, répartition par établissement)

L'efficacité du traitement a été évaluée après la fin de l'essai uniquement chez les patients

Nursing Mothers:

It is not known whether this drug is excreted in human milk. Since many drugs are excreted in human milk, caution should be exercised when Ciclopirox Topical Solution is administered to a nursing woman.

Pediatric Use:

Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients have not been established.

Geriatric Use:

Vehicle-controlled clinical trials of ciclopirox topical solution, 8% w/w conducted in the US did not include sufficient numbers of patients aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger patients. Other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between elderly and younger patients.

Information To Be Provided To Patients:

Patients should be provided with instructions regarding the use of Ciclopirox Topical Solution (see INFORMATION FOR THE PATIENT).

The patient should be told:

- To avoid contact with the eyes and mucous membranes. Contact with skin other than skin immediately surrounding the treated nail(s) should be avoided. Ciclopirox Topical Solution is for external use only.
- To apply Ciclopirox Topical Solution evenly over the entire nail plate and 5 mm of surrounding skin. If possible, Ciclopirox Topical Solution should be applied to the nail bed, hyponychium, and the under surface of the nail plate when it is free of the nail bed (e.g., onycholysis). Contact with the surrounding skin may produce mild, transient irritation (redness).
- To file and trim nails on a weekly basis during treatment with Ciclopirox Topical Solution.
- That removal of the unattached, infected nail, as frequently as monthly, by a health care professional is needed with use of this medication.
- To inform a health care professional if they have diabetes or problems with numbness in the toes or fingers for consideration of the appropriate nail management program.
- To inform a health care professional if the area of application shows signs of increased irritation (redness, itching, burning, blistering, swelling, oozing).
- That up to 48 weeks of daily application with Ciclopirox Topical Solution and professional removal of the unattached, infected nail, as frequently as monthly, are considered the full treatment needed to achieve a clear or almost clear nail (defined as 10% or less residual nail involvement).

- That six months of therapy with professional removal of the unattached, infected nail may be required before initial improvement of symptoms is noticed.
- That a completely clear nail may not be achieved with use of this medication. In clinical studies less than 12% of patients were able to achieve either a completely clear or almost clear toenail.
- That he/she should not use nail polish or other nail cosmetic products on the treated nails.
- To not use the medication for any disorder other than that for which it is prescribed.
- To avoid use near heat or open flame, because product is flammable.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

In the vehicle-controlled clinical trials conducted in the US, 9% (30/327) of patients treated with ciclopirox topical solution, 8% w/w nail lacquer and 7% (23/328) of patients treated with vehicle reported treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAE) considered by the investigator to be causally related to the test material. With the exception of Skin and Appendages, the incidence of these adverse events, within each body system, was similar between the treatment groups and was less than 1%. For Skin and Appendages, 8% (27/327) and 4% (14/328) of patients in the ciclopirox and vehicle groups, respectively, reported at least one adverse event.

Periungual erythema and erythema of the proximal nail fold were the most common TEAEs causally related to study drug. These events (coded as "rash") were reported in 5% (16/327) of patients treated with ciclopirox topical solution, 8% w/w and 1% (3/328) of patients treated with vehicle.

Other TEAEs thought to be causally related to study material in the US vehicle-controlled studies included nail disorders such as shape change, irritation, ingrown toenail, and discoloration. The incidence of nail disorders was similar between the treatment groups (2% [6/327] in the ciclopirox topical solution, 8% w/w group and 2% [7/328] in the vehicle group).

Application site reactions and/or burning sensation of the skin were considered causally related to study drug in 1% of both ciclopirox topical solution, 8% w/w and vehicle-treated patients (3/327 and 4/328, respectively).

Ciclopirox

The following table summarizes the most common TEAEs considered causally related to study drug, as reported in the US Phase II/III vehicle-controlled trials.

Body System TEAE	Ciclopirox topical solution, 8% w/w n (%)	Vehicle n (%)
No. of Patients Treated	327 (100.00)	328 (100.0)
Patients with Related TEAEs	30 (9.2)	23 (7.0)
Skin and Appendages	27 (8.3)	14 (4.3)
Periungual erythema/erythema of proximal nail fold	16 (4.9)	3 (0.9)
Nail Disorders†	6 (1.8)	7 (2.1)
Application Site Reaction/ Burning Sensation	3 (0.9)	4 (1.2)
Other‡	2 (0.6)	0 (0.0)
All other Body Systems	0-1 (0.0-0.3)	0-3 (0-0.9)
† Nail disorders such as shape change, irritation, ingrown toenail and discoloration.		
‡ Other: Dry skin, pruritis.		

Use of ciclopirox topical solution, 8% w/w for 48 additional weeks was evaluated in an open-label extension study conducted in patients previously treated in the vehicle-controlled studies. Three percent (9/281) of patients treated with ciclopirox experienced at least one TEAE that the investigator thought was causally related to the test material. Mild rash in the form of periungual erythema (1% [2/281]) and nail disorders (1% [4/281]) were the most frequently reported. The remainder of TEAEs considered causally related to study drug occurred at an incidence of <1%.

In controlled and open-label clinical trials conducted with ciclopirox nail lacquer, 8% outside of the US, adverse events reported were consistent with those seen in the US studies.

Post-Marketing Experience:

Contact dermatitis has been reported as an adverse reaction in post-marketing surveillance of ciclopirox-containing products, including ciclopirox nail lacquer, 8%.

SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT OF OVERDOSAGE

The likelihood of overdosage from topical administration of ciclopirox nail lacquer, 8% is extremely low.

In a test of acute oral toxicity in the rat, the LD50 was greater than 10 mL/kg of ciclopirox nail lacquer, 8%. This would be equivalent to 600 mL for an adult person weighing 60 kg or more than 1000 vials of 3 mL. Furthermore, overdosage by oral ingestion of nail lacquer would be unlikely because of its unpalatable taste.

Ciclopirox

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Ciclopirox Topical Solution should be used as a component of a comprehensive management program for onychomycosis. Removal of the unattached, infected nail - as frequently as monthly - by a health care professional, weekly trimming by the patient, and daily application of the medication are all integral parts of this therapy. Careful consideration of the appropriate nail management program should be given to patients with diabetes. (See PRECAUTIONS.)

Nail Care By Health Care Professionals:

Removal of the unattached, infected nail – as frequently as monthly – trimming of onycholytic nail, and filing of excess horny material should be performed by professionals trained in the treatment of nail disorders.

Nail Care By Patient:

Patients should file away (with emery board) loose nail material and trim nails, as required, or as directed by the health care professional, every seven days after Ciclopirox Topical Solution is removed with isopropyl alcohol.

Ciclopirox Topical Solution should be applied once daily (preferably at bedtime or eight hours before washing) to all affected nails with the applicator brush provided.

Ciclopirox Topical Solution should be applied evenly over the entire nail plate.

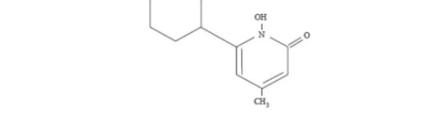
If possible, Ciclopirox Topical Solution should be applied to the nail bed, hyponychium, and the under surface of the nail plate when it is free of the nail bed (e.g., onycholysis).

Ciclopirox Topical Solution should not be removed on a daily basis. Daily applications should be made over the previous coat and removed with isopropyl alcohol every seven days. This cycle should be repeated throughout the duration of therapy.

PHARMACEUTICAL INFORMATION

Drug Substance

Proper name: Ciclopirox
Chemical name: 6-cyclohexyl-1-hydroxy-4-methyl-2(1H)-pyridone
Molecular formula: C₁₂H₁₇N₂O
Molecular mass: 207.27 g/mol
Structural formula:



Physicochemical properties:

Ciclopirox is a white crystalline to yellowish white powder, with a melting point of 140-145°C. It is slightly soluble in water, very soluble in

Ciclopirox

methylene chloride; freely soluble in ethanol, methanol, toluene; soluble in ethyl acetate.

Composition

Each gram of Ciclopirox Topical Solution, 8% w/w, nail lacquer contains 80 mg ciclopirox in a solution base consisting of ethyl acetate, isopropyl alcohol, and butyl monoester of poly(methylvinyl ether/maleic acid) in isopropyl alcohol. Ethyl acetate and isopropyl alcohol are solvents that vaporize after application.

Stability and Storage Recommendations

Ciclopirox should be stored at 25°C. To protect from light, replace the bottle into the carton after each use. CAUTION: Flammable. Keep away from heat and flame.

AVAILABILITY OF DOSAGE FORMS

Ciclopirox Topical Solution is a clear, colourless to slightly yellowish solution for topical application to fingernails, toenails and immediately adjacent skin only. It is available in 6.6 mL glass bottles with screw caps which are fitted with brushes.

REPORTING SUSPECTED SIDE EFFECTS

You can report any suspected adverse reactions associated with the use of health products to the Canada Vigilance Program by one of the following 3 ways:

- Report online at www.healthcanada.gc.ca/medeffect
- Call toll-free at 1-866-234-2345
- Complete a Canada Vigilance Reporting Form and:
 - Fax toll-free to 1-866-678-6789, or
 - Mail to: Canada Vigilance Program

Health Canada
Postal Locator 0701E
Ottawa, ON
K1A 0K9

Postage paid labels, Canada Vigilance Reporting Form and the adverse reaction reporting guidelines are available on the MedEffect™ Canada Web site at www.healthcanada.gc.ca/medeffect.

NOTE: Should you require information related to the management of side effects, contact your health professional. The Canada Vigilance Program does not provide medical advice.

Ciclopirox

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