

treatment of symptomatic, persistent anogenital warts in children.¹ The *BNFC* suggests that, although not licensed for use in children, podophyllum resin and podophyllotoxin preparations may be used in regimens similar to those used in adults (see above) in children 2 years of age and older who are able to cooperate with treatment.

1. Bellew SG, *et al.* Childhood warts: an update. *Cutis* 2004; **73**: 379–84.

Anogenital warts. Podophyllum preparations are one of the treatment choices for anogenital warts caused by human papillomavirus infection (condylomata acuminata) (p.1584). Podophyllum resin preparations have traditionally been applied by a healthcare provider because of the potential local and systemic toxicity associated with inappropriate or excessive use.¹ However, podophyllotoxin may be more effective^{2,3} and less toxic² than podophyllum resin, and is suitable for self-treatment by the patient.^{1,4}

1. CDC. Sexually transmitted diseases treatment guidelines, 2006. *MMWR* 2006; **55** (RR-11): 1–94. Correction. *ibid.*: 997. Also available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/rr/rr5511.pdf> (accessed 27/09/07)
2. von Krogh G, Longstaff E. Podophyllin office therapy against condyloma should be abandoned. *Sex Transm Infect* 2001; **77**: 409–12.
3. Lacey CJN, *et al.* Randomised controlled trial and economic evaluation of podophyllotoxin solution, podophyllotoxin cream, and podophyllin in the treatment of genital warts. *Sex Transm Infect* 2003; **79**: 270–5.
4. von Krogh G, *et al.* European Course on HPV Associated Pathology (EHPV). European guideline for the management of anogenital warts. *Int J STD AIDS* 2001; **12** (suppl 3): 40–7. Also available at: <http://www.iusti.org/sti-information/pdf/guidelines.pdf> (accessed 27/09/07)

Preparations

BP 2008: Compound Podophyllin Paint;
USP 31: Podophyllum Resin Topical Solution.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Podoxin; **Austral.:** Condyline; Wartec; **Austria:** Condylox; **Belg.:** Wartec; **Braz.:** Wartec; **Canad.:** Condyline; Podofilin; Wartec; **Chile:** Wartec; **Cz.:** Wartec; **Denm.:** Condyline; Wartec; **Fin.:** Condyline; Wartec; **Fr.:** Condyline; Wartec; **Ger.:** Condylox; Wartec; **Gr.:** Podofilox; Wartec; **Hong Kong:** Podofilin; Wartec; **Hung.:** Condyline; Wartec; **Irl.:** Condyline; Wartec; **Israel:** Condylox; **Ital.:** Condyline; Wartec; **Mex.:** Podofilin; Vipodo; Wartec; **Neth.:** Condyline; Wartec; **Norw.:** Condyline; Wartec; **NZ:** Condyline; Wartec; **Pol.:** Condyline; Wartec; **Port.:** Condyline; **Rus.:** Condyline (Кондилин); **S.Afr.:** Wartec; **Singapore:** Wartec; **Spain:** Wartec; **Swed.:** Wartec; **Switz.:** Condyline; Wartec; **UK:** Condyline; Wartec; **USA:** Condylox; Pod-Ben-25; Podocoin; Podofilin.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Calculina†; **Austral.:** Posafflin; **Canad.:** Canthar-P5; Cantharone Plus; **Ger.:** Unguentum lymphaticum; **Hong Kong:** Posafflin†; **Irl.:** Posafflin; **Malaysia:** Posafflin†; **NZ:** Posafflin; **Port.:** Chologutt†; **S.Afr.:** Posafflin; **Singapore:** Posafflin†; **Spain:** Alofedina; **UK:** Posafflin; **Venez.:** Linfoderm; Podobert†.

Polyphloroglucinol Phosphate

Polifloroglucinol, fosfato de; Polyphloroglucin Phosphate. Poly[benzene-1,3,5-triol mono(dihydrogen phosphate)].

Полифлороглюцина Фосфат

(C₆H₇O₆P)_n

CAS — 51202-77-8.

Profile

Polyphloroglucinol phosphate has an inhibitory effect on hyaluronidase and has been applied topically in the treatment of wounds and pruritic skin disorders.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Austria: Dealyd.

Polyurethane Foam (USAN)

Пенополиуретан; Полиуретановая Пена

CAS — 9009-54-5.

Profile

Polyurethane foam is a urethane polymer that is used in wound dressings.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Austral.: Allevyn; Opsite; **Fr.:** Allevyn; Clip Blessures; Clip Derm; Clip Strip; Opsite; Optiskin; Permafoam; Suprasorb; Tielle; **Ger.:** Allevyn†; Opsite†; **Irl.:** Allevyn†; **Ital.:** Allevyn; Bioclusive; Cutinova Hydro; Opsite Flexigrid; **S.Afr.:** Opsite; **UK:** Allevyn; Cutinova; Lyofoam; Opsite.

Multi-ingredient: **Ital.:** Biopatch; Silverdres.

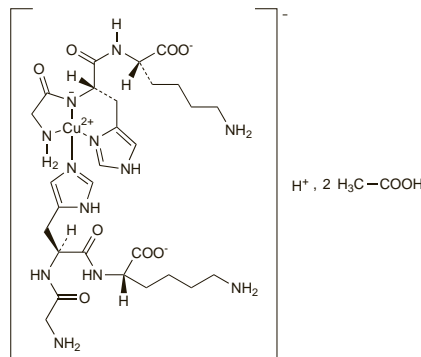
Prezotide Copper Acetate (USAN, rINN)

Acetato de prezatida cúprica; Acetato de prezatida de cobre; PC-1020 (prezotide copper); Prézotide Cuprique, Acétate de; Prezati Di Cuprici Acetas. Hydrogen [N²-(N-glycyl-L-histidyl)-L-lysinate][N²-(N-glycyl-L-histidyl)-L-lysinate(2-)]cuprate(1-) diacetate.

Презатида Меди Ацетат

C₂₈H₄₆CuN₁₂O₈·2C₂H₄O₂ = 862.4.

CAS — 130120-57-9.



Profile

Prezotide copper acetate is a copper-containing tripeptide that is used typically as a wound-healing agent.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Braz.: Prezati†; **Mex.:** lamin; **USA:** lamin Hydrating Gel.

Pyrrhione Zinc (BAN, USAN, rINN)

Çinko Pitritin; Pitritona cínica; Pitritona de zinc; Pyrrhione Zinc; Pyrrhionum Zincum; Zinc 2-Pyridinethiol 1-Oxide; Zinc Pyridinethione. Bis[1-hydroxypyridine-2(1H)-thionato]zinc.

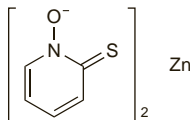
Пиритион Цинк

C₁₀H₈N₂O₂S₂Zn = 317.7.

CAS — 13463-41-7.

ATC — D11AX12.

ATC Vet — QD11AX12.



Profile

Pyrrhione zinc has bacteriostatic and fungistatic properties. It is used similarly to selenium sulfide (p.1613) in usual concentrations of 1 to 2% in the control of seborrhoeic dermatitis and dandruff (p.1584). It is an ingredient of some proprietary shampoos. It has also been used in the treatment of pityriasis versicolor.

Pyrrhione magnesium has also been used.

Effects on the nervous system. Peripheral neuritis with paraesthesia and muscle weakness in a patient was associated with the prolonged use of a shampoo containing pyrrhione zinc 2%.¹ The muscle weakness had disappeared 3 months after stopping the shampoo and 2 years later the paraesthesia had improved by about 75%.

Studies in *animals* had found signs of neurotoxicity after oral doses of pyrrhione zinc but whereas absorption after topical application was found to be 13% for pyrrhione sodium it was less than 1% for pyrrhione zinc.²

1. Beck JE. Zinc pyrrhione and peripheral neuritis. *Lancet* 1978; **i**: 444.

2. Parekh CK. Zinc pyrrhione and peripheral neuritis. *Lancet* 1978, **i**: 940.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Aeroseb; Aménite Cap†; Antimith; Dermazinc; Hairplus; Min Huit; Skin-Cap; ZNP†; **Austral.:** Dan-Gard; Dandruff Control Part 2 in 1; **Austria:** Desquamant; **Canad.:** Advance†; Brylcreem Anti-Dandruff; Dan-Gard; Dandruff Shampoo plus Conditioner†; Denorex Everyday; Hair & Scalp†; Head & Shoulders; Lander Dandruff Control†; Out of Africa; Pert Plus; Satinique Anti-Dandruff†; Scott Dandruff Shampoo; Shaklee Dandruff Control†; Shampooing Anti-Pelluculaire; Solve Dandruff; Techniques Anti-Dandruff†; ZNP; ZP 11†; **Chile:** Biolane; DHS Zinc; Skin Cap; ZNP; **Denm.:** Skaelud; **Fr.:** Ducray Antipelluculaire†; Provegol; Shampooing Traitant Antipelluculaire†; ZNP; **Ger.:** De-squamant N†; **Gr.:** Daohair-S; **Israel:** Desquamant; **Ital.:** Rivescal ZPT; Shampoo SDE Zinc†; ZNP; **Mex.:** Pirmined; ZNP; **Port.:** ZP Dermil; **Rus.:** Freederm Zinc (Фридерм Цинк);

Skin-Cap (Скин-Кап); **Spain:** Zincation; **Turk.:** Zetion; Zintion; **USA:** DHS Zinc; Head & Shoulders; Skin Cure; Zincon; ZNP; **Venez.:** Albepr; Blue Caps; Caduzinc†; Denorex Original†; Pirmined.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Aeroseb; Molnia; Neo Moldava†; **Austral.:** Fongitar; **Braz.:** Fisoheh II; **Canad.:** Multi-Tar Plus; X-Seb Plus; Z-Plus; **Chile:** Node DS; **Cz.:** Polytar AF; **Fr.:** Item Alphakeptol; Kelual DS; Klorane Shampooing Antipelluculaire; Node DS; Node P; **Hong Kong:** Fongitar; Multi-Tar; **Hung.:** Polytar AF; Squa-med; **India:** Hyphoral; Scalpe; **Ital.:** Biothymus DS; Derman-Shampoo AF†; Keto Z; Ketomousse; Kevis; **Malaysia:** Ketoplus; **NZ:** Fongitar†; **Philipp.:** Fongitar; Scalpex; **Pol.:** Polytar AF; **Port.:** All Pecium†; Alpha Septol; Alphakeptol†; Fongitar; **Rus.:** Keto Plus (Кето Плюс); **S.Afr.:** Fongitar; **Singapore:** Fongitar; pHiso-Hex Reformulated†; **Spain:** Zincation Plus; **Switz.:** Sebo Shampooing; Sebo-Soufrol; Squa-med; **Thai.:** Fongitar; **Turk.:** Piridolin; Seboreks; Sedolin; **UK:** Polytar AF; **USA:** X-Seb Plus; Xolegel Duo; **Venez.:** Node DS; Pelsel Plus.

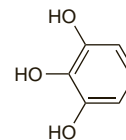
Pyrogallol

1,2,3-Benzenetriol; Pirogálico, ácido; Pirogalol; Pyrogallol; Pyrogallol Acid; Pyrogallolum. Benzene-1,2,3-triol.

Пирогаллол

C₆H₃O₃ = 126.1.

CAS — 87-66-1.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Fr.* and *Pol.*

Profile

Pyrogallol was formerly used topically in the treatment of psoriasis and parasitic skin diseases, but application over large areas or denuded surfaces is dangerous and may produce systemic effects similar to phenol poisoning (see p.1656); methaemoglobinemia, haemolysis, and kidney damage may also occur.

Pyrogallol stains the skin and hair black.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

USA: Pyrogallol.

Pyroxylin (rINN)

Algodão-Polvora; Algodón pólvora; Cellulose Nitrate; Celulosa decantrica; Colloxylinum; Fulmicoton; Gossypium Colloidum; Kollodiummwolle; Nitrato de celulosa; Piroxilina; Pyroxyline; Pyroxylinum; Soluble Guncotton.

Пироксилин

CAS — 9004-70-0.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Br.*, *Jpn.*, *Pol.*, and *US*.

BP 2008 (Pyroxylin). A nitrated cellulose obtained by the action of a mixture of nitric and sulfuric acids on wood pulp or cotton linters that have been freed from fatty matter. It must be damped with not less than 25% of isopropyl alcohol or of industrial methylated spirit. White or almost white cuboid granules or fibrous material resembling absorbent cotton but harsher to the touch and more powdery. It is highly flammable. Soluble in acetone and in glacial acetic acid. Store in well-closed containers, loosely packed, protected from light, and at a temperature not exceeding 15°, remote from fire. The container should be suitably designed to disrupt should the internal pressure reach or exceed 1400 kPa. The amount of damping fluid must not be allowed to fall below 25% w/w; should this happen, the material should be either re-wetted or used immediately for the preparation of Colloidion.

USP 31 (Pyroxylin). Pyroxylin is obtained by the action of a mixture of nitric and sulfuric acids on cotton and consists chiefly of cellulose tetranitrate (C₁₂H₁₆N₄O₁₈)_n. It occurs as a light yellow, matted mass of filaments resembling raw cotton but harsher to the touch. It is highly flammable. Store loosely packed, protected from light. When kept in well-closed containers and exposed to light, it decomposes with the evolution of nitrous vapours, leaving a carbonaceous residue.

Profile

Pyroxylin is used in the preparation of collodions which are applied to the skin for the protection of small cuts and abrasions. Collodions are also used as vehicles for the application of drugs when prolonged local action is required.

Handling. Dry pyroxylin is explosive and sensitive to ignition by impact or friction and should be handled carefully.

Preparations

BP 2008: Collodion; Flexible Collodion;

USP 31: Collodion; Flexible Collodion.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **UK:** Dispello.