

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; **Ir.:** Condyline; Warticon; **Israel:** Condylox; **Ital.:** Condyline; Wartec; **Mex.:** Podofilia; 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; **Wan.:** UK; Condyline; Warticon; **USA:** Condylox; Pod-Ben-25; Podocoin; Podofilin.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Calculina†; **Austral.:** Posaffilin; **Canad.:** Canthacur-PS; Cantharone Plus; **Ger.:** Unguentum lymphaticum; **Hong Kong:** Posaffilin†; **Ir.:** Posaffilin; **Malaysia:** Posaffilin†; **NZ:** Posaffilin; **Port.:** Chologutt†; **S.Afr.:** Posaffilin; **Singapore:** Posaffilin†; **Spain:** Alofedina; **UK:** Posaffilin; **Venez.:** Linfoderm; Podobent†.

Polyphloroglucinol Phosphate

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

Полифлороглущина 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†; **Ir.:** Allevyn†; **Ital.:** Allevyn; Bioclusure; Cutinova Hydro; Opsite Flexigrid; **S.Afr.:** Opsite; **UK:** Allevyn; Cutinova; Lyfoam; Opsite.

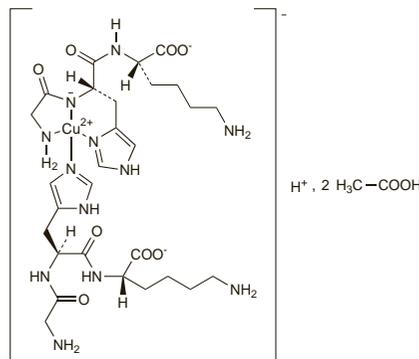
Multi-ingredient: **UK:** Biopatch; Silverdres.

Prezotide Copper Acetate (USAN, rINN)

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

Презатида Меди Ацетат

C₂₈H₄₆CuN₁₃O₈·2C₂H₄O₂ = 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)

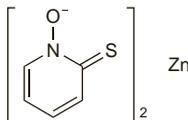
Braz.: Prezati†; **Mex.:** lamin; **USA:** lamin Hydrating Gel.

Pyrithione Zinc (BAN, USAN, rINN)

Çinko Piritin; Piritinona cínica; Piritinona de zinc; Pyrrithione Zinc; Pyrrithionum 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

Pyrrithione 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. Pyrrithione 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 pyrrithione 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 pyrrithione zinc but whereas absorption after topical application was found to be 13% for pyrrithione sodium it was less than 1% for pyrrithione zinc.²

1. Beck JE. Zinc pyrrithione and peripheral neuritis. *Lancet* 1978; **i**: 444.
2. Parekh CK. Zinc pyrrithione and peripheral neuritis. *Lancet* 1978, **i**: 940.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Aeroseb; Amenite Cap†; Antiminth; 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; ZNP 11†; **Chile:** Biolane; DHS Zinc; Skin Cap; ZNP; **Denm.:** Skaelud; **Fr.:** Ducray Antipelluculaire†; Provegol; Shampooing Traitant Antipelluculaire†; ZNP; **Ger.:** De-quamen Nj; **Gr.:** Daohair-S; **Israel:** Desquamant; **Ital.:** Rivescal ZPT; Shampoo SDE Zinc†; ZNP; **Mex.:** Pirimed; ZNP; **Port.:** ZP Dermil; **Rus.:** Freederm Zinc (Фридерм Цинк);

Skin-Cap (Скин-Кан); **Spain:** Zincation; **Turk.:** Zintop; Zintion; **USA:** DHS Zinc; Head & Shoulders; Skin Cure; Zincin; ZNP; **Venez.:** Albepr; Blue Caps; Caduzinc†; Denorex Original†; Pirimed.

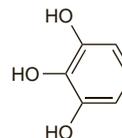
Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Aeroseb; Molnia; Neo Moldava†; **Austral.:** Fongitar; **Braz.:** Fisohehex II; **Canad.:** Multi-Tar Plus; X-Seb Plus; Z-Plus; **Chile:** Node DS; **Cz.:** Polytar AF; **Fr.:** Item Alphaheptol; Kelual DS; Klorane Shampooing Antipelluculaire; Node DS; Node P; **Hong Kong:** Fongitar; Multi-Tar; **Hung.:** Polytar AF; Squa-med; **India:** Hyphoral; Scalpe; **Ital.:** Biomyus DS; Derman-Shampoo AF†; Keto Z; Ketomousse; Kevis; **Malaysia:** Ketoplus; **NZ:** Fongitar†; **Philipp.:** Fongitar; Scalpe; **Pol.:** Polytar AF; **Port.:** All Pecium†; Alpha Septol; Alphaheptol†; 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.

Пирогалол

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 Colloidum.

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: Colloidum; Flexible Colloidum;

USP 31: Colloidum; Flexible Colloidum.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

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

Resorcinol

m-Dihydroxibenceno; *m*-Dihydroxybenzene; Dioxybenzolom; Resorcin; Resorcina; Résorcinol; Resorcinolum; Resorsinoli; Resorzorin; Rezorcinolis; Rezorcynol. Benzene-1,3-diol.

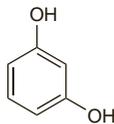
Резорцинол

$C_6H_6O_2 = 110.1$.

CAS — 108-46-3.

ATC — D10AX02; S01AX06.

ATC Vet — QD10AX02; QS01AX06.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*, *Eur.* (see p.vii), and *US*.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Resorcinol). Colourless or slightly pinkish-grey crystals or crystalline powder. M.p. 109° to 112°. It becomes red on exposure to air and light. Very soluble in water and in alcohol. Protect from light.

USP 31 (Resorcinol). White or practically white, needle-shaped crystals or powder with a faint characteristic odour. M.p. 109° to 111°. It acquires a pink tint on exposure to air and light. Soluble 1 in 1 of water and of alcohol; slightly soluble in chloroform; freely soluble in ether and in glycerol. A 5% solution in water is neutral or acid to litmus. Protect from light.

Incompatibility. Resorcinol is incompatible with ferric salts.

Resorcinol Monoacetate

Acetato de resorcina; Resorcin Acetate; Resorcinol, monoacetato de. 3-Acetoxyphenol.

Резорцинола Моноацетат

$C_8H_8O_3 = 152.1$.

CAS — 102-29-4.

ATC — D10AX02; S01AX06.

ATC Vet — QD10AX02; QS01AX06.

Pharmacopoeias. In *US*.

USP 31 (Resorcinol Monoacetate). A pale yellow or amber, viscous liquid with a faint characteristic odour. Sparingly soluble in water; soluble in alcohol and in most organic solvents. A saturated solution in water is acid to litmus. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Adverse Effects, Treatment, and Precautions

Resorcinol is a mild irritant and may result in skin sensitisation. It should not be applied to large areas of the body, for prolonged periods, or in high concentrations, especially in children, as it is absorbed through intact skin as well as broken skin and may interfere with thyroid function or produce methaemoglobinemia. Resorcinol may produce hyperpigmentation in patients with dark skins and may darken light-coloured hair. Systemic toxic effects of resorcinol are similar to those of phenol and are treated accordingly (see p.1656) but convulsions may occur more frequently.

Abnormal coloration. Resorcinol could cause green discoloration of the urine.¹

1. Karlstrand J. The pharmacist and the ostomate. *J Am Pharm Assoc* 1977; **NS17**: 735-8.

Uses and Administration

Resorcinol has keratolytic properties and has been used, usually with sulfur, in topical preparations for the treatment of acne (p.1577) and seborrhoeic skin conditions (p.1584), although other treatments are generally preferred.

Resorcinol has also been used in preparations for the treatment of anorectal disorders often complexed with bismuth compounds (see Haemorrhoids, p.1697).

Resorcinol monoacetate has been used similarly but may provide a milder action with a longer duration.

Dentistry. Resorcinol powder added incrementally to a few drops of formaldehyde 40% solution to saturation and polymerised using 1 or 2 drops of sodium hydroxide 10% solution produces a hard red material, known as "Russian Red". This resin has been used in dentistry in eastern Europe, Russia, and China. Zinc oxide or barium sulfate is often added to the mixture before polymerisation to make it radio-opaque.¹

1. Schwandt NW, Gound TG. Resorcinol-formaldehyde resin "Russian Red" endodontic therapy. *J Endod* 2003; **29**: 435-7.

Preparations

BPC 1973: Magenta Paint;

USP 31: Carbol-Fuchsin Topical Solution; Compound Resorcinol Ointment; Resorcinol and Sulfur Topical Suspension.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Chile: Dermobarrina; **USA:** Castel.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg:** Acnomel†; Acnoxin; Bifena; Callicida†; Coltix†; Controlacne; Cutidermin†; Dermo Vagisil Crema; Ecnagel; Ecnagel E; Farmiglas; Histidanol†; Nemeigel†; Pimklot; Sulfisance; **Austral:** Acne & Pimple Gel†; Eskamel; Sebomrol†; **Austria:** Wisam†; **Belg:** Synthol; **Braz:** Pantevit; **Canada:** Clearasil Acne Control; Clearasil Acne Cream; Lanacane Medicated Cream; Mazon Medicated Cream; Vagisil; **Chile:** Acnaid†; Antiacne†; Dermac Crema; **Fr:** Anaxeryl; Bain de Bouche Lipha; Gelicitar Fort; Nestosyl; Osmotol; Squaphane S; Synthol; **Ger:** Jaikal†; Wisam N†; **Hong Kong:**

Acne-Aid; **Hung:** Glycosept; **Indon:** Bioacne; Rosal; Verile; **Ir:** Anugestic-HC; Anusol-HC; **Israel:** Acnex†; Pitrisan; **Ital:** Anusol; Biefaloin; Fucisina Fenica; Labocaina; Rinantiol†; **Malaysia:** Acne-Aid; **Mex:** Crema Axell†; Dermac; Dermocare; Dermoscalp; Jabon del Tio Nacho; Shampoo del Tio Nacho; **NZ:** Egomycol†; Lanacane; Sebomrol†; **Pol:** Afromis; Hemorectal; Pigmentum Castellani; **Port:** Edoltar†; Resodermil; **Rus:** Neo-Anusol (Neo-анусол); **S.Afr:** Anugestic; Eskamel; **Singapore:** Acne Clear; Acne-Aid; **Spain:** Acnisdin; Dermomyose Liquido; Milrosina; Resorborina; **Switz:** Clabin; Euproctol; Lotic decapans; **Thai:** Anusol; Zema; **Turk:** Buce Bleu; **UK:** Eskamel; **USA:** Acnomel; Bensulfidol; Bicozene; Castadem; Dermarest; Fungi-Nail; Heal Aid Plus; RA Lotion; Reznamid; Sulfuricin; Unguentine Maximum Strength; Vagisil; **Venez:** Aldenif†; Klenyl.

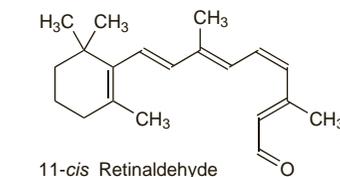
Retinaldehyde

Retinal; Retinene; Vitamin A Aldehyde.

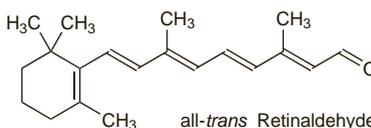
Ретинальдегид

$C_{20}H_{28}O = 284.4$.

CAS — 116-31-4.



11-cis Retinaldehyde



all-trans Retinaldehyde

Profile

Retinaldehyde is a derivative of vitamin A (p.1971) that has been used in preparations for skin disorders.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg: Ystheal; **Chile:** Ystheal.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg:** Diacneal; Diroseal; **Chile:** Diacneal; Diroseal; **Fr:** Diroseal; **Venez:** Diacneal.

Salicylic Acid

Acide salicylique; Acido Ortóxicoibenzoico; Acidum salicylicum; Kwasa salicylowy; Kyselina salicylová; Salicílico, ácido; Salicilo rūgštis; Salicylsyra; Salisilik Asit; Salisylihapo; Salizylsäure; Szalicilsav. 2-Hydroxybenzoic acid.

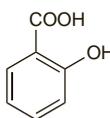
Салициловая Кислота

$C_7H_6O_3 = 138.1$.

CAS — 69-72-7.

ATC — D01AE12; S01BC08.

ATC Vet — QD01AE12; QS01BC08.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*, *Eur.* (see p.vii), *Int.*, *Jpn*, *US*, and *Viet*.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Salicylic Acid). White or colourless acicular crystals or a white or almost white, crystalline powder. Slightly soluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol; sparingly soluble in dichloromethane. Protect from light.

USP 31 (Salicylic Acid). White crystals, usually in fine needles or a white, fluffy, crystalline powder. The synthetic form is white and odourless but if prepared from natural methyl salicylate it may have a slightly yellow or pink tint, and a faint, mint-like odour. Soluble 1 in 460 of water, 1 in 15 of boiling water, 1 in 3 of alcohol, 1 in 45 of chloroform, 1 in 3 of ether, and 1 in 135 of benzene.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

Salicylic acid is a mild irritant and application of salicylic acid preparations to the skin may cause dermatitis. Preparations containing high concentrations of salicylic acid can cause skin ulceration or erosion; healthy skin surrounding warts, corns, and calluses should be protected with soft paraffin or specially designed plasters when such preparations are being used. Salicylic acid should be used with care on the extremities of pa-

tients with impaired peripheral circulation or diabetes; caution has also been suggested if caustic preparations are used in patients with significant peripheral neuropathy. The drug is readily absorbed through the skin, and symptoms of acute systemic salicylate poisoning (see Aspirin, p.20) have been reported after excessive use; deaths have occurred, mainly in children. To minimise absorption after topical application salicylic acid should not be used for prolonged periods, in high concentrations, on large areas of the body, or on inflamed or broken skin. Contact with mouth, eyes, and other mucous membranes should be avoided.

Uses and Administration

Salicylic acid has **keratolytic** properties and is applied topically in the treatment of hyperkeratotic and scaling skin conditions such as dandruff and seborrhoeic dermatitis (p.1584), ichthyosis (p.1580), psoriasis (p.1583), and acne (p.1577). Preparations usually contain between 2 and 6% salicylic acid, but a wider range of concentrations has been used. It is often used with other drugs, notably coal tar.

Preparations containing up to 60% salicylic acid have been used as a **caustic** for the removal of plantar warts (p.1584), corns, or calluses; surrounding healthy skin should be protected (see above).

Salicylic acid also possesses **fungicidal** properties and is used topically in the treatment of dermatophyte skin infections (see p.521); propyl salicylate and bromosalicylic acid have been used similarly.

Zinc salicylate has been used similarly to salicylic acid in the treatment of seborrhoeic dermatitis and acne.

Preparations

BP 2008: Coal Tar and Salicylic Acid Ointment; Compound Benzoic Acid Ointment; Dithranol Paste; Salicylic Acid Colloidion; Salicylic Acid Ointment; Zinc and Salicylic Acid Paste;

BPC 1973: Salicylic Acid and Sulphur Ointment;

USP 31: Benzoic and Salicylic Acids Ointment; Salicylic Acid Colloidion; Salicylic Acid Gel; Salicylic Acid Plaster; Salicylic Acid Topical Foam; Zinc Oxide and Salicylic Acid Paste.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg: Callicida; Desconpar†; Duofilm; Duoforte; Koal; Neo A-V; Renovate†; Salpad; Verrutopic AS; Verrutrix; Verruxan†; **Austral:** Clear Away†; Clearasil Medicated Wipes; Duofilm; Egozite Cradle Cap; Ionil; John Plunketts Sunspot Cream; Johnsons Clean & Clear Skin Balancing Moisturiser; Sunspot; **Austria:** Squamasol; **Belg:** Anticors Diable Vert; Compedmed; Duofilm; Sicomby; **Braz:** A Curitybina; Clean & Clear Gel Secativo; Clean & Clear Hidratante; Clean & Clear Locao Astringente; Clean & Clear Sabonete Liquido Refrescante†; Denorex Daily†; Denorex Plus†; Duoforte†; Ionil; Neurogena Antiacne; Salipads†; Verrux; **Canada:** Acne Solutions; Acnex†; Anti-Acne Control Formula†; Blemish Control; Carnation; Clean & Clear Blackhead Clearing Astringent; Clean & Clear Continuous Control Acne Wash; Clean & Clear Deep Cleansing Astringent†; Clean & Clear Invisible Blemish Treatment; Clearasil Cleanser; Clearasil Clearstick†; Clearasil Pads†; Clearasil Stayclear†; Clearskin Acne Defense Stick†; Clearskin Cleansing; Clearskin Medicated Wash†; Clearskin Overnight Acne Treatment†; Clearskin Targeted Blemish Remover; Compound W; Compound W Plus; Dermarest; Duofilm; Duoforte; Fixo†; Freezone; Herbal Essences Anti-Dandruff; Johnsons Clean & Clear Dual Action Moisturizer†; Johnsons Clean & Clear Pore Prep†; NeoStrata Astringent Acne Treatment†; Neurogena Acne Wash; Neurogena Clear Pore; Neurogena Healthy Scalp Anti-Dandruff†; Neurogena Skin Cleansing†; Neurogena Soothing Gel Astringent†; Occlusal†; Off-Ezy; Oxy Daily Cleaning Pads; Oxy Daily Facial Cleanser Deep Pore; Oxy Finishing Toner†; Oxy Medicated Pads†; Propa PH†; Scholl 2-Drop Corn Remedy; Scholl Callus Remover; Scholl Clear Away†; Scholl Corn Remover; Scholl One Step†; Scholl Zino†; Sebcur; Soluver; Soluver Plus; Trans-Plantar; Trans-Ver-Sal; X-Seb; **Chile:** DHS Sal; Duoplant Gel; Eucerin Piel Grasa; Medikim; Neurogena Acondicionador Neutar Gel; Neurogena Gel Control Brillo; Neurogena Linea Acne; Quitacallous; Trans-Plantar†; Trans-Ver-Sal†; **Cz:** Bukosan†; Callous; Seal & Heal†; Soptal-POS N; Spofaplast; Ungorco; Verruca Removal; **Denm:** Psorimed; Salicyl; **Fr:** A-Derma Pain Salicylique†; Antalyre; Ciella; Conicide le Diable; Disques Conicides; Feuille de Saule; Kertyol; Optrex; Pansements Conicides†; Pommade Mo Cochon; Sanitos; Soptal; Transvercid; **Ger:** Aknetug-Liquid; Gehwol Huhnereugen-Pflaster extra stark; Gehwol Schalpaste; Guttaplast†; Hansaplast Hornhaut-Pflaster†; Hansaplast Huhnereugen-Pflaster†; Humopin N†; Lygal Kopsalbe N; Psorimed; Schrundensalbe Dermi-cyol; Soptal-POS N; Squamasol; Urgo Activ Huhnereugenpflaster†; Verrucid; **Gr:** 2-Drop; Adaptoplast; Apoderm; Callifugo; Gallifugo†; Hansaplast Callous; Psorimed†; Salicyl; Salipso; Solimed; Zino; **Hong Kong:** Duofilm; Egozite Cradle Cap; **Hung:** Hansaplast; **Indon:** Topix; Yodsaban; **Ir:** Acnasil; Compound W; Occlusal; Salicylic†; Salikert; Vericaps; **Israel:** Clearax; Clearax for Sensitive Skin; Salikaren; Scholl Corn/Callous Removers; **Ital:** Keranon; Salici; Trans-Ver-Sal; **Malaysia:** Clearasil 3 in 1 Deep Cleansing Wash; Clearasil Ice Wash; Clearasil Ultra Deep Pore; Egozite Cradle Cap; Palmer's Skin Success Acne Medication; **Mex:** Duoplast; Excelsior†; Ionil Plus; Ionil†; Trans-Ver-Sal; **Neth:** Formule W; Psorimed; **NZ:** Duofilm; Egozite Cradle Cap; **Philipp:** Ionil; Wart-Off; **Pol:** Callous; Corn; Corn and Callous; Keratolysin; Masc preczinc Odiskom i Zgrubieniom Skory; Saliderm; Seal & Heal; Soft Corn; Urgo Corn; **Port:** Psorimed; Transvercid; Ungorco; Verrucifilm; Verucid†; **S.Afr:** Compound W; Cross Brand Corn Plasters; Emzacleam; Freezone; Jiffy Medi+ Plus; Piccadilly Foot Ointment; SB Unola Corn Remover; Yalta Corn Salve; **Singapore:** Clearasil 3 in 1; Clearasil Ice Wash; Duofilm; **Spain:** Callicida Gras; Callicida Salve; Callofin; Cornina†; Unguento Morry; Ungocall†; Verrupast; Verruplan; **Swed:** Salsyvasve; **Switz:** Scholl Warzenfilm; Verruifilm†; **Turk:** Nasiral; Salsil; Scholl Callous; **UK:** Acnasil; Carnation; Clearasil Double Action Pads; Compound W; Occlusal; Pickles Foot Ointment; Scholl Callous Removal; Scholl Corn Removal; Scholl Verruca Removal; SCR; Snuffelbabe Cradle Cap; Verrugon; Wartex; **USA:** Clearasil Clearstick; Compound W;