

Dr Scholl's Callus Removers; Dr Scholl's Clear Away; Dr Scholl's Corn Removers; Dr Scholl's Corn/Callus Remover; Dr Scholl's Wart Remover; Duofilm; Duoplant; Fostex Acne Medication; Cleansing; Freezone; Gordofilm; Hydralic; Ionil; Ionil Plus; Keralyt; Medioplast MG217 Sal-Acid; Mosco; Occlusal; Off-Ezy; Oxy Night Watch; P & S; Panscol; Propaph; Psor-a-set; Sal-Acid; Sal-Plant; Salac; Salactic Film; Salex; Salkera; Sebucare†; Stri-Dex Clear; Trans-Ver-Sal AdultPatch; Trans-Ver-Sal PediaPatch; Trans-Ver-Sal PlantarPatch; Wart Remover; Wart-Off; X-Seb; **Venez.**: Anil; Ven Hex†.

Multi-ingredient: numerous preparations are listed in Part 3.

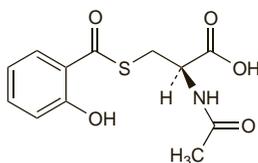
Salnacedin (USAN, #INN)

G-201; Salnacedina; Salnacedine; Salnacedinum; SCY. N-Acetyl-L-cysteine salicylate.

Сальнацедин

$C_{12}H_{13}NO_5S = 283.3$.

CAS — 87573-01-1.



Profile

Salnacedin has anti-inflammatory and keratolytic properties and is applied topically in the treatment of seborrhoeic dermatitis and acne.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Port.: Encaskin Creme†; Encaskin Detergente†; **Switz.:** Encaskin Cream; Encaskin Liquid Detergent.

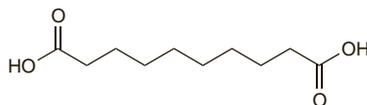
Sebacic Acid

Ácido decanodioico; Sebácico, ácido. Decanedioic acid; Octane-1,8-dicarboxylic acid.

Себадиновая Кислота

$C_{10}H_{18}O_4 = 202.2$.

CAS — 111-20-6.



Profile

Sebacic acid may be used as a buffering agent in cosmetic preparations. Some of its esters, such as diethyl sebacate ($C_{14}H_{26}O_4 = 258.4$) and diisopropyl sebacate ($C_{16}H_{30}O_4 = 286.4$) may be used as emollients.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Port.:** Firrofunginj†.

Selenium Sulfide

Selenendisulfid†; Selendisulfid†; Selenii Disulfidum; Selenii disulfidum; Selenio, sulfuro de; Sélénium, disulfure de; Selenium Disulphide; Selenium Sulphide; Seleno disulfidas; Sulfid selenicit†; Szelén-disulfid.

Сульфид Селения

$Se_2 = 143.1$.

CAS — 7488-56-4.

ATC — D01AE13.

ATC Vet — QD01AE13.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Selenium Disulphide; Selenium Sulphide BP 2008). A bright orange to reddish-brown powder. Practically insoluble in water.

USP 31 (Selenium Sulfide). A bright orange to reddish-brown powder with not more than a faint odour. Practically insoluble in water and in organic solvents; soluble 1 in 161 of chloroform and 1 in 1667 of ether.

Adverse Effects, Treatment, and Precautions

Topical application of selenium sulfide can produce irritation of the scalp and skin, especially in the genital area and skin folds. Treated areas should be rinsed

thoroughly to reduce inflammation, and contact with the eyes should be avoided. Oiliness or dryness of the scalp or hair, hair discoloration, and hair loss have been reported. Selenium sulfide shampoos should not be used within 48 hours of applying hair colours or straightening or waving preparations. Selenium sulfide may discolour metals.

Only traces of selenium sulfide are absorbed through intact skin but prolonged use on broken skin has resulted in systemic toxicity. To minimise absorption it should not be applied to mucous membranes or to skin that is inflamed or damaged. Toxicity is expected to be low from the ingestion of shampoos containing selenium sulfide. Nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea may occur and gastrointestinal decontamination is generally considered unnecessary, but systemic absorption and toxicity, particularly neurological effects, might develop if large amounts are retained in the gut.

Systemic toxicity. A woman with excoriated eruptions on her scalp developed weakness, anorexia, abdominal pain, vomiting, tremors, sweating, a metallic taste in her mouth, and a garlic-like smell on her breath after using a shampoo containing selenium sulfide 2 or 3 times weekly for 8 months.¹ All symptoms subsided 10 days after the shampoo was stopped.

1. Ransone JW, *et al.* Selenium sulfide intoxication. *N Engl J Med* 1961; **264**: 384–5.

Uses and Administration

Selenium sulfide has antifungal and antiseborrhoeic properties. It is used topically in the treatment of dandruff (pityriasis capitis) and seborrhoeic dermatitis of the scalp (p.1584). Five to 10 mL of a lotion or shampoo containing 2.5% of selenium sulfide is applied to the wet scalp; the hair is rinsed and the application repeated; the preparation should remain in contact with the scalp for 2 to 3 minutes each time. The hair should be well rinsed after the treatment and all traces of the preparation removed from the hands and nails. Applications are usually made twice weekly for 2 weeks, then once weekly for 2 weeks and then only when necessary. Shampoos and lotions containing 1% are also used.

Selenium sulfide is also used as a 2.5% lotion in the treatment of pityriasis versicolor (see Skin Infections, p.521). The lotion may be applied to the affected areas with a small amount of water and allowed to remain for 10 minutes before thorough rinsing. This procedure is repeated once daily for about 7 days. Alternatively undiluted 2.5% lotion has been applied at bedtime and washed off in the morning on 3 separate occasions at 3-day intervals.

Selenium sulfide has also been used as an adjunct to the systemic treatment of tinea capitis (see Dermatophytoses under Skin Infections, p.521).

Preparations

BP 2008: Selenium Sulfide Scalp Application; **USP 31:** Selenium Sulfide Topical Suspension.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

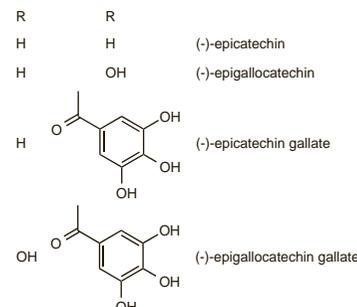
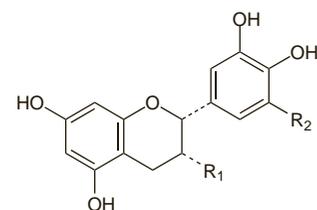
Arg.: Selsun†; **Austral.:** Selsun; **Austria:** Selsun; STOI-X; **Belg.:** Selsun; **Braz.:** Caspacl; Selsun; **Canad.:** Head & Shoulders Intensive Treatment; Selsun; Versel; **Chile:** Selsun; **Denm.:** Selenol; Selsun†; **Fin.:** Selsun; Selukos; **Fr.:** Selsun; **Ger.:** Selsun; Selukos†; **Gr.:** Selsun; **Hong Kong:** Selsun; **Indon.:** Selsun; Topisel; **Irl.:** Selsun; **Israel:** Sebosel; Selsun; **Ital.:** Selsun Blu; **Malaysia:** Sellon; Selsun†; **Neth.:** Selsun; **Norw.:** Selsun; **NZ:** Selsun; **Philipp.:** Selsun Blue; **Pol.:** Selsun; **Port.:** Finitor; Selenic; **S.Afr.:** Selsun†; **Singapore:** Seldron; **Spain:** Abbottselsun; Bioselenium; Caspisenio; **Swed.:** Selsun; Selukos; **Switz.:** Selsun; **Thai.:** Sebosel; Seldif; Selsun; **UK:** Selsun; **USA:** Exsel†; Head & Shoulders Intensive Treatment; Selsun; **Venez.:** Selegel; Seltrex†.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Selegel; **Canad.:** Selsun with Provitamin B †; **Fr.:** Selegel; Vichy Dercos Shampooing Antipelliculaire; **Ger.:** Eilsurex; **India:** Candid-TV; **Ital.:** Selsun Plus†; **Spain:** Sebunselen; **Switz.:** Ektoselene; **Venez.:** Selenil.

Sinicatechins (USAN)

Kunecatechins. A mixture whose major constituents are (–)-epicatechin, (–)-epigallocatechin, the corresponding 3-gallate esters, and their corresponding epimers.

CAS — 811420-59-4 (sinicatechins); 490-46-0 ((–)-epicatechin); 1257-08-5 ((–)-epicatechin 3-O-gallate); 970-74-1 ((–)-epigallocatechin); 989-51-5 ((–)-epigallocatechin 3-O-gallate).



Profile

Sinicatechins is a mixture of complex polyphenols extracted from green tea leaves. Although its mechanism of action is unclear, sinicatechins is used in the treatment of external genital and perianal warts (p.1584). A 15% ointment is applied 3 times daily until complete clearance of all warts, but for no longer than 16 weeks. Local adverse effects are common with the topical application of sinicatechins and include erythema, pruritus, burning, pain or discomfort, erosion or ulceration, oedema, induration, and vesicular rash. Less common effects include urethritis, pigmentation changes, and hyperaesthesia.

References

- Gross G, *et al.* A randomized, double-blind, four-arm parallel-group, placebo-controlled phase II/III study to investigate the clinical efficacy of two galenic formulations of Polyphenon E in the treatment of external genital warts. *J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol* 2007; **21**: 1404–12.
- Anonymous. Veregen: a botanical for treatment of genital warts. *Med Lett Drugs Ther* 2008; **50**: 15–16.
- Gross G. Polyphenon E: Eine neue topische Therapie für Condylomata acuminata. *Hautarzt* 2008; **59**: 31–5.
- Stockfleth E, *et al.* Topical Polyphenon E in the treatment of external genital and perianal warts: a randomized controlled trial. *Br J Dermatol* 2008; **158**: 1329–38.
- Tatti S, *et al.* Sinicatechins, a defined green tea extract, in the treatment of external anogenital warts: a randomized controlled trial. *Obstet Gynecol* 2008; **111**: 1371–9.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Ital.: Epinerve; **USA:** Veregen.

Skin Substitutes

Sustitutos de la piel.

Profile

Biological and semisynthetic materials have been developed for use as temporary dressings in burns, ulcers, and other injuries associated with skin loss. The rationale is to prevent fluid and heat loss, to reduce infection, to protect exposed structures, to reduce pain, and to prepare the site for grafting (see Burns, p.1578, and Wounds and Ulcers, p.1585).

Denatured porcine and bovine skin, consisting of the dermal and/or epidermal layers, have been used. More recently bioengineered human skin equivalents have been produced which more closely mimic human skin, as well as human, living dermal replacement products.

Reviews

- Supp DM, Boyce ST. Engineered skin substitutes: practices and potentials. *Clin Dermatol* 2005; **23**: 403–12.
- Braye F, *et al.* Les substituts cutanés reconstruits en laboratoire: application au traitement des brûlés. *Pathol Biol (Paris)* 2005; **53**: 613–17.
- Bar-Meir E, *et al.* Skin substitutes. *Isr Med Assoc J* 2006; **8**: 188–91.
- Hrabchak C, *et al.* Biological skin substitutes for wound cover and closure. *Expert Rev Med Devices* 2006; **3**: 373–85.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Kytinon Lamina†; Kytinon Membrana†; Pel Cupron†; **S.Afr.:** Dermagraft; **UK:** Dermagraft; Myskin; TransCyte; **USA:** Apligraf; Dermagraft; OrCel; TransCyte.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Kytinon ABC†; Kytinon ARH†; Kytinon ATM†.

The symbol † denotes a preparation no longer actively marketed