BRUSELIX CREAM- lidocaine hci 3.88% cream
PureTek Corporation

Disclaimer: This drug has not been found by FDA to be safe and effective, and this labeling has not been approved by FDA. For further information about unapproved drugs, click here.

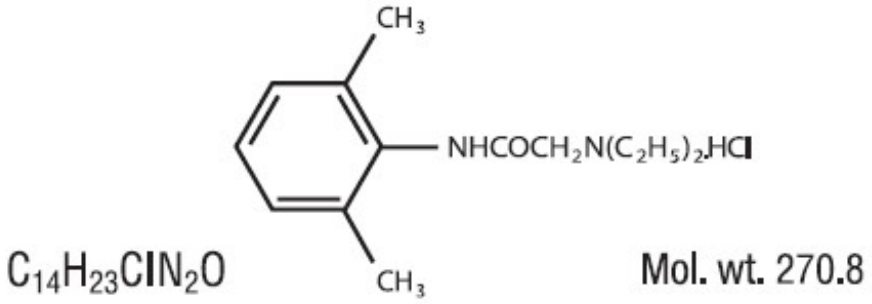
Bruselix Cream

Bruselix™ Cream
Lidocaine HCl 3.88%
Topical Anesthetic Bruising Cream with Arnica
Rx Only

DESCRIPTION:

Bruselix™ Cream contains 38.8 mg of Lidocaine HCl per gram in a mild acidic vehicle with Aqua (Purified Water), Arnica Montana Flower Extract, Calcium Acetate, Ceteareth-20, Cetearyl Alcohol, Ethylhexylglycerin, Glycerin, Petrolatum, Phenoxyethanol, Propylene Glycol, Sodium Phosphate, Mineral Oil

Lidocaine HCl is chemically designated as acetamide, 2-(diethylamino)-N-(2,6 dimethylphenyl), and has the following structure:



CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY:

Mechanism of Action:Bruselix™ Creamreleases lidocaine from a mild acidic vehicle to stabilize the neuronal membrane by inhibiting the ionic fluxes required for initiation and conduction of impulses, thereby effecting local anesthetic action. A mild acidic vehicle lowers pH to increase protection against alkaline irritations and to provide a favorable environment for healing.

Pharmacokinetics: Lidocaine may be absorbed following topical administration to mucous membranes, its rate and extent of absorption depending upon the specific site of application, duration of exposure, concentration, and total dosage. In general, the rate of absorption of local anesthetic agents following topical application occurs most rapidly after intratracheal administration. Lidocaine is also well-absorbed from the

gastrointestinal tract, but little intact drug appears in the circulation because of biotransformation of the liver.

Lidocaine is metabolized rapidly by the liver, and metabolites and unchanged drug are excreted by the kidneys. Biotransformation includes oxidative N-dealkylation, ring hydroxylation, cleavage of the amide linkage, and conjungation. N-dealkylation, a major pathway of biotransformation, yields the metabolites monoethylglycinexylidide and glycinexlidide. The pharmacological/toxicological actions of these metabolites are similar to, but less potent than, those of lidocaine. Approximately 90% of lidocaine administered is excreted in the form of various metabolites and less than 10% is excreted unchanged. The primary metabolite in urine is a conjugate of 4-hydroxy-2, 6-dimethylaniline. The plasma binding of lidocaine is dependent on drug concentration and the fraction bound decreases with increasing concentration. At concentration of 1 to 4 g of free base per mL, 60 to 80 percent of lidocaine is protein bound. Binding is also dependent on the plasma concentration of the alpha-1-acid-glycoprotein. Lidocaine crosses the blood-brain and placental barriers, presumably by passive diffusion. Studies of lidocaine metabolism following intravenous bolus injections have shown that the elimination half-life of this agent is typically 1.5 to 2 hours. Because of the rapid rate at which lidocaine is metabolized, any condition that affects liver function may alter lidocaine kinetics. The half-life may be prolonged two-fold or more in patients with liver dysfunction. Renal dysfunction does not affect lidocaine kinetics but may increase the accumulation of metabolites. Factors such as acidosis and the use of CNS stimulants and depressants affect the CNS levels of lidocaine required to produce overt systemic effects. Objective adverse manifestations become increasingly apparent with increasing venous plasma levels above 6 g free base per mL. In the rhesus monkey, arterial blood levels of 18-21 g/mL have been shown to be threshold for convulsive activity.

INDICATIONS:

For the temporary relief of pain.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

Tuberculous or fungal lesions of skin vaccinia, varicella and acute herpes simplex and in persons who have shown hypersensitivity to any of its components. Lidocaine is contraindicated in patients with a known history of hypersensitivity to local anesthetics of the amide type.

WARNINGS:

For external use only. Not for ophthalmic use.

PRECAUTIONS:

If irritation or sensitivity occurs or infection appears, discontinue use and institute appropriate therapy. **Bruselix™ Cream**should be used with caution in ill, elderly, debilitated patients and children who may be more sensitive to the systemic effects of lidocaine.

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, and Impairment of Fertility: Studies of lidocaine in animals to evaluate the carcinogenic and mutagenic potential of the effect on fertility have not been conducted.

Use in Pregnancy: Teratogenic Effects; Pregnancy Category B. Reproduction studies have been performed for lidocaine in rats at doses up to 6.6 times the human dose and have revealed no evidence of harm to the fetus caused by lidocaine. There are, however, no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of human response. General consideration should be given to this fact before administering lidocaine to women of childbearing potential, especially during early pregnancy when maximum organogenesis takes place.

Nursing Mothers: It is not known whether this drug is excreted in human milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, caution should be exercised when this drug is administered to a nursing mother.

Pediatric Use: Dosage in pediatric patients would be reduced commensurate with age, body weight and physical condition.

ADVERSE REACTIONS:

During or immediately after treatment, the skin at the site of treatment may develop erythema or edema or may be the locus of abnormal sensation.

DOSAGE:

Apply a thin film to the affected area two or three times daily or as directed by a licensed healthcare practitioner.

HOW SUPPLIED:

Bruselix™ Cream is supplied in a 2 oz. (57 g) tube with CRC cap. (NDC 59088-234-05)

KEEP THIS AND ALL MEDICATIONS OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

Store at 20°-25°C (68°-77°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Protect from freezing.

Manufactured in the USA by:
PureTek Corporation
Panorama City, CA 91402
For questions or information
call toll-free: **877-921-7873**

Bruselix™ Cream

NDC 59088-234-05 **Rx Only**

DERMACINRx

Bruselix™ Cream

Lidocaine HCl 3.88%

Topical Anesthetic Bruising Cream with Arnica

NET WT. 2 oz. (57 g)

Use under the direction of a licensed healthcare practitioner.

FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY. NOT FOR OPHTHALMIC USE.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Lidocaine HCl 3.88%
INACTIVE INGREDIENTS: Aqua (Purified Water), Arnica Montana Flower Extract, Calcium Acetate, Ceteareth-20, Cetearyl Alcohol, Ethylhexylglycerin, Glycerin, Petrolatum, Phenoxyethanol, Propylene Glycol, Sodium Phosphate, Mineral Oil.
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See enclosed insert for full prescribing information

List No. 23405IAA Rev.38915

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Panorama City, CA 91402
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BRUSELIX CREAM

lidocaine hci 3.88% cream

Product Information			
Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	**Item Code (Source)**	NDC:59088-234
Route of Administration	TOPICAL		

Active Ingredient/Active Moiety		
Ingredient Name	**Basis of Strength**	**Strength**
LIDOCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE (UNII: V13007Z41A) (LIDOCAINE - UNII:98PI200987)	LIDOCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE ANHYDROUS	38.8 mg in 1 g

Inactive Ingredients

Ingredient Name	Strength
CALCIUM ACETATE (UNII: Y882YXF34X)	
POLYOXYL 20 CETOSTEARYL ETHER (UNII: YRC528SWJY)	
SODIUM PHOSPHATE (UNII: SE337SVY37)	
CETOSTEARYL ALCOHOL (UNII: 2DMT128M1S)	
PETROLATUM (UNII: 4T6H12BN9U)	
MINERAL OIL (UNII: T5L8T28FGP)	
ARNICA MONTANA FLOWER (UNII: OZ0E5Y15PZ)	
GLYCERIN (UNII: PDC6A3C0OX)	
WATER (UNII: 059QF0KO0R)	
PHENOXYETHANOL (UNII: HIE492ZZ3T)	
ETHYLHEXYLGLYCERIN (UNII: 147D247K3P)	
PROPYLENE GLYCOL (UNII: 6DC9Q167V3)	

Packaging

#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:59088-234-05	57 g in 1 TUBE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product	04/01/2024	

Marketing Information

Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
unapproved drug other		04/01/2024	

Labeler - PureTek Corporation (785961046)

Revised: 4/2024 PureTek Corporation