SALICYLIC ACID 6 PERCENT- salicylic acid shampoo PruGen LLC

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.

Salicylic Acid 6% (w/w) Shampoo

Rx Only

FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE ONLY. NOT FOR OPHTHALMIC,ORAL OR INTRAVAGINAL USE.

DESCRIPTION

SHAMPOO contains 6% w/w salicylic acid USP in a vehicle composed of purified water, disodium laureth sulfosuccinate, cocamidopropyl betaine, hexylene glycol, linoleamidpropyl PG-dimonium chloride phosphate, polyquaternium-22, propylene glycol, sodium C14-16 olefin sulfonate, sodium citrate, sodium lauryl sarcosinate, tetrasodium EDTA, tocopherol acetate and fragrance.

Salicylic acid is the 2-hydroxy derivative of benzoic acid having the following structure:



CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Salicylic acid has been shown to produce desquamation of the horny layer of skin while not effecting qualitative or quantitative changes in the structure of the viable epidermis. The mechanism of action has been attributed to a dissolution of inter cellular cement substance.

In a study of the percutaneous absorption of salicylic acid in a 6%salicylic acid gel in four patients with extensive active psoriasis, Taylor and Halprin showed that the peak serum salicylate levels never exceeded 5 mg/100 ml even though more than 60% of the applied salicylic acid was absorbed. Systemic toxic reactions are usually associated with much higher serum levels (30 to 40 mg/100 ml).

Peak serum levels occurred within five hours of the topical application under occlusion. The sites were occluded for 10 hours over the entire body surface below the neck. Since salicylates are distributed in the extra cellular space, patients with a contracted extra cellular space due to dehydration or diuretics have a higher salicylate levels than those with a normal extra cellular space. (See **PRECAUTIONS**)

The major metabolites identified in the urine after topical administration are salicyluric acid (52%), salicylate glucuronides (42%) and free salicylic acid (6%). The urinary metabolites after percutaneous absorption differ from those after oral salicylate administration; those derived from percutaneous absorption contain more salicylate glucuronides and less salicyluric and salicylic acid. Almost 95% of a single dose of salicylate is excreted within 24 hours of its entrance into the extracellular space.

Fifty to eighty percent of a salicylate is protein bound to albumin. Salicylates compete with the binding of several drugs and can modify the actions of these drugs; by similar competitive mechanisms other drugs can influence the serum levels of salicylate.(See PRECAUTIONS)

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

For Dermatologic Use

Salicylic Acid 6% (w/w) Shampoo is a topical aid in the removal of excessive keratin in hyperkeratotic skin disorders, including verrucae, and the various ichthyoses (vulgaris, sex-linked and lamellar), keratosis palmaris and plantaris, keratosis pilaris, pityriasis rubra pilaris, and psoriasis (including body, scalp, palms and soles).

For Podiatric Use

Salicylic Acid 6% (w/w) Shampoo is a topical aid in the removal of excessive keratin on the dorsal and plantar hyperkeratotic lesions. Topical preparations of 6% salicylic acid have been reported to be useful adjunctive therapy for verrucae plantares.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Salicylic Acid 6% (w/w) Shampoo should not be used in any Patient known to be sensitive to salicylic acid or any other listed ingredients. Salicylic Acid 6% (w/w) Shampoo should not be used in children under 2 years of age.

WARNINGS

Prolonged use over large areas, especially in children and those patients with significant renal or hepatic impairment could resultin salicylism. Excessive application of the product other than is needed to cover the affected area will not result in more therapeutic benefit. Concomitant use of other drugs which may contribute to elevated serum salicylate levels should be avoided where the potential for toxicity is present. In children under 12 years of age and those patients with renal or hepatic impairment, the area to be treated should be limited and the patient monitored closely for signs of salicylate toxicity: nausea, vomiting, dizziness, loss of hearing, tinnitus, lethargy, hyperpnea, diarrhea, and psychic disturbances. In the event of salicylic acid toxicity, the use of the Salicylic Acid 6% (w/w) Shampoo should be discontinued. Fluids should be administered to promote urinary excretion. Treatment with sodium bicarbonate (oral or intravenous) should be instituted as appropriate. Patients should be cautioned against the use of oral aspirin and other salicylate containing medications, such as sports and injury creams, to

avoid additional excessive exposure to salicylic acid. Where needed, aspirin should be replaced by an alternative non-steroidal, anti-inflammatory agent that is not salicylate based.

Due to potential risk of developing Reye's syndrome, salicylate products should not be used in children and teenagers with varicella or influenza, unless directed by a physician.

PRECAUTIONS

For external use only. Avoid contact with eyes and other mucous membranes.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

The following interactions are from a published review and include reports concerning both oral and topical salicylate administration. The relationship of these interactions to the use of Salicylic Acid 6% (w/w) Shampoo is not known.

I.Due to the competition of salicylate with other drugs for binding to serum albumin the following drug interactions may occur:

DRUG	DESCRIPTION OF INTERACTION			
Sulfonylureas	Hypoglycemia potentiated.			
Methotrexate	Decreases tubular reabsorption; clinical toxicity from methotrexate can result.			
Oral Anticoagulants	Increased bleeding.			

II.Drugs changing salicylate levels by altering renal tubular reabsorption:

DRUG	DESCRIPTION OF INTERACTION		
Corticosteroids	Decreases plasma salicylate level; tapering doses of steroids may promote salicylism.		
Acidifying Agents	Increases plasma salicylate level.		
Alkanizing Agents	Decreased plasma salicylate levels.		

III.Drugs with complicated interactions with salicylates:

DRUG	DESCRIPTION OF INTERACTION
Heparin	Salicylate decreases platelet adhesiveness and interferes with hemostasis in heparin treated patients.
Pyrazinamide	Inhibits pyrazinamide-induced hyperuricemia.
Uricosuric	Effect of probenemide, sulfinpyrazone and phenylbutazone inhibited.

The following alterations of laboratory tests have been reported during salicylate therapy:

LABORATORY TESTS	EFFECT OF SALICYLATES
Thyroid Function	Decreased PBI; increased T3 uptake.
Urinary Sugar	False negative with glucose oxidase; false positive with Clinitest with high-dose salicylate therapy (2-5g q.d.).
5- Hydroxyindole acetic acid	False negative with fluorometric test.
Acetone, ketone bodies	False positive FeCl3 in Gerhardt reaction; red color persists with boiling
.17-OH corticosteroids	False reduced values with $>4.8g$ q.d. salicylate.
Vanilmandelic acid	False reduced values.
Uric acid	May increase or decrease depending ondose.
Prothrombin	Decreased levels; slightly increased prothrombin time.

Pregnancy (Category C)

Salicylic acid has been shown to be teratogenic in rats and monkeys. It is difficult to extrapolate from oral doses of acetylsalicylic acid used in these studies to topical administration as the oral dose to monkeys may represent six times the maximal daily human dose of salicylic acid when applied topically over a large body surface. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Salicylic Acid 6% (w/w) Shampoo should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

Nursing Mothers

Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants from the mother's use of Salicylic Acid 6% (w/w) Shampoo, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or to discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother. If used by nursing mothers, it should not be used on the chest area to avoid the accidental contamination of the child.

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

No data is available concerning potential carcinogenic or reproductive effects of Salicylic Acid 6% (w/w) Shampoo. Salicylic acid has been shown to lack mutagenic potential in the Ames Salmonella test.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Excessive erythema and scaling conceivably could result from use on open skin lesions.

OVERDOSAGE

See WARNINGS.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Wet hair and apply Salicylic Acid 6% (w/w) Shampoo to the scalp. Work into a lather then

rinse. Repeat the treatment as needed until the condition clears. Once clearing is apparent, the occasional use of Salicylic Acid 6% (w/w) Shampoo will usually maintain the remission.

HOW SUPPLIED

Salicylic Acid 6% (w/w) Shampoo is available in 177mL plastic bottles (NDC 42546-279-06).

Store at controlled room temperature 20°-25°C (68°-77°F). Do not freeze.

Manufactured for: PruGen Pharmaceuticals 18899 N Thompson Peak Pkwy Scottsdale, AZ 85255 Rev 4.0

PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL - 177 ml Bottle Box

NDC 42546-279-06

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177 ml

PRUGEN[®] PHARMACEUTICALS





SALICYLIC ACID 6 PERCENT salicylic acid shampoo								
Pro	oduct Infor	mation						
Pro	duct Type		HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	Iten	n Code (Source)	NDC:4	2546-279	
Rou	ite of Admini	istration	TOPICAL					
Act	ive Ingred	ient/Active	Moiety					
		Ingred	ient Name		Basis of Streng	th S	trength	
salio	cylic acid (UNI	I: O414PZ 4LPZ)	(salicylic acid - UNII:0414PZ4LPZ)		salicylic acid	6 mg	6 mg in 100 mL	
	-		-		-			
_								
Ina	ctive Ingre	edients						
Ingredient Name					Strength			
water (UNII: 059QF0KO0R)								
CAR	BOMER COPO	LYMER TYPE A	A (ALLYL PENTAERYTHRITOL CRO	DSSL	INKED) (UNII: 71DD5V	/995L)		
SOD	IUM LAURETH	I-3 SULFATE (L	INII: BPV390UAP0)					
TRO	LAMINE (UNII:	903K93S3TK)						
QUA	TERNIUM-22	(UNII: MXO138JC	BP)					
COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE (UNII: 50CF3011KX)								
BEHENTRIMONIUM METHOSULFATE (UNII: 5SHP745C61)								
MET								
GLY								
СНА		FGL3685T2X)						
Pac	kaging							
#	Item Code	Pa	ckage Description	M	arketing Start Date	Marke D	ting End ate	
1 N	DC:42546-279- 6	1 in 1 BOX		01/0	1/2009			
1		177 mL in 1 BC Product	OTTLE; Type 0: Not a Combination					
Marketing Information								
1.10	Markoting	Annlica	tion Number or Menegraph	R	larkoting Start	Marke	ting End	
	Category	Applica	Citation		Date	D	ate	

Labeler - PruGen LLC (929922750)

Establishment					
Name	Address	ID/FEI	Business Operations		
EMS ACQUISITION CORP.		048602791	MANUFACTURE(42546-279)		

Revised: 2/2022

PruGen LLC