Efficacy and tolerance of a new non-steroidal prescription cream in the treatment of mild facial seborrheic dermatitis.

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INTRODUCTION

Seborrheic dermatitis (SD) is a common, chronic, and relapsing dermatitis that is primarily patterned on sebum-rich parts of the face, retroauricular area, scalp, upper chest, and intertriginous areas causing flaking, scaling, inflammation and pruritus with erythema. Malassezia infection is an important pathogenic factor in SD. The density of this pathogen on the skin positively correlates with the severity of the disease. Topical antifungal treatments reduce malassezia proliferation and the resulting inflammation, leading to the improvement of SD. The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of a non-steroidal cream, containing zinc PCA, piroctone olamine, dihydroavenanthramide (SymCalmin), biosaccharide Gum-2 (Rhamnosoft), and stearyl glycyrrhetinate in the treatment of mild.

METHODS

We evaluated the clinical efficacy of the new, non steroidal prescription cream on 33 patients diagnosed with mild facial seborrheic dermatitis who were treated for 28 days.Patients aged 18 years or older with SD on the face (IGA=2) were included in the study. Five centers participated in the study. The primary endpoint was to assess the efficacy using the Investigator Global Assessment (IGA) at day 28 ± 2 days as compared to baseline. Secondary objectives included: IGA after 10 days of treatment, investigator assessment of symptoms (erythema, itching, scaling, stinging), subjective evaluation by patients of satisfaction of use, and quality of life using the SKINDEX-29 score. The IGA was rated using a 5-item score.

RESULTS

Treatment proved successful in most patients (88%), and the IGA with a reduction of the IGA score at 28±2 days to 0.66 ± 0.94 compared to IGA at 2 at baseline, SD was evaluated as absent in 56% of patients. After 10±2 days, treatment proved successful in most patients (79%), and the mean score of IGA at this visit was 1.00±0.75 (Figure 1). On the baseline visit, 100% of the patients had erythema, this percentage decreased to 41% at final visit (Figure 2) with a mean intensity of erythema decreased from 1.18 ± 0.39 at baseline to 0.47±0.62 (Figure 3). Regarding patients satisfaction and QoL, 78% of patients considered that the topical cream was good or excellent and the difference in total SKINDEX-29 score between visits (baseline and final visit) was reduced by 5.85±7.05 (Figure 4 and 5). None of the patients evaluated required rescue medication. There was 1 mild adverse reaction (erythema) during the study.

Figure 1

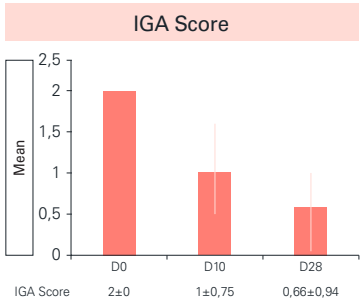


Figure 2

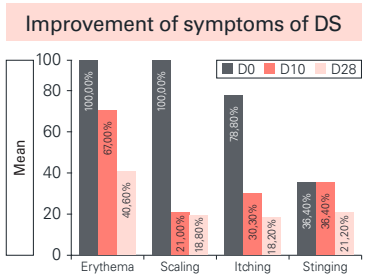


Figure 3

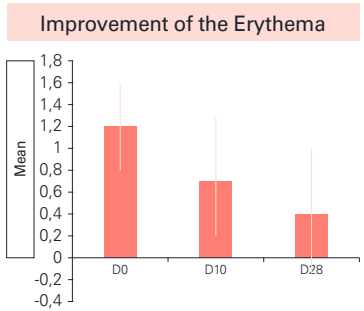


Figure 4

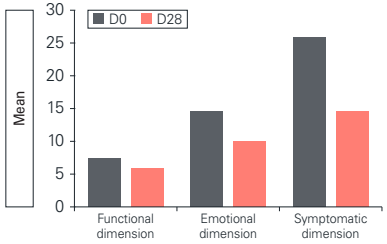
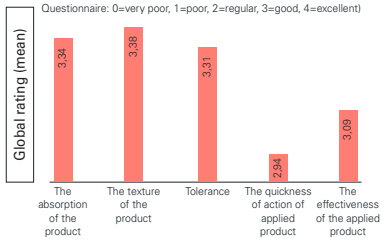


Figure 5



CONCLUSIONS

The use of this new non-steroidal prescription cream that contains zinc PCA, piroctone olamine, dihydroavenanthramide, biosaccharide Gum-2, and stearyl glycyrrhetinate was shown to be effective in the treatment of mild facial seborrheic dermatitis. The product demonstrated a rapid efficacy profile after 10 days of treatment and was well tolerated by the patients. The quality of life of the patients (Skindex-29) was improved. The product was well tolerated.

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