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## **Compounded Options When Facing the Rising Costs of Nail Fungus Prescriptions**

There are a number of advertised products for nail fungus that are available with a prescription, but some are not as effective as their claims suggest. Furthermore, these costly drugs are **often not covered by insurance**, and when they are covered, the **copay may be unaffordable**. As a result, patients often walk away without their medication, and their problems persist. However, Moss Compounding Pharmacy is able to prepare combination topical therapies with positive clinical outcomes and often lower cost.

Name	Active Ingredient	Size	Potential Cost to Patient per Rx (USD)
Jublia®	Efinaconazole 10%	4mL	~\$680
	(topical solution)	8mL	~\$1,375
Umecta <sup>®</sup>	Urea 40% (topical	4oz	~\$300
	emulsion)		
Kerydin®	Tavaborole 5% (topical	4mL	~\$685
	solution)	10mL	\$1,710

For quick reference, below is information on some well-known commercial products

\*NOTE: Anti-fungal nail treatment typically requires a 4-6 month course of therapy to ensure new healthy nail growth does not become infected.

Some **commonly requested COMPOUNDED formulations** containing multiple active ingredients for patients with nail fungal infections are listed below. We have seen positive results with these options. (**Each less than \$90 per Rx**) - (Rx Templates available, call to request a copy)

Name	SIG	Quantity	Notes
Fluconazole	Apply BID to affected	15mL	Typically provide 4-5 refills for
1%/Ibuprofen2%	nail(s) and/or cuticle for		treatment cycle.
<b>DMSO Nail Solution</b>	3-6 months.		
	Apply QHS, occlude	20mL	Chemical removal of severely
Urea 40% Nail Gel	with bandage. Use 5-10		infected nail. Use Fluconazole/
	days until nail plate		Ibuprofen solution after until nail
	removed.		grows back.

**Urea** has keratolytic, hydrating and softening properties that enhance the permeability of the nail plate to drugs. Diseased nails may be chemically removed using topical urea. A urea formulation is applied onto the diseased nail plates under occlusive dressings. Urea softens the plate and, after 5–10 days, the entire nail plate may be lifted off the nail bed and trimmed behind the proximal nail fold. A disease-free nail may then grow back.

**Ibuprofen**, as a review of the literature indicates, has some antifungal properties of its own. It also can synergize the effect of several antifungal drugs on various fungal infections. Ibuprofen can disrupt the biofilm of various fungal infections as well.

**DMSO** has been used for many years to help increase penetration through the nail. DMSO has also been shown to have keratolytic properties.

Azoles, such as **fluconazole**, are popular medications to eliminate fungal infections. Azole drugs inhibit CYP-dependent sterol  $14\alpha$ -demethylase, which causes depletion of ergosterol, accumulation of precursor sterols, impairments in fungal membrane structure and function, and fungal cell death.