APPLICATION OF COSMETIC NAIL VARNISH DOES NOT AFFECT THE ANTIFUNGAL EFFICACY OF AMOROLFINE 5% NAIL LACQUER IN THE TREATMENT OF TOENAIL ONYCHOMYCOSIS: RESULTS OF A RANDOMIZED ACTIVE-CONTROLLED **STUDY AND IN VITRO ASSAYS**

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STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

• The objective of this set of studies, combining clinical in vivo and experimental in vitro investigations, was to evaluate whether the antifungal efficacy of amorolfine 5% nail lacquer (NL) is affected by masking cosmetic nail varnish applied 24 hours or 10 minutes later.

LITERATURE REVIEW

- Onychomycosis is a common, unsightly disease^{1,2}.
- Patients reportedly apply cosmetic nail varnish on top of amorolfine 5% NL (Loceryl[®], Galderma SA, Lausanne, Switzerland) to mask their toenail disease despite the lack of previous studies on possible interactions between amorolfine 5% NL and cosmetic nail varnish.

METHODOLOGY

CLINICAL STUDY DESIGN

- Single site, investigator-blinded, parallel-group comparison study.
- Subjects randomized 1:1 to receive 12 weeks treatment of:
- amorolfine 5% NL alone
- amorolfine 5% NL plus Forever Strong Super Stay 7 days nail varnish (ivory rose color; Maybelline) applied 24 hours later.
- Subjects with at least one big toenail affected by mild to moderate distal subungual onychomycosis (DSO)
- Clippings of affected toenails collected at week 12 were ground down and 2 mg transferred to the center of an agar plate seeded with *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*.
- Measurement of zone of inhibition (ZOI) of fungal growth were measured after 5 days incubation at 35°C:



Subungual debris collected at week 12 was analyzed to detect and identify any living fungus present

IN VITRO ASSAYS

- Human cadaver non-diseased big toenails:
- group 1 untreated nail
- group 2 amorolfine 5% NL alone (25 μL/cm²)
- group 3 amorolfine 5% NL + one of 11 different brands of nitrocellulose-based cosmetic nail varnish applied 10 minutes later
- group 4 amorolfine 5% NL + one of 11 different brands of nitrocellulose-based cosmetic nail varnish applied 24 hours later.
- Disks (N=6 per test condition) of nail were placed (treated side upwards) at the center of agar plates seeded with T. rubrum.
- ZOI were measured after 4 days at 30°C.

RESULTS

SUBJECTS

• Of 98 subjects screened, 50 subjects with both positive direct microscopy and culture results were enrolled (Table 1).

Table 1. Demographic

Male gender, n (%)
Age, years Mean ± SD
White race, n (%)
Phototype, n (%)
Onychomycosis duration < 1 year 1 to 5 years > 5 years
Positive mycological examinat (direct microscopy and culture) Number of affected nails Mean ± SD

EFFICACY

Table 2. Mycological

Diameter of ZOI (mm)
Mean ± SD
Median (min-max)
Negative culture

- similar (Table 2 and Fig. 1).

SAFETY

IN VITRO ASSAYS

- (shown in red) (Fig. 3).
- antifungal activity.

DISCUSSION

- toenails.

and baseline characteristics (intent-to-treat)					
	Amorolfine 5% NL	Amorolfine 5% NL	Total		
	(N=24)	+ Cosmetic varnish (N=26)	(N=50)		
	20 (83.3)	19 (73.1)	39 (78.0)		
	53.7 ± 12.5	55.1 ± 12.0	54.4 ± 12.1		
	24 (100.0)	26 (100.0)	50 (100.0)		
	1 (4.2)	0 (0)	1 (2.0%)		
	5 (20.8)	4 (15.4)	9 (18.0%)		
	18 (75.0)	22 (84.6)	40 (80.0%)		
	2 (8.3%)	2 (7.7%)	4 (8.0%)		
	10 (41.7%)	5 (19.2%)	15 (30.0%)		
	12 (50.0%)	19 (73.1%)	31 (62.0%)		
ion	24 (100.0%)	26 (100.0%)	50 (100.0%)		
	5.7 ± 2.4	5.9 ± 3.3	5.8 ± 2.9		

• Mycological cultures of subungual debris from treated diseased nails at week 12 were negative for dermatophytes and non-dermatophyte nail pathogens for all subjects in both groups (Table 2).

nalyses at week 12 (intent-to-treat).					
	Amorolfine 5% NL (N=23)	Amorolfine 5% NL + Cosmetic varnish (N=25)	<i>P</i> value		
	53.5 ± 6.2 54.0 (41-63)	53.6 ± 9.1 54.0 (27-70)	0.942		
	23 (100.0%)	25 (100.0%)			

• Mean diameters of zones of inhibition for affected nail clippings from subjects in both groups were

• Most subjects (88%) in the nail varnish group indicated that the cosmetic varnish masked their toenail disease and representative photographs are shown in Fig. 2.

• One subject in the amorolfine 5% NL plus cosmetic nail varnish group had a non-treatment-related dermatologic adverse event (hematoma under the nail).

• The mean ZOI for amorolfine 5% NL plus the cosmetic nail varnish used in the clinical study (Forever Strong Super Stay) (shown in dark blue) was similar to the active control of amorolfine 5% NL alone

• Nails coated with one of 11 cosmetic nail varnishes, applied 10 min (Fig. 3a) or 24 hours (Fig. 3b) after amorolfine 5% NL application, all gave zones of inhibition (> 40 mm) representing potent

• As previous publications had reported a higher incidence of onychomycosis in men^{1,2}, a pale, natural-colored cosmetic nail varnish was chosen for this study so that it could appeal to both men and women to conceal their diseased nails.

• All the best-selling nitrocellulose-based nail varnishes used in the *in vitro* assays had no effect on the antifungal efficacy of amorolfine 5% NL; they included darker colored nail varnishes with even better coverage to mask diseased nails.

 In conclusion, based on these results, cosmetic nail varnish applied post-amorolfine had no effect on the subungual antifungal activity of amorolfine 5% NL or its penetration through

Figure 1. Representative seed plates of Trichophyton mentagrophytes showing an untreated nail contro (a), a zone of inhibition from ground nail clippings collected after 12 weeks of treatment from a subject in the amorolfine 5% NL alone group (b), and from a subject in the amorolfine 5% NL plus cosmetic nai varnish group (c).



Figure 2. Representative photographs of an affected toenail at baseline (a) and after 12 weeks treatmen with amorolfine 5% NL plus cosmetic nail varnish showing the appearance without the masking effect of the cosmetic nail varnish (b), and with cosmetic nail varnish (c).



Figure 3. Mean diameters of ZOI for in vitro assays of human toenails which received amorolfine 5% NL alone compared to toenails which received cosmetic nail varnishes 10 minutes (a) or 24 hours (b) after application of amorolfine 5% NL.



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