

## 13 Skin

1. Dry and scaling skin disorders		Primary Care	Acute/ Specialist Services
<b>Emollient and barrier preparations</b>			
<b>Barrier preparations</b>			
	Conotrane®	✓	✓
<b>Comment:</b> Barrier preparations are not appropriate for use in the treatment of eczema			
<b>Emollient bath and shower products</b>			
<b>No formulary choices</b>			
<p><b>Comment:</b> There is no evidence of benefit, for the prescribing of bath or shower emollients in the management of dry skin conditions. These products are relatively expensive and should not be prescribed. The use of emollient products in the bath or shower is a slip hazard, so should not be used by patients at risk of falls.</p> <p>Ointment formulations of Zeroderm® and Hydromol® can be used as 'leave on emollients', bath additives and as soap substitutes.</p>			
<b>Soap Substitutes</b>			
	Dermol 500 Lotion (1 <sup>st</sup> line)	✓	✓
	QV Gentle Wash (2 <sup>nd</sup> line)	✓	✓
<p><b>Comment:</b> Soap substitutes are useful for patients with eczema and other dry skin conditions to prevent the irritant effect of soap-based cleansers. Dermol® 200 shower emollient is identical in composition to Dermol® 500 lotion but less cost effective. Therefore Dermol® 200 shower emollient should no longer be prescribed.</p> <p>Ointment formulations of Zeroderm® and Hydromol® can be used as 'leave on emollients', bath additives and as soap substitutes.</p>			
<b>Emollients creams and ointments, antimicrobial-containing</b>			
	Dermol® Cream	✓	✓
	Dermol 500 Lotion	✓	✓
<b>Emollients creams and ointments, colloidal oatmeal-containing</b>			
<b>Comment:</b> Aveeno®, Zoroveen® products are considered non-formulary.			
<b>Emollients creams and ointments, paraffin-containing</b>			
<p><b>Comment:</b> There is a fire risk with all emollients, regardless of paraffin concentration. Ensure patients and their carers understand the fire risk associated with the build-up of residue on clothing and bedding and action to take to minimise the risk e.g. washing clothing/fabrics at high temperature to reduce emollient build-up. Instruct patients not to smoke or go near naked flames because clothing or fabric such as bedding or bandages that have been in contact with an emollient or emollient-treated skin can rapidly ignite. <b>Aveeno® products are relatively expensive and non-formulary</b></p>			
<b>Very Greasy Ointment</b>			
	Liquid paraffin 50% / White soft paraffin 50%	✓	✓
<b>Greasy Ointment</b>			
	Zeroderm® ointment (1 <sup>st</sup> line)	✓	✓
	Hydromol® ointment (2 <sup>nd</sup> line)	✓	✓

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**Comment:** Zeroderm® or Hydromol® ointment can be dissolved in some hot water and added to the bath water as a bath additive and/or use of a cream emollient as a soap substitute in the bath will offer similar emollient effect.

	Emollin® spray (Liquid paraffin 50%/White soft paraffin 50%)	✓	✓
<b>Comment:</b> Emollin® is for use in children and adults who need to apply emollients to parts of their body which are difficult to reach			
<b>Gel</b>			
	Epimax® Isomol gel (1 <sup>st</sup> line) (contains phenoxyethanol)	✓	✓
	Doublebase® gel (2 <sup>nd</sup> line) (contains phenoxyethanol)	✓	✓
	Adex® gel (for patients with inflammatory or intractable dermatitis)	⊕	✓
<b>Cream</b>			
	Epimax® cream (1 <sup>st</sup> line) (contains phenoxyethanol) - <b>Avoid contact with the eyes and do not apply near the eyes.</b> See <a href="#">Field Safety Notice (FSN)</a> for more information.	✓	✓
	Zerobase® cream (1 <sup>st</sup> line) (if allergic to phenoxyethanol)	✓	✓
	Cetaben® cream (2 <sup>nd</sup> line)	✓	✓
	QV cream (2 <sup>nd</sup> line)	✓	✓
<b>Lotions</b>			
	QV® lotion	✓	✓
<b>Emollients containing urea (for exceptionally dry skin)</b>			
	Balneum Plus® cream (5% urea)	✓	✓
	Flexitol® cream (10% urea) (follow-on treatment for extreme hyperkeratosis of feet)	✓	✓
	Flexitol® cream (25% urea) (initial treatment for extreme hyperkeratosis of feet)	✓	✓
<b>2. Infections of the skin</b>		<b>Primary Care</b>	<b>Acute/ Specialist Services</b>
<b>2.1 Bacterial skin infections</b>			
<b>Antibacterials</b>			
	Fusidic acid cream	✓	✓
	Metronidazole 0.75% (Rozex® cream, gel)	✓	✓
	Mupirocin (Bactroban®) - restricted to use in MRSA infections or specialist initiation for other indications	✓	✓
	Silver sulfadiazine cream (Flamazine®) for infections of burn wounds	✓	✓
	Sodium fusidate ointment (Fucidin®)	✓	✓
<b>2.2 Fungal skin infections</b>		<b>Primary Care</b>	<b>Acute/ Specialist Services</b>
	Clotrimazole	✓	✓
	Ketoconazole cream, shampoo (Nizoral®)	✓	✓
<b>Comment:</b> Nizoral® cream is only prescribable on the NHS for seborrhoeic dermatitis and pityriasis versicolor. Prescription must be endorsed "SLS".			
	Miconazole nitrate (Daktarin®)	✓	✓

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	Tioconazole nail solution	✓	✓
	Amorolfine nail lacquer (for fungal nail infections)	✓	✓
	Terbinafine tablets, cream	✓	✓
<b>2.3 Parasitic skin infections</b>		<b>Primary Care</b>	<b>Acute/ Specialist Services</b>
<b>Head Lice Preparations</b>			
	Dimeticone lotion (Hedrin®) (1 <sup>st</sup> line)	✓	✓
	Malathion (Derbac M®) (2 <sup>nd</sup> line)	✓	✓
<b>Scabies</b>			
	Permethrin cream (1 <sup>st</sup> line)	✓	✓
	Malathion (Derbac M®) (2 <sup>nd</sup> line)	✓	✓
<b>2.4 Viral skin infections</b>		<b>Primary Care</b>	<b>Acute/ Specialist Services</b>
	Aciclovir 5% cream	✓	✓
<b>3. Inflammatory skin conditions</b>		<b>Primary Care</b>	<b>Acute/ Specialist Services</b>
<b>3.1 Eczema and psoriasis</b>			
<b>Topical Corticosteroids</b>			
<b>Mild</b>			
	Hydrocortisone (1 <sup>st</sup> line)	✓	✓
<b>Moderate</b>			
	Betamethasone valerate 0.025% (Betnovate® RD) (1 <sup>st</sup> line)	✓	✓
	Clobetasone (2 <sup>nd</sup> line)	✓	✓
	Fluocinolone 0.00625% (Synalar® 1 in 4) (2 <sup>nd</sup> line)	✓	✓
	Fludroxycortide cream, ointment	⊕	✓
	Fludroxycortide tape	⊕	✓
<b>Potent</b>			
	Betamethasone valerate 0.1% (1 <sup>st</sup> line)	✓	✓
	Betamethasone dipropionate (2 <sup>nd</sup> line)	✓	✓
	Mometasone (2 <sup>nd</sup> line) (once daily application)	✓	✓
	Fluocinolone 0.025% (Synalar®)	✓	✓
	Difluocortolone 0.1% (Nerisone®)	⊕	✓
<b>Very potent</b>			
	Clobetasol propionate	✓	✓

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Steroids with antimicrobials			
<b>Comment:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The advantage of including antibacterials or antifungals with corticosteroids in topical preparations is uncertain.</li> <li>Only to be used when inflammatory skin conditions are associated with bacterial or fungal infection e.g. infected eczema.</li> <li>Should only be prescribed short-term (usually 1 week), longer use increases the likelihood of resistance and of sensitisation.</li> <li>For seborrhoeic dermatitis - Daktacort and Canesten HC can be used longer term.</li> </ul>			
<b>Mild</b>			
	Hydrocortisone with benzalkonium chloride, dimeticone and nystatin (Timodine®)	✓	✓
	Hydrocortisone with chlorhexidine and nystatin (Nystaform HC®)	✓	✓
	Hydrocortisone with clotrimazole (Canesten HC®)	✓	✓
	Hydrocortisone with fusidic acid (Fucidin H®)	✓	✓
	Hydrocortisone with miconazole (Daktacort®)	✓	✓
<b>Moderate</b>			
	Clobetasone with oxytetracycline and nystatin (Trimovate®)	✓	✓
<b>Potent</b>			
	Betamethasone with clioquinol (1 <sup>st</sup> line)	✓	✓
	Betamethasone with fusidic acid (Fucibet®) (2 <sup>nd</sup> line)	✓	✓
	Betamethasone with clotrimazole (Lotriderm®) (2 <sup>nd</sup> line)	✓	✓
<b>Very potent</b>			
	Clobetasol with neomycin & nystatin	⊕	✓
<b>Comment:</b> Very expensive preparation. Only to be prescribed for short-term use in patients requiring a very potent steroid before stepping down.			
Dermatological drugs			
Tar based			
	Psoriderm® cream	✓	✓
	Capasal® shampoo	✓	✓
	Cocois® ointment	✓	✓
	T-gel® shampoo	✓	✓
Scalp applications			
<b>Potent</b>			
	Betamethasone valerate 0.1% scalp application (Betacap®)	✓	✓
	Betamethasone valerate 0.1% foam (Betamousse®)	⊕	✓

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	Diprosalic	✓	✓
	Mometasone 0.1% scalp lotion	✓	✓
	Fluocinolone 0.025% (Synalar®) gel	✓	✓
<b>Very potent</b>			
	Clobetasol scalp application 0.05% (Dermovate®)	⊕	✓
	Clobetasol shampoo (Etrivex®)	⊕	✓
<b>Topical corticosteroids with salicylic acid</b>			
	Diprosalic® ointment/scalp application	✓	✓
<b>Immunosuppressants- calcineurin inhibitors and related drugs</b>			
	Tacrolimus ointment 0.1% and 0.03%	⊕	✓
<b>Comment:</b> Topical tacrolimus should be considered for short term, intermittent treatment of moderate to severe atopic eczema that is not controlled by topical steroids or where there is risk of atrophy. Generally, it should be initiated by specialists although primary care practitioners with experience in treating atopic eczema with immunomodulatory therapy may also consider initiating it.			
<b>Tumour Necrosis Factor- Alpha (TNF-α) inhibitors</b>			
	Adalimumab (Imraldi®)		✓
	Certolizumab (Cimza®)		✓
<b>Immunosuppressants - interleukin inhibitors</b>			
<b>Interleukin-12/23 Inhibitor</b>			
	Ustekinumab (Stelara®)		
<b>Interleukin-17A Inhibitor</b>			
	Ixekizumab (Taltz®)		✓
	Secukinumab (Cosentyx®)		✓
<b>Interleukin-17A receptor blocker</b>			
	Bimekizumab (Bimzelx®)		✓
	Brodalumab (Kyntheum®)		✓
<b>Interleukin-23 Inhibitor</b>			
	Guselkumab (Tremfya®)		✓
	Risankizumab (Skyrizi®)		✓
	Tildrakizumab (Ilumetri®)		✓
<b>Moderate-severe atopic dermatitis</b>			
<b>Interleukin- 4,13 Inhibitor</b>			
	Dupilumab (Dupixent®)(1 <sup>st</sup> line)		✓
<b>Interleukin-13 Inhibitor</b>			
	Tralokinumab (Adtralza®) (2 <sup>nd</sup> line)		✓
<b>JAK Inhibitor (3<sup>rd</sup> line)</b>			
	Abrocitinib (Cibinqo®) (1 <sup>st</sup> line JAK inhibitor)		✓
	Upadacitinib (Rinvoq®) (2 <sup>nd</sup> line JAK inhibitor)		✓

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Selective Tyrosine Kinase 2 (TYK2) Inhibitor			
	Deucravacitinib (Sotyktu®)		✓
Drugs affecting the immune response			
Systemic Immunosuppressants			
	Ciclosporin ( Neoral®)	⊕	✓
	Dimethyl fumarate (Skilarence®)	⊕	✓
	Methotrexate	⊕	✓
<b>Comment:</b> Biologics should be prescribed in line with SMC recommendations and local treatment pathways Ciclosporin and Methotrexate – Near patient testing under supervision of consultant dermatologist			
Retinoid and related drugs			
	Acitretin	⊕	✓
<b>Comment:</b> for <b>women of child bearing potential</b> the prescribing of acitretin is <b>restricted to hospital use only</b> . Ongoing monitoring of acitretin is part of the local NPT LES			
	Alitretinoin		✓
<b>Comment:</b> For use in severe chronic hand eczema refractory to potent topical corticosteroids.To be prescribed in line with <a href="#">SMC restrictions</a> .			
<b>Comment:</b> <a href="#">Pregnancy prevention programme</a> for acitretin and alitretinoin			
Vitamin D and analogues			
	Calcipotriol	✓	✓
	Calcitriol ointment (Silkis®)	✓	✓
	Calcipotriol with betamethasone (Dovobet® gel, Dovobet® ointment, Enstilar® foam )	✓	✓
Bandages			
	Steripaste® bandage	⊕	✓
	Zinc paste and ichthammol bandage	⊕	✓
	ZipZoc® bandage	⊕	✓
<b>Comment:</b> ZipZoc® bandage is expensive and should only be prescribed if recommended by dermatology specialist			
4. Perspiration		Primary Care	Acute/ Specialist Services
4.1 Hyperhidrosis			
	Aluminium chloride hexahydrate (1 <sup>st</sup> line)	✓	✓
	Propantheline bromide tablets (Pro-banthine®) (2 <sup>nd</sup> line)	⊕	✓

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5. Pruritus		Primary Care	Acute/ Specialist Services
<b>Topical antipruritics</b>			
	Crotamiton (Eurax® +/- hydrocortisone)	✓	✓
	Doxepin hydrochloride 5% cream	⊕	✓
<b>Menthol and derivatives</b>			
	Menthol in aqueous Cream (Dermacool®)	✓	✓
<b>Oral antihistamines</b>			
	Cetirizine (1 <sup>st</sup> line)	✓	✓
	Fexofenadine (2 <sup>nd</sup> line)	✓	✓
	Loratadine (2 <sup>nd</sup> line)	✓	✓
6. Rosacea and acne		Primary Care	Acute/ Specialist Services
<b>6.1 Acne</b>			
<b>Comment: Also refer to <a href="#">NICE Guideline NG198 Acne Vulgaris: Management</a></b>			
	Benzoyl peroxide with clindamycin gel (1 <sup>st</sup> line)	✓	✓
	Adapalene with benzoyl peroxide (Epiduo®) (2 <sup>nd</sup> line)	✓	✓
	Adapalene (less irritant than tretinoin)	✓	✓
	Azelaic acid 20% (Skinoren®)	✓	✓
	Clindamycin 1% gel, lotion	✓	✓
	Co-cyprindiol 2000/35	✓	✓
	Erythromycin with zinc acetate lotion (Zineryt®)	✓	✓
	Isotretinoin capsules		✓
<b>Comment: For isotretinoin capsules see <a href="#">Pregnancy prevention programme</a></b>			
	Tretinoin with clindamycin (Treclin®)	✓	✓
6.2 Rosacea		Primary Care	Acute/ Specialist Services
<b>Mild to moderate papulopustular rosacea</b>			
	Metronidazole 0.75% (Rozex® cream, gel) (1 <sup>st</sup> line)	✓	✓
	Azelaic acid 15% gel (Finacea®) (2 <sup>nd</sup> line)	✓	✓
<b>Moderate to severe papulopustular rosacea</b>			
	Ivermectin (Soolantra®)	✓	✓

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<b>Moderate to severe facial predominant rosacea</b>			
	Brimonidine (Mirvaso®)	✓	✓
<b>Comment:</b> Topical treatments are generally not helpful in the management of flushing associated with rosacea			
<b>7. Scalp and hair conditions</b>		<b>Primary Care</b>	<b>Acute/ Specialist Services</b>
<b>Antiseptics and disinfectants</b>			
	Benzalkonium chloride shampoo (Dermax®)	✓	✓
<b>Shampoo and scalp applications</b>			
	Cocoiis® ointment	✓	✓
	Ketoconazole shampoo	✓	✓
	T/Gel®	✓	✓
<b>7.1 Alopecia</b>		<b>Primary Care</b>	<b>Acute/ Specialist Services</b>
<b>No formulary choices</b>			
<b>Alopecia areata</b>			
Baricitinib tablets (Olumiant®) are not accepted by the SMC for use in alopecia areata. For further information please see <a href="#">SMC</a> advice.			
<b>7.2 Hirsutism</b>		<b>Primary Care</b>	<b>Acute/ Specialist Services</b>
	Eflornithine 11.5% (Vaniqa®) (to be prescribed in line with <a href="#">SMC</a> restriction)	✓	✓
<b>8. Skin cleansers, antiseptics and desloughing agents</b>		<b>Primary Care</b>	<b>Acute/ Specialist Services</b>
<b>Antiseptics and disinfectants</b>			
	Hydrogen peroxide (Crystacide®)	✓	✓
	Potassium permanganate (Permitabs®) tablets for cutaneous solution	✓	✓
<b>Comment:</b> See important safety information – <a href="#">Minimising risk of harm</a> from potassium permanganate soaks.			
	Povidone-iodine (Videne®)	✓	✓

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8.1 Minor cuts and abrasions	Primary Care	Acute/ Specialist Services	
No formulary choice			
9. Skin disfigurement	Primary Care	Acute/ Specialist Services	
Camouflagers			
Comment: Camouflagers are prescribable for post-operative scars, other deformities, and as an adjunctive therapy for emotional disturbances due to disfiguring skin disease e.g. vitiligo. Prescriptions should be endorsed as "ACBS"			
10. Sun Protection and photodamage	Primary Care	Acute/ Specialist Services	
Photodamage			
Actinic Keratosis			
Comment: For information and guidelines on the treatment of actinic keratosis please refer to the <a href="#">Primary Care Dermatology Society</a>			
Hyperkeratotic			
	Fluorouracil 0.5% / salicylic acid 10% cutaneous solution (Actikerall®)	✓	✓
Small Field			
	Diclofenac 3% in sodium hyaluronate gel (Solaraze®)	✓	✓
	Fluorouracil 5% cream (Efudix®)	✓	✓
	Imiquimod 5% cream (Aldara®)	⊕	✓
Comment: Imiquimod - Where surgery is not appropriate or in patients unresponsive to conventional therapy.			
	Tirbanibulin ointment (Klisyri®)	✓	✓
Large Field			
	Diclofenac 3% in sodium hyaluronate gel (Solaraze®)	✓	✓
	Fluorouracil 5% cream (Efudix®)	✓	✓
	Imiquimod 3.75 % cream ( Zyclara®), 5% cream (Aldara®)	⊕	✓
Comment: Aldara® is also approved for use in the topical treatment of small superficial basal cell carcinoma			
	Tirbanibulin ointment (Klisyri®)	✓	✓

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Topical Photosensitisers for Photodynamic Therapy			
	5 Aminolaevulinic acid hydrochloride (Ameluz®)	⊕	✓
<b>Comment:</b> Alacare® plasters may be used as an alternative to Ameluz® gel in patients where the use of a plaster formulation would be more beneficial e.g. treating moist sites such as the lips			
	Methyl aminolevulinate (Metvix®)	⊕	✓
Sunscreen			
	Anthelios® Sunscreen Lotion SPF 50+ (ACBS)	✓	✓
	Uvistat Suncream SPF 50 (ACBS)	✓	✓
<b>Comment:</b> Sunscreen preparations are only prescribable on the NHS when prescribed for skin protection against UV radiation in abnormal cutaneous photosensitivity. This includes genetic disorders, photodermatoses, vitiligo from radiotherapy and chronic or recurrent herpes simplex labialis. Prescribing for other indications is not permitted on a GP10. Prescription must be endorsed as ACBS.  <b>Photosensitive dermatoses</b> - Include polymorphic light eruption, actinic prurigo, chronic actinic dermatitis, solar urticaria, hydroa vacciniforme. Certain drugs, such as demeclocycline, phenothiazines, or amiodarone, can cause photosensitivity.  <b>Photoaggravated dermatoses</b> e.g. cutaneous lupus erythematosus, dermatomyositis, herpes simplex, Darier's disease, pellagra, some cases of rosacea and vitiligo.			
11. Superficial soft-tissue injuries and superficial thrombophlebitis		Primary Care	Acute/ Specialist Services
No formulary choices			
12. Warts and calluses		Primary Care	Acute/ Specialist Services
	Imiquimod 5% cream (Aldara®)	⊕	✓
	Podophyllotoxin – cream, solution (Warticon®)	⊕	✓
	Salicylic acid (Salactol®, Occlusal®)	✓	✓

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