

Dermol® Factsheet

Helping patients
for nearly 30 years

Key points

- ✓ The **Dermol** range of **antimicrobial emollients** has been specially formulated for use on **dry and itchy skin conditions** as leave-on emollients and also as soap substitutes for skin cleansing in such conditions
- ✓ Antimicrobial emollients can be an effective option for managing vulnerable dry skin:
 - The emollient oils help to **rehydrate dry skin**
 - The antimicrobials help to **prevent exacerbation of eczema caused by *Staph. aureus* colonisation and reduce the risk of secondary infection**
- ✓ **Dermol** can be used for as long as required to maintain the moisture content of the skin and help knock out *Staph. aureus* that can exacerbate eczema

Product information

- ✓ **Dermol Lotion, Dermol Cream, Dermol Wash and Dermol Shower** are formulated for use as both leave-on emollients and as soap substitutes. They contain:
 - Two emollient oils
 - Well-known antiseptics, benzalkonium chloride and chlorhexidine dihydrochloride
 - Cetomacrogol, a non-ionic soap substitute
- ✓ **Dermol Bath** combines emollient oils with the antiseptic, benzalkonium chloride, and is designed to fully disperse in the bath water
- ✓ Well tolerated, suitable for all ages and sensitive skin, the **Dermol** range is free from sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS), parabens and perfumes
- ✓ As the **Dermol** range contain **antiseptics** and not antibiotics, the risk of antibiotic resistance developing is minimised



Dermol Cream
20% oils
for **very dry skin**



Dermol Lotion
5% oils
for **dry skin**



Dermol Wash
5% oils



Dermol Shower
5% oils



Dermol Bath
50% oils

Backed by clinical evidence¹⁻¹⁵

Atopic eczema

To knock out *Staphylococcus aureus*

Staph. aureus colonises atopic skin and releases chemical mediators which can cause an **inflammatory itchy reaction** – leading to scratching, further skin damage and more itching. This process is known as the **itch-scratch cycle**.

Products in the **Dermol** range have proven **antimicrobial activity** against potentially pathogenic microbes, when tested *in vitro*, including:

- ✓ *Staphylococcus aureus* (SA)¹
- ✓ MRSA² & FRSA²
- ✓ Mupirocin-resistant SA³
- ✓ Panton-Valentine Leukocidin SA⁴
- ✓ *Staphylococcus biofilms*⁵
- ✓ *E. coli* (*in vivo*)⁶
- ✓ *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*⁷
- ✓ *Streptococcus pyogenes*⁸
- ✓ *Malassezia furfur*⁹



Helping to prevent secondary infection in compromised skin

To protect vulnerable skin

A dry, vulnerable skin barrier leaves the skin susceptible to **secondary infection**.

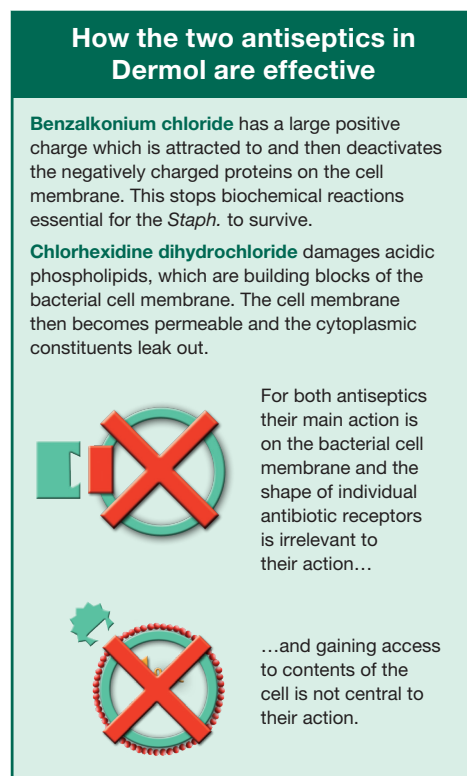
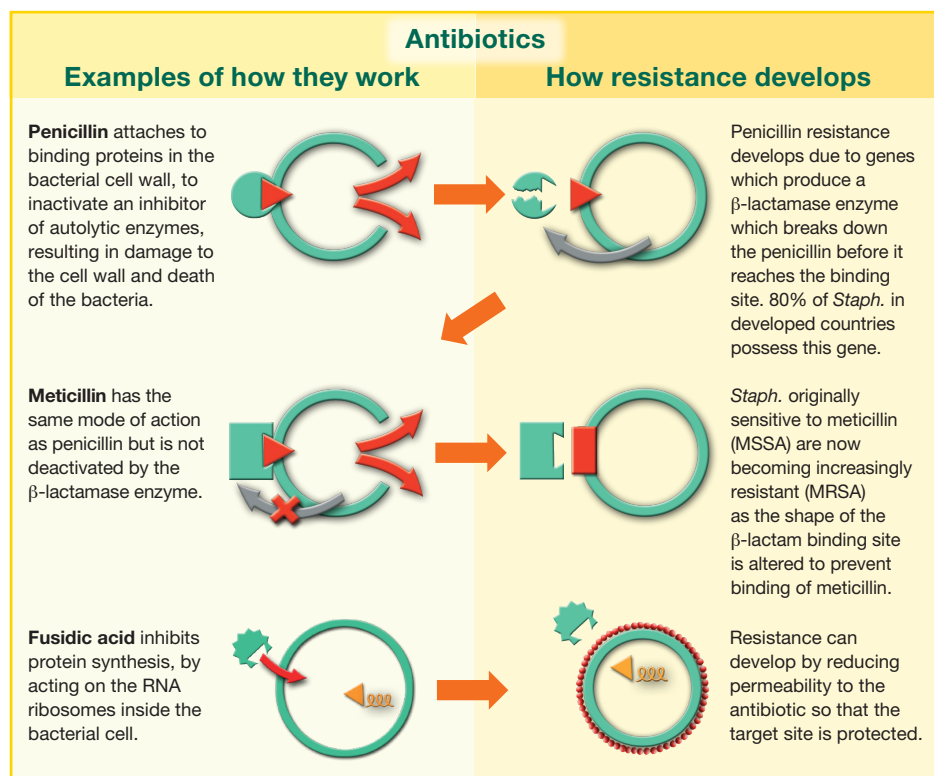
The **Dermol** range helps to **combat bacteria on the skin and rehydrate dry skin** – helping to restore the skin barrier function.

Visit www.dermal.co.uk/Dermol then select the button: “VIEW DERMOL DOSSIER”

How the antiseptics in Dermal work

- ✓ Fusidic acid-resistant *Staph. aureus* (FRSA) levels are estimated to be as high as 78% in patients with atopic eczema¹⁶, so it is important to have an effective treatment
- ✓ When tested *in vitro*, **Dermal** demonstrated **significant antimicrobial activity** against MRSA², FRSA² and Mupirocin-resistant *Staph. aureus*³

- ✓ The antimicrobials in **Dermal** are **antiseptics** which work synergistically, so are **clinically effective at low concentrations**
- ✓ **The antiseptics** have a different mode of action to antibiotics and because of this, **the risk of antibiotic resistance developing is minimised**
- ✓ The figure below explains how **the antiseptics in Dermal differ in their mode of action to antibiotics**



MRSA, Meticillin-resistant *Staph. aureus*; FRSA, Fusidic acid-resistant *Staph. aureus*; MSSA, Meticillin-sensitive *Staph. aureus*.

To see further product and clinical information visit: www.dermal.co.uk/Dermal

References: 1. Whitefield M. Infection Control, hand washing and irritant dermatitis – a possible solution. *NHS Journal of Healthcare Professionals* 2004:62-63. 2. Gallagher J. *et al.* Routine infection control using a proprietary range of combined antiseptic emollients and soap substitutes – their effectiveness against MRSA and FRSA. Poster presented at 18th EADV Congress, October 2009, Berlin, Germany. 3. Gallagher J. and Roshier P. Topical antiseptic products – Antimicrobial activity against mupirocin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. Data presented at the 16th Annual Maui Derm for Dermatologists, January 2020, Maui, USA. 4. Gallagher J. *et al.* Evaluation of the bactericidal activity of an antiseptic emollient wash formulation against Panton-Valentine Leukocidin producing *Staphylococcus aureus*. Poster presented at the 93rd Annual Meeting of the British Association of Dermatologists, July 2013, Liverpool, England. 5. Gallagher J. *et al.* *Staphylococcus* biofilm inhibition, *in vitro*, using an antiseptic emollient containing chlorhexidine and benzalkonium chloride. Poster presented at the 12th EADV Spring Symposium, March 2015, Valencia, Spain. 6. Gallagher J. *et al.* Bactericidal activity of a new 'skin friendly' combined handwash and leave-on skin conditioner. Poster presented at the 20th EADV Congress, October 2011, Lisbon, Portugal. 7. Gallagher J. and Roshier P. Infected wounds – *in vitro* activity of topical antiseptic products against *P. aeruginosa*. Poster presented at the 23rd EADV congress, October 2014, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. 8. Gallagher J. and Roshier P. Evaluation of the bactericidal activity of two antiseptic emollient formulations against *Streptococcus pyogenes*. Poster presented at the 73rd Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Dermatology, March 2015, San Francisco, USA. 9. Gallagher J. *et al.* *In vitro* antimicrobial activity of two topical antiseptic products against *Malassezia furfur*. Poster presented at the 10th EADV Spring Symposium, May 2013, Cracow, Poland. 10. Gallagher J. and Roshier P. *In vitro* activity of a topical antiseptic lotion against *P. acnes*. Poster presented at the 11th EADV Spring Symposium, May 2014, Belgrade, Serbia. 11. Gallagher J. and Roshier P. Evaluation of the fungicidal activity of two commercially available antiseptic skin products against *Candida albicans*. Poster presented at the American Academy of Dermatology (AAD) Annual Meeting, March 2017, Florida, USA. 12. Gallagher J. and Roshier P. Erythrasma: *In vitro* antimicrobial activity of two topical antiseptic products against *Corynebacterium minutissimum*. Poster presented at the American Academy of Dermatology (AAD) Annual Meeting, March 2017, Florida, USA. 13. Gallagher J. *et al.* The *in vivo* effects on stratum corneum of choice of an antimicrobial hand wash used to supplement alcohol rub in professional hand cleansing. Poster presented at the 20th EADV Congress, October 2011, Lisbon, Portugal. 14. Whitefield M. Effectiveness of a new antimicrobial emollient in the management of eczema/dermatitis. *Journal of Dermatological Treatment* 1998;9:103-109. 15. Dermal Laboratories Ltd. Evaluation of Dermal Cream. Hydration, acceptability and clinical efficacy in patients with dry skin conditions such as eczema/dermatitis. Data on File. (DCR 019). 16. Shah M. and Mohanraj M. High levels of fusidic acid-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* in dermatology patients. *BJD* 2003;148(5):1018-1020.

Dermal® Wash Cutaneous Emulsion, Dermal® 200 Shower Emollient and Dermal® 500 Lotion
Benzalkonium chloride 0.1% w/w,
chlorhexidine dihydrochloride 0.1% w/w,
liquid paraffin 2.5% w/w,
isopropyl myristate 2.5% w/w.

Dermal® Cream
Benzalkonium chloride 0.1% w/w,
chlorhexidine dihydrochloride 0.1% w/w,
liquid paraffin 10% w/w,
isopropyl myristate 10% w/w.

Uses: Antimicrobial emollients for the management of dry and pruritic skin conditions, especially eczema and dermatitis, and for use as soap substitutes.

Dermal® 600 Bath Emollient
Benzalkonium chloride 0.5% w/w,
liquid paraffin 25% w/w,
isopropyl myristate 25% w/w.

Uses: Antimicrobial bath emollient for the management of dry, scaly and/or pruritic skin conditions, especially eczema and dermatitis.

Package quantities: Dermal Wash: 200ml pump dispenser. Dermal 200 Shower Emollient: 200ml shower pack. Dermal 500 Lotion: 500ml pump dispenser. Dermal Cream: 100g tube, 500g pump dispenser. Dermal 600 Bath Emollient: 600ml bottle.

Legal category: Dermal Cream and Dermal Wash Cutaneous Emulsion [P]. Dermal 200 Shower Emollient, Dermal 500 Lotion and Dermal 600 Bath Emollient GSL [P].

MA holder: Dermal Laboratories, Tatmore Place, Gosmore, Hitchin, Herts, SG4 7QR, UK. 'Dermal' is a registered trademark.

Adverse events should be reported. Reporting forms and information can be found at yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk. Adverse events should also be reported to Dermal.

Scan QR code for Dermal prescribing information and adverse event reporting.



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TOPICAL INNOVATION
www.dermal.co.uk/dermal