PATIENT & CAREGIVER EDUCATION

Ciclopirox

This information from UpToDate® Lexidrug™ explains what you need to know about this medication, including what it's used for, how to take it, its side effects, and when to call your healthcare provider.

Brand Names: US

Ciclodan; Ciclopirox Treatment; Loprox [DSC]

Brand Names: Canada

APO-Ciclopirox; Loprox; Penlac Nail Lacquer [DSC]; Stieprox [DSC]; TARO-Ciclopirox

What is this drug used for?

- It is used to treat fungal infections of the skin.
- It is used to control seborrheic dermatitis.
- It is used to treat fungal infections of the nails.

What do I need to tell the doctor BEFORE my child takes this drug?

- If your child is allergic to this drug; any part of this drug; or any other drugs, foods, or substances. Tell the doctor about the allergy and what signs your child had.

This drug may interact with other drugs or health problems.

Tell the doctor and pharmacist about all of your child's drugs (prescription or OTC, natural products, vitamins) and health problems. You must check to make sure that it is safe to give this drug with all of your child's other drugs and health

problems. Do not start, stop, or change the dose of any drug your child takes without checking with the doctor.

What are some things I need to know or do while my child takes this drug?

All products:

- Tell all of your child's health care providers that your child is taking this drug. This includes your child's doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and dentists.
- Talk with your child's doctor before you use other drugs or products on your child's skin. This includes soaps.
- This drug may cause harm if swallowed. If this drug is swallowed, call a doctor or poison control center right away.

If your child is pregnant or breast-feeding a baby:

- Talk with the doctor if your child is pregnant, becomes pregnant, or is breast-feeding a baby. You will need to talk about the benefits and risks to your child and the baby.

Nail solution:

- The treated nail may not clear up all the way with use of this drug.
- This drug may catch on fire. Do not use near an open flame or while smoking.

What are some side effects that I need to call my child's doctor about right away?

WARNING/CAUTION: Even though it may be rare, some people may have very bad and sometimes deadly side effects when taking a drug. Tell your child's doctor or get medical help right away if your child has any of the following signs or symptoms that may be related to a very bad side effect:

- Signs of an allergic reaction, like rash; hives; itching; red, swollen, blistered, or peeling skin with or without fever; wheezing; tightness in the chest or throat; trouble breathing, swallowing, or talking; unusual hoarseness; or

swelling of the mouth, face, lips, tongue, or throat.

- Blisters, burning, itching, oozing, redness, swelling, tender skin, or other irritation where this drug is used.

What are some other side effects of this drug?

All drugs may cause side effects. However, many people have no side effects or only have minor side effects. Call your child's doctor or get medical help if any of these side effects or any other side effects bother your child or do not go away:

Shampoo:

- Change in color of hair.

Nail solution:

- Change in skin or finger nails.

These are not all of the side effects that may occur. If you have questions about side effects, call your child's doctor. Call your child's doctor for medical advice about side effects.

You may report side effects to your national health agency.

How is this drug best given?

Give this drug as ordered by your child's doctor. Read all information given to you. Follow all instructions closely.

Cream, gel, lotion, or topical suspension:

- Do not give by mouth. Use on your child's skin only. Keep out of your child's mouth, nose, and eyes (may burn).
- Use as you have been told, even if your child's signs get better.
- Wash your hands before and after use.
- Clean affected part before use. Make sure to dry well.

- Put a thin layer on the affected skin and rub in gently.
- Do not use coverings (bandages, dressings) unless told to do so by the doctor.

Lotion or topical suspension:

- Shake well before use.

Nail solution:

- Do not give by mouth. Use on your child's nails and skin only. Keep out of your child's mouth, nose, and eyes (may burn).
- Use as you have been told, even if your child's signs get better.
- Use on nails and nail beds every day.
- Give 8 hours before your child bathes.
- Take off one time each week with rubbing alcohol. File any loose nail material and trim nails as you have been told by the doctor.
- Do not use nail polish or other products on the treated nails.

Shampoo:

- Do not give by mouth. Use on your child's scalp and hair only. Keep out of your child's mouth, nose, and eyes (may burn).
- Use as you have been told, even if your child's signs get better.
- Wet hair and scalp.
- Put on enough shampoo to make a lather.
- Lather well and leave on for 3 minutes.
- Rinse well.
- Use this drug 2 times a week with at least 3 days between each use.
- Throw away any part not used after treatment is done.

What do I do if my child misses a dose?

- Put on a missed dose as soon as you think about it.
- If it is close to the time for your child's next dose, skip the missed dose and go back to your child's normal time.
- Do not put on 2 doses at the same time or extra doses.

How do I store and/or throw out this drug?

All products:

- Store at room temperature.
- Keep all drugs in a safe place. Keep all drugs out of the reach of children and pets.
- Throw away unused or expired drugs. Do not flush down a toilet or pour down a drain unless you are told to do so. Check with your pharmacist if you have questions about the best way to throw out drugs. There may be drug take-back programs in your area.

Nail solution:

- Store in the outer carton to protect from light.
- Keep lid tightly closed.
- Protect from heat or open flame.

General drug facts

- If your child's symptoms or health problems do not get better or if they become worse, call your child's doctor.
- Do not share your child's drug with others and do not give anyone else's drug to your child.
- Some drugs may have another patient information leaflet. If you have any questions about this drug, please talk with your child's doctor, nurse, pharmacist, or other health care provider.

- If you think there has been an overdose, call your poison control center or get medical care right away. Be ready to tell or show what was taken, how much, and when it happened.

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If you have questions or concerns, contact your healthcare provider. A member of your care team will answer Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Outside those hours, you can leave a message or talk with another MSK provider. There is always a doctor or nurse on call. If you're not sure how to reach your healthcare provider, call 212-639-2000.

For more resources, visit www.mskcc.org/pe to search our virtual library.

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