

PEDIATRIC

OTHER USES

PAIN MANAGEMENT

WOUND CARE

GYNCOLOGICAL / OB

WEIGHT MANAGEMENT

DERMATOLOGY

VETERINARY

DIABETES CARE

SINUS CARE

DENTAL

SCAR CARE

BIOIDENTICAL HORMONE (BHRT)

PODIATRY



CASE REPORT

— SCARS —

KELOID SCARS PCCA PRACASIL™-PLUS



1100 Canyon View Dr, Suite C

Santa Clara, UT 84765

Phone: (888) 963-9923

Fax: (855) 853-3465

Email: rx@rx-fusion.com

Web: www.FusionSpecialtyPharmacy.com

KELOID SCAR

PCCA PRACASIL™-PLUS

—FUSION SPECIALTY PHARMACY—

SUMMARY: Kathy had a mole removal on the back of her upper arm. After 180 days, the color had significantly decreased and the scars were flattening out. Fusion Specialty Pharmacy created a keloid-reducing scar gel using the same ingredients as regular scar gel with the addition of tamoxifen and tranilast.

INTRODUCTION

Scars are areas of fibrous tissue that forms in place of normal skin after an injury. Scars and skin are both made of collagen; the difference is that scar tissue is denser and configured differently causing the skin to grow differently and have reduced elasticity etc. [1].

Hypertrophic and keloid scars form when there is an overproduction of collagen during the healing process of an injury. Unlike a hypertrophic scar which lies within the boundaries of the original injury, keloid scars grow beyond the original wound. Also, they do not tend to resolve or improve over time like other scars; on the contrary, sometimes they can continue to grow and build up over years. Due to the overgrowth of new tissue, keloid scars may restrict natural movement of muscles and tendons. It also reduces the flexibility of the skin [2].

There are many factors that play a role in keloid formation. Some factors include inflammatory mediators that contribute to fibrous tissue growth. TGF- β normally contributes to wound healing, but in certain individuals, it causes an overproduction of abnormal collagen leading to a buildup of fibrous scar tissue [2].

CASE REPORT

Kathy had mole removal surgery on her upper arm. Keloid scars formed where the incisions were made. Fusion Specialty Pharmacy has created a keloid-reducing scar gel that has the same ingredients as the regular scar gel: Carbamazepine, Diphenhydramine, Hydrocortisone, Pentoxifyllin, and Prilocaine; with the addition of Tamoxifen and Tranilast. After 45 days of using this scar gel, the keloids began to fade in color become less noticeable. After 180 days, the color had significantly decreased and the scars were flattening out.

KELOID SCAR



SCAR GEL INFORMATION: Fusion Specialty Pharmacy has developed a gel to lighten and smooth out keloid scars and make them less visible .

Carbamazepine	3.0%
Diphenhydramine.....	2.0%
Hydrocortisone	3.0%
Pentoxifylline.....	0.5%
Prilocaine.....	3.0%
Tamoxifen.....	0.1%
Tranilast	1.0%
Proprietary Base	QS

CONCLUSION

Keloid scars can negatively impact an individual's quality of life. In addition to the psychosocial implications of having the scar, keloids can restrict movement and reduce skin elasticity. Fusion Specialty Pharmacy tailored their scar gel to target keloid scars.

Carbamazepine and Prilocaine are used to reduce sensitivity to pain and other stimuli associated with the scar. Anti-histamines such as Diphenhydramine are used to decrease scar tissue growth and help minimize itching associated with the healing process [3]. Topical steroids like Hydrocortisone help with inflammation and discoloration in the scar; it also helps flatten the scar over time and reduced collagen synthesis [4]. Pentoxifylline prevents abnormal collagen synthesis during skin healing [4]. Tamoxifen blocks TGF- β 1 which plays a role in fibrotic scarring [5]. Tranilast inhibits collagen synthesis which also contributes to proper healing and reduces formation of scar tissue [6].

This case provides an example of how Fusion Specialty Pharmacy's product is able to reduce the appearance of keloid scars. This special scar gel made specifically for keloids targets the mechanism of keloid overgrowth and promotes proper skin production. It not only breaks down the scar tissue, but it prevents the overgrowth of collagen and halts the keloid formation.



REFERENCES:

1. Rabello FB, Souza CD, Júnior JAF. Update on hypertrophic scar treatment. Clinics. 2014; 69(8):565-573. doi:10.6061/clinics/2014(08)11.
2. Gauglitz GG, Korting HC, Pavicic T, Ruzicka T, Jeschke MG. Hypertrophic Scarring and Keloids: Pathomechanisms and Current and Emerging Treatment Strategies. Molecular Medicine. 2011;17(1-2):113-125. doi:10.2119/molmed.2009.00153.
3. Edriss AS, Mesták J. Management of Keloid and Hypertrophic Scars. Annals of Burns and Fire Disasters. 2005;18(4):202-210.
4. Leventhal, D., Furr, M., Reiter, D. Treatment of Keloids and Hypertrophic Scars Arch Facial Plast Surg; 2006;
5. Penn JW, Grobbelaar AO, Rolfe KJ. The role of the TGF- β family in wound healing, burns and scarring: a review. International Journal of Burns and Trauma. 2012;2(1):18-28.
6. Banov D, Banov F, Bassani AS. Case Series: The Effectiveness of Fatty Acids from Pracaxi Oil in a Topical Silicone Base for Scar and Wound Therapy. Dermatology and Therapy. 2014;4(2):259-269. doi:10.1007/s13555-014-0065-y.

