



Berkshire West Area Prescribing Committee (BWAPC)

Berkshire West Area Prescribing Committee Policy Statement

Drug Name	Antifungal treatments
Indication under review	Fungal nail infections
Policy No:	APC 109
Date of Issue:	May 2015
Review Date:	May 2018
Policy Statement: Antifungal nail lacquers, paints and solutions are not recommended for treatment except for oral terbinafine which is approved for use in cohorts of patients with loss of normal function with respect to proven toenail fungal infections and who have a normal liver function.	
Traffic Light Status	Brown (Green for oral terbinafine in suitable cohorts of patients see below)
Key Points considered:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topical amorolfine has limited evidence of effectiveness for dermatophyte infections. • There is no evidence of effectiveness of other treatments from RCTs including topical tioconazole, topical salicylic acid and topical undecanoates. • There are cohorts of patients with proven fungal toenail infection which is leading to loss of function. Provided these patients have normal liver function then oral terbinafine would be a suitable treatment. 	
References:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PrescQIPP DROP-List. Bulletin available at: http://www.prescqipp.info/resources/viewcategory/171-drop-list 2. Roberts DT, Taylor WD, Boyle J and British Association of Dermatologists. Guidelines for treatment of onychomycosis. British Journal of Dermatology 2003; 148: 402–410. http://www.bad.org.uk/Portals/Bad/Guidelines/Clinical%20Guidelines/Onychomycosis.pdf<accessed 10/11/13> 3. NICE Clinical Knowledge Summary. Fungal nail infection (onychomycosis) Accessed 10/11/13 via http://www.cks.nhs.uk/fungal_nail_infection 4. Health Protection Agency/RCGP. Fungal Skin & Nail Infections: Diagnosis & Laboratory Investigation. Quick Reference Guide for Primary Care. Produced April 2009, reviewed April 2011. Accessed 10/11/13 via http://www.hpa.org.uk/webc/hpawebfile/hpaweb_c/1240294785726 5. Crawford F, Hollis S. Topical treatments for fungal infections of the skin and nails of the foot. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2007, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD001434. Accessed 10/11/13 via http://www.thecochranelibrary.com/userfiles/ccoch/file/Water%20safety/CD001434.pdf 6. Zaug M, Bergstraesser M. Amorolfine in onychomycosis and dermatomycosis. Clin Exp Dermatol 1992; 17 (Suppl. 1): 61–70. 7. Lestringant, G.G., Nsanze, H., Nada, M. et al. Effectiveness of amorolfine 5% nail lacquer in the treatment of long-duration Candida onychomycosis with chronic paronychia. Journal of Dermatological Treatment 1996; 7(2): 89-92 	
Date taken to APC:	6 th May 2015
Date Ratified by MMC on Behalf of the Board:	17 th June 2015

Berkshire West Area Prescribing Policies serve as a guide to clinicians. This does not overrule the clinical or budgetary responsibility of clinicians when considering treatment for individual patients.

Brown	Green	Amber	Red
These drugs have been reviewed and are not considered a cost effective use of scarce NHS resources	Medicines suitable for routine use. Primary care prescribers take full responsibility for prescribing	Medicines that should be initiated by a specialist and can be continued in primary care under a shared care agreement.	Medicines which should be prescribed by specialists only