

LYCLEAR®

Scabies Cream

PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET FOR 30 g TUBES



What you should know about Lyclear Scabies Cream

Please read the leaflet carefully before you start using your cream.

This leaflet contains important information about your treatment. If you have doubts or questions or you are not sure about anything, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

The name of your treatment is Lyclear Scabies Cream (containing 5% w/w permethrin). It belongs to a group of medicines called pyrethroids and is a scabicide. It is used to treat scabies.

Things to remember about Lyclear Scabies Cream

1. **Make sure it is all right for you to use Lyclear Scabies Cream.** (See “Before using your cream”).
2. **Use the cream as directed.** Refer to “Using your cream” for full instructions.
3. Lyclear Scabies Cream may sometimes cause problems. You can find these listed under “After using your cream”.
4. **Keep out of reach of children.**
5. Avoid contact with the eyes and mouth.

The information in this leaflet is only brief; if you need further information, ask your doctor or pharmacist. More information about scabies is given at the end of this leaflet.

Before using your cream

- Have you ever had an allergic reaction to chrysanthemums, permethrin, other synthetic pyrethroids or pyrethrins ?
- Are you pregnant, trying to become pregnant or breast-feeding?

If the answer is YES to either of these questions, tell your doctor or pharmacist before you use the cream.

Using your cream

- Ensure the skin is clean, dry and cool. Do **not** take a hot bath immediately before treatment.
- Adults and children over 2 years old should apply the cream to the skin over the whole body including the palms and soles, **but not the head and face**. Babies and children under 2 years old should also have their necks, faces, ears and scalps treated. Pay particular attention to the areas between the fingers and toes (including under finger and toe nails), wrists, armpits, genitals and buttocks. Avoid the area around the mouth (as the cream could be licked off) and around the eyes.
- Re-apply Lyclear Scabies Cream to hands if they are washed within 8 hours of treatment.
- The following table shows you how much cream should normally be used:

Adults and children over 12 years

Up to one 30 g tube

Children: 5 to 12 years

Up to half of a 30 g tube

1 to 5 years

Up to a quarter of a 30 g tube

6 months to 1 year

Up to an eighth of a 30 g tube

A few adults may need to use an additional 30 g tube, but do not apply more than two tubes.

- The cream rubs easily into the skin. It is not necessary to apply more cream until you see it on the surface.
- Children between 6 months and 2 years and elderly patients over 70 years of age should be treated under medical supervision.
- For external use only. Avoid contact of Lyclear Scabies Cream with the mouth or eyes. If eye contact occurs rinse with plenty of water or normal saline if possible.
- The cream should be left on for at least 8 hours, then washed off with soap and water not more than 24 hours later.
- Usually a single application clears the scabies infestation. If you are in doubt about the success of treatment, consult your doctor.

After using your cream

The cream occasionally causes side-effects in some people.

- Occasionally burning or stinging of the skin occurs, but it is usually slight and passes quickly.

- Treatment of scabies may result in continued or increased irritation for a short while. This may show as redness of the skin, a rash or itching.

If in doubt consult your doctor.

Storing your cream

- Keep Lyclear Scabies Cream in a cool place where children cannot reach it.

Medicines can harm if not used properly.

What's in your cream

- Lyclear Scabies Cream is a white cream containing 5% w/w permethrin. It does not contain any colourings or fragrances.

What is scabies?

Scabies is caused by a mite called *Sarcoptes scabiei*. The female mite burrows into the outer layers of the skin to lay its eggs.

The female mite is larger than the male and is just visible to the naked eye (0.4 x 0.3 mm).

The female mite feeds on skin cells as she burrows and lays her eggs behind her.

This burrowing into the skin is usually painless; at this stage the infestation is not noticed. The intense itch and rash of scabies is caused by an allergic reaction to the mites, their droppings or their dead bodies.

The scabies itch often takes 3 to 4 weeks to develop and is often worst at night. The itch usually occurs on the hands, arms, legs, inner thighs and around the waist. However the mites themselves are found on and between the fingers, on the wrists, feet, toes, ankles, elbows, knees, arm-pits, genitals and buttocks. In women, the breasts may also be affected.

In adults the face and neck are hardly ever affected, but scabies can affect the faces of babies.

The skin can become raised and red at the site of each mite; this is most common on the fingers. These lesions are often made worse by scratching and secondary infection.

How is scabies caught?

The scabies mite is transmitted by direct and prolonged skin contact (for example holding hands). It is commonly passed between family members and partners sharing the same bed, or any other intimate personal contact.

Scabies cannot usually be caught from bed linen or clothing.

Treatment

Treatment of scabies is simple and effective. The treatment is applied to the whole body from the neck down, and all family members should be treated at the same time. Babies and children under 2 years should also have their necks, faces, ears and scalps treated. You should not have a bath before treatment; in fact, treatment should be to clean but cool skin. Ideally, someone else should apply the treatment, so that the whole body surface is covered. Try to ensure that the cream is applied systematically so that no patches of skin are missed. Remember to treat the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, in between fingers and toes, and underneath finger and toe nails.

After treatment the itch may remain or increase for a while but will go away gradually after 1 to 2 weeks, when all of the dead mites have been rubbed off along with the outer layers of the skin. The itching can be relieved by using Calamine lotion or anti-histamine tablets/syrup.

It is not necessary to boil wash under wear, nightwear or bed linen. The normal washing procedure should be followed for these items after treatment.

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