

CLINICAL TRIAL OF FRAMYGEN CREAM IN VARIOUS PYODERMAS

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Summary

33 cases suffering from different types of Pyodermas were taken for study and were treated with Framygen Cream. The results obtained were quite encouraging in most of the cases. Out of the total 33 cases 10 cases showed complete improvement within one week of treatment while another 10 cases showed similar improvement in two weeks and six cases needed treatment for three weeks and four cases had to be treated for four weeks to achieve the complete improvement. Only two cases in the series did not show 100% improvement in the specified period of four weeks treatment and the maximum improvement observed in them during this period was upto 80% only. One case only did not show a remarkable improvement during the four weeks treatment. The culture and sensitivity test in vitro are suggested to determine the resistant strain of organisms responsible for such failures. No case developed contact dermatitis.

Pyoderma is one of the most common skin disorders. In spite of their being so common we are not fully satisfied with the treatment part of pyodermas. Various factors like personal hygiene, nutritional status, reinfection, bacterial resistance and bacterial sensitization may be responsible for certain failures or undesirable therapeutic responses. Therefore, one is always in search of more and new antibiotics to obtain better results.

Framygen Cream contains :

Framycetin sulphate 0.5% in water miscible base.

Framycetin is a broad - spectrum antibiotic obtained from *S. leventulae*. It cannot be used systemically because

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of its renal toxicity and VIII nerve damage. It is poorly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. Its main use is topical where it is effective against a wide range of organism.

This present study was conducted in order to find out the result of Framygen Cream on various pyoderma cases.

Material and Method

Thirty three cases attending skin O.P.D. Willingdon Hospital, suffering from various pyodermas were picked up for study. Out of these three were females and thirty males ranging from age groups of one to sixty years. All of them were asked to do warm water compresses for 10 minutes and apply Framygen Cream twice a day. Improvement was recorded every week and cases were followed for 4 weeks.

Criteria of Improvement

All the cases were observed every week and the following criteria were arbitrarily fixed for recording the improvement.

Relief in

Objective

- Erythema } 20%
- Vesiculation } 20%
- Oozing } 20%
- Pustulation } 20%
- Crusting and scaling } 20%
- Erosion and denudation of the skin } 20%

Subjective

- Itching 20%

Observations

Out of these 33 cases, disease wise split up was as follows :

Sycosis barbae	11
Miscellaneous pyodermas	20
Impetigo contagiosa	2
Total	33

Patients belonged to various age groups ranging from 1-60 years as shown in Table I.

TABLE I
Age Distribution

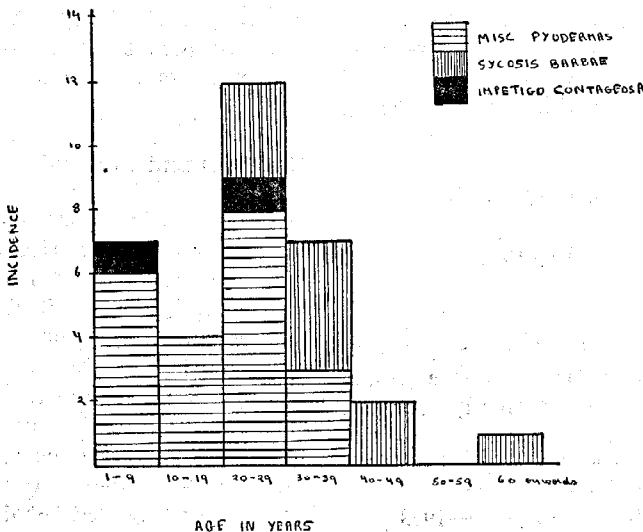
Age in Years	No. of Cases
1-9	7
10-19	4
20-29	12
30-39	7
40-49	2
50-59	—
60 and above	1
Total	33

Table I shows that cases suffering from different pyodermas taken in this study belonged to all age groups and predominantly in the age group of 20 to 29 years.

Age incidence of various pyodermas as observed in the study is as follows :

It will be evident from Table II that miscellaneous pyodermas were prevalent more in the earlier age groups of 1 to 29 years whereas sycosis barbae

TABLE II
(A Graphic Representation)



was more frequently observed in age groups only above 20 years. Higher incidence of sycosis barbae above 20 years corresponded probably to the shaving age period.

TABLE III
Relationship of Lesion and the site

Sites Involved	No. of Lesions
Face	20
Scalp	3
Buttocks	1
Forearm	2
Pubic region	1
Lower limbs	4
Back	2

Regarding the sites involved it will be observed from Table III that distribution was varied practically involving all the different sites of the body. Face was the most common site involved (out of 33 cases 20 lesions were on face). In addition to sycosis barbae which involved only the beard area a few of other cases of pyoderma including impetigo were also found on the face.

Table IV shows percentage improvement in various pyodermas as observed at weekly intervals. It will be observed that all the lesions belonging to the different pyodermas showed good improvement even in the first week of treatment. Taking all the cases together 36.3% cases showed 75-100%

improvement in one week's treatment. Out of two cases of impetigo contagiosa one showed 75-100 improvement and other one 50 to 74% after 1st week. On continuing the treatment the later case showed 100% improvement after second week. Similar responses were observed in other types of pyodermas also by the end of 4 weeks. Out of 24 miscellaneous pyodermas only one did not show any remarkable improvement. All the eleven cases of sycosis barbae showed 75-100% improvement by the end of 4 weeks.

Table V shows percentage of cases who showed 100% improvement as observed at weekly intervals. Out of 2 cases of impetigo contagiosa one case showed 100% improvement in 1st and 2nd week respectively. Out of 30 cases of misc. pyodermas 8 cases showed 100% improvement in 1st week, and 6 in second week. 3 cases were treated upto 3rd week and 2 cases needed treatment for full four weeks to achieve 100% improvement. One case out of this group showed only 20% improvement from 1st week onwards, inspite of continuation of treatment for four weeks. Since it was not in the schedule of study to do culture and sensitivity tests it may be presumed that in this particular case organisms responsible were resistant to the effect of drug. One case showed only 80% improvement with persistant itching, while one case

TABLE V

Table showing Percentage of Cases who have Completely Improved (100% improvement) As Observed at Weekly Intervals

	No. of Cases	1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	No. of cases who did show 100% improvement till end of 4th week
Impetigo						
Contagiosa	2	1	1	—	—	—
Misc. pyoderma	20	8	6	3	2	1
Sycosis barbae	11	1	3	3	2	2
Total	33	10	10	6	4	3
Percentage	100	33.3	33.3	18.1	13.3	10

slowly developed 100% improvement by the end of 5th week. The case which showed only 80% improvement and in which itching was predominant feature probably might have been so because of bacterial sensitization or because of lichenification due to constant itching. Such cases will need anti-pruritic agents

like anti-histaminics and steroids to achieve 100% improvement.

Acknowledgment

We are thankful to Messrs Rallis India Limited, Pharmaceutical Division, for supplying us the cream and making this evolution possible.

REFERENCE

Maccabe A F: current therapeutics, Practitioner, 182:628, 1959.

False:

Reactions intradermal DNA have been noted specifically in SLE. When DNA combines with LE factor present in the r-globulin fraction, chemotaxis inflammation and phagocytosis result in the formation of the LE cell. Pronounced inflammatory exudation of Polymorphs is observed in skin biopsies 8-12 hours after DNA injection. 24 hour biopsies of these sites show a mononuclear perivascular infiltrate resembling a delayed type of hypersensitivity reaction. Finding of LE cells in the sites of a positive DNA skin test may prove an important diagnostic test in cases of SLE.

Ref: Brit J Derm, 84:217, 1971.

Annals Int Med, 65:1221, 1966.