Two Flap Innovations Lessen Need for Revision

BY TIMOTHY F. KIRN
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PALM DESERT, CALIF. — An island pedicle flap can easily be elongated to accommodate facial anatomy and a pedicle graft for the ear's conchal bowl can come from the back of the ear, two dermatologists said in a session titled, "My Favorite Flap" at the annual meeting of the American Society for Dermatologic Surgery.

The island pedicle flap is a modest, undramatic flap that can be used to turn a round defect into a long slim defect that is easy to close, said Dr. David S. Becker, a Mohs surgeon in New York.

It does not, however, always have to be triangular in shape. In locations such as the upper lip or near the eyebrow it can be elongated to avoid creating deformity of facial features such as the vermillion, with two parallel sides before the taper.

In that case, it becomes a pentagonal pedicle, rather than a triangle, he said.

Elongating the taper also can make the defect easier to close, with less tension, he added.

In the right location, this flap rarely fails, and "if you loosen them up properly, they just float into place on a cloud of adipose tissue," Dr. Becker said.

Dr. Arash Kimyai-Asadi said that he repairs surgical defects of the front of the ear by taking a pedicle flap from the back, which he then threads through a small slit made through the cartilage.

This transcartilage, tubed, pedicle flap, as he has named it, works particularly well for defects in the conchal bowl, the triangular fossa, and the antihelix, said Dr. Kimyai-Asadi, who practices Mohs surgery in Houston.

It solves the problem of closing defects in the ear, where there is not a lot of loose skin, and he has used it to close defects 3 cm in diameter.

He said he has done 31 cases so far and has had no need for revisions, though because of swelling in the concha he has injected triamcinolone a few times.

The flap "works so well, I am using it for smaller and smaller defects now," he added. The ideal defect for the approach is one that is about 1 cm in diameter.

He makes the flap from skin on the back of the ear close to the postauricular sulcus. Then he makes what is usually a 4-mm wide incision through the cartilage, through which the pedicle flap is threaded. It is then sewn into place, and the pedicle defect is closed.

"It is a very vascular area, so you don't need a large pedicle," he said.

Because the skin matches well, "most of the time, they are very difficult to see post op," he noted. ■

The flap is threaded from the posterior ear through a slit in the cartilage.

The flap is shown being put into place over the defect.

PHOTOS COURTESY DR. ARASH KIMYAI-ASADI

Famvir®
(famciclovir)
Tablets

Rx only

BRIEF SUMMARY: Please see package insert for full prescribing information.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE
Herpes Zoster: Famvir® (famciclovir) is indicated for the treatment of acute herpes zoster (shingles).

Herpes Simplex Infections: Famvir is indicated for:
- treatment or suppression of recurrent genital herpes in immunocompetent patients.
- treatment of recurrent herpes labialis (cold sores) in immunocompetent patients.
- treatment of recurrent mucocutaneous herpes simplex infections in HIV-infected patients.

CONTRAINDICATIONS
Famvir® (famciclovir) is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to the product, its components, and Denavir® (penciclovir cream).

PRECAUTIONS
General
The efficacy of Famvir® (famciclovir) has not been established for initial episode genital herpes infection, ophthalmic zoster, disseminated zoster or in immunocompromised patients with herpes zoster.

Dosage adjustment is recommended when administering Famvir to patients with creatinine clearance values <60 mL/min. *(see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION in the full prescribing information)*. In patients with underlying renal disease who have received inappropriately high doses of Famvir for their level of renal function, acute renal failure has been reported.

Famvir 125 mg, 250 mg and 500 mg tablets contain lactose (26.9 mg, 53.7 mg and 107.4 mg, respectively). Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, a severe lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take Famvir 125 mg, 250 mg and 500 mg tablets.

Information for Patients
Patients should be informed that Famvir is not a cure for genital herpes. There are no data evaluating whether Famvir will prevent transmission of infection to others. As genital herpes is a sexually transmitted disease, patients should avoid contact with lesions or intercourse when lesions and/or symptoms are present to avoid infecting partners. Genital herpes can also be transmitted in the absence of symptoms through asymptomatic viral shedding. If medical management of recurrent episodes is indicated, patients should be advised to initiate therapy at the first sign or symptom.

There is no evidence that Famvir will affect the ability of a patient to drive or to use machines. However, patients who experience dizziness, somnolence, confusion or other central nervous system disturbances while taking Famvir should refrain from driving or operating machinery.

Drug Interactions
Concurrent use with probenecid or other drugs significantly eliminated by active renal tubular secretion may result in increased plasma concentrations of penciclovir.

The conversion of 6-deoxy penciclovir to penciclovir is catalyzed by aldehyde oxidase. Interactions with other drugs metabolized by this enzyme could potentially occur.

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility
Famciclovir was administered orally unless otherwise stated.

Carcinogenesis: Two-year dietary carcinogenicity studies with famciclovir were conducted in rats and mice. An increase in the incidence of mammary adenocarcinoma (a common tumor in animals of this strain) was seen in female rats receiving the high dose of 600 mg/kg/day (1.1 to 4.5x the human systemic exposure at the recommended total daily oral dose ranging between 2000 mg and 500 mg, based on area under the plasma concentration curve comparisons [24 hr AUC] for penciclovir). No increases in tumor incidence were reported in male rats treated at doses up to 240 mg/kg/day (0.7 to 2.7x the human AUC), or in male and female mice at doses up to 600 mg/kg/day (0.3 to 1.2x the human AUC).

Mutagenesis: Famciclovir and penciclovir (the active metabolite of famciclovir) were tested for genotoxic potential in a battery of *in vitro* and *in vivo* assays. Famciclovir and penciclovir were negative in *in vitro* tests for gene mutations in bacteria *(S. typhimurium* and *E. coli)* and unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian HeLa 83 cells (at doses up to 10,000 and 5,000 mcg/plate, respectively). Famciclovir was also negative in the L5178Y mouse lymphoma assay (5000 mcg/mL), the *in vivo* mouse micronucleus test (4800 mg/kg), and rat dominant lethal study (5000 mg/kg). Famciclovir induced increases in polyploidy in human lymphocytes *in vitro* in the absence of chromosomal damage (1200 mcg/mL). Penciclovir was positive in the L5178Y mouse lymphoma assay for gene mutation/chromosomal aberrations, with and without metabolic activation (1000 mcg/mL). In human lymphocytes, penciclovir caused chromosomal aberrations in the absence of metabolic activation (250 mcg/mL). Penciclovir caused an increased incidence of micronuclei in mouse bone marrow *in vivo* when administered intravenously at doses highly toxic to bone marrow (500 mg/kg), but not when administered orally.

Impairment of Fertility: Testicular toxicity was observed in rats, mice, and dogs following repeated administration of famciclovir or penciclovir. Testicular changes included atrophy of the seminiferous tubules, reduction in sperm count, and/or increased incidence of sperm with abnormal morphology or reduced motility. The degree of toxicity to male reproduction was related to dose and duration of exposure. In male rats, decreased fertility was observed after 10 weeks of dosing at 500 mg/kg/day (1.4 to 5.7x the human AUC). The no observable effect level for sperm and testicular toxicity in rats following chronic administration (26 weeks) was 50 mg/kg/day (0.15 to 0.6x the human systemic exposure based on AUC comparisons). Testicular toxicity was observed following chronic administration to mice (104 weeks) and dogs (26 weeks) at doses of 600 mg/kg/day (0.3 to 1.2x the human AUC) and 150 mg/kg/day (1.3 to 5.1x the human AUC), respectively.

Famciclovir had no effect on general reproductive performance or fertility in female rats at doses up to 1000 mg/kg/day (2.7 to 10.8x the human AUC).

Two placebo-controlled studies in a total of 130 otherwise healthy men with a normal sperm profile over an 8-week baseline period and recurrent genital herpes receiving oral Famvir (250 mg b.i.d.) (n=66) or placebo (n=64) therapy for 18 weeks showed no evidence of significant effects on sperm count, motility or morphology during treatment or during an 8 week follow-up.

Pregnancy
Teratogenic Effects–Pregnancy Category B: Famciclovir was tested for effects on embryo-fetal development in rats and rabbits at oral doses up to 1000 mg/kg/day (approximately 2.7 to 10.8x and 1.4 to 5.4x the human systemic exposure to penciclovir based on AUC comparisons for the rat and rabbit, respectively) and intravenous doses of 360 mg/kg/day in rats (1.5 to 6x the human dose based on body surface area [BSA] comparisons) or 120 mg/kg/day in rabbits (1.1 to 4.5x the human dose [BSA]). No adverse effects were observed on embryo-fetal development. Similarly, no adverse effects were observed following intravenous administration of penciclovir to rats (80 mg/kg/day, 0.3 to 1.3x the human dose [BSA]) or rabbits (60 mg/kg/day, 0.5 to 2.1x the human dose [BSA]). There are, however, no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Because animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of human response, famciclovir should be used during pregnancy only if the benefit to the patient clearly exceeds the potential risk to the fetus.

Pregnancy Exposure Registry: To monitor maternal-fetal outcomes of pregnant women exposed to Famvir, Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation maintains a Famvir Pregnancy Registry. Physicians are encouraged to register their patients by calling (888) 669-6682.

Nursing Mothers
Following oral administration of famciclovir to lactating rats, penciclovir was excreted in breast milk at concentrations higher than those seen in the plasma. It is not known whether it is excreted in human milk. There are no data on the safety of Famvir in infants.

Usage in Children
Safety and efficacy in children under the age of 18 years have not been established.

Geriatric Use
Of 816 patients with herpes zoster in clinical studies who were treated with Famvir, 248 (30.4%) were ≥65 years of age and 103 (13%) were ≥75 years of age. No overall differences were observed in the incidence or types of adverse events between younger and older patients.

Of 610 patients with recurrent herpes simplex (type 1 or type 2) in clinical studies who were treated with Famvir, 26 (4.3%) were ≥65 years of age and 7 (1.1%) were ≥75 years of age. Clinical studies of Famvir did not include sufficient numbers of subjects aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects.

In general, appropriate caution should be exercised in the administration and monitoring of FAMVIR in elderly patients reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

ADVERSE REACTIONS
Immunocompetent Patients
The safety of Famvir® (famciclovir) has been evaluated in clinical studies involving 816 Famvir-treated patients with herpes zoster (Famvir, 250 mg t.i.d. to 750 mg t.i.d.); 163 Famvir-treated patients with recurrent genital herpes (Famvir, 1000 mg b.i.d.); 1,197 patients with recurrent genital herpes treated with Famvir as suppressive therapy (125 mg q.d. to 250 mg t.i.d.) of which 570 patients received Famvir (open-labeled and/or double-blind) for at least 10 months; and 447 Famvir-treated patients with herpes labialis (Famvir, 1500 mg once or 750 mg b.i.d.). Table 5 lists selected adverse events.

Table 5
Selected Adverse Events (all grades and without regard to causality) Reported by ≥2% of Patients in Placebo-controlled Famvir® (famciclovir) Trials*

	Incidence							
	Herpes Zoster†		Recurrent Genital Herpes‡		Genital Herpes-Suppression§		Herpes Labialis‡	
Event	Famvir® 500 mg t.i.d* (n=273) %	Placebo (n=146) %	Famvir® 1 gram b.i.d.* (n=163) %	Placebo (n=166) %	Famvir® 250 mg b.i.d.* (n=458) %	Placebo (n=63) %	Famvir® 1500 mg single dose* (n=227) %	Placebo (n=254) %
Nervous System								
Headache	22.7	17.8	13.5	5.4	39.3	42.9	9.7	6.7
Paresthesia	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Migraine	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gastrointestinal								
Nausea	12.5	11.6	2.5	3.6	7.2	9.5	2.2	3.9
Diarrhea	7.7	4.8	4.9	1.2	9.0	9.5	1.8	0.8
Vomiting	4.8	3.4	1.2	0.6	3.1	1.6	0.0	0.0
Flatulence	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.0	4.8	1.6	0.0	0.0
Abdominal Pain	1.1	3.4	0.0	1.2	7.9	7.9	0.0	0.4
Body as a Whole								
Fatigue	4.4	3.4	0.6	0.0	4.8	3.2	1.3	0.4
Skin and Appendages								
Pruritus	3.7	2.7	0.0	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rash	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.6	0.0	0.0
Reproductive Female								
Dysmenorrhea	0.0	0.7	1.8	0.6	7.6	6.3	0.9	0.0

*Patients may have entered into more than one clinical trial.
†7 days of treatment
‡1 day of treatment
§daily treatment

The following adverse events have been reported during post-approval use of Famvir: urticaria, hallucinations and confusion (including delirium, disorientation, confusional state, occurring predominantly in the elderly). Because these adverse events are reported voluntarily from a population of unknown size, estimates of frequency cannot be made. Table 6 lists selected laboratory abnormalities in genital herpes suppression trials.

Table 6
Selected Laboratory Abnormalities in Genital Herpes Suppression Studies*

Parameter	Famvir® (n=660)† %	Placebo (n=210)† %
Anemia (<0.8 x NRL)	0.1	0.0
Leukopenia (<0.75 x NRL)	1.3	0.9
Neutropenia (<0.8 x NRL)	3.2	1.5
AST (SGOT) (>2 x NRH)	2.3	1.2
ALT (SGPT) (>2 x NRH)	3.2	1.5
Total Bilirubin (>1.5 x NRH)	1.9	1.2
Serum Creatinine (>1.5 x NRH)	0.2	0.3
Amylase (>1.5 x NRH)	1.5	1.9
Lipase (>1.5 x NRH)	4.9	4.7

*Percentage of patients with laboratory abnormalities that were increased or decreased from baseline and were outside of specified ranges.
† n values represent the minimum number of patients assessed for each laboratory parameter.
NRH = Normal Range High.
NRL = Normal Range Low.

HIV-Infected Patients
In HIV-infected patients, the most frequently reported adverse events for famciclovir (500 mg twice daily; n=150) and acyclovir (400 mg, 5x/day; n=143), respectively, were headache (16.7% vs. 15.4%), nausea (10.7% vs. 12.6%), diarrhea (6.7% vs. 10.5%), vomiting (4.7% vs. 3.5%), fatigue (4.0% vs. 2.1%), and abdominal pain (3.3% vs. 5.6%).

Post Marketing Experience
The following adverse events have been reported during post-approval use of Famvir: uticaria, serious skin reactions (e.g., erythema multiforme), jaundice, thrombocytopenia, hallucinations, dizziness, somnolence and confusion (including delirium, disorientation, confusional state, occurring predominantly in the elderly). Because these adverse events are reported voluntarily from a population of unknown size, estimates of frequency cannot be made.

Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15-30°C (59-86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]

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