

ADVANCED FORMULATION
Strata **ctx**[®]
Gel for dry skin and cutaneous rashes



**Taking care of the
side effects on your skin**

 **Strat**pharma
Switzerland

What are cutaneous rashes?

Cutaneous rashes are inflammatory reactions of the skin, occurring in certain infectious diseases, allergies, underlying medical conditions or upon administration of medications.

Adverse cutaneous reactions to drugs are frequent. Some oncology drugs are responsible for rashes in 80% of patients, of which 10 – 17% can be severe.¹

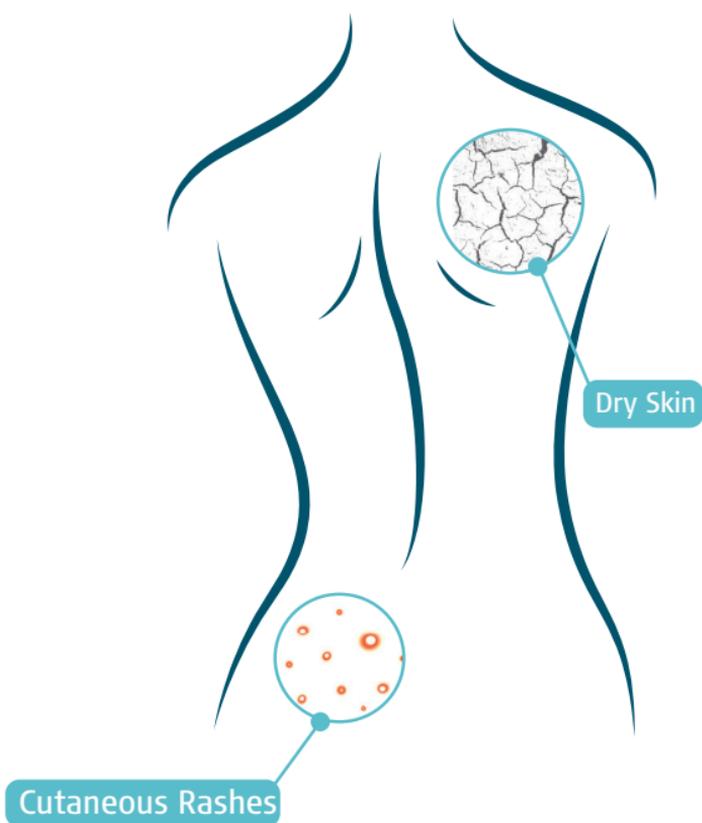
It is paramount to maintain the skin barrier function using appropriate products and control the severity of the signs and symptoms of skin rashes.²

Reactions on the skin can have a negative effect on physical, functional, emotional, and social wellbeing.²

Inappropriate product choices may lead to potentially worsen side effects.²

This brochure will help you understand and manage those side effects before they even appear. Common examples of the cutaneous reactions are:

- Pruritic / itchy skin
- Xerotic / dry skin
- Fissure of the skin and nail folds
- Blisters
- Erythema / redness
- Hand-Foot Syndrome (HFS)
- Graft-versus-Host Disease GvHD
- Acneiform reaction



When do I need to refer to a physician for treatment?³

Most skin rashes are not life-threatening, however there are some symptoms that can signal that the rash is serious and requires an immediate action. If you experience fever, sudden and rapid spread, swelling, blistering, pain or infection seek advice with a nurse, physician or go to the emergency room.³

If you are undergoing a treatment for a serious disease like cancer, your treating team will closely monitor any side effects on your skin.

Risk factors

There is no evidence to determine who is at higher risk to develop skin problems, but older age, atopic predisposition and a higher incidence of dry skin are linked to higher incidence of side effects.²

Other factors are professions that extensively work with the bare hands or expose them to chemicals (e.g. cleaning materials) or that have direct sun light exposure. Patients consuming alcohol and tobacco are also high risk groups.⁴

Protect and care for your skin

Although there are no international guidelines on the care of dry skin and rashes, there are certain widespread advises to be considered:⁵

- Use of gentle clinically tested skin cleansing with a pH of 5.5, is generally well tolerated and suitable for daily use.
- Avoid direct sun light or use protection: sunscreen (SPF > 30) and appropriate head and skin coverage.
- Avoid fruit acids, antibacterials, and benzoyl peroxide that may cause irritation, and can be harmful.
- Avoid skin friction causing activities/products: back-packs, ties, belts, and accessories/jewelry. Wear comfortable natural clothing from cotton or silk.
- Avoid possible skin irritations and irritations through shaving or walking barefoot.
- Avoid temperature extremes in contact with skin through water or air.

StrataCTX – skin side effects are no longer a concern



StrataCTX is used to relieve low grade inflammatory changes such as dry, itching, flaking, peeling and irritated skin. For more severe inflammatory changes, StrataCTX reduces pain, redness and heat sensation. StrataCTX was developed for use on all types of wounds, toxic and compromised skin.

StrataCTX - full contact flexible wound dressing for the management of dry skin and cutaneous rashes

- StrataCTX gel has been developed in order to spread easily using a very little amount of product.
- StrataCTX is bacteriostatic, gas permeable, waterproof and inert.

StrataCTX dries to form a protective layer that allows the skin area affected by cutaneous reaction:

- To maintain the fragile acid mantle of the skin, because StrataCTX has no measurable pH value.
- To minimize transepidermal water loss (TEWL) and therefore preserve the natural skin hydration.
- To promote comfort.
- To reduce the skin's acute inflammatory response.
- To relieve the skin's low grade inflammatory changes.
- To protect the skin from trauma and friction.
- To promote a moist wound healing environment in the stages where the skin is broken.

Tips for StrataCTX usage

StrataCTX may be stored in the refrigerator prior to application for faster relief of burning sensation.

If not completely dry, StrataCTX may stain your clothing. Normal washing will not remove the product from your clothes. If staining occurs, dry cleaning should be able to remove it without any damaging of the fabric.

StrataCTX can be used with or without a secondary protective dressing.

How much StrataCTX is required?

StrataCTX gel is an advanced formulation that requires substantially less product per application than typical moisturizing creams or barrier ointments. A little bit goes a long way.

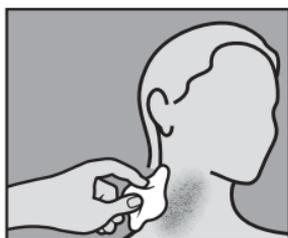


StrataCTX 20 g
(0.70 oz) is enough
to treat an area of
 36×15 cm,
(14×6 inch)
twice per day for
over 10 days.

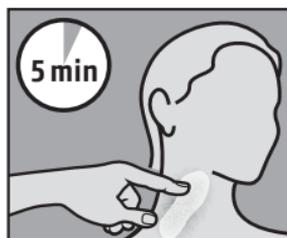
StrataCTX 50 g
(1.75 oz) is enough
to treat an area
of 36×15 cm,
(14×6 inch)
twice per day for
over 25 days.

StrataCTX does not soak into the skin, rather it dries to form a very thin layer that is less than the thickness of a piece of paper.

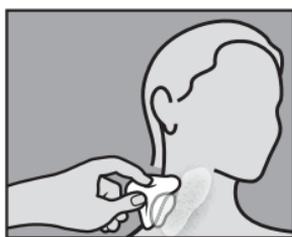
How to apply StrataCTX



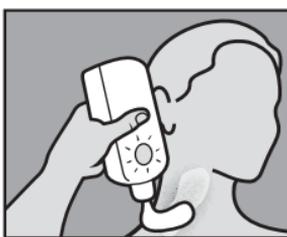
1. Ensure that the affected skin or superficial wound is clean and dry. Gently pat dry as much excess exudate or wound fluid from the area as possible prior to gel application.



2. Apply a very thin layer of StrataCTX directly to the affected area and allow the gel to dry. It will dry in 5-6 minutes.



3. If it takes longer to dry you have probably applied too much. Gently remove the excess with a clean tissue or gauze and allow the drying process to continue.



4. Once dry, StrataCTX may be covered by sunscreen, cosmetics and clothing.

Recommended duration of treatment

StrataCTX is recommended as treatment following the first signs or symptoms on the skin and should be applied until resolved (24 hours a day/7 days a week) or until no further improvement is seen.

StrataCTX may be applied more frequently to relieve itching or other symptoms.

StrataCTX is a full contact flexible wound dressing for the management of dry skin and cutaneous rashes.

StrataCTX is a semi-occlusive, self-drying and transparent gel. StrataCTX may be directly applied to dry skin, open wounds and compromised or desquamating skin surfaces, including cutaneous rashes. StrataCTX gel is bacteriostatic and inert. It contains no alcohols, parabens or fragrances.



Visit our website for more information about StrataCTX and the care of cutaneous rashes



[stratactx.com](https://www.stratactx.com)

Caution: For external use only. StrataCTX should not be placed in contact with the eyes. StrataCTX should not be applied over topical medications unless advised by your physician. For correct storage please reclose the tube tightly with the cap. Should your cutaneous reaction show signs of infection or failure to heal, immediately consult your physician. If irritation occurs, discontinue use and consult your physician. Not suitable for highly exudative wounds, tunneling wounds or 3rd degree burns. Keep out of the reach of children. Do not use after the expiration (EXP) date printed on the tube. The expiration (EXP) date does not change once the tube has been opened. Do not use if the tube is damaged.

Sterile until opened. Ingredients: Polydimethylsiloxanes, siloxanes, alkylmethyl silicones

References: 1. Lacouture M, Anadkat M, Bensaoudon R et al. Clinical practice guidelines for the prevention and treatment of EGFR inhibitor-associated dermatologic toxicities. Supportive Care in Cancer. 2011;19(8):1079-1095. doi:10.1007/s00520-011-1197-6 2. Bensaoudon R, Humbert P, Krutmann J et al. Daily baseline skin care in the prevention, treatment, and supportive care of skin toxicity in oncology patients: recommendations from a multinational expert panel. Cancer Manag Res. 2013;401. doi:10.2147/cmar.s52256 3. How to tell if a rash needs medical attention | American Academy of Dermatology. AaD.org. <https://www.aad.org/media/news-releases/how-to-tell-if-a-rash-needs-medical-attention>. Published 2015. Accessed January 16, 2019. 4. Kern Fürer C, Kröner A, Wiedmer S. Dermatologische Reaktionen unter medikamentöser Antitumorthherapie Prävention und Interventionen. Onkologiepflege.ch. https://www.onkologiepflege.ch/fileadmin/downloads/kongress/2017/Referate/20170323_D_Seminar_9_Wiedmer_Kr%C3%B6ner_KernF%C3%BCrer.pdf. Published 2017. Accessed January 16, 2019. 5. Bensaoudon R, Humbert P, Krutmann J et al. Daily baseline skin care in the prevention, treatment, and supportive care of skin toxicity in oncology patients: recommendations from a multinational expert panel. Cancer Manag Res. 2013;401.

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 Class IIa Medical Device
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