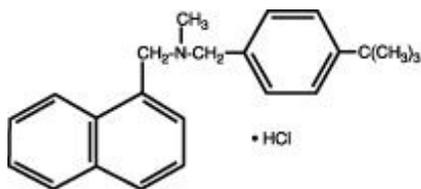


**MENTAX- butenafine hydrochloride cream**  
**Mylan Pharmaceuticals Inc.**

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**DESCRIPTION**

Mentax<sup>®</sup> Cream, 1%, contains the synthetic antifungal agent, butenafine hydrochloride. Butenafine is a member of the class of antifungal compounds known as benzylamines which are structurally related to the allylamines.

Butenafine HCl is designated chemically as N-4-*tert*-butylbenzyl-N-methyl-1-naphthalenemethylamine hydrochloride. The compound has the molecular formula C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>27</sub>N•HCl, a molecular weight of 353.93, and the following structural formula:



Butenafine HCl is a white, odorless, crystalline powder. It is freely soluble in methanol, ethanol, and chloroform, and slightly soluble in water. Each gram of Mentax<sup>®</sup> Cream, 1%, contains 10 mg of butenafine HCl in a white cream base of purified water USP, propylene glycol dicaprylate, glycerin USP, cetyl alcohol NF, glyceryl monostearate SE, white petrolatum USP, stearic acid NF, polyoxyethylene (23) cetyl ether, benzyl alcohol NF, diethanolamine NF, and sodium benzoate NF.

**CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY**

**Pharmacokinetics**

In one study conducted in healthy subjects for 14 days, 6 grams of Mentax<sup>®</sup> Cream, 1%, was applied once daily to the dorsal skin (3,000 cm<sup>2</sup>) of 7 subjects, and 20 grams of the cream was applied once daily to the arms, trunk and groin areas (10,000 cm<sup>2</sup>) of another 12 subjects. After 14 days of topical applications, the 6-gram dose group yielded a mean peak plasma butenafine HCl concentration, C<sub>max</sub> of 1.4 ± 0.8 ng/mL, occurring at a mean time to the peak plasma concentration, T<sub>max</sub>, of 15 ± 8 hours, and a mean area under the plasma concentration-time curve, AUC<sub>0-24 hrs</sub> of 23.9 ± 11.3 ng-hr/mL. For the 20-gram dose group, the mean C<sub>max</sub> was 5.0 ± 2.0 ng/mL, occurring at a mean T<sub>max</sub> of 6 ± 6 hours, and the mean AUC<sub>0-24 hrs</sub> was 87.8 ± 45.3 ng-hr/mL. A biphasic decline of plasma butenafine HCl concentrations was observed with the half-lives estimated to be 35 hours and > 150 hours, respectively.

At 72 hours after the last dose application, the mean plasma concentrations decreased to 0.3 ± 0.2 ng/mL for the 6-gram dose group and 1.1 ± 0.9 ng/mL for the 20-gram dose group. Low levels of butenafine HCl remained in the plasma 7 days after the last dose application (mean: 0.1 ± 0.2 ng/mL for the 6-gram dose group, and 0.7 ± 0.5 ng/mL for the 20-gram dose group). The total amount (or % dose) of butenafine HCl absorbed through the skin into the systemic circulation has not been quantitated. It was determined that the primary metabolite in urine was formed through hydroxylation at the terminal *t*-butyl side-chain.

In 11 patients with tinea pedis, butenafine HCl cream, 1%, was applied by the patients to cover the affected and immediately surrounding skin area once daily for 4 weeks, and a single blood sample was collected between 10 and 20 hours following dosing at 1, 2 and 4 weeks after treatment. The plasma butenafine HCl concentration ranged from undetectable to 0.3 ng/mL.

In 24 patients with tinea cruris, butenafine HCl cream, 1%, was applied by the patients to cover the affected and immediately surrounding skin area once daily for 2 weeks (mean average daily dose:  $1.3 \pm 0.2$  g). A single blood sample was collected between 0.5 and 65 hours after the last dose, and the plasma butenafine HCl concentration ranged from undetectable to 2.52 ng/mL (mean  $\pm$  SD:  $0.91 \pm 0.15$  ng/mL). Four weeks after cessation of treatment, the plasma butenafine HCl concentration ranged from undetectable to 0.28 ng/mL.

### **Microbiology**

Butenafine HCl is a benzylamine derivative with a mode of action similar to that of the allylamine class of antifungal drugs. Butenafine HCl is hypothesized to act by inhibiting the epoxidation of squalene, thus blocking the biosynthesis of ergosterol, an essential component of fungal cell membranes. The benzylamine derivatives, like the allylamines, act at an earlier step in the ergosterol biosynthesis pathway than the azole class of antifungal drugs. Depending on the concentration of the drug and the fungal species tested, butenafine HCl may be fungicidal or fungistatic *in vitro*. However, the clinical significance of these *in vitro* data are unknown.

Butenafine HCl has been shown to be active against most strains of the following microorganisms, both *in vitro* and in clinical infections as described in the INDICATIONS AND USAGE section:

*Epidermophyton floccosum*  
*Trichophyton rubrum*  
*Malassezia furfur*  
*Trichophyton tonsurans*  
*Trichophyton mentagrophytes*

## **CLINICAL STUDIES**

### **Tinea (pityriasis) versicolor**

In the following data presentations, patients with tinea (pityriasis) versicolor were studied. The term “**Negative Mycology**” is defined as absence of hyphae in a KOH preparation of skin scrapings, i.e., no fungal forms seen or the presence of yeast cells (blastospores) only. The term “**Effective Treatment**” is defined as Negative Mycology plus total signs and symptoms score (on a scale from zero to three) for erythema, scaling, and pruritus equal to or less than 1 at Week 8. The term “**Complete Cure**” refers to patients who had Negative Mycology plus sign/symptoms score of zero for erythema, scaling, and pruritus.

Two separate studies compared Mentax® Cream to vehicle applied once daily for 2 weeks in the treatment of tinea (pityriasis) versicolor. Patients were treated for 2 weeks and were evaluated at the following weeks post-treatment: 2 (Week 4) and 6 (Week 8). All subjects with a positive baseline KOH and who were dispensed medications were included in the “intent-to-treat” analysis shown in the table below. Statistical significance (Mentax® vs. vehicle) was achieved for Effective Treatment, but not Complete Cure at 6 weeks post-treatment in Study 31. Marginal statistical significance ( $p = 0.051$ ) (Mentax® vs. vehicle) was achieved for Effective Treatment, but not Complete Cure at 6 weeks post-treatment in Study 32. Data from these two controlled studies are presented in the table below.

#### **Proportion (%) of responders in pivotal clinical trials (all randomized patients)**

Patient Response Category	Week @	Study 31		Study 32	
		Butenafine	Vehicle	Butenafine	Vehicle
Complete Cure*	2	41/87 (47%)	11/40 (28%)	29/85 (34%)	12/41 (29%)
	4	43/86 (50%)	15/42 (36%)	36/83 (43%)	13/41 (32%)
	8	44/87 (51%)	15/42 (36%)	30/86 (35%)	10/43 (23%)
Effective	2	56/87 (64%)	16/40 (40%)	46/85 (54%)	16/41 (39%)

Treatment <sup>†</sup>					
	4	50/86 (58%)	19/42 (45%)	45/83 (54%)	16/41 (39%)
	8	48/87 (55%)	15/42 (36%)	37/86 (43%)	11/43 (26%)
Negative Mycology <sup>‡</sup>	2	57/87 (66%)	20/40 (50%)	57/85 (67%)	21/41 (51%)
	4	51/86 (59%)	20/42 (48%)	52/83 (63%)	18/41 (44%)
	8	48/87 (55%)	15/42 (36%)	43/86 (50%)	12/43 (28%)
@ Week 2 (end of treatment), Week 4 (2 week post-treatment), and Week 8 (6 weeks post-treatment)					

\* Negative Mycology plus absence of erythema, scaling, and pruritus

† Negative Mycology plus no or minimal involvement of erythema, scaling or pruritus

‡ Absence of hyphae in a KOH preparation of skin scrapings, i.e., no fungal forms seen or the presence of yeast cells (blastospores) only.

Tinea (pityriasis) versicolor is a superficial, chronically recurring infection of the glabrous skin caused by *Malassezia furfur* (formerly *Pityrosporum orbiculare*). The commensal organism is part of the normal skin flora. In susceptible individuals, the condition may give rise to hyperpigmented or hypopigmented patches on the trunk which may extend to the neck, arms, and upper thighs.

Treatment of the infection may not immediately result in restoration of pigment of the affected sites. Normalization of pigment following successful therapy is variable and may take months, depending upon individual skin type and incidental sun exposure. The rate of recurrence of infection is variable.

## INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Mentax<sup>®</sup> (butenafine HCl) Cream, 1% is indicated for the topical treatment of the dermatologic infection, tinea (pityriasis) versicolor due to *M. furfur* (formerly *P. orbiculare*). Butenafine HCl cream was not studied in immunocompromised patients. (See DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION.)

## CONTRAINDICATIONS

Mentax<sup>®</sup> (butenafine HCl) Cream, 1%, is contraindicated in individuals who have known or suspected sensitivity to Mentax<sup>®</sup> Cream, 1%, or any of its components.

## WARNINGS

Mentax<sup>®</sup> (butenafine HCl) Cream, 1%, is not for ophthalmic, oral, or intravaginal use.

## PRECAUTIONS

### General

Mentax<sup>®</sup> Cream, 1%, is for external use only. If irritation or sensitivity develops with the use of Mentax<sup>®</sup> Cream, 1%, treatment should be discontinued and appropriate therapy instituted. Diagnosis of the disease should be confirmed either by culture on an appropriate medium, [except *M. furfur* (formerly *P. orbiculare*)] or by direct microscopic examination of infected superficial epidermal tissue in a solution of potassium hydroxide.

Patients who are known to be sensitive to allylamine antifungals should use Mentax<sup>®</sup> (butenafine HCl) Cream, 1%, with caution since cross-reactivity may occur.

Use Mentax<sup>®</sup> Cream, 1%, as directed by the physician, and avoid contact with the eyes, nose, mouth, and other mucous membranes.

### Information for Patients

The patient should be instructed to:

- Use Mentax<sup>®</sup> Cream, 1%, as directed by the physician. The hands should be washed after applying the medication to the affected area(s). Avoid contact with the eyes, nose, mouth, and other mucous membranes. Mentax<sup>®</sup> Cream, 1%, is for external use only.
- Dry the affected area(s) thoroughly before application, if you wish to apply Mentax<sup>®</sup> Cream, 1%, after bathing.
- Use the medication for the full treatment time recommended by the physician, even though symptoms may have improved. Notify the physician if there is no improvement after the end of the prescribed treatment period, or sooner, if the condition worsens (see below).
- Inform the physician if the area of application shows signs of increased irritation, redness, itching, burning, blistering, swelling, or oozing.
- Avoid the use of occlusive dressings unless otherwise directed by the physician.
- Do not use this medication for any disorder other than that for which it was prescribed.

### **Drug Interactions**

Potential drug interactions between Mentax<sup>®</sup> (butenafine HCl) Cream, 1%, and other drugs have not been systematically evaluated.

### **Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility**

Long-term studies to evaluate the carcinogenic potential of Mentax<sup>®</sup> Cream, 1%, have not been conducted. Two *in vitro* assays (bacterial reverse mutation test and chromosome aberration test in Chinese hamster lymphocytes) and one *in vivo* study (rat micronucleus bioassay) revealed no mutagenic or clastogenic potential for butenafine.

In subcutaneous fertility studies conducted in rats at dose levels up to 25 mg/kg/day (0.5 times the maximum recommended dose in humans for tinea versicolor based on body surface area comparisons), butenafine did not produce any adverse effects on male or female fertility.

### **Pregnancy**

#### **Teratogenic Effects**

Subcutaneous doses of butenafine (dose levels up to 25 mg/kg/day administered during organogenesis) (equivalent to 0.5 times the maximum recommended dose in humans for tinea versicolor based on body surface area comparisons) were not teratogenic in rats. In an oral embryofetal development study in rabbits (dose levels up to 400 mg butenafine HCl/kg/day administered during organogenesis) (equivalent to 16 times the maximum recommended dose in humans for tinea versicolor based on body surface area comparisons), no treatment-related external, visceral, skeletal malformations or variations were observed.

In an oral peri- and post-natal developmental study in rats (dose levels up to 125 mg butenafine HCl/kg/day) (equivalent to 2.5 times the maximum recommended dose in humans for tinea versicolor based on body surface area comparisons), no treatment-related effects on postnatal survival, development of the F1 generation or their subsequent maturation and fertility were observed.

There are, however, no adequate and well-controlled studies that have been conducted with topically applied butenafine in pregnant women. Because animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of human response, this drug should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed.

### **Nursing Mothers**

It is not known if butenafine HCl is excreted in human milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, caution should be exercised in prescribing Mentax<sup>®</sup> Cream, 1%, to a nursing woman.

## **Pediatric Use**

Safety and efficacy in pediatric patients below the age of 12 years have not been studied since tinea versicolor is uncommon in patients below the age of 12 years.

## **ADVERSE REACTIONS**

In controlled clinical trials, 9 (approximately 1%) of 815 patients treated with Mentax<sup>®</sup> Cream, 1%, reported adverse events related to the skin. These included burning/stinging, itching and worsening of the condition. No patient treated with Mentax<sup>®</sup> Cream, 1%, discontinued treatment due to an adverse event. In the vehicle-treated patients, 2 of 718 patients discontinued because of treatment site adverse events, one of which was severe burning/stinging and itching at the site of application.

In uncontrolled clinical trials, the most frequently reported adverse events in patients treated with Mentax<sup>®</sup> Cream, 1%, were: contact dermatitis, erythema, irritation, and itching, each occurring in less than 2% of patients.

In provocative testing in over 200 subjects, there was no evidence of allergic-contact sensitization for either cream or vehicle base for Mentax<sup>®</sup> Cream, 1%.

## **OVERDOSAGE**

Overdosage of butenafine HCl in humans has not been reported to date.

## **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**

Patients with tinea (pityriasis) versicolor should apply Mentax<sup>®</sup> Cream, 1%, once daily for two weeks. Sufficient Mentax<sup>®</sup> Cream should be applied to cover affected areas and immediately surrounding skin of patients with tinea versicolor. If a patient shows no clinical improvement after the treatment period, the diagnosis and therapy should be reviewed.

## **HOW SUPPLIED**

Mentax<sup>®</sup> (butenafine HCl) Cream, 1%, is supplied in tubes in the following sizes:

15-gram tube (NDC 0378-6151-46)

30-gram tube (NDC 0378-6151-49)

STORE BETWEEN 5° and 30°C (41° and 86°F).

Keep this and all medications out of the reach of children.

Mylan Pharmaceuticals Inc.  
Morgantown, WV 26505 U.S.A.

Revised: 6/2018

029.8

MENTAX:R8

**PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL - 15 g**

**NDC 0378-6151-46**

**MENTAX<sup>®</sup>**  
**(butenafine HCl) Cream 1%**

**For Topical Dermatologic Use Only -**

## Not for Oral, Ophthalmic or Intravaginal Use

Each gram contains 10 mg of butenafine hydrochloride, purified water USP, propylene glycol dicaprylate, glycerin USP, cetyl alcohol NF, glyceryl monostearate SE, white petrolatum USP, stearic acid

NF, polyoxyethylene (23) cetyl ether, benzyl alcohol NF, diethanolamine NF and sodium benzoate NF.

**Usual Dosage:** See accompanying package insert for full prescribing information.

**For external use only.**

**Keep this and all medications out of the reach of children.**

**Store between 5° and 30°C (41° and 86°F).**

**See end flap for lot number and expiration date.**

Manufactured for:

**Mylan Pharmaceuticals Inc.**

Morgantown, WV 26505 U.S.A.

**Mylan.com**

559.8

MI:151:02:1C:R8



**MENTAX**

butenafine hydrochloride cream

**Product Information**

<b>Product Type</b>	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	<b>Item Code (Source)</b>	NDC:0378-6151	
<b>Route of Administration</b>	TOPICAL			
<b>Active Ingredient/Active Moiety</b>				
	<b>Ingredient Name</b>	<b>Basis of Strength</b>	<b>Strength</b>	
	BUTENAFINE HYDROCHLORIDE (UNII: R8XA2029ZI) (BUTENAFINE - UNII:91Y494NL0X)	BUTENAFINE HYDROCHLORIDE	10 mg in 1 g	
<b>Inactive Ingredients</b>				
	<b>Ingredient Name</b>	<b>Strength</b>		
	WATER (UNII: 059QF0KO0R)			
	PROPYLENE GLYCOL (UNII: 6DC9Q167V3)			
	GLYCERIN (UNII: PDC6A3C0OX)			
	CETYL ALCOHOL (UNII: 936JST6JCN)			
	GLYCERYL MONOSTEARATE (UNII: 230OU9XXE4)			
	PETROLATUM (UNII: 4T6H12BN9U)			
	STEARIC ACID (UNII: 4ELV7Z65AP)			
	BENZYL ALCOHOL (UNII: LKG8494WBH)			
	DIETHANOLAMINE (UNII: AZE05TDV2V)			
	SODIUM BENZOATE (UNII: OJ245FE5EU)			
<b>Packaging</b>				
<b>#</b>	<b>Item Code</b>	<b>Package Description</b>	<b>Marketing Start Date</b>	<b>Marketing End Date</b>
1	NDC:0378-6151-46	1 in 1 CARTON	12/31/1996	
1		15 g in 1 TUBE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product		
2	NDC:0378-6151-49	1 in 1 CARTON	12/31/1996	
2		30 g in 1 TUBE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product		
<b>Marketing Information</b>				
<b>Marketing Category</b>	<b>Application Number or Monograph Citation</b>	<b>Marketing Start Date</b>	<b>Marketing End Date</b>	
NDA	NDA020524	12/31/1996		

**Labeler** - Mylan Pharmaceuticals Inc. (059295980)

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Mylan Pharmaceuticals Inc.