

Eskata (hydrogen peroxide)



NEW PRODUCT SLIDESHOW

MPR

Introduction

- **Brand name:** Eskata
- **Generic name:** Hydrogen peroxide
- **Pharmacological class:** Oxidizing agent
- **Strength and Formulation:** 40% w/w; topical solution
- **Manufacturer:** Aclaris Therapeutics
- **How supplied:** Pen applicator (1.5mL, 2.2mL)—1, 3, 12
- **Legal Classification:** Rx

Indications

- Raised seborrheic keratoses

Eskata



Dosage & Administration

- For **topical application** by healthcare provider
- Apply 4 times to targeted lesion(s) approximately 1min apart during a single session
- May administer another treatment if lesions have not cleared after 3 weeks

Considerations for Special Populations

- **Pregnancy:** Not expected to result in fetal exposure to drug
- **Nursing mothers:** Not expected to result in exposure of child to drug
- **Pediatric:** Not applicable
- **Elderly:** No overall differences in efficacy compared to younger patients

Warnings/Precautions

- **Not** for oral, ophthalmic, or intravaginal use
- **Avoid** open or infected seborrheic keratoses, lesions within orbital rim, eyes and mucous membranes

Adverse Reactions

- Erythema
- Stinging
- Edema
- Scaling
- Crusting
- Pruritus
- Vesiculation
- Erosion
- Ulceration
- Hyper/hypopigmentation

Mechanism of Action

- The mechanism of action of Eskata for the treatment of seborrheic keratosis is unknown
- Following application of Eskata, hydrogen peroxide rapidly dissociates into water and reactive oxygen species

Clinical Studies

- Eskata was evaluated in 2 double-blind, vehicle-controlled trials (N=937) in patients aged 42 to 91 years with 4 clinically typical seborrheic keratoses that are raised on the face, trunk, or extremities
- Patients were randomized to either Eskata or vehicle

Clinical Studies

- Each lesion was treated with 4 applications, at baseline, and again at Day 22 if needed
- Patients were followed through Day 106 and efficacy was assessed
- A total of 925 patients completed the trials

Clinical Studies

- **Success rate** was defined as the proportion of patients achieving “Clear” on the Physician’s Lesion Assessment Scale for all 4 treated lesions

Clinical Studies

■ Study 1

- 4% of Eskata patients achieved “Clear” for all 4 lesions vs 0% in the vehicle group
- 13% of Eskata patients achieved “Clear” for 3 of 4 lesions vs 0% in the vehicle group

Clinical Studies

■ Study 2

- 8% of Eskata patients achieved “Clear” for all 4 lesions vs 0% in the vehicle group
 - 23% of Eskata patients achieved “Clear” for 3 of 4 lesions vs 0% in the vehicle group
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- For more clinical trial info, see full labeling

New Product Monograph

- For more information view the product monograph available at:

<https://www.empr.com/eskata/drug/34831/>