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Systematic review of topical treatments for fungal infections of the skin and nails of the feet

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Abstract

Objective To identify and synthesise the evidence for efficacy and cost effectiveness of topical treatments for superficial fungal infections of the skin and nails of the feet.

Design Systematic review.

Interventions Topical treatments for superficial fungal infections.

Main outcome measures Cure confirmed by culture and microscopy for skin and by culture for nails in patients with clinically diagnosed fungal infections.

Results Of 126 trials identified in 121 papers, 72 (57.1%) met the inclusion criteria. Placebo controlled trials yielded pooled relative risks of failure to cure skin infections: allylamines (0.30, 95% confidence interval 0.24 to 0.38); azoles (0.54, 0.42 to 0.68); undecenoic acid (0.28, 0.11 to 0.74); and tolnaftate (0.46, 0.17 to 1.22). Although meta-analysis of 11 trials comparing allylamines and azoles showed a relative risk of failure to cure of 0.88 (0.78 to 0.99) in favour of allylamines, there was evidence of language bias. Seven reports in English favoured allylamines (0.79, 0.69 to 0.91), but four reports in foreign languages showed no difference between the two drugs (1.01, 0.90 to 1.13). Neither trial of nail infections showed significant differences between alternative topical treatments.

Conclusions Allylamines, azoles, and undecenoic acid were efficacious in placebo controlled trials. There are sufficient comparative trials to judge relative efficacy only between allylamines and azoles. Allylamines cure slightly more infections than azoles but are much more expensive than azoles. The most cost effective strategy is first to treat with azoles or undecenoic acid and to use allylamines only if that fails.

Introduction

About 15% of the population of the United Kingdom have fungal infections of the foot. The main treatments are topical fungistatic or fungicidal preparations, some of which are available over the counter. We report a systematic review of randomised controlled trials of topical anti fungal treatments for dermatophyte infections of the skin and nails of the foot, which were designed to assess efficacy and cost effectiveness.
confidence intervals, in the proportion of patients cured. To estimate differences between treatments we pooled trials that evaluated similar interventions and controls. As there was clear evidence of heterogeneity between trials (P < 0.001), we used random effects models. We calculated the relative risk of failure to cure, with 95% confidence intervals.5

Economic analysis
We calculated cost effectiveness in four ways: cost per cure of using an over the counter preparation; marginal cost (including general practitioner’s time) per cure of a podiatrist referring a patient to a general practitioner for treatment with an allylamine rather than providing an over the counter preparation; marginal cost per cure (excluding general practitioner’s time) of a general practitioner, once consulted, prescribing an allylamine rather than an over the counter preparation; and marginal cost per cure (excluding general practitioner’s time) of a general practitioner, once consulted, treating first with an azole and reserving allylamines for treatment failures.

Results
Identified trials of skin
We located 111 papers reporting trials of topical treatments for fungal skin infections, and we included 65 (58.6%) of these in our review.6–10 w1 w60 As one of these papers reported three distinct trials, and three papers each reported a pair of distinct trials, we included 70 trials in all. Thirty one trials in 29 papers10–12 w1–w24 compared a single active treatment with placebo (see website). Twenty seven trials in 26 papers w2 w7 w5 w60 compared two active treatments (see website). Twelve trials10–12 w60 compared more than two treatments within the same trial (see website). We excluded the remaining 46 trials owing to duplication, combining data from more than one anatomical site (for example, hand and foot), or absence of mycological testing. Responses from the authors of provisionally excluded trials enabled us to include just one.10 Responses from the pharmaceutical industry identified no additional studies.

Identified trials of nails
Apart from one trial (already excluded) of topical treatments for skin and nail infections,10 w9 we found seven trials evaluating the efficacy of topical treatments for nails, and we included two of these.13–15 w16 The other five trials reported combined data from fingernails and toenails.14–16 w11–w12 We also excluded three trials evaluating a combination of systemic and topical treatments for infected nails.13–15 w11–w12

Quality assessment
The mean number of quality criteria met by the 72 included trials (two for nail infections) was only 6.3 out of 12. Only 19 trials reported the method of randomisation.13–15 w11–w12

Blinded outcome assessment was reported in only 10 trials.8 w17 w29 w30 w31 w37 w44 w60 Only seven trials, however, did not report blinding of participants.8 w17 w25 w65 w7 w48

Included trials of skin
The 70 trials evaluated a variety of treatments. Azoles were assessed in 46 trials, allylamines in 27, tolnaftate in five, and undecenoic acid in four.16–20 w36 w37 w60 Ciclopixoloxam, which is available over the counter in the United States and parts of Europe but not in the United Kingdom, was evaluated in two trials reported in the same paper.22 w36 w37 w39 haloprogin,20 tea tree oil,21 and tolciclate21 were each evaluated in a separate small trial. Varioin and Whitfield’s ointment were compared with each other in one very small trial,17 which followed patients for 24 weeks. As no other trial followed patients for more than 12 weeks, no conclusions are possible about differences in relapse rates.

All included studies reported the infecting species identified from the initial culture. Except in one trial all fungal organisms present were dermatophytes, most commonly Trichophyton rubrum. Although our review was restricted to trials reporting mycological cure, no trial reported the species obtained from patients who were not cured.

Azoles versus placebo
Meta-analysis of data from 17 trials comparing azoles with placebos estimated the pooled relative risk of failure to cure as 0.54 (95% confidence interval 0.42 to 0.68). The concentration of these drugs was generally 1% but 2% for miconazole.

Allylamines versus placebo
Meta-analysis of data from 12 trials comparing allylamines with placebos estimated the relative risk of failure to cure as 0.30 (0.24 to 0.38).

Azoles versus allylamines
The efficacy of azoles seems to depend on the duration of treatment. Ablon et al reported that 2 weeks of treatment with oxiconazole cured only 27% of patients.14 More rigorously Bergstresser et al reported a randomised comparison showing that 1 week of treatment with clotrimazole cured only 35% of patients whereas 4 weeks of treatment cured 70%14. Therefore we excluded both Ablon’s study and Bergstresser et al’s group treated with azoles for only 1 week from our meta-analysis of azoles versus allylamines. This left 12 trials16–19 w10 w12 w17 w20 w21 w30 w32 w34 w38 which included three azoles (bifonazole, clotrimazole, and miconazole) and two allylamines (naftifine and terbinafine). Where stated the concentration was 1% for all agents. The frequency of treatment was once or twice daily, generally for 4 or more weeks. The pooled relative risk of failure to cure of 0.88 (0.78 to 0.99) favoured allylamines and was just significant (figure). There was, however, a statistically significant difference between the relative risk estimates from papers in English and other languages. Eight English language reports16–18,21 w10 w12 w17 w20 w21 w34 w38 showed no difference between the two drugs (1.01, 0.90 to 1.13).

Other compounds
The three placebo controlled trials of 1% tolnaftate yielded a pooled relative risk of failure to cure of 0.46 (0.17 to 1.22). The two small comparative trials showed
Average cost of consultation with GP in his or her surgery is £9.00.† Since allylamines cure 7.9% more infections than azoles on average, it is assumed that initial treatment with them will reduce consultations with GP by 7.9%.

OTC=over the counter; GP=general practitioner.

Undecenoate one that also compared undecenoic acid with zinc undecenoate—yielded a pooled relative risk of failure to cure of 0.28 (0.11 to 0.74). Ciclopiroxolamine was significantly better than placebo (0.14, 0.06 to 0.32) and better than clotrimazole although not significantly (0.89, 0.72 to 1.10).‡

Included trials of nails

In the smaller trial, two amorolfine 5% nail lacquer formulations with different vehicles both achieved a cure rate close to 90% after 6 weeks. After 6 weeks in the larger trial, clotrimazole solution and tea tree oil both achieved a cure rate close to 10% after 6 months.

Costs and cost effectiveness

The table shows differences in cure rates and costs for the main treatments and their cost effectiveness. So few trials compared azoles, undecenoic acid, and tolnaftate to be significantly worse than haloprogin and profoundly, though not significantly, worse than clotrimazole. The four placebo controlled trials of 5% undecenoic acid—three with just two groups and one that also compared undecenoic acid with zinc undecenoate—yielded a pooled relative risk of failure to cure of 0.28 (0.11 to 0.74). Ciclopiroxolamine was significantly better than placebo (0.14, 0.06 to 0.32) and better than clotrimazole although not significantly (0.89, 0.72 to 1.10).

Included trials of nail

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Costs and cost effectiveness

The table shows differences in cure rates and costs for the main treatments and their cost effectiveness. So few trials compared azoles, undecenoic acid, and tolnaftate directly that confidence intervals for their costs per cure must be on the basis of placebo controlled trials. Although there are only four such trials of undecenoic acid, their findings are much more homogeneous than trials of other drugs. Undecenoic acid therefore yields a significantly cheaper average cost per cure when purchased over the counter than azoles, and a much narrower confidence interval than tolnaftate. As azoles cost the NHS about half the retail price, however, there is no significant difference in NHS cost per cure between azoles and undecenoic acid, regardless of general practitioner’s time.

The NHS cost of allylamines is about 2.5 times that of the counter preparations. Although allylamines are more efficacious than azoles, the estimated difference in cure rate is small. Marginal analysis in the table shows that the extra cost of the allylamines needed to achieve this gain in efficacy is about five times the marginal cost of the azoles. Thus one should consider using an azole first, costing £195 for a cohort of 100 patients, and an allylamine only if that fails. Pooled analysis of the trials directly comparing azoles with allylamines yielded estimated cure rates of 72% and 80% respectively. If the expected 28 patients not cured by azoles were then treated with an allylamine, this would cost a further £136. The total cost would be £331 (£4.14 for each of the 80 cured patients) rather than the £486 (£6.08 per cured patient) needed to treat all patients with an initial allylamine.

Discussion

Athlete’s foot is widespread and infectious. Initial treatment for most patients is a topical cream or ointment. Good evidence shows that allylamines, azoles, and undecenoic acid are efficacious compared with placebo. Unfortunately there is little evidence to assess tolnaftate against placebo or to compare azoles, undecenoic acid, and tolnaftate with each other.

More trials compared allylamines with azoles. The resulting meta-analysis suggests that allylamines are generally more efficacious, with a relative risk of failure...
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Contributors: RH and SEMB-S contributed to the development of the protocol (including search strategy and data extraction form), identified and selected trials, extracted and tabulated data, contributed to their analysis, and reviewed the paper. FC initiated and managed the review, led the development of the protocol, arbitrated in the selection of trials, contributed to the analysis and interpretation of data, and wrote all drafts of the paper but the last. DJT helped to initiate the review, contributed to the statistical analysis and interpretation of data, undertook and wrote up the economic analysis, and reviewed the paper. PY undertook and wrote up the statistical analysis, contributed to the interpretation of data, and reviewed the paper. IR helped to initiate the review, contributed to its management, and wrote the final draft of the paper. FC and IR will act as guarantors for the paper.

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Endpiece

Do texts in English encourage quacks?

The introduction to Theophilus Lobb’s Treatise on the Small Pox (T Woodward, London 1741) has the following passage:

“Some Persons have objected that Writing physical Books in English is the Way to make QUACKS: but the Notion is entirely groundless. It is so far from having such a Tendency, that it manifestly conduces to dispel the Ignorance of many, who practice Physick, and to furnish them with that Knowledge, which may well raise them above that Ignominious Character.”

Lobb’s view was clearly an enlightened one; however, I wonder how many doctors could write their papers in Latin today?

Submitted by A P Radford, retired general practitioner, Taunton, Somerset