**BACKGROUND**

- Tinea pedis is the most common chronic, inflammatory fungal infection of the foot. It is transmitted at any time in 15-20 percent of the US population, and is most common in men between the ages of 25 and 45 years old. 1, 2
- The primary pathogens associated with Tinea pedis are Trichophyton rubrum and Trichophyton mentagrophytes, with T. rubrum being responsible for about two-thirds of infections. 3
- Naftifine is the first commercially available topical antifungal of the allylamine class. It displays a broad spectrum of fungicidal (and fungistatic) activity as well as clinically-significant anti-inflammatory and anti-bacterial properties. 4

**METHODS CONTINUED**

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- To evaluate the efficacy and safety of two-weeks once daily application of naftifine gel 2% in the treatment of Tinea pedis.

**OUTCOME**

- Data were from two-weeks, double-blind, randomized, vehicle-controlled, multi-center, parallel-group clinical trials in tinea pedis subjects with either interdigital or tarsal and interdigital or tarsal and moccasin infection.

**NOTE:** This poster only presents the data for the interdigital type Tinea pedis infection outcomes.

- Safety and efficacy were evaluated by comparing once daily application for two-weeks of naftifine gel 2% to vehicle among subjects with a positive potassium hydroxide scraping (KOH) and clinical signs and symptoms of Tinea pedis.

**SUBJECTS:** Subjects were randomized in a 2:1 allocation to receive either naftifine HCl gel 2% or vehicle. A total of 1715 subjects were randomized (naftifine gel 2%, n=1144; vehicle, n=571). 1714 were analyzed for safety (1 enrolled subject was not randomized to treatment due to protocol violation).

- Efficacy was analyzed in 1174 randomized subjects (naftifine gel 2%, n=782; vehicle, n=392) who retrospectively had positive KOH and clinical signs and symptoms of Tinea pedis.

- Subjects were recruited from 47 clinical sites (23 in trial 1 and 24 in trial 2) within the US.

**RESULTS**

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