



# Development and preparation of a gel for urethral administration of 5-fluorouracil and lidocaine for the treatment of condyloma acuminatum

Antonio Daniel Mendes\*, hospital pharmacist, Centro Hospitalar Universitário de Santo António; Sara Brandão Madureira, hospital pharmacist Centro Hospitalar Universitário de Santo António; Anabela Caldeira, hospital pharmacist Centro Hospitalar Universitário de Santo António; Bárbara Santos, hospital pharmacist Centro Hospitalar Universitário de Santo António; Cristina Soares, hospital pharmacist Centro Hospitalar Universitário de Santo António; Patrocínia Rocha, hospital pharmacist and Director of Pharmaceutical Services of Centro Hospitalar Universitário de Santo António

## — BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE —

**Condyloma acuminatum** refers to anogenital warts caused by human papillomavirus (HPV). It is estimated that between 9% and 17% of men with external warts have intraurethral warts, which have the potential for malignancy. [1]

**Treatment options** are based on characteristics such as **size**, **location**, and **number of lesions**, and range from topical therapies to ablative treatments, such as surgical excision of lesions. Systemic immunotherapy may also be used. [2]

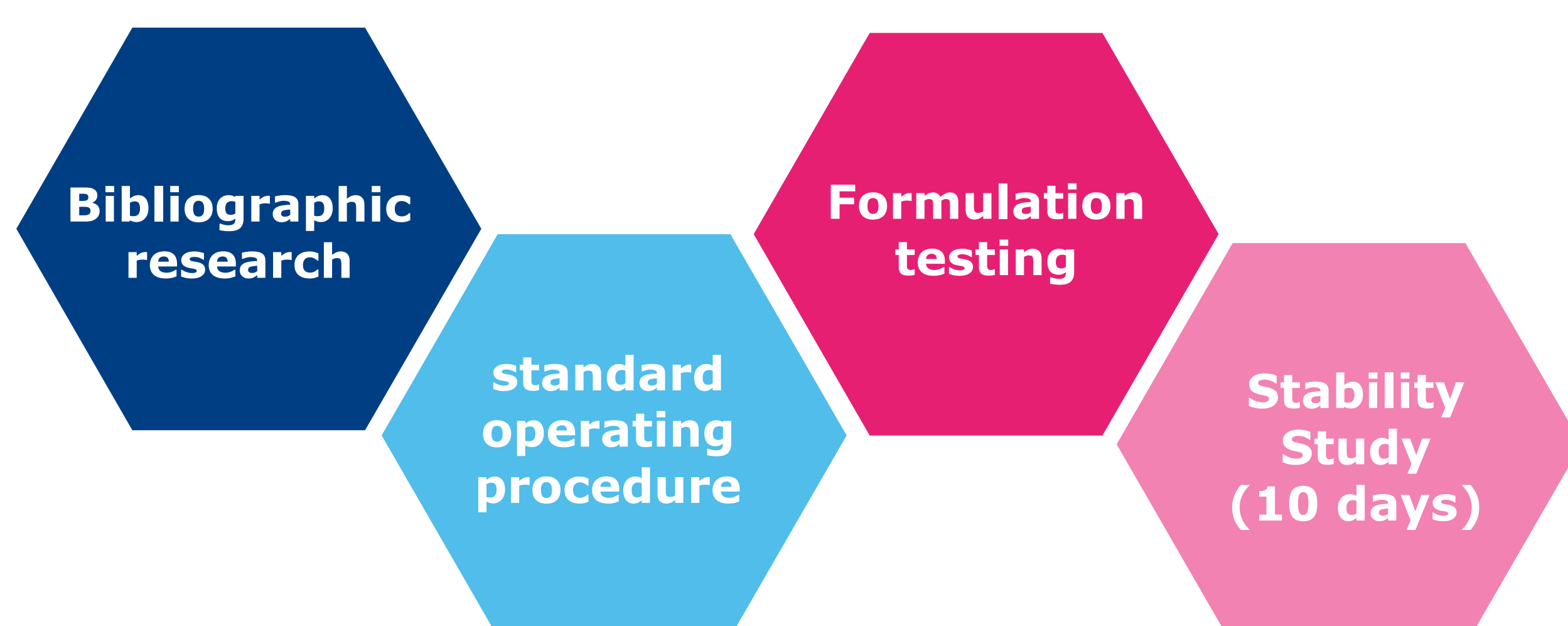
However, some disease manifestations do not find a therapeutic response on the market. Because of this shortage, the Urology Department requested collaboration in the study and the availability of an **alternative for local application**, with **5-fluorouracil** (5-FU) and **lidocaine** in its composition, which meets the requirements associated with the route of administration. [3,4]

## — AIM AND OBJECTIVES —

- ✓ **Galenic development and preparation of a compounded medication (CM)** containing 5-FU and lidocaine for the treatment of condyloma acuminatum,
- ✓ **Quality control of compounded medication.**

## — MATERIALS AND METHODS —

- ✓ **Galenic development of compounded medication:**



- ✓ **Quality control of compounded medication:**

10  
days

Appearance

pH

## — RESULTS —



An antimetabolite analogue of uracil, used alone or in combination in the local treatment of condyloma acuminatum, and is generally well tolerated. [3,4]

Anesthetic, which may also have antitumor properties, with the potential to impact disease progression, as well as increase the effects of 5-FU. [5,6]



Literature related to associations between APIs prepared extemporaneously using **non-sterile** ointments has been found. [3]

Based on the research, a gel containing 2.5% 5-FU and 1% lidocaine was prepared in a sterile environment - suitable for preparing cytotoxic medications - and in a closed system (Figure 1).

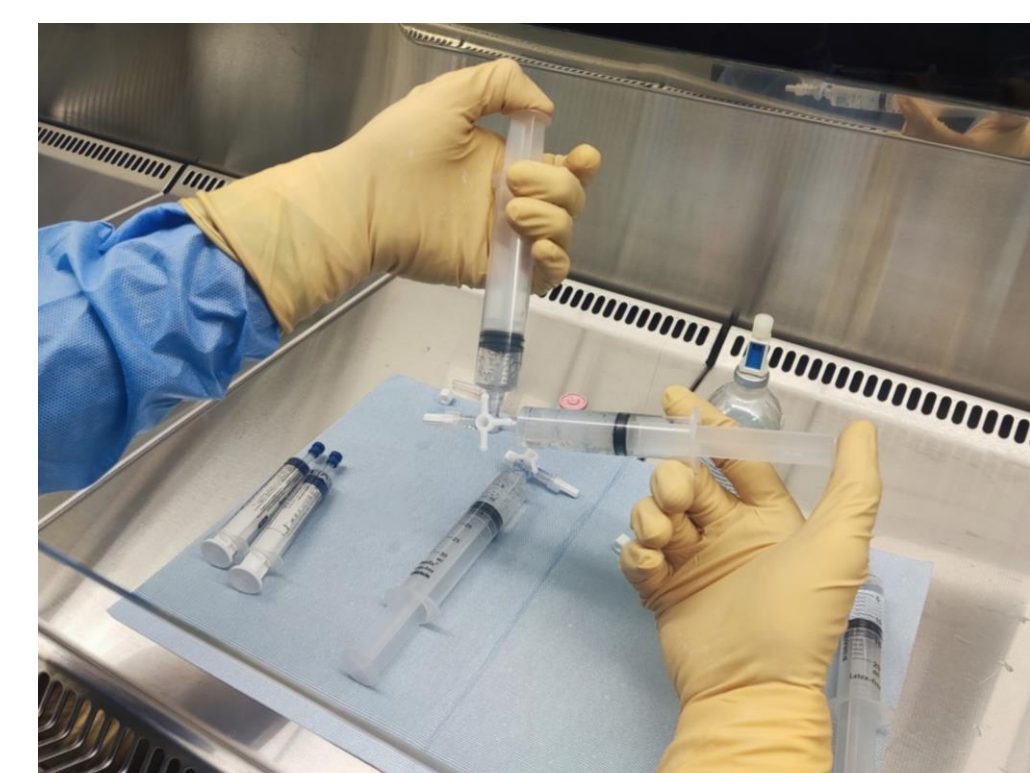


Figure 1 - Sterile gel preparation in a closed circuit

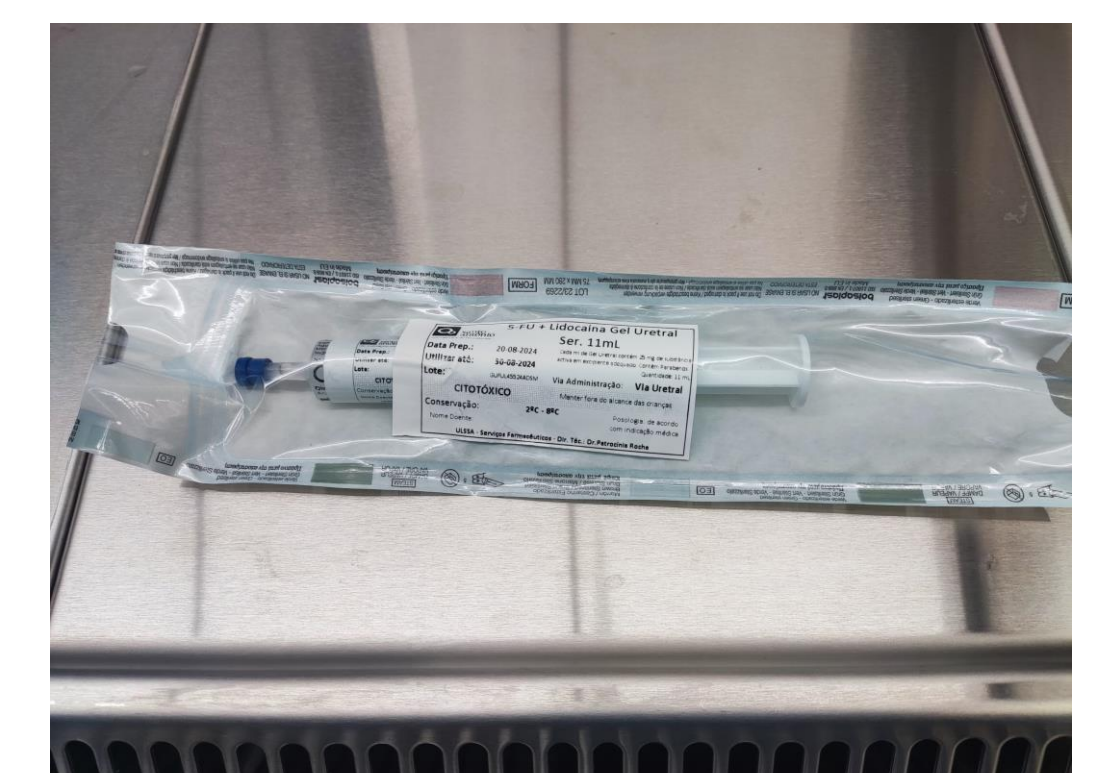
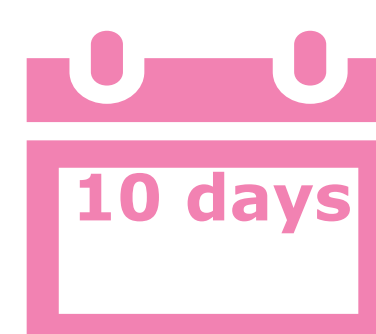
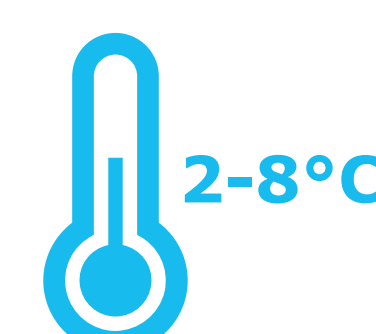


Figure 2 - Sterile gel with 2.5% 5-FU and 1% lidocaine ready to be administered

- ✓ **Quality control of the compounded medication:**



	Day 1	Day 10
<b>Appearance</b>	clear, homogeneous, and free of visible particle	No change observed
<b>pH</b>	8	8

**No alterations → BUD: 10-day** (general rules of the American Pharmacopoeia. [7])

## — CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE —

The pharmaceutical intervention described enabled the availability of a personalized therapy. The method used ensures the **safe preparation** of CM, guaranteeing its **quality**, particularly in terms of **sterility**.

In light of the results and following authorization for the introduction of CM, the preparation protocol was institutionalized. The administration was well tolerated by the patient, with no significant incidents.

## REFERENCES

- [1] O'Brien, W. M., Jenson, A. B., Lancaster, W. D., et al. (1989). Human papillomavirus typing of penile condyloma. *Journal of Urology*, 141, 863-865.
- [2] Pereira, B. J., Graça, B., Palmas, A., Eufrásio, P., Lebre, A., Andrade, P., Louro, N., Azinhais, P., Cardoso, P., Tomada, N., & Vendeira, P. (2021). Consensos em HPV Masculino da Sociedade Portuguesa de Andrologia, Medicina Sexual e Reprodução: Tratamento. *Revista Internacional de Andrologia*, 19(3), 150-159.
- [3] Gammon, D. C., Reed, K. A., Patel, M., & Balaji, K. C. (2008). Intraurethral fluorouracil and lidocaine for intraurethral condyloma acuminata. *American Journal of Health-System Pharmacy*, 65, 1830-1833.
- [4] Timm, B., Connor, T., Liodakis, P., & Jayarajan, J. (2020). Pan-urethral condylomata acuminata - A primary treatment recommendation based on our experience. *Urology Case Reports*, 31, 101149.
- [5] Chida, K., Kanazawa, H., Kinoshita, H., Roy, A. M., Hakamada, K., & Takabe, K. (2024). The role of lidocaine in cancer progression and patient survival. *Pharmacology & Therapeutics*, 259, 108654.
- [6] Zhou, D., Wang, L., Cui, Q., Iftikhar, R., Xia, Y., & Xu, P. (2020). Repositioning Lidocaine as an Anticancer Drug: The Role Beyond Anesthesia. *Frontiers in cell and developmental biology*, 8, 565.
- [7] United States Pharmacopoeial Convention. (2020). *United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary (USP 43-NF 38)*. Rockville, MD: United States Pharmacopoeial Convention.

Contact data:

