

## ACNE PRODUCTS MAJOR EFFECTS COMPARED

Product	All Natural Botanical ingredients	Skin Irritation, Sensitivity Or Rush	Restricted Sun Exposure	Safe for Stomach	Safe for Pregnancy	Prevents New Acne From Re-Occurring
<b>AcnEase</b> <i>(Systemic)</i>	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Retin-A</b> <i>(Topical)</i>	No	Yes	Yes	Topical	Yes	No
<b>Tetracycline &amp; other Antibiotics</b> <i>(Systemic)</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
<b>Benzoyl Peroxide (BP)</b> <i>(Topical)</i>	No	Yes	Yes	Topical	Yes	No
<b>Differin (Adapalene)</b> <i>(Topical)</i>	No	Yes	Yes	Topical	Warning Category C <sup>2</sup>	No
<b>Azelex</b> <i>(Topical)</i>	No	Yes	Yes	Topical	Warning Category B <sup>2</sup>	No
<b>Salicylic Acid</b> <i>(Topical)</i>	No	Yes	Yes	Topical	Yes	No
<b>Accutane<sup>1</sup></b> (Isotretinoin) Systemic	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
<b>Proactiv (BP &amp; Salicylate)</b> <i>(Topical)</i>	No	Yes	Yes	Topical	Yes	No

*Information derived from the 2010 Physicians Desk Reference. Revised by Herborium Group, Inc., 2011.*

<sup>1</sup> *Accutane has been reported to cause severe depression especially in young men*

<sup>2</sup> *Products in [categories C and B](#) relating to pregnancy should only be used after consulting your physician  
(categories: <http://depts.washington.edu/druginfo/Formulary/Pregnancy.pdf>)*

### Pregnancy Categories for Drugs from the FDA

<u>Category</u>	<u>Definitions*</u>	<u>Clinical Application</u>
Category A	"Controlled studies in women fail to demonstrate a risk to the fetus in the first trimester (and there is no evidence of a risk in later trimester), and the possibility of fetal harm appears remote."	For all practical purposes, there are no Category A drugs.
Category B	"Either animal-reproduction studies have not demonstrated a fetal risk but there are no controlled studies in pregnant women or animal-reproduction studies have shown an adverse effect (other than a decrease in fertility) that was not confirmed in controlled studies in women in the first trimester (and there is no evidence of a risk in later trimesters)."	Category B drugs include prenatal vitamins, acetaminophen and several other medications used routinely and safely during pregnancy. If there is a clinical need for a Category B drug, it is considered safe to use it.
Category C	"Either studies in animals have revealed adverse effects on the fetus (teratogenic or embryocidal or other) and there are no controlled studies in women or studies in women and animals are not available. Drugs should be given only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus."	Category C drugs have <u>not</u> been shown to be harmful to fetuses (if they had been, they wouldn't be Category C drugs). However, there are some reasons to be more concerned about these drugs than Category B drugs. If the pregnant patient will benefit from a Category C drug, it is generally used, although most obstetricians would prefer a Category B drug if it will give equivalently good results.
Category D	"There is positive evidence of human fetal risk, but the benefits from use in pregnant women may be acceptable despite the risk (e.g., if the drug is needed in a life-threatening situation or for a serious disease for which safer drugs cannot be used or are ineffective.)"	Category D drugs have some significant risks. They should be used during pregnancy only when the alternatives are worse.
Category X	"Studies in animals or humans have demonstrated fetal abnormalities or there is evidence of fetal risk based on human experience or both, and the risk of the use of the drug in pregnant women clearly outweighs any possible benefit. The drug is	Category X drugs should not be used during pregnancy

	contraindicated for those who are or may become pregnant."	
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