

Clovagel™ Base

Technical Data Sheet – Clovagel™ Base

805725

51552-1388-06

500 g

805726

51552-1388-08

2.5 kg

DESCRIPTION	<p>Clovagel™ Base is a compounding vehicle formulated without polyethylene glycol (PEG). This occlusive vehicle is designed to help maintain moisture in specific skin areas, such as wounds. Clovagel™ Base is water-washable to ease cleansing and debriding affected skin areas. Fagron has formulated the gel with unique ingredients that have been shown to have wound healing properties.</p>						
CATEGORY	<p>Clovagel™ Base is a compounding vehicle used to prepare topical medications that aid in maintaining moisture in the skin.</p>						
INGREDIENTS	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Coconut Oil</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Gelling Agent</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Water</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clove Oil</td> <td>Emulsifier</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Coconut Oil	Gelling Agent	Water	Clove Oil	Emulsifier	
Coconut Oil	Gelling Agent	Water					
Clove Oil	Emulsifier						
QUALITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gel base formulated without PEG (polyethylene glycol)^{1,2} ○ Occlusive properties to maintain moisture^{3,4} ○ Water-washable vehicle to ease cleansing and debriding sensitive skin areas ○ Contains clove oil which has been shown to have wound healing properties⁵ ○ Contains coconut oil which has been shown to decrease TEWL (trans-epidermal water loss)⁶ ○ Often used in patients with wounds and sores 						
TECHNICAL DATA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Thick, shiny, white opaque gel ○ Odor of clove ○ pH from 5.0 to 8.5 ○ Shelf life: 2 years 						
SAFETY DATA	<p>All ingredients have been “Generally Recognized as Safe” (GRAS) or as “inactive ingredients” by the USFDA when used in accordance with their intended purposes.</p>						
REFERENCES	<p>1: Bruns, D. E., Herold, D. A., Rodeheaver, G. T., & Edlich, R. F. (1982). Polyethylene glycol intoxication in burn patients. <i>Burns</i>, 9(1), 49-52.</p> <p>2: Herold, D. A., Rodeheaver, G. T., Bellamy, W. T., Fitton, L. A., Bruns, D. E., & Edlich, R. F. (1982). Toxicity of topical polyethylene glycol. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i>, 65(2), 329-335.</p> <p>3: Field, C. K., & Kerstein, M. D. (1994). Overview of wound healing in a moist environment. <i>The American Journal of Surgery</i>, 167(1), S2-S6.</p> <p>4: Korting, H. C., Schöllmann, C., & White, R. J. (2011). Management of minor acute cutaneous wounds: importance of wound healing in a moist environment. <i>Journal of the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology</i>, 25(2), 130-137.</p> <p>5: Elwakeel, H. A., Moneim, H. A., Farid, M., & Gohar, A. A. (2007). Clove oil cream: a new effective treatment for chronic anal fissure. <i>Colorectal Disease</i>, 9(6), 549-552.</p> <p>6: Evangelista, Mara Therese Padilla, Flordeliz Abad-Casintahan, and Lillian Lopez-Villafuerte. "The effect of topical virgin coconut oil on SCORAD index, transepidermal water loss, and skin capacitance in mild to moderate pediatric atopic dermatitis: a randomized, double-blind, clinical trial." <i>International Journal of Dermatology</i> 53.1 (2014): 100-108..</p>						

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