

SEMI-SOLID TOPICAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING PIRFENIDONE AND
MODIFIED DIALLYL DISULFIDE OXIDE (M-DDO) FOR ELIMINATING OR
PREVENTING ACNE

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The invention relates to a semi-solid topical composition containing 8% Pirfenidone and 0.016% Modified Diallyl Disulfide Oxide (M-DDO) acting synergically for eliminating or preventing the occurrence of various forms of skin acne and as antimicrobial and antiseptic agent.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Acne is an inflammatory disease of the pilosebaceous follicles associated to alterations of keratinization and seborrhea; it is characterized by the formation of skin lesions such as comedones, papules, pustules, cysts, and abscesses, frequently leaving residual scars.

15 The acne is doubtless the most frequent skin disease worldwide; it has traditionally been considered that two main factors are involved in acne occurrence, the exaggerated production of sebum and abnormal desquamation of epidermal cells finally causing an excessive keratinization, but recent studies have added genetic predisposition and inflammation as acne-causing factors. According to recent statistical data, it is estimated that about 85% of people between 11 and 20 30 years of age suffer from acne, i.e. about 20 million people are affected in Mexico alone. The incidence data show 25 a maximum peak at the age of 18, followed by a progressive reduction which is more prominent after the age of 30; however, between 25 and 35% of adults older than 35 years of

age show occasional acne exacerbations.

Because many factors are involved, the cause of acne is not precisely known. However the genetic background combined with endocrine, inflammatory and infectious factors are the ones involved in the polymorphic characteristics of acne.

Five main primary pathogenic factors interact in a complex way to cause acne lesions, i.e.:

1. Genetic predisposition.

2. Excessive production of sebum by the sebaceous glands.

3. Alterations of the keratinization process with abnormal desquamation of the sebaceous follicular epithelium (causing comedogenesis).

4. Proliferation of *Propionibacterium acnes*.

5. Release of skin inflammatory mediators, namely TNF-alpha and IL-1 alpha.

Genetic Factors

The genetic predisposition is not mediated through a simple Mendelian character, but is caused by a polygenic mechanism originating from the special receptivity of the pilosebaceous follicle to respond more intensively to androgens, in a fashion different from the way healthy people respond. This phenomenon is possibly caused by a major activity and concentration of the 5-alpha-reductase present in the sebaceous glands. In patients with acne, it is frequent to find a family background with this entity, even the same clinical type and same identity.

Sebum production factor

Several studies conducted regarding sebum function in acne,

have shown that the sebaceous lipids are regulated by peroxisome proliferation activated-receptors (PPAR) and by sterol transcription factors.

The PPAR nuclear receptors act together with retinoids X
5 receptors (RXR), to regulate epidermis growth and differentiation as well as lipids metabolism. Sterol transcription factors regulate the increase in the formation of sebaceous lipids induced by the insulin-like growth factor (IGF-1).

10 Other researches regarding the function of the sebaceous gland have contributed to offer information about the essential function of these glands in skin functions regulation. The sebaceous gland has direct and indirect antibacterial activities. Sapienic acid, a sebum lipid, has
15 an innate antimicrobial activity and is increased by the activation of Toll-like receptor 2 (TLR-2) through contact with skin bacteria. Moreover, the sebaceous gland produces antibacterial peptides and pro-inflammatory cytokines that are induced in the sebocytes due to the presence of bacteria.

20 The sebaceous gland acts as an endocrine organ that responds to androgen and hormone changes and is the control center for a complex program regulating neuropeptides that act as the hypothalamus-hypophysis-adrenal axis. This function of the sebaceous gland is influenced mainly by the corticotropin-releasing hormone, the protein binding to it, and by the
25 corticotropin receptors. The corticotrophin-releasing hormone levels change in response to stress and its function as regulator of the sebaceous gland is to act as a brain-skin

connection explaining the relationship between stress and skin inflammatory disorders, especially atopic dermatitis and acne. Moreover, it has been reported that ectopeptidase receptors such as dipeptidyl peptidase IV and aminopeptidase-
5 N play an important part in the regulation of sebocytes.

Other researchers have shown, in a cell line derived from human keratinocytes, that sebum lipid peroxidation can activate inflammatory mediators, including interleukin-6 (IL-6) and lipoxygenase. The oxidized squalene can also stimulate
10 keratinocytes proliferation behavior, suggesting that this lipid could be partially responsible for comedone formation. It has also been shown that lipoperoxides have a proinflammatory effect on the sebaceous follicle. Lipoperoxides produce leukotriene 4, a powerful
15 chemoattractant recruiting neutrophils and macrophages and stimulating the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines.

Endocrine factors

Androgens are hormones synthesized in the testicles, ovaries and suprarenal cortex. During puberty, through mechanisms
20 which are little known, the hypophysis starts secreting larger quantities of luteinizing hormones (LH) and follicle-stimulating hormones (FSH) that, together, are responsible for increasing testicular growth, spermatogenesis and steroidogenesis. Testosterone acts on the sebaceous glands,
25 increasing their size and sebum synthesis. In women, the mechanism is similar, and the luteinizing hormone acts on the ovaries increasing testosterone synthesis and secretion.

Through skin biopsies of the face of patients with acne, it

has been observed that sebaceous glands are larger and more lobulated during puberty, precisely the stage during which there is an increase in the levels of the mentioned hormones. The conclusion is that acne is induced by androgens, but only because of a genetic predisposition that causes alteration in androgens normal metabolism at pilosebaceous follicle level, with an increase in the concentration and activity of 5-alpha-reductase, present in the sebaceous glands of the affected parts.

Infectious Factors

In the past, it was believed that acne was only an infectious process caused by the bacteria "*Acne bacillus*". Then the function of bacteria in acne pathogenesis was questioned after said organism, now called *Propionibacterium acnes* was isolated from control subject not affected by acne.

There is little qualitative difference between acne patients and acne-free control patients when microbiological studies are conducted. The skin flora in both groups is essentially a triad including *Propionibacterium acnes*, and *Staphylococcus epidermis* and a yeast that can be *Pityrosporum ovale* or *Pityrosporum orbiculare*.

Despite the above, the possible association between bacteria and acne pathogenesis was reinforced because of well documented findings of clinical improvement in acne patients treated with systemic antibiotics. The antibacterial therapy does not affect *P. obliculare* or *P. ovale* because they are on the upper part of the acrofundibulum of the sebaceous follicle. The anaerobic *P. acnes*, on the other hand, appear

to play a central part in the development of inflammation in acne. Maybe the most convincing evidence is the demonstration that the antibiotic therapy leads to a significant suppression of *P. acnes* which is accompanied by a reduction in the number of inflammatory lesions.

Propionibacterium acnes and *Staphylococcus epidermis* produce a lipase that hydrolyzes serum triglycerides in free fatty acids that are powerful irritating agents of the follicular canal, when they are applied to the skin or injected intradermally, causing inflammation and comedones.

It has also to be stated that *Propionibacterium acnes* activates the complement system alternatively, and this has led to postulate that this infectious mechanism could play an important part in the production of acne inflammatory lesions.

Keratinization Factor

During puberty, in response to the larger quantities of androgens produced at this stage, the sebaceous glands that were previously relatively inactive increase in size and become more lobulated, augmenting sebum production that is poured outside; this explains the first acne sign: seborrhea. The recently synthesized sebum contains triglycerides, squalene and wax esters and it is known that *Propionibacterium acnes* and *Staphylococcus epidermis* through a lipase hydrolyze the triglycerides of this sebaceous material, converting them into free fatty acids that together with other irritating substances such as squalene and oleic acid, cause an inflammation of the follicular canal that, in

turn, responds to the inflammation with hyperkeratosis. The resulting corneal material falls into the follicle lumen forming, together with the excessive sebum, a plug that distends the follicle walls. This follicle, unable to excrete the material, produces further inflammation, causing the first and most important acne elemental lesion: comedone, provoking the dilatation of the follicular hole through the pressure exerted by the plug in its attempt to be expelled.

Inflammatory Factors

Several studies have focused on the function of inflammatory mediators, as well as on the interrelation of these factors with sebaceous lipids and matrix metalloproteinases (MMP's) in acne physiopathology.

One of the pioneer researches in this field was carried out by Jeremy et al in 2003 who studied the initial events of acne lesions and found that the immunological changes and inflammatory responses occur before keratinocytes hyperproliferations with a pattern similar to a delayed type IV hypersensitivity response.

The immune response is mediated through CD4+ lymphocytes and macrophages. These researchers propose as explanation that the subsequent production of cytokines activates local endothelial cells and induces an exacerbated regulation of inflammatory vascular markers (E-selectin, vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 [VCAM-1], intracellular adhesion molecule 1 [ICAM-1], and the human leukocyte antigen DR [HLA-DR]) in the vasculature around the pilosebaceous follicle.

An important fact is that all the process is initiated by the

exacerbated regulation of IL1- β that has a proinflammatory action in response to the relative deficiency of linoleic acid caused by the excess of sebum and the perturbation of the barrier function within the follicle.

5 More than a decade ago, in an *in vitro* study, Vowels et al demonstrated the presence of a soluble factor of *P. acnes* that also induces the production of proinflammatory cytokines in cellular lines derived from human monocytes. This product of *P. acnes* induces the synthesis of the Tumor Necrosis
10 Factor alpha (TNF- α) and interleukin 1-beta (IL1- β) in said cellular lines.

It was also shown that cytokines induction by *P. acnes* occurred through the activation of "TOLL-LIKE-2" (TLR-2) receptor that triggers said inflammatory responses. Said
15 transmembrane protein has a cytoplasmic portion homologous to the interleukin 1 (IL-1) receptor, and can thus trigger the signaling cascade activating the nuclear transcriptional factor Kappa-B (NF-k β).

NF-k β is a key transcription factor regulating the
20 transcription of genes codifying for the production of proinflammatory proteins such as TNF- α , Interleukin 1 (IL-1) and Interleukin-6 (IL-6).

The activation of other transcriptional factors, AP-1 (Activator Protein-1) induces MMP's genes, the proteic
25 products of which degrade and alter the dermal matrix.

Other recent studies have shown that this chain of events occurs in inflammatory lesions of patients with facial acne. It has been shown that *Propionibacterium acnes* also induces

Toll-type receptors. This is additional evidence that the inflammatory cytokines acting through autocrine and paracrine mechanisms amplify their corresponding receptors and amplify the signaling route activating the Activator Protein 1 (AP-1) that is a transcription factor.

Further, it has been shown that the liberation of the same transduction signals does not only stimulate proinflammatory cytokines but also stimulates enzymes production in the fibroblast, said enzymes denominated MP's are the proteins responsible for extracellular matrix degradation, causing imperfect repair of the chronic inflammatory acne lesions and finally leading to skin sequelae that manifest themselves as filling defects commonly known as "ice-picks lesions" or "pockmarks". Figure 2 shows the molecular chain for the production of said dermal sequelae.

In Figure 3, the transmission system, at cellular level, of signals intervening in acne and finally triggering the inflammatory process in which Toll-type receptors intervene to activate the nuclear factor NF- κ B that causes the production of TNF- α , IL-1, IL-6 and other proinflammatory cytokines is shown. Thus, also through this type of receptors, AP-1 is activated, which is a transcription factor that will finally activate MMP's, enzymes involved in the formation of post-acne scars and deficiencies in the production of extracellular matrix.

In acne treatment, the use of antimicrobial agents is usual among physicians, because clinically there is an improvement in acne patients when this type of products is used, due to

the potentiating factor of *P. acnes* in the metabolism of sebum causing an irritating effect that will generate further inflammation in the patient.

The combination of two elements, Pirfenidone and M-DDO, the
5 final objective of which is the symptomatological management of acne and its sequelae, has shown to be highly effective in the treatment of acne patients at different lesion stages, from light to severe, showing an improvement with regard to severity, number and duration of lesions, that are the main
10 objectives for the acne physician.

In short, it can be said that acne shows a complex interaction of many factors creating a complex problem where some key points are confluent with genetic factors and inflammation, such as:

- 15 1. Inflammatory events precede hyper keratinization.
2. *P. acnes* contributes to the inflammation through the activation of Toll-like receptors in the inflammatory cell membranes.
3. Sebum production is partially regulated by PPAR receptors.
- 20 4. The sebaceous gland is a neuroendocrine-inflammatory organ that coordinates and executes a local response to the stress and to normal functions.
5. Androgenes influence follicular cells.
6. Oxided lipids in sebum can stimulate the production of
25 inflammatory mediators.
7. Matrix metalloproteinases (MMP's) are present in sebum and their number diminishes as the lesions are treated.

OBJECTIVE OF THE INVENTION

The main objective of the instant invention is to offer semi-solid topical compositions for eliminating, reducing or preventing the occurrence of skin acne, comprising preferably
5 a composition of 8% in weight of pirfenidone [1-phenyl-5-methyl-2-(1H)-pyridone] and M-DDO at a concentration of 0.016%, a gelling agent and one or more excipients or additives.

Another object of the instant invention is the use of M-DDO
10 as antimicrobial and antiseptic agent eliminating the need for using other preservative agents in the composition.

Moreover, the objective of the instant invention is a treatment method and/or the application or pharmaceutical use of a semisolid topical composition containing pirfenidone and
15 M-DDO for eliminating, reducing or preventing acne. Moreover, said semi-solid topical composition acts to prevent chronic inflammation caused by acne, reduces skin redness, detains the formation of new acne outbreaks, reverts the already existing outbreaks, regenerates acne-related skin damage and
20 prevents and removes post-acne scars.

Other objectives of the instant invention relate to the pharmaceutical presentation of the topical composition in gel, cream or ointment form.

An additional objective is the manufacturing process of the
25 semi-solid topical composition containing pirfenidone and M-DDO for eliminating, reducing or preventing acne.

The above objectives illustrate the instant invention but do not limit it; besides, its applications and/or pharmaceutical

uses are shown in the preparation of drugs for eliminating, reducing or preventing acne.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Other characteristics and advantages of the instant invention shall be obvious from the following detailed description of the objects and preferred embodiments, of the attached claims and of the drawings and figures accompanying them, wherein:

Figure 1 shows M-DDO chemical formula.

Figure 2 shows the molecular chain of dermal sequelae.

Figure 3 shows the signal transmission system, at cellular level, intervening in acne and that finally triggers the inflammatory process.

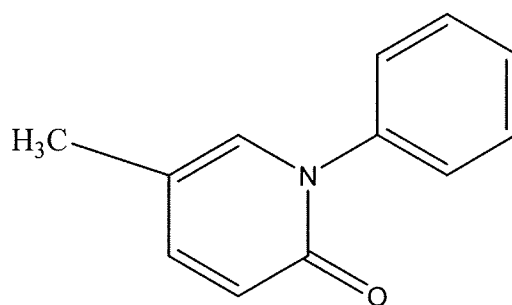
Figures 4-15 clearly show the therapeutic effects of the semi-solid topical composition of pirfenidone containing M-DDO for eliminating or preventing acne in 12 patients with different acne types.

Detailed description of the invention.

The instant invention relates to a semi-solid topical composition in the form of a gel, cream or ointment comprising [1-phenyl-5-methyl-2-(1H)-pyridone] preferably at 8%, a gelling agent, cellulose derivatives, polyacrylic reticulated acid polymers and carboxyvinyl derivatives; and other additives such as triethanolamine as neutralizing agent, propylene glycol as solubilizer, macrogol-glycerol hydroxystearate as non-ionic solubilizer, among other commonly used additives in gel preparation. Moreover, the semi-solid topical composition contains 0.016% weight/volume

of an antimicrobial and antiseptic agent such as M-DDO.

[1-phenyl-5-methyl-2-(1H)-pyridone) is a drug that has been used in the restoration of tissues showing fibrotic lesions and for preventing fibrotic lesions. This compound, called Pirfenidone, is per se a known compound and its pharmacological effects have been described, for example, in Japanese applications KOKAI numbers 87677/1974 and 1284338/1976, as anti-inflammatory agent having antipyretic and analgesic effects. US patents Numbers 3,839,346, published on October 1, 1974, 3,974,281, published on August 10, 1978, 4,042,699, published August 16, 1977, and 4,052,509, published on October 4, 1977, describe methods for obtaining pirfenidone, as well as its use as anti-inflammatory agent. Mexican patent 182,266 describes the anti-fibrotic activity of Pirfenidone [1-phenyl-5-methyl-2-(1H)-pyridone].



$C_{12}H_{11}ON$

MW= 185

Name: 1-phenyl-5-methyl-2-(1H)-pyridone.

The combination of Pirfenidone and M-DDO generates a semi-solid composition for swift prevention, control and

elimination of skin problems caused by acne. It acts as anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial agent due to its dual action mechanism, because, besides blocking pro-inflammatory cytokines - especially TNF- α (Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha)-, it also shows antimicrobial and antiseptic action. It thus acts on two of the main causes of acne.

Thus, the semi-solid topical composition of Pirfenidone and M-DDO:

- Has a direct effect blocking TNF- α , TGF- β and other proinflammatory cytokines;
- Through its MMP's modulating action, it helps prevent scar sequelae;
- It has an effect on KGF, modulating keratinocytes production;
- It has a potent anti oxidant effect, helping the metabolism of sebaceous gland and blocking the inflammatory stimulation of *P. acnes*.

Upon reducing the inflammation it opens gland ducts and thus inhibits anaerobic bacterial growth.

Moreover, the results shown in Figures 4 to 15 clearly evidence that patients with acne outbreak respond excellently to the treatment with the semi-solid topical composition object of the instant invention when it is applied two or three times a day. In most of the patients, obvious improvements are obtained in less than a month, when it is applied on a daily basis.

The series of Figures 4-15 clearly show the potent action of Pirfenidone and M-DDO on acne and the sequelae caused by said disease.

The semi-solid topical composition acts as a biomodulator of the serum concentrations of inflammatory proteins and thus has an anti-TNF-alpha and anti IL-6 action, and acts directly on acne inflammatory factor; moreover, through its antimicrobial effect, it acts on the bacteria *Propionibacterium acnes*.

The semi-solid topical composition permits that the pharmacological properties of pirfenidone and M-DDO acts synergically on the skin, and thus the selection of a gelling agent is extremely important. The gelling agents were thus selected from the group consisting of: methylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinylpyrrolidone, carboxyvinyl polymer, carbomer, acrylic polymers. Said gelling agents are used together with additives for obtaining a pH ranging from 5 to 6.4, at which level said gelling agents show a higher viscosity. Said composition also comprises M-DDO, propylene glycol, macrogol-glycerol hydroxystearate and triethanolamine.

Thus, the semi-solid topical composition of the instant invention reduces or prevents skin acne and comprises preferably 8% in weight of the composition of Pirfenidone and 85 to 95% in weight of the composition of a gelling agent selected from the group consisting of methylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose,

polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinylpyrrolidone, carboxyvinyl polymers, carbomer, acrylic polymers; and one or several additives selected from propylene glycol, macrogol,-glycerol, hydroxystearate, besides M-DDO.

5 Thus, the semi-solid topical composition is also effective for preventing chronic inflammation caused by acne, for reducing skin redness, for detaining the formation of new acne outbreaks, for reverting the already existing outbreaks, for regenerating skin damage caused by acne and for
10 preventing and removing past acne scars.

PREPARATION PROCESS

The semi-solid topical composition containing Pirfenidone and M-DDO is prepared following a process comprising the following stages:

15 1.- In a container, place 90% of the total water and add:

- Carbomer (1g)

Leave till complete moisturizing. (IDENTIFY MIXTURE "A")

2.- In another container, place and heat at 40° C. (IDENTIFY SOLUTION "A")

20 • Propylene glycol (50g)

Add slowly, under constant stirring till complete dissolution, maintaining at 40 ° C.

- 1-phenyl-5-methyl-2-(1H)-pyridone (8g)

Add slowly and under constant stirring, maintaining at
25 40° C

- Macrogol-glycerol Hydroxystearate (13g)

Add under constant stirring, maintaining at 40° C

- Modified Diallyl Disulfide Oxide (M-DDO) (0.8g)

3.- In another container, place 10% of the total water and under constant stirring add:

- Triethanolamine (1g)

Stir till homogenization (IDENTIFY SOLUTION "B")

5 4.- Add to the container (step 1), one by one, under constant stirring till homogenization each time and in the indicated order.

- SOLUTION "A"

10 • SOLUTION "B"

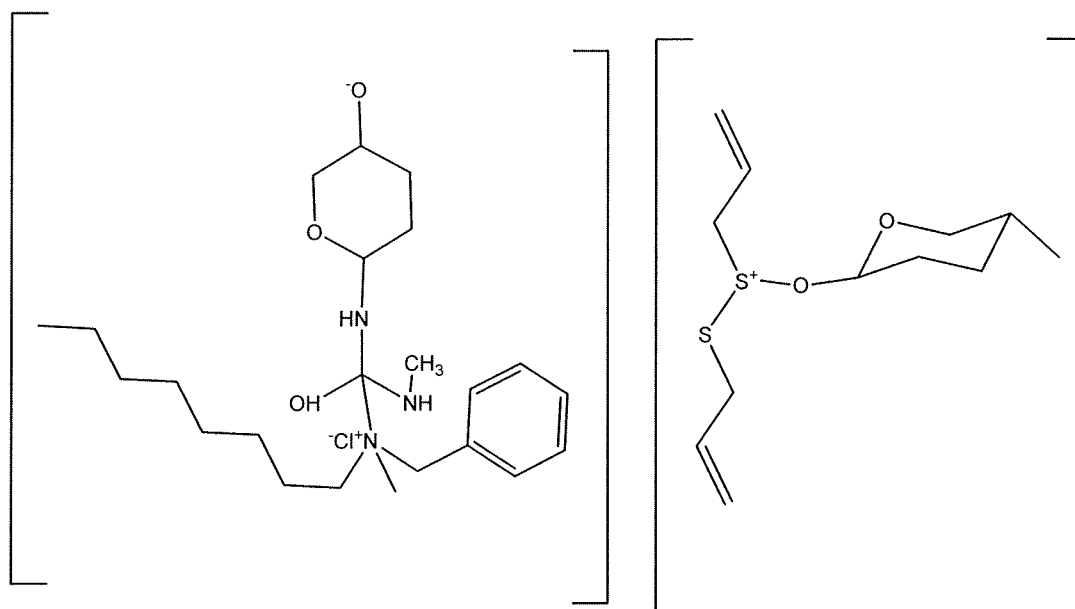
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5.- Sample and analyze the topical composition.

15 Pirfenidone and M-DDO composition

The composition of 0.016% Pirfenidone and M-DDO described in the instant invention permits the obtainment of a gel, cream or ointment containing contact antimicrobial/antiseptic agent, that are stable, biodegradable, and non-toxic having a wide action spectrum not only against gram negative and gram positive microorganisms but also against fungi.

Figure 1 shows the formula of Modified Diallyl Disulfide Dioxide [M-DDO], the chemical name of which is [1,2-diallyl-1-(5-methyl-tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yloxy)disulfonium] + 6-[(benzyl, methyl, octylammonium)(hydroxymethylamin)(methylamin)]-tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3-oxy] chloride:



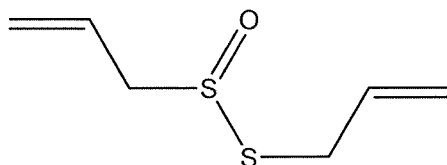
{ [1,2-diallyl-1-(5-methyl-tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yloxy)disulfonium] + 6-[(benzyl, methyl, octylammonium) (hydroxymethylamin) (methylamin)]-tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3-oxy} }
 $C_{35}H_{62}O_5N_3S_2Cl$

Molecular weight= 703.5

Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 (shown hereinafter) present the information obtained after conducting microbiological tests, also known as antimicrobial challenge, of M-DDO against various bacteria, showing its powerful anti-bacterial capacity. Moreover, Table 5 (shown hereinafter) presents the results of M-DDO against *Propionibacterium acnes*. Moreover, said table also shows that the combination of Pirfenidone and M-DDO (semi-solid topical composition containing Pirfenidone and M-DDO) results in a highly effective removal of *P. acnes* in a matter of seconds.

[Pirfenidone and ODD-M] contains Modified Diallyl Disulfide Oxide (M-DDO), this active substance has been identified,

before its chemical modification as Allicin, substance coming from a plant the scientific name of which is Allium sativum, having the original formula:



$C_6H_{10}OS_2$

Molecular Weight = 162

Name: Diallyl-Disulfide Oxide

The use of natural substances in the treatment of various diseases - including diseases of infectious etiology - constitutes currently a challenge for modern medicine. In 1994, Cavallito et al. isolated and identified the active compound of Allium sativum extracts which they denominated Allicin and in 1947 they synthesized Diallyl Disulfide Oxide (Allicin) but unfortunately could not prepare a stable molecule from it because of its continuous loss of efficacy in a very short period of time. Between 2000 and 2005, a group of Mexican researchers could stabilize diallyl Disulfide oxide, adding a cofactor that does not modify the allicin antimicrobial action or other actions but grants it a long term action, obtaining thus a stable, biodegradable, non-toxic and large spectrum action contact antimicrobial/antiseptic agent, not only against gram negative and gram positive microorganisms but also against fungi.

The following antimicrobial action mechanisms of M-DDO in this topical composition [Pirfenidone and M-DDO] have been proposed:

1. Various chemical reactions of M-DDO sulphydic radicals on microbial metabolism, causing mainly the enzymatic inhibition of 11 enzymes of the microorganism either inserting sulfur radicals or causing protein modifications in the enzymes, and inhibiting thus metabolic actions of the microorganism, causing its death.
2. The creation of free radicals (ROS), through Redox reactions, that break the microorganism cell wall through oxidative stress, upon "sequestering" the oxygen serving as union between the chains of NAG (n-Acetyl-glucosamine acid) and NAM (N-Acetyl muramic acid), weakening the microorganism wall, causing its rupture and thus the death of the microorganism.
3. The inhibition of the microorganism protein unfolding, through the inhibition of the RNA polymerase enzyme, which is a sulfur-dependent enzyme.
4. Metal metabolism alteration in the microorganism, causing also metabolic alterations in said microorganism.

ANTIMICROBIAL CHALLENGES

Various antimicrobial challenges have been studied in various institutions in order to evaluate the efficacy of M-DDO [Pirfenidone and M-DDO] against the most frequent microorganisms susceptible to develop resistance and against

some microorganisms that may cause grater problem with regard to their eradication because of spore production.

The initial challenges are conducted with collection microorganisms universally requested for evidencing the efficacy of a product. The challenges performed in our laboratory show that with a 30 second contact, more than 100.00% of the microorganisms were eliminated, including Candida albicans. Studies conducted at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México resulted in a 99.999% elimination of the microbial charge. Moreover, results of studies conducted by a company authorized by the authorities to perform challenge studies show results that are similar to the results obtained in the test conducted at UNAM, UAEM and in our laboratory (Grupo Medifarma) (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

Table 1. Microbial challenge studies conducted at Grupo Medifarma

TEST MICROORGANISM	CONTACT TIME
	30 seconds
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 10536	100 %
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 11229	100 %
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> ATCC 9027	100 %
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> ATCC 10031	100 %
<i>Proteus vulgaris</i> ATCC 6380	100 %
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC 6538	100 %
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> ATCC 12228	100 %
<i>Candida albicans</i> ATCC 10231	100 %

Table 2. Microbial challenge studies conducted at UNAM

TEST MICROORGANISM	CONTACT TIME
	30 seconds
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 11229	99.999 %
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC 6538	99.999 %
<i>Salmonella typhi</i> CA-C001	99.999 %

Table 3. Microbial challenge studies conducted at ARj.

TEST MICROORGANISM	CONTACT TIME
	30 seconds
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 11229	99.999 %
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC 6538	99.999 %
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> ATCC 15442-2	99.999 %
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> ATCC 10031	100 %
<i>Candida albicans</i> ATCC 10231	100 %

A second type of challenges were performed at the Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos with microorganisms collected from hospitalized patients and thus said microorganisms had already been in contact with antimicrobial agents and could show resistance (Table 4).

Table 4. Studies conducted at the Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos

TEST MICROORGANISM	CONTACT TIME
	30 seconds
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	99.961 %
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	99.999 %
<i>Shigella flexneri</i>	99.999 %
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>	100 %
<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	100 %
<i>Salmonella typhi</i>	99.170 %
<i>Enterobacter faecalis</i>	99.972 %
<i>Salmonella enteritidis</i>	100 %

Table 5. Antimicrobial action of Pirfenidone and M-DDO gel.

Product	Exposition Time	Percentage of reduction of bacteria viability (%)
M-DDO 0.016%	30 sec	99.999
M-DDO 0.016%	60 sec	99.999
M-DDO 0.016%	15 min	100
Pirfenidone and M-DDO	30 sec	98
Pirfenidone and M-DDO	60 sec	98.18
Pirfenidone and M-DDO	15 min	99.902

The result of these challenges with microorganisms isolated from hospitalized patients was a reduction of at least 99.17 % of the microbial charge in only 30 second contact with M-DDO.

EXAMPLES

A semi-solid topical composition containing preferably 8 grams of pirfenidone, 0.016 grams of M-DDO, 92 grams of excipient, was prepared for the treatment of patients with various grades of acne affectation; the results of said application are shown hereinafter:

A group of 70 patients with moderate to severe acne, were classified depending on severity grade and the number of inflammatory and non inflammatory lesions, the number of papules, pustules, nodes, open or closed comedones, according to the criteria shown in Table 6.

Table 6.

Grade*	Description
0	Clean skin without inflammatory or non-inflammatory lesions
1	Nearly clean skin; few non-inflammatory lesions and no more than two inflammatory lesions
2	Medium severity; higher than Grade 1; some non-inflammatory lesions, a few inflammatory lesions (only papules/pustules; without node lesions)

3	Moderate severity; higher than Grade 2; many non-inflammatory lesions and various inflammatory lesions, but no more than two node lesions
4	Severe; higher than Grade 3; many inflammatory and non-inflammatory lesions; and a few node lesions

* Acne classification scale according to the FDA

Table 7. Distribution of the test group:

Grade	Number of Patients	%
0	0	0
1	14	20
2	33	47.1
3	19	27.2
4	4	5.7
Total	70	100

The number of lesions for each patient was counted according to the grade of the subject. The resulting data are shown in

Table 8, where a reduction averaging nearly 50% with regard to inflammatory lesions after 28 days of treatment can be observed.

Table 8

Grade/Day	Number of Inflammatory Lesions				
	Day 0	7 days	14 days	21 days	28 days
1	8+/-2	6+/-3	5+/-2	3+/-2	2+/-2
2	24+/-8	19+/-8	15+/-5	12+/-4	10+/-4
3	62+/-8	48+/-6	42+/-7	37+/-5	33+/-5
4	120+/-15	102+/-14	88+/-16	76+/-13	65+/-15

The results show that the topical composition of the instant invention permits to obtain an efficacious treatment of acne. These results are comparable to the results obtained with other acne conventional treatments. However, the treatment according to the instant invention is clearly better compared to the pre-existing methods.

Table 9 shows an example of semi-solid topical composition.

COMPONENT	QUANTITY (g)	%
PIRFENIDONE	8.0	8.0
VISCOSITY AGENT (Carbomer)	1.0	1.0
SOLUBILIZER (Propylene glycol)	50.0	50.0
NON-IONIC SOLUBILIZER (Macrogol-glycerol Hydroxystearate)	13.0	13.0
ANTIMICROBIAL, ANTISEPTIC AGENT (Allicin modified: diallyl disulfide oxide) 2%	0.8	0.016
NEUTRALIZING AGENT (Triethanolamine)	1.0	1.0
PURIFIED WATER Q.S.	100.0	26.984

Table 10 shows an example of a semi-solid topical composition containing 2% Pirfenidone.

COMPONENT	QUANTITY (g)	%
PIRFENIDONE	2.0	2.0
VISCOSITY AGENT (Carbomer)	1.0	1.0
SOLUBILIZER (Propylene glycol)	12.5	50.0
NON-IONIC SOLUBILIZER (Macrogol-glycerol Hydroxystearate)	3.2	13.0
ANTIMICROBIAL, ANTISEPTIC AGENT (Allicin modified diallyl disulfide oxide) 2%	0.8	0.016
NEUTRALIZING AGENT (Triethanolamine)	1.0	1.0
PURIFIED WATER Q.S.	100.0	32.984

Table 11 shows an example of a semi-solid topical composition containing 4% Pirfenidone.

COMPONENT	QUANTITY (g)	%
PIRFENIDONE	4.0	4.0
VISCOSITY AGENT (Carbomer)	1.0	1.0
SOLUBILIZER (Propylene glycol)	25.0	50.0
NON-IONIC SOLUBILIZER (Macrogol-glycerol Hydroxystearate)	6.4	13.0
ANTIMICROBIAL, ANTISEPTIC AGENT (Allicin modified diallyl disulfide oxide) 2%	0.8	0.016
NEUTRALIZING AGENT (Triethanolamine)	1.0	1.0
PURIFIED WATER Q.S.	100.0	30.984

Table 12 shows an example of a semi-solid topical composition containing 6% Pirfenidone.

COMPONENT	QUANTITY (g)	%
PIRFENIDONE	6.0	6.0
VISCOSITY AGENT (Carbomer)	1.0	1.0
SOLUBILIZER (Propylene glycol)	50.0	50.0
NON-IONIC SOLUBILIZER (Macrogol-glycerol Hydroxystearate)	13.0	13.0
ANTIMICROBIAL, ANTISEPTIC AGENT (Allicin modified diallyl disulfide oxide) 2%	0.8	0.016
NEUTRALIZING AGENT (Triethanolamine)	1.0	1.0
PURIFIED WATER Q.S.	100.0	28.984

Table 13 shows an example of a semi-solid topical composition containing 10% Pirfenidone.

COMPONENT	QUANTITY (g)	%
PIRFENIDONE	10.0	10.0
VISCOSITY AGENT (Carbomer)	1.0	1.0
SOLUBILIZER (Propylene glycol)	50.0	50.0
NON-IONIC SOLUBILIZER (Macrogol-glycerol Hydroxystearate)	13.0	13.0
ANTIMICROBIAL, ANTISEPTIC AGENT (Allicin modified diallyl disulfide oxide) 2%	0.8	0.016
NEUTRALIZING AGENT (Triethanolamine)	1.0	1.0
PURIFIED WATER Q.S.	100.0	24.984

These compositions are illustrative but not limitative examples of the scope of the instant invention.

Table 14 shows the definitions of the "acronyms" indicated in Figure 3.

5 Table 14.

RTT1	Toll-like Receptor 1
RTT2	Toll-like Receptor 2
RTT4	Toll-like Receptor 4
RTT6	Toll-like Receptor 6
MD-2	Molecule that associates with the extra cellular portion of TLR4
CD14	CD14 Receptor
Myd88	Myeloid Differentiation Factor 88
IRAK	IL-1 Receptor Associated Kinase
TRAF-6	TNF receptor associated factor 6
MAPK	Mitosis activated protein kinase
NF- κ B	Nuclear Factor Kappa-Beta
LPS	Lipopolysaccharide
TIR	Toll/interleukin receptor
AP-1	Activator protein 1
IRF 3	Interferon regulatory protein 3
IRF7	Interferon regulatory protein 7
TAK1	Activated Kinase 1
TRIF	Toll Factor/IL-1R
TBK1	TANK binding kinase 1
TRAM	TRIF related adaptor molecule
IFN	Interferon

CLAIMS

1. A semi-solid topical composition for eliminating, reducing or preventing skin acne occurrence, characterized because it comprises 2%, 4%, 6%, 8% and 10% in weight of pirfenidone,
5 0.016% of Modified Diallyl Disulfide Oxide (M-DDO) and 91.984% in weight of the composition of a gelling agent and other excipients or additives.

2. The semi-solid topical composition according to claim 1, characterized because it comprises preferably 8% in weight of
10 pirfenidone, 0.016% of Modified Diallyl Disulfide Oxide (M-DDO) and 91.984% in weight of the composition of a gelling agent and other excipients or additives.

3. The semi-solid topical composition according to any of claims 1 and 2, characterized because the gelling agent is
15 selected from the group consisting of methylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinylpyrrolidone, carboxyvinyl polymers, carbomer and acrylic polymers.

4. The semi-solid topical composition according to claim 3,
20 characterized because the gelling agent is carbomer

5 The semi-solid topical composition according to any of claims 1 and 2, characterized because the excipients or additives are selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol as solubilizer, macrogol-glycerol hydroxystearate as
25 non-ionic solubilizer and triethanolamine as neutralizing agent.

6. The semi-solid topical composition according to any of claims 1 and 2, further characterized because the Modified

Diallyl Disulfide Oxide (M-DDO) acts as an antimicrobial and antiseptic agent.

7. The topical composition according to any of the above claims, characterized because said composition is in gel, cream or ointment form.

8. The semi-solid topical composition according to any of the above claims, characterized because its pH ranges from 5 to 6.4.

9. The semi-solid topical composition according to any of the above claims, for preventing the chronic inflammation caused by acne.

10. The semisolid topical composition according to any of the above claims for reducing skin redness.

11. The semi-solid topical composition according to any of the above claims for detaining the formation of new acne outbreaks.

12. The semi-solid topical composition according to any of the above claims for reversing the already existing outbreaks.

13. The semi-solid topical composition according to any of the above claims, for regenerating skin damage caused by acne.

14. The semi-solid topical composition according to any of the above claims, for avoiding or removing past acne scars.

15. The use of the semi-solid topical compositions according to any of the claims 1 to 8, for preparing a drug for eliminating, reducing or preventing acne.

16. The use of the semi-solid topical composition according to any of claims 1 to 8, for preparing a drug for preventing chronic inflammation caused by acne, reducing skin redness, detaining the formation of new acne outbreaks, reversing already existing outbreaks, regenerating skin damage caused by acne and avoiding or removing past acne scars.

17. A treatment method for eliminating, reducing or preventing acne, characterized because it comprises the administration of a semi-solid topical composition according to any of claims 1 to 8 to the skin of a person in need of such treatment.

18. A treatment method for avoiding the chronic inflammation caused by acne, reducing skin redness, detaining the formation of new acne outbreaks, reverting the already existing outbreaks, regenerating skin damage caused by acne and avoiding and removing post-acne scars, characterized because it comprises the administration of a semi-solid topical composition according to any of claims 1 to 8 to the skin of a person in need of said treatment.

19. A process for the manufacturing of a semi-solid topical composition containing Pirfenidone and Modified Diallyl Disulfide Oxide (M-DDO), characterized because the process comprises the following stages:

1.- In a container, place 90% of the total water and add:

- Carbomer (1g)

Leave till complete moisturizing. (IDENTIFY MIXTURE "A")

2.- In another container, place and heat at 40° C.
(IDENTIFY SOLUTION "A")

- Propylene glycol (50g)

Add slowly, under constant stirring till complete dissolution, maintaining at 40 ° C.

- 1-phenyl-5-methyl-2-(1H)-pyridone (8g)

5 Add slowly and under constant stirring, maintaining at 40° C

- Macrogol-glycerol Hydroxystearate (13g)

Add under constant stirring, maintaining at 40° C

- Modified Diallyl Disulfide Oxide (M-DDO) (0.8g)

10 3.- In another container, place 10% of the total water and under constant stirring add:

- Triethanolamine (1g)

Stir till homogenization (IDENTIFY SOLUTION "B")

15 4.- Add to the container (step 1), one by one, under constant stirring till homogenization each time and in the indicated order.

- SOLUTION "A"
- SOLUTION "B"

5.- Sample and analyze the topical composition.

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