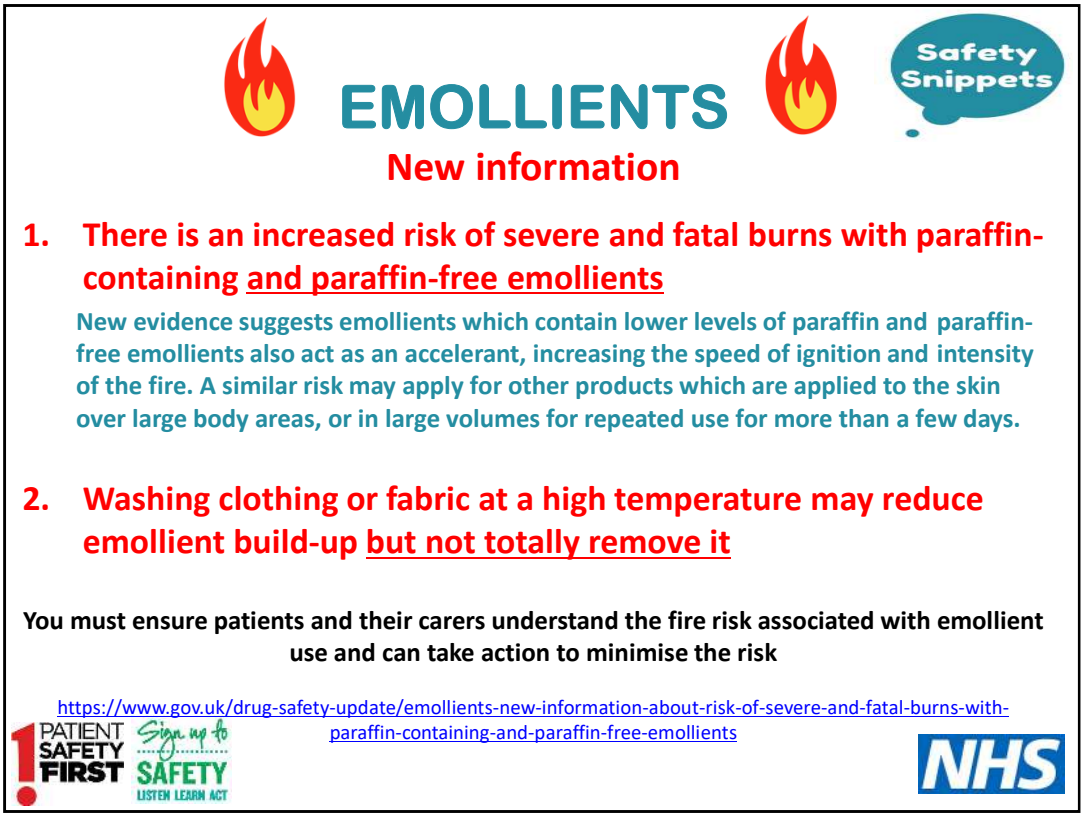

- New MHRA guidance: https://www.gov.uk/drug-safety-update/emollients-new-information-about-risk-of-severe-and-fatal-burns-with-paraffin-containing-and-paraffin-free-emollients
- Report any fire incidents with emollients or other skin care products to the Yellow Card Scheme
- Warnings about the risk of severe and fatal burns are being extended to all paraffin-based emollients regardless of paraffin concentration. Data suggest there is also a risk for paraffin-free emollients.
- Advise patients who use these products not to smoke or go near naked flames, and warn about the easy ignition of clothing, bedding, dressings, and other fabric that have dried residue of an emollient product on them.
- We are currently aware of 11 cases (5 Coroner's Regulation 28 reports to Prevent Future Deaths and 6 others) in which paraffin-based emollients are suspected to have contributed to the speed and intensity of a fire, resulting in fatal burns injury. There are also 50 fire incidents (49 fatal) reported by Fire and Rescue Services across the UK between 2000 and November 2018, in which emollients were known to have been used by the victim or were present at the fire premises. However, in most of these it is not clear what the attributable role of paraffin creams in the deaths would have been, in the presence of multiple risk factors for a fire incident.
- When prescribing, recommending, dispensing, selling, or applying emollient products to patients, instruct them not to smoke or go near naked flames because clothing or fabric such as bedding or bandages that have been in contact with an emollient or emollient-treated skin can rapidly ignite