

## HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> (clobetasol propionate) Spray, 0.05% safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> (clobetasol propionate) Spray, 0.05%.

CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> (clobetasol propionate) spray, 0.05%

For topical use only

Initial U.S. Approval: 1985

### -----INDICATIONS AND USAGE-----

CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> (clobetasol propionate) Spray, 0.05% is a corticosteroid indicated for the topical treatment of moderate to severe plaque psoriasis affecting up to 20% body surface area (BSA) in patients 18 years of age or older (1.1).

Limitations of Use:

- Do not use on the face, axillae or groin. (1.2)
- Do not use if atrophy is present at the treatment site. (1.2)
- Do not use for rosacea or perioral dermatitis. (1.2)

### -----DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION-----

- Not for oral, ophthalmic, or intravaginal use. (1.2)
- CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% should be sprayed directly onto the affected skin areas twice daily and rubbed in gently. (2)
- The total dosage should not exceed 50 g (59 mL or 2 fluid ounces) per week. Do not use more than 26 sprays per application or 52 sprays per day. (2)
- CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% contains a super-high potent topical corticosteroid; therefore treatment should be limited to 4 weeks.
- Treatment beyond 2 weeks should be limited to localized lesions of moderate to severe plaque psoriasis that have not sufficiently improved after the initial 2 weeks of treatment with CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% (2).

### -----DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS-----

Spray, 0.05% w/w (3)

### -----CONTRAINDICATIONS-----

None.

### -----WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS-----

Clobetasol propionate is a highly potent topical corticosteroid that has been shown to suppress the HPA axis at the lowest doses tested. (5.1)

Cushing's syndrome, hyperglycemia, and unmasking of latent diabetes mellitus can also result from systemic absorption of topical corticosteroids. (5.1)

Systemic absorption may require periodic evaluation for HPA axis suppression. Modify use if HPA axis suppression develops. (5.1)

Children may be more susceptible to systemic toxicity from use of topical corticosteroids. (5.1, 8.4)

Local adverse reactions with topical corticosteroids may occur more frequently with the use of occlusive dressings and higher potency corticosteroids, including clobetasol propionate. These reactions include: folliculitis, acneiform eruptions, hypopigmentation, perioral dermatitis, allergic contact dermatitis, secondary infection, striae and miliaria. (5.2)

CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% is flammable, keep away from heat or flame (5.5).

### -----ADVERSE REACTIONS-----

In controlled, clinical trials with CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05%, the most common adverse reactions (incidence > 2%) were burning, pruritus, nasopharyngitis, upper respiratory tract infection (6.1).

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Galderma Laboratories, L.P. at 1-866-735-4137 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or [www.fda.gov/medwatch](http://www.fda.gov/medwatch).

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and FDA-approved patient labeling.

Revised: 1/2011

## FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS\*

### 1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

- 1.1 Indication
- 1.2 Limitations of Use

### 2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

### 3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

### 4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

### 5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- 5.1 Effects on the Endocrine System
- 5.2 Local Adverse Reactions with Topical Corticosteroids
- 5.3 Allergic Contact Dermatitis
- 5.4 Concomitant Skin Infections
- 5.5 Flammable Contents

### 6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

- 6.1 Clinical Trials Experience
- 6.2 Postmarketing Experience

### 8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

- 8.1 Pregnancy
- 8.3 Nursing Mothers

8.4 Pediatric Use

8.5 Geriatric Use

### 10 OVERDOSAGE

### 11 DESCRIPTION

### 12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

- 12.1 Mechanism of Action
- 12.2 Pharmacodynamics
- 12.3 Pharmacokinetics

### 13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

- 13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

### 14 CLINICAL STUDIES

### 16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

### 17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

- 17.1 Information for Patients
- 17.2 Instructions to the Pharmacist

\*Sections or subsections omitted from the full prescribing information are not listed.

## FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

### 1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

#### 1.1 Indication

CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% is a super-high potent topical corticosteroid formulation indicated for the treatment of moderate to severe plaque psoriasis affecting up to 20% body surface area (BSA) in patients 18 years of age or older. The total dosage should not exceed 50 g (59 mL or 2 fl. oz.) per week. Do not use more than 26 sprays per application or 52 sprays per day. Treatment should be limited to 4 consecutive weeks.

Patients should be instructed to use CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% for the minimum amount of time necessary to achieve the desired results [*see Dosage and Administration (2)*].

Use in patients under 18 years of age is not recommended because safety has not been established and because numerically high rates of HPA axis suppression were seen with other clobetasol propionate topical formulations.

#### 1.2 Limitations of Use

CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% should not be used on the face, axillae, or groin. CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% should not be used if there is atrophy at the treatment site. CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% should not be used in the treatment of rosacea or perioral dermatitis.

### 2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% is for topical use only, and not for ophthalmic, oral or intravaginal use.

CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% should be sprayed directly onto the affected skin areas twice daily and rubbed in gently and completely.

The total dosage should not exceed 50 g (59 mL or 2 fluid ounces) per week because of the potential for the drug to suppress the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis. Do not use more than 26 sprays per application or 52 sprays per day.

CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% contains a topical corticosteroid; therefore treatment should be limited to 4 weeks. Therapy should be discontinued when control has been achieved. Treatment beyond 2 weeks should be limited to localized lesions of moderate to severe plaque psoriasis that have not sufficiently improved after the initial 2 weeks of treatment with CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05%. If no improvement is seen within 2 weeks, reassessment of diagnosis may be necessary. Before prescribing for more than 2 weeks, any additional benefits of extending treatment to 4 weeks should be weighed against the risk of HPA axis suppression.

Use in pediatric patients younger than 18 years is not recommended because of the potential for HPA axis suppression [*see Use in Specific Populations (8.4)*].

Unless directed by physician, CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% should not be used with occlusive dressings.

### 3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Spray, 0.05% w/w

### 4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

None.

### 5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

#### 5.1 Effects on the Endocrine System

Clobetasol propionate is a highly potent topical corticosteroid that has been shown to suppress the HPA axis at the lowest doses tested.

Systemic absorption of topical corticosteroids can produce reversible hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis suppression with the potential for clinical glucocorticosteroid insufficiency. This may occur during treatment or upon withdrawal of the topical corticosteroid.

In studies evaluating the potential for hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis suppression, using the Cosyntropin Stimulation  
Reference ID: 2886090

Test, CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% demonstrated rates of suppression that were comparable after 2 and 4 weeks of twice-daily use (19% and 15-20%, respectively), in adult patients with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis ( $\geq 20\%$ BSA). In these studies, HPA axis suppression was defined as serum cortisol level  $\leq 18$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$  30-min post cosyntropin stimulation [see *Clinical Pharmacology* (12)].

Because of the potential for systemic absorption, use of topical corticosteroids may require that patients be periodically evaluated for HPA axis suppression. Factors that predispose a patient using a topical corticosteroid to HPA axis suppression include the use of more potent steroids, use over large surface areas, use over prolonged periods, use under occlusion, use on an altered skin barrier, and use in patients with liver failure.

An ACTH stimulation test may be helpful in evaluating patients for HPA axis suppression. If HPA axis suppression is documented, an attempt should be made to gradually withdraw the drug, to reduce the frequency of application, or to substitute a less potent steroid. Manifestations of adrenal insufficiency may require supplemental systemic corticosteroids. Recovery of HPA axis function is generally prompt and complete upon discontinuation of topical corticosteroids.

Cushing's syndrome, hyperglycemia, and unmasking of latent diabetes mellitus can also result from systemic absorption of topical corticosteroids.

Use of more than one corticosteroid-containing product at the same time may increase the total systemic corticosteroid exposure. Pediatric patients may be more susceptible to systemic toxicity from use of topical corticosteroids. [see *Use in Specific Populations* (8.4)]

## 5.2 Local Adverse Reactions with Topical Corticosteroids

The following additional local adverse reactions have been reported with topical corticosteroids. They may occur more frequently with the use of occlusive dressings and higher potency corticosteroids, including clobetasol propionate. These reactions are listed in an approximate decreasing order of occurrence: folliculitis, acneiform eruptions, hypopigmentation, perioral dermatitis, allergic contact dermatitis, secondary infection, striae and miliaria.

## 5.3 Allergic Contact Dermatitis

Allergic contact dermatitis to any component of topical corticosteroids is usually diagnosed by a failure to heal rather than a clinical exacerbation. Clinical diagnosis of allergic contact dermatitis can be confirmed by patch testing.

## 5.4 Concomitant Skin Infections

In the presence of dermatological infections, the use of an appropriate antifungal or antibacterial agent should be instituted. If a favorable response does not occur promptly, use of CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% should be discontinued until the infection has been adequately controlled.

## 5.5 Flammable Contents

CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% is flammable; keep away from heat or flame.

# 6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

## 6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

In controlled, clinical trials with CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05%, the most common adverse reaction was burning at the site of application [40% of subjects treated with CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% and 47% of subjects treated with Spray Vehicle]. Other commonly reported adverse reactions for CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% and Spray Vehicle, respectively, are noted in Table 1.

**Table 1 - Commonly Occurring Adverse Reactions ( $\geq 1\%$  Incidence)**

<b>Adverse Reaction</b>	<b>Clobetasol Propionate 0.05% Spray (N=120)</b>	<b>Vehicle Spray (N=120)</b>
System Organ Class		
General disorders and administration site conditions	50 (42%)	56 (47%)

Application site burning	48 (40%)	56 (47%)
Application site dryness	2 (2%)	0 (0%)
Application site irritation	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
Application site pain	1 (1%)	2 (2%)
Application site pigmentation changes	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
Application site pruritus	4 (3%)	3 (3%)
Infections and infestations	17 (14%)	12 (10%)
Nasopharyngitis	6 (5%)	3 (3%)
Pharyngitis streptococcal	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
Upper respiratory tract infection	10 (8%)	2 (2%)
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	4 (3%)	2 (2%)
Eczema asteatotic	2 (2%)	0 (0%)

Most local adverse reactions were rated as mild to moderate and they are not affected by age, race or gender.

Systemic absorption of topical corticosteroids has produced hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis suppression, manifestations of Cushing's syndrome, hyperglycemia, and glucosuria in some patients.

## 6.2 Postmarketing Experience

Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

The following adverse reactions have been identified during post-approval use of CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05%.

*Skin:* Burning, pruritus, erythema, pain, irritation, rash, peeling, urticaria, and contact dermatitis.

## 8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

### 8.1 Pregnancy

Teratogenic Effects: Pregnancy Category C:

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Therefore, CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

Corticosteroids have been shown to be teratogenic in laboratory animals when administered systemically at relatively low dosage levels. Some corticosteroids have been shown to be teratogenic after dermal application to laboratory animals.

Clobetasol propionate is absorbed percutaneously, and when administered subcutaneously it was a significant teratogen in both the rabbit and the mouse.

Clobetasol propionate has greater teratogenic potential than steroids that are less potent.

The effect of clobetasol propionate on pregnancy outcome and development of offspring was studied in the rat. Clobetasol propionate was administered subcutaneously to female rats twice daily (0, 12.5, 25, and 50 µg/kg/day) from day 7 of presumed gestation through day 25 of lactation or day 24 presumed gestation for those rats that did not deliver a litter. The maternal NOEL for clobetasol propionate was less than 12.5 µg/kg/day due to reduced body weight gain and feed consumption during the gestation period. The reproductive NOEL in the dams was 25 µg/kg/day (ratio of animal dose to proposed human dose of 0.07 on a mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day basis) based on prolonged delivery at a higher dose level. The no-observed-adverse-effect-level (NOAEL) for viability and growth in the offspring was 12.5 µg/kg/day (ratio of animal dose to proposed human dose of 0.03 on a mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day basis) based on incidence of stillbirths, reductions in pup body weights on days 1 and 7 of lactation, increased pup mortality, increases in the incidence of umbilical hernia, and increases in the incidence of pups with cysts on the kidney at higher dose levels during the preweaning period. The weights of the epididymides and testes were significantly reduced at higher dosages.

Despite these changes, there were no effects on the mating and fertility of the offspring.

### 8.3 Nursing Mothers

Systemically administered corticosteroids appear in human milk and could suppress growth, interfere with endogenous corticosteroid production, or cause other untoward effects. It is not known whether topical administration of corticosteroids could result in sufficient systemic absorption to produce detectable quantities in breast milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, caution should be exercised when CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% is administered to a nursing woman.

### 8.4 Pediatric Use

Use in patients under 18 years of age is not recommended, because safety has not been established and because numerically high rates of HPA axis suppression were seen with other clobetasol propionate topical formulations. Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients treated with CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% have not been established [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

Because of higher ratio of skin surface area to body mass, pediatric patients are at a greater risk than adults of HPA axis suppression and Cushing's syndrome when they are treated with topical corticosteroids. They are therefore also at greater risk of glucocorticosteroid insufficiency during and/or after withdrawal of treatment. Adverse effects including striae have been reported with inappropriate use of topical corticosteroids in infants and children.

HPA axis suppression, Cushing's syndrome, linear growth retardation, delayed weight gain, and intracranial hypertension have been reported in children receiving topical corticosteroids. Manifestations of adrenal suppression in children include low plasma cortisol levels and absence of response to ACTH stimulation. Manifestations of intracranial hypertension include bulging fontanelles, headaches, and bilateral papilledema.

### 8.5 Geriatric Use

Clinical studies of CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% did not include sufficient numbers of patients aged 65 and over to adequately determine whether they respond differently than younger patients. In two randomized, vehicle controlled clinical trials, 21 of the 240 patients (9%) were over the age of 65. In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should be made with caution, usually starting at the low end of the dosing range, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

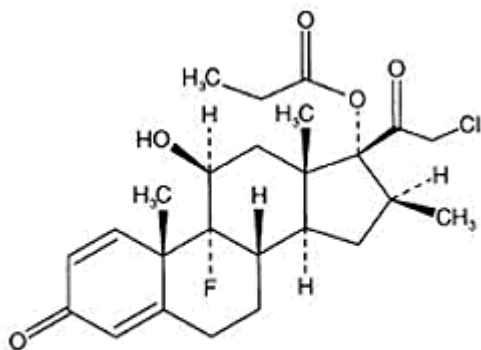
## 10 OVERDOSAGE

Topically applied CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% can be absorbed in sufficient amount to produce systemic effects [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

## 11 DESCRIPTION

CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% contains clobetasol propionate, a synthetic fluorinated corticosteroid, for topical use. The corticosteroids constitute a class of primarily synthetic steroids used topically as anti-inflammatory and antipruritic agents. Clobetasol propionate is 21-chloro-9-fluoro-11 $\beta$ , 17-dihydroxy-16 $\beta$  -methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione 17-propionate, with the empirical formula C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>32</sub>ClFO<sub>5</sub>, and a molecular weight of 466.97 (CAS Registry Number 25122-46-7).

The following is the chemical structure:



### Clobetasol propionate

Clobetasol propionate is a white to almost white crystalline powder that is practically insoluble in water. Each gram of CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% contains 0.5 mg of clobetasol propionate, in a vehicle base composed of alcohol, isopropyl myristate, sodium lauryl sulfate, and undecylenic acid.

## 12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

### 12.1 Mechanism of Action

Like other topical corticosteroids CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> (clobetasol propionate) Spray, 0.05% has anti-inflammatory, antipruritic, and vasoconstrictive properties. The mechanism of the anti-inflammatory activity of the topical steroids in general is unclear. However, corticosteroids are thought to act by induction of phospholipase A2 inhibitory proteins, collectively called lipocortins. It is postulated that these proteins control the biosynthesis of potent mediators of inflammation such as prostaglandins and leukotrienes by inhibiting the release of their common precursor, arachidonic acid. Arachidonic acid is released from membrane phospholipids by phospholipase A2.

### 12.2 Pharmacodynamics

#### Vasoconstrictor Assay

CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% is in the super-high range of potency as demonstrated in a vasoconstrictor study in healthy subjects when compared with other topical corticosteroids. However, similar blanching scores do not necessarily imply therapeutic equivalence.

#### Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal (HPA) Axis Suppression

The effect of CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% on hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis function was investigated in adults in two studies. In the first study, patients with plaque psoriasis covering at least 20% of their body applied CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% twice daily for up to 4 weeks. 15% (2 out of 13) of patients displayed adrenal suppression after 4 weeks of use based on the Cosyntropin Stimulation Test. The laboratory suppression was transient; all subjects returned to normal after cessation of drug use. In the second study, patients with plaque psoriasis covering at least 20% of their body applied CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% twice daily for either 2 or 4 weeks. 19% (4 out of 21) of patients treated for 2 weeks and 20% (3 out of 15) of patients treated for 4 weeks displayed adrenal suppression at the end of treatment based on the Cosyntropin Stimulation Test. The laboratory suppression was transient; all subjects returned to normal after cessation of drug use. In these studies, HPA axis suppression was defined as serum cortisol level  $\leq 18 \mu\text{g/dL}$  30-min post cosyntropin (ACTH<sub>1-24</sub>) stimulation [*see Warnings and Precautions (5)*].

### 12.3 Pharmacokinetics

The extent of percutaneous absorption of topical corticosteroids is determined by many factors, including the vehicle, the integrity of the epidermal barrier and occlusion.

Topical corticosteroids can be absorbed from normal intact skin. Inflammation and other disease processes in the skin may increase percutaneous absorption.

There are no human data regarding the distribution of corticosteroids to body organs following topical application. Nevertheless, once absorbed through the skin, topical corticosteroids are handled through metabolic pathways similar to systemically administered corticosteroids. They are metabolized, primarily in the liver, and are then excreted by the kidneys. In addition, some corticosteroids and their metabolites are also excreted in the bile.

### 13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Long-term animal studies have not been performed to evaluate the carcinogenic potential of clobetasol propionate.

Clobetasol propionate was negative in the *in vitro* mammalian chromosomal aberration test and in the *in vivo* mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test.

The effect of subcutaneously administered clobetasol propionate on fertility and general reproductive toxicity was studied in rats at doses of 0, 12.5, 25, and 50 µg/kg/day. Males were treated beginning 70 days before mating and females beginning 15 days before mating through day 7 of gestation. A dosage level of less than 12.5 µg/kg/day clobetasol propionate was considered to be the no-observed-effect-level (NOEL) for paternal and maternal general toxicity based on decreased weight gain and for male reproductive toxicity based on increased weights of the seminal vesicles with fluid. The female reproductive NOEL was 12.5 µg/kg/day (ratio of animal dose to proposed human dose of 0.03 on a mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day basis) based on reduction in the numbers of estrous cycles during the pre-cohabitation period and an increase in the number of nonviable embryos at higher doses.

## 14 CLINICAL STUDIES

The efficacy of CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% in psoriasis has been demonstrated in two randomized, vehicle controlled clinical trials, which were identical in design. The studies were conducted in patients aged 18 years and older with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis. Patients were treated twice daily for up to 4 weeks with either CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% or vehicle spray.

Patients were evaluated on their Overall Disease Severity, a 5-point scale based on scaling, erythema, and plaque elevation that classified subjects as clear, almost clear, mild, moderate, or severe/very severe. Only patients classified as moderate or severe/very severe at baseline were enrolled in the studies. The median percent body surface area (BSA) at baseline was 6% for the two studies. The numbers of patients scored as clear or almost clear at Weeks 2 and 4 are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2-Number of Patients Clear or Almost Clear on the Overall Disease Severity Scale at Weeks 2 & 4**

		Study 1		Study 2	
		CLOBEX <sup>®</sup> N=60	Vehicle N=60	CLOBEX <sup>®</sup> N=60	Vehicle N=60
Week 2	Clear	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
	Almost Clear	32 (53%)	1 (2%)	28 (47%)	0 (0%)
Week 4	Clear	15 (25%)	0 (0%)	18 (30%)	0 (0%)
	Almost Clear	32 (53%)	2 (3%)	31 (52%)	1 (2%)

## 16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% is supplied in a white HDPE bottle with a white polypropylene cap and white LDPE liner in the following sizes:

2 fl oz/59 mL NDC 0299-3849-02

4.25 fl oz/125 mL NDC 0299-3849-04

**Storage:** Keep tightly closed. Store under controlled room temperature conditions 20°C to 25°C (68°F to 77°F) with excursions permitted between 15°C and 30°C (59°F and 86°F). Do not freeze, refrigerate or store above 30°C. Spray is flammable; avoid heat, flame or smoking when using this product.

## 17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

[See FDA-approved patient labeling (Patient Information)]

### 17.1 Information for Patients

Patients using topical corticosteroids should receive the following information and instructions:

- This medication is to be used as directed by the physician and should not be used longer than the prescribed time period.
- This medication should not be used for any disorder other than that for which it was prescribed.
- Do not use other corticosteroid-containing products while using CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% unless directed by your physician.
- The treated skin area should not be bandaged, otherwise covered, or wrapped so as to be occlusive unless directed by the physician.
- Patients should wash their hands after applying the medication.

Patients should report any signs of local or systemic adverse reactions to the physician.

- Patients should inform their physicians that they are using CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05% if surgery is contemplated.
- If you go to another doctor for illness, injury or surgery, tell that doctor you are using CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05%.
- This medication is for external use only. It should not be used on the face, underarms, or groin area. Also avoid contact with the eyes and lips.
- As with other corticosteroids, therapy should be discontinued when control is achieved. If no improvement is seen within 2 weeks, contact the physician.
- Patients should not use more than 50 g (59 mL or 2 fl.oz.) per week of CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> Spray, 0.05%.
- Do not use more than 26 sprays per application or 52 sprays per day.
- This medication is flammable; avoid heat, flame or smoking when applying this product.

#### **17.2 Instructions to the Pharmacist:**

1. Remove the spray pump from the wrapper
2. Remove and discard the cap from the bottle
3. Keeping the bottle vertical, insert the spray pump into the bottle and turn clockwise until well-fastened
4. Dispense the bottle with the spray pump inserted

US Patent Nos: 5,972,920; 5,990,100 and foreign patents pending.

Marketed by:

GALDERMA LABORATORIES, L.P.

Fort Worth, Texas 76177 USA

Manufactured by:

CPL

Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L5N 6L6

Made in Canada.

GALDERMA is a registered trademark.

**[www.clobex.com](http://www.clobex.com)**

2003739-0906



## Patient Information

**CLOBEX<sup>®</sup>** (KLO-bex)  
(clobetasol propionate)  
Spray

**Important:** For External Use Only For use on skin only. Do not get CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray near or in your eyes, mouth or vagina.

Read the Patient Information that comes with CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray before you start using it and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This leaflet does not take the place of talking with your doctor about your medical condition or your treatment.

### What is CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray?

CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray is a prescription corticosteroid medicine used to treat adults with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis that affects up to 20% of the body's skin surface. CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray is for use on the skin only (topical).

- CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray should only be used for the shortest amount of time needed to treat your plaque psoriasis.
- Do not use more than 26 sprays for each application or more than 52 sprays in 1 day.
- You should not apply more than 59 mL (2 fluid ounces) of CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray to your skin in 1 week.

### You should not use CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray:

- on your face, under arms (armpits), or groin areas
- if you have thinning of the skin (atrophy) at the treatment site
- to treat rosacea or perioral dermatitis (a rash around the mouth)

Do not use CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray in people under 18 years of age.

### What should I tell my doctor before using CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray?

#### Before you use CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray, tell your doctor if you:

- have a skin infection. You may need medicine to treat the skin infection before you use CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray.
- plan to have surgery.
- have any other medical conditions.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray will harm your unborn baby.
- are breast-feeding or plan to breast-feed. It is not known if CLOBEX<sup>®</sup>

spray passes into your breast milk. Talk to your doctor about the best way to feed your baby if you use CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray.

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and non-prescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Especially tell your doctor if you take other corticosteroid medicines by mouth or use other products on your skin that contain corticosteroids. Ask your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them to show your doctor and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

### **How should I use CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray?**

- Use CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray exactly as your doctor tells you to use it.
- Your doctor should tell you how much CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray to use and where to apply it.
- CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray is for use on skin only. Do not get CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray near or in your eyes, mouth, or vagina.
- You should not use CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray on your face, under arms (armpits), or groin areas.
- Apply CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray 2 times each day.
- Apply only enough CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray to cover the affected skin areas. Rub in gently.
- Wash your hands after using CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray.
- Throw away any unused CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray.
- Do not bandage or cover your treated areas unless your doctor tells you to.
- Tell your doctor if your skin condition is not getting better after 2 weeks of using CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray. Your doctor may tell you to apply CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray to certain areas of your skin for up to 2 more weeks if needed. You should not use CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray for more than 4 weeks unless your doctor tells you to. This can increase your risk of serious side effects.

### **What should I avoid while using CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray?**

- **CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray is flammable.** Avoid heat, flames or smoking while applying CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray to your skin.

### **What are the possible side effects of CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray?**

- **Clobex spray can pass through your skin.** Too much Clobex spray

passing through your skin can shut down your adrenal glands. Your doctor may need to do blood tests to check for adrenal gland function while you are using Clobex spray.

**The most common side effects with CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray include:**

- burning at treated site
- upper respiratory tract infection
- runny nose
- sore throat
- dry, itchy, and reddened skin

If you go to another doctor for illness, injury or surgery, tell that doctor you are using Clobex spray.

Tell your doctor if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

These are not all the possible side effects of CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray. For more information, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

**How should I store CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray?**

- Store CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray at 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).
- Do not store CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray above 86°F (30°C).
- Keep the bottle of CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray tightly closed.
- Do not freeze or refrigerate CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray.
- Keep away from heat or flame.

**Keep CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray and all medicines out of the reach of children.**

**General information about CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray.**

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in patient information. Do not use CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray to other people, even if they have the same symptoms that you have. It may harm them.

This Patient Information leaflet summarizes the most important information about CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray. If you would like more information, talk with your doctor. You can ask your pharmacist or doctor for information about

CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray that is written for health professionals.

**What are the ingredients of CLOBEX<sup>®</sup> spray?**

Active ingredient: clobetasol propionate

Inactive ingredients: alcohol, isopropyl myristate, sodium lauryl sulfate, and undecylenic acid.

**To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Galderma Laboratories, L.P. at 1-866-735-4137 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or [www.fda.gov/medwatch](http://www.fda.gov/medwatch).**

Revised 1/2011

This Patient Information has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Marketed by:

GALDERMA LABORATORIES, L.P.

Fort Worth, Texas 76177 USA

Manufactured by:

CPL

Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L5N 6L6

Made in Canada.

GALDERMA is a registered trademark.

US Patent Nos: 5,972,920; 5,990,100 and foreign patents pending.

2003739-XXXX