

Prescribing Information

PrLOCACORTEN[®] VIOFORM[®]
(flumethasone pivalate 0.02% - clioquinol 3%)
Cream

Topical Corticosteroid with Antibacterial - Antifungal Agent

Paladin Labs Inc.
6111 Royalmount Ave., suite 102
Montréal, Québec
H4P 2T4

Date of Preparation:
June 9, 2009
Version : 3.0

Control # : 130473

PrLOCACORTEN[®] and VIOFORM[®] are registered trademarks of Novartis Pharmaceuticals
Canada Inc.

Prescribing Information

PrLOCACORTEN® VIOFORM®

(flumethasone pivalate 0.02% - clioquinol 3%)

Cream

Topical Corticosteroid with Antibacterial-Antifungal Agent

Actions and Clinical Pharmacology

LOCACORTEN (flumethasone pivalate) is a moderately potent difluorinated corticosteroid ester with anti-inflammatory, antipruritic and vasoconstrictive properties. As it is a pivalate, its anti-inflammatory action is concentrated at the site of application. This local effect on diseased areas results in a prompt decrease in inflammation, exudation and itching.

VIOFORM (clioquinol), the antimicrobial component of LOCACORTEN VIOFORM (flumethasone pivalate/clioquinol), is active against a broad spectrum of pathogenic microorganisms, including fungi (e.g., Candida, Microsporum, Trichophyton) and gram-positive bacteria (e.g., Staphylococci). Clioquinol has only a slight inhibitory effect on gram-negative bacteria. Clioquinol exerts a bacteriostatic, rather than a bactericidal action.

LOCACORTEN VIOFORM combines the antifungal and antibacterial effects of clioquinol with the anti-inflammatory and antipruritic effects of flumethasone.

Indications and Clinical Use

LOCACORTEN VIOFORM (flumethasone pivalate/clioquinol) is indicated in the initial treatment of corticosteroid-responsive inflammatory skin disorders complicated by bacterial and/or fungal infections, with appropriate systemic antibiotics if necessary, such as: seborrheic dermatitis, atopic dermatitis, localized neurodermatitis, contact dermatitis, intertrigo, superficial forms of pyoderma (e.g., impetigo) and of dermatomycosis in which acute inflammation is a prominent feature.

The cream has a slightly drying effect primarily useful for moist, weeping lesions and in intertriginous areas.

Contraindications

Viral infections of the skin (e.g., chicken pox, skin eruptions following vaccination, herpes simplex, herpes zoster), tuberculosis of the skin, syphilis, rosacea, acne vulgaris, and perioral dermatitis.

Known hypersensitivity to flumethasone pivalate or to corticosteroids in general, to hydroxyquinolines, clioquinol or other quinoline derivatives, to iodine, as well as to any other components of LOCACORTEN VIOFORM (flumethasone pivalate/cliioquinol).

Application to ulcerated areas.

Application to the eye.

Use in children under 2 years of age.

Warnings

Use in Pregnancy and Lactation:

The safety of LOCACORTEN VIOFORM (flumethasone pivalate/cliioquinol) during pregnancy or lactation has not been established. Animal studies have shown that corticosteroids may induce fetal abnormalities in pregnant animals. The relevance of this finding to human use has not been elucidated. It is not known whether the active substances pass into breast milk when applied topically. Therefore, the potential benefit of LOCACORTEN VIOFORM during pregnancy (particularly in the first three months), or lactation, should be weighed against possible hazard to the fetus or the nursing infant.

Precautions

Application to relatively large and/or eroded areas, treatment for longer than 1 week, as well as use under occlusive dressings may lead to a marked increase in protein-bound iodine (PBI) and should therefore be avoided.

Provided the preparation is used as recommended, unwanted systemic effects are unlikely to occur. On basic medical grounds, the possibility of a clinically important effect on adrenocortical function should nevertheless be borne in mind, particularly if the preparation is used under occlusion, over large areas of the body, in pediatrics and in patients undergoing prolonged therapy.

If no improvement occurs within 1 week, therapy should be discontinued; it is then advisable to identify and treat the causative pathogens.

LOCACORTEN VIOFORM (flumethasone pivalate/cliioquinol) should not be used to treat bacterial or mycotic skin diseases in which acute inflammation is not present.

If, in exceptional cases, LOCACORTEN VIOFORM is applied in large amounts, the patient should be kept under regular medical supervision.

Patients should, as a general rule, be advised to inform subsequent physicians of the prior use of corticosteroids.

LOCACORTEN VIOFORM should not be allowed to come into contact with the conjunctiva.

LOCACORTEN VIOFORM should not be used in the external auditory canal if the eardrum is perforated.

In patients suffering from hepatic and/or renal failure, caution is indicated.

LOCACORTEN VIOFORM may turn yellow when exposed to air and may cause staining of the skin, nails, hair or fabrics.

Interactions:

Topical use of clioquinol, as well as other iodine-containing compounds, may increase the amount of protein-bound iodine (PBI) in patients with normal thyroid function and therefore may interfere with some thyroid function tests (such as PBI, radioactive iodine and butanol-extractable iodine). These tests should not be performed within a period shorter than 1 month following the use of LOCACORTEN VIOFORM. Other thyroid function tests, such as the T₃ resin sponge test or the T₄ determination, are unaffected by clioquinol.

The ferric chloride test for phenylketonuria may yield a false-positive result when clioquinol is present in the urine.

Adverse Reactions

Occasionally: signs of irritation such as burning sensation, itching, or skin rash at the site of application; hypersensitivity reactions.

Isolated cases: mild skin atrophy due to flumethasone pivalate.

If an exacerbation or an allergic type reaction occurs, treatment with LOCACORTEN VIOFORM (flumethasone pivalate/clioquinol) should be discontinued.

Local adverse reactions reported during topical treatment with glucocorticoids include contact allergy, changes in skin pigmentation, and secondary infections. Topically applied glucocorticoids may give rise to striae rubrae distensae, telangiectasia, purpura, skin atrophy or steroid acne, especially if applied for prolonged periods of time, under occlusive dressings, to large areas or to permeable areas (e.g., face, axillae).

Symptoms and Treatment of Overdosage

Application to extensive or eroded areas of skin may lead to increased PBI values within 1 week. Elevated PBI values may also occur where relatively small areas of skin are treated for more than 1 week. If signs and symptoms resembling those of thyrotoxicosis occur, the preparation should be withdrawn at once.

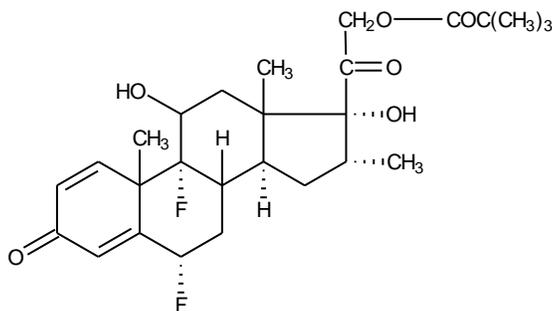
Dosage and Administration

LOCACORTEN VIOFORM (flumethasone pivalate/clioquinol) should be applied to the affected areas in a thin layer 2 to 3 times daily.

Use of LOCACORTEN VIOFORM under occlusive dressings is not recommended as the resulting humid conditions may promote secondary infection with non-sensitive organisms and also may increase the possibility of elevated PBI.

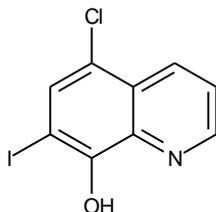
Pharmaceutical Information

Drug Substances



Flumethasone pivalate

Chemical Name:	6 α , 9-difluoro-11 β , 17 α -dihydroxy-16 β -methyl-21-trimethylacetoxy-1,4-pregnadiene-3,20-dione
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₇ H ₃₆ F ₂ O ₆
Molecular Weight:	494.6
Description:	Virtually white, odorless, fine crystalline powder.
Solubility:	Slightly soluble in methanol and ethanol, very slightly soluble in chloroform and methylene chloride, and is insoluble in carbon tetrachloride and isooctane.



Clioquinol

Chemical Name: 5-chloro-7-iodo-8-quinolinol

Molecular Formula: C₉H₅ClINO

Molecular Weight: 305.5

Description: Practically white to faintly yellowish powder.

Solubility: Freely soluble in pyridine, soluble in dimethylformamide and hot ethyl acetate, sparingly soluble in dioxane, slightly soluble in ethanol, practically insoluble in water.

Composition:

LOCACORTEN VIOFORM (flumethasone pivalate and clioquinol) Cream:

The cream contains the medicinal ingredients flumethasone pivalate and clioquinol, and the non-medicinal ingredients cetyl alcohol, cetyl palmitate, glycerin, petrolatum, phenoxyethanol, sodium lauryl sulfate, stearyl alcohol, and water.

Stability and Storage Recommendations:

Protect from heat (store between 15-30 °C) and freezing.

Availability of Dosage Forms

Pr[®]LOCACORTEN[®] VIOFORM[®] (flumethasone pivalate and clioquinol) Cream:

Each tube of off-white water-soluble cream contains flumethasone pivalate (0.02%) and clioquinol (3%). Available in 15, 30 and 50 g tubes.

Information For The Consumer

Please read this information carefully before starting ^PrLOCACORTEN VIOFORM[®] treatment.

What is LOCACORTEN VIOFORM?

The active ingredients of LOCACORTEN VIOFORM are flumethasone pivalate and clioquinol. Flumethasone pivalate belongs to a group of medicines called corticosteroids. Clioquinol is an anti-infective agent.

What is LOCACORTEN VIOFORM for?

In infected, inflammatory skin diseases, LOCACORTEN VIOFORM relieves symptoms such as itching and redness. It also stops the growth of bacteria and fungi that cause certain types of skin infections.

Before starting treatment with LOCACORTEN VIOFORM

Be sure to tell your doctor:

- if you have kidney or liver disease,
- if you have ever had any unusual or allergic reactions to corticosteroids, iodine or iodine-containing preparations, clioquinol or hydroxyquinolines, or any other substances, including foods and dyes,
- if you are pregnant or intend to become pregnant while using LOCACORTEN VIOFORM, or if you are breast-feeding.

In these cases your doctor will decide whether you may apply LOCACORTEN VIOFORM to your skin.

How to use LOCACORTEN VIOFORM

LOCACORTEN VIOFORM must be used as directed by your doctor. Do not use more of it, do not use it more often, and do not use it for a longer period of time than your doctor has specified.

Apply LOCACORTEN VIOFORM as directed in a thin layer to the affected areas only. Do not wrap or bandage the areas treated unless otherwise instructed by your doctor.

LOCACORTEN VIOFORM is for external use only. Do not take by mouth.

What side effects can LOCACORTEN VIOFORM HAVE?

Like all medicines, LOCACORTEN VIOFORM may cause some unwanted effects in addition to its desired effects. If redness, burning, itching or other signs not present before using LOCACORTEN VIOFORM occur during treatment, consult your doctor or pharmacist.

If there is no improvement or if your skin condition becomes worse after you have used LOCACORTEN VIOFORM for 1 week, see your doctor.

Remember that LOCACORTEN VIOFORM has been prescribed for your present medical problem only. Do not use it to treat other skin conditions without checking with your doctor first.

Other Precautions:

Do not use LOCACORTEN VIOFORM in the eyes and be very cautious when using it near the eyes. If it gets in the eyes accidentally, flush them at once with plenty of water.

LOCACORTEN VIOFORM may turn yellow when exposed to the air.

LOCACORTEN VIOFORM may stain hair, fabric, skin or nails.

LOCACORTEN VIOFORM is not recommended in children under 2 years of age.

Storage:

Protect from heat (store between 15-30 °C) and freezing.

Keep out of reach of children.

Selected Bibliography

AMA Drug Evaluations, 4th edition. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York etc. 1980; 1026-9

AVERY GS, (ed.). Treatment: Principals and practice of clinical pharmacology and therapeutics. 2nd edition. ADIS Press, Sydney etc. 1980; pp. 425-28

BANDMANN HJ, and SPEER U. Red hair after application of chionoform. Contact Derm 1984; 10: 113

BOE E, and WEREIDE K. Increased protein-bound iodine in the serum from topical use of iodochloro-hydroxyquinoline ("VIOFORM"). Acta Dermatovener 1970; 50: 397-400

Committee on the Review of Medicines Recommendation. Topical corticosteroids - medium and high potency. 1986; Appendix 3b: 9

Committee on the Review of Medicines Recommendation. Topical corticosteroids - Non-antibiotic antimicrobial combinations. 1986; Appendix 3e; p. 12

DAHL MGC. Hazards of topical steroid therapy. Adv Drug Reaction Bull 1985; 115: 428-31

DEGEN HP, MOPPERT J, et al. Percutaneous absorption of clioquinol (®Vioform). Dermatologica 1979; 159: 295-301

FISCHER T, and HARTVIG P. Skin absorption of 8-hydroxyquinolones. Lancet 1977;I: 603

FREDRIKSSON T. Treatment of dermatomycoses with topical econazole combined with a steroid as compared with a conventional oxychinoline-steroid combination. Curr Ther Res 1979; 26: 958-61

Goodman and Gilman A, et al. (eds). Goodman and Gilman's The pharmaceutical basis of therapeutics, 7th edition. Macmillan, New York etc. 1985; p.1466

GOTTLIEB J. Treatment of inflammatory dermatoses with a corticosteroid-clioquinol paste. Practitioner 1967; 198: 423-6

KANE RB, KRATKA HP, and KATZ M. Letter to the editor. Sources of error in testing for PKU. Pediatrics 1968;41:1146

KONOPKA EA, et al. Antimicrobial effectiveness of Locacorten-Vioform® cream in secondary infections of common dermatoses. Dermatologica 1975; 151: 1-8

MARPLES RR, et al. Topical steroid-antibiotic combinations. Assay of use in experimentally induced human infections. Aech Dermatol 1973; 108: 237-40

Martindale; The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 28th edition. The Pharmaceutical Press, London. 1982; pp. 446-59, 975-6

MILLER JA, and MUNRO DD. Topical corticosteroids: Clinical pharmacology and therapeutic use. *Drugs* 1980; 19: 119-34

MUNRO DD, and CLIFT DC. Pituitary-adrenal function after prolonged use of topical corticosteroids. *Br J Dermatol* 1973; 88: 381-5

REGÖS J, et al. Antimicrobial spectrum of triclosan, a broad-spectrum anti-microbial agent for topical application. II. Comparison with some other antimicrobial agents. *Dermatologica* 1979; 158: 72-9

SNEDDON I. Adverse effect of topical fluorinated corticosteroids in rosacea. *Br Med J* 1969; 1: 671-3

UPJOHN AC, et al. Raised serum protein-bound iodine after topical clioquinol. *Postgrad Med J* 1971; 47: 515-6