DESOXIMETASONE- desoximetasone ointment GROUPE PARIMA INC

Desoximetasone Ointment USP, 0.25% For topical use only. Not for oral, ophthalmic or intravaginal use. Rx only

DESCRIPTION

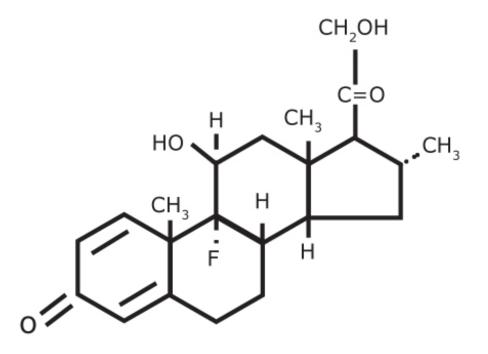
Desoximetasone Ointment USP, 0.25% contains the active synthetic corticosteroid Desoximetasone. The topical corticosteroids constitute a class of primarily synthetic steroids used as anti-inflammatory and antipruritic agents.

Each gram of Desoximetasone Ointment USP, 0.25% contains 2.5 mg of desoximetasone in an ointment base consisting of fractionated coconut oil and white petrolatum.

The chemical name of Desoximetasone is Pregna-1, 4-diene-3, 20-dione, 9-fluoro-11, 21dihydroxy-16-methyl-(11 β , 16 α)-

Desoximetasone has the molecular formula $C_{22}H_{29}FO_4$ and a molecular weight of 376.47. The CAS registry number is 382-67-2.

The structural formula is:



CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Topical corticosteroids share anti-inflammatory, antipruritic and vasoconstrictive actions. The mechanism of anti-inflammatory activity of the topical corticosteroids is unclear. Various laboratory methods, including vasoconstrictor assays, are used to compare and predict potencies and/or clinical efficacies of the topical corticosteroids. There is some evidence to suggest that a recognizable correlation exists between vasoconstrictor potency and therapeutic efficacy in man.

Pharmacokinetics

The extent of percutaneous absorption of topical corticosteroids is determined by many factors

including the vehicle, the integrity of the epidermal barrier, and the use of occlusive dressings.

Topical corticosteroids can be absorbed from normal intact skin. Inflammation and/or other disease processes in the skin increase percutaneous absorption. Occlusive dressings substantially increase the percutaneous absorption of topical corticosteroids. Thus, occlusive dressings may be a valuable therapeutic adjunct for treatment of resistant dermatoses. Once absorbed through the skin, topical corticosteroids are handled through pharmacokinetic pathways similar to systemically administered corticosteroids. Corticosteroids are bound to plasma proteins in varying degrees. Corticosteroids are metabolized primarily in the liver and are then excreted by the kidneys. Some of the topical corticosteroids and their metabolites are also excreted into the bile.

Pharmacokinetic studies in men with Desoximetasone Ointment USP, 0.25% with tagged desoximetasone showed no detectable level (limit of sensitivity: 0.003 μ g/mL) in 1 subject and 0.004 and 0.006 μ g/mL in the remaining 2 subjects in the blood when it was applied topically on the back followed by occlusion for 24 hours. The extent of absorption for the ointment was 7% based on radioactivity recovered from urine and feces. Seven days after application, no further radioactivity was detected in urine or feces. Studies with other similarly structured steroids have shown that predominant metabolite reaction occurs through conjugation to form the glucuronide and sulfate ester.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Desoximetasone Ointment, 0.25% is indicated for the relief of the inflammatory and pruritic manifestations of corticosteroid-responsive dermatoses.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Desoximetasone Ointment, 0.25% is contraindicated in those patients with a history of hypersensitivity to any of the components of the preparation.

WARNINGS

Keep this and all medications out of the reach of children.

PRECAUTIONS

General:

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.

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 within 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.

Local Adverse Reactions with Topical Corticosteroids

Local adverse reactions may be more likely to occur with occlusive use, prolonged use or use of higher potency corticosteroids. Reactions may include atrophy, striae, telangiectasias, burning, itching, irritation, dryness, folliculitis, acneiform eruptions, hypopigmentation, perioral dermatitis, allergic contact dermatitis, secondary infection and miliaria. Some local adverse reactions may be irreversible.

Allergic Contact Dermatitis with Topical Corticos teroids

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.

Concomitant Skin Infections

Concomitant skin infections should be treated with an appropriate antimicrobial agent. If the infection persists, Desoximetasone Ointment, 0.25% should be discontinued until the infection has been adequately treated.

Information for the patient:

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

- 1. This medication is to be used as directed by the physician. It is for external use only. Avoid contact with the eyes.
- 2. Patients should be advised not use this medication for any disorder other than for which it was prescribed.
- 3. The treated skin area should not be bandaged or otherwise covered or wrapped so as to be occlusive unless directed by the physician.
- 4. Patients should report any signs of local adverse reactions, especially under occlusive dressings.
- 5. Other corticosteroid-containing products should not be used with desoximetasone Ointment USP, 0.25% without first consulting with the physician. As with other corticosteroids, therapy should be discontinued when control is achieved. If no improvement is seen within 4 weeks, contact the physician.

Laboratory Tests:

The following tests may be helpful in evaluating the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis suppression:

- Urinary free cortisol test
- ACTH stimulation test

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis and Impairment of Fertility:

Long-term animal studies have not been performed to evaluate the carcinogenic potential or the effect on fertility of topical corticosteroids. Desoximetasone was nonmutagenic in the Ames test.

Pregnancy. Teratogenic Effects. Pregnancy Category C

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 in laboratory animals.

Desoximetasone has been shown to be teratogenic and embryotoxic in mice, rats, and rabbits when given by subcutaneous or dermal routes of administration in doses 3 to 30 times the human dose of Desoximetasone Ointment USP, 0.25%.

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women on teratogenic effects from topically applied corticosteroids. Therefore, Desoximetasone Ointment USP, 0.25% should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus. Drugs of this class should not be used extensively on pregnant patients, in large amounts, or for prolonged periods of time.

Nursing Mothers:

It is not known whether topical administration of corticosteroids could result in sufficient systemic absorption to produce detectable quantities in breast milk. Systemically administered corticosteroids are secreted into breast milk in quantities not likely to have a deleterious effect on the infant. Nevertheless, caution should be exercised when topical corticosteroids are administered to a nursing woman.

Pediatric Use

Pediatric patients may demonstrate greater susceptibility to topical corticosteroid-induced Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis suppression and Cushing's syndrome than mature patients because of a larger skin surface area to body weight ratio.

Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis suppression, Cushing's syndrome, and intracranial hypertension have been reported in pediatric patients receiving topical corticosteroids. Manifestations of adrenal suppression in pediatric patients include linear growth retardation, delayed weight gain, low plasma cortisol levels, and absence of response to ACTH stimulation. Manifestations of intracranial hypertension include bulging fontanelles, headaches, and bilateral papilledema. Administration of topical corticosteroids to pediatric patients should be limited to the least amount compatible with an effective therapeutic regimen. Chronic corticosteroid therapy may interfere with the growth and development of pediatric patients. Safety and effectiveness of desoximetasone ointment USP, 0.25% in pediatric patients below the age of 10 have not been established.

ADVERSE REACTIONS:

The following local adverse reactions are reported infrequently with topical corticosteroids, but may occur more frequently with the use of occlusive dressings. These reactions are listed in an approximate decreasing order of occurrence:

Burning, itching, irritation, dryness, folliculitis, hypertrichosis, acneiform eruptions, Hypopigmentation, perioral dermatitis, allergic contact dermatitis, maceration of the skin, secondary infection, skin atrophy, striae, and miliaria. In controlled clinical studies the incidence of adverse reactions was low (0.3%) for Desoximetasone Ointment USP, 0.25% and included mild burning sensation at the site of application.

OVERDOSAGE

Topically applied corticosteroids can be absorbed in sufficient amounts to produce systemic effects (**see PRECAUTIONS**).

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Apply a thin film of Desoximetasone Ointment USP, 0.25% to the affected skin areas twice daily. Rub in gently.

HOW SUPPLIED

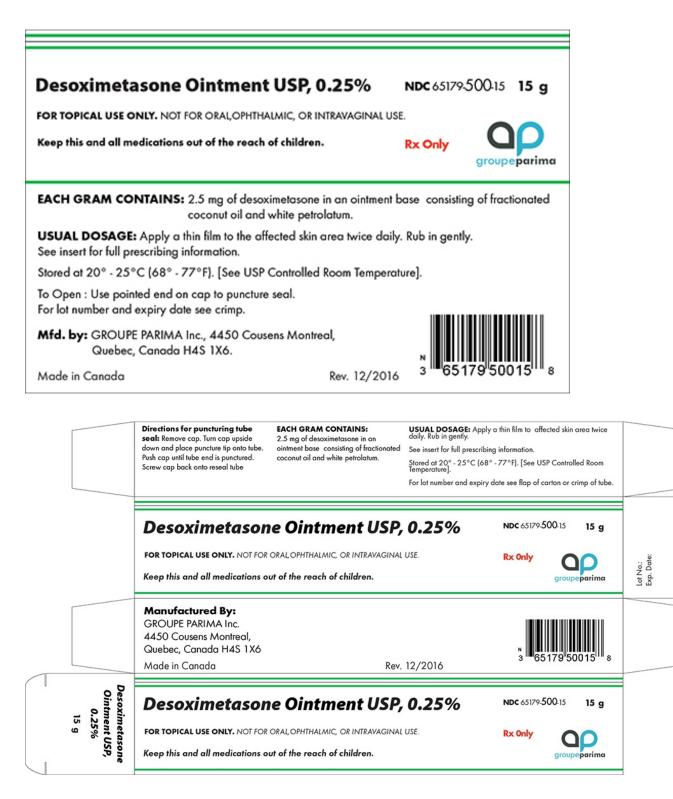
Desoximetasone Ointment USP, 0.25% is supplied in: 15 g tubes (NDC 65179-500-15) 60 g tubes (NDC 65179-500-60)

Stored at 20° - 25°C (68° - 77°F).

Mfd. By: GROUPE PARIMA Inc. 4450 Cousens Montreal, Quebec, Canada H4S 1X6

Made in Canada

Revised: 12/2016



Desoxir	netasone Ointment USP, 0	.25%	NDC 6517	9- 500 -60	60 g			
FOR TOPICAL USE ONLY. NOT FOR ORAL, OPHTHALMIC, OR INTRAVAGINAL USE.								
Keep this and	d all medications out of the reach of children.	Rx Only	groupe	Parima				
EACH GRAM	A CONTAINS: 2.5 mg of desoximetasone in a and white petrolatum.	n ointment base co	onsisting of fra	actionated cod	conut oil			
See insert for f	AGE: Apply a thin film to the affected skin area full prescribing information.		gently.					
To Open : Use For lot number Mfd. by: GR Qu	- 25°C (68° - 77°F). [See USP Controlled Roo e pointed end on cap to puncture seal. r and expiry date see crimp. OUPE PARIMA Inc., 4450 Cousens Montreal, rebec, Canada H4S 1X6.		× 3	65179 500	6 0 8			
Made in Cana	ada	Rev. 12/20	016					
	Directions for puncturing tube seal: Remove cap. Turn cap upside down and place puncture tip onto tube. Push cap until tube end is punctured. Screw cap back onto reseal tube	USUAL DOSAGE: Apply a thin film Rub in gently. See insert for full prescribing informat Stored at 20° - 25°C (68° - 77°F). [Temperature]. For lot number and expiry date see fil	ion. See USP Controlled Room					
	Desoximetasone Ointment USP, 0.2 FOR TOPICAL USE ONLY. NOT FOR ORAL, OPHTHALMIC, OR INTRAVAGINAL Keep this and all medications out of the reach of children.	L USE.	NDC 65179-500-60 tx Only	g 00 Exc Dolle: Exc Dolle:				
	Manufactured By: GROUPE PARIMA Inc. 4450 Cousens Montreal, Quebec, Canada H4S 1X6 Made in Canada Rev. 12/2016		" 3 65179 ¹ 50	0060 8				
Desoximetasone Ointment USP, 60 g	Desoximetasone Ointment USP, 0.2 FOR TOPICAL USE ONLY. NOT FOR ORAL, OPHTHALMIC, OR INTRAVAGINAL Keep this and all medications out of the reach of children.	L USE.	NDC 65179- 500 -60 Rx Only group	60 g				

DESOXIMETASONE

desoximetasone ointment

Product Information

Product Type		HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG Item Code (Source)) NDC:65179-500			
Route of Administrati	ion	TOPICAL						
Active Ingredient/	Active Moie	ety						
Ingredient Name Basi					of Strength Streng			
DESO XIMETASO NE (U	GXB7AU)	DESOXIMETASONE 2.5 mg						
Inactive Ingredien	nts							
Ingredient Name						Strength		
PETROLATUM (UNII: 4T6H12BN9U)								
		COCONUT OIL (UNII: Q9L0073W7L)						
	Q9L0O73W7L)							
	Q9L0O73W7L)							
	Q9L0O73W7L)							
COCONUT OIL (UNII: (Q9L0O73W7L)							
COCONUT OIL (UNII: O		Package Description	Marketing S	Start Date	e Marketin	ng End Date		
COCONUT OIL (UNII: C Packaging # Item Code		Package Description	Marketing S 12/01/2016	Start Dat	e Marketi	ng End Date		
 COCONUT OIL (UNII: C Coconut OIL (UNII: C	J 1 in 1 CARTON	Package Description Type 0: Not a Combination Product	-	Start Dat	e Marketin	ng End Dat		
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Labeler - GROUPE PARIMA INC (252437850)

Registrant - GRO UPE PARIMA INC (252437850)

Establishment								
Name	Address	ID/FEI	Business Operations					
GROUPE PARIMA INC		252437850	manufacture(65179-500)					

Revised: 12/2016

GROUPE PARIMA INC