HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION
These highlights do not include all the information needed to use CENTANY safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for CENTANY.

CENTANY® (mupirocin) ointment, for topical use
Initial U.S. Approval: 1987

---------- INDICATIONS AND USAGE ----------
CENTANY ointment is an RNA synthetase inhibitor antibacterial indicated for the topical treatment of impetigo due to: *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus pyogenes* in adults and pediatric patients 2 months of age and older. (1)

----------DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION ----------
- For Topical Use Only
- Apply a small amount of CENTANY ointment to the affected area three times daily or as directed by a physician. (2)
- Cover the area treated with a gauze dressing if desired. (2)
- Re-evaluate patients not showing a clinical response within 3 to 5 days. (2)
- Not intended for ophthalmic use, nasal use or on mucosal surfaces.

---------- DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS ----------
Ointment: 2% (3)

---------- CONTRAINDICATIONS ----------
CENTANY ointment is contraindicated in patients with a history of sensitivity reactions to any of its components. (4)

---------- WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS ----------
- Severe Allergic Reactions: Including anaphylaxis, urticaria, angioedema, and generalized rash have been reported in patients treated with CENTANY ointment. (5.1)
- Eye and Nose Irritation: If this product comes in contact with the eyes, rinse thoroughly with water. (5.2)
- Local Irritation: If signs of sensitivity or irritation should occur, treatment should be discontinued. (5.3)
- *Clostridioides difficile*-Associated Diarrhea (CDAD): If diarrhea occurs, evaluate patients for CDAD. (5.4)
- Potential for Microbial Overgrowth: Prolonged use may result in overgrowth of nonsusceptible microorganisms, including fungi. (5.5)

---------- ADVERSE REACTIONS ----------
Most common adverse reactions (≥ 0.3%) are application site reactions, pruritus, contact dermatitis, furunculosis, exfoliative dermatitis and rash. (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Padagis® at 1-866-634-9120 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

---------- DRUG INTERACTIONS ----------
The effect of concurrent application of CENTANY ointment and other drug products is unknown. (7)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Revised: 7/2025

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*

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

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

CENTANY ointment is indicated for the topical treatment of impetigo due to: *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus pyogenes* in adults and pediatric patients 2 months of age and older.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- For Topical Use Only
- Apply a small amount of CENTANY ointment to the affected area three times daily or as directed by a physician.
- Cover the area treated with a gauze dressing if desired.
- Re-evaluate patients not showing a clinical response within 3 to 5 days.
- CENTANY ointment is **not** for ophthalmic use or nasal use or on mucosal surfaces *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]*.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Ointment: 2%. Each gram of CENTANY ointment contains 20 mg of mupirocin in a soft white ointment base.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

CENTANY ointment is contraindicated in patients with a history of sensitivity reactions to any of its components.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Severe Allergic Reactions

Systemic allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis, urticaria, angioedema, and generalized rash have been reported in patients with mupirocin formulations *[see Adverse Reactions (6.2)]*.

5.2 Eye and Nose Irritation

CENTANY ointment is not for ophthalmic use or nasal use or on mucosal surfaces. If this product comes in contact with the eyes, rinse thoroughly with water.

5.3 Local Irritation

If a reaction suggesting sensitivity or chemical irritation should occur with the use of CENTANY ointment, treatment should be discontinued and appropriate alternative therapy for the infection instituted.

5.4 *Clostridioides difficile*-Associated Diarrhea

Clostridioides difficile-associated diarrhea (CDAD) has been reported with use of nearly all antibacterial agents, and may range in severity from mild diarrhea to fatal colitis. Treatment with antibacterial agents alters the normal flora of the colon leading to overgrowth of *C. difficile.*

C. difficile produces toxins A and B which contribute to the development of CDAD. Hypertoxin-producing strains of *C. difficile* cause increased morbidity and mortality, as these infections can be refractory to antimicrobial therapy and may require colectomy. CDAD must be considered in all patients

who present with diarrhea following antibacterial drug use. Careful medical history is necessary since CDAD has been reported to occur over 2 months after the administration of antibacterial agents.

If CDAD is suspected or confirmed, ongoing antibacterial drug use not directed against *C. difficile* may need to be discontinued. Appropriate fluid and electrolyte management, protein supplementation, antibacterial treatment of *C. difficile*, and surgical evaluation should be instituted as clinically indicated.

5.5 Potential for Microbial Overgrowth

As with other antibacterial products, prolonged use of CENTANY ointment may result in overgrowth of nonsusceptible microorganisms, including fungi *[see Dosage and Administration (2)]*.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following adverse reactions are discussed in more detail in other sections of the labeling:

- Systemic Allergic Reactions *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]*
- Eye and Nose Irritation *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]*
- Local Irritation *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]*
- *Clostridioides difficile*-Associated Diarrhea *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]*

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.

The following local adverse reactions have been reported in connection with the use of CENTANY ointment, in 300 patients in one clinical trial: application site reactions and pruritus, each in 1% of patients; contact dermatitis and furunculosis, each in 0.7% of patients; and exfoliative dermatitis and rash, each in 0.3% of patients.

6.2 Post Marketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been identified during post-approval use of CENTANY ointment. 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.

Immune System Disorders

Systemic allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis, urticaria, angioedema, and generalized rash *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]*.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

The effect of the concurrent application of CENTANY ointment and other drug products is unknown.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

Available data over decades of use with CENTANY ointment during pregnancy have not identified a drug-associated risk of major birth defects, miscarriage or other adverse maternal or fetal outcomes. Systemic absorption of mupirocin through intact human skin following topical administration of mupirocin was determined to be ≤ 1.25% of the administered dose based on urine monic acid excretion *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*. No evidence of fetal harm was observed in rats or rabbits treated with mupirocin subcutaneously during organogenesis at doses up to 22 and 11 times, respectively, the human topical dose based on body surface area.

The background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population is unknown. All pregnancies have a background risk of birth defect, loss or other adverse outcomes. In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2% to 4% and 15% to 20%, respectively.

Data

Animal Data

Developmental toxicity studies have been performed with mupirocin administered subcutaneously to rats and rabbits at doses up to 160 mg per kg per day during organogenesis. This dose is 22 and 43 times, respectively, the human topical dose (approximately 60 mg mupirocin per day) based on body surface area. Maternal toxicity was observed (body weight loss/decreased body weight gain and reduced food consumption) in both species with no evidence of developmental toxicity in rats. In rabbits, excessive maternal toxicity at the high dose precluded the evaluation of fetal outcomes. There was no developmental toxicity in rabbits at 40 mg per kg per day, 11 times the human topical dose based on body surface area.

Mupirocin administered subcutaneously to rats in a pre-and postnatal development study (dosed during late gestation through lactation) was associated with reduced offspring viability in the early postnatal period at a dose of 106.7 mg per kg, in the presence of injection site irritation and/or subcutaneous hemorrhaging. This dose is 14 times the human topical dose based on body surface area. The no-observed adverse effect level in this study was 44.2 mg per kg per day, which is 6 times the human topical dose.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

There are no data on the presence of mupirocin in human or animal milk, the effects on the breast-fed infant or the effects on milk production. Systemic absorption of mupirocin through intact human skin following topical administration of mupirocin was determined to be ≤ 1.25% of the administered dose based on urine monic acid excretion *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*. The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for CENTANY ointment and any potential adverse effects on the breast-fed infant from CENTANY ointment or from the underlying maternal condition.

Clinical Considerations

To minimize oral exposure of the drug to breastfeeding infants, a breast and/or nipple being treated with CENTANY ointment should be thoroughly washed prior to breastfeeding.

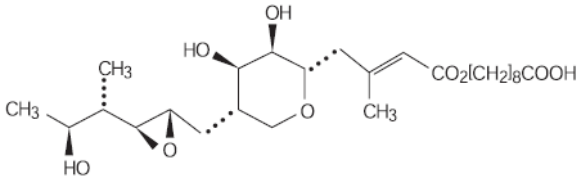
8.4 Pediatric Use

The safety and effectiveness of CENTANY® ointment have been established in the age range of 2 months to 16 years. Use of CENTANY® ointment in these age groups is supported by evidence from adequate and well-controlled studies of CENTANY® ointment in impetigo in pediatric patients studied as a part of the pivotal clinical trials *[*see *Clinical Studies (14)]*.

The safety and effectiveness of CENTANY ointment have not been established in pediatric patients younger than 2 months of age.

11 DESCRIPTION

Each gram of CENTANY ointment contains 20 mg mupirocin in a soft white ointment base consisting of caprylic/capric/myristic/stearic triglyceride, castor oil, oleyl alcohol, and propylene glycol monostearate. Mupirocin is a naturally occurring antibacterial drug. The chemical name is (*E*)-(2*S*,3*R*,4*R*,5*S*)-5-[(2*S*,3*S*,4*S*,5*S*)-2,3-Epoxy-5-hydroxy-4-methylhexyl]tetrahydro-3,4-dihydroxy-β-methyl-2*H*-pyran-2-crotonic acid, ester with 9-hydroxynonanoic acid. The molecular formula of mupirocin is $C_{26}H_{44}O_9$ and the molecular weight is 500.62. The chemical structure is:



12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Mupirocin is an antibacterial drug *[see Microbiology (12.4)]*.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

The pharmacodynamics of CENTANY ointment are unknown.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Absorption

Following the application of CENTANY ointment to a 400cm^2 area on the back of 23 healthy volunteers once daily for 7 days, the mean (range) cumulative urinary excretion of monic acid over 24 hrs following the last administration was 1.25% (0.2% to 3.0%) of the administered dose of mupirocin. The monic acid concentration in urine collected at specified intervals for 24 hrs on Day 7 ranged from < 0.050 to 0.637 µg/mL.

Elimination

In a trial conducted in 7 healthy adult male subjects, the elimination half-life after intravenous administration of mupirocin was 20 to 40 minutes for mupirocin and 30 to 80 minutes for monic acid.

Metabolism
Following intravenous or oral administration, mupirocin is rapidly metabolized. The principal metabolite, monic acid demonstrates no antibacterial activity.

Excretion
Monic acid is predominantly eliminated by renal excretion. The pharmacokinetics of mupirocin has not been studied in individuals with renal insufficiency.

12.4 Microbiology

Mupirocin is an antibacterial agent produced by fermentation using the organism *Pseudomonas fluorescens*. Mupirocin is active against some gram-positive bacteria including methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and against some gram-negative bacteria. Mupirocin is bactericidal at concentrations typically achieved by topical administration. The minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) against relevant pathogens is generally eight-fold to thirty-fold higher than the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC). In addition, mupirocin is highly protein bound (>97%), and the effect of wound secretions on the MICs of mupirocin has not been determined.

Mechanism of Action

Mupirocin inhibits bacterial protein synthesis by reversibly and specifically binding to bacterial isoleucyl transfer-RNA synthase. Due to this mode of action, mupirocin does not demonstrate cross-resistance with other classes of antimicrobial agents.

Resistance

Low-level mupirocin resistance (MIC = 8 – 256 mcg/mL) results from the production of a modified isoleucyl-tRNA synthase. High level resistance (MIC ≥ 512 mcg/mL) results from acquisition, by genetic transfer, of a separate mediate isoleucyl-tRNA synthase.

Antibacterial Activity

Mupirocin has been shown to be active against strains of *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus pyogenes*, both *in vitro* and in clinical studies *[*see *Indications and Usage (1)]*.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenesis
Long-term studies in animals to evaluate carcinogenic potential of mupirocin have not been conducted.

Mutagenesis
Results of the following studies performed with mupirocin calcium or mupirocin sodium *in vitro* and *in vivo* did not indicate a potential for genotoxicity: rat primary hepatocyte unscheduled DNA synthesis, sediment analysis for DNA strand breaks, *Salmonella* reversion test (Ames), *Escherichia coli* mutation assay, metaphase analysis of human lymphocytes, mouse lymphoma assay, and bone marrow micronuclei assay in mice.

Impairment of Fertility

Reproduction studies were performed with mupirocin administered subcutaneously to male and female rats at doses up to 14 times the human topical dose (approximately 60 mg mupirocin/day) based on body surface area. Neither evidence of impaired fertility nor impaired reproductive performance attributable to mupirocin was observed.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

The efficacy of topical CENTANY ointment in impetigo was tested in one study. Patients with impetigo were randomized to receive either CENTANY ointment or Bactroban® ointment three times daily for 7 days. Clinical efficacy rates at the follow-up visit (one week after end of therapy) in the evaluable populations (adults and pediatric patients included) were 94% for CENTANY ointment (n=233) and 95% for Bactroban® ointment (n=242). Pathogen eradication rates at follow-up for both medications were 98%.

There were 413 pediatric patients aged 2 months to 15 years in the clinical study described above. Clinical efficacy rates at follow-up in the evaluable populations were 93% for CENTANY ointment (n=199) and 95% for Bactroban® ointment (n=214).

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

CENTANY ointment, 2% is a white soft ointment and is supplied as follows:

30 g tube (NDC 43538-300-30)

Store at 20°-25°C (68°-77°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Important Administration Instructions

Advise the patient to administer CENTANY ointment as follows *[see Dosage and Administration (2)] and Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]*:

- Use CENTANY ointment only as directed by your healthcare provider.
- It is for topical use only.
- Avoid contact with the eyes. If CENTANY ointment gets in or near the eyes, rinse thoroughly with water.
- Stop CENTANY ointment and contact your healthcare provider if irritation, severe itching or rash occurs.
- If impetigo has not improved in 3 to 5 days, contact your healthcare provider.

Lactation

Advise breastfeeding women to thoroughly wash the breast and/or nipple being treated with CENTANY ointment to prevent direct infant exposure *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.2)]*.

Manufactured for
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