

Very rare side effects that may show up in blood tests or when your doctor gives you a medical examination:

- a decrease in the level of the hormone cortisol in your blood
- increased levels of sugar in your blood or urine
- high blood pressure
- cloudy lens in the eye (cataract)
- increased pressure in the eye (glaucoma)
- vision problems caused by detachment of the retina in the eye (central serous chorioretinopathy)
- weakening of the bones through gradual loss of mineral (osteoporosis); additional tests may be needed after your medical examination to confirm if you have this condition

Not Known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)

- blurred vision
- Steroid withdrawal reaction: If used over prolonged periods a withdrawal reaction, which might appear to be different from the previous condition, may occur in some patients during treatment or within days to weeks after stopping treatment, with some or all of the following features: redness of the skin which can extend beyond the initial area treated, a burning or stinging sensation, intense itching, peeling of the skin, oozing open sores

Corticosteroid creams, ointments and other topical preparations come in four different potencies or strengths. These are known as mild, moderately potent, potent or very potent. Healthcare professionals will usually refer to topical corticosteroid potency rather than strength. A potent or strong corticosteroid has a much stronger effect than a mild corticosteroid when using the same amount. The percentage of active ingredient that is sometimes included on product packaging does not indicate potency. Dermovate Cream is classed as a very strong corticosteroid. Your healthcare professional will prescribe or advise a steroid of the appropriate potency for your condition.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. HOW TO STORE DERMOVATE

Expiry Date

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date shown on the carton label or tube. Only keep this medicine if your doctor tells you to. If your cream becomes discoloured or shows any other signs of deterioration, consult your pharmacist (chemist) who will tell you what to do. You should return any left over cream to your pharmacist.

How to Store

- Do not store above 25°C.
- KEEP THIS MEDICINE OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN.

- Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

Important

Remember this medicine is for you. It can only be prescribed by a doctor. Never give your medicine to other people, it may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same. This leaflet does not tell you everything about your medicine. If you have any question or are not sure about anything, ask your doctor or pharmacist (chemist). He/she will have additional information about this medicine and will be able to advise you.

6. CONTENTS OF THE PACK AND OTHER INFORMATION

What Dermovate contains

Dermovate Cream contains 0.05% w/w of clobetasol propionate as the active ingredient. Your cream also contains the following inactive ingredients: cetostearyl alcohol, glyceryl monostearate, Arlacel 165, beeswax substitute 6621, propylene glycol (E-1520), chlorocresol, sodium citrate, citric acid monohydrate, purified water.

What Dermovate looks like and contents of the pack

Dermovate Cream is a white, smooth, shiny cream packaged in a metal collapsible tube with a plastic screw cap and tamper evident seal. Dermovate Cream is available in tubes of 30g.

Who manufactured your medicine?

Manufactured by Industrial Farmaceutica Cantabria, S.A., Barrio Solia, n 30, La Concha, Villaescusa, 39690 Santander, Cantabria, Spain and is procured from within the EU and repackaged by the Product Licence Holder: Lexon (UK) Limited, Unit 18, Oxleasow Road, East Moons Moat, Redditch, Worcestershire, B98 0RE.

POM PL Number: 15184/1060

Leaflet revision date: 09/12/2024

Dermovate® is a registered trademark of the GlaxoSmithKline Group of Companies.

More Information

If you have any questions or are not sure about anything, ask your doctor or pharmacist who will advise you. You may be able to find out more information from books in public libraries.

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Tel: 01527 505414 to
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format suitable for you**

Package Leaflet: Information for the user Dermovate® Cream (clobetasol propionate)

Ref: 1060/091224/1/F

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

The name of your medicine is Dermovate Cream but will be referred to as Dermovate throughout the leaflet.

What is in this leaflet:

- 1 What Dermovate is and what it is used for
- 2 What you need to know before you use Dermovate
- 3 How to use Dermovate
- 4 Possible side effects
- 5 How to store Dermovate
- 6 Contents of the pack and other information

1. WHAT DERMOVATE IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

Dermovate contains a medicine called clobetasol propionate. It belongs to a group of medicines called steroids. It helps to reduce swelling and irritation.

Dermovate is used to help reduce the redness and itchiness of certain skin problems. These skin problems include:

- frequently relapsing eczema
- psoriasis (thickened patches of inflamed, red skin, often covered by silvery scales), excluding widespread plaque psoriasis
- lichen planus, (a skin disease that causes itchy, reddish-purple, flat-topped bumps on the wrists, forearms or lower legs)
- discoid lupus erythematosus (a disease of the skin most often affecting the face, ears and scalp causing scarring and increased sensitivity of the affected skin to sunlight)
- dermatitis and other skin conditions that have not responded to milder steroid creams or ointments.

2. WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU USE DERMOVATE

Do not use Dermovate:

- if you are allergic (hypersensitive) to clobetasol propionate or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in Section 6)
- on a child under 1 year of age
- to treat any of the following skin problems, it could make them worse:
 - acne
 - severe flushing of skin on and around your nose (rosacea)
 - spotty red rash around your mouth (perioral dermatitis)

- itching around your anus or genitals (penis or vagina)
- infected skin (unless the infection is being treated with an anti-infective medicine at the same time)
- itchy skin which is not inflamed
- widespread plaque psoriasis, except single lesions.

Do not use if any of the above apply to you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before using Dermovate.

Warning and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before using Dermovate if:

- you experience newly developed bone pain or worsening of previous bone symptoms during a treatment with Dermovate especially if you have been using Dermovate for a prolonged time or repeatedly.
- you use other oral/topical medication containing corticosteroids or medication intended to control your immune system (e.g. for autoimmune disease or after a transplantation). Combining Dermovate with these medicines may result in serious infections.
- you have previously had an allergic reaction with another steroid.
- you are applying the cream under an airtight dressing, including a child's nappy. These dressings make it easier for the active ingredient to pass through the skin. It is possible to accidentally end up using too much cream.
- make sure that the skin is cleansed before a fresh dressing is applied to prevent infections.
- you are applying the cream on broken or damaged skin or within skin folds.
- you are applying to a large surface area.
- you have psoriasis, your doctor will want to see you more often.
- you are using around a chronic leg ulcer as you may be at increased risk of local allergic reaction or infection.
- you are applying near eyes or on eyelids, as cataracts or glaucoma may result if the cream repeatedly enters the eye.
- you are applying to thin skin such as the face, as Dermovate may cause skin thinning. Use on the face should be limited to 5 days. Dressings or bandages should not be used on the face where the cream is applied.

Contact your doctor if you experience blurred vision or other visual disturbances.

If there is a worsening of your condition during use consult your prescriber – you may be experiencing an allergic reaction, have an infection or your condition requires a different treatment.

If an infection develops during the use of this medicine, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. If you are not sure if any of the above apply to you, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before using this medicine.

If you experience a recurrence of your condition shortly after stopping treatment, within 2 weeks, do not restart using the cream/ointment without consulting a pharmacist or doctor. If your condition has resolved and on recurrence the redness extends beyond the initial treatment area and you experience a burning sensation please seek medical advice before restarting treatment.

Children

- Do not use this medicine in children under 1 year of age.
- Avoid continuous treatment for a long period of time in infants and children over 1 year of age, as their skin is thinner than adults and as a result may absorb larger amounts.
- Use on children should be limited to 5 days and reviewed weekly.
- Dressings or bandages should not be used on children where the cream is applied.

Other medicines and Dermovate

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicine, especially if you are taking ritonavir and itraconazole medications.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

If you do use Dermovate when breast-feeding, do not use it on your breast area to ensure that the baby does not accidentally get Dermovate in their mouth.

Dermovate Cream contains 475 mg propylene glycol per gram of product, cetostearyl alcohol and chlorocresol

Propylene glycol may cause skin irritation. Cetostearyl alcohol may cause local skin reactions (eg. contact dermatitis). Chlorocresol may cause allergic reactions.

Whilst using Dermovate do not smoke or go near naked flames due to the risk of severe burns. Fabric (clothing, bedding, dressing etc) that has been in contact with this product burns more easily and is a serious fire hazard. Washing clothing and bedding may reduce product build-up but not totally remove it.

3. HOW TO USE DERMOVATE

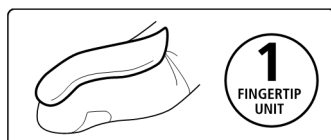
Always use this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Using this medicine

- You usually apply a thin layer of Dermovate once or twice a day. This may be reduced as your skin begins to get better, or stopped when better. Your doctor may prescribe a weaker steroid for you to use instead.
- If you are also using an emollient (moisturiser), allow time for Dermovate to be absorbed into your skin before applying the emollient.
- This cream is for use on your skin only.
- Do not use for more than 4 weeks without talking to your doctor. If you need treatment for a long time, your doctor may decide you need to use a milder cream or ointment.
- If your skin problem worsens or does not improve within 2 to 4 weeks, talk to your doctor.
- The germs that cause infections like the warm and moist conditions under dressings. If directed to cover the treated area with a dressing, always clean the skin before a fresh dressing is put on to help prevent infection of the skin beneath the dressing.
- If you are applying the cream on someone else make sure you wash your hands after use or wear disposable plastic gloves.

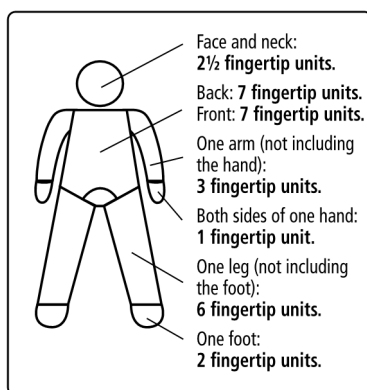
Guidance on how to apply the cream

- Wash your hands.
- Apply a thin layer to the affected area(s) and gently rub into the skin until it has all disappeared. You can measure how much Dermovate to use with your fingertip. For children you will need to use less cream but still use an adult finger to measure out the fingertip unit. This picture shows one fingertip unit.



- Unless you are meant to apply the cream to your hands as a part of the treatment, wash them again after using the cream.

For adolescents (≥ 12 years old) and adults



Do not worry if you find you need a little more or less than this. It is only a rough guide.

For a child aged 1 – 10

Child's age	Number of fingertip units needed				
	Face and neck	Arm and hand	Leg and foot	Front	Back including buttocks
1-2 years	1 1/2	1 1/2	2	2	3
3-5 years	1 1/2	2	3	3	3 1/2
6-10 years	2	2 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	5

Use in children

- Do not use this medicine on children under 1 year of age.
- It is especially important in children not to exceed the prescribed amount.
- A course of treatment for a child over the age of 1 year should not normally last more than 5 days unless your doctor has told you to use it for longer. Your doctor may want to see the child every week, whilst using the cream.
- Dressings or bandages should not be used on children where the cream is applied.

If you have psoriasis

If you have thick patches of psoriasis on your elbows or knees, your doctor may suggest applying the cream under an airtight dressing. It will only be at night to help the cream to start working. After a short period of time you will then apply the cream as normal.

If you apply Dermovate to your face

You should only apply the cream to your face if your doctor tells you to. It should be limited to only 5 days as the skin on your face thins easily. Dressings or bandages should not be used on the face where the cream is applied. **Do not let the cream get into your eyes.** If it does, wash it out with plenty of water.

If you use more Dermovate than you should

If you apply too much or if accidentally swallowed, it could make you ill. Talk to your doctor or go to hospital as soon as possible.

If you forget to use Dermovate

If you forget to apply your cream, apply it as soon as you remember. If it is close to the time you are next meant to apply it, wait until this time. Do not apply extra Dermovate to make up for a missed dose.

If you stop using Dermovate

If you use Dermovate regularly make sure you talk to your doctor before you stop using it as your condition may get worse if stopped suddenly. If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Stop using Dermovate and tell your doctor immediately if:

- you find that your skin problem gets worse, you develop a generalised rash or your skin becomes swollen during treatment. You may be allergic to the cream, have an infection or need other treatment.
- you have psoriasis and get raised bumps with pus under the skin. This can happen during or after the treatment and is known as pustular psoriasis.

Other side effects you may notice when using Dermovate include:

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- a feeling of burning, pain, irritation or itching where the cream is applied.

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- skin thinning, this may cause stretch marks
- blood vessels under the surface of your skin may become more noticeable.

Very Rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)

Use of Dermovate for a long period of time, or use under an airtight dressing, may cause the following symptoms:

- increased weight
- moon face, rounding of the face
- obesity
- skin thinning
- skin wrinkling
- skin dryness
- changes to the colour of your skin
- increased body hair
- hair loss/lack of hair growth/damaged looking hair

Other very rare skin reactions that may occur are:

- allergic reaction at the site of application
- worsening of condition
- application site irritation/pain
- redness
- rash or hives
- if you have psoriasis you may get raised bumps with pus under the skin. This can happen very rarely during or after treatment and is known as pustular psoriasis
- skin infection
- acne

In children, also look out for the following symptoms:

- delayed weight gain
- slow growth

Very rare side effects that may show up in blood tests or when your doctor gives you a medical examination:

- a decrease in the level of the hormone cortisol in your blood
- increased levels of sugar in your blood or urine
- high blood pressure
- cloudy lens in the eye (cataract)
- increased pressure in the eye (glaucoma)
- vision problems caused by detachment of the retina in the eye (central serous chorioretinopathy)
- weakening of the bones through gradual loss of mineral (osteoporosis); additional tests may be needed after your medical examination to confirm if you have this condition

Not Known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)

- blurred vision
- Steroid withdrawal reaction: If used over prolonged periods a withdrawal reaction, which might appear to be different from the previous condition, may occur in some patients during treatment or within days to weeks after stopping treatment, with some or all of the following features: redness of the skin which can extend beyond the initial area treated, a burning or stinging sensation, intense itching, peeling of the skin, oozing open sores

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Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine

5. HOW TO STORE CLOVATE

Expiry Date

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date shown on the carton label or tube. Only keep this medicine if your doctor tells you to. If your cream becomes discoloured or shows any other signs of deterioration, consult your pharmacist (chemist) who will tell you what to do. You should return any left over cream to your pharmacist.

How to Store

- Do not store above 25°C.
- KEEP THIS MEDICINE OUT OF SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN.

- Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

Important

Remember this medicine is for you. It can only be prescribed by a doctor. Never give your medicine to other people, it may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same. This leaflet does not tell you everything about your medicine. If you have any question or are not sure about anything, ask your doctor or pharmacist (chemist). He/she will have additional information about this medicine and will be able to advise you.

6. CONTENTS OF THE PACK AND OTHER INFORMATION

What Clovate contains

Clovate Cream contains 0.05% w/w of clobetasol propionate as the active ingredient. Your cream also contains the following inactive ingredients: cetostearyl alcohol, glyceryl monostearate, Arlacel 165, beeswax substitute 6621, propylene glycol (E-1520), chlorocresol, sodium citrate, citric acid monohydrate, purified water.

What Clovate looks like and contents of the pack

Clovate Cream is a white, smooth, shiny cream packaged in a metal collapsible tube with a plastic screw cap and tamper evident seal. Clovate Cream is available in tubes of 30g.

Who manufactured your medicine?

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POM PL Number: 15184/1060

Leaflet revision date: 09/12/2024

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More Information

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Package Leaflet: Information for the user Clovate® Cream (clobetasol propionate)

Ref: 1060/091224/2/F

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

The name of your medicine is Clovate Cream but will be referred to as Clovate throughout the leaflet.

What is in this leaflet:

- 1 What Clovate is and what it is used for
- 2 What you need to know before you use Clovate
- 3 How to use Clovate
- 4 Possible side effects
- 5 How to store Clovate
- 6 Contents of the pack and other information

1. WHAT CLOVATE IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

Clovate contains a medicine called clobetasol propionate. It belongs to a group of medicines called steroids. It helps to reduce swelling and irritation.

Clovate is used to help reduce the redness and itchiness of certain skin problems. These skin problems include:

- frequently relapsing eczema
- psoriasis (thickened patches of inflamed, red skin, often covered by silvery scales), excluding widespread plaque psoriasis
- lichen planus, (a skin disease that causes itchy, reddish-purple, flat-topped bumps on the wrists, forearms or lower legs)
- discoid lupus erythematosus (a disease of the skin most often affecting the face, ears and scalp causing scarring and increased sensitivity of the affected skin to sunlight)
- dermatitis and other skin conditions that have not responded to milder steroid creams or ointments.

2. WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU USE CLOVATE

Do not use Clovate:

- if you are allergic (hypersensitive) to clobetasol propionate or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in Section 6)
- on a child under 1 year of age
- to treat any of the following skin problems, it could make them worse:
 - acne
 - severe flushing of skin on and around your nose (rosacea)
 - spotty red rash around your mouth (perioral dermatitis)

- itching around your anus or genitals (penis or vagina)
- infected skin (unless the infection is being treated with an anti-infective medicine at the same time)
- itchy skin which is not inflamed
- widespread plaque psoriasis, except single lesions.

Do not use if any of the above apply to you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before using Clovate.

Warning and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before using Clovate if:

- you experience newly developed bone pain or worsening of previous bone symptoms during a treatment with Clovate especially if you have been using Clovate for a prolonged time or repeatedly.
- you use other oral/topical medication containing corticosteroids or medication intended to control your immune system (e.g. for autoimmune disease or after a transplantation). Combining Clovate with these medicines may result in serious infections.
- you have previously had an allergic reaction with another steroid.
- you are applying the cream under an airtight dressing, including a child's nappy. These dressings make it easier for the active ingredient to pass through the skin. It is possible to accidentally end up using too much cream.
- make sure that the skin is cleansed before a fresh dressing is applied to prevent infections.
- you are applying the cream on broken or damaged skin or within skin folds.
- you are applying to a large surface area.
- you have psoriasis, your doctor will want to see you more often.
- you are using around a chronic leg ulcer as you may be at increased risk of local allergic reaction or infection.
- you are applying near eyes or on eyelids, as cataracts or glaucoma may result if the cream repeatedly enters the eye.
- you are applying to thin skin such as the face, as Clovate may cause skin thinning. Use on the face should be limited to 5 days. Dressings or bandages should not be used on the face where the cream is applied.

Contact your doctor if you experience blurred vision or other visual disturbances.

If there is a worsening of your condition during use consult your prescriber – you may be experiencing an allergic reaction, have an infection or your condition requires a different treatment.

If an infection develops during the use of this medicine, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. If you are not sure if any of the above apply to you, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before using this medicine.

If you experience a recurrence of your condition shortly after stopping treatment, within 2 weeks, do not restart using the cream/ointment without consulting a pharmacist or doctor. If your condition has resolved and on recurrence the redness extends beyond the initial treatment area and you experience a burning sensation please seek medical advice before restarting treatment.

Children

- Do not use this medicine in children under 1 year of age.
- Avoid continuous treatment for a long period of time in infants and children over 1 year of age, as their skin is thinner than adults and as a result may absorb larger amounts.
- Use on children should be limited to 5 days and reviewed weekly.
- Dressings or bandages should not be used on children where the cream is applied.

Other medicines and Clovate

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicine, especially if you are taking ritonavir and itraconazole medications.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

If you do use Clovate when breast-feeding, do not use it on your breast area to ensure that the baby does not accidentally get Clovate in their mouth.

Clovate Cream contains 475 mg propylene glycol per gram of product, cetostearyl alcohol and chlorocresol

Propylene glycol may cause skin irritation. Cetostearyl alcohol may cause local skin reactions (eg. contact dermatitis). Chlorocresol may cause allergic reactions.

Whilst using Clovate do not smoke or go near naked flames due to the risk of severe burns. Fabric (clothing, bedding, dressing etc) that has been in contact with this product burns more easily and is a serious fire hazard. Washing clothing and bedding may reduce product build-up but not totally remove it.

3. HOW TO USE CLOVATE

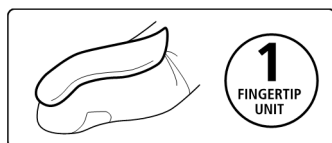
Always use this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Using this medicine

- You usually apply a thin layer of Clovate once or twice a day. This may be reduced as your skin begins to get better, or stopped when better. Your doctor may prescribe a weaker steroid for you to use instead.
 - If you are also using an emollient (moisturiser), allow time for Clovate to be absorbed into your skin before applying the emollient.
 - This cream is for use on your skin only.
 - Do not use for more than 4 weeks without talking to your doctor.
- If you need treatment for a long time, your doctor may decide you need to use a milder cream or ointment.
- If your skin problem worsens or does not improve within 2 to 4 weeks, talk to your doctor.
 - The germs that cause infections like the warm and moist conditions under dressings. If directed to cover the treated area with a dressing, always clean the skin before a fresh dressing is put on to help prevent infection of the skin beneath the dressing.
 - If you are applying the cream on someone else make sure you wash your hands after use or wear disposable plastic gloves.

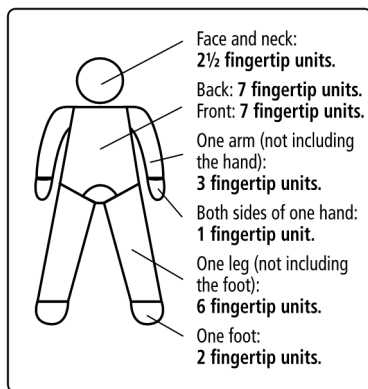
Guidance on how to apply the cream

- 1 Wash your hands.
- 2 Apply a thin layer to the affected area(s) and gently rub into the skin until it has all disappeared. You can measure how much Clovate to use with your fingertip. For children you will need to use less cream but still use an adult finger to measure out the fingertip unit. This picture shows one fingertip unit.



- 3 Unless you are meant to apply the cream to your hands as a part of the treatment, wash them again after using the cream.

For adolescents (≥ 12 years old) and adults



Do not worry if you find you need a little more or less than this. It is only a rough guide.

For a child aged 1 – 10

Child's age	Number of fingertip units needed				
	Face and neck	Arm and hand	Leg and foot	Front	Back including buttocks
1-2 years	1 ½	1 ½	2	2	3
3-5 years	1 ½	2	3	3	3 ½
6-10 years	2	2 ½	4 ½	3 ½	5

Use in children

- Do not use this medicine on children under 1 year of age.
- It is especially important in children not to exceed the prescribed amount.
- A course of treatment for a child over the age of 1 year should not normally last more than 5 days unless your doctor has told you to use it for longer. Your doctor may want to see the child every week, whilst using the cream.
- Dressings or bandages should not be used on children where the cream is applied.

If you have psoriasis

If you have thick patches of psoriasis on your elbows or knees, your doctor may suggest applying the cream under an airtight dressing. It will only be at night to help the cream to start working. After a short period of time you will then apply the cream as normal.

If you apply Clovate to your face

You should only apply the cream to your face if your doctor tells you to. It should be limited to only 5 days as the skin on your face thins easily. Dressings or bandages should not be used on the face where the cream is applied. **Do not let the cream get into your eyes.** If it does, wash it out with plenty of water.

If you use more Clovate than you should

If you apply too much or if accidentally swallowed, it could make you ill. Talk to your doctor or go to hospital as soon as possible.

If you forget to use Clovate

If you forget to apply your cream, apply it as soon as you remember. If it is close to the time you are next meant to apply it, wait until this time. Do not apply extra Clovate to make up for a missed dose.

If you stop using Clovate

If you use Clovate regularly make sure you talk to your doctor before you stop using it as your condition may get worse if stopped suddenly. If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Stop using Clovate and tell your doctor immediately if:

- you find that your skin problem gets worse, you develop a generalised rash or your skin becomes swollen during treatment. You may be allergic to the cream, have an infection or need other treatment.
- you have psoriasis and get raised bumps with pus under the skin. This can happen during or after the treatment and is known as pustular psoriasis.

Other side effects you may notice when using Clovate include:

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- a feeling of burning, pain, irritation or itching where the cream is applied.

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- skin thinning, this may cause stretch marks
- blood vessels under the surface of your skin may become more noticeable.

Very Rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)

Use of Clovate for a long period of time, or use under an airtight dressing, may cause the following symptoms:

- increased weight
- moon face, rounding of the face
- obesity
- skin thinning
- skin wrinkling
- skin dryness
- changes to the colour of your skin
- increased body hair
- hair loss/lack of hair growth/damaged looking hair

Other very rare skin reactions that may occur are:

- allergic reaction at the site of application
- worsening of condition
- application site irritation/pain
- redness
- rash or hives
- if you have psoriasis you may get raised bumps with pus under the skin. This can happen very rarely during or after treatment and is known as pustular psoriasis
- skin infection
- acne

In children, also look out for the following symptoms:

- delayed weight gain
- slow growth

Very rare side effects that may show up in blood tests or when your doctor gives you a medical examination:

- a decrease in the level of the hormone cortisol in your blood
- increased levels of sugar in your blood or urine
- high blood pressure
- cloudy lens in the eye (cataract)
- increased pressure in the eye (glaucoma)
- vision problems caused by detachment of the retina in the eye (central serous chorioretinopathy)
- weakening of the bones through gradual loss of mineral (osteoporosis); additional tests may be needed after your medical examination to confirm if you have this condition

Not Known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)

- blurred vision
- Steroid withdrawal reaction: If used over prolonged periods a withdrawal reaction, which might appear to be different from the previous condition, may occur in some patients during treatment or within days to weeks after stopping treatment, with some or all of the following features: redness of the skin which can extend beyond the initial area treated, a burning or stinging sensation, intense itching, peeling of the skin, oozing open sores

Corticosteroid creams, ointments and other topical preparations come in four different potencies or strengths. These are known as mild, moderately potent, potent or very potent. Healthcare professionals will usually refer to topical corticosteroid potency rather than strength. A potent or strong corticosteroid has a much stronger effect than a mild corticosteroid when using the same amount. The percentage of active ingredient that is sometimes included on product packaging does not indicate potency. Clobetasol Propionate is classed as a very strong corticosteroid. Your healthcare professional will prescribe or advise a steroid of the appropriate potency for your condition.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine

5. HOW TO STORE CLOBETASOL PROPIONATE

Expiry Date

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date shown on the carton label or tube. Only keep this medicine if your doctor tells you to. If your cream becomes discoloured or shows any other signs of deterioration, consult your pharmacist (chemist) who will tell you what to do. You should return any left over cream to your pharmacist.

How to Store

- Do not store above 25°C.
- KEEP THIS MEDICINE OUT OF SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN.

- Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

Important

Remember this medicine is for you. It can only be prescribed by a doctor. Never give your medicine to other people, it may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same. This leaflet does not tell you everything about your medicine. If you have any question or are not sure about anything, ask your doctor or pharmacist (chemist). He/she will have additional information about this medicine and will be able to advise you.

6. CONTENTS OF THE PACK AND OTHER INFORMATION

What Clobetasol Propionate contains

Clobetasol Propionate Cream contains 0.05% w/w of clobetasol propionate as the active ingredient. Your cream also contains the following inactive ingredients: cetostearyl alcohol, glyceryl monostearate, Arlacel 165, beeswax substitute 6621, propylene glycol (E-1520), chlorocresol, sodium citrate, citric acid monohydrate, purified water.

What Clobetasol Propionate looks like and contents of the pack

Clobetasol Propionate Cream is a white, smooth, shiny cream packaged in a metal collapsible tube with a plastic screw cap and tamper evident seal. Clobetasol Propionate Cream is available in tubes of 30g.

Who manufactured your medicine?

Manufactured by Industrial Industrial Farmaceutica Cantabria, S.A., Barrio Solia, n 30, La Concha, Villaescusa, 39690 Santander, Cantabria, Spain and is procured from within the EU and repackaged by the Product Licence Holder: Lexon (UK) Limited, Unit 18, Oxleasow Road, East Moons Moat, Redditch, Worcestershire, B98 0RE.

POM PL Number: 15184/1060

Leaflet revision date: 09/12/2024

More Information

If you have any questions or are not sure about anything, ask your doctor or pharmacist who will advise you. You may be able to find out more information from books in public libraries.

**Blind or partially sighted?
Is this leaflet hard to see
or read? Phone Lexon
(UK) Limited,
Tel: 01527 505414 to
obtain the leaflet in a
format suitable for you**

Package Leaflet: Information for the user Clobetasol Propionate 0.05% Cream

Ref: 1060/091224/3/F

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

The name of your medicine is Clobetasol Propionate 0.05% Cream but will be referred to as Clobetasol Propionate throughout the leaflet.

What is in this leaflet:

- 1 What Clobetasol Propionate is and what it is used for
- 2 What you need to know before you use Clobetasol Propionate
- 3 How to use Clobetasol Propionate
- 4 Possible side effects
- 5 How to store Clobetasol Propionate
- 6 Contents of the pack and other information

1. WHAT CLOBETASOL PROPIONATE IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

Clobetasol Propionate contains a medicine called clobetasol propionate. It belongs to a group of medicines called steroids. It helps to reduce swelling and irritation.

Clobetasol Propionate is used to help reduce the redness and itchiness of certain skin problems. These skin problems include:

- frequently relapsing eczema
- psoriasis (thickened patches of inflamed, red skin, often covered by silvery scales), excluding widespread plaque psoriasis
- lichen planus, (a skin disease that causes itchy, reddish-purple, flat-topped bumps on the wrists, forearms or lower legs)
- discoid lupus erythematosus (a disease of the skin most often affecting the face, ears and scalp causing scarring and increased sensitivity of the affected skin to sunlight)
- dermatitis and other skin conditions that have not responded to milder steroid creams or ointments.

2. WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU USE CLOBETASOL PROPIONATE

Do not use Clobetasol Propionate:

- if you are allergic (hypersensitive) to clobetasol propionate or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in Section 6)
- on a child under 1 year of age
- to treat any of the following skin problems, it could make them worse:
 - acne
 - severe flushing of skin on and around your nose (rosacea)
 - spotty red rash around your mouth (perioral dermatitis)

- itching around your anus or genitals (penis or vagina)
- infected skin (unless the infection is being treated with an anti-infective medicine at the same time)
- itchy skin which is not inflamed
- widespread plaque psoriasis, except single lesions.

Do not use if any of the above apply to you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before using Clobetasol Propionate.

Warning and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before using Clobetasol Propionate if:

- you experience newly developed bone pain or worsening of previous bone symptoms during a treatment with Clobetasol Propionate especially if you have been using Clobetasol Propionate for a prolonged time or repeatedly.
- you use other oral/topical medication containing corticosteroids or medication intended to control your immune system (e.g. for autoimmune disease or after a transplantation). Combining Clobetasol Propionate with these medicines may result in serious infections.
- you have previously had an allergic reaction with another steroid.
- you are applying the cream under an airtight dressing, including a child's nappy. These dressings make it easier for the active ingredient to pass through the skin. It is possible to accidentally end up using too much cream.
- make sure that the skin is cleansed before a fresh dressing is applied to prevent infections.
- you are applying the cream on broken or damaged skin or within skin folds.
- you are applying to a large surface area.
- you have psoriasis, your doctor will want to see you more often.
- you are using around a chronic leg ulcer as you may be at increased risk of local allergic reaction or infection.
- you are applying near eyes or on eyelids, as cataracts or glaucoma may result if the cream repeatedly enters the eye.
- you are applying to thin skin such as the face, as Clobetasol Propionate may cause skin thinning. Use on the face should be limited to 5 days. Dressings or bandages should not be used on the face where the cream is applied.

Contact your doctor if you experience blurred vision or other visual disturbances.

If there is a worsening of your condition during use consult your prescriber – you may be experiencing an allergic reaction, have an infection or your condition requires a different treatment.

If an infection develops during the use of this medicine, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. If you are not sure if any of the above apply to you, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before using this medicine.

If you experience a recurrence of your condition shortly after stopping treatment, within 2 weeks, do not restart using the cream/ointment without consulting a pharmacist or doctor. If your condition has resolved and on recurrence the redness extends beyond the initial treatment area and you experience a burning sensation please seek medical advice before restarting treatment.

Children

- Do not use this medicine in children under 1 year of age.
- Avoid continuous treatment for a long period of time in infants and children over 1 year of age, as their skin is thinner than adults and as a result may absorb larger amounts.
- Use on children should be limited to 5 days and reviewed weekly.
- Dressings or bandages should not be used on children where the cream is applied.

Other medicines and Clobetasol Propionate

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicine, especially if you are taking ritonavir and itraconazole medications.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

If you do use Clobetasol Propionate when breast-feeding, do not use it on your breast area to ensure that the baby does not accidentally get Clobetasol Propionate in their mouth.

Clobetasol Propionate contains 475 mg propylene glycol per gram of product, cetostearyl alcohol and chlorocresol

Propylene glycol may cause skin irritation. Cetostearyl alcohol may cause local skin reactions (eg. contact dermatitis). Chlorocresol may cause allergic reactions.

Whilst using Clobetasol Propionate do not smoke or go near naked flames due to the risk of severe burns. Fabric (clothing, bedding, dressing etc) that has been in contact with this product burns more easily and is a serious fire hazard. Washing clothing and bedding may reduce product build-up but not totally remove it.

3. HOW TO USE CLOBETASOL PROPIONATE

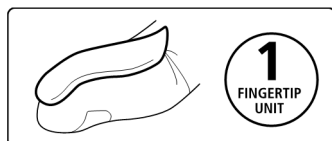
Always use this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Using this medicine

- You usually apply a thin layer of Clobetasol Propionate once or twice a day. This may be reduced as your skin begins to get better, or stopped when better. Your doctor may prescribe a weaker steroid for you to use instead.
- If you are also using an emollient (moisturiser), allow time for Clobetasol Propionate to be absorbed into your skin before applying the emollient.
- This cream is for use on your skin only.
- Do not use for more than 4 weeks without talking to your doctor. If you need treatment for a long time, your doctor may decide you need to use a milder cream or ointment.
- If your skin problem worsens or does not improve within 2 to 4 weeks, talk to your doctor.
- The germs that cause infections like the warm and moist conditions under dressings. If directed to cover the treated area with a dressing, always clean the skin before a fresh dressing is put on to help prevent infection of the skin beneath the dressing.
- If you are applying the cream on someone else make sure you wash your hands after use or wear disposable plastic gloves.

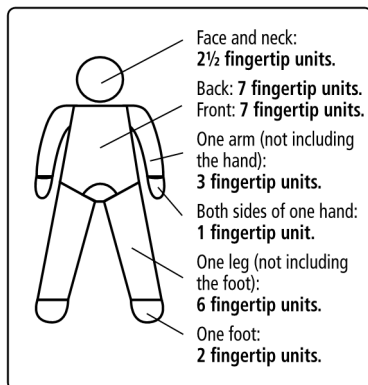
Guidance on how to apply the cream

- 1 Wash your hands.
- 2 Apply a thin layer to the affected area(s) and gently rub into the skin until it has all disappeared. You can measure how much Clobetasol Propionate to use with your fingertip. For children you will need to use less cream but still use an adult finger to measure out the fingertip unit. This picture shows one fingertip unit.



- 3 Unless you are meant to apply the cream to your hands as a part of the treatment, wash them again after using the cream.

For adolescents (≥ 12 years old) and adults



Do not worry if you find you need a little more or less than this. It is only a rough guide.

For a child aged 1 – 10

Child's age	Number of fingertip units needed				
	Face and neck	Arm and hand	Leg and foot	Front	Back including buttocks
1-2 years	1 ½	1 ½	2	2	3
3-5 years	1 ½	2	3	3	3 ½
6-10 years	2	2 ½	4 ½	3 ½	5

Use in children

- Do not use this medicine on children under 1 year of age.
- It is especially important in children not to exceed the prescribed amount.
- A course of treatment for a child over the age of 1 year should not normally last more than 5 days unless your doctor has told you to use it for longer. Your doctor may want to see the child every week, whilst using the cream.
- Dressings or bandages should not be used on children where the cream is applied.

If you have psoriasis

If you have thick patches of psoriasis on your elbows or knees, your doctor may suggest applying the cream under an airtight dressing. It will only be at night to help the cream to start working. After a short period of time you will then apply the cream as normal.

If you apply Clobetasol Propionate to your face

You should only apply the cream to your face if your doctor tells you to. It should be limited to only 5 days as the skin on your face thins easily. Dressings or bandages should not be used on the face where the cream is applied. **Do not let the cream get into your eyes.** If it does, wash it out with plenty of water.

If you use more Clobetasol Propionate than you should

If you apply too much or if accidentally swallowed, it could make you ill. Talk to your doctor or go to hospital as soon as possible.

If you forget to use Clobetasol Propionate

If you forget to apply your cream, apply it as soon as you remember. If it is close to the time you are next meant to apply it, wait until this time. Do not apply extra Clobetasol Propionate to make up for a missed dose.

If you stop using Clobetasol Propionate

If you use Clobetasol Propionate regularly make sure you talk to your doctor before you stop using it as your condition may get worse if stopped suddenly.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Stop using Clobetasol Propionate and tell your doctor immediately if:

- you find that your skin problem gets worse, you develop a generalised rash or your skin becomes swollen during treatment. You may be allergic to the cream, have an infection or need other treatment.
- you have psoriasis and get raised bumps with pus under the skin. This can happen during or after the treatment and is known as pustular psoriasis.

Other side effects you may notice when using Clobetasol Propionate include:

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- a feeling of burning, pain, irritation or itching where the cream is applied.

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- skin thinning, this may cause stretch marks
- blood vessels under the surface of your skin may become more noticeable.

Very Rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)

Use of Clobetasol Propionate for a long period of time, or use under an airtight dressing, may cause the following symptoms:

- increased weight
- moon face, rounding of the face
- obesity
- skin thinning
- skin wrinkling
- skin dryness
- changes to the colour of your skin
- increased body hair
- hair loss/lack of hair growth/damaged looking hair

Other very rare skin reactions that may occur are:

- allergic reaction at the site of application
- worsening of condition
- application site irritation/pain
- redness
- rash or hives
- if you have psoriasis you may get raised bumps with pus under the skin. This can happen very rarely during or after treatment and is known as pustular psoriasis
- skin infection
- acne

In children, also look out for the following symptoms:

- delayed weight gain
- slow growth