

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 continuously for prolonged periods a withdrawal reaction may occur on 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.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme Website:

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

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and the tube after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not store above 25°C.

This medicine should be disposed of 3 months after first opening.

Do not use the cream if any visible signs of deterioration, such as noticeable changes in colour, are observed. If you are not sure, please check with your pharmacist.

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.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Clobetasol Propionate Cream contains

The active ingredient is clobetasol propionate.

1g of Clobetasol Propionate Cream contains 0.5 mg of clobetasol propionate (500 micrograms/g)

The other ingredients are cetostearyl alcohol, glycerol monostearate, arfacerl 165 (glycerol monostearate & macrogol 100 stearate), white beeswax, propylene glycol, chlorocresol, sodium citrate, citric acid monohydrate and purified water.

What Clobetasol Propionate looks like and contents of the pack

Clobetasol Propionate Cream is a white or almost white cream.

Within each carton is a tube with a plastic screw cap, which contains either 30g or 100g of cream.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing authorisation holder

Accord, Barnstaple, EX32 8NS, UK

Manufacturers

Tiofarma B.V.

Benjamin Franklinstraat 5-10, 3261 LW Oud-Beijerland, The Netherlands

Tiofarma B.V.

Hermanus Boerhaavestraat 1, 3261 ME Oud-Beijerland, The Netherlands

More Information

If you have any questions or are not sure about anything, ask your doctor or pharmacist who will advise you.

You may also be able to find out more information from books in public libraries.

This leaflet was last revised in July 2024.

If you would like a leaflet with larger text, please contact 01271 385257.

Package leaflet: Information for the user

Clobetasol Propionate 500 micrograms/g Cream

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.

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 Cream 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.

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.

2. What you need to know before you use Clobetasol Propionate

Do not use Clobetasol Propionate:

- if you are allergic 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, as 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 this medicine if any of the above apply to you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before using Clobetasol Propionate.

Warnings and precautions

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

- have previously had an allergic reaction with another steroid
- 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
- are applying the cream on broken or damaged skin or within skin folds
- are applying to a large surface area
- have psoriasis, as your doctor will want to see you more often
- are using for a chronic leg ulcer as you may be at increased risk of local allergic reaction or infection
- are applying near eyes or on eyelids, as cataracts or glaucoma may result if the cream repeatedly enters the eye
- 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

- experience newly developed bone pain or worsening of previous bone symptoms during treatment with Clobetasol Propionate, especially if you have been using Clobetasol Propionate for a prolonged time or repeatedly
- 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.

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

If an infection develops during the use of this medicine, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

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 you experience a recurrence of your condition shortly after stopping treatment, within 2 weeks, do not restart using the cream without consulting your prescriber unless your prescriber has previously advised you to do so. 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.

Do not smoke or go near naked flames - risk of severe burns. Fabric (clothing, bedding, dressings 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.

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

Children

- Do not use this medicine on 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 and breast-feeding

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 using 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 Cream contains cetostearyl alcohol, propylene glycol and chlorocresol

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

3. How to use Clobetasol Propionate

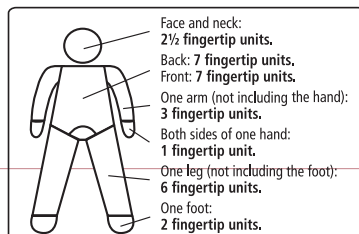
Always use this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Using this medicine

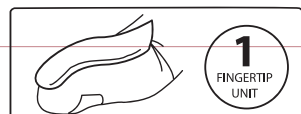
- You usually apply a thin layer of Clobetasol Propionate once or twice a day. This may be reduced as your skin begins to get better, or stopped when it is better. Your doctor may prescribe a weaker steroid for you to use instead.
- If you are also using an emollient (moisturiser), allow time for Clobetasol 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 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.
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 an adult



This picture shows one fingertip unit.

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

For a child aged 1-10

Number of fingertip units needed					
Child's age	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
- 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, obesity
- moon face, rounding of the face
- skin wrinkling or 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:

- worsening of condition
- application site irritation/pain
- redness
- rash or hives
- skin infection
- acne.

In children, also look out for the following symptoms:

- delayed weight gain
- slow growth.