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HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use MOMETASONE FUROATE OINTMENT safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for MOMETASONE FUROATE OINTMENT.

MOMETASONE FUROATE Ointment, 0.1% for topical use

Initial U.S. Approval: 1987

RECENT MAJOR CHANGES

Warnings and Precautions

Ophthalmic Adverse Reactions (5.2)

05/2018

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Mometasone Furoate Ointment is a corticosteroid indicated for the relief of the inflammatory and pruritic manifestations of corticosteroid-responsive dermatoses in patients \geq 2 years of age (1)

DOSEAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- Apply a thin film to the affected skin areas once daily (2)
- Discontinue therapy when control is achieved (2)
- If no improvement is seen within 2 weeks, reassess diagnosis (2)
- Do not use with occlusive dressings unless directed by a physician (2)

DOSEAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Ointment, 0.1% (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Mometasone Furoate Ointment is contraindicated in those patients with a history of hypersensitivity to any of the components in the preparation. (4)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Reversible HPA axis suppression with the potential for glucocorticosteroid insufficiency after withdrawal of treatment. Cushing's syndrome, and hyperglycemia may occur due to systemic absorption. Patients applying a topical steroid to a large surface area or to areas under occlusion should be evaluated periodically for evidence of HPA axis suppression. Modify use should HPA axis suppression develop. (5.1, 8.4)
- Pediatric patients may be more susceptible to systemic toxicity. (5.1, 8.4)
- May increase the risk of cataracts and glaucoma. If visual symptoms occur, consider referral to an ophthalmologist. (5.2)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Most common adverse reactions are burning, pruritus, skin atrophy, tingling/stinging and furunculosis (6)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Torrent Pharma Inc. at 1-800-912-9561 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and FDA-approved patient labeling.

Revised: 12/2022

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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Mometasone Furoate Ointment is a corticosteroid indicated for the relief of the inflammatory and pruritic manifestations of corticosteroid-responsive dermatoses in patients 2 years of age or older.

2 DOSEAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Apply a thin film of Mometasone Furoate Ointment to the affected skin areas once daily.

Therapy should be discontinued when control is achieved. If no improvement is seen within 2 weeks, reassessment of diagnosis may be necessary [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]. Do not use Mometasone Furoate Ointment with occlusive dressings unless directed by a physician. Do not apply Mometasone Furoate Ointment in the diaper area, as diapers or plastic pants constitute occlusive dressing.

Avoid use on the face, groin, or axilla. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash hands after each application.

Mometasone Furoate Ointment is for topical use only. It is not for oral, ophthalmic, or intravaginal use.

3 DOSEAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Ointment, 0.1%. Each gram of Mometasone Furoate Ointment USP contains 1 mg of mometasone furoate in a white to off-white uniform ointment base.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

Mometasone Furoate Ointment is contraindicated in those patients with a history of hypersensitivity to any of the components in the preparation.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Effects on Endocrine System

Systemic absorption of topical corticosteroids can produce reversible hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis suppression with the potential for glucocorticosteroid insufficiency. This may occur during treatment or after withdrawal of treatment. Manifestations of Cushing's syndrome, hyperglycemia, and glucosuria can also be produced in some patients by systemic absorption of topical corticosteroids while on treatment. Factors that predispose a patient using a topical corticosteroid to HPA axis suppression include the use of high-potency steroids, large treatment surface areas, prolonged use, use of occlusive dressings, altered skin barrier, liver failure, and young age.

Because of the potential for systemic absorption, use of topical corticosteroids may require that patients be periodically evaluated for HPA axis suppression. This may be done by using the adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) stimulation test.

In a study evaluating the effects of Mometasone Furoate Ointment on the HPA axis, 15 grams were applied twice daily for 7 days to 6 adult subjects with psoriasis or atopic dermatitis. The results show that the drug caused a slight lowering of adrenal corticosteroid secretion.

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 corticosteroid. Recovery of HPA axis function is generally prompt upon discontinuation of topical corticosteroids. Infrequently, signs and symptoms of glucocorticosteroid insufficiency may occur, requiring supplemental systemic corticosteroids.

Pediatric patients may be more susceptible to systemic toxicity from equivalent doses due to their larger skin surface to body mass ratios [see Use in Specific Populations (8.4)].

5.2 Ophthalmic Adverse Reactions

Use of topical corticosteroids may increase the risk of posterior subcapsular cataracts and glaucoma. Cataracts and glaucoma have been reported in postmarketing experience with the use of topical corticosteroid products, including the topical mometasone products [see Adverse reactions (8.2)].

Avoid contact of Mometasone Furoate Ointment with eyes. Advise patients to report any visual symptoms and consider referral to an ophthalmologist for evaluation.

5.3 Allergic Contact Dermatitis

If irritation develops, Mometasone Furoate Ointment should be discontinued and appropriate therapy instituted. Allergic contact dermatitis with corticosteroids is usually diagnosed by observing failure to heal rather than noting a clinical exacerbation. Such an observation should be corroborated with appropriate diagnostic patch testing.

5.4 Concomitant Skin Infections

If concomitant skin infections are present or develop, an appropriate antifungal or antibacterial agent should be used. If a favorable response does not occur promptly, use of Mometasone Furoate Ointment should be discontinued until the infection has been adequately controlled.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

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 clinical practice.

In controlled clinical trials involving 812 subjects, the incidence of adverse reactions associated with the use of Mometasone Furoate Ointment was 4.8%. Reported reactions included burning, pruritus, skin atrophy, tingling/stinging, and furunculosis. Cases of rosacea associated with the use of Mometasone Furoate Ointment have been reported.

The following adverse reactions were reported to be possibly or probably related to treatment with Mometasone Furoate Ointment during a clinical study in 5% of 63 pediatric subjects 6 months to 2 years of age: decreased glucocorticoid skin disorder, 1; and a bacterial skin infection, 1. The following signs of skin atrophy were also observed among 63 subjects treated with Mometasone Furoate Ointment in a clinical trial: shininess, 4; telangiectasia, 1; loss of elasticity, 4; loss of normal skin markings, 4; and thinness, 1.

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

Because adverse 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. Postmarketing reports for local adverse reactions to topical corticosteroids include irritation, dryness, folliculitis, hypertrichosis, acneiform eruptions, hypopigmentation, perioral dermatitis, allergic contact dermatitis, secondary infection, skin atrophy, striae and miliaria. These adverse reactions may occur more frequently with the use of occlusive dressings.

Postmarketing reports for ophthalmic adverse reactions to topical corticosteroids include blurred vision, cataracts, glaucoma, increased intraocular pressure, and central serous chorioretinopathy.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

No drug-drug interaction studies have been conducted with Mometasone Furoate Ointment.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Teratogenic Effects Pregnancy Category C: There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Therefore, Mometasone Furoate Ointment should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

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.

When administered to pregnant rats, rabbits, and mice, mometasone furoate increased fetal malformations. The doses that produced malformations also decreased fetal growth, as measured by lower fetal weights and/or delayed ossification. Mometasone furoate also caused dystocia and related complications when administered to rats during the end of pregnancy.

In mice, mometasone furoate caused cleft palate at subcutaneous doses of 60 mcg/kg and above. Fetal survival was reduced at 180 mcg/kg. No toxicity was observed at 20 mcg/kg. (Doses of 20, 60, and 180 mcg/kg in the mouse are approximately 0.01, 0.02, and 0.05 times the estimated maximum clinical topical dose from Mometasone Furoate Ointment on a mcg/m² basis.)

In rats, mometasone furoate produced umbilical hernias at topical doses of 600 mcg/kg and above. A dose of 300 mcg/kg produced delays in ossification, but no malformations. (Doses of 300 and 600 mcg/kg in the rat are approximately 0.2 and 0.4 times the estimated maximum clinical topical dose from Mometasone Furoate Ointment on a mcg/m² basis.)

In rabbits, mometasone furoate caused multiple malformations (e.g., flexed front paws, gallbladder agenesis, umbilical hernia, hydrocephaly) at topical doses of 150 mcg/kg and above (approximately 0.2 times the estimated maximum clinical topical dose from Mometasone Furoate Ointment on a mcg/m² basis). In an oral study, mometasone furoate increased resorptions and caused cleft palate and/or head malformations (hydrocephaly and domed head) at 700 mcg/kg. At 2800 mcg/kg most litters were aborted or resorbed. No toxicity was observed at 140 mcg/kg. (Doses of 140, 700, and 2800 mcg/kg in the rabbit are approximately 0.2, 0.9, and 3.6 times the estimated maximum clinical topical dose from Mometasone Furoate Ointment on a mcg/m² basis.)

When rats received subcutaneous doses of mometasone furoate throughout pregnancy or during the later stages of pregnancy, 15 mcg/kg caused prolonged and difficult labor and reduced the number of live births, birth weight, and early pup survival. Similar effects were not observed at 7.5 mcg/kg. (Doses of 7.5 and 15 mcg/kg in the rat are approximately 0.005 and 0.01 times the estimated maximum clinical topical dose from Mometasone Furoate Ointment on a mcg/m² basis.)

8.3 Nursing Mothers

Systemically administered corticosteroids appear in human milk and could suppress growth, interfere with endogenous corticosteroid production, or cause other untoward effects. It is not known whether topical administration of corticosteroids could result in sufficient systemic absorption to produce detectable quantities in human milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, caution should be exercised when Mometasone Furoate Ointment is administered to a nursing woman.

8.4 Pediatric Use

Mometasone Furoate Ointment may be used with caution in pediatric patients 2 years of age or older, although the safety and efficacy of drug use for longer than 3 weeks have not been established. Since safety and efficacy of Mometasone Furoate Ointment have not been established in pediatric patients below 2 years of age, its use in this age group is not recommended.

Mometasone Furoate Ointment caused HPA axis suppression in approximately 27% of pediatric subjects ages 6 to 23 months, who showed normal adrenal function by Cortrosyn test before starting treatment, and were treated for approximately 3 weeks over a mean body surface area of 39% (range 15%-95%). The criteria for suppression were: basal cortisol level of \leq 5 mcg/dL, 30-minute post-stimulation level of \leq 18 mcg/dL, or an increase of $<$ 7 mcg/dL. Follow-up testing 2 to 4 weeks after stopping treatment, available for 8 of the subjects, demonstrated suppressed HPA axis function in 3 subjects, using these same criteria. Long-term use of topical corticosteroids has not been studied in this population [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.2)].

Because of a higher ratio of skin surface area to body mass, pediatric patients are at a greater risk than adults of HPA axis suppression and Cushing's syndrome when they are treated with topical corticosteroids. They are, therefore, also at greater risk of glucocorticosteroid insufficiency during and/or after withdrawal of treatment. Pediatric patients may be more susceptible than adults to skin atrophy, including striae, when they are treated with topical corticosteroids. Pediatric patients applying topical corticosteroids to greater than 20% of body surface area are at higher risk of HPA axis suppression.

HPA axis suppression, Cushing's syndrome, linear growth retardation, delayed weight gain, and intracranial hypertension have been reported in children receiving topical corticosteroids. Manifestations of adrenal suppression in children include low plasma cortisol levels and absence of response to ACTH stimulation. Manifestations of intracranial hypertension include bulging fontanelles, headaches, and bilateral papilloedema.

Mometasone Furoate Ointment should not be used in the treatment of diaper dermatitis.

8.5 Geriatric Use

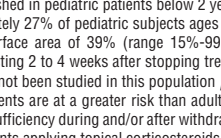
Clinical trials of Mometasone Furoate Ointment included 310 subjects who were 65 years of age and over and 57 subjects who were 75 years of age and over. No overall differences in safety or effectiveness were observed between these subjects and younger subjects, and other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger subjects. However, greater sensitivity of some older individuals cannot be ruled out.

10 OVERDOSAGE

Typically applied Mometasone Furoate Ointment can be absorbed in sufficient amounts to produce systemic effects [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

11 DESCRIPTION

Mometasone Furoate Ointment USP, 0.1% contains mometasone furoate for topical use. Mometasone furoate is a synthetic corticosteroid with anti-inflammatory activity. Chemically, mometasone furoate is 9 α ,21-dichloro-11 β ,17 β -dihydroxy-16 α -methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione 17-(2-furoate), with the empirical formula C₂₈H₃₅Cl₂O₆, a molecular weight of 521.4 and the following structural formula:



Mometasone furoate is a white to off-white powder practically insoluble in water, slightly soluble in octanol, and moderately soluble in ethyl alcohol.

Each gram of Mometasone Furoate Ointment USP, 0.1% contains 1 mg mometasone furoate in a white to off-white uniform ointment base of hexylene glycol, phosphoric acid, propylene glycol stearate (55% monoester), purified water, white wax, and white petrolatum.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Like other topical corticosteroids, mometasone furoate has anti-inflammatory, antipruritic, and vasoconstrictive properties. The mechanism of the anti-inflammatory activity of the topical steroids, in general, is unclear. However, corticosteroids are thought to act by the inhibition of phospholipase A₂ inhibitory proteins, collectively called lipocortins. It is postulated that these proteins control the biosynthesis of potent mediators of inflammation such as prostaglandins and leukotrienes by inhibiting the release of their common precursor arachidonic acid. Arachidonic acid is released from membrane phospholipids by phospholipase A₂.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

Studies performed with Mometasone Furoate Ointment indicate that it is in the medium range of potency as compared with other topical corticosteroids.

In a study evaluating the effects of Mometasone Furoate Ointment on the HPA axis, 15 grams were applied twice daily for 7 days to 6 adult subjects with psoriasis or atopic dermatitis. The ointment was applied without occlusion to at least 30% of the body surface. The results showed that the drug caused a slight lowering of adrenal corticosteroid secretion [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

Sixty-three pediatric subjects ages 6 to 23 months, with atopic dermatitis, were enrolled in an open-label HPA axis safety study. Mometasone Furoate Ointment was applied once daily for approximately 3 weeks over a mean body surface area of 39% (range 15% to 95%). In approximately 27% of subjects who showed normal adrenal function by Cortrosyn test before starting treatment, adrenal suppression was observed at the end of treatment with Mometasone Furoate Ointment. The criteria for suppression were: basal cortisol level of \leq 5 mcg/dL, 30-minute post-stimulation level of \leq 18 mcg/dL, or an increase of $<$ 7 mcg/dL. Follow-up testing 2 to 4 weeks after stopping treatment, available for 8 of the subjects, demonstrated suppressed HPA axis function in 3 subjects, using these same criteria [see Use in Specific Populations (8.4)].

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

The extent of percutaneous absorption of topical corticosteroids is determined by many factors including the vehicle and the integrity of the epidermal barrier. Studies in humans indicate that approximately 0.7% of the applied dose of Mometasone Furoate Ointment enters the circulation after 8 hours of contact on normal skin without occlusion. Inflammation and/or other disease processes in the skin may increase percutaneous absorption.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Long-term animal studies have not been performed to evaluate the carcinogenic potential of Mometasone Furoate Ointment. Long-term carcinogenicity studies of mometasone furoate were conducted by the inhalation route in rats and mice. In a 2-year carcinogenicity study in Sprague Dawley rats, mometasone furoate demonstrated no statistically significant increase of tumors at inhalation doses up to 67 mcg/kg (approximately 0.04 times the estimated maximum clinical topical dose from Mometasone Furoate Ointment on a mcg/m² basis). In a 19-month carcinogenicity study in Swiss CD-1 mice, mometasone furoate demonstrated no statistically significant increase in the incidence of tumors at inhalation doses up to 160 mcg/kg (approximately 0.05 times the estimated maximum clinical topical dose from Mometasone Furoate Ointment on a mcg/m² basis).

Mometasone furoate increased chromosomal aberrations in an *in vitro* Chinese hamster ovary cell assay, but did not increase chromosomal aberrations in an *in vitro* Chinese hamster lung cell assay. Mometasone furoate was not mutagenic in the Ames test or mouse lymphoma assay, and was not clastogenic in an *in vivo* mouse micronucleus assay, a rat bone marrow chromosomal aberration assay, or a mouse male germ-cell chromosomal aberration assay. Mometasone furoate also did not induce unscheduled DNA synthesis *in vivo* in rat hepatocytes.

In reproductive studies in rats, impairment of fertility was not produced in male or female rats by subcutaneous doses up to 15 mcg/kg (approximately 0.01 times the estimated maximum clinical topical dose from Mometasone Furoate Ointment on a mcg/m² basis).

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

The safety and efficacy of Mometasone Furoate Ointment, 0.1% for the treatment of corticosteroid-responsive dermatoses was demonstrated in two vehicle-controlled trials, one in psoriasis and one in atopic dermatitis. A total of 218 subjects received Mometasone Furoate Ointment (109 subjects) or the vehicle ointment applied once daily for 21 days.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

Mometasone Furoate Ointment USP is a white to off-white uniform ointment and supplied in 15-gram (NDC 13668-527-01) and 45-gram (NDC 13668-527-04) tubes; boxes of one. Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Patient Information).

Inform patients of the following:

- Use Mometasone Furoate Ointment as directed by the physician. It is for external use only.
- Avoid contact with the eyes.
- Advise patients to report any visual symptoms to their healthcare providers.
- Do not use Mometasone Furoate Ointment on the face, underarms, or groin areas.
- Do not use Mometasone Furoate Ointment for any disorder other than that for which it was prescribed.
- Do not bandage or otherwise cover or wrap the treated skin area so as to be occlusive, unless directed by the physician.
- Report any signs of local adverse reactions to the physician.
- Advise patients not to use Mometasone Furoate Ointment in the treatment of diaper dermatitis. Do not apply Mometasone Furoate Ointment in the diaper area, as diapers or plastic pants may constitute occlusive dressing.
- Discontinue therapy when control is achieved. If no improvement is seen within 2 weeks, contact the physician.
- Do not use other corticosteroid-containing products with Mometasone Furoate Ointment without first consulting with the physician.

Patient Information

Mometasone Furoate (moe—MET—a—sone) Ointment 0.1 %

Important information: Mometasone Furoate Ointment is for use on skin only. Do not use Mometasone Furoate Ointment in your eyes, mouth, or vagina.

What is Mometasone Furoate Ointment?

- Mometasone Furoate Ointment is a prescription medicine used on the skin (topical) for the relief of redness, swelling, heat, pain (inflammation) and itching, caused by certain skin problems in people 2 years of age and older.

- It is not known if Mometasone Furoate Ointment is safe and effective for use in children under 2 years of age.
- Mometasone Furoate Ointment should not be used in children under 2 years of age.
- It is not known if Mometasone Furoate Ointment is safe and effective for use in children longer than 3 weeks.

Do not use Mometasone Furoate Ointment if you are allergic to mometasone furoate or any of the ingredients in Mometasone Furoate Ointment. See the end of this leaflet for a complete list of ingredients in Mometasone Furoate Ointment.

Before using Mometasone Furoate Ointment, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you:

- have a skin infection at the site to be treated. You may also need medicine to treat the skin infection.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if Mometasone Furoate Ointment will harm your unborn baby.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if Mometasone Furoate Ointment passes into your breast milk.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

Especially tell your healthcare provider if you take other corticosteroid medicines by mouth or use other products on your skin or scalp that contain corticosteroids.

How should I use Mometasone Furoate Ointment?

- Use Mometasone Furoate Ointment exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to use it.
- Apply a thin film of Mometasone Furoate Ointment to the affected skin area 1 time each day.
- Use Mometasone Furoate Ointment until the affected skin area is improved. Tell your healthcare provider if the treated skin area does not get better after 2 weeks of treatment.
- Do not bandage, cover, or wrap the treated skin area unless your healthcare provider tells you to.
- Mometasone Furoate Ointment should not be used to treat diaper rash or redness. Do not apply Mometasone Furoate Ointment in the diaper area if wearing diapers or plastic pants.
- Avoid using Mometasone Furoate Ointment on the face, groin, or underarms (armpits).
- Wash your hands after applying Mometasone Furoate Ointment.

What are the possible side effects of Mometasone Furoate Ointment?

Mometasone Furoate Ointment may cause serious side effects, including:

- Mometasone Furoate Ointment can pass through your skin.** Too much Mometasone Furoate Ointment passing through your skin can cause your adrenal glands to stop working properly. Your healthcare provider may do blood tests to check for adrenal gland problems.

- Vision problems.** Topical corticosteroids may increase your chance of developing vision problems such as cataract and glaucoma. Tell your healthcare provider if you develop blurred vision or other vision problems during treatment with Mometasone Furoate Ointment.

- Skin problems.** Skin problems may happen during treatment with Mometasone Furoate Ointment, including allergic reactions (contact dermatitis) and skin infections at the treatment site. Stop using Mometasone Furoate Ointment and tell your healthcare provider if you develop any skin reactions such as pain, tenderness, swelling, or other problems healing during treatment with Mometasone Furoate Ointment.

The most common side effects of Mometasone Furoate Ointment include burning, itching, thinning of the skin (atrophy), tingling, stinging, and boils.

These are not all the possible side effects of Mometasone Furoate Ointment. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA- 1088.

How should I store Mometasone Furoate Ointment?

Store Mometasone Furoate Ointment at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).

- Keep Mometasone Furoate Ointment and all medicines out of the reach of children.**

General information about the safe and effective use of Mometasone Furoate Ointment. Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than