CLINDAMYCIN PHOSPHATE- clindamycin phosphate solution
Taro Pharmaceuticals U.S.A., Inc.

Clindamycin Phosphate
Topical Solution USP, 1%

Rx only

For External Use

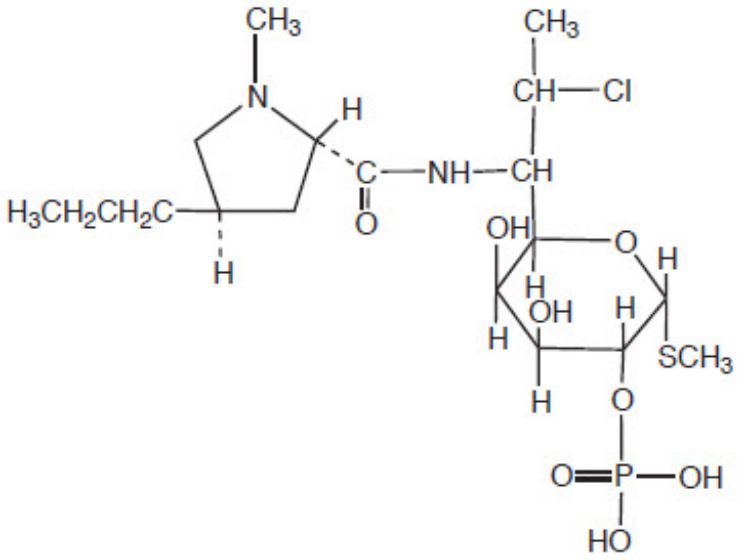
DESCRIPTION

Clindamycin Phosphate Topical Solution contains clindamycin phosphate, USP, at a concentration equivalent to 10 mg clindamycin per milliliter.

Clindamycin phosphate is a water soluble ester of the semi-synthetic antibiotic produced by a 7(S)-chloro-substitution of the 7(R)-hydroxyl group of the parent antibiotic lincomycin.

The solution contains isopropyl alcohol 50% v/v, propylene glycol, and purified water. May contain sodium hydroxide for pH balance.

The structural formula is represented below:



The chemical name for clindamycin phosphate is Methyl 7-chloro-6,7,8-trideoxy-6-(1-methyl-*trans*-4-propyl-L-2-pyrrolidinecarboxamido)-1-thio-L-*threo*-α-D-*galacto*-octopyranoside 2-(dihydrogen phosphate).

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Mechanism of Action

The mechanism of action of clindamycin in treating acne vulgaris is unknown.

Pharmacokinetics

Following multiple topical applications of clindamycin phosphate at a concentration equivalent to 10 mg clindamycin per mL in an isopropyl alcohol and water solution, very low levels of clindamycin are present in the serum (0 to 3 ng/mL) and less than 0.2% of the dose is recovered in urine as clindamycin.

Although clindamycin phosphate is inactive *in vitro*, rapid *in vivo* hydrolysis converts this compound to the antibacterially active clindamycin.

Microbiology

Clindamycin inhibits bacterial protein synthesis by binding to the 23S RNA of the 50S subunit of the ribosome. Clindamycin is bacteriostatic.

Antimicrobial Activity

Clindamycin is active *in vitro* against most isolates of *Propionibacterium acnes*; however, the clinical significance is unknown.

Resistance

Resistance to clindamycin is most often caused by modification of specific bases of the 23S ribosomal RNA. Cross-resistance between clindamycin and lincomycin is complete. Because the binding sites for these antibacterial drugs overlap, cross resistance is sometimes observed among lincosamides, macrolides and streptogramin B. Macrolide-inducible resistance to clindamycin occurs in some isolates of macrolide-resistant bacteria.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Clindamycin Phosphate Topical Solution is indicated in the treatment of acne vulgaris. In view of the potential for diarrhea, bloody diarrhea and pseudomembranous colitis, the physician should consider whether other agents are more appropriate (see CONTRAINDICATIONS, WARNINGS and ADVERSE REACTIONS).

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Clindamycin Phosphate Topical Solution is contraindicated in individuals with a history of hypersensitivity to preparations containing clindamycin or lincomycin, a history of regional enteritis or ulcerative colitis, or a history of antibiotic-associated colitis.

WARNINGS

Orally and parenterally administered clindamycin has been associated with severe colitis which may result in patient death. Use of the topical formulation of clindamycin results in absorption of the antibiotic from the skin surface. Diarrhea, bloody diarrhea, and colitis (including pseudomembranous colitis) have been reported with the use of topical and systemic clindamycin.

Studies indicate a toxin(s) produced by clostridia is one primary cause of antibiotic-associated colitis. The colitis is usually characterized by severe persistent diarrhea and severe abdominal cramps and may be associated with the passage of blood and mucus. Endoscopic examination may reveal pseudomembranous colitis. Stool culture for *Clostridium difficile* and stool assay for *C. difficile* toxin may be helpful diagnostically.

When significant diarrhea occurs, the drug should be discontinued. Large bowel endoscopy should be considered to establish a definitive diagnosis in cases of severe diarrhea.

Antiperistaltic agents such as opiates and diphenoxylate with atropine may prolong and/or worsen the condition. Vancomycin has been found to be effective in the treatment of antibiotic-associated pseudomembranous colitis produced by *Clostridium difficile*. The usual adult dosage is 500 milligrams to 2 grams of vancomycin orally per day in three to four divided doses administered for 7 to 10 days. Cholestyramine or colestipol resins bind vancomycin *in vitro*. If both a resin and vancomycin are to be administered concurrently, it may be advisable to separate the time of administration of each drug.

Diarrhea, colitis, and pseudomembranous colitis have been observed to begin up to several weeks following cessation of oral and parenteral therapy with clindamycin.

PRECAUTIONS

General

Clindamycin Phosphate Topical Solution contains an alcohol base which will cause burning and irritation of the eye. In the event of accidental contact with sensitive surfaces (eye, abraded skin, mucous membranes), bathe with copious amounts of cool tap water. The solution has an unpleasant taste and caution should be exercised when applying medication around the mouth.

Clindamycin Phosphate Topical Solution should be prescribed with caution in atopic individuals.

Drug Interactions

Clindamycin has been shown to have neuromuscular blocking properties that may enhance the action of other neuromuscular blocking agents. Therefore, it should be used with caution in patients receiving such agents.

Pregnancy

Teratogenic effects

In clinical trials with pregnant women, the systemic administration of clindamycin during the second and third trimesters has not been associated with an increased frequency of congenital abnormalities. There are no adequate studies in pregnant women during the first trimester of pregnancy. Clindamycin should be used during the first trimester of

pregnancy only if clearly needed.

Nursing Mothers

It is not known whether clindamycin is excreted in breast milk following use of Clindamycin Phosphate Topical Solution. However, orally and parenterally administered clindamycin has been reported to appear in breast milk. Clindamycin has the potential to cause adverse effects on the breast-fed infant's gastrointestinal flora. Monitor the breast-fed infant for possible adverse effects on the gastrointestinal flora, such as diarrhea, candidiasis (thrush, diaper rash) or rarely, blood in the stool indicating possible antibiotic-associated colitis.

The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for clindamycin and any potential adverse effects on the breast-fed child from clindamycin or from the underlying maternal condition.

Clinical Considerations

If used during lactation and Clindamycin Phosphate Topical Solution is applied to the chest, care should be taken to avoid accidental ingestion by the infant.

Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients under the age of 12 have not been established.

Geriatric Use

Clinical studies for Clindamycin Phosphate Topical Solution did not include sufficient numbers of subjects aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects. Other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

In 18 clinical studies of various formulations of clindamycin phosphate using placebo vehicle and/or active comparator drugs as controls, patients experienced a number of treatment emergent adverse dermatologic events [see table below].

Number of Patients Reporting Events

Treatment Emergent Adverse Event	Solution n=533 (%)	Gel n=148 (%)	Lotion n=160 (%)
Burning	62 (11)	15 (10)	17 (11)
Itching	36 (7)	15 (10)	17 (11)
Burning/Itching	60 (11)	* (-)	* (-)
Dryness	105 (19)	34 (23)	29 (18)
Erythema	86 (16)	10 (7)	22 (14)
Oiliness/Oily Skin	8 (1)	26 (18)	12† (10)
Peeling	61 (11)	* (-)	11 (7)

* not recorded
† of 126 subjects

Orally and parenterally administered clindamycin has been associated with severe colitis which may end fatally.

Cases of diarrhea, bloody diarrhea and colitis (including pseudomembranous colitis) have been reported as adverse reactions in patients treated with oral and parenteral formulations of clindamycin and rarely with topical clindamycin (see WARNINGS).

Abdominal pain, gastrointestinal disturbances, gram-negative folliculitis, eye pain and contact dermatitis have also been reported in association with the use of topical formulations of clindamycin.

OVERDOSAGE

Topically applied clindamycin phosphate can be absorbed in sufficient amounts to produce systemic effects (see WARNINGS).

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Topically applied clindamycin phosphate can be absorbed in sufficient amounts to produce systemic effects (see WARNINGS).

Apply a thin film of Clindamycin Phosphate Topical Solution twice daily to affected area.

Keep all liquid dosage forms in containers tightly closed.

HOW SUPPLIED

Clindamycin Phosphate Topical Solution USP, 1% containing clindamycin phosphate equivalent to 10 mg clindamycin per milliliter is available in the following sizes:

1 oz (30 mL) applicator bottle	NDC 51672-4081-3
2 oz (60 mL) applicator bottle	NDC 51672-4081-4

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

Protect from freezing.

Mfd. by: Taro Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd., Haifa Bay, Israel 2624761

Dist. by: **Taro Pharmaceuticals U.S.A., Inc.**, Hawthorne, NY 10532

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PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL - 30 mL Bottle Carton

30 mL

NDC 51672-4081-3

Clindamycin
Phosphate
Topical Solution
USP, 1%

FOR EXTERNAL
USE ONLY.
AVOID CONTACT
WITH EYES.

Equivalent to 1%
(10 mg/mL)
clindamycin

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

Rx only

TARO


Clindamycin Phosphate Topical Solution USP, 1%
NDC 51672-4081-3
30 mL
TARO
30 mL
NDC 51672-4081-3
Clindamycin Phosphate
Topical Solution
USP, 1%
FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY.
AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES.
Equivalent to 1% (10 mg/mL) clindamycin
Keep this and all medications out of the reach of children.
Rx only
TARO
Mfd. by:
Taro Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.
Haifa Bay, Israel 2624761
Dist. by:
Taro Pharmaceuticals U.S.A., Inc.
Hawthorne, NY 10532
TARO is a registered trademark of Taro Pharmaceuticals U.S.A., Inc.
N 3 51672 40813 8
Each mL contains: clindamycin phosphate equivalent to clindamycin (10 mg/mL). Also, propylene glycol; isopropyl alcohol, 50%; and purified water. May contain sodium hydroxide for pH balance.
See package insert for complete product information. Store in an upright fashion.
Keep container tightly closed.
To use enclosed applicator:
1. Remove cap and discard.
2. Firmly press applicator into bottle.
3. Seal firmly by tightening domed-cap.
Patient information:
1. Clean and dry the skin area to be treated.
2. Apply a thin film of medication to the affected area. Use sparingly, avoiding eyes and mouth. If medication accidentally enters eyes, rinse thoroughly with tap water.
3. If using the applicator top, use dabbing motion of the tip rather than a rolling action. If tip becomes dry, invert the bottle and depress tip several times until it becomes moist.
4. Do not squeeze bottle.
Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].
Protect from freezing.
For lot number and expiry date, see flap of carton and/or bottle label.
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B40.0

CLINDAMYCIN PHOSPHATE

clindamycin phosphate solution

Product Information			
Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	**Item Code (Source)**	NDC:51672-4081
Route of Administration	TOPICAL		

Active Ingredient/Active Moiety		
Ingredient Name	**Basis of Strength**	**Strength**
Clindamycin phosphate (UNII: EH6D7113I8) (Clindamycin - UNII:3U02EL437C)	Clindamycin	10 mg in 1 mL

Inactive Ingredients	
Ingredient Name	**Strength**
isopropyl alcohol (UNII: ND2M416302)	
propylene glycol (UNII: 6DC9Q167V3)	
water (UNII: 059QF0KO0R)	

Packaging

#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:51672-4081-3	1 in 1 CARTON	03/31/2004	
1		30 mL in 1 BOTTLE, WITH APPLICATOR; Type 0: Not a Combination Product		
2	NDC:51672-4081-4	1 in 1 CARTON	03/31/2004	
2		60 mL in 1 BOTTLE, WITH APPLICATOR; Type 0: Not a Combination Product		

Marketing Information

Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA	ANDA065184	03/31/2004	

Labeler - Taro Pharmaceuticals U.S.A., Inc. (145186370)

Establishment

Name	Address	ID/FEI	Business Operations
Taro Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.		600072078	MANUFACTURE(51672-4081)

Revised: 4/2021

Taro Pharmaceuticals U.S.A., Inc.