

CLINDAMYCIN PHOSPHATE AND BENZOYL PEROXIDE - clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel

Taro Pharmaceuticals U.S.A., Inc.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use CLINDAMYCIN PHOSPHATE and BENZOYL PEROXIDE GEL safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for CLINDAMYCIN PHOSPHATE and BENZOYL PEROXIDE GEL.

CLINDAMYCIN PHOSPHATE and BENZOYL PEROXIDE gel, 1.2%/5%, for topical use

Initial U.S. Approval: 2000

----- INDICATIONS AND USAGE -----

Clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel is a combination of clindamycin phosphate (a lincosamide antibacterial) and benzoyl peroxide indicated for the topical treatment of inflammatory acne vulgaris. (1.1)

Limitation of Use:

Clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel has not been demonstrated to have any additional benefit when compared with benzoyl peroxide alone in the same vehicle when used for the treatment of non-inflammatory acne. (1.2)

----- DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION -----

- Apply a thin layer of clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel to the face once daily, in the evening. (2)
- Not for oral, ophthalmic, or intravaginal use. (2)

----- DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS -----

Gel, 1.2%/5%: Each gram of clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel contains 12 mg clindamycin phosphate (equivalent to 10 mg of clindamycin) and 50 mg benzoyl peroxide. (3)

----- CONTRAINDICATIONS -----

Clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel is contraindicated in:

- Patients who have demonstrated hypersensitivity (e.g., anaphylaxis) to clindamycin, benzoyl peroxide, any components of the formulation, or lincomycin. (4)
- Patients with a history of regional enteritis, ulcerative colitis, or antibiotic-associated colitis (including pseudomembranous colitis). (4)

----- WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS -----

- Colitis: Clindamycin can cause severe colitis, which may result in death. Diarrhea, bloody diarrhea, and colitis (including pseudomembranous colitis) have been reported with the use of clindamycin. Clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel should be discontinued if significant diarrhea occurs. (5.1)
- Ultraviolet light and environmental exposure (including use of tanning beds or sun lamps): Minimize sun exposure following drug application. (5.2)

----- ADVERSE REACTIONS -----

- The most common local adverse reactions ($\geq 5\%$) are erythema, peeling, dryness, and burning. (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Taro Pharmaceuticals U.S.A., Inc. at 1-866-923-4914 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

----- DRUG INTERACTIONS -----

- Clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel should not be used in combination with erythromycin-containing products because of its clindamycin component. (7.1)

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

Revised: 4/2018

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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

1.1 Indication

Clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel, 1.2%/5% is indicated for the topical treatment of inflammatory acne vulgaris in patients 12 years and older.

1.2 Limitations of Use

Clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel has not been demonstrated to have any additional benefit when compared with benzoyl peroxide alone in the same vehicle when used for the treatment of non-inflammatory acne.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Apply a thin layer of clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel to the face once daily, in the evening or as directed by the physician. The skin should be gently washed, rinsed with warm water, and patted dry before applying clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel. Avoid the eyes, mouth, lips, mucous membranes, or areas of broken skin.

Clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel is not for oral, ophthalmic, or intravaginal use.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Gel, 1.2%/5%

Clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel is a white to slightly yellow, opaque gel. Each gram of clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel contains 12 mg clindamycin phosphate (equivalent to 10 mg of clindamycin) and 50 mg benzoyl peroxide.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

4.1 Hypersensitivity

Clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel is contraindicated in those individuals who have shown hypersensitivity to clindamycin, benzoyl peroxide, any components of the formulation, or lincomycin. Anaphylaxis, as well as allergic reactions leading to hospitalization, has been reported in postmarketing use with clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel [See *Adverse Reactions (6.2)*].

4.2 Colitis/Enteritis

Clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel is contraindicated in those individuals with a history of regional enteritis, ulcerative colitis, pseudomembranous colitis, or antibiotic-associated colitis [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Colitis

Systemic absorption of clindamycin has been demonstrated following topical use of clindamycin.

Diarrhea, bloody diarrhea, and colitis (including pseudomembranous colitis) have been reported with the use of topical and systemic clindamycin. If significant diarrhea occurs, clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel should be discontinued.

Severe colitis has occurred following oral and parenteral administration of clindamycin with an onset of up to several weeks following cessation of therapy. Antiperistaltic agents such as opiates and diphenoxylate with atropine may prolong and/or worsen severe colitis. Severe colitis may result in death.

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. Stool cultures for *Clostridium difficile* and stool assay for *C. difficile* toxin may be helpful diagnostically.

5.2 Ultraviolet Light and Environmental Exposure

Benzoyl peroxide, a component of clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel, may cause increased sensitivity to sunlight. Minimize sun exposure (including use of tanning beds or sun lamps) following drug application [See *Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1)*]. Patients who may be required to have

considerable sun exposure due to occupation and those with inherent sensitivity to the sun should exercise particular caution.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following adverse reaction is described in more detail in the *Warnings and Precautions* section of the label:

- Colitis [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

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 with rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

During clinical trials, 397 subjects used clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel once daily for 11 weeks for the treatment of moderate to moderately severe facial acne vulgaris. All subjects were graded for facial local skin reactions (erythema, peeling, burning, and dryness) on the following scale: 0 = absent, 1 = mild, 2 = moderate and 3 = severe. The percentage of subjects that had symptoms present before treatment (at baseline) and during treatment are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Local Skin Reactions with Use of Clindamycin Phosphate and Benzoyl Peroxide Gel Combined Results from Five Trials (n = 397)

Symptoms	% of Subjects Using Clindamycin Phosphate and Benzoyl Peroxide Gel with Symptom Present					
	Before Treatment (Baseline)			During Treatment		
	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Erythema	28%	3%	0	26%	5%	0
Peeling	6%	<1%	0	17%	2%	0
Burning	3%	<1%	0	5%	<1%	0
Dryness	6%	<1%	0	15%	1%	0

(Percentages derived by number of subjects receiving clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide with symptom score/number of enrolled subjects receiving clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel).

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been identified during postapproval use of clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel.

Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

Anaphylaxis, as well as allergic reactions leading to hospitalization, has been reported in postmarketing use with clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel.

Urticaria, application site reactions, including discoloration have been reported.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Erythromycin

Avoid using clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel in combination with erythromycin-containing products due to its clindamycin component. *In vitro* studies have shown antagonism between erythromycin and clindamycin. The clinical significance of this *in vitro* antagonism is not known.

7.2 Concomitant Topical Medications

Concomitant topical acne therapies should be used with caution since a possible cumulative irritancy effect may occur, especially with the use of peeling, desquamating, or abrasive agents.

If irritancy or dermatitis occurs, reduce frequency of application or temporarily interrupt treatment and resume once the irritation subsides. Treatment should be discontinued if the irritation persists.

7.3 Neuromuscular Blocking Agents

Clindamycin has been shown to have neuromuscular blocking properties that may enhance the action of other neuromuscular blocking agents. Clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel should be used with caution in patients receiving such agents.

7.4 Topical Sulfone Products

Use of topical benzoyl-peroxide-containing preparations with topical sulfone products may cause skin and facial hair to temporarily change color (yellow/orange).

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Pregnancy Category C.

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women treated with clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel. Clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

Developmental toxicity studies performed in rats and mice using oral doses of clindamycin up to 600 mg per kg per day (240 and 120 times the amount of clindamycin in the highest recommended adult human dose based on mg per m², respectively) or subcutaneous doses of clindamycin up to 250 mg per kg per day (100 and 50 times the amount of clindamycin in the highest recommended adult human dose based on mg per m², respectively) revealed no evidence of teratogenicity.

8.3 Nursing Mothers

It is not known whether clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel is excreted into human milk after topical application.

However, orally and parenterally administered clindamycin has been reported to appear in breast milk. Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or to discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, caution should be exercised when clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel is administered to a nursing woman.

8.4 Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness of clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel in pediatric patients below the age of 12 have not been established.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Clinical studies of clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel did not include sufficient numbers of subjects ages 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects.

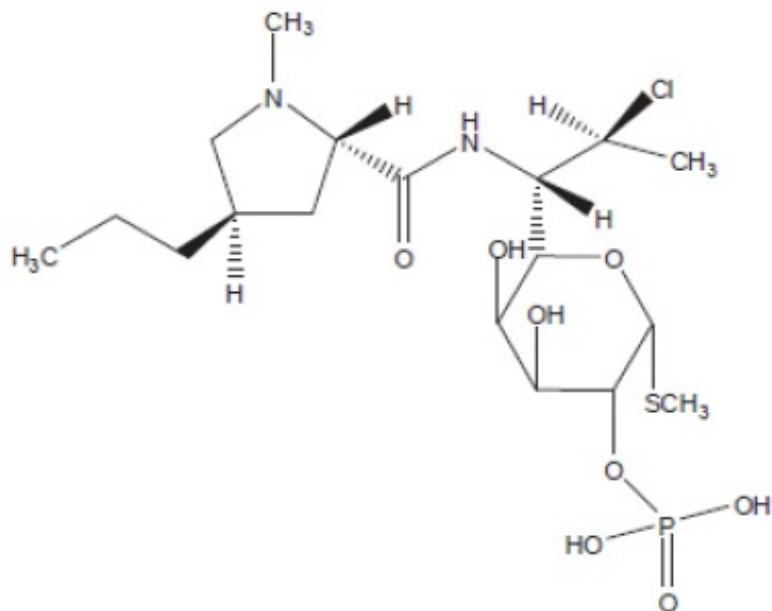
11 DESCRIPTION

Clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel, 1.2%/5% is a fixed combination product with two

active ingredients in a white to slightly yellow, opaque, aqueous gel formulation.

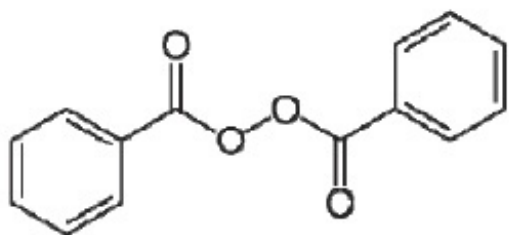
Clindamycin phosphate is a water soluble ester of the semi-synthetic antibiotic produced by a 7(S)-chloro-substitution of the 7(R)-hydroxyl group of the parent antibiotic lincomycin.

Clindamycin phosphate is $C_{18}H_{34}ClN_2O_8PS$. The structural formula for clindamycin phosphate is represented below:



Clindamycin phosphate has a molecular weight of 504.97 and its chemical name is methyl 7-chloro-6,7,8-trideoxy-6-(1-methyl-*trans*-4-propyl-L-2-pyrrolidinecarboxamido)-1-thio-L-*threo*- α -D-galactooctopyranoside 2-(dihydrogen phosphate).

Benzoyl peroxide is $C_{14}H_{10}O_4$. It has the following structural formula:



Benzoyl peroxide has a molecular weight of 242.23.

Each gram of clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel, 1.2%/5% contains 10 mg (1%) clindamycin, as clindamycin phosphate, and 50 mg (5%) benzoyl peroxide in a base consisting of carbomer homopolymer (type C), dimethicone, disodium lauryl sulfosuccinate, edetate disodium, glycerin, methylparaben, poloxamer 182, purified water, silicon dioxide, and sodium hydroxide.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Clindamycin

Clindamycin is a lincosamide antibacterial [see *Clinical Pharmacology* (12.4)].

Benzoyl Peroxide

Benzoyl peroxide is an oxidizing agent with bacteriocidal and keratolytic effects, but the precise mechanism of action is unknown.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

A comparative trial of the pharmacokinetics of clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel and 1% clindamycin solution alone in 78 subjects indicated that mean plasma clindamycin levels during the 4-week dosing period were less than 0.5 ng/mL for both treatment groups.

Benzoyl peroxide has been shown to be absorbed by the skin where it is converted to benzoic acid. Less than 2% of the dose enters systemic circulation as benzoic acid.

12.4 Microbiology

Clindamycin binds to the 50S ribosomal subunits of susceptible bacteria and prevents elongation of peptide chains by interfering with peptidyl transfer, thereby suppressing protein synthesis.

In Vivo Activity

No microbiology studies were conducted in the clinical trials with this product.

In Vitro Activity

The clindamycin and benzoyl peroxide components individually have been shown to have *in vitro* activity against *Propionibacterium acnes*, an organism which has been associated with acne vulgaris; however, the clinical significance of this *in vitro* activity is not known.

Drug Resistance

There are reports of an increase of *P. acnes* resistance to clindamycin in the treatment of acne. In patients with *P. acnes* resistant to clindamycin, the clindamycin component may provide no additional benefit beyond benzoyl peroxide alone.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Benzoyl peroxide has been shown to be a tumor promoter and progression agent in a number of animal studies. Benzoyl peroxide in acetone at doses of 5 and 10 mg administered twice per week induced squamous cell skin tumors in transgenic TgAC mice in a study using 20 weeks of topical treatment. The clinical significance of this is unknown.

In a 2-year dermal carcinogenicity study in mice, treatment with clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel at doses up to 8,000 mg per kg per day (16 times the highest recommended adult human dose of 2.5 g clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel, based on mg per m²) did not cause an increase in skin tumors. However, topical treatment with another formulation containing 1% clindamycin and 5% benzoyl peroxide at doses of 100, 500, or 2,000 mg per kg per day caused a dose-dependent increase in the incidence of keratoacanthoma at the treated skin site of male rats in a 2-year dermal carcinogenicity study in rats.

In a 52-week photocarcinogenicity study in hairless mice (40 weeks of treatment followed by 12 weeks of observation), the median time to onset of skin tumor formation decreased and the number of tumors per mouse increased relative to controls following chronic concurrent topical treatment with clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel and exposure to ultraviolet radiation.

Genotoxicity studies were not conducted with clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel. Clindamycin phosphate was not genotoxic in *Salmonella typhimurium* or in a rat micronucleus test.

Benzoyl peroxide has been found to cause DNA strand breaks in a variety of mammalian cell types, to be mutagenic in *Salmonella typhimurium* tests by some but not all investigators, and to cause sister chromatid exchanges in Chinese hamster ovary cells.

Studies have not been performed with clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel or benzoyl peroxide to evaluate the effect on fertility. Fertility studies in rats treated orally with up to 300 mg per kg per day of clindamycin (approximately 120 times the amount of clindamycin in the highest recommended adult human dose of 2.5 g clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel, based on mg per m²) revealed no effects on fertility or mating ability.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

In five randomized, double-blind clinical trials of 1,319 subjects, 397 used clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel, 396 used benzoyl peroxide, 349 used clindamycin, and 177 used vehicle. Subjects were instructed to wash the face, wait 10 to 20 minutes, and then apply medication to the entire face, once daily in the evening before retiring. Clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel applied once daily for 11 weeks was significantly more effective than vehicle, benzoyl peroxide, and clindamycin in the treatment of inflammatory lesions of moderate to moderately severe facial acne vulgaris in three of the five trials (Trials 1, 2 and 5).

Subjects were evaluated and acne lesions counted at each clinical visit at Weeks 2, 5, 8, 11. The primary efficacy measures were the lesion counts and the investigator's global assessment evaluated at Week 11. Percent reductions in inflammatory lesion counts after treatment for 11 weeks in these 5 trials are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Mean Percent Reduction in Inflammatory Lesion Counts

Treatment	Trial 1 (n=120)	Trial 2 (n=273)	Trial 3 (n=280)	Trial 4 (n=288)	Trial 5 (n=358)
Clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel	65%	56%	42%	57%	52%
Benzoyl Peroxide	36%	37%	32%	57%	41%
Clindamycin	34%	30%	38%	49%	33%
Vehicle	19%	-0.4%	29%		29%

The group treated with clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel showed greater overall improvement in the investigator's global assessment than the benzoyl peroxide, clindamycin, and vehicle groups in three of the five trials (Trials 1, 2, and 5).

Clinical trials have not adequately demonstrated the effectiveness of clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel versus benzoyl peroxide alone in the treatment of non-inflammatory lesions of acne.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

16.1 How Supplied

Clindamycin Phosphate and Benzoyl Peroxide Gel, 1.2%/5% is a white to slightly yellow, opaque gel. It is supplied as follows:

- 45 gram tube NDC 51672-1366-6

16.2 Storage and Handling

Pharmacist:

- Prior to Dispensing: Store in a cold place, preferably in a refrigerator, between 2°C and 8°C (36°F

and 46°F). Do not freeze.

16.3 Dispensing Instructions for the Pharmacist

- Dispense clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel with a 60-day expiration date.
- Specify "Store at room temperature up to 25°C (77°F). Do not freeze."
- Keep tube tightly closed.
- Keep out of the reach of small children.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

See FDA-approved patient labeling (Patient Information).

- Patients who develop allergic reactions such as severe swelling or shortness of breath should discontinue use and contact their physician immediately.
- Clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel may cause irritation such as erythema, scaling, itching, or burning, especially when used in combination with other topical acne therapies.
- Excessive or prolonged exposure to sunlight should be limited. To minimize exposure to sunlight, a hat or other clothing should be worn. Sunscreen may also be used.
- Clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel may bleach hair or colored fabric.
- Clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel may cause skin and facial hair to temporarily change color (yellow/orange) when used with topical sulfone products.

Manufactured by: Taro Pharmaceuticals Inc., Brampton, Ontario, Canada L6T 1C1

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

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PATIENT INFORMATION

Clindamycin Phosphate

(klin'' da mye' sin fos' fate)

and Benzoyl Peroxide

(BEN-zoe-il per-OX-ide) Gel, 1.2%/5%

Important: For use on the skin only (topical use). Do not get clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel in your mouth, eyes, vagina, or on your lips.

Read this Patient Information before you start using clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This information does not take the place of talking with your healthcare provider about your medical condition or your treatment.

What is Clindamycin Phosphate and Benzoyl Peroxide Gel?

Clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel is a prescription medicine used on the skin (topical) to treat inflamed acne in people 12 years and older.

Who should not use Clindamycin Phosphate and Benzoyl Peroxide Gel?

Do not use Clindamycin Phosphate and Benzoyl Peroxide Gel if you have:

- had an allergic reaction to clindamycin, lincomycin, benzoyl peroxide, or any of the ingredients in clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel. See the end of this leaflet for a complete list of ingredients in clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel.
- crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis.
- had inflammation of the colon (colitis) with past antibiotic use.

What should I tell my healthcare provider before using Clindamycin Phosphate and Benzoyl Peroxide Gel?

Before using Clindamycin Phosphate and Benzoyl Peroxide Gel, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- plan to have surgery with general anesthesia.
- are sensitive to sunlight.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel will harm your unborn baby.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel passes into your breast milk. One of the medicines in clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel is clindamycin. Clindamycin when taken by mouth or by injection has been reported to appear in breast milk. You and your healthcare provider should decide if you will use clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel while breastfeeding.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription or over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, herbal supplements, and skin products you use. Using other topical acne products may increase the irritation of your skin when used with clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel.

- Especially tell your healthcare provider if you take a medicine that contains erythromycin. Clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel should not be used with products that contain erythromycin.
- Clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel may cause skin and facial hair to temporarily change color (yellow or orange) when used with topical products that contain sulfones.

How should I use Clindamycin Phosphate and Benzoyl Peroxide Gel?

- Use clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to use it.
- Before you apply clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel, wash your face gently with a mild soap, rinse with warm water, and pat the skin dry.
- Apply a thin layer of clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel to your face 1 time a day, in the evening or as directed by your healthcare provider. Wash your hands with soap and water after applying clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel.
- Do not get clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel in your mouth, eyes, nose, vagina, or on your lips. Do not get clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel on cuts or open wounds.

What should I avoid while using Clindamycin Phosphate and Benzoyl Peroxide Gel?

- Limit your time in sunlight. Avoid using tanning beds or sun lamps. If you have to be in sunlight, wear a wide-brimmed hat or other protective clothing. Sunscreen may also be used.
- Talk to your healthcare provider if you spend a lot of time in the sun.
- Clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel may bleach hair or colored fabric.

What are the possible side effects with Clindamycin Phosphate and Benzoyl Peroxide Gel?

Clindamycin Phosphate and Benzoyl Peroxide Gel may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Inflammation of the colon (colitis).** Stop using clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel and call your healthcare provider right away if you have severe watery diarrhea, or bloody diarrhea.
- **Allergic reactions.** Stop using clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel and call your healthcare provider or get help right away if you have any of the following symptoms:
 - severe itching
 - swelling of your face, eyes, lips, tongue, or throat
 - trouble breathing

The most common side effects with Clindamycin Phosphate and Benzoyl Peroxide Gel are skin reactions and may include redness, peeling, dryness, and burning. These are not all the possible side effects with clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel.

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 Clindamycin Phosphate and Benzoyl Peroxide Gel?

- Store clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel at room temperature up to 25°C (77°F). Do not freeze clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel.
- The expiration date of clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel is 60 days from the date when you fill your prescription.
- Safely throw away expired clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel.
- Keep the tube tightly closed.

Keep Clindamycin Phosphate and Benzoyl Peroxide Gel and all medicines out of the reach of children.

General information about Clindamycin Phosphate and Benzoyl Peroxide Gel

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Patient Information leaflet. Do not use clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel to other people, even if they have the same symptoms you have. It may harm them.

If you would like more information, talk with your healthcare provider. You can also ask your pharmacist or healthcare provider for information about clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel that is written for health professionals.

For more information, call 1-866-923-4914.

What are the ingredients in Clindamycin Phosphate and Benzoyl Peroxide Gel?

Active ingredients: clindamycin phosphate 1.2% and benzoyl peroxide 5%

Inactive ingredients: carbomer homopolymer (type C), dimethicone, disodium lauryl sulfosuccinate, edetate disodium, glycerin, methylparaben, poloxamer 182, purified water, silicon dioxide, and sodium hydroxide.

This Patient Information has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Manufactured by: Taro Pharmaceuticals Inc.

Brampton, Ontario, Canada L6T 1C1

Distributed by: **Taro Pharmaceuticals U.S.A., Inc.**

Hawthorne, NY 10532

Revised: April, 2018

LPK-7401-2 31

PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL - 45 g Tube Carton

NDC 51672-1366-6

**Clindamycin Phosphate
and Benzoyl Peroxide
Gel 1.2%/5%**

45 g

FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY.

Rx only

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

TARO

Each gram of Clindamycin Phosphate and Benzoyl Peroxide Gel, 1.2%/5% contains 10 mg (1%) clindamycin, as phosphate, and 50 mg (5%) benzoyl peroxide in a base consisting of carbomer homopolymer (type C), dimethicone, disodium lauryl sulfosuccinate, edetate disodium, glycerin, methylparaben, poloxamer 182, purified water, silicon dioxide, and sodium hydroxide.

Usual Dosage: Apply once daily in the evening or as directed by physician. See package insert for full prescribing information.

Caution: For External Use Only. Avoid contact with eyes and mucous membranes. **AVOID CONTACT WITH HAIR, FABRICS OR CARPETING AS BENZOYL PEROXIDE WILL CAUSE BLEACHING.**

For lot number and expiry date see flap of carton and/or crimp of tube.

ATTENTION PHARMACIST

Prior to Dispensing: Store in a cold place, preferably in a refrigerator, between 2°C and 8°C (36°F and 46°F). Do not freeze.

Dispensing Instructions for the Pharmacist: Dispense clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel with a 60 day expiration date and specify "Store at room temperature up to 25°C (77°F). Do not freeze."

NDC 51672-1366-6

Clindamycin Phosphate and Benzoyl Peroxide Gel 1.2%/5%

45 g

FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY.

Rx only

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



Mfd. by: Taro Pharmaceuticals Inc.
Brampton, Ontario, Canada L6T 1C1
Dist. by: Taro Pharmaceuticals U.S.A., Inc.
Hawthorne, NY 10532



TARO is a registered trademark of Taro Pharmaceuticals U.S.A., Inc.

NDC 51672-1366-6

Clindamycin Phosphate and Benzoyl Peroxide Gel 1.2%/5%

45 g

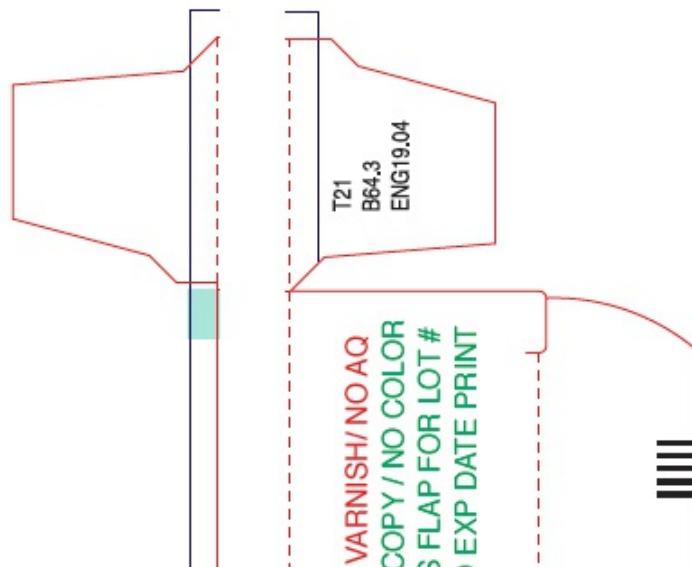
FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY.

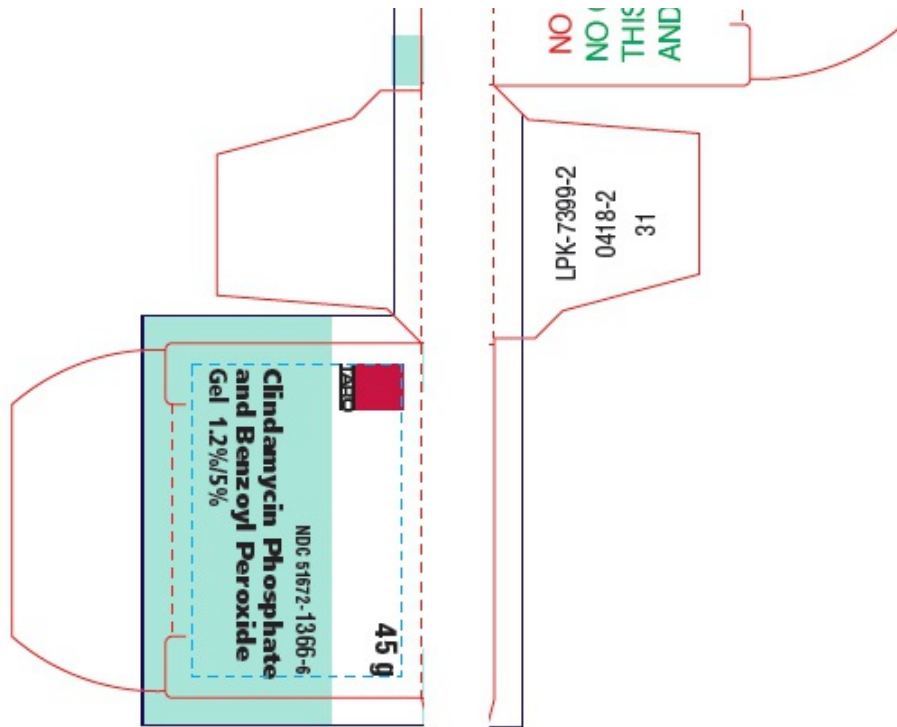
Rx only

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

TARO

TARO





CLINDAMYCIN PHOSPHATE AND BENZOYL PEROXIDE

clindamycin phosphate and benzoyl peroxide gel

Product Information

Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:51672-1366
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 g
Benzoyl Peroxide (UNII: W9WZN9A0GM) (Benzoyl Peroxide - UNII:W9WZN9A0GM)	Benzoyl Peroxide	50 mg in 1 g

Inactive Ingredients

Ingredient Name	Strength
CARBOMER HOMO POLYMER TYPE C (ALLYL PENTAERYTHRITOL CROSSLINKED) (UNII: 4Q93RCW27E)	
dimethicone (UNII: 92RU3N3Y1O)	
disodium lauryl sulfosuccinate (UNII: P160Q81342)	
edetate disodium (UNII: 7FLD91C86K)	
glycerin (UNII: PDC6A3C0OX)	
methylparaben (UNII: A2I8C7HI9T)	
poloxamer 182 (UNII: JX0HIX6OAG)	
water (UNII: 059QF0K00R)	
silicon dioxide (UNII: ETJ7Z6XBU4)	
sodium hydroxide (UNII: 55X04QC32I)	

Product Characteristics

Color	WHITE (White to light yellow)	Score	
Shape		Size	
Flavor		Imprint Code	
Contains			

Packaging

#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:51672-1366-6	1 in 1 CARTON	12/15/2017	
1		45 g in 1 TUBE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product		

Marketing Information

Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA	ANDA206218	12/15/2017	

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

Name	Address	ID/FEI	Business Operations
Taro Pharmaceuticals Inc.		206263295	MANUFACTURE(51672-1366)

Revised: 11/2018

Taro Pharmaceuticals U.S.A., Inc.