HYDROCORTISONE- hydrocortisone lotion lotion
Allegis Holdings LLC

Hydrocortisone Lotion USP 2%

Hydrocortisone Lotion, USP, 2%

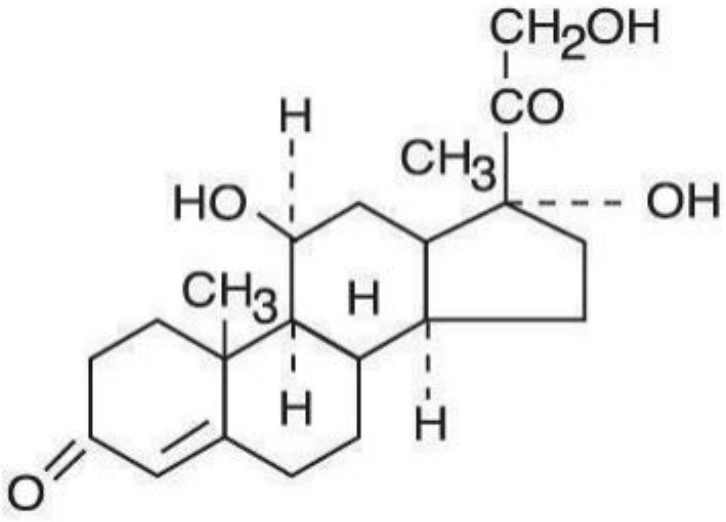
Rx Only

For external use only

Not for opthalmic use

DESCRIPTION

Topical corticosteroids constitute a class of primarily synthetic steroids used a anti-inflammatory and antipruritic agents. Hydrocortisone is a member of this class. Chemically hydrocortisone is pregn-4-ene-3, 20-dione, 11, 17, 21-trihydroxy, (11B)-. Its structural formula is:



$C_{21}H_{30}O_5$

362.47

Each mL of ALA-SCALP (Hydrocortisone Lotion USP), 2% contains 20 mg of hydrocortisone USP in a vehicle of isopropyl alcohol, polysorbate 20, purified water, propylene glycol, and benzalkonium chloride.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Topical corticosteroids share anti-inflammatory, antipruritic and vasoconstrictive actions. The mechanism of anti-inflammatory activity of the topical corticosteroids is unclear. Various laboratory methods, including vasoconstrictor assays, are used to compare and

predict potencies and/or clinical efficacies of the topical corticosteroids. There is some evidence to suggest that a recognizable correlation exists between vasoconstrictor potency and therapeutic efficacy in man.

Pharmacokinetics

The extent of percutaneous absorption of topical corticosteroids is determined by many factors including the vehicle, the integrity of the epidermal barrier, and the use of occlusive dressings. Topical corticosteroids can be absorbed from normal intact skin. Inflammation and/or other disease processes in the skin increase percutaneous absorption. Occlusive dressings may be a valuable therapeutic adjunct for treatment of resistant dermatoses. (See DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

Once absorbed through the skin, topical corticosteroids are handled through pharmacokinetic pathways similar to systemically administered corticosteroids. Corticosteroids are bound to plasma proteins in varying degrees. Corticosteroids are metabolized primaily in the liver and are then excreted by the kidneys. Some of the topical corticosteroids and their matabolites are also excreted into the bile.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Hydrocortisone Lotion is indicated for the relief of the inflammatory and pruritic manifestations of corticosteroid-responsive dermatoses.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Hydrocortisone Lotion is contraindicated in those patients with a history of hypersensitivity to any of the components of the preparation.

PRECAUTIONS

General

Systemic absorption of topical corticosteroids has produced reversible hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis suppression, manifestation of Cushing's syndrome, hyperglycemia, and glucosuria in some patients.

Conditions which augment system absorption include the application of the more potent steroids, use over large surface areas, prolonged use, and the addition of occlusive dressings.

Therefore, patients receiving a large dose of a potent topical steroid applied to a large surface area or under an occlusive dressing should be evaluated periodically for evidence of HPA axis suppression by using the urinary free cortisol and ACTH stimulation tests. If HPA axis suppression is noted, an attempt should be made to withdraw the drug, to reduce the frequency of application, or to substitute a less potent steroid.

Recovery of HPA axis function is generally prompt and complete upon discontinuation of the drug. Infrequently, signs and symptoms of steroid withdrawal may occur, requiring supplemental systemic corticosteroids.

Pediatric patients may absorb proportionally larger amounts of topical corticosteroids and thus be more susceptible to systemic toxicity (See PRECAUTIONS-Pediatric Use).

If irritation develps, topical corticosteroids should be discontinued and appropriate therapy instituted.

In the presence of dermatological infections, the use of an appropriate antifungal or antibacterial agent should be instituted. If a favorable response does not occur promptly, the corticosteroid should be discontinued until the infection has been adequately controlled.

Information for the Patient

Patients using topical corticosteroids should receive the following information and instructions:

1. This medication is to be used as directed by the physician. It is for external use only. Avoid contact with the eyes.
2. Patients should be advised not to use this medication for any disorder other than for which it was prescribed.
3. The treated skin area should not be bandaged or otherwise covered or wrapped as to be occlusive unless directed by the physician.
4. Patients should report any signs of local adverse reactions especially under occlusive dressing.
5. Parents of pediatric patients should be advised not to use tight-fitting diapers or plastic pants on a child being treated in the diaper area, as the garments may constitute occlusive dressings.

Laboratory Tests

The following tests may be helpful in evaluating the HPA axis suppression:

Urinary free corticol test

ACTH stimulation test

Carcinogensis, Mutagenesis, and Impairment of Fertility

Long-term animal studies have not been performed to evaluate the carcinogenic potential or the effect on fertility of topical corticosteroids.

Studies to determine mutagencity with prednisolone and hydrocortisone have revealed negative results.

Pregnancy Category C

Corticosteroids are generally teratogenic in laboratory animals when administered systemically at relatively low dosage lavels. The more potent corticosteroids have been shown to be teratogenic after dermal application in laboratory animals. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women on teratogenic effects from topically applied corticosteroids. Therefore, topical corticosteroids should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus. Drugs of this class should not be used extensively on prenant patients, in large amounts, or for prolonged periods of time.

Nursing Mothers

It is not known whether topical administration of corticosteroids could result in sufficient systemic absorption to produce detectable quantities in breast milk. Systemically administered corticosteroids are secreted into breast milk in quantities *not* likely to have a deleterious effect on the infant. Nevertheless, caution should be exercised when topical corticosteroids are administered to a nursing woman.

Pediatric Use

Pediatric patients may demonstrate greater susceptibility to topical corticosteroid-induced HPA axis suppression and Cushing's syndrome than mature patients because of a larger skin surface area to body weight ratio.

Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis suppression, Cushing's syndrome and intracranial hypertension have been reported in pediatric patients receiving topical corticosteroids. Manifestations of adrenal suppression in pediatric patients include linear growth retardation, delayed weight gain, low plasma cortisol levels, and absence of response to ACTH stimulation. Manifestations of intracranial hypertension include bulging fontanelles, headaches, and bilaterial papilledema.

Administration of topical corticosteroids to pediatric patients should be limited to the least amount compatible with an effective therapeutic regimen. Chronic corticosteroid therapy may interfere with the growth and development of pediatric patients.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following local adverse reactions are reported infrequently with topical corticosteroids, but may occur more frequently with the use of occlusive dressings. These reactions are listed in an aproximate decreasing order of occurrence: burning, itching, irritation, dryness, folliculitis, hypertrichosis, acneiform eruptions, hypopigmentation, perioral dermitis, allergic contact dermatis, maceration of the skin, secondary infection, skin atrophy, striae, and miliaria.

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Allegis Holdings, LLC at 1-866-633-9033 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or https://fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch/

OVERDOSAGE

Topically applied corticosteroids can be absorbed in sufficient amounts to produce systemic effects (See PRECAUTIONS).

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Topical corticosteroids are generally applied to the affected area as a thin film from two to four times daily depending on the severity of the condition.

Occlusive dressings may be used for the management of psoriasis or recalcitrant conditions. If an infection develops, the use of occlusive dressings should be discontinued and appropriate antimicrobial therapy instituted.

HOW SUPPLIED

Hydrocortisone Lotion USP, 2% is supplied in:

1 fl oz (29.6 mL) NDC 71297-010-01

2 fl oz (59.2 mL) NDC 71297-010-02

STORAGE

Store at 20 º to 25 ºC (68 º to 77 ºF) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].

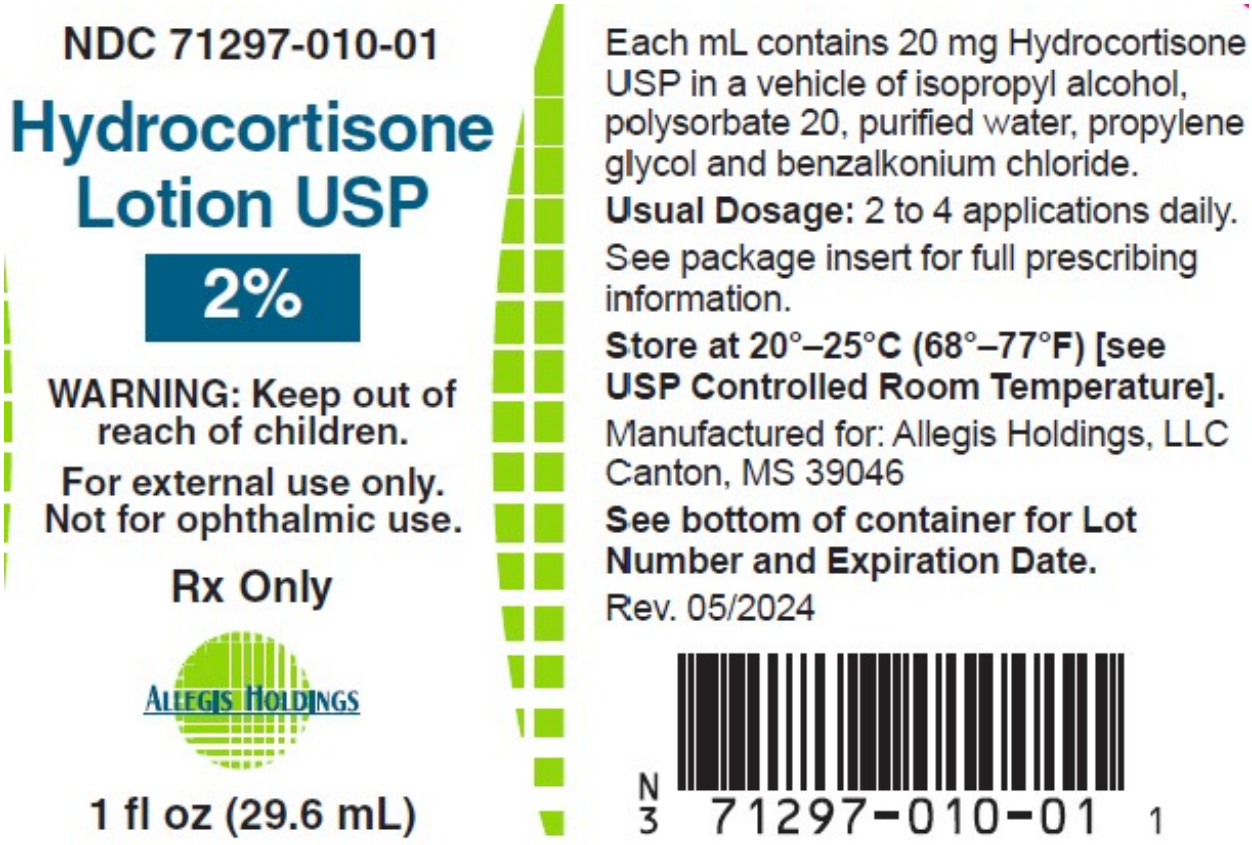
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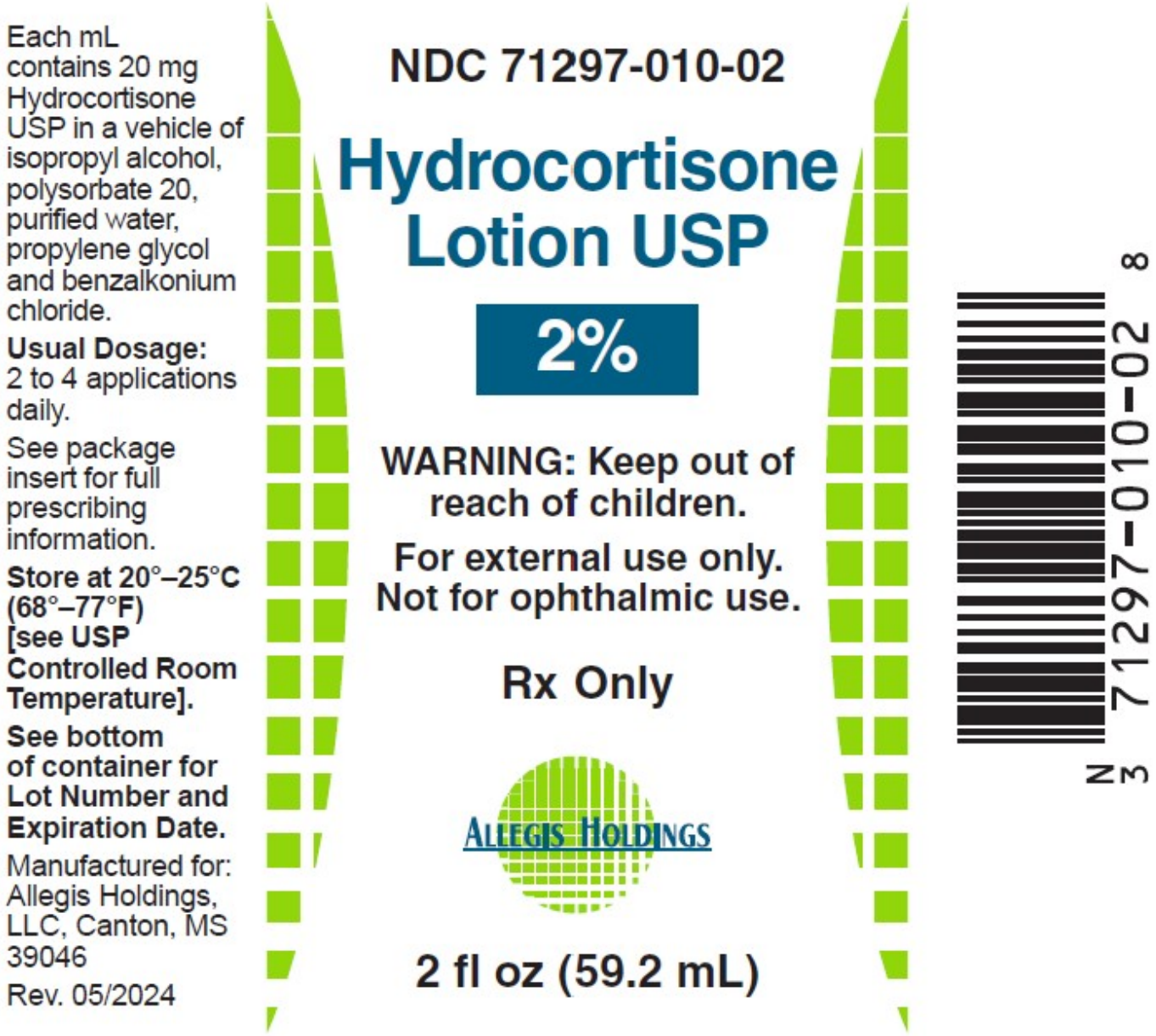
Allegis Holdings, LLC

Canton MS 39046

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HYDROCORTISONE

hydrocortisone lotion lotion

Product Information			
Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	**Item Code (Source)**	NDC:71297-010
Route of Administration	TOPICAL		

Active Ingredient/Active Moiety		
Ingredient Name	**Basis of Strength**	**Strength**
HYDROCORTISONE (UNII: W4X0X7BPJ) (HYDROCORTISONE - UNII:W4X0X7BPJ)	HYDROCORTISONE	20 mg in 1 mL

Inactive Ingredients	
Ingredient Name	**Strength**

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (UNII: ND2M416302)	
POLYSORBATE 20 (UNII: 7T1F30V5YH)	
WATER (UNII: 059QF0KO0R)	
PROPYLENE GLYCOL (UNII: 6DC9Q167V3)	
BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE (UNII: F5UM2KM3W7)	

Packaging

#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:71297-010-02	1 in 1 BOX	06/10/2024	
1		59.2 mL in 1 BOTTLE, WITH APPLICATOR; Type 0: Not a Combination Product		
2	NDC:71297-010-01	1 in 1 BOX	06/10/2024	
2		29.6 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	ANDA083231	06/10/2024	

Labeler - Allegis Holdings LLC (080556861)

Revised: 7/2026 Allegis Holdings LLC