Profile

Mometasone furoate is a corticosteroid used topically for its glucocorticoid activity (see p.1490) in the treatment of various **skin disorders**. It is usually used as a cream, ointment, or lotion containing 0.1%.

When applied topically, particularly to large areas, when the skin is broken, or under occlusive dressings, or when given intranasally, corticosteroids may be absorbed in sufficient amounts to cause systemic effects (see p.1490). The effects of topical corticosteroids on the skin are described on p.1492. For recommendations concerning the correct use of corticosteroids on the skin, and a rough guide to the clinical potencies of topical corticosteroids, see p.1497.

A nasal suspension of mometasone furoate 0.05%, as the monohydrate, is given in the treatment and prophylaxis of the symptoms of **allergic rhinitis** (p.565). The usual adult dose is the equivalent of 100 micrograms of mometasone furoate in each nostril once daily, increased if necessary to 200 micrograms in each nostril daily. Once symptoms are controlled a dose of 50 micrograms in each nostril daily may be effective for maintenance. In the UK, the dose for children aged between 6 and 11 years is the equivalent of 50 micrograms in each nostril once daily. In the USA, similar doses may be given to treat allergic rhinitis in children from 2 years of age.

The nasal suspension is also given for the treatment of **nasal polyps** in patients 18 years and older; the recommended initial dose in the UK is 100 micrograms into each nostril once daily, increased after 5 to 6 weeks to twice daily if needed. In the USA the recommended initial dose is 100 micrograms in each nostril twice daily, although once daily administration may be sufficient in some patients.

Mometasone furoate is used by dry powder inhaler for the prophylaxis of **asthma** (p.1108). Doses may differ between countries and dosage units may be expressed differently, as either the amount of drug released per actuation or the amount delivered from the mouthpiece. UK licensed product information includes an initial dose of 400 micrograms inhaled once daily in the evening for mild to moderate asthma in adults and adolescents aged 12 years and older. This may be adjusted to a maintenance dose of 200 micrograms once or twice daily. In severe asthma, an initial dose of 400 micrograms twice daily is used, then titrated to the lowest effective dose once symptoms are controlled. US doses are provided in terms of the amount of drug released per actuation (an actuation that releases 110 micrograms delivers 100 micrograms from the mouthpiece). An initial dose of 220 micrograms once daily in the evening is used in adults and adolescents, aged 12 years and older, who have been treated with inhaled therapy only (bronchodilators or corticosteroids); this may be increased to a maximum of 440 micrograms daily as a single dose or 2 divided doses. Patients receiving oral corticosteroids may be started on 440 micrograms twice daily. Children aged 4 to 11 years may be given 110 micrograms once daily in the evening, regardless of prior therapy; this is the maximum recommended daily dose.

◊ References.

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2. Onrust SV, Lamb HM. Mometasone furoate: a review of its intranasal use in allergic rhinitis. *Drugs* 1998; **56:** 725–45.
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6. O'Connor B, *et al.* Dose-ranging study of mometasone furoate dry powder inhaler in the treatment of moderate persistent asthma using fluticasone propionate as an active comparator. *Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol* 2001; **86:** 397–404.
7. Lundblad L, *et al.* Mometasone furoate nasal spray in the treatment of perennial non-allergic rhinitis: a Nordic, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study. *Acta Otolaryngol* 2001; **121:** 505–9.
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9. van Drunen C, *et al.* Nasal allergies and beyond: a clinical review of the pharmacology, efficacy, and safety of mometasone furoate. *Allergy* 2005; **60** (suppl 80): 5–19. Correction. *ibid.*; 1335.
10. Stjarne P, *et al.* A randomized controlled trial of mometasone furoate nasal spray for the treatment of nasal polyposis. *Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 2006; **132:** 179–85.
11. McCormack PL, Plosker GL. Inhaled mometasone furoate: a review of its use in persistent asthma in adults and adolescents. *Drugs* 2006; **66:** 1151–68.
12. Zitt M, *et al.* Mometasone furoate nasal spray: a review of safety and systemic effects. *Drug Safety* 2007; **30:** 317–26.

Preparations

BP 2008: Mometasone Aqueous Nasal Spray; Mometasone Cream; Mometasone Ointment; Mometasone Scalp Application; ***USP 31:*** Mometasone Furoate Cream; Mometasone Furoate Ointment; Mometasone Furoate Topical Solution.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Elocon; Fenisona; Metason; Momeplus; Nasonex; Novasone; Uniclar; ***Austral.:*** AllerMax†; Elocon; Nasonex; Novasone; ***Austria:*** Asmanex; Elocon; Elovent; Nasonex; ***Belg.:*** Elocom; Nasonex; ***Braz.:*** Asmanex†; Elocom; Nasonex; Topison; ***Canad.:*** Elocom; Nasonex; ***Chile:*** Dermenet†; Dermosona; Elocom; Flogocort; Lisoder; Momelab; Nasonex; Rinoval†; Uniclar; ***Cz.:*** Asmanex; Elocom; Nasonex; ***Denm.:*** Asmanex; Elocon; Nasonex; ***Fin.:*** Asmanex†; Elocon; Nasonex; ***Fr.:*** Nasonex; ***Ger.:*** Asmanex; Ecural; Nasonex; ***Gr.:*** Asmanex; Bioelementa; Ecelecort; Elocon; Elovent†; Esine; F-Din; Fremomet; Makiren; Metason; Mofur; Molken; Momecort; Movesan; Mozeton; Nasamet; Nasonex; Pharmecort; Yperod; ***Hong Kong:*** Elomet; Nasonex; Topcort; ***Hung.:*** Elocom; Nasonex; ***India:*** Elocon; Metaspray; Momate; Topcort; ***Indon.:*** Dermovel; Elocon; Eloskin; Elox; Intercon; Mefurosan; Mesone; Mofacort; Mofulex; Momet; Motaderm; Moteson; Nasonex; ***Irl.:*** Asmanex; Elocon; Nasonex; ***Israel:*** Elocom; Nasonex; ***Ital.:*** Altosone; Elocon; Nasonex; Rinelon; Uniclar†; ***Malaysia:*** Elomet; Momate; Nasonex; ***Mex.:*** Elica; Elomet; Elovent; Rinelon; Uniclar; ***Neth.:*** Asmanex; Elocon; Elovent; Nasonex; ***Norw.:*** Elocon; Nasonex; ***NZ:*** Asmanex; Bronconex; Elocon; ***Philipp.:*** Elica; Elocon; Momate; Nasonex; Rinelon; ***Pol.:*** Elocom; Elosone; Nasonex; ***Port.:*** Asmanex; Elocom; Elomet; Elovent; Nasomet; Prospiril; ***Rus.:*** Elocom (Элоком); Nasonex (Назонекс); ***S.Afr.:*** Elica†; Elocon; Nasonex; Rinelon†; ***Singapore:*** Elomet; Nasonex; ***Spain:*** Asmanex†; Elica; Elocom; Nasonex; Rinelon; ***Swed.:*** Asmanex; Elocon; Nasonex; ***Switz.:*** Asmanex; Elocom; Nasonex; ***Thai.:*** Elomet; Nasonex; Rinelon†; ***Turk.:*** Elocon; M-Furo; Nasonex; ***UK:*** Asmanex; Elocon; Nasonex; ***USA:*** Asmanex; Elocon; Nasonex; ***Venez.:*** Asmanex; Cortynase; Dergentil; Elocon; Eloconex†; Elomet; Nasonex; Uniclar†.

Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Elosalic†; ***Austria:*** Elosalic; ***Chile:*** Velosalic; ***Cz.:*** Momesalic; Monsalic†; ***Ger.:*** Elosalic; ***Hong Kong:*** Elosalic; ***India:*** Momate-S; ***Indon.:*** Elosalic; ***Pol.:*** Elosalic; ***Port.:*** Monsalic; ***Rus.:*** Elocom-S (Элоком-С); ***S.Afr.:*** Elosalic; ***Swed.:*** Elosalic; ***Thai.:*** Elosalic†; ***Turk.:*** Elosalic; ***Venez.:*** Elosalic.

Paramethasone Acetate *(BANM, USAN, rINNM)* ⊗

Acetato de parametasona; 6α-Fluoro-16α-methylprednisolone 21-Acetate; Parametazon Asetat; Paraméthasone, Acétate de; Paramethasoni Acetas. 6α-Fluoro-11β,17α,21-trihydroxy-16α-methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione 21-acetate.

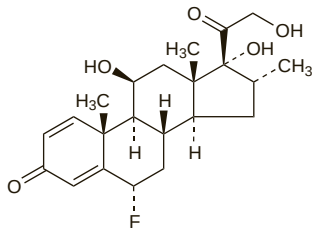
Параметазона Ацетат

$C_{24}H_{31}FO_6$ = 434.5.

CAS — 53-33-8 (paramethasone); 1597-82-6 (paramethasone acetate).

ATC — H02AB05.

ATC Vet — QH02AB05.



(paramethasone)

Pharmacopoeias. In *Fr.* and *US.*

USP 31 (Paramethasone Acetate). A white to creamy-white, fluffy, odourless, crystalline powder. Insoluble in water; soluble 1 in 50 of chloroform and 1 in 40 of methyl alcohol; soluble in ether. Store in airtight containers.

Profile

Paramethasone acetate is a corticosteroid that has been used systemically for its predominantly glucocorticoid activity (p.1490); 2 mg of paramethasone is equivalent in anti-inflammatory activity to about 5 mg of prednisolone. The disodium phosphate has also been used.

Preparations

USP 31: Paramethasone Acetate Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Mex.: Dilar; ***Spain:*** Cortidene; ***Turk.:*** Depo-Dilar.

Multi-ingredient: ***Mex.:*** Dilarmine.

Prednicarbate *(BAN, USAN, rINN)* ⊗

Hoe-777; Prednicarbato; Prednicarbatum; Prednikarbaatti; Prednikarbát; Prednikarbat; Prednikarbatas; S-77-0777. 11β,17,21-Trihydroxypregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione 17-(ethyl carbonate) 21-propionate.

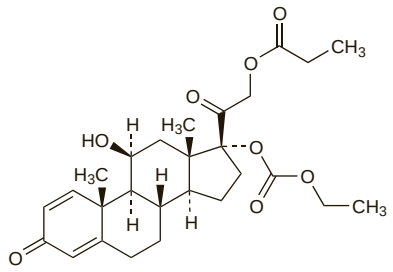
Предникарбат

$C_{27}H_{36}O_8$ = 488.6.

CAS — 73771-04-7.

ATC — D07AC18.

ATC Vet — QD07AC18.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii) and *US.*

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Prednicarbate). A white or almost white, crystalline powder. It shows polymorphism. Practically insoluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol and in acetone; sparingly soluble in propylene glycol. Protect from light.

USP 31 (Prednicarbate). A white to almost white crystalline powder. Practically insoluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol and in acetone; sparingly soluble in propylene glycol. Protect from light.

Profile

Prednicarbate is a corticosteroid used topically for its glucocorticoid activity (see p.1490) in the treatment of various skin disorders. It has usually been used as a cream, ointment, or lotion, containing 0.1 to 0.25%.

When applied topically, particularly to large areas, when the skin is broken, or under occlusive dressings, corticosteroids may be absorbed in sufficient amounts to cause systemic effects (see p.1490). The effects of topical corticosteroids on the skin are described on p.1492. For recommendations concerning the correct use of corticosteroids on the skin, and a rough guide to the clinical potencies of topical corticosteroids, see p.1497.

◊ References.

1. Schäfer-Korting M, *et al.* Prednicarbate activity and benefit/risk ratio in relation to other topical glucocorticoids. *Clin Pharmacol Ther* 1993; **54:** 448–56.

Preparations

USP 31: Prednicarbate Cream; Prednicarbate Ointment.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Primaderm†; ***Austria:*** Prednitop; ***Braz.:*** Dermatop; Invex; ***Canad.:*** Dermatop; ***Chile:*** Dermatop; ***Cz.:*** Dermatop; ***Ger.:*** Dermatop; Prednitop; ***Indon.:*** Dermatop; ***Ital.:*** Dermatop; ***Mex.:*** Alisyd; ***Spain:*** Batmen; Peitel; ***Switz.:*** Prednitop; ***Thai.:*** Dermatop; ***Turk.:*** Dermatop; ***USA:*** Dermatop.

Prednisolone *(BAN, rINN)* ⊗

1,2-Dehydrohydrocortisone; Deltahydrocortisone; Δ¹-Hydrocortisone; Metacortandralone; NSC-9120; Prednisolon; Prednisolona; Prednisoloni; Prednisolonum; Prednizolon; Prednizolonas. 11β,17α,21-Trihydroxypregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione.

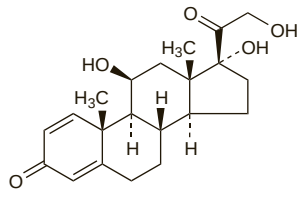
Преднизолон

$C_{21}H_{28}O_5$ = 360.4.

CAS — 50-24-8 (anhydrous prednisolone); 52438-85-4 (prednisolone sesquihydrate).

ATC — A07EA01; C05AA04; D07AA03; H02AB06; R01AD02; S01BA04; S02BA03; S03BA02.

ATC Vet — QA07EA01; QC05AA04; QD07AA03; QD07XA02; QH02AB06; QR01AD02; QS01BA04; QS01CB02; QS02BA03; QS03BA02.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*, *Eur.* (see p.vii), *Int.*, *Jpn*, and *Viet.* *US* allows the anhydrous form or the sesquihydrate.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Prednisolone). A white or almost white, hygroscopic, crystalline powder. It shows polymorphism. Very slightly soluble in water; soluble in alcohol and in methyl alcohol; sparingly soluble in acetone; slightly soluble in dichloromethane. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

USP 31 (Prednisolone). It is anhydrous or contains one and one-half molecules of water of hydration. A white to practically white, odourless, crystalline powder. Very slightly soluble in water; soluble 1 in 30 of alcohol, 1 in 50 of acetone, and 1 in 180 of chloroform; soluble in dioxan and in methyl alcohol.