Patient information Leaflet
Nerisone® Ointment
Nerisone® Cream
Nerisone® Oily Cream
(diffucortolone valerate)

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using this medicine.
• Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
• If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
• This medicine has been prescribed for you. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.
• If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

In this leaflet:
1. What Nerisone is and what it is used for
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1. What Nerisone is and what it is used for
Nerisone contains the active ingredient diflucortolone valerate, which is a type of medicine known as a topical corticosteroid (or steroid). "Topical" means applied to the skin. Topical corticosteroids are used to reduce redness and itchiness caused by certain skin problems.
Nerisone is used to treat skin conditions such as eczema, dermatitis and some types of psoriasis, where there is no infection and where milder treatments have not been effective.
Nerisone comes in three forms to suit different conditions of the skin:
Nerisone Ointment is suitable for very dry skin conditions. It provides a layer of oil to prevent water loss, helping to heal dryness and scaling.
Nerisone Cream is suitable for weeping skin conditions. It allows secretions from the skin to drain away. Nerisone Cream is also suitable for moist, exposed and hairy areas of skin.
Nerisone Oily Cream is suitable for skin conditions which are neither weeping nor very dry. Nerisone Oily Cream makes the skin slightly greasy without retaining heat or fluid. Your doctor will prescribe the correct product to treat your specific condition. In this leaflet they are referred to jointly as Nerisone.

2. Before you use Nerisone
Do not use Nerisone if you:
• are allergic (hypersensitive) to any of its ingredients (see section 6)
• have rosacea (an inflammatory skin disease causing facial redness)
• suffer from inflammation around the mouth (peri-oral dermatitis)
• suffer from an eye disease
• have acne
• have a condition in the genital/anal area (unless recommended by your doctor)
• suffer from a viral skin condition such as cold sores, herpes, shingles or chicken pox
• have a skin reaction after a vaccination in the area to be treated
• have a bacterial or fungal infection for which you are not receiving treatment
• are pregnant
• are breast-feeding and have a skin condition on your breast
Tell your doctor if you believe any of the above conditions apply to you.
Nerisone should not be used to treat children under 1 year of age and should not be used to treat nappy rash.

Take special care with Nerisone
Tell your doctor if:
• you have a skin irritation on the lower legs related to circulatory problems called stasis dermatitis or leg ulcers as you may have an increased risk of allergic reaction to Nerisone.
• a new infection occurs during the treatment as your doctor may also prescribe a medicine to treat the infection.
• you suffer from psoriasis, because Nerisone may make some types of psoriasis worse.
• you have a skin infection, since this may also worsen.
• you suffer from glaucoma - high pressure in the eye which may cause loss of vision

Do not apply more Nerisone or use it for longer than your doctor tells you.
Nerisone must not come into contact with your eyes. Rinse with cold water if accidental contact occurs.

• This medicine has been prescribed for you. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.

Infants and Children
Nerisone must not be used in children less than 1 year of age. Avoid long term continuous treatment with this medicine. Nerisone may reduce the activity of the adrenal glands causing a lower resistance to disease. Similar effects may occur in a baby after extensive use of Nerisone by its mother during the last weeks of pregnancy or when she is breast-feeding the baby.

Using dressings over the treatment area
If your doctor has recommended that the affected areas of your skin on which Nerisone is used are also covered with a dressing, you must follow his/her instructions on how often the dressing should be changed. If your skin looks more inflamed than before or if any pimples containing pus have appeared, stop using the dressing and contact your doctor as soon as possible.

Taking other medicines
Nerisone has not been shown to interact negatively with any other medicines. As a general precaution you should always tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding
Even at the usual dose, the possibility of a very small risk to the
development of a baby in pregnant women treated with Nerisone cannot be entirely ruled out. Therefore, this medicine should not be used if you are pregnant, trying to become pregnant or are breast-feeding unless considered essential by your doctor.

If you are breast-feeding Nerisone should not be applied to your breasts.

Driving and using machines
Nerisone has not been shown to have any effect on your ability to drive or operate machinery.

Important information about some of the ingredients of Nerisone
Nerisone Cream contains stearyl alcohol and may cause local skin reactions (e.g. contact dermatitis). It also contains methyl parahydroxybenzoate (E218) and propyl parahydroxybenzoate (E216) which may cause allergic reactions (possibly delayed).

3. How to use Nerisone
Always use your medication exactly as directed by your doctor. Wash your hands before and after using Nerisone.

Gently spread a thin layer of Nerisone onto the affected area of your skin. Do not use large amounts or apply more frequently than your doctor has advised.

Dosage
Adults:
Typical dosage: apply thinly twice a day. When your condition improves your doctor may suggest using Nerisone once a day. Do not use Nerisone longer than 4 weeks unless your doctor tells you to.

If used on the face, Nerisone should not be used for more than 5 days and should never be covered with a dressing.

Children over 5 years of age and adolescents
Typical dosage: apply thinly twice a day. When the condition improves the doctor may suggest using Nerisone once a day. Use Nerisone with care and for no longer than 1-2 weeks. If used on the face, Nerisone should not be used for more than 5 days and should never be covered with a dressing.

Children 1 to 4 years of age
Typical dosage: apply thinly twice a day. Use Nerisone with care and for no longer than 5 days. Do not use dressings to cover the affected areas during the treatment.

Children under 1 year of age
Nerisone must not be used in children less than 1 year of age.

If accidentally swallowed
If you or someone else swallows Nerisone it is unlikely to be harmful but contact your doctor or pharmacist if you are concerned.

If you forget to use Nerisone
If you have forgotten to use your medicine, do not make up for it by using extra. When you remember, use the next prescribed dose and continue with your treatment schedule.

4. Possible side effects
Like all medicine Nerisone can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Rarely an allergic reaction to Nerisone may occur. If you feel you have experienced an allergic reaction, stop using this medicine and inform your doctor or pharmacist immediately.

Very rarely, Nerisone can cause side effects such as a decrease in the production of natural hormones by the adrenal glands, which can lead to illness such as Cushing’s syndrome (hypercorticism).

Side effects are more likely to occur when Nerisone is applied to large areas (10% or more) of the body and used for long periods of time (more than 4 weeks), especially if waterproof dressings are used. The risk of glaucoma is also increased if Nerisone is applied to the skin around the eyes.

Extremely rarely Nerisone can cause side effects such as a decrease in the production of natural hormones by the adrenal glands, which can lead to illness such as Cushing’s syndrome (hypercorticism).

5. How to store Nerisone

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use after the expiry date on the pack.

After first opening the tube, Nerisone Cream and Nerisone Oily Cream should be used within 3 months.

Do not store above 25°C.

6. Further information

What Nerisone contains:
Nerisone Ointment, Nerisone Cream and Nerisone Oily Cream contain 0.1% of the active ingredient diflucortolone valerate.

Inactive ingredients:
Nerisone Cream: white beeswax, heavy liquid paraffin, white soft paraffin, disodium edetate, carbomer, sodium hydroxide, methyl parahydroxybenzoate [E218], propyl parahydroxybenzoate [E216] and purified water.

Nerisone Ointment: light liquid paraffin, white soft paraffin, disodium edetate, carbomer, sodium hydroxide, methyl parahydroxybenzoate [E218], propyl parahydroxybenzoate [E216] and purified water.

Nerisone Oily Cream: white beeswax, heavy liquid paraffin, white soft paraffin, Dehymuls E and purified water.

What Nerisone looks like and contents of the pack:
Nerisone Ointment, Nerisone Cream and Nerisone Oily Cream are available in aluminium tubes containing 30 g.

Marketing authorisation holder:
Meadow Laboratories Limited
Unit 13, Falcon Business Centre
Ashton Road
Romford
Essex RM3 8UR
United Kingdom

Manufacturer:
Bayer Healthcare Manufacturing S.r.l.
Via E. Schering 21
20090 Segrate (MI)
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