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USE IN PREGNANCY:

Safety of the use of topical steroids during pregnancy has not been established.

PRECAUTIONS:

As fungal infections of the cornea are particularly prone to develop coincidentally with long-term local steroid applications, fungus invasion must be suspected in any persistent corneal ulceration where a steroid has been used or is in use. Intraocular pressure should be checked frequently.

ADVERSE REACTIONS:

Glaucoma with optic nerve damage, visual acuity or field defects, posterior subcapsular cataract formation, secondary ocular infection from pathogens liberated from ocular tissues, perforation of the globe.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

1 to 2 drops instilled into the conjunctival sac two to four times daily. During the initial 24 to 48 hours the dosage may be safely increased to 2 drops every hour. Care should be taken not to discontinue therapy prematurely.

HOW SUPPLIED:

As a sterile suspension 5 ml plastic Drop-Tainer® Dispensers.

Keep out of reach of children.

Discard one month after opening.

Inhibition of the inflammatory response to irritating agents of mechanical, chemical, thermal, or infectious origin. No generally accepted explanation of this steroid property has been advanced. Fluorometholone and its derivatives are capable of producing a rise in intraocular pressure. In clinical studies on patients eyes treated with both dexamethasone and fluorometholone, fluorometholone demonstrated a lower propensity to increase intraocular pressure than did dexamethasone.

INDICATIONS:

For steroid responsive inflammation of the palpebral and bulbar conjunctiva, cornea and anterior segment of the globe.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

Acute superficial herpes simplex keratitis. Fungal diseases of ocular structures. Vaccinia, varicella and most other diseases of the cornea and conjunctiva. Tuberculosis of the eye. Hypersensitivity to the constituents of this medication.

WARNINGS:

Employment of steroid medication in the treatment of stromal herpes simplex requires great caution; the agent may result in glaucoma, damage to the optic nerve, cataract formation, or may aid in the establishment of secondary ocular infection from pathogens liberated from ocular tissue. In those diseases causing thinning of the cornea, or sclera, perforation has been known to occur with the use of topical steroids.

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