



# Choosing the right corticosteroid or antifungal for the area of the body to be treated

## SCALP AND HAIRY SKIN AREAS

- **Seborrhoeic Dermatitis, Psoriasis**
- Pr **Dermovate**<sup>®</sup> (clobetasol propionate) Scalp Application 0.05%
- Pr **Taro-Clobetasol** (clobetasol propionate) Topical Solution 0.05%
- Pr **Lyderm**<sup>®</sup> (fluocinonide) Gel 0.05%
- Pr **Taro-Sone** (betamethasone dipropionate) Lotion 0.05%
- Pr **Taro-Mometasone** (mometasone furoate) Lotion 0.1%
- Pr **Betaderm**<sup>®</sup> (betamethasone valerate) Lotion 0.1%

## TRUNK & EXTREMITIES

- **Atopic Dermatitis, Contact Dermatitis, Nummular Dermatitis, Lichen Planus, Psoriasis**
- Pr **Dermovate**<sup>®</sup> (clobetasol propionate) Cream & Ointment 0.05%
- Pr **Taro-Clobetasol** (clobetasol propionate) Cream & Ointment 0.05%
- Pr **Lyderm**<sup>®</sup> (fluocinonide) Cream & Gel 0.05%
- Pr **Taro-Amcinonide** (amcinonide) Cream 0.1%
- Pr **Taro-Sone** (betamethasone dipropionate) Cream 0.05%
- Pr **Taro-Mometasone** (mometasone furoate) Cream & Ointment 0.1%
- Pr **Triaderm**<sup>®</sup> (triamcinolone acetonide) Cream 0.1%
- Pr **HydroVal**<sup>®</sup> (hydrocortisone valerate) Cream & Ointment 0.2%
- Pr **Betaderm**<sup>®</sup> (betamethasone valerate) Cream & Ointment 0.1%, 0.05%
- **Hyderm**<sup>™</sup> (hydrocortisone acetate) Cream 1%, 0.5%
- **Cortoderm**<sup>®</sup> (hydrocortisone) Ointment 1%, 0.5%
- **Atopic Dermatitis, Contact Dermatitis, Nummular Eczema, Neurodermatitis Caused, Threatened or Complicated by Infection due to Bacteria and/or Candida**
- Pr **Viaderm K.C.**<sup>®</sup> (triamcinolone acetonide, nystatin, neomycin, gramicidin) Cream & Ointment
- **Tinea Corporis (Ringworm), Tinea Versicolor**
- **Clotrimaderm**<sup>®</sup> (clotrimazole) Cream 1%
- Pr **Ketoderm**<sup>®</sup> (ketoconazole) Cream 2%
- **Cutaneous Candidiasis**
- **Clotrimaderm**<sup>®</sup> (clotrimazole) Cream 1%
- **Nyaderm**<sup>®</sup> (nystatin) Cream 100,000 units/g
- Pr **Ketoderm**<sup>®</sup> (ketoconazole) Cream 2%

## GENITALS & GROIN

- **Psoriasis, Seborrhoeic Dermatitis, Neurodermatitis / Lichen Simplex Chronicus**
- Pr **HydroVal**<sup>®</sup> (hydrocortisone valerate) Cream 0.2%
- Pr **Betaderm**<sup>®</sup> (betamethasone valerate) Cream 0.1%, 0.05%
- **Hyderm**<sup>™</sup> (hydrocortisone acetate) Cream 1%, 0.5%
- **Tinea Cruris (Jock Itch)**
- **Clotrimaderm**<sup>®</sup> (clotrimazole) Cream 1%
- Pr **Ketoderm**<sup>®</sup> (ketoconazole) Cream 2%
- **Vulvovaginal Candidiasis**
- Pr **Taro-Terconazole** (terconazole) Vaginal Cream 0.4%
- **Clotrimaderm**<sup>®</sup> (clotrimazole) Vaginal Cream 1% (6 day) / 2% (3 day)
- **Micozole** (miconazole) Vaginal Cream 2% (7 day)
- Pr **Nyaderm**<sup>®</sup> (nystatin) Vaginal Cream 25,000 units/g

- Cream
- Gel
- Ointment
- Emollient
- Lotion/Solution
- Dental Paste

Highlighting indicates antifungal products

All brands are registered trademarks

## MOUTH

- **Oral Inflammatory Lesions, Ulcerative Lesions Resulting from Trauma**
- Pr **Oracort**<sup>®</sup> (triamcinolone acetonide) Dental Paste 0.1%

## FACE, EARS & NECK

- **Face: Seborrhoeic Dermatitis, Contact Dermatitis, Photodermatitis, Neurodermatitis / Lichen Simplex Chronicus**
- Pr **HydroVal**<sup>®</sup> (hydrocortisone valerate) Cream 0.2%
- Pr **Betaderm**<sup>®</sup> (betamethasone valerate) Cream 0.05%
- **Hyderm**<sup>™</sup> (hydrocortisone acetate) Cream 1%, 0.5%
- **Ears: Atopic Dermatitis, Psoriasis**
- **Neck: Photodermatitis, Contact Dermatitis, Neurodermatitis / Lichen Simplex Chronicus**
- Pr **HydroVal**<sup>®</sup> (hydrocortisone valerate) Cream 0.2%
- Pr **Betaderm**<sup>®</sup> (betamethasone valerate) Cream 0.1%, 0.05%
- **Hyderm**<sup>™</sup> (hydrocortisone acetate) Cream 1%, 0.5%

## AXILLA

- **Seborrhoeic Dermatitis**
- Pr **HydroVal**<sup>®</sup> (hydrocortisone valerate) Cream 0.2%
- Pr **Betaderm**<sup>®</sup> (betamethasone valerate) Cream 0.1%, 0.05%
- **Hyderm**<sup>™</sup> (hydrocortisone acetate) Cream 1%, 0.5%

## INFANT

- **Infant Eczema**
- **Hyderm**<sup>™</sup> (hydrocortisone acetate) Cream 0.5%
- **Cutaneous Candidiasis (Diaper Rash Caused by Yeast Infection)**
- **Nyaderm**<sup>®</sup> (nystatin) Cream 100,000 units/g

## HANDS

- **Contact Dermatitis, Atopic Dermatitis, Psoriasis, Hand Eczema**
- Pr **Dermovate**<sup>®</sup> (clobetasol propionate) Cream 0.05%
- Pr **Taro-Clobetasol** (clobetasol propionate) Cream 0.05%
- Pr **Lyderm**<sup>®</sup> (fluocinonide) Cream 0.05%
- Pr **Tiamol**<sup>®</sup> (fluocinonide) Emollient Cream 0.05%
- Pr **Taro-Amcinonide** (amcinonide) Cream 0.1%
- Pr **Taro-Sone** (betamethasone dipropionate) Cream 0.05%
- **Intertriginous Candidiasis**
- **Clotrimaderm**<sup>®</sup> (clotrimazole) Cream 1%
- **Nyaderm**<sup>®</sup> (nystatin) Cream 100,000 units/g
- **Onychomycosis of the Fingernail**
- Pr **Taro-Ciclopirox** (ciclopirox) Topical Solution 8%

## FEET

- **Atopic Dermatitis, Psoriasis, Contact Dermatitis**
- Pr **Dermovate**<sup>®</sup> (clobetasol propionate) Cream & Ointment 0.05%
- Pr **Taro-Clobetasol** (clobetasol propionate) Cream & Ointment 0.05%
- Pr **Lyderm**<sup>®</sup> (fluocinonide) Cream & Ointment 0.05%
- Pr **Tiamol**<sup>®</sup> (fluocinonide) Emollient Cream 0.05%
- Pr **Taro-Amcinonide** (amcinonide) Cream 0.1%
- Pr **Taro-Sone** (betamethasone dipropionate) Cream 0.05%
- **Tinea Pedis (Athlete's Foot)**
- **Clotrimaderm**<sup>®</sup> (clotrimazole) Cream 1%
- Pr **Ketoderm**<sup>®</sup> (ketoconazole) Cream 2%
- **Intertriginous Candidiasis**
- **Clotrimaderm**<sup>®</sup> (clotrimazole) Cream 1%
- **Nyaderm**<sup>®</sup> (nystatin) Cream 100,000 units/g
- **Onychomycosis of the Toenail**
- Pr **Taro-Ciclopirox** (ciclopirox) Topical Solution 8%





# Corticosteroid potency chart<sup>1</sup>

## Highlighting the Taro family of products

Potency	Rank	Product	Generic Name	Form and Strength
Ultra High	1	Pr <b>DERMOVATE</b> <sup>®</sup>	clobetasol propionate	Cream 0.05% (DIN 02213265), Ointment 0.05% (DIN 02213273), Scalp Application 0.05% (DIN 02213281)
		Pr <b>TARO-CLOBETASOL</b>	clobetasol propionate	Cream 0.05% (DIN 02245523), Ointment 0.05% (DIN 02245524), Lotion 0.05% (DIN 02245522)
		Pr <b>DIPROLENE</b> <sup>®</sup> Glycol	betamethasone dipropionate	Cream, Ointment 0.05%
		Pr <b>OLUX</b> <sup>®</sup> -E	clobetasol propionate	Foam 0.05%
		Pr <b>CLOBEX</b> <sup>®</sup>	clobetasol propionate	Lotion, Shampoo, Spray 0.05%
		Pr <b>ULTRAVATE</b> <sup>®</sup>	halobetasol propionate	Ointment 0.05%
High	2	Pr <b>CYCLOCORT</b> <sup>®</sup>	amcinonide	Ointment 0.1%
		Pr <b>DIPROSONE</b> <sup>®</sup>	betamethasone dipropionate	Ointment 0.05%
		Pr <b>TOPICORT</b> <sup>®</sup>	desoximetasone	Cream, Ointment 0.25%; Gel 0.05%
		Pr <b>LYDERM</b> <sup>®</sup>	fluocinonide	Cream 0.05% (DIN 00716863), Ointment 0.05% (DIN 02236996), Gel 0.05% (DIN 02236997)
		Pr <b>LIDEX</b> <sup>®</sup>	fluocinonide	Cream, Ointment, Gel 0.05%
		Pr <b>TIAMOL</b> <sup>®</sup>	fluocinonide	Emollient Cream 0.05% (DIN 00598933)
		Pr <b>LIDEMOL</b> <sup>®</sup>	fluocinonide	Emollient Cream 0.05%
		Pr <b>ULTRAVATE</b> <sup>®</sup>	halobetasol propionate	Cream 0.05%
	3	Pr <b>TARO-AMCINONIDE</b>	amcinonide	Cream 0.1% (DIN 02246714)
		Pr <b>CYCLOCORT</b> <sup>®</sup>	amcinonide	Cream, Lotion 0.1%
		Pr <b>TARO-SONE</b>	betamethasone dipropionate	Cream 0.05% (DIN 01925350)
		Pr <b>DIPROSONE</b> <sup>®</sup>	betamethasone dipropionate	Cream, Lotion 0.05%
		Pr <b>BETADERM</b> <sup>®</sup>	betamethasone valerate	Ointment 0.05% (DIN 00716642), Ointment 0.1% (DIN 00716650)
		Pr <b>CELESTODERM V</b> <sup>®</sup>	betamethasone valerate	Ointment 0.1%
		Pr <b>TARO-MOMETASONE</b>	mometasone furoate	Ointment 0.1% (DIN 02264749)
Pr <b>ELOCOM</b> <sup>®</sup>	mometasone furoate	Ointment 0.1%		
Moderate	4	SPECTRO ECZEMACARE MEDICATED CREAM <sup>®</sup>	clobetasone butyrate	Cream 0.05%
		Pr <b>TOPICORT</b> <sup>®</sup>	desoximetasone	Cream 0.05%
		Pr <b>NERISONE</b> <sup>®</sup>	diflucortolone valerate	Oily Cream 0.1%
		Pr <b>SYNALAR</b> <sup>®</sup>	fluocinolone acetonide	Ointment 0.025%
		Pr <b>HYDROVAL</b> <sup>®</sup>	hydrocortisone valerate	Ointment 0.2% (DIN 02242985)
		Pr <b>TARO-MOMETASONE</b>	mometasone furoate	Cream 0.1% (DIN 02367157), Lotion 0.1% (DIN 02266385)
		Pr <b>ELOCOM</b> <sup>®</sup>	mometasone furoate	Cream 0.1%
		Pr <b>TRIADERM</b> <sup>®</sup>	triamcinolone	Cream 0.1% (DIN 00716960)
Pr <b>ARISTOCORT R</b> <sup>®</sup>	triamcinolone	Cream, Ointment 0.1%		
	5	Pr <b>BETADERM</b> <sup>®</sup>	betamethasone valerate	Cream 0.05% (DIN 00716618); Cream 0.1% (DIN 00716626), Scalp Lotion 0.1% (DIN 00716634)
		Pr <b>CELESTODERM V &amp; V/2</b> <sup>®</sup>	betamethasone valerate	Cream 0.1%; Cream 0.5%
		Pr <b>PREVEX B</b> <sup>®</sup>	betamethasone valerate	Cream 0.1%
		Pr <b>VALISONE</b> <sup>®</sup>	betamethasone valerate	Scalp Lotion 0.1%
		Pr <b>HYDROVAL</b> <sup>®</sup>	hydrocortisone valerate	Cream 0.2% (DIN 02242984)
		Pr <b>DERMATOP</b> <sup>®</sup>	prednicarbate	Cream, Ointment 0.1%
Low	6	Pr <b>pdp-DESONIDE</b>	desonide	Cream, Ointment 0.05%
		Pr <b>VERDESO</b> <sup>®</sup>	desonide	Foam 0.5%
	7	Pr <b>EMO-CORT</b> <sup>®</sup>	hydrocortisone	Cream, Lotion 1% & 2.5%
		Pr <b>TOPIDERM HC</b>	hydrocortisone acetate	Cream 2%
		Pr <b>PREVEX HC</b> <sup>®</sup>	hydrocortisone	Cream 1%
		Pr <b>CORTODERM</b> <sup>®</sup>	hydrocortisone	Ointment 0.5% (NPN 00716685) & Ointment 1% (NPN 00716693)
		Pr <b>HYDERM</b> <sup>™</sup>	hydrocortisone acetate	Cream 0.5% (NPN 00716820) & Cream 1% (NPN 00716839)
Pr <b>CORTATE</b> <sup>®</sup>	hydrocortisone	Cream 0.5%		

References:

1. Compendium of Pharmaceuticals and Specialties (CPS) 2015
2. All brands are registered trademarks

# Choosing the right vehicle



Vehicle type	Recommended for:	Why
Ointment	<p>Dry, brittle, fissured, thickened skin areas<sup>1,2</sup></p> <p>Atopic patients, those predisposed to allergy (e.g., atopic dermatitis, allergic rhinitis, asthma)</p> <p>Extensive areas</p>	<p>Most occlusive → better penetration/absorption,<sup>1,2</sup> very effective at holding water in the skin</p> <p>Ointments contain less water than other vehicles and therefore require fewer preservatives, ideal for people who react to preservatives</p> <p>Even spreadability<sup>3</sup></p>
Emollient	<p>Dry lesions, especially if patient acceptability is important (e.g., hands)</p>	<p>Added occlusiveness of an emollient but without the greasy nature of an ointment</p>
Cream	<p>Wet or weepy (exudative) lesions<sup>1,4</sup></p> <p>All areas of body<sup>1</sup></p>	<p>Easy to spread over sore and weeping skin, less occlusive than ointment</p> <p>Drying effect<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Vanishes well → improves patient acceptability/compliance<sup>1</sup></p>
Gel	<p>Hairy skin areas<sup>4</sup></p> <p>Acute exudative inflammation (e.g., poison ivy)</p>	<p>Thixotropic, gels become thinner with rubbing</p> <p>Non-occlusive</p> <p>Drying</p> <p>Cooling</p>
Lotion/Solution	<p>Hairy skin areas</p> <p>Extensive areas with tenderness<sup>2</sup></p>	<p>Ease of application</p> <p>Vanishes well</p> <p>Cooling</p> <p>Drying</p> <p>Little or no residue</p> <p>Least occlusive</p>

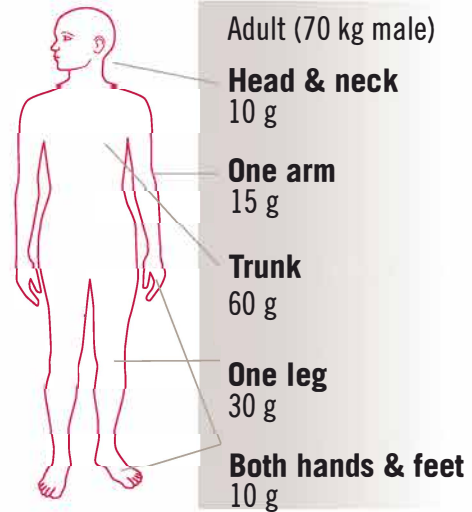
References:

1. Drake LA, Dinehart SM, Farmer ER, Goltz RW, Graham GF, Hordinsky MK, et al. Guidelines of care for the use of topical glucocorticosteroids. American Academy of Dermatology. J Am Acad Dermatol 1996 Oct;35(4):615-9.
2. Chaffman, MO. Topical corticosteroids: A review of properties and principles in therapeutic use. Nurse Pract Forum 1999 June;10(2):95-105.
3. Ivens UI, Steinkjer B, Serup J, Tetens V. Ointment is evenly spread on the skin, in contrast to creams and solutions. Br J Dermatol 2001 Aug;145(2):264-7
4. Shear NH, Lui H, Bissonnette R, Vender R. Old friends, new allies: Has the role of topical corticosteroids changed in the era of topical immunomodulators? Dermatology Times of Canada 2004 Jan;13(1):18-21.

# How much is needed?

Minimum amount of cream (g) required for twice daily application for one week<sup>1\*</sup>

Age	Whole body	Trunk	Both arms & legs
Adult (70 kg male)	170	60	90
12 years	120	45	65
8 years	90	35	50
4 years	60	20	35
6 months	35	15	20



\*Adapted from Hunter et al.

**Taro Tip:** If an adult patient is to treat their trunk (front & back) twice daily for one month they would require more than 200g of cream. One 50g tube of cream would last less than a week.

## How much to apply?

For adults the amount of cream to be applied to a particular area can be determined by using the fingertip unit method<sup>2\*</sup>



Area of the body	FTUs for one application
Face & Neck	2.5 FTU
Trunk (front or back)	7 FTU
One Arm	3 FTU
One Hand (front & back)	1 FTU
One Leg	6 FTU
One Foot	2 FTU

**One Fingertip Unit (FTU)** = the amount of cream that can be squeezed from the first crease of the index finger to the fingertip (approximately 0.5g or 2.5cm)

\*Adapted from Long CC, Finary AY.

**Taro Tip:** FTUs for children are measured with an adult's index finger. Estimate the size of the affected area on the child using your hand, each hand sized area equals 0.5 FTUs per application.

References:

- Hunter JAA, Savin JA, Dahl MV. In: Clinical dermatology. 3rd ed. Blackwell Science; 2002, Chapter 23 Medical treatment. p. 319-20.
- Long CC, Finary AY. The finger-tip unit-a new practical measure. Clin Exp Dermatol. 1991;16(6):444-447.



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