Helping your child (2 and older) with Lower Limb Spasticity
DISCOVER DYSPORT®

The first and only FDA-APPROVED botulinum toxin therapy to treat children with lower limb spasticity

What is Dysport®?
Dysport® (abobotulinumtoxinA) is a prescription medicine that is injected into muscles and used to treat:

• increased muscle stiffness in children 2 years of age and older with lower limb spasticity

It is not known whether Dysport® is safe or effective in children under 2 years old for the treatment of lower limb spasticity.
It is not known whether Dysport® is safe or effective for the treatment of other types of muscle spasms.
It is not known whether Dysport® is safe or effective for the treatment of cervical dystonia or upper limb spasticity in children under 18 years of age.

HELPING YOU GET STARTED

Whether your child has just been diagnosed with lower limb spasticity, a condition that causes muscle stiffness and involuntary muscle spasms, or you are looking for additional treatment options for a child who is already on therapy, you probably have a lot of questions.

At Ipsen, our goal is to help children and their caregivers learn about the overall management of lower limb spasticity and options for treatment of increased calf muscle stiffness.

This booklet contains basic information about lower limb spasticity and botulinum toxin therapy (a type of muscle injection therapy) for lower limb spasticity, as well as tips for making treatment sessions more comfortable for your child, questions to ask your healthcare team, and where to find additional information.

When it comes to what’s next, BRING IT ON

Please see additional Important Safety Information about Dysport® throughout this brochure and accompanying Full Prescribing Information, including Boxed Warning, and Medication Guide.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

The most important information you should know about Dysport®

Dysport® (abobotulinumtoxinA) may cause serious side effects that can be life threatening, including problems breathing or swallowing, and spread of toxin effects. These problems can happen within hours, or days to weeks after an injection of Dysport®. Death can happen as a complication if you have severe problems with swallowing or breathing after treatment with Dysport®. Call your doctor or get medical help right away if you have any of these problems after treatment with Dysport®:

• Problems swallowing, speaking, or breathing after an injection of Dysport® if the muscles that you use to breathe or swallow become weak. If these problems are severe, death can happen as a complication. People with certain breathing problems may need to use muscles in their necks to help them breathe and may be at greater risk for serious breathing problems with Dysport®.

• Swallowing problems may last for several weeks; you may need a feeding tube to receive food or water. If swallowing problems are severe, food or liquids may go into your lungs. People who already have swallowing or breathing problems before receiving Dysport® have the highest risk of getting these problems.

Spread of toxin effects. In some cases, the effects of botulinum toxin may affect areas of the body away from the injection site and cause symptoms of a serious condition called botulism. The symptoms of botulism include: loss of strength and muscle weakness all over the body, double vision, blurred vision and drooping eyelids, hoarseness or change or loss of voice, trouble saying words clearly, loss of bladder control, trouble breathing, or trouble swallowing. These problems could make it unsafe for you to drive a car, operate machinery, or do other dangerous activities.
WHAT IS LOWER LIMB SPASTICITY?

Lower limb spasticity, or increased stiffness or tightness in lower limb muscles, is usually caused by damage to the spinal cord or parts of the brain that control movement.

Because of this damage, the nerve signals between the brain, spinal cord, and muscles are interrupted, which may lead to stiffness or muscle spasms.

As a result, the calf muscles tense up so much that the ankle cannot flex as needed, so the foot is often pointed down and in.

This is called equinus foot deformity, and it is why children with lower limb spasticity often walk on their toes.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Who Should Not Take Dysport®?

Do not take Dysport® (abobotulinumtoxinA) if you are allergic to Dysport® or any of the ingredients in Dysport® (See Medication Guide for ingredients), or are allergic to cow’s milk protein; had an allergic reaction to any other botulinum toxin product, such as Myobloc® (rimabotulinumtoxinB), Botox® (onabotulinumtoxinA), or Xeomin® (incobotulinumtoxinA); or have a skin infection at the planned injection site.

TREATMENT TAKES A TEAM APPROACH

While there is no cure, there are several treatments for lower limb spasticity that can help you and your child manage his or her condition and lessen symptoms. You’ll want to form a partnership with your treatment team, and learn about all of your treatment options.

A comprehensive team approach can help you set goals and make necessary adjustments to improve your child’s overall spasticity management. His or her treatment plan will likely include work with a physical and/or occupational therapist after the injection to help loosen the affected area.

Together, you will ultimately decide which type of therapy could be right for your child.

TREATMENT WITH DYSPORT®

In 2016, Dysport® became the first and only botulinum toxin therapy approved by the FDA to treat increased muscle stiffness in calf muscles in children 2 years of age and older with lower limb spasticity.

For the FDA to approve its use in children, Dysport® was specifically studied in a clinical trial with 235 children aged 2 to 17 years who had lower leg spasticity because of cerebral palsy, causing dynamic equinus foot deformity. Dysport® was given to 158 of the children; 77 received a placebo.
Muscle injection therapy for lower limb spasticity is a treatment in which a doctor injects a type of prescription medicine called Dysport® directly into the calf muscles that are stiff.

**HOW DYSPORT® WORKS**

Dysport® (abobotulinumtoxinA) works by blocking the overactive nerve signals from getting to the muscles. Without receiving those signals, the muscles are weakened for up to 4 to 5 1/2 months, or possibly longer. This may help lessen your child’s symptoms.

**THE CLINICAL TRIAL FOR PEDIATRIC LOWER LIMB SPASTICITY**

In the clinical trial, doctors measured how well Dysport® was working at Week 4 in 2 main ways:

- Change in calf muscle stiffness (muscle tone)
- The doctor’s overall impression of how each patient responded to treatment

Each child (aged 2 and older) had a follow-up visit a month after their Dysport® treatment session to see if they had improvement in muscle stiffness, and for the doctor to give his or her overall impression of their response to treatment.

The children also had follow-up visits starting at 3 months to see if the effects of the previous injection had lessened and if it was time for another Dysport® treatment session. The next Dysport® treatment should not be given sooner than 12 weeks after the last Dysport® treatment session. Your healthcare professional will assess your child’s lower limb spasticity at each treatment session and may adjust the dose and muscles injected.

**IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION**

**What to tell your doctor before Dysport® treatment**

Before you take Dysport®, tell your doctor about all your medical conditions, including if you have a disease that affects your muscles and nerves (such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis [ALS or Lou Gehrig’s disease], myasthenia gravis, or Lambert-Eaton syndrome), as you may be at increased risk of serious side effects, including difficulty swallowing or breathing.

Before you take Dysport®, tell your doctor if you have or have had any of the following: a side effect from any botulinum toxin in the past; breathing problems such as asthma or emphysema; swallowing problems; bleeding problems; diabetes; and slow heartbeat, or other problems with your heart rate or rhythm.

Please see additional Important Safety Information about Dysport® throughout this brochure and accompanying Full Prescribing Information, including Boxed Warning, and Medication Guide.
CLINICAL RESULTS IN CHILDREN WITH LOWER LIMB SPASTICITY

By the first follow-up visit, 1 month after the initial Dysport® (abobotulinumtoxinA) treatment session, many of the children (aged 2 and older) treated with Dysport® had less stiffness in their calf muscles, and doctors reported that the children had responded to treatment. These were significant improvements compared to children who did not receive Dysport® treatment (placebo).

What are the possible side effects of Dysport®?

The most common side effects of Dysport® in children (2 to 17 years of age) with lower limb spasticity include: upper respiratory infection, stuffy or runny nose and sore throat, flu, cough, and fever.

TIME UNTIL THE NEXT TREATMENT SESSION

Your healthcare professional will look at your child’s level of spasticity and spasms to figure out when to schedule another Dysport® treatment session after at least 3 months or longer. In the Dysport® clinical trial, many patients were retreated between 4 and 5 ½ months. Some patients may have a longer time to retreatment.

The office visit could last several hours or even the whole day. If your child goes to school, he or she will probably miss school or any other activities usually planned for that day. Prepare yourself with books, soft toys, crayons, and other comforts from home to help the day go as smoothly as possible.

Getting injections during a treatment session is no fun for anyone, especially kids. As a parent, it can be difficult to see your child in distress. Your treatment team will likely know what you’re going through and may be able to help.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What to tell your doctor before Dysport® treatment

Tell your doctor if you have plans to have surgery, had surgery on your face, have weakness of your forehead muscles (such as trouble raising your eyebrows), have drooping eyelids, or have any other change in the way your face normally looks.

Tell your doctor if you are pregnant, plan to become pregnant, or are breast-feeding or planning to breast-feed. It is not known if Dysport® can harm your unborn baby. It is not known if Dysport® passes into breast milk.

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The Days Ahead

For the first few days or weeks, you may not really see a difference in the stiffness in your child’s leg(s). In the study, results were typically seen in children (aged 2 or older) by 4 weeks after their treatment session. However, the time to see results can vary for each child. After Dysport® (abobotulinumtoxinA) is injected into muscles, those muscles are weakened for up to 16 to 22 weeks or longer. This may help lessen your child’s symptoms. After the injection, your child can continue with physical or occupational therapy.

The most common side effects of Dysport® are upper respiratory infection, stuffy or runny nose, sore throat, flu, cough, and fever. 

Talk to your doctor if your child has any side effects. For more information about the possible side effects, ask your doctor.

Planning for Retreatment

Dysport® injection therapy is not a cure. The effects of each Dysport® treatment session will lessen over time, and another treatment session will be needed to reduce the calf muscle stiffness again.

In the Dysport® clinical trial, many patients were retreated between 4 and 5½ months. Some patients may have a longer time to retreatment. Treatment with Dysport® can be repeated when the benefits from the previous treatment have decreased, but there should be at least 12 weeks between treatments.

Work with your child’s healthcare team to evaluate your child’s progress, and ask them to teach you how to know when it’s time for the next treatment session.

Remember, you may need time to schedule your child’s next appointment, to take time off from work, and to arrange for travel to and from your child’s doctor’s office or clinic. The healthcare professionals on your child’s treatment team may be able to help you plan your visits. Keep them informed about your child’s treatment and your plans.

Important Safety Information

What to tell your doctor before Dysport® treatment

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and nonprescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal products. Using Dysport® with certain other medicines may cause serious side effects.

Do not start any new medicines until you have told your doctor that you have received Dysport® in the past.

Especially tell your doctor if you have received injections of botulinum toxin in the last four months or in the past. Be sure your doctor knows exactly which product you received such as Myobloc® (rimabotulinumtoxinB), Botox® (onabotulinumtoxinA), or Xeomin® (incobotulinumtoxinA); have recently received an antibiotic by injection; take muscle relaxants; take an allergy or cold medicine; or take a sleep medicine.

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QUESTIONS TO ASK YOUR CHILD’S HEALTHCARE TEAM ABOUT TREATMENT

The best way to advocate for your child is to ask questions of his or her healthcare team. Be sure to keep this list of questions handy when talking to any of your child’s healthcare providers, and write down any additional questions you want to discuss at your next visit.

What should I expect from Dysport® (abobotulinumtoxinA) therapy?

How will I know that Dysport® therapy is working?

When should I schedule another treatment session?

What is the most important information I should know about Dysport®?

What are the possible side effects of Dysport®?

What can we do to make my child more comfortable during the treatment?

How do I explain Dysport® therapy to my child?

Can I be in the room during the treatment?

Who do I call if I have questions between appointments?

How soon after treatment should physical or occupational therapy continue?

NOTES FOR YOUR NEXT VISIT

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Possible side effects

The most common side effects of Dysport® in children (2 to 17 years of age) with lower limb spasticity include: upper respiratory infection, stuffy or runny nose and sore throat, flu, cough, and fever.

Tell your doctor if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. These are not all the possible side effects of Dysport®. For more information, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Botox®, Xeomin®, and Myobloc® are registered trademarks of their respective owners.
JOIN THE DYSPORT® PATIENT EXPERIENCE PROGRAM

At Ipsen, we want to help you share your experiences with Dysport® (abobotulinumtoxinA) with your doctor between visits. Join the Dysport® Patient Experience Program to give your healthcare provider feedback on your child's treatment. Ask your child’s doctor for an invitation. You can also sign up for the program through IPSEN CARES®.

IPSEN CARES® is your dedicated resource

IPSEN CARES® can help your child receive treatment with Dysport®:

• Navigate the insurance coverage process
• Provide copay assistance for eligible* patients
• Provide free medication to financially eligible patients through the Patient Assistance Program
• Help minimize delays or interruptions in therapy

To learn more about IPSEN CARES®, visit IpsenCares.com or call an IPSEN CARES® Patient Access Specialist at 866-435-5677.

Representatives are available from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM ET (5:00 PM to 5:00 PM PT) Monday through Friday.

*Patient Eligibility

Patients are not eligible if prescriptions are paid in part or full by any state or federally-funded programs, including, but not limited to, Medicare or Medicaid, VA, DOD, or TRICARE (collectively, “Government Programs”). Patients who begin receiving prescription benefits from such Government Programs at any time will no longer be eligible for copay assistance. Patients residing in Massachusetts, Minnesota, Michigan, or Rhode Island can only receive assistance with the cost of Ipsen products but not the cost of related medical services (injection). Patients receiving free starter therapy through the IPSEN CARES® program are not eligible for the copay assistance program while they are waiting for insurance prescription coverage to begin. Patients receiving assistance through another assistance program or foundation, also, are not eligible for the copay assistance program during current enrollment year.

OTHER RESOURCES

Cerebral Palsy Foundation
www.yourcpf.org
3 Columbus Circle, 15th Floor
New York, NY 10019
212-520-1686

Child Neurology Foundation
www.childneurologyfoundation.org
201 Chicago Avenue #200
Minneapolis, MN 55415
952-846-7942

Reaching for the Stars
www.reachingforthestars.org
3000 Old Alabama Road, Suite 119-300
Alpharetta, GA 30022
855-240-7387

United Cerebral Palsy (UCP)
www.ucp.org
1825 K Street NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20006
202-776-0406/800-USA-5UCP (872-5827)

Please see additional Important Safety Information about Dysport® throughout this brochure and accompanying Full Prescribing Information, including Boxed Warning, and Medication Guide.
Helping your child (2 and older) with Lower Limb Spasticity

BRING IT ON

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)
Dysport® and all botulinum toxin products have a Boxed Warning which states that the effects of the botulinum toxin may spread from the area of injection to other areas of the body, causing symptoms similar to those of botulism. Those symptoms include swallowing and breathing difficulties that can be life-threatening.

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Dysport® (abobotulinumtoxinA)
Time Between Treatments

DYSPORT® is an acetylcholine release inhibitor and a neuromuscular blocking agent indicated for:

- The treatment of adults with cervical dystonia (1.1)
- The temporary improvement in the appearance of moderate to severe glabellar lines associated with procerus and corrugator muscle activity in adult patients < 65 years of age (1.2)
- The treatment of spasticity in adults (1.3)
- The treatment of lower limb spasticity in pediatric patients 2 years of age and older (1.4)

**INDICATIONS AND USAGE**

DYSPORT® (abobotulinumtoxinA) for injection, for intramuscular use

**Spasticity in Adults**

- Dosing for lower limb spasticity: up to 1500 Units
- Dosing for upper limb spasticity: between 500 Units and 1000 Units

**Cervical Dystonia**

- Initial dose is 500 Units given intramuscularly as a divided dose among the affected muscles
- Re-treatment every 12 to 16 weeks or longer, as necessary, based on return of clinical symptoms with doses administered between 250 Units and 1000 Units to optimize clinical benefit
- Re-treatment should not occur in intervals of less than 12 weeks
- Titrate in 250 Unit steps according to patient's response

**Glabellar Lines**

- Administer a total dose of 50 Units, divided in five equal aliquots of 10 Units each, intramuscularly to affected muscles to achieve clinical effect
- Re-treatment should be administered no more frequently than every 3 months

**Spasticity in Adults**

- Select dose based on muscles affected, severity of muscle spasticity, prior response and adverse reaction history following treatment with DYSPORT® or other botulinum toxin A
- Dosing for upper limb spasticity: between 500 Units and 1000 Units
- Dosing for lower limb spasticity: up to 1500 Units
- The maximum recommended total dose per treatment session (upper and lower limb combined) in adults is 1500 Units
- The re-treatment, based on return of clinical symptoms, should not occur in intervals of less than 12 weeks

**Pediatric Lower Limb Spasticity**

- Select dose based on the affected muscle, severity of spasticity, and treatment history with botulinum toxins
- Dosing is based on Units/kg; recommended total DYSPORT® dose per treatment session is 10 to 15 Units/kg per limb

**CONTRAINDICATIONS**

- Hypersensitivity to any botulinum toxin product or excipients (4, 6.1, 6.2)
- Allergy to cow's milk protein (4)
- Infection at the proposed injection site(s) (4)

**WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**

- The potency Units of DYSPORT® are not interchangeable with other preparations of botulinum toxin products and, therefore, units of biological activity of DYSPORT® cannot be compared to or converted into units of any other botulinum toxin products (5.1)
- Recommended dose and frequency of administration should not be exceeded (5.4)
- Immediate medical attention may be required in cases of respiratory, speech or swallowing difficulties (5.3)
- Concomitant neuromuscular disorder may exacerbate clinical effects of treatment (5.5)
- DYSPORT® contains human albumin. There is a risk for transmission of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) however, no cases of transmission of viral diseases or CJD have ever been identified for albumin (5.6)

**ADVERSE REACTIONS**

Cervical Dystonia

- Most commonly observed adverse reactions (≥5% of patients): muscular weakness, dysphagia, dry mouth, injection site discomfort, fatigue, headache, musculoskeletal pain, dysphonia, injection site pain and eye disorders (6.1)

Glabellar Lines

- The most frequently reported adverse reactions (≥2%) are: nasopharyngitis, headache, injection site pain, injection site reaction, upper respiratory tract infection, eyelid edema, eyelid ptosis, sinusitis, nausea, and blood present in urine (6.1)

Spasticity in Adults

- Upper limb spasticity:
  - The most frequently reported adverse reactions (≥2%) are: urinary tract infection, nasopharyngitis, muscular weakness, musculoskeletal pain, dizziness, fall and depression (6.1)
  - Lower limb spasticity:
  - The most frequently reported adverse reactions (≥5%) are: falls, muscular weakness, and pain in extremity (6.1)

Lower Limb Spasticity in Pediatric Patients

- The most frequently reported adverse reactions (≥10%) are: upper respiratory tract infection, nasopharyngitis, influenza, pharyngitis, cough and pyrexia (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Ipsen Biopharmaceuticals, Inc. at 877-397-7671 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch

**DRUG INTERACTIONS**

- Concomitant use of DYSPORT® and aminoglycosides or other agents interfering with neuromuscular transmission (e.g., curare-like agents), or muscle relaxants, should be observed closely because the effect of botulinum toxin may be potentiated (7)
- Anticholinergic drugs may potentiate systemic anticholinergic effects (7)
- The effect of administering different botulinum neurotoxins during the course of treatment with DYSPORT® is unknown (7)

**USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS**

- Pregnancy: Based on animal data, may cause fetal harm (8.1)
- Administer DYSPORT® with care in elderly patients, reflecting the greater frequency of concomitant disease and other drug therapy (8.5)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and Medication Guide

**RECENT MAJOR CHANGES**

- Indications and Usage, Pediatric Lower Limb Spasticity (1.4) 6/2017
- Dosage and Administration, Spasticity in Adults (2.4) 6/2017
- Dosage and Administration, Pediatric Lower Limb Spasticity (2.5) 7/2016

**REFERENCES**

- [Section references omitted from the full prescribing information are not listed.]

**FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS**

**WARNING: DISTANT SPREAD OF TOXIN EFFECT**

See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning

**INDICATIONS AND USAGE**

DYSPORT® safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for DYSPORT®.
**WARNING: DISTANT SPREAD OF TOXIN EFFECT**

Postmarketing reports indicate that the effects of DYSPORT® and all botulinum toxin products may spread from the area of injection to produce symptoms consistent with botulinum toxin effects. These may include ptosis, generalized muscle weakness, diplopia, blurred vision, ptosis, dysphagia, dysphonia, dysarthria, urinary incontinence and breathing difficulties. These symptoms have been reported hours to weeks after injection. Swallowing and breathing difficulties can be life threatening and there have been reports of death. The risk of symptoms is probably greatest in children treated for spasticity but symptoms can also occur in adults treated for spasticity and other conditions, particularly in those patients who have underlying conditions that would predispose them to these symptoms. In unapproved uses, including upper limb spasticity in children, and in approved indications, cases of spread of effect have been reported at doses comparable to or lower than the maximum recommended total dose [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

## 1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

### 1.1 Cervical Dystonia

DYSPORT™ is indicated for the treatment of adults with cervical dystonia.

### 1.2 Glabellar Lines

DYSPORT™ is indicated for the temporary improvement in the appearance of moderate to severe glabellar lines associated with procerus and corrugator muscle activity in adult patients less than 65 years of age.

### 1.3 Spasticity in Adults

DYSPORT™ is indicated for the treatment of spasticity in adult patients.

### 1.4 Lower Limb Spasticity in Pediatric Patients

DYSPORT™ is indicated for the treatment of lower limb spasticity in pediatric patients 2 years of age and older.

## 2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

### 2.1 Instructions for Safe Use

The potency Units of DYSPORT™ are specific to the preparation and assay method utilized. They are not interchangeable with other preparations of botulinum toxin products and, therefore, units of biological activity of DYSPORT™ cannot be compared to or converted into units of any other botulinum toxin products assessed with any other specific assay method [see Description (11)]. Reconstruction of DYSPORT™ is intended for intramuscular injection only.

Reconstitution instructions are specific for each of the 500 Unit vial and the 500 Unit vial. These volumes yield concentrations specific for the use for each indication (Table 1).

### Table 1: Dilution Instructions for DYSPORT® Vials (500 Units and 300 Units)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diluent* per 500 Unit Vial</th>
<th>Resulting Dose Units per 0.1 mL</th>
<th>Diluent* per 300 Unit Vial</th>
<th>Resulting Dose Units per 0.1 mL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 mL</td>
<td>50 Units</td>
<td>0.6 mL</td>
<td>50 Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 mL</td>
<td>25 Units</td>
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<td>20 Units</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.5 mL</td>
<td>20 Units</td>
<td>1.5 mL</td>
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<td>--</td>
<td>2.5 mL</td>
<td>12 Units</td>
<td>10 Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mL</td>
<td>10 Units</td>
<td>3 mL</td>
<td>10 Units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP Only

Note: These dilutions are calculated for an injection volume of 0.1 mL. A decrease or increase in the DYSPORT™ dose is also possible by administering a smaller or larger injection volume (i.e. 0.05 mL (50% decrease in dose), 0.08 mL (20% decrease in dose) or 0.15 mL (50% increase in dose)).

** When using 5 mL of diluent for a 500 Unit vial of DYSPORT™, complete the following steps (see also 2.4 Dosing in Upper Limb Spasticity).

1. Reconstitute a 500 Unit vial of DYSPORT™ with 2.5 mL of Preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP, gently mix, and set the vial aside.

2. Draw 2.5 mL of Preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP, into a 5 mL syringe.

3. Take the 5 mL syringe with 2.5 mL Preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP and draw up the DYSPORT™ solution from the reconstituted vial without inverting and mix gently.

4. Use immediately after reconstitution in the syringe. Dispose of any unused saline.

After reconstitution, DYSPORT™ should be used for only one injection session and for only one patient. Once reconstituted, DYSPORT™ should be stored in the original container, in a refrigerator at 2 °C to 8 °C (36 °F to 46 °F), protected from light for up to 24 hours. It must be discarded if not used within 24 hours. Do not freeze reconstituted DYSPORT™. Discard the vial and needle in accordance with local regulations.

### 2.2 Dosing in Cervical Dystonia

The recommended initial dose of DYSPORT™ for the treatment of cervical dystonia is 500 Units given intramuscularly as a divided dose among affected muscles in patients with or without a history of prior treatment with botulinum toxin. (A description of the average DYSPORT™ dose and percentage of total dose injected into specific muscles in the pivotal clinical trials can be found in Table 12 of Section 14.1. Clinical Studies – Cervical Dystonia.) Limiting the dose injected into the sternocleidomastoid muscle may reduce the occurrence of dysphagia. Clinical studies with DYSPORT™ in cervical dystonia suggest that the peak effect occurs between two and four weeks after injection. Simultaneous EMG-guided application of DYSPORT™ may be helpful in locating active muscles.

#### Dose Modification

Where dose modification is necessary for the treatment of cervical dystonia, uncontrolled open-label studies suggest that dose adjustment can be made in 250 Unit steps according to the individual patient’s response, with re-treatment every 12 weeks or longer, as necessary, based on return of clinical symptoms. Uncontrolled open-label studies also suggest that the total dose administered in a single treatment should be between 250 Units and 1000 Units. Re-treatment, if needed, should not occur in intervals of less than 12 weeks. Doses above 1000 Units have not been systematically evaluated.

### Special Populations

#### Adults and elderly

The starting dose of 500 Units recommended for cervical dystonia is applicable to adults of all ages [see Use in Specific Populations (8.5)].

#### Pediatric Patients

The safety and effectiveness of DYSPORT™ in the treatment in pediatric patients less than 18 years of age has not been assessed [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

### Instructions for Preparation and Administration for the Treatment of Cervical Dystonia

DYSPORT™ is supplied as a single-use vial. Only use sterile preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP for reconstitution of DYSPORT™. Each 500 Unit vial of DYSPORT™ is to be reconstituted with 1 mL of preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection USP to yield a solution of 50 Units per 0.1 mL or reconstituted with 2 mL of preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection USP to yield a solution of 25 Units per 0.1 mL. Each 300 Unit vial of DYSPORT™ is to be reconstituted with 0.6 mL of preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection USP to yield a solution equivalent to 50 Units per 0.1 mL.

Using an appropriately sized sterile syringe, needle and aseptic technique, draw up 2 mL or 1 mL of sterile, preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection USP for the 500 Unit vial or 0.6 mL of sterile, preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection USP for the 300 Unit vial. Insert the needle into the DYSPORT™ vial. The partial vacuum will begin to pull the saline into the vial. Any remaining required saline should be expressed into the vial manually. Do not use the vial if no vacuum is observed. Swirl gently to dissolve. Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration. Reconstituted DYSPORT™ should be a clear, colorless solution, free of particulate matter, otherwise it should not be injected.

Expel any air bubbles in the syringe barrel. Remove the needle used to reconstitute the product and attach an appropriately sized new sterile needle.

Discard the vial and needle in accordance with local regulations.

### 2.3 Dosing in Glabellar Lines

The dose of DYSPORT™ for the treatment of glabellar lines is a total of 50 Units given intramuscularly in five equal aliquots of 10 Units each to achieve clinical effect (see Figure 1).

#### Special Populations

#### Adults

A total dose of 50 Units of DYSPORT™, in five equal aliquots, should be administered to achieve clinical effect.

The clinical effect of DYSPORT™ may last up to four months. Repeat dose clinical studies demonstrated continued efficacy with up to four repeated administrations. It should be administered no more frequently than every three months. When used for re-treatment, DYSPORT™ should be reconstituted and injected using the same techniques as the initial treatment.

#### Pediatric Patients

DYSPORT™ for glabellar lines is not recommended for use in pediatric patients less than 18 years of age [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

### Instructions for Preparation and Administration for the Treatment of Glabellar Lines

DYSPORT™ is supplied as a single-use vial. Only use sterile preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP for reconstitution of DYSPORT™. Each 300 Unit vial of DYSPORT™ is to be reconstituted with 2.5 mL of preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection USP prior to injection. The concentration of the resulting solution will be 10 Units per 0.08 mL (12 Units per 0.1 mL) to be delivered in five equally divided aliquots of 0.08 mL each. DYSPORT™ may also be reconstituted with 1.5 mL of preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection USP for a solution of 10 Units per 0.05 mL (20 Units per 0.1 mL) to be delivered in five equally divided aliquots of 0.05 mL each.

Using an appropriately sized sterile syringe, needle and aseptic technique, draw up 2.5 mL or 1.5 mL of preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection USP and insert the needle into the DYSPORT™ vial. The partial vacuum will begin to pull the saline into the vial. Any remaining required saline should be expressed into the vial manually. Do not use the vial if no vacuum is observed. Swirl gently to dissolve. Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration. Reconstituted DYSPORT™ should be a clear, colorless solution, free of particulate matter, otherwise it should not be injected.

Draw a single patient dose of DYSPORT™ into a sterile syringe. Expel any air bubbles in the syringe barrel. Remove the needle used to reconstitute the product and attach a 30 gauge needle.

Discard the vial and needle in accordance with local regulations.

#### Injection Technique

Glabellar facial lines arise from the activity of the lateral corrugator and vertical procerus muscles. These can be readily identified by palpating the tensed muscle mass while having the patient frown. The corrugator depresses the skin creating a “furrowed” vertical line surrounded by tensed muscle (i.e., “frown lines”). The location, size, and use of the muscles vary markedly among individuals.

Physicians administering DYSPORT™ must understand the relevant neuromuscular and/or orbital anatomy of the area involved and any alterations to the anatomy due to prior surgical procedures.

Risk of ptosis can be mitigated by careful examination of the upper lid for separation or weakness of the levator palpebrae muscle (true ptosis), identification of lash ptosis, and evaluation of the range of lid excursion while manually depressing the frontals to assess compensation.
In order to reduce the complication of ptosis, the following steps should be taken:

- Avoid injection near the levator palpebrae superioris, particularly in patients with larger brow depressor complexes.
- Medial corrugator injections should be placed at least 1 centimeter above the bony supraorbital ridge.
- Ensure the injected volume/dose is accurate and where feasible kept to a minimum.
- Do not inject toxin closer than 1 centimeter above the central eyebrow.

To inject DYSPORT®, advance the needle through the skin into the underlying muscle while applying finger pressure on the superior medial orbital rim. Inject patients with a total of 50 Units in five equally divided aliquots. Using a 30 gauge needle, inject 10 Units of DYSPORT® into each of five sites, two in each corrugator muscle, and one in the procerus muscle (see Figure 1).

### 2.4 Dosing in Spasticity in Adults

Dosing in initial and subsequent treatment sessions should be tailored to the individual based on the size, number and location of muscles involved; severity of spasticity, the presence of local muscle weakness, the patient’s response to previous treatment, and/or adverse event history with botulinum toxins.

No more than 1 mL should generally be administered at any single injection site. The maximum recommended total dose (upper and lower limb combined) of DYSPORT® for the treatment of spasticity in adults is 1500 Units.

Although actual location of the injection sites can be determined by palpation, the use of injection guiding technique e.g., electromyography, electrical stimulation is recommended to target the injection sites.

#### Upper Limb Spasticity

In the clinical trial that assessed the efficacy and safety of DYSPORT® for treatment of upper limb spasticity in adults [see Clinical Studies (14.3)], doses of 500 Units and 1000 Units were divided among selected muscles at a given treatment session (see Table 2 and Figure 2).

**Table 2: DYSPORT® Dosing by Muscle for Upper Limb Spasticity in Adult Patients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Muscles Injected</th>
<th>Recommended Dose</th>
<th>Recommended Number of Injection(s) per Muscle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flexor carpi radialis (FCR)</td>
<td>100 Units to 200 Units</td>
<td>1 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexor carpi ulnaris (FCU)</td>
<td>100 Units to 200 Units</td>
<td>1 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexor digitorum profundus (FDP)</td>
<td>100 Units to 200 Units</td>
<td>1 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexor digitorum superficialis (FDS)</td>
<td>100 Units to 200 Units</td>
<td>1 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachialis</td>
<td>200 Units to 400 Units</td>
<td>1 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachioradialis</td>
<td>100 Units to 200 Units</td>
<td>1 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biceps Brachii (BB)</td>
<td>200 Units to 400 Units</td>
<td>1 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronator Teres</td>
<td>100 Units to 200 Units</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Lower Limb Spasticity

In the clinical trial that assessed the efficacy and safety of DYSPORT® for treatment of lower limb spasticity in adults [see Clinical Studies (14.3)], doses of 1000 Units and 1500 Units were divided among selected muscles at a given treatment session (see Table 3 and Figure 3).

**Table 3: DYSPORT® Dosing by Muscle for Lower Limb Spasticity in Adults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Muscles Injected</th>
<th>Recommended Dose</th>
<th>Recommended Number of Injection Sites per Muscle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gastrocnemius</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medial head</td>
<td>100 Units to 150 Units</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateral head</td>
<td>100 Units to 150 Units</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soleus</td>
<td>330 Units to 500 Units</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibialis posterior</td>
<td>200 Units to 300 Units</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexor digitorum longus</td>
<td>130 Units to 200 Units</td>
<td>1 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexor hallucis longus</td>
<td>70 Units to 200 Units</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Repeat DYSPORT® treatment should be administered when the effect of a previous injection has diminished, but no sooner than 12 weeks after the previous injection. A majority of patients in clinical studies were retreated between 12-16 weeks; however some patients had a longer duration of response, i.e. 20 weeks. The degree and pattern of muscle spasticity at the time of re-injection may necessitate alterations in the dose of DYSPORT® and muscles to be injected. Clinical improvement may be expected one week after administration of DYSPORT®.

Figure 1: 1 cm

Figure 2: Muscles for Injection for Upper Limb Spasticity in Adults

Figure 3: Muscles for Injection for Lower Limb Spasticity in Adults

Repeat DYSPORT® treatment should be administered when the effect of a previous injection has diminished, but no sooner than 12 weeks after the previous injection. A majority of patients in clinical studies were retreated between 12-16 weeks. The degree and pattern of muscle spasticity at the time of re-injection may necessitate alterations in the dose of DYSPORT® and muscles to be injected.

**Instructions for Preparation and Administration for the Treatment of Spasticity in Adults**

DYSPORT® is supplied as a single-use vial. Only use sterile preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP for reconstitution of DYSPORT®. The recommended concentration is 100 Units/mL or 200 Units/mL with preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection USP (see Table 1).

Using an appropriately sized sterile syringe, needle and aseptic technique, draw up the required volume (Table 1) of preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection USP.

Insert the needle into the DYSPORT® vial. The partial vacuum will begin to pull the saline into the vial. No more than 2.5 mL of saline should be introduced into the vial (see footnote in Table 1).

Do not use the vial if a vacuum is absent. Gently swirl to dissolve. Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration. Reconstituted DYSPORT® should be a clear, colorless solution, free of particulate matter; otherwise it should not be injected.

Expel any air bubbles in the syringe barrel. Remove the needle used to reconstitute the product and attach an appropriately sized new sterile needle.

Discard the vial and needle in accordance with local regulations.
2.5 Dosing in Lower Limb Spasticity in Pediatric Patients

Lower Limb Spasticity in Pediatric Patients 2 years of age and older

DYSPOR® dosing for pediatric lower limb spasticity is based on Units per kilogram of body weight. Table 4 describes the recommended Units/kg dose of DYSPOR® per muscle of the Gastrocnemius-Soleus Complex (GSC). The recommended total DYSPOR® dose per treatment session is 10 to 15 Units/kg for unilateral lower limb injections or 20 to 30 Units/kg for bilateral lower limb injections. However, the total dose of DYSPOR® administered per treatment session must not exceed 15 Units/kg for unilateral lower limb injections or 30 Units/kg for bilateral lower limb injections or 1000 units, whichever is lower. The total dose administered should be divided between the affected spastic muscles of the lower limb(s). When possible, the dose should be distributed across more than 1 injection site in any single muscle (see Table 4). No more than 0.5 mL of DYSPOR® should be administered in any single injection site.

Dosing in initial and sequential treatment sessions should be tailored to the individual patient based on the size, number and location of muscles involved, severity of spasticity, the presence of local muscle weakness, the patient’s response to previous treatment, and/or adverse event history with botulinum toxins.

Table 4: DYSPOR® Dosing by Muscle for Lower Limb Spasticity in Pediatric Patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Muscle Injected</th>
<th>Recommended DYSPOR® Dose Range per muscle per leg (Units/kg Body Weight)</th>
<th>Recommended number of injections per muscle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gastrocnemius</td>
<td>6 to 9 Units/kg</td>
<td>Up to 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soleus</td>
<td>4 to 6 Units/kg</td>
<td>Up to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10 to 15 Units/kg divided across both muscles</td>
<td>Up to 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: a – the listed individual doses to be injected in the muscles can be used within the range mentioned without exceeding 15 Units/kg total dose for unilateral injection or 30 Units/kg for bilateral injections or 1000 Units whichever is lower.

Figure 4: Muscles for Injection for Lower Limb Spasticity in Pediatric Patients

Although actual location of the injection sites can be determined by palpation, the use of injection guiding technique, e.g. electromyography or electrical stimulation, is recommended to target the injection sites.

Repeat DYSPOR® treatment should be administered when the effect of a previous injection has diminished but no sooner than 12 weeks after the previous injection. A majority of patients in the clinical studies were retreated between 16-22 weeks, however; some had a longer duration of response. The degree and pattern of muscle spasticity and overall clinical benefit at the time of re-injection may necessitate alterations in the dose of DYSPOR® and muscles to be injected.

The safety and effectiveness of DYSPOR® injected into proximal muscles of the lower limb for the treatment of spasticity in pediatric patients has not been established.

Lower Limb Spasticity in Pediatric Patients less than 2 years of age

The safety and effectiveness of DYSPOR® in the treatment of lower limb spasticity in pediatric patients of less than 2 years of age has not been evaluated.

Treatment of Upper Limb Spasticity in Pediatric Patients

The safety and effectiveness of DYSPOR® in the treatment of upper limb spasticity in pediatric patients has not been demonstrated (see Warnings and Precautions (S.2.1)). Instructions for Preparation and Administration for the Treatment of Lower Limb Spasticity in Pediatric Patients 2 years and older

DYSPOR® is supplied as single-use 300 Unit or 500 Unit vials. Only use sterile preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP for reconstitution of DYSPOR®. Each 500 Unit vial of DYSPOR® is to be reconstituted with 2.5 mL of preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP prior to injection. Each 300 Unit vial of DYSPOR® is to be reconstituted with 1.5 mL of preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP prior to injection. The concentration of the resulting solution will be 20 Units per 0.1 mL. Further dilution with preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP may be required to achieve the final volume for injection. No more than 0.5 mL of DYSPOR® should be administered in any single injection site.

To calculate the total units of DYSPOR® required for treatment of one leg, select the dose of DYSPOR® in Units/kg/leg and the body weight (kg) of the patient (see Table 4). Using an appropriately sized sterile syringe (e.g., 3 mL syringe), needle and aseptic technique, draw up 2.5 mL of preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP. Insert the needle into the DYSPOR® 500 Unit vial. The partial vacuum will begin to pull the saline into the vial. Any remaining required saline should be expressed into the vial manually. Do not use the vial if no vacuum is observed. Swirl gently to dissolve. Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration. Reconstituted DYSPOR® should be a clear, colorless solution, free of particulate matter; otherwise it should not be injected.

Draw the required patient dose of DYSPOR® into a sterile syringe and dilute with additional preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP, if required, to achieve the final volume for injection. Expel any air bubbles in the syringe barrel. Remove the needle used to reconstitute the product and attach an appropriately sized new sterile needle.

Use immediately after reconstitution in the syringe.

Discard the vial and needle in accordance with local regulations.

3. DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

For injection: 300 Units or 500 Units of lyophilized powder in a single-use vial for reconstitution with preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP.

4. CONTRAINDICATIONS

DYSPOR® is contraindicated in patients with:

- Known hypersensitivity to any botulinum toxin preparation or to any of the components in the formulation (see Description (11)). Hypersensitivity reactions have been reported, including anaphylaxis (see Adverse Reactions (6.2)). This product may contain trace amounts of cow’s milk protein. Patients known to be allergic to cow’s milk protein should not be treated with DYSPOR®.

- Infection at the proposed injection site(s).

5. WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Lack of Interchangeability between Botulinum Toxin Products

The potency Units of DYSPOR® are specific to the preparation and assay method utilized. They are not interchangeable with other preparations of botulinum toxin products and, therefore, units of biological activity of DYSPOR® cannot be compared to or converted into units of any other botulinum toxin products assessed with any other specific assay method (see Description (11)).

5.2 Spread of Toxin Effect

Post-marketing safety data from DYSPOR® and other approved botulinum toxins suggest that botulinum toxin effects may, in some cases, be observed beyond the site of local injection. The symptoms are consistent with the mechanism of action of botulinum toxin and may include asthenia, generalized muscle weakness, diplopia, blurred vision, ptosis, dysphagia, dysphonia, dysarthria, urinary incontinence and breathing difficulties. These symptoms have been reported hours to weeks after injection. Swallowing and breathing difficulties can be life-threatening and there have been reports of death related to spread of toxin effects. The risk of symptoms is probably greatest in children treated for spasticity but symptoms can also occur in adults treated for spasticity and other conditions, particularly in those patients who have underlying conditions that would predispose them to these symptoms. In unapproved uses, including upper limb spasticity in children and approved indications, symptoms consistent with spread of toxin effect have been reported at doses comparable to or lower than the maximum recommended total dose (see Use in Specific Populations (8.4)).

5.3 Dysphagia and Breathing Difficulties

Treatment with DYSPOR® and other botulinum toxin products can result in swallowing or breathing difficulties. Patients with pre-existing swallowing or breathing difficulties may be more susceptible to these complications. In most cases, this is a consequence of weakening of muscles in the area of injection that are involved in breathing or swallowing. When distant effects occur, additional respiratory muscles may be involved (see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)). Deaths as a complication of severe dysphagia have been reported after treatment with botulinum toxin. Dysphagia may persist for several weeks, and require use of a feeding tube to maintain adequate nutrition and hydration. Aspiration may result from severe dysphagia and is a particular risk when treating patients in whom swallowing or respiratory function is already compromised. Treatment of cervical dystonia with botulinum toxins may weaken neck muscles that serve as accessory muscles of ventilation. This may result in a critical loss of breathing capacity in patients with respiratory disorders who may have become dependent upon these accessory muscles. There have been post-marketing reports of serious breathing difficulties, including respiratory failure. Patients treated with botulinum toxin may require immediate medical attention should they develop problems with swallowing, speech or respiratory disorders. These reactions can occur within hours to weeks after injection with botulinum toxin (see Warnings and Precautions (5.2), Adverse Reactions (6.1), Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)).

5.4 Facial Anatomy in the Treatment of Glabellar Lines

Caution should be exercised when administering DYSPOR® to patients with surgical alterations to the facial anatomy, excessive weakness or atrophy in the target muscle(s), marked facial asymmetry, inflammation at the injection site(s), ptosis, excessive dermatochalasis, deep dermal scarring, thick sebaceous skin (see Dosage and Administration (2.3)) or the inability to substantially lessen glabellar lines by physically spreading them apart (see Clinical Studies (14.2)).
5.5 Pre-existing Neuromuscular Disorders

Individuals with peripheral motor neuropathic diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or neuromuscular junction disorders (e.g., myasthenia gravis or Lambert-Eaton syndrome) should be monitored particularly closely when given botulinum toxin. Patients with neuromuscular disorders may be at increased risk of clinically significant effects including severe dysphagia and respiratory compromise from typical doses of DYSPORT® (see Adverse Reactions [6.1]).

5.6 Human Albumin and Transmission of Viral Diseases

This product contains albumin, a derivative of human blood. Based on effective donor screening and product manufacturing processes, it carries an extremely remote risk for transmission of viral diseases and variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD). There is a theoretical risk for transmission of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD), but if that risk actually exists, the risk of transmission would also be considered extremely remote. No cases of transmission of viral diseases, CJD, or vCJD have ever been identified for licensed albumin or albumin contained in other licensed products.

5.7 Intradermal Immune Reaction

The possibility of an immune reaction when injected intradermally is unknown. The safety of DYSPORT® for the treatment of hyperhidrosis has not been established. DYSPORT® is approved only for intramuscular injection.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following serious adverse reactions are discussed below and elsewhere in labeling:
- Distant Spread of Toxin Effect [see Boxed Warning]
- Lack of Interchangeability between Botulinum Toxin Products [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]
- Spread of Effects from Toxin [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]
- Dysphagia and Breathing Difficulties [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]
- Facial Anatomy in the Treatment of Glabellar Lines [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]
- Pre-existing Neuromuscular Disorders [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)]
- Human Albumin and Transmission of Viral Diseases [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)]
- Intradermal Immune Reaction [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)]

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

Cervical Dystonia

The data described below reflect exposure to DYSPORT® in 446 cervical dystonia patients in 7 studies. Of these, two studies were randomized, double-blind, single treatment, placebo-controlled studies with subsequent optional open-label treatment in which dose optimization (250 to 1000 Units per treatment) over the course of 5 treatment cycles was allowed.

The population was almost entirely Caucasian (99%) with a median age of 51 years (range 18–82 years). Most patients (87%) were less than 65 years of age; 58.4% were women.

Common Adverse Reactions

The most commonly reported adverse reactions (occurring in 5% or more of patients who received 500 Units of DYSPORT® in the placebo-controlled clinical trials) in cervical dystonia patients were: muscular weakness, dysphagia, dry mouth, injection site discomfort, fatigue, headache, musculoskeletal pain, dysphonia, injection site pain and eye disorders (consisting of blurred vision, diplopia, and reduced visual acuity and accommodation). Other than injection site reactions, most adverse reactions became noticeable about one week after treatment and lasted several weeks.

The rates of adverse reactions were higher in the combined controlled and open-label experience than in the placebo-controlled trials. During the clinical studies, two patients (<1%) experienced adverse reactions leading to withdrawal. One patient experienced disturbance in attention, eyelid disorder, feeling abnormal and headache, and one patient experienced dysphagia.

Table 5 compares the incidence of the most frequent adverse reactions from a single treatment cycle of 500 Units of DYSPORT® compared to placebo [see Clinical Studies (14.1)].

Table 5: Most Common Adverse Reactions (≥5%) and Greater than Placebo in the Pooled, Double-blind, Placebo-Controlled Phase of Clinical Trials in Patients with Cervical Dystonia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reactions</th>
<th>DYSPORT® 500 Units (N=173)</th>
<th>Placebo (N=182)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any Adverse Reaction</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General disorders and administration site conditions</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injection site discomfort</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatigue</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injection site pain</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscular weakness</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musculoskeletal pain</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal disorders</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysphagia</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry mouth</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nervous system disorders</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infections and infestations</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysphonia</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye Disorders</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. The following preferred terms were reported: vision blurred, diplopia, visual acuity reduced, eye pain, eyelid disorder, accommodation disorder, dry eye, eye pruritus.

Dose-response relationships for common adverse reactions in a randomized multiple fixed-dose study in which the total dose was divided between two muscles (the sternocleidomastoid and splenius capitis) are shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Common Adverse Reactions by Dose in Fixed-dose Study in Patients with Cervical Dystonia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reactions</th>
<th>DYSPORT® Dose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Placebo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysphagia</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Mouth</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscular Weakness</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injection Site Discomfort</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysphonia</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facial Paresis</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye Disorders</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. The following preferred terms were reported: vision blurred, diplopia, visual acuity reduced, eye pain, eyelid disorder, accommodation disorder, dry eye, eye pruritus.

Injection Site Reactions

Injection site discomfort and injection site pain were common adverse reactions following DYSPORT® administration.

Less Common Adverse Reactions

The following adverse reactions were reported less frequently (<5%).

Breathing Difficulty

Breathing difficulties were reported by approximately 3% of patients following DYSPORT® administration and in 1% of placebo patients in clinical trials during the double-blind phase. These consisted mainly of dyspnea. The median time to onset from last dose of DYSPORT® was approximately one week, and the median duration was approximately three weeks.

Other adverse reactions with incidences of less than 5% in the DYSPORT® 500 Units group in the double-blind phase of clinical trials included dizziness in 3.5% of DYSPORT®-treated patients and 1% of placebo-treated patients, and muscle atrophy in 1% of DYSPORT®-treated patients and in none of the placebo-treated patients.

Laboratory Findings

Patients treated with DYSPORT® exhibited a small increase from baseline (0.23 mol/L) in mean blood glucose relative to placebo-treated patients. This was not clinically significant among patients in the development program but could be a factor in patients whose diabetes is difficult to control.

Electrocardiographic Findings

ECG measurements were only recorded in a limited number of patients in an open-label study without a placebo or active control. This study showed a statistically significant reduction in heart rate compared to baseline, averaging about three beats per minute, observed thirty minutes after injection.
In placebo-controlled clinical trials of DYSPORT®, the most common adverse reactions (>2%) following injection of DYSPORT® were nasopharyngitis, headache, injection site pain, injection site reaction, upper respiratory tract infection, eyelid edema, eyelid ptosis, sinusitis, nausea, and blood present in urine.

Table 7 reflects exposure to DYSPORT® in 398 patients 19 to 75 years of age who were evaluated in the randomized, placebo-controlled clinical studies that assessed the use of DYSPORT® for the temporary improvement in the appearance of glabellar lines [see Clinical Studies (14)]. Adverse reactions of any cause occurred in 48% of the DYSPORT®-treated patients and 33% of the placebo-treated patients.

### Table 7: Most Common Adverse Reactions with > 1% Incidence in Pooled, Placebo-Controlled Trials for Glabellar Lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reactions by Body System</th>
<th>DYSPORT® (% N=398)</th>
<th>Placebo (% N=496)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Any Adverse Reaction</strong></td>
<td>48</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eye Disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyelid Edema</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyelid Ptosis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gastrointestinal Disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injection Site Pain</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injection Site Reaction</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infections and Infestations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasopharyngitis</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Respiratory Tract Infection</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinusitis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investigations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Present In Urine</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nervous System Disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Patients who received treatment with placebo and DYSPORT® are counted in both treatment columns.

In the overall safety database, where some patients received up to twelve treatments with DYSPORT®, adverse reactions were reported for 57% (1425/2491) of patients. The most frequently reported of these adverse reactions were headache, nasopharyngitis, injection site pain, injection site reaction (numbness, discomfort, erythema, tenderness, tingling, itching, stinging, warmth, irritation, tightness, swelling).

Adverse reactions that occurred after repeated injections in 2–3% of the population included bronchitis, influenza, pharyngolaryngeal pain, cough, contact dermatitis, injection site swelling, and injection site discomfort.

The incidence of eyelid ptosis did not increase in the long-term safety studies with multiple re-treatments at intervals ≥ three months. The majority of the reports of eyelid ptosis were mild to moderate in severity and resolved over several weeks [see Dosage and Administration (2.3)].

**Spasticity in Adults**

**Injection Site Reactions**
Injection site reactions (e.g., pain, bruising, haemorrhage, erythema/haematoma etc.) have occurred following administration of DYSPORT® in adults treated for spasticity.

**Upper Limb Spasticity in Adults**

Table 8 lists the most frequently reported adverse reactions (>2%) in any DYSPORT® dose group and more frequent than placebo in double-blind studies evaluating the treatment of upper limb spasticity in adults with DYSPORT®.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reactions</th>
<th>DYSPORT® 500 Units (N=197) %</th>
<th>1000 Units (N=194) %</th>
<th>Placebo (N=279) %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infections and infestations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasopharyngitis</td>
<td>4 1</td>
<td>3 2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary tract infection</td>
<td>3 1</td>
<td>2 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflammation</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscular weakness</td>
<td>2 4</td>
<td>1 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain in extremity</td>
<td>0 2</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musculoskeletal pain</td>
<td>3 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back pain</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nervous system disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>3 1</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convulsion</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syncope</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypoaesthesia</td>
<td>0 2</td>
<td>2 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial seizures</td>
<td>0 2</td>
<td>2 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General disorders and administration site conditions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatigue</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>2 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthenia</td>
<td>2 1</td>
<td>1 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Injury, poisoning and procedural complications</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>2 3</td>
<td>3 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>2 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contusion</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>1 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gastrointestinal disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>2 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>2 1</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>0 2</td>
<td>2 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investigation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood triglycerides increased</td>
<td>2 1</td>
<td>1 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>2 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vascular disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>2 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Psychiatric disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>2 1</td>
<td>3 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Less Common Adverse Reactions

In a pooled analysis of clinical studies, adverse reactions with an incidence of less than 2% reported in DYSPORT® treatment groups included dysphagia 0.5%, gait disturbance 0.5%, hypotonia 0.5%, and sensation of heaviness 0.3%.

**Lower Limb Spasticity in Adults**

The data described below reflect exposure to DYSPORT® in 255 adult patient with lower limb spasticity. Of this population, 89% were Caucasian, 66% male, and the median age was 55 years (range 23–77 years). Table 9 lists the adverse reactions that occurred in ≥2% of patients in any DYSPORT® dose group and more frequent than placebo in the double blind study evaluating the treatment of lower limb spasticity in adults. The most common of these adverse reactions (≥5%) in any DYSPORT® dose group were falls, muscular weakness, and pain in extremity.
In the efficacy and safety studies of DYSPORT® for the treatment of lower limb spasticity in adults, muscular weakness was reported more frequently in women (10%) treated with 1500 units of DYSPORT® compared to men (5%). Falls were reported more frequently in patients 65 years of age and over. [see Use in Specific Populations (8.5)]

Lower Limb Spasticity in Pediatric Patients

Table 10 reflects exposure to DYSPORT® in 160 patients, 2 to 17 years of age, who were evaluated in the randomized, placebo-controlled clinical study that assessed the use of DYSPORT® for the treatment of unilateral or bilateral lower limb spasticity in pediatric cerebral palsy patients [see Clinical Studies (14.4)]. The most commonly observed adverse reactions (≥10% of patients) are: upper respiratory tract infection, nasopharyngitis, influenza, pharyngitis, cough and pyrexia.

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

Because adverse reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure. The following adverse reactions have been identified during post-approval use of DYSPORT®: vertigo, photophobia, influenza-like illness, amyotrophy, burning sensation, facial paresis, hypoesthesia, erythema, and excessive granulation tissue. Hyperstimulus reactions including anaphylaxis have been reported. Dry eye was observed at <1% during clinical trials and has been reported in postmarketing surveillance in the treatment of glabellar lines.

6.3 Immunogenicity

As with all therapeutic proteins, there is a potential for immunogenicity. The incidence of antibody formation is highly dependent on the sensitivity and specificity of the assay. In addition, the observed incidence of antibody positivity in an assay may be influenced by several factors including assay methodology, sample handling, timing of sample collection, concomitant medications, and underlying disease. For these reasons, comparison of the incidence of antibodies across products in this class may be misleading.

Cervical Dystonia

About 3% of subjects developed antibodies (binding or neutralizing) over time with DYSPORT® treatment.

Glabellar Lines

Testing for antibodies to DYSPORT® was performed for 1554 subjects who had up to nine cycles of treatment. Two subjects (0.13%) tested positive for binding antibodies at baseline. Three additional subjects tested positive for binding antibodies after receiving DYSPORT® treatment. None of the subjects tested positive for neutralizing antibodies.

Spasticity in Adults

Upper Limb Spasticity

From 230 subjects treated with DYSPORT® and tested for the presence of binding antibodies, 5 subjects were positive at baseline and 17 developed antibodies after treatment. Among those 17 subjects, 10 subjects developed neutralizing antibodies. An additional 51 subjects from a separate repeat-dose study were tested for the presence of neutralizing antibodies only. None of the subjects tested positive.

In total, from the 281 subjects treated in the long-term studies and tested for the presence of neutralizing antibodies, 3.6% developed neutralizing antibodies after treatment. In the presence of binding and neutralizing antibodies to DYSHORT® some patients continue to experience clinical benefit.
DYSPORT® (abobotulinumtoxinA)

Lower Limb Spasticity
From 367 subjects treated with DYSPORT® and tested for the presence of binding antibodies, 4 subjects were positive at baseline and 2 developed binding antibodies after treatment. No subjects developed neutralizing antibodies. An additional 85 subjects from two separate studies were tested for the presence of neutralizing antibodies only. One subject tested positive for the presence of neutralizing antibodies.

In total, from the 452 subjects treated with DYSPORT® and tested for the presence of neutralizing antibodies, 0.2% developed neutralizing antibodies after treatment.

Lower Limb Spasticity in Pediatric Patients
From 226 subjects treated with DYSPORT® and tested for the presence of binding antibodies, 5 subjects previously receiving botulinum toxins were positive at baseline and 9 patients developed binding antibodies after injections. Among those 9 subjects, 3 subjects developed neutralizing antibodies, while one subject developed neutralizing antibodies from the 5 subjects testing positive for binding antibodies at baseline who previously received botulinum toxin injections.

From a separate repeat-dose study, 203 subjects were tested for the presence of neutralizing antibodies. Two subjects were positive for neutralizing antibodies at baseline and 5 subjects developed neutralizing antibodies after treatments. In total, from the 429 patients tested for the presence of neutralizing antibodies, 2.1% developed neutralizing antibodies after treatment. In the presence of binding and neutralizing antibodies to DYSPORT®, some patients continued to experience clinical benefit.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS
No formal drug interaction studies have been conducted with DYSPORT®.

Patients treated concomitantly with botulinum toxins and aminoglycosides or other agents interfering with neuromuscular transmission (e.g., curare-like agents) should be observed closely because the effect of the botulinum toxin may be potentiated. Use of anticholinergic drugs after administration of DYSPORT® may potentiate systemic anticholinergic effects such as blurred vision.

The effect of administering different botulinum neurotoxin products at the same time or within several months of each other is unknown. Excessive weakness may be exacerbated by another administration of botulinum toxin prior to the resolution of the effects of a previously administered botulinum toxin.

Excessive weakness may also be exaggerated by administration of a muscle relaxant before or after administration of DYSPORT®.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
8.1 Pregnancy
Risk Summary
There are no adequate and well-controlled clinical studies with DYSPORT® in pregnant women. DYSPORT® should only be used during pregnancy if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

DYSPORT® produced embryo-fetal toxicity in relation to maternal toxicity when given to pregnant rats and rabbits at doses lower than or similar to the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) of 1000 Units on a body weight (Units/kg) basis (see Data).

In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2-4% and 15-20%, respectively. The background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated populations is unknown.

Data
In a study in which pregnant rats received daily intramuscular injections of DYSPORT® (2.2, 6.6, or 22 Units/kg on gestation days 6 through 17 or intermittently 44 Units/kg on gestation days 6 and 12 only) during organogenesis, increased early embryonic death was observed with both schedules at the highest tested doses (22 and 44 Units/kg), which were associated with maternal toxicity. The no-effect dose for embryo-fetal developmental toxicity was 2.2 Units/kg (less than the maximum recommended human dose [MRHD] on a body weight basis).

In a study in which pregnant rabbits received daily intramuscular injections of DYSPORT® (0.3, 3.3, or 6.7 Units/kg) on gestation days 6 through 19 or intermittently (13.3 Units/kg on gestation days 6 and 13 only) during organogenesis, no embryofetal data were available at the highest dose administered daily (6.7 Units/kg) because of premature death in all doses at that dose. At the lower daily doses or with intermittent dosing, no adverse developmental effects were observed. All doses for which data were available are less than the MRHD on a body weight basis.

In a study in which pregnant rabbits received 6 weekly intramuscular injections of DYSPORT® (4.4, 11.1, 22.2, or 44 Units/kg) beginning on day 6 of gestation and continuing through parturition to weaning, an increase in stillbirths was observed at the highest dose tested, which was maternally toxic.

The no-effect dose for pre- and post-natal developmental toxicity was 22.2 Units/kg (similar to the MRHD).

8.2 Lactation
Risk Summary
There are no data on the presence of DYSPORT® in human or animal milk, the effects on the breastfed infant, or the effects on milk production.

The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother’s clinical need for DYSPORT® and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed infant from DYSPORT® or from the underlying maternal condition.

8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential
Infertility
In rats, DYSPORT® produced adverse effects on mating behavior and fertility [see Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1)].

8.4 Pediatric Use
Cervical Dystonia
Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients have not been established [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

Glabellar Lines
DYSPORT® is not recommended for use in pediatric patients less than 18 years of age.

Upper Limb Spasticity
Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients have not been established [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

Lower Limb Spasticity in Pediatric Patients
The safety and effectiveness of DYSPORT® injected into proximal muscles of the lower limb for the treatment of spasticity in pediatric patients has not been established [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2) and Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients with lower limb spasticity below 2 years of age have not been evaluated [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

Juvenile Animal Data
In a study in which juvenile rats received a single intramuscular injection of DYSPORT® (1, 3, or 10 Units/animal) on postnatal day 21, decreased growth and bone length (injected and contralateral limbs), delayed sexual maturation, and decreased fertility were observed at the highest dose tested, which was associated with excessive toxicity during the first week after dosing.

In a study in which juvenile rats received weekly intramuscular injections of DYSPORT® (0.1, 0.3, or 1.0 Units/animal) from postnatal day 21 to 13 weeks of age, decreases in bone mineral content in the injected limb, associated with atrophy of injected and adjacent muscles, were observed at the highest dose tested. No adverse effects were observed on neurobehavioral development. However, dose levels were not adjusted for growth of the pups. On a body weight basis, the doses at the end of the dosing period were approximately 15% of those at initiation of dosing. Therefore, the effects of DYSPORT® throughout postnatal development were not adequately evaluated.

8.5 Geriatric Use
Cervical Dystonia
There were insufficient numbers of patients aged 65 years and over in the clinical studies to determine whether they respond differently than younger patients. In general, elderly patients should be observed to evaluate their tolerability of DYSPORT®, due to the greater frequency of concomitant disease and other drug therapy [see Dosage and Administration (2.1)].

Glabellar Lines
Of the total number of subjects in the placebo-controlled clinical studies of DYSPORT®, 8% (135 subjects) were 65 years and over. Efficacy was not observed in subjects aged 65 years and over [see Clinical Studies (14.2)]. For the entire safety database of geriatric subjects, although there was no increase in the incidence of eyelid ptosis, geriatric subjects did have an increase in the number of ocular adverse reactions compared to younger subjects (11% vs. 5%) [see Dosage and Administration (2.2)].

Adult Spasticity
Upper Limb Spasticity
Of the total number of subjects in placebo-controlled clinical studies of DYSPORT®, 30% (3450 subjects) were aged 65 years and over, while 8 percent were aged 75 years and over. No overall differences in safety or effectiveness were observed between these subjects and younger subjects. Other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients, but greater sensitivity of some older individuals cannot be ruled out.

Lower Limb Spasticity
Of the total number of subjects in placebo controlled clinical studies of DYSPORT®, 18% (n = 115) were 65 and over, while 9% (n = 20) were 75 and over. Subjects aged 65 years and over who were treated with DYSPORT® reported a greater percentage of adverse reactions as compared to younger subjects (46% versus 39%). Fall and asthenia were observed with greater frequency in older subjects, as compared to those younger (10% versus 6% and 4% versus 2%, respectively).

8.6 Ethnic Groups
Exploratory analyses in trials for glabellar lines in African-American subjects with Fitzpatrick skin types IV, V, or VI and in Hispanic subjects suggested that response rates at Day 30 were comparable to and no worse than the overall population.

8.7 Overdose
Excessive doses of DYSPORT® may be expected to produce neuromuscular weakness with a variety of symptoms. Respiratory support may be required where excessive doses cause paralysis of respiratory muscles. In the event of overdose, the patient should be medically monitored for symptoms of excessive muscle weakness or paralysis [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]. Symptomatic treatment may be necessary.

Symptoms of overdose are likely not to be present immediately following injection. Should accidental injection or oral ingestion occur, the person should be medically supervised for several weeks for signs and symptoms of excessive muscle weakness or paralysis.

There is no significant information regarding overdose from clinical studies.

In the event of overdose, antitoxin raised against botulinum toxin is available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta, GA. However, the antitoxin will not reverse any botulinum toxin-induced effects already apparent by the time of antitoxin administration. In the event of suspected or actual cases of botulinum toxin poisoning, please contact your local or state Health Department to process a request for antitoxin through the CDC. If you do not receive a response within 30 minutes, please contact the CDC directly at 770-488-7100. More information can be obtained at http://www.cdc.gov/nccid/sop/drugs/drug-service.html.
Botulinum toxin type A, the active ingredient in DYSPORT® (abobotulinumtoxinA), is a purified neurotoxin type A complex produced by fermentation of the bacterium Clostridium botulinum type A, Hall Strain. It is purified from the culture supernatant by a series of precipitation, dialysis, and chromatography steps. The neurotoxin complex is composed of the neurotoxin, hemagglutinin proteins and non-toxin non-hemagglutinin protein.

DYSPORT® is supplied in a single-use, sterile vial for reconstitution intended for intramuscular injection. Each vial contains 300 Units or 500 Units of lyophilized abobotulinumtoxinA, human serum albumin (125 mcg) and lactose (2.5 mg). DYSPORT® may contain trace amounts of cow's milk proteins [see Contraindications (4)]. One unit of DYSPORT® corresponds to the calculated median lethal intraperitoneal dose (LD50) in mice. The method for performing the assay is specific to Ipsen’s product DYSPORT®. Due to differences in specific details such as vehicle, dilution scheme and laboratory protocols for various mouse LD50 assays, Units of biological activity of DYSPORT® are not interchangeable with Units of any other botulinum toxin or any toxin assessed with any other specific assay method [see Dosage Forms and Strengths (3)].

Recovery of transmission occurs gradually as the neuromuscular junction recovers from SNAP25 leading to intracellular blockage of neurotransmitter exocytosis into the neuromuscular junction. This accounts for the therapeutic utility of the toxin in diseases characterized by excessive release of the neurotransmitter, acetylcholine, from peripheral cholinergic nerve endings. Toxin activity occurs in the following sequence: Toxin heavy chain mediated binding to specific surface receptors on nerve ends, internalization of the toxin by receptor mediated endocytosis, pH-induced translocation of the toxin light chain to the cell cytosol and cleavage of SNAP25 leading to intracellular blockage of neurotransmitter exocytosis into the neuromuscular junction. This accounts for the therapeutic utility of the toxin in diseases characterized by excessive efferent activity in motor nerves.

Recovery of transmission occurs gradually as the neuromuscular junction recovers from SNAP25 cleavage and as new nerve endings are formed.

The primary pharmacodynamic effect of DYSPORT® is due to chemical denervation of the treated muscle resulting in a measurable decrease of the compound muscle action potential, causing a localized reduction of muscle activity.

Using currently available analytical technology, it is not possible to detect DYSPORT® in peripheral blood following intramuscular injection at the recommended doses.

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Studies to evaluate the carcinogenic potential of DYSPORT® have not been conducted.

Using currently available analytical technology, it is not possible to detect DYSPORT® in peripheral blood following intramuscular injection at the recommended doses.
Study GL-2 was a repeat-dose, double-blind, multi-center, placebo-controlled study in which 158 previously untreated subjects received either placebo or 50 Units of DYSPORT®, administered in five aliquots of 10 Units (see Figure 1). Subjects were followed for 180 days. The mean age was 43 years; most of the subjects were women (85%), and predominantly Caucasian (49%) or Hispanic (47%). At Day 30, 55% of DYSPORT®-treated subjects achieved treatment success: a composite 2 grade improvement of glabellar line severity at maximum frown (Table 13).

In study GL-1, the reduction of glabellar line severity at maximum frown was greater at Day 30 in the DYSPORT® group compared to the placebo group as assessed by both investigators and subjects (Table 14).

Study GL-2
Study GL-2 was a repeat-dose, double-blind, multi-center, placebo-controlled, randomized study. The study was initiated with two or three open-label treatment cycles of 50 Units of DYSPORT® administered in five aliquots of 10 Units (DYSPORT®; see Figure 1). After the open-label treatments, subjects were randomized to receive either placebo or 50 Units of DYSPORT®. Subjects could have received up to four treatments through the course of the study. Efficacy was assessed in the final randomized treatment cycle. The study enrolled 311 subjects into the first treatment cycle and 142 subjects were randomized into the final treatment cycle. Overall, the mean age was 47 years; most of the subjects were women (86%) and predominantly Caucasian (80%). At Day 30, 52% of DYSPORT®-treated subjects achieved treatment success: a composite 2 grade improvement of glabellar line severity at maximum frown (see Table 13).

The proportion of responders in the final treatment cycle was comparable to the proportion of responders in all prior treatment cycles. After the final repeat treatment with DYSPORT®, the reduction of glabellar line severity at maximum frown was greater at Day 30 in the DYSPORT® group compared to the placebo group as assessed by both investigators and subjects (Table 13).

Table 13: Treatment Success at Day 30 (None or Mild with at least 2 Grade Improvement from Baseline at Maximum Frown for the combined Investigator and Subject Assessments (Composite))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>DYSPORT® n/N (%)</th>
<th>Placebo n/N (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GL-1</td>
<td>58/105 (55%)</td>
<td>0/53 (0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL-2</td>
<td>37/71 (52%)</td>
<td>0/71 (0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL-3</td>
<td>120/200 (60%)</td>
<td>0/100 (0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Treatment with DYSPORT® reduced the severity of glabellar lines for up to four months.

Study GL-1
Study GL-1 was a single-dose, double-blind, multi-center, randomized, placebo-controlled study in which 158 previously untreated subjects received either placebo or 50 Units of DYSPORT®, administered in five aliquots of 10 Units (see Figure 1). Subjects were followed for 180 days. The mean age was 43 years; most of the subjects were women (85%), and predominantly Caucasian (75%) or Hispanic (18%).

Table 14: GL-1: Investigator’s and Subject’s Assessment of Glabellar Line Severity at Maximum Frown Using a 4-point Scale (% and Number of Subjects with Severity of None or Mild)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>DYSPORT®</th>
<th>Placebo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investigator's Assessment</td>
<td>Subject's Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In GL-1, the proportion of responders in all prior treatment cycles.

Study GL-3
Study GL-3 was a single-dose, double-blind, multi-center, randomized, placebo-controlled study in which 300 previously untreated subjects received either placebo or 50 Units of DYSPORT®, administered in five aliquots of 10 Units (see Figure 1). Subjects were followed for 150 days. The mean age was 44 years; most of the subjects were women (87%), and predominantly Caucasian (75%) or Hispanic (18%).

Table 15: Investigator’s and Subject’s Assessments of Glabellar Line Severity at Maximum Frown Using a 4-point Scale (% and Number of Subjects with Severity of None or Mild)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>DYSPORT®</th>
<th>Placebo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investigator's Assessment</td>
<td>Subject's Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Geriatric Subjects
In GL1, GL2, and GL3, there were 8 subjects aged 65 and older who were randomized to DYSPORT® 50 Units in 5 equal aliquots of 10 Units (4) or placebo (4). None of the geriatric DYSPORT® subjects were a treatment success at maximum frown at Day 30.

14.3 Spasticity in Adults
Upper Limb Spasticity
The efficacy and safety of DYSPORT® for the treatment of upper limb spasticity in adult patients was evaluated in a randomized, multi-center, double-blind, placebo-controlled study that included 238 patients (159 DYSPORT® and 79 placebo) with upper limb spasticity (Modified Ashworth Scale (MAS) score ≥2 in the primary targeted muscle group for toxin naive patients or MAS score ≥3 in the primary targeted muscle group for toxin non-naive patients at least 4 months after the last botulinum toxin injection, of any serotype) who were at least 6 months post-stroke or post-traumatic brain injury.

DYSPORT® 500 Units (N=80), DYSPORT® 1000 Units (N=79), or placebo (N=79) was injected intramuscularly into the affected upper limb muscles. After injection of the primary targeted muscle groups (PTMG), the remainder of the dose was injected into at least two additional upper limb muscles determined by the patient’s individual presentation. Table 17 provides the mean and range of DYSPORT® doses injected and the number of injections into specific muscles of the upper limb.

Table 17: DYSPORT® Dose Injected and Number of Injections per Muscle in Adult Patients with Upper Limb Spasticity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Muscle</th>
<th>DYSPORT® Treatment Group</th>
<th>Number of Patients</th>
<th>Mean DYSPORT® Units Injected (Min, Max)</th>
<th>Number Of Injection Sites Median, [Q1 ; Q3]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flexor digitorum profundus (FDP)*</td>
<td>500 U</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>93.5 Units (50 to 100)</td>
<td>1, [1 ; 2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexor digitorum superficialis (FDS)*</td>
<td>1000 U</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>195.5 Units (100 to 300)</td>
<td>2, [1 ; 2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexor carpi radialis (FCR)*</td>
<td>500 U</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>95.4 Units (50 to 100)</td>
<td>2, [1 ; 2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexor carpi ulnaris (FCU)*</td>
<td>1000 U</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>196.8 Units (100 to 300)</td>
<td>2, [1 ; 2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachialis*</td>
<td>500 U</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>148.5 Units (50 to 200)</td>
<td>1, [1 ; 2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachioradialis*</td>
<td>1000 U</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>321.4 Units (100 to 400)</td>
<td>2, [1 ; 2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biceps Brachi (BB)</td>
<td>500 U</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>106.4 Units (50 to 200)</td>
<td>2, [1 ; 2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronator Teres*</td>
<td>1000 U</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>207.4 Units (100 to 400)</td>
<td>2, [1 ; 2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTMG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The co-primary efficacy variables were muscle tone assessed by the MAS at the primary targeted muscle group at week 4 and the Physician Global Assessment (PGA) at week 4 (Table 18).

**Table 18: Primary Endpoints (PTMG MAS and PGA) and MAS by Muscle Group at Week 4 in Adult Patients with Upper Limb Spasticity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Placebo (N=79)</th>
<th>DYSPORT® (500 units) (N=80)</th>
<th>DYSPORT® (1000 units) (N=79)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LS Mean Change from Baseline in PTMG Muscle Tone on the MAS</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>-1.2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS Mean PGA of Response to Treatment</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS Mean Change from Baseline in Wrist Flexor Muscle Tone on the MAS</td>
<td>-0.8</td>
<td>-1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS Mean Change from Baseline in Finger Flexor Muscle Tone on the MAS</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
<td>-1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS Mean Change from Baseline in Elbow Flexor Muscle Tone on the MAS</td>
<td>-0.8</td>
<td>-1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lower Limb Spasticity

The efficacy of DYSPORT® for the treatment of lower limb spasticity was evaluated in a randomized, multi-center, double-blind, placebo-controlled study that included 381 patients (253 DYSPORT® and 128 placebo). Patients had lower limb spasticity (Modified Ashworth Scale (MAS) score ≥2 in the affected ankle joint for toxin naïve patients, or MAS score ≥3 in the affected ankle joint for toxin naïve patients) and were at least 6 months post-stroke or post-traumatic brain injury. Table 19 provides the median DYSPORT® doses injected and the number of injections into specific muscles of the lower limbs as reported in the double-blind study. In the study, the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, and at least one additional lower limb muscle were injected, according to the clinical presentation.

**Table 19: DYSPORT® Dose Injected and Number of Injections per Muscle in the Lower Limb - Median for the 1000 Unit and 1500 Unit Dose Groups**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injected Muscle</th>
<th>DYSPORT® Units Injected</th>
<th>Number Of Injection Sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gastrocnemius Lateral</td>
<td>100 Units to 150 Units</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medial</td>
<td>100 Units to 150 Units</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soleus</td>
<td>333 Units to 500 Units</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibialis posterior</td>
<td>200 Units to 300 Units</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexor digitorum longus</td>
<td>133 Units to 200 Units</td>
<td>1 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexor hallucis longus</td>
<td>67 Units to 200 Units</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The primary efficacy variable was muscle tone assessed by the MAS at the ankle joint at week 4. The first secondary endpoint was the Physician Global Assessment (ranges from –4 = markedly worse to +4 = markedly improved) at week 4 (Table 20).

**Table 20: Primary Endpoint Change in MAS and the First Secondary Endpoint PGA at Week 4 in Adult Patients with Lower Limb Spasticity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LS Mean Change from Baseline on the Modified Ashworth Scale</th>
<th>DYSport 1000 Units (N = 125)</th>
<th>DYSport 1500 Units (N = 128)</th>
<th>Placebo (N = 128)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Week 4</td>
<td>-0.8</td>
<td>-0.8*</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS Mean Physician Global Assessment</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*P<0.05

14.4 Pediatric Patients with Lower Limb Spasticity

The efficacy of DYSPORT® was evaluated in a double-blind, placebo-controlled multicenter study in patients 2 to 17 years of age treated for lower limb spasticity because of cerebral palsy causing dynamic equinus foot deformity. A total of 235 (156 DYSPORT® and 77 Placebo) toxin naïve or non-naïve patients with a Modified Ashworth Score (MAS) of grade 2 or greater at the ankle plantar flexor were enrolled to receive DYSPORT® 10 Units/kg/leg (n=79), DYSPORT® 15 Units/kg/leg (n=79) or placebo (n=77) injected into the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles. Forty percent of patients (n=66) were treated bilaterally and received a total lower limb DYSPORT® dose of either 20 Units/kg (n=37) or 30 Units/kg (n=29). The primary efficacy endpoint was the mean change from baseline in MAS in ankle plantar flexor at Week 4; a co-primary endpoint was the mean Physician’s Global Assessment (PGA) score at Week 4 (Table 21).

**Table 21: MAS and PGA Change from Baseline at Week 4 in Pediatric Patients with Lower Limb Spasticity (ITT Population)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LS Mean Change from Baseline in Ankle plantarflexor Muscle Tone on the MAS</th>
<th>Placebo (N=77)</th>
<th>DYSPORT® 10 U/kg/leg (N=79)</th>
<th>DYSPORT® 15 U/kg/leg (N=79)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Week 4</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
<td>-0.9*</td>
<td>-1.0*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 12</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
<td>-0.8*</td>
<td>-1.0*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS Mean PGA of Response to Treatment</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.5*</td>
<td>1.5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 12</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.8*</td>
<td>1.0*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

DYSPORT® for injection is supplied in a sterile, single-use, glass vial. Unopened vials of DYSPORT® must be stored under refrigeration at 2° to 8°C (36°F to 46°F). Protect from light. Do not use after the expiration date on the vial. All vials, including expired vials, or equipment used with DYSPORT® should be disposed of carefully as is done with all medical waste. DYSPORT® contains a unique hologram on the carton. If you do not see the hologram, do not use the product. Instead contact 877-397-7671.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advisory patients to read the FDA-approved patient labelling (Medication Guide). Advise patients to inform their doctor or pharmacist if they develop any unusual symptoms (including difficulty with swallowing, speaking or breathing), or if any known symptom persists or worsens.

Inform patients that if loss of strength, muscle weakness, blurred vision or drooping eyelids occur, they should avoid driving a car or engaging in other potentially hazardous activities.

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Distributed by: Ipsen Biopharmaceuticals, Inc., Basking Ridge, NJ 07920 and
Galdemra Laboratories, L.P., Fort Worth, TX 76177 USA
DYS-US-002257
MEDICATION GUIDE
DYSPORT® (DIS-port) (abobotulinumtoxinA) for Injection

What is the most important information I should know about DYSPORT®?
DYSPORT® may cause serious side effects that can be life threatening including:
• Problems breathing or swallowing
• Spread of toxin effects
These problems can happen within hours, or days to weeks after an injection of DYSPORT®. Call your doctor or get medical help right away if you have any of these problems after treatment with DYSPORT®:

1. Problems swallowing, speaking, or breathing. These problems can happen within hours, or days to weeks after an injection of DYSPORT® usually because the muscles that you use to breathe and swallow can become weak after the injection. Death can happen as a complication if you have severe problems with swallowing or breathing after treatment with DYSPORT®.
   o People with certain breathing problems may need to use muscles in their neck to help them breathe. These patients may be at greater risk for serious breathing problems with DYSPORT®.
   o Swallowing problems may last for several weeks. People who cannot swallow well may need a feeding tube to receive food and water. If swallowing problems are severe, food or liquids may go into your lungs. People who already have swallowing or breathing problems before receiving DYSPORT® have the highest risk of getting these problems.

2. Spread of toxin effects. In some cases, the effect of botulinum toxin may affect areas of the body away from the injection site and cause symptoms of a serious condition called botulism. The symptoms of botulism include:
   o loss of strength and muscle weakness all over the body
   o blurred vision and drooping eyelids
   o trouble saying words clearly (dysarthria)
   o trouble breathing
   o double vision
   o hoarseness or change or loss of voice (dysphonia)
   o loss of bladder control
   o trouble swallowing
These symptoms can happen within hours, or days to weeks after you receive an injection of DYSPORT®. These problems could make it unsafe for you to drive a car or do other dangerous activities. See “What should I avoid while receiving DYSPORT®?”

What is DYSPORT®?
DYSPORT® is a prescription medicine that is injected into muscles and used:
• to treat cervical dystonia (CD) in adults
• to improve the look of moderate to severe frown lines between the eyebrows (glabellar lines) in adults younger than 65 years of age for a short period of time (temporary)
• to treat increased muscle stiffness in adults with spasticity
• to treat increased muscle stiffness in children 2 years of age and older with lower limb spasticity.

CD is caused by muscle spasms in the neck. These spasms cause abnormal position of the head and often neck pain. After DYSPORT® is injected into muscles, those muscles are weakened for up to 12 to 16 weeks or longer. This may help lessen your symptoms.

Frown lines (wrinkles) happen because the muscles that control facial expression are used often (muscle tightening over and over). After DYSPORT® is injected into the muscles that control facial expression, the medicine stops the tightening of these muscles for up to 4 months.

Upper limb spasticity in adults is caused by muscle spasms in the elbow, wrist, and finger muscles. Lower limb spasticity in adults is caused by muscle spasms in the toe and ankle muscles. These spasms cause an abnormal position of these muscles. After DYSPORT® is injected into muscles, those muscles are weakened for up to 12 to 16 weeks or longer. This may help lessen your symptoms.

Lower limb spasticity in children is caused by muscle spasms in calf muscles. These spasms cause an abnormal position of these muscles. After DYSPORT® is injected into muscles, those muscles are weakened for up to 16 to 22 weeks or longer. This may help lessen your symptoms.

• For the treatment of cervical dystonia, glabellar lines, and upper limb spasticity in adults, it is not known whether DYSPORT® is safe or effective in children under 18 years of age.
• For the treatment of lower limb spasticity, it is not known whether DYSPORT® is safe or effective in children under 2 years of age.
• It is not known whether DYSPORT® is safe or effective for the treatment of other types of muscle spasms.
• It is not known whether DYSPORT® is safe or effective for the treatment of other wrinkles.

Who should not take DYSPORT®?
Do not take DYSPORT® if you:
• are allergic to DYSPORT® or any of the ingredients in DYSPORT®. See the end of this Medication Guide for a list of ingredients in DYSPORT®
• are allergic to cow's milk protein
• had an allergic reaction to any other botulinum toxin product such as Myobloc® (rimabotulinumtoxinB), Botox® (onabotulinumtoxinA), or Xeomin® (incobotulinumtoxinA).
• have a skin infection at the planned injection site

What should I tell my doctor before taking DYSPORT®?
Tell your doctor about all your medical conditions, including if you:
• have a disease that affects your muscles and nerves (such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis [ALS or Lou Gehrig's disease], myasthenia gravis or Lambert-Eaton syndrome). See “What is the most important information I should know about DYSPORT®?”
• have allergies to any botulinum toxin product
• had any side effect from any botulinum toxin product in the past
• have or have had a breathing problem, such as asthma or emphysema
• have or have had swelling problems
• have or have had bleeding problems
• have diabetes
• have or have had a slow heart beat or other problem with your heart rate or rhythm
• have plans to have surgery
• had surgery on your face
• have weakness of your forehead muscles (such as trouble raising your eyebrows)
• have drooping eyelids
• have any other change in the way your face normally looks
• are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if DYSPORT® can harm your unborn baby
• are breast-feeding or planning to breast-feed. It is not known if DYSPORT® passes into breast milk
Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins and herbal products. Using DYSPORT® with certain other medicines may cause serious side effects. Do not start any new medicines until you have told your doctor that you have received DYSPORT® in the past.

Especially tell your doctor if you:
• have received any other botulinum toxin product in the last four months
• have received injections of botulinum toxin, such as Myobloc® (rimabotulinumtoxinB), Botox® (onabotulinumtoxinA) or Xeomin® (incobotulinumtoxinA) in the past; be sure your doctor knows exactly which product you received
• have recently received an antibiotic by injection
• take muscle relaxants
• take an allergy or cold medicine
• take a sleep medicine

Ask your doctor if you are not sure if your medicine is one that is listed above.

Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of your medicines with you to show your doctor and pharmacist each time you get a new medicine.

How should I take DYSPORT®?
• DYSPORT® is an injection that your doctor will give you
• DYSPORT® is injected into the affected muscles
• If you are an adult, your doctor may give you another dose of DYSPORT® after 12 weeks or longer, if it is needed
• If you are an adult being treated for CD or spasticity or you are a child (2 to 17 years of age) being treated for lower limb spasticity, your doctor may change your dose of DYSPORT®, until you and your doctor find the best dose for you. Children should not be retreated sooner than every 12 weeks.
• The dose of DYSPORT® is not the same as the dose of any other botulinum toxin product

What should I avoid while taking DYSPORT®?
DYSPORT® may cause loss of strength or general muscle weakness, blurred vision, or drooping eyelids within hours to weeks of taking DYSPORT®. If this happens, do not drive a car, operate machinery, or do other dangerous activities. See “What is the most important information I should know about DYSPORT®?”

What are the possible side effects of DYSPORT®?
DYSPORT® can cause serious side effects. See “What is the most important information I should know about DYSPORT®?”
The most common side effects of DYSPORT® in people with cervical dystonia include:
• muscle weakness
• dry mouth
• feeling of tiredness
• muscle pain
• problems speaking
• eye problems
• difficulty swallowing
• headache

The most common side effects of DYSPORT® in people with glabellar lines include:
• stuffy or runny nose and sore throat
• injection site pain
• upper respiratory infection
• blood in urine
• headache
• injection site reaction
• swelling of eyelids
• drooping eyelids
• sinus infection
• nausea

The most common side effects of DYSPORT® in adults with upper limb spasticity include:
• urinary tract infection
• muscle weakness
• musculoskeletal pain
• fall
• depression
• stuffy or runny nose and sore throat
• dizziness

The most common side effects of DYSPORT® in adults with lower limb spasticity include:
• muscle weakness
• pain in your arms or legs
• fall

The most common side effects of DYSPORT® in children (2 to 17 years of age) with lower limb spasticity include:
• upper respiratory infection
• stuffy or runny nose and sore throat
• flu
• cough
• fever

Tell your doctor if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. These are not all the possible side effects of DYSPORT®. For more information, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

General information about DYSPORT®:
Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. This Medication Guide summarizes the most important information about DYSPORT®. If you would like more information, talk with your doctor. You can ask your doctor or pharmacist for information about DYSPORT® that is written for healthcare professionals.

What are the ingredients in DYSPORT®?
Active ingredient: (botulinum toxin Type A)
Inactive ingredients: human albumin and lactose. DYSPORT® may contain cow’s milk protein.

Distributed by: Ipsen Biopharmaceuticals, Inc. Basking Ridge, NJ 07920 and Galderma Laboratories, L.P. Fort Worth, TX 76177; Manufactured by: Ipsen Biopharm Ltd., Wrexham, LL13 9UF, UK U.S. License No. 1787
For more information about DYSPORT®, call 877-397-7671 or go to www.dysport.com or www.DysportUSA.com.

This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

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