Treating Adults with Cervical Dystonia

Learn more about Dysport®
Talk to your doctor about Dysport® and find out if it is right for you.

What is Dysport?
Dysport is a prescription medicine that is injected into muscles and used to treat:
- cervical dystonia (CD) in adults
- increased muscle stiffness in adults with spasticity
- 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; for treating other types of muscle spasms; or for treating cervical dystonia or upper limb spasticity in children under 18 years of age.

Important Safety Information
What is the most important information I should know about Dysport?

Dysport may cause serious side effects, including problems breathing or swallowing and/or spread of toxin effects, that can be life threatening and death can happen as a complication. These problems can happen within hours, or days to weeks after an injection of Dysport.

- **Problems swallowing, breathing, or speaking.** Treatment with Dysport can result in swallowing or breathing problems. People with pre-existing swallowing or breathing problems may be at greater risk following treatment 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.

Please see Full Prescribing Information inside pocket, including Medication Guide with Important Warnings about the spread of toxin effects.
How Is Cervical Dystonia Treated?

There is no cure for CD. In some people, signs and symptoms may disappear without treatment, but recurrence is common. Treatment focuses on relieving the muscle spasms and symptoms of abnormal head position and neck pain. One of these treatments for cervical dystonia is called a botulinum toxin. It is a prescription medication that is injected directly into affected muscles to treat abnormal head position and neck pain. There are different botulinum toxins available.

Each patient may respond differently to treatment. You may respond to a different botulinum toxin.

Important Safety Information (continued)

Do not receive a Dysport injection if: you are allergic to Dysport or any of its ingredients, or cow's milk protein; you had an allergic reaction to any other botulinum toxin product, such as Myobloc®, Botox®, or Xeomin®; or you have a skin infection at the planned injection site.

Call your doctor or get medical help right away if you experience these problems after treatment with Dysport.

About Adult Cervical Dystonia

Cervical Dystonia (CD), also called spasmodic torticollis, occurs when nerve signals tell the neck muscles to tighten or spasm. This can lead to abnormal head positions and/or neck pain.

In adults with CD, the abnormal position of the head may vary, depending on the muscles that are affected, as shown below.

The most common form of cervical dystonia is rotational torticollis, but it is common to have a combination of different position types.

Important Safety Information (continued)

- Spread of toxin effects. 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 which include: loss of strength and muscle weakness all over the body, double or blurred vision, and drooping eyelids, hoarseness or change or loss of voice, trouble saying words clearly, loss of bladder control, and trouble breathing or swallowing. The risk of these symptoms is probably greatest in children treated for spasticity. These problems could make it unsafe for you to drive a car, operate machinery, or do other dangerous activities.

Call your doctor or get medical help right away if you experience these problems after treatment with Dysport.

Please see additional Important Safety Information about Dysport® throughout this brochure and accompanying Full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide with important warnings.
How Dysport® May Help You

Dysport® (DIS-port) (abobotulinumtoxinA) is a type of prescription medicine called a botulinum toxin type A that is injected into muscles of adults with CD. Dysport® works by helping to temporarily block the nerve signals that tell the affected muscles to contract. The muscles injected are weakened for up to 12 to 16 weeks, or longer in some patients. This can help lessen your symptoms of muscle spasms and neck pain.

What are the potential benefits of treatment with Dysport®?

Dysport® has been proven to help relieve the symptoms of abnormal head position and neck pain in adults who have CD.

In clinical studies, Dysport® significantly improved abnormal position of the head and reduced neck pain at Week 4.

Important Safety Information (continued)

Before you receive a Dysport injection tell your doctor:

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

• If you have or have had any of the following: a side effect from any botulinum toxin in the past; problems with breathing such as asthma or emphysema; swallowing; bleeding; diabetes; and slow heartbeat, or problems with your heart rate or rhythm.

Important Safety Information (continued)

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

If you are pregnant or breastfeeding or plan to become pregnant or breastfeed. It is not known if Dysport can harm your unborn baby or if it passes into breast milk.

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

Treatment With Dysport®

How is Dysport® treatment given?

Dysport® is given as an injection into your affected muscles by your doctor. Depending on how many muscles are affected, your doctor may give you injections in a few different muscles. Your doctor will tailor the amount of Dysport® given and the locations of the injections to your individual needs. Your doctor may also change your dose of Dysport® until the best dose for you is found.

How long before my symptoms come back?

In clinical trials, treatment lasted for 14 weeks for most patients. And 25% of patients were not retreated for at least 18 weeks.

Based on studies of patients with CD, at least 12 weeks should pass between treatments with a toxin.

In clinical studies, Dysport® significantly improved abnormal position of the head and reduced neck pain at Week 4.
Support When You Need It

Dysport® Copay Assistance Program

Eligible* Patients Can Receive Dysport® for Little or No Copay

You can save up to $5,000† in out-of-pocket expenses every calendar year. Here is how the Dysport® (abobotulinumtoxinA) Copay Assistance Program works:

• Patient receives treatment with Dysport®. Physician follows standard procedure for collection of patient copay
• Provider submits claim to patient’s insurance company and to the program. (Instructions to submit claims to the program will be sent to the provider’s office)
• IPSEN CARES® will process each claim and notify the patient and provider of the claim status
• Physician office will receive funds for approved claims directly from the program

To learn more about the Dysport® Copay Assistance Program, visit Dysport.com/copay-assistance-program.

Eligible* patients may save up to $5,000† annually in out-of-pocket expenses for Dysport®.

Patient Eligibility & Terms and Conditions

*Patients who are eligible to participate (i.e. prescriptions or coverage could be paid in part or in full) in any state or federally funded programs, including, but not limited to, Medicare or Medicaid, VA, DOD, or TRICARE (collectively, “Government Programs”) are not eligible for copay assistance through IPSEN CARES®. 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, free trial, or other similar offer or program, also are not eligible for the copay assistance program during current enrollment year.

†In any calendar year commencing January 1, the maximum copay benefit paid by Ipsen Biopharmaceuticals, Inc. will be $5,000, covering no more than four (4) Dysport® treatments. For cash-pay patients, the maximum copay benefit amount per eligible Dysport® treatment is $1,250, subject to the annual maximum of $5,000 in total. There could be additional financial responsibility depending on the patient’s insurance plan.

IPSEN CARES® is dedicated to helping you receive your treatment with Dysport®

IPSEN CARES® can help:

• Navigate the insurance coverage process
• Provide copay assistance for eligible* patients
• Provide free medication to financially eligible† patients through the Patient Assistance Program
• Avoid 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 AM to 5:00 PM PT) Monday through Friday.

Please see additional Important Safety Information about Dysport® throughout this brochure and accompanying Full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide with important warnings.
Important Safety Information (continued)

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, and dizziness.

• **adults with lower limb spasticity include:** muscle weakness, pain in your arms or legs, and fall.

• **people with cervical dystonia include:** muscle weakness, dry mouth, feeling of tiredness, muscle pain, problems speaking, eye problems, difficulty swallowing, injection site pain, and headache.

• **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 may report side effects to the FDA at www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Botox®, Xeomin®, and Myobloc® are registered trademarks of their respective owners.

More Support for Patients and Caregivers

Reach for additional help when you need it

Living with CD can be challenging. You are not alone—support and additional resources are available for you and those who care for you:

**Dystonia Medical Research Foundation**
1-800-377-DYST (3978)
www.dystonia-medical.org

**National Spasmodic Torticollis Association**
1-800-487-8385 (HURTFUL)
www.torticollis.org

**ST/Dystonia Inc.**
1-888-445-4588
www.spasmodictorticollis.org

**American Dystonia Society**
310-237-5478
www.dystonia.us

Important Safety Information (continued)

• 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 injections of botulinum toxin in the last four months or ever; Myobloc®, Botox®, or Xeomin® (exactly which ones); an antibiotic recently by injection; or if you take muscle relaxants; allergy, cold or sleep medicine.

Please see additional Important Safety Information about Dysport® throughout this brochure and accompanying Full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide with important warnings.
Talk to Your Doctor About Dysport®—Proven to Treat Adults with CD

Dysport®—proven to help relieve symptoms of abnormal head position and neck pain in adults who have CD

- In clinical studies, Dysport® (abobotulinumtoxinA) significantly improved abnormal position of the head and reduced neck pain at Week 4
  - Median time to retreatment was 14 weeks
  - 25% of patients were not retreated for at least 18 weeks

The most common side effects of Dysport® in adults with CD include muscle weakness, dry mouth, feeling of tiredness, muscle pain, problems speaking, eye problems, difficulty swallowing, injection site pain, and headache.

Find out if Dysport® is right for you. Talk to your doctor today or visit www.Dysport.com for more information.

Select Important Safety Information

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®.

Please see additional Important Safety Information about Dysport® throughout this brochure and accompanying Full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide with important warnings.
DYSPORT® (abobotulinumtoxinA) for injection, for intramuscular use

**INDICATIONS AND USAGE**

- **Pediatric Lower Limb Spasticity (2.5)**
  - Re-treatment, based on return of clinical symptoms, should not occur in intervals of less than 12 weeks

- **Spasticity in Adults (2.4)**
  - 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
  - Re-treatment should not occur in intervals of less than 12 weeks

**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 externally 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**
  - 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)

- **Glabellar Lines**
  - Nasopharyngitis, influenza, pharyngitis, cough and pyrexia (6.1)

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

- **Lower Limb Spasticity in Pediatric Patients**
  - The most frequently reported adverse reactions (≥10%): 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 anticholinergic compounds 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

Revised: 9/2017
DYSPORT® dose is also possible by administering a smaller or larger injection volume (i.e. 0.05 mL *Preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP Only open-label studies suggest that dose adjustment can be made in 250 Unit steps according to the active muscles. 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. If not used within 24 hours. Do not freeze reconstituted DYSPORT®. Discard the vial and needle in accordance with local regulations.

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)]. Reconstituted DYSPORT® is intended for intramuscular injection only.

Reconstitution instructions are specific for each of the 300 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>
<td>--</td>
<td>20 Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 mL</td>
<td>20 Units</td>
<td>1.5 mL</td>
<td>20 Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--</td>
<td>2.5 mL</td>
<td>12 Units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mL</td>
<td>10 Units</td>
<td>3 mL</td>
<td>10 Units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Diluent* = 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. Withdraw 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. The resulting concentration will be 10 units/0.1 mL.

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

After reconstitution, 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 sternoocleidomastoid 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 frontalis 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).

**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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Muscles Injected</th>
<th>Recommended Dose DYSPORT®</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 to 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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®.

**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>
<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 (medial head)</td>
<td>100 Units to 500 Units</td>
<td>1 to 2</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>

---

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

The recommended concentration is 100 Units/mL or 200 Units/mL with preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection USP (see Table 1).

**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

DYSPORT® dosing for pediatric lower limb spasticity is based on Units per kilogram of body weight. Table 4 describes the recommended Units/kg dose of DYSPORT® per muscle of the Gastrocnemius-Soleus Complex (GSC). The recommended total DYSPORT® 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 DYSPORT® 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 DYSPORT® 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Muscle Injected</th>
<th>Recommended DYSPORT® 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 5 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 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 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 DYSPORT® and muscles to be injected.

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.

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

The safety and effectiveness of DYSPORT® 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 DYSPORT® in the treatment of upper limb spasticity in pediatric patients has not been demonstrated [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

Instructions for Preparation and Administration for the Treatment of Lower Limb Spasticity in Pediatric Patients 2 years and older

DYSPORT® is supplied as single-use 300Unit or 500Unit vials. 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 2.5 mL of preservative-free 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP prior to injection. Each 300 Unit vial of DYSPORT® 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 DYSPORT® should be administered in any single injection site.

To calculate the total units of DYSPORT® required for treatment of one leg, select the dose of DYSPORT® in Units/kg/leg and the body weight (kg) of the patient (see Table 4). Using an appropriately sized 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 DYSPORT® 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 DYSPORT® should be a clear, colorless solution, free of particulate matter; otherwise it should not be injected.

Draw the required patient dose of DYSPORT® 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

DYSPORT® 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 DYSPORT®.
- Infection at the proposed injection site(s).

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Lack of Interchangeability between Botulinum Toxin Products

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)].

5.2 Spread of Toxin Effect

Post-marketing safety data from DYSPORT® 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 DYSPORT® 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 swallowing or breathing. 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 DYSPORT® 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)].
DYSPORT® (abobotulinumtoxinA)

Do not exceed the recommended dosage and frequency of administration of DYSPORT®. In clinical trials, subjects who received a higher dose of DYSPORT® had an increased incidence of eyelid ptosis.

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 (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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reactions</th>
<th>Placebo</th>
<th>250 Units</th>
<th>500 Units</th>
<th>1000 Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dysphagia</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Mouth</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscular Weakness</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injection Site Discomfort</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysphonia</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye Disorders</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>Placebo</th>
<th>250 Units</th>
<th>500 Units</th>
<th>1000 Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Injection Site Reactions</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Glabellar Lines
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=396) %</th>
<th>Placebo (N=496) %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any Adverse Reaction</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye Disorders</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>Gastrointestinal Disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions</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>Infections and Infestations</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>Investigations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Present in Urine</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nervous System Disorders</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, sinusitis, URI, injection site bruising, and 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 8: Most Common Adverse Reactions Observed in at Least 2% of Patients Treated in Pooled, Double-Blind Trials of Adult Patients with Upper Limb Spasticity Reported More Frequently than with Placebo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reactions</th>
<th>DYSPORT® 500 Units (N=197) %</th>
<th>DYSPORT® 1000 Units (N=194) %</th>
<th>Placebo (N=279) %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infections and infestations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasopharyngitis</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary tract infection</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinusitis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscular weakness</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain in extremity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musculoskeletal pain</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back pain</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nervous system disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convulsion</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syncope</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypoaesthesia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial seizures</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General disorders and administration site conditions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatigue</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthenia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury, poisoning and procedural complications</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contusion</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood triglycerides increased</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vascular disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatric disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</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%, hypertonia 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.
Table 9: Adverse Reactions Observed in at Least 2% of Patients Treated in the Double-Blind Trial of Adult Patients with Lower Limb Spasticity and Reported More Frequently than with Placebo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reactions</th>
<th>Dysport® 1000 U (N=127) %</th>
<th>Dysport® 1500 U (N=128) %</th>
<th>Placebo (N=130) %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscular weakness</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain in extremity</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthralgia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back pain</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Injury, poisoning and procedural complications</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contusion</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrist fracture</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nervous system disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epilepsy/Convulsion/Partial seizure/Status Epilepticus</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infections and infestations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper respiratory tract infection</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</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>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthenia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza-like illness</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edema peripheral</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investigations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alanine aminotransferase increased</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gastrointestinal disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysphagia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Psychiatric disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insomnia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vascular disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Table 10: Adverse Reactions Observed in ≥4% of Patients Treated in the Double-Blind Trial of Pediatric Patients with Lower Limb Spasticity and Reported More Frequently than with Placebo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reactions</th>
<th>Placebo (N=79) %</th>
<th>Dysport® 10 units/kg (N=43) %</th>
<th>Dysport® 15 units/kg (N=50) %</th>
<th>Dysport® 20 units/kg (N=37) %</th>
<th>Dysport® 30 units/kg (N=30) %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infections and infestations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasopharyngitis</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper respiratory tract infection</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infectious and infestations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharyngitis</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronchitis</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinitis</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varicella</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear infection</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory tract infection viral</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastroenteritis viral</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gastrointestinal disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oropharyngeal pain</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General disorders and administration site conditions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrexia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain in extremity</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscular weakness</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nervous system disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convulsion/Epilepsy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, hypoaesthesia, erythema, and excessive granulation tissue. Hypersensitivity 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 DYSPORT® some patients continue to experience clinical benefit.
DYSPORT® (abobotulinumtoxinA)

8 Lower Limb Spasticity

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 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 (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 postnatal 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

Toxicology (13.1)

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 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® (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% (n = 115) 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% (n = 452) were aged 65 years and over, while 8% 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.

10 OVERDOSAGE

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 muscle 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/ncidod/dsp/drugs/drug-service.html.

DYSPORT® (abobotulinumtoxinA)
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 recover 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.

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

In a fertility and early embryonic development study in rats in which either males (2.9, 7.2, 14.5 or 29 Units/kg) or females (7.4, 19.7, 39.4 or 78.8 Units/kg) received weekly intramuscular injections prior to and after mating, dose-related increases in pre-implantation loss and reduced numbers of corpora lutea were noted in treated females. Failure to mate was observed in males that received the highest dose. The no-effect dose for effects on fertility was 7.4 Units/kg in females and 14.5 Units/kg in males (approximately one-half and equal to, respectively, the maximum recommended human dose of 1000 Units on a body weight basis).

In both placebo-controlled studies (Study 1 and Study 2), a dose of 500 Units DYSPORT® was given by intramuscular injection divided among two to four affected muscles. These studies were followed by long-term open-label extensions that allowed titration in 250 Unit steps to doses in a range of 250 to 1000 Units, after the initial dose of 500 Units. In the extension studies, re-treatment was determined by clinical need after a minimum of 12 weeks. The median time to re-treatment was 14 weeks and 18 weeks for the 75th percentile.

The primary assessment of efficacy was based on the total Toronto Western Spasmodic Torticollis Rating Scale (TWSTRS) change from baseline at Week 4 for both studies. The scale evaluates the severity of dystonia, patient-perceived disability from dystonia, and pain. The adjusted mean change from baseline in the TWSTRS total score was statistically significantly greater for the DYSPORT® group than the placebo group at Weeks 4 in both studies (see Table 11).

In a fertility and early embryonic development study in rats in which either males (2.9, 7.2, 14.5 or 29 Units/kg) or females (7.4, 19.7, 39.4 or 78.8 Units/kg) received weekly intramuscular injections prior to and after mating, dose-related increases in pre-implantation loss and reduced numbers of corpora lutea were noted in treated females. Failure to mate was observed in males that received the highest dose. The no-effect dose for effects on fertility was 7.4 Units/kg in females and 14.5 Units/kg in males (approximately one-half and equal to, respectively, the maximum recommended human dose of 1000 Units on a body weight basis).

In both placebo-controlled studies (Study 1 and Study 2), a dose of 500 Units DYSPORT® was given by intramuscular injection divided among two to four affected muscles. These studies were followed by long-term open-label extensions that allowed titration in 250 Unit steps to doses in a range of 250 to 1000 Units, after the initial dose of 500 Units. In the extension studies, re-treatment was determined by clinical need after a minimum of 12 weeks. The median time to re-treatment was 14 weeks and 18 weeks for the 75th percentile.

The primary assessment of efficacy was based on the total Toronto Western Spasmodic Torticollis Rating Scale (TWSTRS) change from baseline at Week 4 for both studies. The scale evaluates the severity of dystonia, patient-perceived disability from dystonia, and pain. The adjusted mean change from baseline in the TWSTRS total score was statistically significantly greater for the DYSPORT® group than the placebo group at Weeks 4 in both studies (see Table 11).
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 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 47 years; most of the subjects were women (86%), and predominantly Caucasian (80%). At Day 30, 52% of DYSPORT® subjects were a treatment success at maximum frown at Day 30.

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 43 years; most of the subjects were women (85%), and predominantly Caucasian (75%) or Hispanic (18%).

At Day 30, 60% of DYSPORT®-treated subjects achieved treatment success: a composite 2 grade improvement of glabellar line severity at maximum frown (see Table 16). In study GL-3, 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 (see Table 16).

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® N=105</th>
<th>Placebo N=53</th>
<th>DYSPORT® N=105</th>
<th>Placebo N=53</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</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 ≥3 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.
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>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>Placebo (N=79)</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>-0.6</td>
<td>-0.8*</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*P<0.05

### 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 (258 DYSPORT® and 123 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 non-naive 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 limb 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

- **Gastrocnemius Lateral**: 100 Units to 150 Units, 1 injection
- **Medial**: 100 Units to 150 Units, 1 injection
- **Soleus**: 333 Units to 500 Units, 3 injections
- **Tibialis posterior**: 200 Units to 300 Units, 2 injections
- **Flexor digitorum longus**: 133 Units to 200 Units, 1 to 2 injections
- **Flexor hallucis longus**: 67 Units to 200 Units, 1 injection

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-naive 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 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)

- **LS Mean Change from Baseline in Ankle Plantarflexor Muscle Tone on the MAS**
  - Week 4: Placebo (n=56) -0.3, DYSPORT® 10 U/kg/leg (n=70) -0.7, DYSPORT® 15 U/kg/leg (n=73) -0.5
  - Week 12: Placebo (n=56) -1.0, DYSPORT® 10 U/kg/leg (n=70) -1.2, DYSPORT® 15 U/kg/leg (n=73) -1.2

- **LS Mean PGA of Response to Treatment**
  - Week 4: Placebo (n=56) 0.7, DYSPORT® 10 U/kg/leg (n=70) 1.5, DYSPORT® 15 U/kg/leg (n=73) 1.5
  - Week 12: Placebo (n=56) 0.4, DYSPORT® 10 U/kg/leg (n=70) 0.8, DYSPORT® 15 U/kg/leg (n=73) 1.0

*P<0.05

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°C 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**

Advise the patient 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.

Manufactured by: Ipsen Biopharm Ltd., Wrexham, LL13 9UF, UK
U.S. License No. 1787

Distributed by: Ipsen Biopharmaceuticals, Inc., Basking Ridge, NJ 07920 and
Galdermo Laboratories, L.P., Fort Worth, TX 76177 USA

DYS-US-002257
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®.
   - 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®.
   - 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:
   - loss of strength and muscle weakness all over the body
   - blurred vision and drooping eyelids
   - trouble saying words clearly (dysarthria)
   - trouble breathing
   - double vision
   - hoarseness or change or loss of voice (dysphonia)
   - loss of bladder control
   - 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.

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:

- loss of strength and muscle weakness all over the body
- blurred vision and drooping eyelids
- trouble saying words clearly (dysarthria)
- trouble breathing
- double vision
- hoarseness or change or loss of voice (dysphonia)
- loss of bladder control
- trouble swallowing

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®.
   - 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®.
   - 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.

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   - loss of strength and muscle weakness all over the body
   - blurred vision and drooping eyelids
   - trouble saying words clearly (dysarthria)
   - trouble breathing
   - double vision
   - hoarseness or change or loss of voice (dysphonia)
   - loss of bladder control
   - 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®?”

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DYSPORT® is a prescription medicine that is injected into muscles and used:

- to treat cervical dystonia (CD) in adults
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- 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.
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 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.

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