Please see additional Important Safety Information on next page, and accompanying full Prescribing Information, including Boxed Warning and Medication Guide.
5 Dysport Units Is 1 Billable Unit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dysport HCPCS Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J0586</td>
<td>Injection, abobotulinumtoxinA, 5 Units</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dysport Units</th>
<th>Injected Units</th>
<th>Wastage</th>
<th>Billable Units</th>
<th>Total Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500-Unit vial NDC 15054-0500-1*</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Billing Units: 100</td>
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<tr>
<td>300-Unit vial NDC 15054-0530-6*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Billing Units: 60</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Please note that for billing purposes, the NDC number requires 11 digits. Therefore, a zero must be entered into the 10th position (eg. “15054-0500-01”). This is consistent with the Red Book and First DataBank listings.

*Dysport Units

The form is not intended to provide recommendations on clinical practice. This document represents no statement, promise, or guarantee concerning coverage or levels of reimbursement. It is always the physician’s or facility’s responsibility to determine and submit appropriate codes, charges, and modifiers for services that are rendered.

Dysport Product Tracking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lot Number</th>
<th>Expiration Date</th>
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For CPT code information, please reference the Dysport Resource Guide.

Was electromyography (EMG) guidance performed?

☐ Yes  ☐ No  Other method performed: _______________________________________

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Contraindications

Dysport is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to any botulinum toxin products, cow’s milk protein, components in the formulation or infection at the injection site(s). Serious hypersensitivity reactions including anaphylaxis, serum sickness, urticaria, soft tissue edema, and dyspnea have been reported. If such a reaction occurs, discontinue Dysport and institute appropriate medical therapy immediately.
**IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)**

**Warnings and Precautions**

**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.

**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 breathing or swallowing. When distant side effects occur, additional respiratory muscles may be involved. 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. 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.

**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.

**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.

**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 determined. Dysport is approved only for intramuscular injection.

**Most Common Adverse Reactions**

**Adults with upper limb spasticity** (≥2% and greater than placebo): nasopharyngitis, urinary tract infection, muscular weakness, musculoskeletal pain, dizziness, fall, and depression.

**Adults with lower limb spasticity** (≥5% and greater than placebo): falls, muscular weakness, and pain in extremity.

**Most Common Adverse Reactions (continued)**

**Adults with cervical dystonia** (≥5% and greater than placebo): muscular weakness, dysphagia, dry mouth, injection site discomfort, fatigue, headache, musculoskeletal pain, dysphonia, injection site pain, and eye disorders.

**Pediatric patients with lower limb spasticity** (≥10% and greater than placebo): upper respiratory tract infection, nasopharyngitis, influenza, pharyngitis, cough, and pyrexia.

**Drug Interactions**

Co-administration of Dysport and aminoglycosides or other agents interfering with neuromuscular transmission (e.g., curare-like agents), or muscle relaxants, should be observed closely because the effect of botulinum toxin may be potentiated. Use of anticholinergic drugs after administration of Dysport may potentiate systemic anticholinergic effects, such as blurred vision. The effect of administering different botulinum neurotoxins at the same time or within several months of each other is unknown. Excessive weakness may be exacerbated by another administration of botulinum toxin prior to the resolution of the effects of a previously administered botulinum toxin. Excessive weakness may also be exaggerated by administration of a muscle relaxant before or after administration of Dysport.

**Special Populations**

**Use in Pregnancy**

Based on animal data, Dysport may cause fetal harm. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Dysport should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

**Pediatric Use**

Based on animal data Dysport may cause atrophy of injected and adjacent muscles; decreased bone growth, length, and mineral content; delayed sexual maturation; and decreased fertility.

**Geriatric Use**

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. Subjects aged 65 years and over who were treated with Dysport for lower limb spasticity reported a greater percentage of fall and asthenia as compared to those younger (10% vs. 6% and 4% vs. 2%, respectively).

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS or product complaints, contact Ipsen at 1-855-463-5127. You may also report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information, including Boxed Warning and Medication Guide.

ADDITIONAL NOTES: PEDIATRIC LOWER LIMB SPASTICITY