BOTOX® Cosmetic (onabotulinumtoxinA)

Dosage | Dilution | Reconstitution

BOTOX® Cosmetic dosage is dependent on the area(s) being treated.
BOTOX® Cosmetic dilution and reconstitution processes are the same for moderate to severe lateral canthal lines and moderate to severe glabellar lines.

Dosage

For simultaneous treatment with glabellar lines, the dose is 24 Units for lateral canthal lines and 20 Units for glabellar lines, with a total dose of 44 Units

Lateral canthal lines	24 Units[1]
Glabellar lines	20 Units[1]

Dilution table[1]

- BOTOX® Cosmetic is supplied in 100-Unit and 50-Unit single-use vials
- BOTOX® Cosmetic should be reconstituted with sterile, nonpreserved saline

Note: Once opened and reconstituted, **use within 24 hours**, because product and diluent do not contain a preservative. During the 24 hours, BOTOX® Cosmetic should be stored in a refrigerator at 2°C to 8°C (36°F to 46°F).

Dilution Instructions for BOTOX® Cosmetic[1]

	Diluent Added (Preservative-free 0.9% sodium chloride injection, USP only)	Resulting Dose (Units per 0.1 mL)
100-Unit vial	2.50 mL	4.00 Units[a]
50-Unit vial	1.25 mL	4.00 Units[a]

[a] Approved dose for glabellar line treatment is 4 Units per 0.1 mL at each of the 5 injection sites, for a total dose of 20 Units per 0.5 mL. Approved dose for lateral canthal line treatment is 4 Units per 0.1 mL at each of the 6 injection sites (3 on each side), for a total dose of 24 Units per 0.6 mL.

Reconstitution

1

Always confirm you have received the actual BOTOX® Cosmetic product from Allergan. Look for the holographic film on the vial label. If the rainbow lines or the name "Allergan" do not appear, please contact the Allergan Product Information Department at 1-800-890-4345.

2

Using an appropriate-sized needle and syringe, draw up 1.25 mL or 2.5 mL of 0.9% nonpreserved sterile saline (see dilution table).

3

Insert the needle and slowly inject the saline into the BOTOX® Cosmetic vial. Vacuum is present in the vial, which demonstrates that the sterility of the vial is intact. (If no vacuum is present, please contact Allergan directly at 1-800-890-4345.)

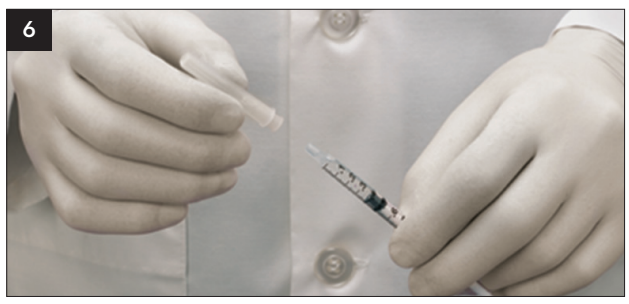
4

Disconnect the syringe from the needle, then gently mix BOTOX® Cosmetic with the saline by rotating the vial. Record the date and time of reconstitution in the space on the label.

5

Attach a new sterile syringe and draw at least 0.5 mL (for glabellar lines) or 0.6 mL (for lateral canthal lines) of the properly reconstituted BOTOX® Cosmetic fluid into the syringe by angling the needle into the bottom corner of the vial for full extraction. Do not completely invert the vial. Expel any air bubbles in the syringe barrel.

6



Disconnect the syringe from the needle used for reconstitution and attach a 30-gauge to 33-gauge needle for injection.

See reverse side for injection techniques and tips. ▶

BOTOX® Cosmetic (onabotulinumtoxinA) Important Information

Indications

Glabellar Lines

BOTOX® Cosmetic (onabotulinumtoxinA) for injection is indicated for the temporary improvement in the appearance of moderate to severe glabellar lines associated with corrugator and/or procerus muscle activity in adult patients.

Lateral Canthal Lines

BOTOX® Cosmetic is indicated for the temporary improvement in the appearance of moderate to severe lateral canthal lines associated with orbicularis oculi activity in adult patients.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION, INCLUDING BOXED WARNING

WARNING: DISTANT SPREAD OF TOXIN EFFECT

Postmarketing reports indicate that the effects of BOTOX® Cosmetic and all botulinum toxin products may spread from the area of injection to produce symptoms consistent with botulinum toxin effects. These may include asthenia, generalized muscle weakness, diplopia, ptosis, dysphagia, dysphonia, dysarthria, urinary incontinence and breathing difficulties. These symptoms have been reported hours to weeks after injection. Swallowing and breathing difficulties can be life threatening and there have been reports of death. The risk of symptoms is probably greatest in children treated for spasticity but symptoms can also occur in adults treated for spasticity and other conditions, particularly in those patients who have an underlying condition that would predispose them to these symptoms. In unapproved uses, including spasticity in children, and in approved indications, cases of spread of effect have been reported at doses comparable to those used to treat cervical dystonia and upper limb spasticity and at lower doses.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

BOTOX® Cosmetic is contraindicated in the presence of infection at the proposed injection site(s) and in individuals with known hypersensitivity to any botulinum toxin preparation or to any of the components in the formulation.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on reverse side.

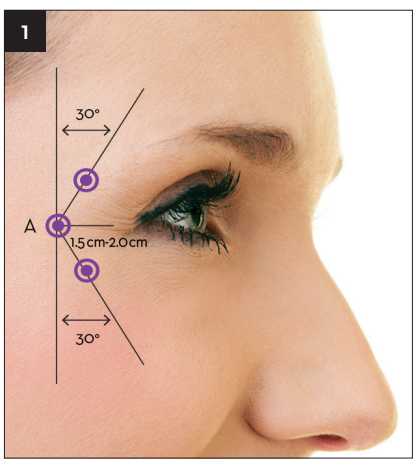
BOTOX® Cosmetic (onabotulinumtoxinA)
Injection techniques

For moderate to severe lateral canthal lines

- Injections should be given with the needle bevel tip up and oriented away from the eye[1]
- Inject a dose of 0.1 mL into each of 6 sites (3 injections per side) for a total dose of 24 Units[1]

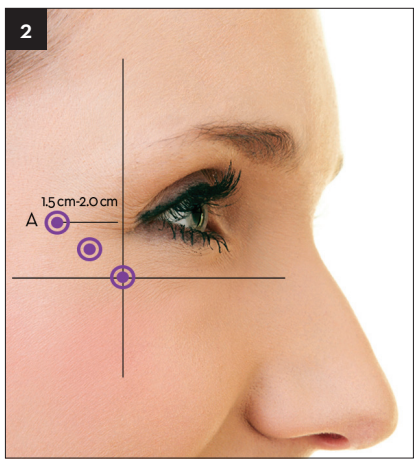
Two approved injection patterns[1]:

Crow's feet injection pattern #1
If lines are both above and below the lateral canthus:



- **First injection:** at least 1.5 cm to 2.0 cm temporal to the lateral canthus and just temporal to the lateral orbital rim[1]
- **Second injection:** 1.0 cm to 1.5 cm above the first injection site and at an approximate 30° angle medially[2]
- **Third injection:** 1.0 cm to 1.5 cm below the first injection site and at an approximate 30° angle medially[2]

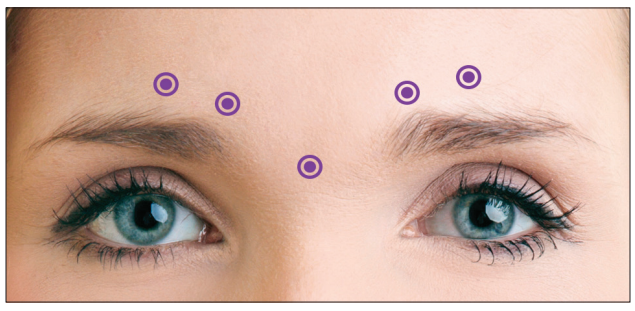
Crow's feet injection pattern #2
If lines are primarily below the lateral canthus:



- **First injection:** at least 1.5 cm to 2.0 cm temporal to the lateral canthus and just temporal to the lateral orbital rim[1]
- Inject along a line that angles from anteroinferior to superposterior[2]
- Ensure that the most anterior injection is lateral to a line drawn vertically from the lateral canthus[2]
- Remember to keep the most inferior injection superior to the maxillary prominence[2]

For moderate to severe glabellar lines

- Inject a dose of 0.1 mL into each of 5 sites—2 in each corrugator muscle and 1 in the procerus muscle—for a total dose of 20 Units[1]



In order to reduce the complication of ptosis:

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

BOTOX® Cosmetic (onabotulinumtoxinA)
IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)
WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS
Lack of Interchangeability between Botulinum Toxin Products

The potency Units of BOTOX® Cosmetic 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 BOTOX® Cosmetic cannot be compared to nor converted into units of any other botulinum toxin products assessed with any other specific assay method.

Spread of Toxin Effect
Please refer to Boxed Warning for Distant Spread of Toxin Effect.

No definitive serious adverse event reports of distant spread of toxin effect associated with dermatologic use of BOTOX® Cosmetic at the labeled dose of 20 Units (for glabellar lines), 24 Units (for lateral canthal lines), 44 Units (for simultaneous treatment of lateral canthal lines and glabellar lines) have been reported.

Serious Adverse Reactions With Unapproved Use
Serious adverse reactions, including excessive weakness, dysphagia, and aspiration pneumonia, with some adverse reactions associated with fatal outcomes, have been reported in patients who received BOTOX® injections for unapproved uses. In these cases, the adverse reactions were not necessarily related to distant spread of toxin, but may have resulted from the administration of BOTOX® to the site of injection and/or adjacent structures. In several of the cases, patients had pre-existing dysphagia or other significant disabilities. There is insufficient information to identify factors associated with an increased risk for adverse reactions associated with the unapproved uses of BOTOX®. The safety and effectiveness of BOTOX® for unapproved uses have not been established.

Hypersensitivity Reactions
Serious and/or immediate hypersensitivity reactions have been reported. These reactions include anaphylaxis, serum sickness, urticaria, soft-tissue edema, and dyspnea. If such reactions occur, further injection of BOTOX® Cosmetic should be discontinued and appropriate medical therapy immediately instituted. One fatal case of anaphylaxis has been reported in which lidocaine was used as the diluent and, consequently, the causal agent cannot be reliably determined.

Cardiovascular System
There have been reports following administration of BOTOX® of adverse events involving the cardiovascular system, including arrhythmia and myocardial infarction, some with fatal outcomes. Some of these patients had risk factors including pre-existing cardiovascular disease. Use caution when administering to patients with pre-existing cardiovascular disease.

Pre-existing Neuromuscular Disorders
Individuals with peripheral motor neuropathic diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, or neuromuscular junction disorders (eg, myasthenia gravis or Lambert-Eaton syndrome) should be monitored when given botulinum toxin. Patients with neuromuscular disorders may be at increased risk of clinically significant effects including generalized muscle weakness, diplopia, ptosis, dysphonia, dysarthria, severe dysphagia, and respiratory compromise from onabotulinumtoxinA (see *Warnings and Precautions*).

Dysphagia and Breathing Difficulties
Treatment with BOTOX® 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 oropharyngeal muscles that control swallowing or breathing (see *Boxed Warning*).

Pre-existing Conditions at the Injection Site
Caution should be used when BOTOX® Cosmetic treatment is used in the presence of inflammation at the proposed injection site(s) or when excessive weakness or atrophy is present in the target muscle(s).

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. A theoretical risk for transmission of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) also is considered extremely remote. No cases of transmission of viral diseases or CJD have ever been identified for albumin.

ADVERSE REACTIONS
The most frequently reported adverse event following injection of BOTOX® Cosmetic for glabellar lines was eyelid ptosis (3%).

The most frequently reported adverse event following injection of BOTOX® Cosmetic for lateral canthal lines was eyelid edema (1%).

DRUG INTERACTIONS
Co-administration of BOTOX® Cosmetic and aminoglycosides or other agents interfering with neuromuscular transmission (eg, curare-like compounds) should only be performed with caution as the effect of the toxin may be potentiated. Use of anticholinergic drugs after administration of BOTOX® Cosmetic may potentiate systemic anticholinergic effects.

The effect of administering different botulinum neurotoxin products at the same time or within several months of each other is unknown. Excessive neuromuscular weakness may be exacerbated by administration of another 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 BOTOX® Cosmetic.

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
BOTOX® Cosmetic is not recommended for use in children or pregnant women. It is not known whether BOTOX® Cosmetic is excreted in human milk. Caution should be exercised when BOTOX® Cosmetic is administered to a nursing woman.

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

1. BOTOX® Cosmetic Prescribing Information, August 2015. **2.** Data on file, Allergan, Inc.; Clinical Study Report 191622-098 Amendment 5; April 4, 2012.