

U P P E R L I M B S P A S T I C I T Y



*What could
one point
mean to her?*



Indication

BOTOX® (onabotulinumtoxinA) is a prescription medicine that is injected into muscles and used to treat increased muscle stiffness in elbow, wrist, and finger muscles in people 18 years and older with upper limb spasticity.

It is not known whether BOTOX® is safe or effective to treat increased stiffness in upper-limb muscles other than those in the elbow, wrist, and fingers, or to treat increased stiffness in lower-limb muscles. BOTOX® has not been shown to help people perform task-specific functions with their upper limbs or increase movement in joints that are permanently fixed in position by stiff muscles. Treatment with BOTOX® is not meant to replace your existing physical therapy or other rehabilitation that your doctor may have prescribed.

Please see Important Safety Information, including Boxed Warning, inside.



*No longer digging
into her skin*

One point on a clinical scale.

Something quite different on

Susan's scale.

What are upper limb spasticity (in elbow, wrist, and finger muscles) and BOTOX®?

Spasticity is a condition in which certain muscles in your body become stiff or tight. This happens when the brain overcommunicates with these muscles, constantly telling them to *contract*, or tighten. If you or your loved one has stiffness in the muscles of the elbow, wrist, or fingers in conjunction with certain conditions, it could be a problem called *upper limb spasticity*.

BOTOX® (onabotulinumtoxinA) is a treatment option for upper limb spasticity. It has been shown in clinical studies to temporarily reduce muscle stiffness in the elbow, wrist, and fingers in patients who had suffered a stroke. **A change of 0.5 to 2 on the clinical scale used in these studies was considered to be a *significant improvement* in muscle stiffness in patients with moderate to severe upper limb spasticity (compared to a 0- to 1-point change in placebo).**

It is not known whether BOTOX® is safe or effective to treat increased stiffness in upper-limb muscles other than those in the elbow, wrist, and fingers, or to treat increased stiffness in lower-limb muscles. BOTOX® has not been shown to help people perform task-specific functions with their upper limbs or increase movement in joints that are permanently fixed in position by stiff muscles. Treatment with BOTOX® is not meant to replace your existing physical therapy or other rehabilitation that your doctor may have prescribed.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

BOTOX® may cause serious side effects that can be life threatening. Call your doctor or get medical help right away if you have any of these problems any time (hours to weeks) after injection of BOTOX®:

- **Problems swallowing, speaking, or breathing,** due to weakening of associated muscles, can be severe and result in loss of life. You are at the highest risk if these problems are pre-existing before injection. Swallowing problems may last for several months
- **Spread of toxin effects.** The effect of botulinum toxin may affect areas away from the injection site and cause serious symptoms including: loss of strength and all-over muscle weakness, double vision, blurred vision and drooping eyelids, hoarseness or change or loss of voice (dysphonia), trouble saying words clearly (dysarthria), loss of bladder control, trouble breathing, trouble swallowing. **If this happens, do not drive a car, operate machinery, or do other dangerous activities**

**Please see additional
Important Safety Information
on the following pages.**



BOTOX®
onabotulinumtoxinA

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Do not take BOTOX®

if you: are allergic to any of the ingredients in BOTOX® (see Medication Guide for ingredients); had an allergic reaction to any other botulinum toxin product such as *Myobloc*® (rimabotulinumtoxinB), *Dysport*® (abobotulinumtoxinA), or *Xeomin*® (incobotulinumtoxinA); have a skin infection at the planned injection site.

The dose of BOTOX® is not the same as, or comparable to, another botulinum toxin product.

Serious and/or immediate allergic reactions have been reported. These reactions include itching, rash, red itchy welts, wheezing, asthma symptoms, or dizziness or feeling faint. Tell your doctor or get medical help right away if you experience any such symptoms; further injection of BOTOX® should be discontinued.

FAQ: Upper limb spasticity

What causes upper limb spasticity?

Upper limb spasticity can result from several distinct conditions. These include:

Stroke^{1,2}

A stroke can damage small parts of a person's brain, resulting in speech and/or vision problems and movement problems such as paralysis.¹ These issues usually happen within a year after the stroke.¹ Additionally, upper limb spasticity may develop months, even weeks, after the incident.²

Multiple sclerosis (MS)^{3,4}

In MS, the cover of the nerve cell fibers in the brain and spinal cord—called the *myelin sheath*—gradually wears away, resulting in loss of movement, pain, and upper limb spasticity. Symptoms of MS can worsen and improve in cycles.

Adult cerebral palsy⁵

The symptoms of cerebral palsy appear in childhood and can persist in adults, affecting movement and coordination. It is not the result of damaged muscles or nerves, but rather problems in the part of the brain that controls muscle movement. As with a stroke, the damaged part of the brain can also cause reduced arm function associated with upper limb spasticity.

Traumatic brain injury (TBI)⁶

Upper limb spasticity can occur within days of the injury due to the extreme stress of a violent impact or skull fracture.

Spinal cord injury (SCI)⁷

After SCI, the nerve cells that control muscle activity below the injury become disconnected from the brain. As a result, upper limb spasticity is common after trauma to the spinal cord.

What are the types of upper limb spasticity?

As we've seen, there are various conditions that can cause upper limb spasticity. They all share a common factor—damage to a portion of the brain or spinal cord. Remember, injury can cause the brain to constantly tell the muscles to contract, making them tight and stiff.

Upper limb spasticity can occur as a:

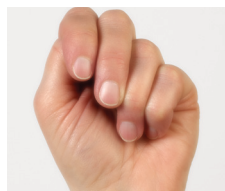
- Bent wrist
- Closed fist
- Tight arm twisted against the chest
- Stiffening or tightening of the wrist and/or arm
- “Catching” feeling in the arm during a quick movement

Here are the common postures of upper limb spasticity:



Bent wrist

Wrist is bent with the fingers pointing down and back toward the forearm.



Closed fist

Fingers are tightly clasped into the palm of the hand.



Flexed elbow

Elbow is bent with the hand at the shoulder.

If you have one of the conditions discussed in the previous section and also have stiffness in your hands or arms, be sure to talk to your doctor.

Visit
BOTOXMedical.com
for more information

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Tell your doctor about all your muscle or nerve conditions such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS or Lou Gehrig's disease), myasthenia gravis, or Lambert-Eaton syndrome, as you may be at increased risk of serious side effects including severe dysphagia (difficulty swallowing) and respiratory compromise (difficulty breathing) from typical doses of BOTOX®.

Tell your doctor if you have any breathing-related problems. Your doctor will want to monitor you for any breathing problems during your treatment with BOTOX® for upper limb spasticity.

Bronchitis and upper respiratory tract infections (common colds) have been reported. Bronchitis was reported more frequently in people receiving BOTOX® for their upper limb spasticity. Upper respiratory infections (common colds) were also reported more frequently in people with prior breathing-related problems.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on the following pages.

**BOTOX**®
onabotulinumtoxinA

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Human albumin and spread of viral diseases.

BOTOX® contains albumin, a protein component of human blood. The potential risk of spreading viral diseases (eg, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease [CJD]) via human serum albumin is extremely rare. No cases of viral diseases or CJD have ever been reported in association with human serum albumin.

Tell your doctor about all your medical conditions, including if you have:

plans to have surgery; had surgery on your face; weakness of forehead muscles, such as trouble raising your eyebrows; drooping eyelids; any other abnormal facial change; are pregnant or plan to become pregnant (it is not known if BOTOX® can harm your unborn baby); are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed (it is not known if BOTOX® passes into breast milk).

FAQ: Upper limb spasticity (continued)

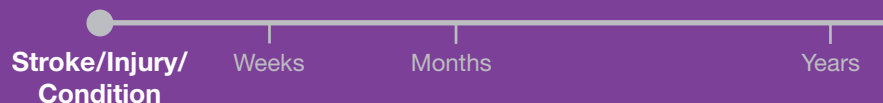
Why haven't I heard about upper limb spasticity?

Until now, you may not have heard much about upper limb spasticity. Stroke patients in particular are often not aware that certain kinds of stiffness may be due to upper limb spasticity. During the initial stages of stroke, the care team is focused on saving the patient's life and preventing another stroke.

Similarly, in conditions such as traumatic brain injury or spinal cord injury, all medical efforts are focused on stabilizing the patient. Because upper limb spasticity often sets in later and does not affect every patient, it might not have been discussed with you.

There is no set time in which upper limb spasticity occurs. This also interferes with its diagnosis, as you may no longer be seeing your original care team.

Upper limb spasticity can occur at any time after your stroke



How is upper limb spasticity diagnosed?

There are no specific medical tests for upper limb spasticity. Your doctor diagnoses it based on your arm posture and by evaluating your muscle movement.

Visit
BOTOXMedical.com
for more information

These questions may help you and your doctor determine if you have upper limb spasticity. Share the results with your doctor if you answered “yes” to 1 or more of them. Be informed about upper limb spasticity so you can be your own advocate in care.

Are you experiencing any muscle stiffness/tightness in your upper limbs?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
Is your fist in a clenched position?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
Do you have a flexed/bent elbow that is often twisted against your chest?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
Is your wrist in a bent position?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
Do you notice your fingers, wrist, or elbow “catching” during a quick movement?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
Did any of these happen after a stroke or injury?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO

It’s very important that you tell your doctor about all your symptoms (or your loved one’s symptoms, if you are a caregiver).

How is upper limb spasticity treated?

There are several treatment options for upper limb spasticity, and they are often used in combination. Physical therapy and occupational therapy, for example, are used to stretch muscles and may help to increase range of motion, while oral medications and BOTOX® (onabotulinumtoxinA) treatment are prescribed to reduce muscle overactivity. BOTOX® works directly in the muscles affected by upper limb spasticity. Please understand that BOTOX® is not a replacement for other standard of care treatments and you may receive BOTOX® in addition to other therapies.

The effectiveness of BOTOX® for treating upper limb spasticity has been evaluated in clinical studies in patients experiencing upper limb spasticity after a stroke. These studies showed that BOTOX® reduced muscle tone, or helped ease muscle stiffness, in the elbow, wrist, and fingers.⁸ In addition, BOTOX® patients showed improvement in a physician scale that evaluated how well patients were doing in their daily lives.⁸

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and nonprescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal products. Using BOTOX® 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 BOTOX® in the past.**

Especially tell your doctor if you: have received any other botulinum toxin product in the last 4 months; have received injections of botulinum toxin such as *Myobloc*®, *Dysport*®, or *Xeomin*® 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.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on the following pages.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Other side effects of BOTOX® include: dry mouth, discomfort or pain at the injection site, tiredness, headache, neck pain, and eye problems: double vision, blurred vision, decreased eyesight, drooping eyelids, swelling of your eyelids, and dry eyes.

For more information refer to the Medication Guide or talk with your doctor.

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

Full Product Information, including Boxed Warning and Medication Guide, has been provided to your doctor.

BOTOX® success stories

"When I first heard about BOTOX® I was really surprised and relieved that there was something out there that could help this."

Before BOTOX® (onabotulinumtoxinA) treatment:

- Tense upper arm
- Closed fist with fingers digging into palm

Four weeks after BOTOX® treatment:

- Reduced muscle stiffness in upper arm
- Able to use her good hand to open the fingers of her affected hand for cleaning



Valerie



Michael

"It's the little things that count. Before, my arm was stuck to my chest. Now it's a lot freer."

Before BOTOX® treatment:

- Severe stiffness in upper arm
- Elbow bent with hand touching shoulder
- Concern for the burden his condition places on family caregiver

Four weeks after BOTOX® treatment:

- Arm lowered from chest
- Better able to have his caregiver move his elbow enough when helping him get dressed

Actual BOTOX® patients compensated for their time. Individual results may vary. Ask your doctor if BOTOX® treatment is right for you.

BOTOX®
onabotulinumtoxinA

Is it right for you?

Talk to your doctor about BOTOX® and turn the page to learn more.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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- **Problems swallowing, speaking, or breathing,** due to weakening of associated muscles, can be severe and result in loss of life. You are at the highest risk if these problems are pre-existing before injection. Swallowing problems may last for several months
- **Spread of toxin effects.** The effect of botulinum toxin may affect areas away from the injection site and cause serious symptoms including: loss of strength and all-over muscle weakness, double vision, blurred vision and drooping eyelids, hoarseness or change or loss of voice (dysphonia), trouble saying words clearly (dysarthria), loss of bladder control, trouble breathing, trouble swallowing. **If this happens, do not drive a car, operate machinery, or do other dangerous activities**

What is BOTOX®?

BOTOX® (onabotulinumtoxinA) is a type of medicine that has been used to treat patients with certain neuromuscular conditions. In 2010, BOTOX® was approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to treat increased muscle stiffness in elbow, wrist, and finger muscles in people 18 years and older in people with upper limb spasticity. It is not known whether BOTOX® is safe or effective to treat increased stiffness in upper-limb muscles other than those in the elbow, wrist, and fingers, or to treat increased stiffness in lower-limb muscles. BOTOX® has not been shown to help people perform task-specific functions with their upper limbs or increase movement in joints that are permanently fixed in position by stiff muscles. Treatment with BOTOX® is not meant to replace your existing physical therapy or other rehabilitation that your doctor may have prescribed.

You can learn what other medical conditions BOTOX® therapy is used for by visiting BOTOXMedical.com.

How can BOTOX® benefit an upper limb spasticity patient like me?

For patients with increased muscle stiffness in the elbow, wrist, or fingers due to upper limb spasticity, BOTOX® injections may be effective. In clinical studies, patients who received BOTOX® had significantly reduced muscle stiffness in the elbow, wrist, and fingers.⁸ Some of these patients also showed improvement on a physician scale that evaluated how well patients were doing in their daily lives.⁸

How is BOTOX® treatment given?

BOTOX® is injected directly into the affected muscles. Your doctor will determine the amount of BOTOX® and the locations of the injections based on your individual needs. The needles used for BOTOX® injections are very fine, but you may experience some pain, swelling, and other reactions at the injection sites. It is uncommon to need pain relief, although some physicians suggest the use of a topical anesthetic cream before treatment. You may leave your doctor's office after a brief recovery period.

Visit
BOTOXMedical.com
for more information

What kind of side effects can I expect after receiving BOTOX®?

Some side effects include dry mouth, discomfort or pain at the injection site, tiredness, headache, neck pain, and eye problems: double vision, blurred vision, decreased eyesight, drooping eyelids, swelling of your eyelids, and dry eyes.⁸

BOTOX® may cause serious side effects that can be life threatening. Call your doctor or get medical help right away if you have any of these problems any time (hours to weeks) after injection of BOTOX®:

- Problems swallowing, speaking, or breathing, due to weakening of associated muscles, can be severe and result in loss of life. You are at the highest risk if these problems are pre-existing before injection. Swallowing problems may last for several months
- Spread of toxin effects. The effect of botulinum toxin may affect areas away from the injection site and cause serious symptoms including: loss of strength and all-over muscle weakness, double vision, blurred vision and drooping eyelids, hoarseness or change or loss of voice (dysphonia), trouble saying words clearly (dysarthria), loss of bladder control, trouble breathing, trouble swallowing. If this happens, do not drive a car, operate machinery, or do other dangerous activities

This list does not cover all the possible serious side effects of BOTOX®. Please refer to the Important Safety Information included throughout this brochure and talk with your doctor.

When will I start to see results with BOTOX®?

You may begin to experience a decrease in your muscle stiffness by 4 weeks of BOTOX® treatment. You may not have to visit your doctor for another injection for up to 3 months.⁸ Because upper limb spasticity symptoms can change over time, the amount and duration of relief you feel may vary.

Can I get repeated injections of BOTOX®?

For upper limb spasticity patients, repeat BOTOX® treatment may be administered when the effect of a previous injection has diminished, but generally no sooner than 12 weeks after the previous injection.⁸ Your doctor may not, however, repeat your BOTOX® treatment if you have any serious allergic reactions or other side effects related to BOTOX®. Please see Important Safety Information throughout this brochure.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Do not take BOTOX® if you: are allergic to any of the ingredients in BOTOX® (see Medication Guide for ingredients); had an allergic reaction to any other botulinum toxin product such as *Myobloc*® (rimabotulinumtoxinB), *Dysport*® (abobotulinumtoxinA), or *Xeomin*® (incobotulinumtoxinA); have a skin infection at the planned injection site.

The dose of BOTOX® is not the same as, or comparable to, another botulinum toxin product.

Serious and/or immediate allergic reactions have been reported. These reactions include itching, rash, red itchy welts, wheezing, asthma symptoms, or dizziness or feeling faint. Tell your doctor or get medical help right away if you experience any such symptoms; further injection of BOTOX® should be discontinued.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on the following pages.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Tell your doctor about all your muscle or nerve conditions such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS or Lou Gehrig's disease), myasthenia gravis, or Lambert-Eaton syndrome, as you may be at increased risk of serious side effects including severe dysphagia (difficulty swallowing) and respiratory compromise (difficulty breathing) from typical doses of BOTOX®.

Tell your doctor if you have any breathing-related problems. Your doctor will want to monitor you for any breathing problems during your treatment with BOTOX® for upper limb spasticity.

Can I develop an immunity to BOTOX® if I get repeated injections?

There are many factors that can affect the results of BOTOX® (onabotulinumtoxinA) treatment. Although patients may experience a resistance in the effect of BOTOX® treatment over time (in clinical trials, 0.5% [N = 380] of upper limb spasticity patients developed neutralizing antibodies, which could result in resistance to treatment),⁸ there are other factors such as injection-site selection, dosing, and changes in your condition over time that can have an effect on results. It's not clear why or how some patients develop antibodies to therapy, but receiving BOTOX® at more frequent intervals or at higher doses may be a factor. Your doctor will attempt to reduce the possibility of developing antibodies by using the lowest dose to treat your symptoms and waiting the longest feasible time between injections.

Patients who develop immunity to BOTOX® may no longer get the same efficacy from BOTOX®. For all protein-based medicines, including BOTOX®, there is the possibility patients may develop immunity to the product/drug.

Who makes BOTOX®?

BOTOX® therapy is made *only* by Allergan—a US-based specialty pharmaceutical and medical device company offering innovative products in approximately 100 countries. Allergan is committed to significant and ongoing investment in research and development, which enables us to pursue discoveries and treatments that empower individuals to live life to its fullest.

Why does my doctor give me a BOTOX® Medication Guide each time I receive a BOTOX® treatment?

A Medication Guide is one of the specific safety practices required by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for certain types of drugs or biologics that present an important benefit to patients but may carry serious risks if not used properly. The BOTOX® Medication Guide helps to ensure that you receive important safety information about your therapy. It is important that you receive from your doctor and review the BOTOX® Medication Guide at every treatment, even if you've reviewed it before, because information might be updated.

How do I know that I am receiving BOTOX® treatment and not a different product?

BOTOX® is a registered trademark of Allergan, Inc. The BOTOX® product is packaged in a glass vial with a purple or orange lid, labeled as *BOTOX®*, and that has an Allergan hologram on the side. You may want to ask your injector to see the vial to confirm that this is the product he or she is using for your treatment.

Does insurance pay for BOTOX® when used to treat upper limb spasticity patients?

Many insurance plans, including Medicare and Medicaid, cover the cost of BOTOX® for certain conditions. Allergan, the maker of BOTOX®, has a service available to you and your doctor to determine if your insurance plan covers the cost of BOTOX® therapy for upper limb spasticity to treat increased muscle stiffness in elbow, wrist, and finger muscles in people 18 years and older. The program is called **BOTOX® Reimbursement Solutions**, and our representatives are specially trained to help you and your doctor:

- Determine if your health plan covers the cost of BOTOX® treatment
- Resolve insurance issues and answer questions about reimbursement for BOTOX®
- File paperwork and claims

For more information or assistance, please visit BOTOXReimbursementSolutions.com or call 1-800-44-BOTOX, Option 4.

Does Allergan, the maker of BOTOX®, offer support to patients who need, or are receiving, BOTOX® treatment?

Allergan is committed to helping you receive timely, appropriate, and effective treatment. We offer a variety of ways to assist you:

- *BOTOX® Partnership for Access* helps qualified insured patients who need assistance with their out-of-pocket costs for BOTOX® treatment
- The BOTOX PATIENT ASSISTANCE® Program is dedicated to supporting qualified patients receive the treatment they need. (Visit BOTOXReimbursementSolutions.com or call 1-800-44-BOTOX, Option 4, for more information)
- BOTOX® patients are invited to enroll in the *BOTOX OnTrack™* Patient Program in order to track how they're feeling, get appointment reminders, participate in interactive activities, and more
- Allergan also supports many professional associations and patient support groups committed to helping patients with upper limb spasticity

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Bronchitis and upper respiratory tract infections (common colds) have been reported.

Bronchitis was reported more frequently in people receiving BOTOX® for their upper limb spasticity. Upper respiratory infections (common colds) were also reported more frequently in people with prior breathing-related problems.

Human albumin and spread of viral diseases.

BOTOX® contains albumin, a protein component of human blood. The potential risk of spreading viral diseases (eg, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease [CJD]) via human serum albumin is extremely rare. No cases of viral diseases or CJD have ever been reported in association with human serum albumin.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on the following pages.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Tell your doctor about all your medical conditions, including if you have: plans to have surgery; had surgery on your face; weakness of forehead muscles, such as trouble raising your eyebrows; drooping eyelids; any other abnormal facial change; are pregnant or plan to become pregnant (it is not known if BOTOX® can harm your unborn baby); are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed (it is not known if BOTOX® passes into breast milk).

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and nonprescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal products. Using BOTOX® 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 BOTOX® in the past.**

Especially tell your doctor if you: have received any other botulinum toxin product in the last 4 months; have received injections of botulinum toxin such as *Myobloc*®, *Dysport*®, or

Living with upper limb spasticity

Patient support groups

Your healthcare provider is the best source of information for your condition and treatment options. In addition, there are many organizations that offer support, education, and services for patients and caregivers. Some of them may have local chapters in your area.*

- **Alliance for Patient Access**
1-877-794-8600
www.allianceforpatientaccess.org
- **American Stroke Association**
1-888-4-STROKE (1-888-478-7653)
www.strokeassociation.org
- **Brain Injury Association of America**
1-703-761-0750
www.biausa.org
- **Multiple Sclerosis Association of America**
1-800-532-7667
www.msassociation.org
- **National Family Caregivers Association**
1-800-896-3650
www.thefamilycaregiver.org
- **National Multiple Sclerosis Society**
1-800-344-4867
www.nationalmssociety.org
- **National Stroke Association**
1-800-STROKES (1-800-787-6537)
www.stroke.org
- **Paralyzed Veterans of America**
1-800-424-8200
www.pva.org
- **United Spinal Association**
1-718-803-3782
www.unitedspinal.org
- **Well Spouse Association**
1-800-838-0879
www.wellspouse.org

*The organizations listed are provided as potential resources for patients and caregivers; they are not endorsed by Allergan.

References: 1. National Stroke Association. New survey emphasizes need for more, better care after stroke. National Stroke Association website. http://www.stroke.org/site/DocServer/NSA_Stroke_Perceptions_Survey_Press_Release_final.pdf?docID=1943. Published July 11, 2006. Accessed May 16, 2011. 2. National Stroke Association. Introduction to the post-stroke spasticity resource center. National Stroke Association website. http://www.stroke.org/site/PageServer?pagename=poststrokespasticity_resources. Accessed May 16, 2011. 3. Multiple Sclerosis Association of America. What is multiple sclerosis? Multiple Sclerosis Association of America website. http://www.msassociation.org/about_multiple_sclerosis/whatisms. Updated March 31, 2011. Accessed May 12, 2011. 4. Multiple Sclerosis Association of America. What are the symptoms of MS? Multiple Sclerosis Association of America website. http://www.msassociation.org/about_multiple_sclerosis/symptoms. Updated October 19, 2010. Accessed May 16, 2011. 5. National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, National Institutes of Health, US Department of Health and Human Services. NINDS cerebral palsy information page. National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke website. http://www.ninds.nih.gov/disorders/cerebral_palsy/cerebral_palsy.htm. Updated May 6, 2010. Accessed May 12, 2011. 6. Brain Injury Association of America. Living with brain injury. Brain Injury Association of America website. <http://www.biausa.org/living-with-brain-injury.htm>. Accessed May 12, 2011. 7. National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, National Institutes of Health, US Department of Health and Human Services. NINDS spinal cord injury information page. National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke website. <http://www.ninds.nih.gov/disorders/sci/sci.htm>. Updated April 29, 2011. Accessed May 12, 2011. 8. BOTOX® Prescribing Information, October 2010.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Xeomin® 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.

Other side effects of BOTOX® include: dry mouth, discomfort or pain at the injection site, tiredness, headache, neck pain, and eye problems: double vision, blurred vision, decreased eyesight, drooping eyelids, swelling of your eyelids, and dry eyes.

For more information refer to the Medication Guide or talk with your doctor.

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

Full Product Information, including Boxed Warning and Medication Guide, has been provided to your doctor.

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