

Dysport® (abobotulinumtoxinA) Backgrounder

The First and Only FDA-Approved Botulinum Toxin for the Treatment of Pediatric Lower Limb Spasticity and Studied in Patients with Cerebral Palsy

A New Treatment Option for Children Two Years of Age and Older with Lower Limb Spasticity

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved Dysport® (abobotulinumtoxinA) for injection for the treatment of lower limb spasticity in pediatric patients two years of age and older. Dysport® is the first and only FDA-approved botulinum toxin for the treatment of pediatric lower limb spasticity.

What is Dysport®?



Dysport® has approved indications in the United States for the treatment of adults with Cervical Dystonia (CD) and for the treatment of Upper Limb Spasticity (ULS) in adult patients, to decrease the severity of increased muscle tone in elbow flexors, wrist flexors and finger flexors.

Dysport® and all botulinum toxin products have a **Boxed Warning** which states that the effects of the botulinum toxin may spread from the area of injection to other areas of the body, causing symptoms similar to those of botulism. Those symptoms include swallowing and breathing difficulties that can be life-threatening. Dysport® is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to any botulinum toxin preparation or to any of the components; or in the presence of infection at the proposed injection site(s); or in patients known to be allergic to cow's milk protein. 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. Please see below for additional Important Safety Information.

Dysport® Phase III Pivotal Clinical Trial – Overview and Key Findings

- The FDA approval was based on a randomized, multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled, international Phase III pivotal study in 235 pediatric patients (158 received Dysport® and 77 received placebo) aged 2 to 17 years with lower limb spasticity due to cerebral palsy causing dynamic equinus foot deformity.
- Patients were randomized (1:1:1) to Dysport® 10 Units/kg/leg, Dysport® 15 Units/kg/leg or placebo injected into the gastrocnemius-soleus muscle complex located in the calf.¹ The trial included patients who were botulinum toxin naïve or previously treated with a botulinum toxin more than six months before study entry. Those treated with Dysport® showed statistically significant improvement in co-primary efficacy assessments: mean change from baseline in Modified Ashworth scale (MAS) in ankle plantar flexor muscle tone and mean Physician's Global Assessment (PGA) response to treatment score at Week 4 and Week 12.

- The co-primary efficacy endpoints showed a statistically significant improvement in mean change from baseline in MAS in ankle plantar flexor muscle tone at both doses of Dysport® vs. placebo at Week 4 [LS mean treatment difference vs. placebo were: -0.5 for placebo, -0.9 for Dysport® 10 Units/kg/leg, and -1.0 for Dysport® 15 Units/kg/leg (p<0.05)]. Data at Week 12 as measured by the MAS was also statistically significant [LS mean treatment difference vs. placebo were: -0.5 for placebo, -0.8 for Dysport® 10 Units/kg/leg, and -1.0 for Dysport® 15 Units/kg/leg (p<0.05)].
- A statistically significant improvement was also observed on the mean PGA response to treatment score at Week 4 [LS mean treatment difference of 0.7 for placebo, 1.5 for Dysport® 10 Units/kg/leg, and 1.5 for Dysport® 15 Units/kg/leg (p<0.05)]. Data at Week 12 as measured by the mean PGA response to treatment score was also statistically significant [LS mean treatment difference vs. placebo were: 0.4 for placebo, 0.8 for Dysport® 10 Units/kg/leg, and 1.0 for Dysport® 15 Units/kg/leg (p<0.05)].
- The most common adverse reactions (≥10% of patients in any group and greater than placebo) in pediatric patients with lower limb spasticity for Dysport® 10 Units/kg, 15 Units/kg, 20 Units/kg, or 30 Units/kg; and placebo, respectively, were: nasopharyngitis (9%, 12%, 16%, 10%, 5%), upper respiratory tract infection (9%, 20%, 5%, 10%, 13%), influenza (0%, 10%, 14%, 3%, 8%) and pharyngitis (5%, 0%, 11%, 3%, 8%), cough (7%, 6%, 14%, 10%, 6%), and pyrexia (7%, 12%, 8%, 7%, 5%).
- A majority of patients in the clinical study were eligible for retreatment between 16 and 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 product is supported by the IPSEN CARES™ patient assistance program and C.L.I.M.B.® injector training platform for healthcare providers.

Dysport® Patient Important Safety Information

Dysport® is a prescription medicine that is injected into muscles and used to treat:

- increased muscle stiffness in elbow, wrist, and finger muscles in adults with upper limb spasticity
- cervical dystonia (CD) in adults
- increased muscle stiffness in calf muscles in children 2 years of age and older with lower limb spasticity

It is not known whether Dysport® is safe or effective in children under 2 years old for the treatment of lower limb spasticity.

It is not known whether Dysport® is safe or effective for the treatment of other types of muscle spasms.

It is not known whether Dysport® is safe or effective for the treatment cervical dystonia or upper limb spasticity in children under 18 years of age.

Important Safety Information for Dysport®

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

- **Problems swallowing, speaking, or breathing** after an injection of Dysport® if the muscles that you use to breathe or swallow become weak. If these problems are severe, death can happen as a complication. People with certain breathing problems may need to use muscles in their necks to help them breathe and may be at greater risk for serious breathing problems with Dysport®.
- Swallowing problems may last for several weeks; you may need a feeding tube to receive food or water. If swallowing problems are severe, food or liquids may go into your lungs. People who already have swallowing or breathing problems before receiving Dysport® have the highest risk of getting these problems.

Spread of Toxin Effects

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

Do not take Dysport® if you...

Are allergic to Dysport® or any of the ingredients in Dysport® (See Medication Guide for ingredients), or are allergic to cow's milk protein; had an allergic reaction to any other botulinum toxin product, such as Myobloc® (rimabotulinumtoxinB), Botox® (onabotulinumtoxinA), or Xeomin® (incobotulinumtoxinA); or have a skin infection at the planned injection site.

Before you take Dysport®, tell your doctor about all your medical conditions,

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

Before you take Dysport®, tell your doctor if you have or have had any of the following:

A side effect from any botulinum toxin in the past; breathing problems such as asthma or emphysema; swallowing problems; bleeding problems; diabetes; and slow heartbeat, or other problems with your heart rate or rhythm.



Tell your doctor if you have plans to have surgery,

Had surgery on your face, have weakness of your forehead muscles (such as trouble raising your eyebrows), have drooping eyelids, or have any other change in the way your face normally looks.

Tell your doctor if you are pregnant, plan to become pregnant, or are breast feeding

Or planning to breast-feed. It is not known if Dysport® can harm your unborn baby. It is not known if Dysport® passes into breast milk.

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take,

Including prescription and nonprescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal products. Using Dysport® with certain other medicines may cause serious side effects. **Do not start any new medicines until you have told your doctor that you have received Dysport® in the past.**

Especially tell your doctor if you have received...

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

Most common side effects of Dysport® in people with upper limb spasticity include:

Urinary tract infection, muscle weakness, musculoskeletal pain, fall, depression, stuffy or runny nose and sore throat, and dizziness.

Most common side effects of Dysport® in people with cervical dystonia include:

Muscle weakness, dry mouth, feeling of tiredness, muscle pain, problems speaking, eye problems, difficulty swallowing, injection site pain, and headache.

Most common side effects of Dysport® in children (2 to 17 years of age) with lower limb spasticity include:

Upper respiratory infection, stuffy or runny nose and sore throat, flu, cough, and fever

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

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

Please see Dysport® [Full Prescribing Information](#) including **Boxed Warning** and Medication Guide.

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August 2016 DYS-US-000518

References

1. Gray H. Anatomy of the Human Body. "The Muscles and Fasciæ of the Leg." <http://www.bartleby.com/107/129.html>. Accessed June 23, 2016.