

DYSPORT

(*Clostridium botulinum* type A toxin-haemagglutinin complex.)

CONSUMER MEDICINE INFORMATION

What is in this leaflet

This leaflet answers some common questions about Dysport. It does not contain all the available information. It does not take the place of talking to your doctor or pharmacist.

All medicines have risks and benefits. Your doctor has weighed the risks of you taking Dysport against the benefits he/she expects it will have for you.

If you have any concerns about taking this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist. Keep this leaflet with the medicine.

You may need to read it again.

What is Dysport

Dysport is a muscle relaxant produced by *Clostridium botulinum* bacteria. It acts on the junctions between the nerves and muscles, preventing the release of one of the chemical messengers called acetylcholine from the nerve endings that would normally cause the muscle to contract. If the messenger is prevented from being released this results in a weakened muscle and helps to reduce some of the abnormal muscle contractions.

What Dysport is used for

Dysport is used for the treatment of:

- * arm spasticity in adults following a stroke. Arm spasticity is an increased stiffness in the arm muscles that develops in many patients after a stroke and can lead to restricted use of the arm.
- * spasmodic torticollis in adults. Spasmodic torticollis is where there is a turning movement of the neck leading to an unusual head and shoulder position.
- * equinus foot deformity due to spasticity in children (2 years of age or older) with cerebral palsy. Equinus foot deformity is a condition where an unnatural ankle position and walking gait occur due to spasticity in patients with cerebral palsy. Cerebral palsy spasticity is a disorder in which some muscles become stiff and movement is difficult.
- * blepharospasm or hemifacial spasm in adults. Blepharospasm is a condition affecting the eye lid muscles causing uncontrollable blinking and closure of the eyelids. Hemifacial spasm is a condition that causes the muscles on one side of the face to contract without control from the person affected.
- * moderate to severe glabellar lines which are the vertical frown lines which may appear between your eyebrows.

Your doctor may have prescribed Dysport for another reason. Ask your doctor if you have any

questions why Dysport has been prescribed for you.

You must not be given Dysport if

- * **you have had a previous allergic reaction to botulinum toxin or any of the ingredients listed at the end of this leaflet**
- * **you have a medical condition called myasthenia gravis or a myasthenic syndrome**
- * **if there is any sign of infection at the proposed injection site**
- * **the package is damaged or shows signs of tampering, or if the product does not look quite right**

Before you are given Dysport

Tell your doctor if you have:

- * any difficulties in swallowing
- * a history of bronchitis, pneumonia and problems with your breathing
- * an allergy to any of the ingredients contained in Dysport that are listed at the end of this leaflet
- * any reactions such as skin rash or 'flu-like symptoms to any injections of toxin in the past
- * worsening or changes in your muscle spasms
- * previous prolonged periods of muscle weakness

- * a history of prolonged bleeding times
- * inflammation at the proposed injection site
- * ever had facial surgery
- * been given Dysport or another brand of botulinum toxin in the past few weeks
- * received any facial cosmetic procedures recently, particularly if Dysport will be injected into your facial muscles

Taking other medicines

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any other medicines, including any that you buy without prescription from your pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop.

Some medicines can interfere with the way Dysport works such as

- * muscle relaxants
- * aminoglycoside antibiotics
- * penicillamine, procainamide, spectinomycin, polymixins, tetracyclines and lincomycin

You should not take these medicines while you are receiving Dysport. Your doctor will advise you on alternative medicines.

Dysport contains a small amount of albumin that has been obtained from human blood. The risk of a viral infection cannot be eliminated completely when using human blood or products made from human blood.

Use in Children

Dysport should not be used in children except for the treatment of cerebral palsy. Dysport is not recommended for the treatment of cerebral palsy in children under 2 years of age.

Use in Elderly

A reduced dose may be appropriate in elderly patients where reduced muscle mass may exist.

Use in Pregnancy

Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or intend to become pregnant, or if you are breastfeeding or plan to start breastfeeding.

Use of Dysport during pregnancy or breastfeeding is not recommended.

Effect on ability to drive and use machines

Local weakness can be expected and there is a possibility of unexpected side effects such as generalized weakness. These effects can affect the ability to drive and use machines.

How Dysport is given

How to use it

Your doctor will make up and give you the injection. For the injection, Dysport will be dissolved in 0.9% sodium chloride injection.

Your doctor will decide where to make the injections and for how long you need treatment. You will be given injections of your medicine in a clinic that specialises in treating your condition. The doctor who injects your medicine will have received training and be experienced in giving Dysport injections.

How much is given

If you have arm spasticity post-stroke, your first dose of Dysport will be 500 -1000 units in total. The doctor will give a number of injections into each of up to five affected muscles in your arm. Injections will be given approximately every 16 weeks, or as required to maintain the response, but not more frequently than every 12 weeks.

If you have spasmodic torticollis, your first dose of Dysport will be 250 - 500 units in total. Your doctor will give injections into a number of places in your neck, probably into the 2 or 3 of the neck muscles most affected by the condition. Your doctor will decide how much to give and which muscles to inject. You will be given injections approximately every 12 weeks depending on how long before the relaxing effect on the muscle wears off.

If you are being treated for paediatric cerebral palsy, your first dose of Dysport will be 20 units /kg. The doctor will divide the amount between both calf muscles. If only one calf is affected by spasticity, the doctor will only give injections of 10 units /kg in this calf. Injections will be given approximately every 16 weeks, or as required to maintain the response, but not more frequently than every 12 weeks.

If you are being treated for blepharospasm affecting both eyes, your first dose will be approximately 120 units of Dysport per eye. The medicine will be injected just under the skin at certain sites around the eye. These sites and the exact amount needed will be decided by the doctor. Injections will be given approximately every twelve weeks when the relaxing effect on the muscles is wearing off. On the next visits the amount of Dysport given may be reduced to 80 or 60 units per eye. The doctor will decide what dose to administer. If only one eye is affected by blepharospasm, the doctor will only give injections of Dysport around this eye.

If you are being treated for hemifacial spasm the doctor will give injections as for blepharospasm but on the affected side of your face only.

If you are being treated for glabellar lines, the recommended dose of Dysport is 50 units to be divided equally among 5 injection sites. Injection sessions may be repeated

every 16 weeks. A 3 months minimum interval between 2 injection sessions is required.

Your doctor will decide when you will need your next injection and how much of the medicine will be injected.

If you miss an injection

Nothing will happen if you miss a scheduled appointment for your injection other than some of the spasm or muscle stiffness may return. Consult your doctor and he/she will decide when you need your next injection.

If you stop getting injections

The relaxing effect will eventually wear off and the muscle movements will return to the way they were before treatment.

If you are given too much medicine

As Dysport is given to you by your doctor who has received training on administration of Dysport, it is very unlikely that you will receive an overdose. However, if you are given too much Dysport, there is an increased risk of the medicine getting into the bloodstream and causing complications associated with oral botulinum poisoning. Paralysis of your muscles may occur and you may be placed on a respirator and other support systems if it affects your breathing. Contact the Poisons Information centre on 131126 if you believe you may have been given too much Dysport.

Which side effects can Dysport have

Along with its desired effects Dysport may cause unwanted effects because of a weakening of muscles near the injected muscle.

General

The most common side effects are:

- * Generalised weakness, fatigue (exhaustion, lethargy, tiredness, and/or asthenia), 'flu-like symptoms, pain / bruising / swelling / reddening at injection site.

Less commonly Dysport may cause itching.

Rarely skin rashes, including rashes at the injection site, and muscle weakness may be experienced.

Injections into the arm muscles for the treatment of spasticity following a stroke

The most common side effects include:

- * Difficulty in swallowing certain foods
- * The arm may feel weaker
- * Accidental falls or injury possibly due to muscle weakness

Rare side effects include: severe pain in the affected arm and a night time cough getting worse.

Injections into the neck muscles for the treatment of spasmodic torticollis

The most common side effects include:

- * A change to the tone of the voice
- * Difficulty in swallowing certain foods
- * The neck may feel weaker

Less common side effects are:

- * The mouth or throat may feel dry
- * Some difficulty in seeing clearly
- * Headache or dizziness
- * Neck pain , jaw weakness

Rarely Dysport may cause breathing difficulties. These side effects may be expected to resolve within 2 to 4 weeks.

Tell your doctor immediately if any breathing difficulties or if any difficulties in swallowing are experienced.

Injections into the calf muscles in children with cerebral palsy

The most common side effects are:

- * The muscles of the lower leg may be temporarily over weakened, leading to changes in walking pattern or possibly increased tendency to falls
- * Weakness of the leg muscles
- * Urinary incontinence
- * Diarrhoea

Less commonly, sleepiness has been reported.

Injections around the eye for the treatment of blepharospasm or hemifacial spasm

The most common side effects include:

- * Slight eyelid droop
- * Dry eyes
- * Some difficulty seeing clearly
- * More tears than usual
- * Swelling of the eyelid
- * Facial muscle weakness

Less commonly the facial nerves may become paralysed. Rarely the edge of the eyelid may turn in towards the eyeball and the eye muscles may become paralysed, there may be a need to avoid bright lights.

Tell your doctor immediately if very dry eyes are noticed.

Injections for the treatment of glabellar lines

The most common side effects include:

- * headaches
- * swelling of the eye/s
- * weakness in muscles close to injection site, leading to droopy upper eyelid or eye strain.

Less common side effects include dry or itchy eyes, facial numbness, stinging, visual disturbances or hot flushes.

Injection site reactions are very common, including pain, bruising, itchiness, a feeling of pins and needles, redness and skin rash.

If any side effect becomes troublesome or causes concern, tell your doctor immediately or go to the Accident and Emergency department at your nearest hospital. You may need medical attention.

Side effects resulting from distribution of the effects of Dysport to areas away from the site of injection have been reported (excessive muscle weakness, difficulty swallowing or pneumonia which in very rare cases may have been fatal). Hypersensitivity to Dysport has been reported very rarely.

If you have any problems with swallowing, speech or breathing following injection of Dysport, contact your doctor immediately.

Storage and Disposal

Your medicine will be stored in a refrigerator (2 degrees C - 8 degrees C - do not freeze) at the clinic where the injections are carried out. Dysport should not be used after the date marked on the label (expiry date).

Dysport contains no antimicrobial agent. The product is for the treatment of one patient only on one occasion. Any remaining contents should be discarded appropriately by the clinic.

Product Description

What it looks like

Each pack contains 1 vial of Dysport. Each vial contains a small pellet of white powder that must be mixed with sterile sodium chloride solution before injection.

Ingredients

Each vial of Dysport contains 500 IPSEN units of Clostridium botulinum type A toxin-haemagglutinin complex as the active ingredient. These IPSEN units apply to Dysport only and are not the same for other medicines containing botulinum toxin. Dysport also contains albumin and lactose.

Further Information

If you have any further questions on your Dysport treatment, or are unsure of the information, please see your doctor who will be able to assist you.

Manufacturer/ Supplier

Dysport is manufactured in the UK and distributed in Australia by Ipsen Pty Ltd
Suite 6, 40 Montclair Avenue, Glen Waverley, Victoria 3150

AUST R No: 74124

Date of preparation of this leaflet.

February 2008