



By prescription only

What is BOTOX[®] Cosmetic?

It is a purified protein administered in a simple, nonsurgical procedure that temporarily improves the appearance of moderate to severe frown lines between the brows in people aged 18 to 65.

How can I be sure I'm getting real BOTOX[®] Cosmetic?

Only licensed and trained healthcare professionals have the experience necessary to administer BOTOX[®] Cosmetic. Allergan, Inc., the maker of BOTOX[®] Cosmetic, is the only source for healthcare professionals to purchase the product, and each label has the "Allergan" hologram.

How long has BOTOX[®] been used?

BOTOX[®] has been used therapeutically for over 16 years to treat a variety of medical conditions. It is approved in more than 75 countries. BOTOX[®] for therapeutic use remains one of the most widely researched medicines in the world. The same product with dosing specific to glabellar lines was approved in 2002 as BOTOX[®] Cosmetic.

What is the difference between BOTOX[®] Cosmetic and fillers?

Frown lines are caused by overactive facial muscles. Fillers correct the wrinkle by adding volume around the muscle with intradermal injections. BOTOX[®] Cosmetic is intramuscular, blocking the chemicals that cause facial muscles to contract, thereby relaxing them. BOTOX[®] Cosmetic is the only product of its type that affects the muscles that cause wrinkles between the brows.

Have patients been happy with their results?

Yes; 97% of patients (N = 1048) were satisfied with the results of their BOTOX[®] Cosmetic treatment, according to a survey conducted in 2005 by the Aesthetic Surgery Education and Research Foundation.

And, according to The American Society for Aesthetic Plastic Surgery (ASAPS), BOTOX[®] Cosmetic was the most popular physician-administered cosmetic procedure in the United States in 2004 (surgical and nonsurgical combined). ASAPS estimates that almost 3 million treatments were performed with BOTOX[®] Cosmetic in 2004.

What is the BOTOX[®] Cosmetic procedure like?

It's a simple, 10-minute treatment consisting of a few tiny injections. There is no downtime. The doctor decides exactly where to administer BOTOX[®] Cosmetic for best results.

Is the procedure painful?

It causes little discomfort; most patients compare the sensation to a bug bite. Overall, the discomfort is minimal and temporary.

What are the common side effects?

The most common side effects following injection include temporary eyelid droop and nausea.

When will I start to see results?

You should start to see a visible improvement in the area between your brows within a few days. The area may continue to improve for up to a week.

How long will the results last?

When administered properly, the effects of BOTOX[®] Cosmetic treatment can last up to 4 months.

How will BOTOX[®] Cosmetic affect my facial expressions?

BOTOX[®] Cosmetic is injected in small doses directly into the muscles that cause those moderate to severe frown lines between your brows to form, allowing that area to smooth out. It won't affect your ability to laugh, smile, or otherwise express yourself.

Is BOTOX[®] Cosmetic expensive?

Actually, it's quite affordable. In fact, according to ASAPS, BOTOX[®] Cosmetic has a very low entry-level cost in the United States.

How can I find out more about BOTOX[®] Cosmetic?

You can visit the Web site at BotoxCosmetic.com.



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Important Safety Information

BOTOX[®] Cosmetic is contraindicated in the presence of infection at the proposed injection site(s) and in individuals with known hypersensitivity to any ingredient in the formulation. There have been rare reports of adverse events involving the cardiovascular system. Serious and/or immediate hypersensitivity reactions have been rarely reported. These reactions include anaphylaxis, urticaria, soft-tissue edema, and dyspnea. The most common adverse events following injection include blepharoptosis and nausea. Less frequently occurring (<3%) adverse reactions include facial pain, erythema at the injection site, paresthesia, and muscle weakness. Patients with neuromuscular disorders such as ALS, myasthenia gravis, or Lambert-Eaton syndrome may be at increased risk of serious adverse events.

Please see accompanying full prescribing information.