Restylane®

Caution: Federal Law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician or licensed practitioner.

Description

Restylane is a gel of hyaluronic acid generated by Streptococcus species of bacteria, chemically crosslinked with BDDE, stabilized and suspended in phosphate buffered saline at pH=7 and concentration of 20 mg/mL.

Indication

Restylane is indicated for mid-to-deep dermal implantation for the correction of moderate to severe facial wrinkles and folds, such as nasolabial folds.

Restylane is indicated for submucosal implantation for lip augmentation in patients over the age of 21.

Contraindications

- *Restylane* is contraindicated for patients with severe allergies manifested by a history of anaphylaxis or history or presence of multiple severe allergies.
- *Restylane* contains trace amounts of gram positive bacterial proteins, and is contraindicated for patients with a history of allergies to such material.
- *Restylane* is contraindicated for patients with bleeding disorders.
- *Restylane* is contraindicated for implantation in anatomical spaces other than the dermis or submucosal implantation for lip augmentation.

Warnings

- Defer use of *Restylane* at specific sites in which an active inflammatory process (skin eruptions such as cysts, pimples, rashes, or hives) or infection is present until the process has been controlled.
- Injection site reactions (such as swelling, redness, tenderness, pain, bruising or itching) to *Restylane* have been observed as consisting mainly of short-term minor or moderate inflammatory symptoms starting early after treatment and with less than 7 days duration in the nasolabial folds and less than 14 days duration in the lips. Rare post-market reports of immediate post-injection reactions included extreme swelling of lips, the whole face and symptoms of hypersensitivity such as anaphylactic shock.
- *Restylane* must not be implanted into blood vessels and should not be used in vascular rich areas. Localized superficial necrosis and scarring may occur after injection in or near vessels, such as in the lips, nose, or glabellar area. It is thought to result from the injury, obstruction, or compromise of blood vessels. Special caution should be taken if the patient has undergone a prior surgical procedure in the planned treatment area.

- Introduction of product into the vasculature may lead to embolization, occlusion of the vessels, ischemia, or infarction. Take extra care when injecting soft tissue fillers, for example inject the product slowly and apply the least amount of pressure necessary. Rare but serious adverse events associated with the intravascular injection of soft tissue fillers in the face have been reported and include temporary or permanent vision impairment, blindness, cerebral ischemia or cerebral hemorrhage, leading to stroke, skin necrosis, and damage to underlying facial structures. Immediately stop the injection if a patient exhibits any of the following symptoms, including changes in vision, signs of a stroke, blanching of the skin, or unusual pain during or shortly after the procedure. Patients should receive prompt medical attention and possibly evaluation by an appropriate health care practitioner specialist should an intravascular injection occur.
- Delayed onset inflammatory papules have been reported following the use of dermal fillers. Inflammatory papules that may occur rarely should be considered and treated as a soft tissue infection.
- Injections of greater than 1.5 mL per lip (upper or lower) per treatment session significantly increases the occurrence of moderate to severe injection site reactions. If a volume of more than 3 mL is needed to achieve optimal correction, a follow-up treatment session is recommended.
- In a meta-analysis of all *Restylane* Premarket Approval Studies (that included 42 patients under the age of 36 and 820 patients over the age of 35), the incidence of swelling was higher in younger patients (28%) compared to older patients (18%) and incidence of contusion was higher in older patients (28%) compared to younger patients (14%). The majority of these events were mild in severity.

Precautions

- *Restylane* is packaged for single patient use. Do not resterilize. Do not use if package is opened or damaged.
- Health care practitioners are encouraged to discuss all potential risks of soft tissue injection with their patients prior to treatment and ensure that patients are aware of signs and symptoms of potential complications.
- In order to minimize the risks of potential complications, this product should only be used by health care practitioners who have appropriate training, experience, and who are knowledgeable about the anatomy at and around the site of injection.
- Based on U.S. clinical studies, patients should be limited to 6.0 mL per patient per treatment in wrinkles and folds such as the nasolabial folds and to 1.5 mL per lip per treatment. The safety of injecting greater amounts has not been established.
- The safety or effectiveness of *Restylane* for the treatment of anatomic regions other than nasolabial folds or lips has not been established in controlled clinical studies.
- As with all transcutaneous procedures, *Restylane* implantation carries a risk of infection. Standard precautions associated with injectable materials should be followed.
- The safety of *Restylane* for use during pregnancy, in breastfeeding females or in patients under 18 years has not been established.

- The safety and efficacy of *Restylane* for lip augmentation has not been established in patients under the age of 21 years.
- Formation of keloids may occur after dermal filler injections including *Restylane*. Keloid formation was not observed in studies involving 430 patients (including 151 African-Americans and 37 other patients of Fitzpatrick Skin Types IV, V and VI). For additional information please refer to Studies MA-1400-02, MA-1400-01, and 31GE0003 in the Clinical Trials Section.
- *Restylane* injection may cause hyperpigmentation at the injection site. In a clinical study (MA-1400-01) of 150 subjects with pigmented skin (of African-American heritage and Fitzpatrick Skin Types IV, V, and VI), the incidence of post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation was 9% (14/150). 50% of these events lasted up to six weeks after initial implantation.
- The safety profile for *Restylane* lip augmentation in persons of color is based upon information from 38 and 3 subjects with Fitzpatrick Skin Types IV and V, respectively. Within this population, the incidence of adverse events was similar to the overall study population, with the exception that swelling occurred more frequently in persons of color.
- Injection of *Restylane* in patients with pre-existing tendency toward edema formation may be associated with prominent discoloration and excessive swelling due to fluid build-up.
- Injection of *Restylane* too superficially or in facial areas with limited soft tissue support, thin skin or limited soft tissue cover, may result in contour irregularities and palpable lumps.
- *Restylane* should be used with caution in patients on immunosuppressive therapy.
- Bruising or bleeding may occur at *Restylane* injection sites. *Restylane* should be used with caution in patients who have undergone therapy with thrombolytics, anticoagulants, or inhibitors of platelet aggregation in the preceding 3 weeks.
- Avoid injecting *Restylane* into areas in close proximity to permanent implants, as this could potentially aggravate latent adverse events or interfere with the aesthetic outcome of the treatment. Limited data is available on injecting *Restylane* into an area where an implant other than hyaluronic acid has been placed.
- The safety of *Restylane* with concomitant dermal therapies such as epilation, UV irradiation, or laser, mechanical or chemical peeling procedures has not been evaluated in controlled clinical trials.
- Patients should minimize exposure of the treated area to excessive sun, UV lamp exposure and extreme cold weather at least until any initial swelling and redness has resolved.
- If laser treatment, chemical peeling or any other procedure based on active dermal response is considered after treatment with *Restylane*, there is a possible risk of eliciting an inflammatory reaction at the implant site. This also applies if *Restylane* is administered before the skin has healed completely after such a procedure.
- Injection of *Restylane* into patients with a history of previous herpetic eruption may be associated with reactivation of the herpes.
- Individual variation and treatment area may affect the bio-degradation of *Restylane*, in rare cases product remnants has been detected in tissue when the clinical effect has returned to baseline.

- *Restylane* is a clear, colorless gel without particulates. In the event that the content of a syringe shows signs of separation and/or appears cloudy, do not use the syringe and notify Galderma Laboratories, L.P. at 1-855-425-8722.
- Glass is subject to breakage under a variety of unavoidable conditions. Care should be taken with the handling of the glass syringe and with disposing of broken glass to avoid laceration or other injury.
- After use, syringes and needles should be handled as potential biohazards. Disposal should be in accordance with accepted medical practice and applicable local, state and federal requirements.
- *Restylane* should not be mixed with other products before implantation of the device.

Adverse Experiences

There were six U.S. studies that reported adverse experiences. Four of the six studies were conducted in support of the indication of mid-to-deep dermal implantation for the correction of moderate to severe facial wrinkles and folds, such as nasolabial folds, and two of the six studies were conducted in support of the indication of submucosal implantation for lip augmentation.

Studies conducted in moderate to severe facial wrinkles and folds, such as nasolabial folds

Three U.S. studies (i.e., Study 31GE0003, MA-1400-01, and Study MA-1400-02) involved 430 patients at 33 centers. In study 31GE0003, 138 patients at 6 centers received *Restylane* injections in 1 side of the face and a bovine collagen dermal filler (Zyplast®) in the other side of the face. In Study MA-1400-01, 150 patients were injected with *Restylane* on one side of the face and *Perlane*® on the other side of the face. In study MA-1400-02, 283 patients were randomized to receive either *Restylane* or *Perlane* injection on both sides of the face. The adverse outcomes reported in patient diaries during 14 days after treatment in these studies are presented in Tables 1–6. The physician diagnosed adverse events identified in studies MA-1400-01 and MA-1400-02 at 72 hours after injection are presented in Table 7. Table 8 presents all investigator-identified adverse experiences recorded at study visits 2 weeks or more after injection in studies MA-1400-01, MA-1400-02, and 31GE0003.

In the fourth U.S. study (MA-004-03) involving 75 patients at 3 centers, adverse events reported by *Restylane* patients are presented in Table 9. Patients in the study received *Restylane* injections in both nasolabial folds at baseline, a second treatment in one nasolabial fold at 4.5 months and in the contralateral nasolabial fold at 9 months.

Table 7 shows the number of adverse experiences identified by investigators at 72 hours after injection for Studies MA-1400-01 and MA-1400-02. Some patients had multiple adverse experiences or had the same adverse experience at multiple injection sites. No adverse experiences were of severe intensity.

Table 8 presents the number of patients and per patient incidence of all adverse experiences identified by investigators at visits occurring two or more weeks after injection.

In a clinical study (31GE0003) in which safety was followed for 12 months with repeat administration of *Restylane* at six to nine months following the initial correction, the incidence and severity of adverse experiences were similar in nature and duration to those recorded during the initial treatment sessions.

In all three studies, investigators reported the following local and systemic events that were judged unrelated to treatment and occurred at an overall incidence of less than 2%, i.e., acne; arthralgia; tooth disorders (e.g., pain, infection, abscess, fracture); dermatitis (e.g., rosacea, unspecified, contact, impetigo, herpetic); unrelated injection site reactions (e.g., desquamation, rash, anesthesia); facial palsy with co-administration of botulinum toxin; headache/migraine; nausea (with or without vomiting); syncope; gastroenteritis; upper respiratory or influenza-like illness; bronchitis; sinusitis; pharyngitis; otitis; viral infection; cystitis; diverticulitis; injuries; lacerations; back pain; rheumatoid arthritis; and various medical conditions such as chest pain, depression, pneumonia, renal stones, urinary incontinence, and uterine fibroids.

Table 9 presents the number of patients and per patient incidence and severity of injection site adverse events identified by the investigator.

Two subjects had adverse events that were severe, one subject with bilateral facial bruising and one subject with infection at the injection site. These events were considered probably or possibly related and both subjects had their events resolve in approximately 3 weeks.

Studies conducted for submucosal implantation for lip augmentation

In the U.S. pivotal study (MA-1300-15) involving 180 subjects at 12 centers, the adverse outcomes reported in subject diaries are presented in Tables 10 and 11. Physician reported treatment emergent adverse events are presented in Table 12. At baseline, subjects were randomized to receive *Restylane* injections in the lips or no treatment (control group). At 6 months, all subjects were eligible to receive treatment or re-treatment in the lips with *Restylane*.

Of the 180 subjects enrolled in the study, 172 subjects received their first treatment with *Restylane* at either baseline/Day 0 or at 6 months, and 93 subjects received a second treatment at 6 months. There were 8 subjects enrolled in the study that were never treated. The number of events and subjects reporting TEAEs decreased between the first and second treatments. 87% of subjects receiving their first treatment reported a total of 795 TEAEs while 65% of subjects that received a second treatment reported a total of 267 TEAEs. Furthermore, an overwhelming majority of these TEAEs were mild in intensity (672/795, 85%; and 264/267, 99%; first and second treatment respectively), and were transient in nature, resolving in approximately 15 days or less.

The study results showed injection of greater than 1.5 mL per lip (upper or lower), per treatment session increased the occurrence of the total of moderate and severe injection site reactions. The incidence was 43% (33/76) for subjects receiving more than 3.0 mL of *Restylane* and 21% (20/96) for subjects receiving less than 3.0 mL of *Restylane* in a single treatment session. When optimal

correction requires greater than 1.5 mL per upper or lower lip, subsequent treatment using additional product is recommended.

97% of the subjects reported at least one event of swelling, redness, tenderness, or pain in their diaries. These were mainly short-term events, which occurred immediately after treatment and resolved within 14 days. 15% of the subjects reported adverse events (typically swelling and tenderness) that lasted longer than 15 days in their diary. 46% of subjects reported at least one event as "affecting their daily activity" or "disabling."

Additional safety assessments in the study included lip texture, firmness, symmetry, movement, function, sensation, mass formation, and product palpability, which were evaluated as appropriate at the screening visits and at follow-up visits.

The majority of texture and firmness assessments showed mild abnormalities and lasted for less than 4 weeks. Sixteen subjects reported severe asymmetry (difference > 2mm) post-treatment, which all resolved within 4 weeks. GAIS assessments by these 16 subjects were rated as at least improved during those visits.

Assessments made by the trained health care provider showed 92% of subjects had product palpability at week 8, and 61% at week 24. The majority of palpations were rated as "expected feel." 3% of the subjects reported "unexpected feel" during the study, all of which were resolved with massaging.

One subject reported one mass formation (mucocele) during the study. The mucocele was drained and resolved by the next visit.

All other lip safety assessments showed no remarkable findings.

In the pilot study MA-1300-13K, 20 subjects were enrolled at 1 center and received *Restylane* for lip augmentation. Subjects were followed up through 24 weeks. Seven adverse events were reported. Two of the seven events, which were mild bruising, were related to injection procedure.
The adverse outcomes reported in subject diaries are presented in Table 13.

Table 12 presents commonly reported (≥ 5%) treatment emergent adverse events (TEAEs) by treatment group.

For study MA-1300-13K, seven treatment emergent adverse events were experienced by four subjects. Two of these events, mild bruising, were considered related to treatment.

Post-Marketing Surveillance
The adverse event reports received from post-marketing surveillance (from voluntary reporting and published literature) for the use of *Restylane* with and without lidocaine in the U.S. and other

countries most commonly included reports of transient swelling/edema and inflammatory reactions with immediate onset or delayed onset, up to several weeks after treatment.

The following events were also reported in decreasing order of frequency:

- mass formation, including lumps or bumps, induration,
- short duration of effect,
- erythema,
- pain or tenderness,
- bruising/hematoma,
- papules or nodules,
- presumptive bacterial infections and abscess formation,
- discoloration/hyperpigmentation,
- injection site reactions including burning sensation, warmth and irritation, inflammation,
- ischemia and necrosis due to unintentional intravascular injection or embolisation,
- hypersensitivity, angioedema,
- eye disorders such as dry eye, eye irritation, eye pain, eye swelling, increased lacrimation, eyelid ptosis, and visual impairment including blurred vision, reduced visual acuity, and blindness,
- neurological symptoms including hypoaesthesia, paraesthesia, tremor and facial nerve paralysis,
- pruritus,
- extrusion of device,
- atrophy/scarring,
- granuloma/foreign body reaction,
- device dislocation,
- symptoms of reactivation of herpes infection,
- rash,
- blisters/vesicles,
- capillary disorders such as telangiectasia,
- fistula and effusion/discharge,
- acne,
- dermatitis,
- urticaria,
- muscle disorders such as muscle twitching and muscle weakness,
- encapsulation,
- dermatophytosis, and
- other dermatological events including dry skin, skin exfoliation, skin wrinkling, localized alopecia and chapped lips, and
- non-dermatological events including arthralgia, asthenia, discomfort, dysphagia, syncope, fatigue, influenza like illness, malaise, nausea, headache, pyrexia, dizziness, lymphadenopathy, insomnia, sinusitis, dyspnoea and anxiety.

When required, treatments for these events included ice, massage, warm compress, nitroglycerine paste, corticosteroids, antibiotics, antihistamines, analgesics, antiviral agents, diuretic agents, aspiration/incision drainage, surgery or enzymatic degradation (with hyaluronidase) of the product.

Reports of serious adverse events for *Restylane* with and without lidocaine are rare. The most commonly reported serious adverse events were infection/abscess, ischemia/necrosis, scarring, visual impairment, hypersensitivity/allergic reactions and granuloma including cases of mass/induration. Other concurrent serious events included: swelling, pain/tenderness, erythema, neurological symptoms such as paresthesia and hypoesthesia, inflammation, bruising and discoloration.

Serious infections/abscesses were mostly reported with a time to onset ranging from one day up to 6 months following the injection. The infections usually resolved after two days up to a few months and most of the patients had recovered or were recovering at the time of last contact. The treatments included; antibiotics, analgesics, corticosteroids and hyaluronidase.

Serious granuloma/foreign body reaction was reported with a time to onset ranging from a month to a year or longer. The outcome was mainly recovered or recovering at the time of last contact. Granuloma is rarely confirmed with histopathological for diagnosis. The treatments included: analgesics, antihistamine, antibiotics, corticosteroids, excisions, and biopsy.

The onset of serious hypersensitivity/allergic reactions generally varied from immediately to a few weeks post injection. The majority of the events were recovering or recovered at the time of last contact. The treatments included analgesics, antihistamine, antibiotics, and corticosteroids.

Vascular occlusion resulting in ischemia/necrosis and visual disturbances including blindness have been reported following injection of any soft tissue filler in the face especially in the nose, glabella, periorbital areas, nasolabial folds, and cheek, with a time to onset ranging from immediate to a few weeks following injection. Vascular compromise may occur due to an inadvertent intravascular injection or as a result of vascular compression associated with implantation of any injectable product. This may manifest as blanching, discoloration, necrosis or ulceration at the implant site or in the area supplied by the blood vessels affected; or rarely as ischemic events in other organs due to embolisation.

Isolated rare cases of ischemic events affecting the eye leading to visual loss, and the brain resulting in cerebral infarction, following facial aesthetic treatments have been reported. Reported treatments include anticoagulant, epinephrine, aspirin, hyaluronidase, steroid treatment, analgesics, antibiotics, local wound care, drainage, surgery and hyperbaric oxygen. Outcome of the events ranged from resolved to ongoing at the time of last contact. In many of the events requiring medical intervention the patient was injected into the highly vascularized areas of the glabella, nose, and periorbital area, which are outside the device indications for use (See Warnings section).

Delayed-onset inflammation near the site of dermal filler injections is one of the known adverse events associated with dermal fillers. Cases of delayed-onset inflammation have been reported to occur at the dermal filler treatment site following viral or bacterial illnesses or infections, vaccinations, or dental procedures. Typically, the reported inflammation was responsive to treatment or resolved on its own.

Adverse reactions should be reported to Galderma Laboratories, L.P. at 1-855-425-8722.

Clinical Trials

The safety and effectiveness of *Restylane* in the treatment of facial folds and wrinkles (nasolabial folds and oral commissures) were evaluated in three prospective randomized controlled clinical studies involving 430 *Restylane*-treated subjects.

Restylane was shown to be effective when compared to crosslinked collagen and crosslinked hyaluronic acid dermal fillers with respect to the correction of moderate to severe facial folds and wrinkles, such as nasolabial folds.

Table 1. Maximum Intensity of Symptoms after Initial Treatment for the Nasolabial Fold Indication, Patient Diary (Study 31GE0003)[1]

	Restylane side	Zyplast side	*Restylane* side				Zyplast side			
	Total patients reporting symptoms n (%)	Total patients reporting symptoms n (%)	None n (%)	Mild n (%)	Moderate n (%)	Severe n (%)	None n (%)	Mild n (%)	Moderate n (%)	Severe n (%)
Bruising	72 (52.2%)	67 (48.6%)	63 (45.6%)	32 (23.2%)	35 (25.4%)	5 (3.6%)	68 (49.3%)	43 (31.2%)	23 (16.7%)	1 (0.7%)
Redness	117 (84.8%)	117 (84.8%)	17 (12.3%)	56 (40.6%)	54 (39.1%)	7 (5.1%)	17 (12.3%)	72 (52.2%)	37 (26.8%)	8 (5.8%)
Swelling	120 (87.0%)	102 (73.9%)	14 (10.1%)	54 (39.1%)	61 (44.2%)	5 (3.6%)	32 (23.2%)	65 (47.1%)	35 (25.4%)	2 (1.4%)
Pain	79 (57.2%)	58 (42.0%)	55 (39.9%)	40 (29.0%)	34 (24.6%)	5 (3.6%)	76 (55.1%)	46 (33.3%)	10 (7.2%)	2 (1.4%)
Tenderness	107 (77.5%)	89 (64.5%)	27 (19.6%)	60 (43.5%)	43 (31.2%)	4 (2.9%)	45 (32.6%)	70 (50.7%)	17 (12.3%)	2 (1.4%)
Itching	42 (30.4%)	33 (23.9%)	91 (65.9%)	31 (22.5%)	11 (8.0%)	0 (0.0%)	101 (73.2%)	27 (19.6%)	6 (4.4%)	0 (0.0%)
Other	34 (24.6%)	33 (23.9%)	93 (67.4%)	14 (10.1%)	15 (10.9%)	5 (3.6%)	94 (68.1%)	20 (14.5%)	10 (7.2%)	3 (2.2%)

[1] Events are reported as local events; because of the design (split-face) of the study, causality of the systemic adverse events cannot be assigned.

Table 2. Duration of Adverse Events after Initial Treatment for the Nasolabial Fold Indication, Patient Diary (Study 31GE0003)

	Restylane side	Zyplast side	*Restylane* side				Zyplast side			
			Number of days				Number of days			
	Total patients reporting symptoms n (%)	Total patients reporting symptoms n (%)	1 n (%)	2–7 n (%)	8–13 n (%)	14 n (%)	1 n (%)	2–7 n (%)	8–13 n (%)	14 n (%)
Bruising	72 (52.2%)	67 (48.6%)	7 (5.1%)	56 (40.6%)	6 (4.4%)	3 (2.2%)	7 (5.1%)	53 (38.4%)	5 (3.6%)	2 (1.4%)
Redness	117 (84.8%)	117 (84.8%)	19 (13.8%)	68 (49.3%)	18 (13.0%)	12 (8.7%)	19 (13.8%)	71 (51.4%)	15 (10.9%)	12 (8.7%)
Swelling	120 (87.0%)	102 (73.9%)	16 (11.6%)	84 (60.9%)	16 (11.6%)	4 (2.9%)	14 (10.1%)	70 (50.7%)	16 (11.6%)	2 (1.4%)
Pain	79 (57.2%)	58 (42.0%)	29 (21.0%)	48 (34.8%)	2 (1.4%)	0 (0.0%)	31 (22.5%)	25 (18.1%)	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.7%)
Tenderness	107 (77.5%)	89 (64.5%)	21 (15.2%)	78 (56.5%)	6 (4.4%)	2 (1.4%)	27 (19.6%)	54 (39.1%)	6 (4.4%)	2 (1.4%)
Itching	42 (30.4%)	33 (23.9%)	11 (8.0%)	25 (18.1%)	6 (4.4%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (5.8%)	22 (15.9%)	3 (2.2%)	0 (0.0%)
Other	34 (24.6%)	33 (23.9%)	7 (5.1%)	23 (16.7%)	3 (2.2%)	1 (0.7%)	10 (7.2%)	15 (10.9%)	6 (4.4%)	2 (1.4%)

Table 3. Maximum Intensity of Symptoms after Initial Treatment for the Nasolabial Fold Indication, Patient Diary (Study MA-1400-02)[1]

	Restylane	*Perlane*	*Restylane* Patients				*Perlane* Patients			
	Total patients reporting symptoms n (%)	Total patients reporting symptoms n (%)	None	Tolerable[2]	Affected Daily Activity[2]	Disabling[2]	None	Tolerable[2]	Affected Daily Activity[2]	Disabling[2]
			n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Bruising	111 (78.2%)	122 (86.5%)	28 (20.1%)	82 (59%)	28 (20.1%)	1 (0.7%)	17 (12.2%)	97 (69.8%)	24 (17.3%)	1 (0.7%)
Redness	114 (80.3%)	118 (83.7%)	25 (18%)	96 (69.1%)	17 (12.2%)	1 (0.7%)	21 (15.1%)	105 (75.5%)	12 (8.6%)	1 (0.7%)
Swelling	127 (89.4%)	128 (90.8%)	12 (8.6%)	102 (73.4%)	23 (16.5%)	2 (1.4%)	11 (7.9%)	107 (77%)	19 (13.7%)	2 (1.4%)
Pain	108 (76.1%)	114 (80.9%)	31 (22.3%)	93 (66.9%)	14 (10.1%)	1 (0.7%)	25 (18%)	96 (69.1%)	18 (12.9%)	0 (0%)
Tenderness	123 (86.6%)	130 (92.2%)	16 (11.5%)	109 (78.4%)	12 (8.6%)	2 (1.4%)	9 (6.5%)	112 (80.6%)	18 (12.9%)	0 (0%)
Itching	67 (47.2%)	45 (31.9%)	72 (51.8%)	66 (47.5%)	1 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	94 (67.6%)	40 (28.8%)	3 (2.2%)	2 (1.4%)
Other[3]	3 (2.1%)	1 (0.7%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

[1] Missing values are not reported.
[2] Prospective definitions for: tolerable, affected daily activity and disabling were not provided in the diary or protocol.
[3] Two patients reported pimples (one *Perlane*/one *Restylane*); one *Restylane* patient reported a sore throat; one *Restylane* patient reported a runny nose; degree of disability was not reported for any of the four events.

Table 4. Duration of Adverse Events after Initial Treatment for the Nasolabial Fold Indication, Patient Diary (Study MA-1400-02)[1]

	Restylane Patients	*Perlane* Patients	*Restylane* Patients				*Perlane* Patients			
			Number of days[2]				Number of days[2]			
	Total patients reporting symptoms n (%)	Total patients reporting symptoms n (%)	1 n (%)	2–7 n (%)	8–13 n (%)	14 n (%)	1 n (%)	2–7 n (%)	8–13 n (%)	14 n (%)
Bruising	111 (78.2%)	122 (86.5%)	9 (8.1%)	69 (62.2%)	30 (27%)	3 (2.7%)	6 (4.9%)	81 (66.4%)	28 (23%)	7 (5.7%)
Redness	114 (80.3%)	118 (83.7%)	31 (27.2%)	71 (62.3%)	9 (7.9%)	3 (2.6%)	19 (16.1%)	87 (73.7%)	8 (6.8%)	4 (3.4%)
Swelling	127 (89.4%)	128 (90.8%)	12 (9.4%)	93 (73.2%)	19 (15.0%)	3 (2.4%)	6 (4.7%)	100 (78.1%)	17 (13.3%)	5 (3.9%)
Pain	108 (76.1%)	114 (80.9%)	37 (34.3%)	69 (63.9%)	2 (1.9%)	0 (0%)	46 (40.4%)	66 (57.9%)	2 (1.8%)	0 (0%)
Tenderness	123 (86.6%)	130 (92.2%)	21 (17.1%)	92 (74.8%)	9 (7.3%)	1 (0.8%)	24 (18.5%)	89 (68.5%)	16 (12.3%)	1 (0.8%)
Itching	67 (47.2%)	45 (31.9%)	22 (32.8%)	38 (56.7%)	6 (9.0%)	1 (1.5%)	19 (42.2%)	23 (51.1%)	3 (6.7%)	0 (0%)
Other[3]	3 (2.1%)	1 (0.7%)	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

[1] Missing values are not reported.
[2] Data are cumulated from up to four injection sites per patient with earliest and latest time point for any reaction provided.
[3] Two patients reported pimples (one *Perlane*/one *Restylane*); one *Restylane* patient reported a sore throat; one *Restylane* patient reported a runny nose; degree of disability was not reported for any of the four events.

Table 5. Maximum Intensity of Symptoms after Initial Treatment for the Nasolabial Fold Indication, Patient Diary (Study MA-1400-01)[1,2]

	Restylane	*Perlane*	*Restylane* Patients				*Perlane* Patients			
	Total patients reporting symptoms n (%)	Total patients reporting symptoms n (%)	None	Tolerable[3]	Affected Daily Activity[3]	Disabling[3]	None	Tolerable[3]	Affected Daily Activity[3]	Disabling[3]
			n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Bruising	70 (46.7%)	74 (49.3%)	79 (53%)	66 (44.3%)	4 (2.7%)	0 (0%)	75 (50.3%)	67 (45%)	7 (4.7%)	0 (0%)
Redness	87 (58%)	92 (61.3%)	62 (41.6%)	81 (54.4%)	6 (4%)	0 (0%)	57 (38.3%)	85 (57%)	7 (4.7%)	0 (0%)
Swelling	125 (83.3%)	121 (80.7%)	24 (16.1%)	109 (73.2%)	14 (9.4%)	2 (1.3%)	28 (18.8%)	108 (72.5%)	11 (7.4%)	2 (1.3%)
Pain	96 (64%)	103 (68.7%)	53 (35.6%)	84 (56.4%)	11 (7.4%)	1 (0.7%)	46 (30.9%)	90 (60.4%)	12 (8.1%)	1 (0.7%)
Tenderness	122 (81.3%)	130 (86.7%)	27 (18.1%)	110 (73.8%)	11 (7.4%)	1 (0.7%)	19 (12.8%)	116 (77.9%)	13 (8.7%)	1 (0.7%)
Itching	53 (35.3%)	58 (38.7%)	96 (64.4%)	49 (32.9%)	4 (2.7%)	0 (0%)	91 (61.1%)	54 (36.2%)	4 (2.7%)	0 (0%)
Other[4]	3 (2%)	3 (2%)	NA	3 (100%)	0 (%)	0 (%)	NA	3 (100%)	0 (%)	0 (%)

[1] Missing values are not reported.
[2] Events are reported as local events; because of the design (split-face) of the study, causality of the systemic adverse events cannot be assigned.
[3] Prospective definitions for: tolerable, affected daily activity and disabling were not provided in the diary or protocol.
[4] Two patients reported mild transient headache and one patient reported mild "twitching"; neither could be associated with a particular product.

Table 6. Duration of Adverse Events after Initial Treatment for the Nasolabial Fold Indication, Patient Diary (Study MA-1400-01)[1,2]

	Restylane Patients	*Perlane* Patients	*Restylane* Patients				*Perlane* Patients			
			Number of days[3]				Number of days[3]			
	Total patients reporting symptoms n (%)	Total patients reporting symptoms n (%)	1 n (%)	2–7 n (%)	8–13 n (%)	14 n (%)	1 n (%)	2–7 n (%)	8–13 n (%)	14 n (%)
Bruising	70 (46.7%)	74 (49.3%)	13 (18.6%)	51 (72.9%)	6 (8.6%)	0 (0%)	23 (31.1%)	44 (59.5%)	6 (8.1%)	1 (1.4%)
Redness	87 (58%)	92 (61.3%)	33 (37.9%)	52 (59.8%)	2 (2.3%)	0 (0%)	38 (41.3%)	52 (56.5%)	2 (2.2%)	0 (0%)
Swelling	125 (83.3%)	121 (80.7%)	23 (18.4%)	89 (71.2%)	12 (9.6%)	1 (0.8%)	22 (18.2%)	85 (70.2%)	11 (9.1%)	3 (2.5%)
Pain	96 (64%)	103 (68.7%)	27 (28.1%)	67 (69.8%)	2 (2.1%)	0 (0%)	32 (31.1%)	67 (65%)	2 (1.9%)	2 (1.9%)
Tenderness	122 (81.3%)	130 (86.7%)	28 (23%)	87 (71.3%)	7 (5.7%)	0 (0%)	26 (20%)	94 (72.3%)	6 (4.6%)	4 (3.1%)
Itching	53 (35.3%)	58 (38.7%)	22 (41.5%)	27 (50.9%)	4 (7.5%)	0 (0%)	29 (50%)	26 (44.8%)	2 (3.4%)	1 (1.7%)
Other[4]	3 (2%)	3 (2%)	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

[1] Missing values are not reported.
[2] Events are reported as local events; because of the design (split face) of the study, causality of the systemic adverse events cannot be assigned.
[3] Data are cumulated from up to two injection sites per patient with earliest and latest time point for any reaction provided.
[4] Two patients reported mild transient headache and one patient reported mild "twitching"; neither could be associated with a particular product.

Table 7. All Investigator-Identified Adverse Experiences (72 Hours)
Number of Events per Patient per Study for the Nasolabial Fold Indication

Study Term	MA-1400-01		MA-1400-02	
	Number of Events *Restylane* (N=150)	Number of Events *Perlane* (N=150)	Number of Events *Restylane* (N=142)	Number of Events *Perlane* (N=141)
Ecchymosis	9	10	48	44
Edema	4	4	6	10
Erythema	13	13	3	5
Tenderness	4	4	7	5
Pain	2	2	2	2
Hyperpigmentation	2	3	0	1
Pruritus	2	1	1	0
Papule	1	0	2	2
Burning	1	0	0	0
Hypopigmentation	1	0	0	0
Injection site scab	3	0	0	0

Table 8. Investigator-Identified Adverse Experiences (2 Weeks or More After Implantation) (Number of Patients)
(*Restylane* v. Specified Active Controls—All Studies for the Nasolabial Fold Indication)

Study Term	MA-1400-01 *Restylane* (n=150) (%)	MA-1400-01 *Perlane* (n=150) (%)	MA-1400-02 *Restylane* (n=142) (%)	MA-1400-02 *Perlane* (n=141) (%)	31GE0003 *Restylane* (n=138) (%)	31GE0003 Zyplast (n=138) (%)
Ecchymosis	4 (2.7%)	7 (4.6%)	14 (9.9%)	15 (10.6%)	8 (5.8%)	6 (4.3%)
Edema	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (1.4%)	3 (2.1%)	11 (8.0%)	14 (10.1%)
Erythema	2 (1.3%)	2 (1.3%)	1 (0.7%)	2 (1.4%)	30 (21.7%)	37 (26.8 %)
Tenderness	0 (0%)	1 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.7%)	8 (5.8%)	10 (7.2%)
Pain	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	4 (2.9%)	3 (2.2%)
Papule	1 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	2 (1.4%)	1 (0.7%)	5 (3.6%)	13 (9.4%)
Pruritus	1 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	4 (2.9%)	8 (5.8%)
Rash	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.7%)
Hyperpigmentation	8 (5.3%)	7 (4.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Injection site scab	1 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Skin exfoliation	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Table 9. MA-004-03 Adverse Events Reported by *Restylane* Patients Treated in the Nasolabial Folds

Adverse Event	Number of Subjects with Events(%) N=75	Total Number of Events[1]	Severity Mild	Moderate	Severe
Swelling	18 (24%)	46	37	9	0
Bruising	14 (19%)	33	19	12	2
Pain/Soreness	4 (5%)	14	12	2	0
Discoloration	3 (4%)	5	5	0	0
Infection	1 (1%)	1	0	0	1
Hardness/Nodule	2 (3%)	3	2	1	0

[1]Most subjects had bilateral events at either the initial injection or touch-up. Bilateral events are counted as two events.

Table 10. MA-1300-15 Intensity of Adverse Event, Subject Diary for the Lip Augmentation Indication Study															
	No Treatment (N=45)	1st Treatment (N=172)	2nd treatment (N=93)	No Treatment (N=45)				1st Treatment with *Restylane* (N=172)				2nd Treatment with *Restylane* (N=93)			
	Subjects Reporting Symptoms	Subjects Reporting Symptoms	Subjects Reporting Symptoms	None	Tolerable	Affects Daily Activity	Disabling	None	Tolerable	Affects Daily Activity	Disabling	None	Tolerable	Affects Daily Activity	Disabling
Maximum Severity Reported for any Diary AE															
Upper and Lower Lips Combined	2	167	89	37 (95%)	2 (5%)	0	0	2 (1%)	88 (52%)	62 (37%)	17 (10%)	1 (1%)	60 (67%)	25 (28%)	4 (4%)
Bruising															
Upper and Lower Lips Combined	2	147	58	37 (95%)	2 (5%)	0	0	22 (13%)	109 (65%)	33 (20%)	5 (3%)	31 (35%)	48 (53%)	10 (11%)	1 (1%)
Redness															
Upper and Lower Lips Combined	1	130	60	38 (97%)	1 (3%)	0	0	39 (23%)	118 (70%)	12 (7%)	0	30 (33%)	55 (62%)	2 (2%)	3 (3%)
Swelling															
Upper and Lower Lips Combined	0	166	89	39 (100%)	0	0	0	3 (2%)	90 (53%)	65 (38%)	11 (7%)	1 (1%)	64 (71%)	22 (25%)	3 (3%)
Pain (includes burning)															
Upper and Lower Lips Combined	1	146	72	38 (97%)	1 (3%)	0	0	23 (14%)	111 (66%)	27 (16%)	8 (5%)	18 (20%)	55 (61%)	14 (16%)	3 (3%)
Tenderness															
Upper and Lower Lips Combined	1	164	81	38 (97%)	1 (3%)	0	0	5 (3%)	120 (71%)	40 (24%)	4 (2%)	9 (10%)	63 (70%)	15 (17%)	3 (3%)
Itching															
Upper and Lower Lips Combined	0	56	23	39 (100%)	0	0	0	114 (67%)	51 (30%)	5 (3%)	0	67 (74%)	22 (25%)	1 (1%)	0

Table 11. MA-1300-15 Duration of Adverse Event, Subject Diary for the Lip Augmentation Indication Study					
	No Treatment at Baseline (N=45)				
	Number of Days				
Location/Adverse Event	Any n (%)	1 n (%)	2–7 n (%)	8–13 n (%)	14 n (%)
Upper and Lower Lip Combined					
Bruising	2 (4%)	2 (100%)	0	0	0
Redness	1 (2%)	1 (100%)	0	0	0
Swelling	0	0	0	0	0
Pain (includes Burning)	1 (2%)	1 (100%)	0	0	0
Tenderness	1 (2%)	1 (100%)	0	0	0
Itching	0	0	0	0	0
	First Treatment with *Restylane* (N=172)				
	Number of Days				
Location/Adverse Event	Any[1] n (%)	1 n (%)	2–7 n (%)	8–13 n (%)	14 n (%)
Upper and Lower Lip Combined					
Bruising	147 (85%)	7 (5%)	93 (63%)	43 (29%)	4 (3%)
Redness	130 (76%)	20 (15%)	86 (66%)	23 (18%)	1 (<1%)
Swelling	166 (97%)	3 (2%)	88 (53%)	50 (30%)	25 (15%)
Pain (includes Burning)	146 (85%)	35 (24%)	95 (65%)	14 (10%)	2 (1%)
Tenderness	164 (95%)	11 (7%)	81 (49%)	49 (30%)	23 (14%)
Itching	55 (32%)	16 (29%)	32 (58%)	7 (13%)	0
	Second Treatment with *Restylane* (N=93)				
	Number of Days				
Location/Adverse Event	Any[1] n (%)	1 n (%)	2–7 n (%)	8–13 n (%)	14 n (%)
Upper and Lower Lip Combined					
Bruising	59 (63%)	3 (5%)	40 (68%)	16 (28%)	0
Redness	60 (65%)	16 (27%)	38 (63%)	5 (8%)	1 (2%)
Swelling	89 (96%)	10 (11%)	54 (61%)	21 (24%)	4 (5%)
Pain (includes Burning)	72 (77%)	21 (30%)	43 (60%)	5 (7%)	3 (4%)
Tenderness	81 (87%)	5 (6%)	52 (65%)	16 (20%)	8 (10%)
Itching	23 (25%)	10 (43%)	13 (57%)	0	0

[1] Duration of "other" diary symptoms could not be calculated.

Table 12. MA-1300-15 Summary of Treatment Emergent Adverse Events for the Lip Augmentation Indication Study						
Adverse Event	No Treatment at Baseline (N=45)		First Treatment with *Restylane* (N=172)		Second Treatment with *Restylane* (N=93)	
	Events	Subjects	Events	Subjects	Events	Subjects
Pain	1	1 (2%)	97	36 (21%)	51	19 (20%)
Swelling	0	0	224	100 (58%)	103	52 (56%)
Tenderness	0	0	69	38 (22%)	29	16 (17%)
Nasopharyngitis	3	2 (4%)	9	9 (5%)	2	2 (2%)
Contusion (bruising/ ecchymosis)	0	0	131	76 (44%)	41	26 (28%)
Headache	3	2 (4%)	17	12 (7%)	3	3 (3%)
Erythema	0	0	57	29 (17%)	19	10 (11%)
Skin Exfoliation**	0	0	21	14 (8%)	2	2 (2%)

**Includes sloughing of the skin, peeling, desquamation, and superficial desquamation.

Table 13. MA-1300-13K Maximum Intensity of Symptoms after Initial Treatment, Subject Diary for the Lip Augmentation Indication Pilot Study					
Reaction (N=20)	Total subjects reporting symptoms n (%)	None n (%)	Tolerable n (%)	Affected Daily Activity n (%)	Disabling n (%)
Bruising	17 (85%)	3 (15%)	13 (65%)	4 (20%)	0 (0%)
Redness	14 (70%)	6 (30%)	12 (60%)	2 (10%)	0 (0%)
Swelling	19 (95%)	1 (5%)	12 (60%)	7 (35%)	0 (0%)
Pain	17 (85%)	3 (15%)	17 (85%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Tenderness	19 (95%)	1 (5%)	18 (90%)	1 (5%)	0 (0%)
Itching	2 (10%)	18 (90%)	2 (10%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Mass Formation[1]	18 (90%)	2 (10%)	17 (85%)	1 (5%)	0 (0%)

[1] Documentation of mass formation was the result of a miscommunication with the subjects. Subjects were specifically instructed to record any product palpability as mass formation in their diary, whether or not the palpability was the intended feel of the product.

U.S. Clinical Studies

31GE0003: Prospective, Randomized, Blinded, Controlled, Clinical Study

Design

1:1 randomized, prospective study at 6 U.S. centers, which compared the safety and effectiveness of *Restylane* and Zyplast in a "within-patient" control model of augmentation correction of bilateral nasal folds, using *Restylane* on the randomized nasal labial fold and the control treatment on the opposite nasal labial fold. Patients were partially masked; evaluating physicians were independent and masked; treating physicians were unmasked.

Effectiveness was studied with 6-month follow-up. Safety was studied with 12-month follow-up.

Endpoints

Effectiveness

Primary:

The difference in effect of *Restylane* and Zyplast on the visual severity of the nasolabial folds, as assessed by an Evaluating Investigator at 6 months after baseline.

Secondary:

Wrinkle Severity Rating Scale (WSRS) score assessed at other follow-up points by the evaluating investigator and by the subject.

Global Aesthetic Improvement (GAI): Very much improved / much improved / improved / no change / worse, assessed at 2, 4, and 6 months by the evaluating investigator and by the subject.

Number of treatment sessions to achieve optimal cosmesis.

The primary evaluation parameter was the 5-point WSRS Score. A change in WSRS=1 was considered to be clinically significant during follow-up. Baseline was defined to begin at the follow-up demonstrating that optimal correction had been sustained for 2 weeks.

Optimal correction was defined to be the best cosmetic result obtainable, as determined by the evaluating physician. A specific, objective score or goal for correction was not defined; 2 injectable implant sessions were expected.

Outcomes

Demographics:

The study enrolled a population of predominately healthy, female, Caucasian non-smokers with history of prior facial aesthetic procedures and minimal sun exposure. There were few men or other racial/ethnic groups; few smokers or patients with extensive sun exposure.

• Gender			• Tobacco use		
Male:	9	(6.6%)	Non-smokers	118	(86.1%)
Female:	128	(93.4%)	Smokers:	19	(13.9%)

• Ethnicity			• Sun Exposure		
Caucasian:	122	(89.0%)	None:	83	(60.6%)
Black:	2	(1.5%)	Natural Sun:	52	(38.0%)
Asian:	2	(1.5%)	Artificial:	2	(1.5%)
Hispanic:	11	(8.0%)			

Effectiveness
Primary:
Based on the per patient evaluation, the WSRS scores at 6 months by the evaluating investigator demonstrated that WSRS for

Restylane was lower (better) than Control: in 78 patients
Restylane was equal to Control: in 46 patients
Restylane was higher (worse) than Control: in 13 patients

For the entire cohort, however, the Mean of the WSRS Score by evaluating investigator demonstrated that while there was essentially no difference between *Restylane* and Control-treated cohort sides at pre-treatment (0.02 units WSRS) and baseline (0.01 units WSRS), for the cohort of 134 patients, there was a difference of 0.58 units of WSRS at 6 months.

Table 14. Blinded Evaluator Mean Wrinkle Severity Scores

	N	*Restylane*	Control	Absolute Difference
Pre-treatment	138	3.29	3.31	0.02
Baseline	138	1.80	1.79	0.01
6 months	134	2.36	2.94	0.58

MA-1400-02: Prospective, Randomized, Blinded, Controlled Clinical Study

Design

1:1 randomized, prospective study at 17 U.S. centers, which compared the safety and effectiveness of *Restylane* and *Perlane* following treatment to baseline condition. Patients were randomized to either *Restylane* or *Perlane* treatment. A touch-up was allowed 2 weeks after initial treatment. Patients were partially masked; evaluating physicians were independent and masked; treating physicians were unmasked.
Effectiveness was studied with 6 months follow-up. Safety was studied with 6 months follow-up.

Endpoints

Effectiveness
Primary:
The difference in effect of *Restylane* at week 12 versus baseline condition on the visual severity of the nasolabial folds, as assessed by the Blinded Evaluator.

The primary study endpoint was wrinkle severity 12 weeks after optimal correction was achieved. Wrinkle severity was evaluated on a five-step validated Wrinkle Severity Rating Scale (WSRS)(i.e., none, mild, moderate, severe, extreme) by a live evaluator blinded to treatment. Patient success was defined as maintaining at least a one point improvement on the WSRS at 12 weeks after optimal correction was achieved. The percent of patient successes were calculated for each treatment group. Each group was compared to its own baseline, with no comparison of *Restylane* to *Perlane*.

Secondary:
Wrinkle Severity Rating Scale (WSRS) assessed at other follow-up points (2, 6, and 24 weeks after optimal correction) by the Blinded Evaluator, the investigator and the patient and compared to baseline score by the same evaluator. Duration of effect was defined as 6 months or time point, if earlier, at which less than 50% of patients had at least a 1-grade response remaining in both nasolabial folds (NLFs).

Safety assessments included: collection of patient symptoms in a 14-day diary; investigator evaluation of adverse experiences at 72 hours, and at 2, 6, 12, and 24 weeks; development of humoral or cell-mediated immunity; and the relationship of adverse experiences to injection technique.

Outcomes

Demographics:
The study enrolled 283 (i.e., 142 *Restylane* and 141 *Perlane*) patients with moderate to severe NLF wrinkles. The patients were predominantly healthy ethnically diverse females. Bilateral NLFs and oral commissures were corrected with 2.1 mL to 5.2 mL of *Restylane*. The greatest amount used in any patient was 8.8 mL.

Gender – Female: 266 (94%); Male: 17 (6%)
Ethnicity – White: 226 (80%); Hispanic or Latino: 31 (11%); African American: 23 (8%);
Asian: 3 (1%)

Efficacy:
The results of the blinded evaluator assessment of NLF wrinkle severity for *Restylane* and control (*Perlane*) are presented in Table 15. In the primary effectiveness assessment at 12 weeks, 77% of the *Restylane* and 87% of the control patients had maintained at least a 1-point improvement over baseline.

Table 15. Blinded Evaluator Wrinkle Severity Response Scores				
Time point	No. of *Restylane* Patients	No. of *Restylane* Pts. maintaining ≥ 1 Unit Improvement of NLF on WSRS	No. of *Perlane* Patients	No. of *Perlane* Pts. maintaining ≥1 Unit Improvement of NLF on WSRS
6 weeks	136	113 (83%)[1]	136	121 (89%)[1]
12 weeks	140	108 (77%)[1]	141	122 (87%)[1]
24 weeks	140	103 (74%)[1]	138	87 (63%)[1]

[1] All p-values <0.0001 based on t-test compared to baseline condition

Antibody Testing:
15/142 (10.6%) subjects displayed a pre-treatment antibody response against *Restylane* (which was believed to be related to co-purifying *Streptococcus* capsule antigens). One subject also developed measurable increase in antibody titer after *Restylane* injection. 7/21 (33.3%) patients with antibodies against *Restylane* had adverse experiences at the injection site, which was similar to the local adverse event rate observed in the entire *Restylane* population (i.e., 53/142 (37%)). No severe events were noted and the subject who developed an antibody response after *Restylane* injection did not experience any adverse event at the injection site. Immediate type skin testing demonstrated that no patient developed IgE to *Restylane*. Post-exposure histopathology of skin biopsies of an implant site on each patient demonstrated that no patient developed cell-mediated immunity to *Restylane*.

MA-1400-01: Prospective, Randomized, Blinded, Controlled Clinical Study

Design

1:1 randomized, prospective study at 10 U.S. centers, which compared the safety and effectiveness of *Restylane* and *Perlane* following treatment to baseline condition in 150 patients with pigmented skin and predominantly African-American ethnicity. Patients were randomized to *Restylane* or *Perlane* treatment in a "within-patient" model of augmentation correction of bilateral nasolabial folds (NLFs) and oral commissures with one treatment assigned to one side and the other treatment to the other side. A touch-up was allowed 2 weeks after initial treatment. Patients and treating physicians were partially masked. Evaluations were performed by live investigator assessment for the primary analysis.

Effectiveness was studied with 6 months follow-up. Safety was studied with 6 months follow-up.

Endpoints

Effectiveness
Primary:
The difference in effect of *Restylane* at week 12 versus baseline condition on the visual severity of the NLFs.

The primary study endpoint was wrinkle severity 12 weeks after optimal correction was achieved. Wrinkle severity was evaluated with a five-step validated Wrinkle Severity Rating Scale (WSRS) (i.e., none, mild, moderate, severe, extreme) by an on-site blinded evaluator. Patient success was defined as maintaining at least a one point improvement on the WSRS at 12 weeks after optimal correction was achieved. The percent of patient successes was calculated for each group. Each treatment group was compared to its own baseline, with no comparison of *Restylane* to *Perlane*.

Secondary:
Wrinkle Severity Rating Scale (WSRS) was assessed at other follow-up points (2, 6, and 24 weeks after optimal correction) by the investigator and the patient and compared to baseline score by the same evaluator. A photographic assessment of patient outcomes was also performed. Duration of effect was defined as 6 months or time point, if earlier, at which less than 50% of patients had at least a 1-grade response at both nasolabial folds.

Safety assessments included: collection of patient symptoms in a 14-day diary; investigator evaluation of adverse experiences at 72 hours, and at 2, 6, 12, and 24 weeks; development of humoral or cell-mediated immunity; and the relationship of adverse experiences to injection technique.

Outcomes

Demographics:
The study enrolled 150 patients with moderate to severe NLF wrinkles. The patients were predominantly healthy African-American females.

Gender – Female: 140/150 (93%); Male 10/150 (7%)

Ethnicity – White: 2 (1.3%); Hispanic or Latino: 9 (6%); African-American: 137 (91%); American Indian: 2 (1.3%)

Fitzpatrick Skin Type – I to III: 0 (0%); IV: 44 (29%); V: 68 (45%); VI: 38 (25%)

Efficacy:
The results of the live blinded evaluator assessment of wrinkle severity for *Restylane* and control (*Perlane*) are presented in Table 16 and are based on the Intent-to-Treat analysis. In the primary effectiveness assessment at 12 weeks, 93% of the *Restylane*-treated and 92% of the *Perlane*-treated NLF maintained at least a 1-point improvement over baseline.

Table 16. Live Evaluator Wrinkle Severity Response Scores					
Time point	No. of patients	No. of *Restylane* Pts. maintaining 1 Unit Improvement on WSRS	95% *Restylane* Confidence Interval	No. of *Perlane* Pts. maintaining [1] 1 Unit Improvement on WSRS	95% *Perlane* Confidence Interval
6 weeks	148	142 (96%)[1]	92–99%	140 (95%)[1]	90–99%
12 weeks	149	139 (93%)[1]	89–98%	137 (92%)[1]	87–97%
24 weeks	147	108 (73%)[1]	66–81%	104 (71%)[1]	63–77%

[1] All p-values <0.0001 based on t-test compared to baseline condition

Antibody Testing:
9/150 (6%) subjects displayed a pre-treatment antibody response against *Restylane* (which was believed to be related to co-purifying *Streptococcus* capsule antigens). No subjects developed a measurable increase in antibody titer after *Restylane* injection. 1/6 (17%) patients with antibodies against *Restylane* had adverse experiences at the injection site as compared to the local adverse event rate observed in the entire *Restylane* population (i.e., 28/150 (18.7%)). All the adverse experiences in the patients with a humoral response against *Restylane* were mild in severity. Immediate type skin testing demonstrated that no patient developed IgE to *Restylane*. Post-exposure histopathology of skin biopsies of an implant site on each patient demonstrated that no patient developed cell-mediated immunity to *Restylane*.

MA-04-003
The duration of effectiveness of *Restylane* for correction of nasolabial folds (NLF) was evaluated in a randomized, evaluator-blinded, multi-center study. *Restylane* was shown to have an overall duration of effectiveness of 18 months from baseline following re-treatment at 4.5 or 9 months.

MA-04-003: Randomized Clinical Study

Design

Randomized, evaluator-blinded study at 3 U.S. centers, which compared the safety and effectiveness of *Restylane* using two re-treatment schedules. Initially *Restylane* was injected in both nasolabial folds (NLF). Subsequently, one NLF was re-treated at 4.5 months after the initial treatment. The contralateral NLF was treated with *Restylane* and re-treated at 9 months (± 1 week). The Blinded Evaluators were blinded to the re-treatment schedule while patients and treating physicians were not.

Effectiveness was studied at 18 months after the initial injection (i.e., either 9 or 13.5 months after the second treatment).

Endpoints

Effectiveness
Primary:
The difference in effect of *Restylane* injected 4.5 or 9 months after the initial treatment on the visual severity of the nasolabial folds was assessed by an Evaluating Investigator at 18 months after the baseline treatment. The primary study endpoint was the proportion of subjects with at least one grade improvement in the Wrinkle Severity Rating Scale (WSRS) from baseline as assessed by the Blinded Evaluator at the 18 month visit.

Secondary:
The Wrinkle Severity Rating Scale (WSRS) score was assessed by the evaluating investigator at all follow-up visits prior to the 18 month visit and at all visits by subjects and independent photographic reviewers.

Global Aesthetic Improvement Scale (GAIS) comparing the pre-treatment appearance at all follow-up visits up to 18 months, was determined by the treating investigator and patient. The GAIS is a 5-point scale for assessing global aesthetic improvement: "very much improved / much improved / improved /no change / worse."

Safety
Severity and duration of injection site reactions and adverse events were recorded.

Demographics:

The study enrolled an adult population of predominately Caucasian, healthy, non-smoking females.

Number of Subjects	Age		Gender		Race		Prior Augmentation to NLF		History of Tobacco Use		History of Sun Exposure	
75	Mean ± SD	53.8 ± 8.4	Male	5 (6.7%)	White	50 (66.7%)	Yes	6 (8.0%)	No	55 (73.3%)	No	63 (84.0%)
	Median	54	Female	70 (93.3%)	Black	3 (4.0%)	No	69 (92.0%)	Yes	20 (26.7%)	Yes	12 (16.0%)
	Minimum	26			Hispanic	22 (29.3%)						
	Maximum	73										

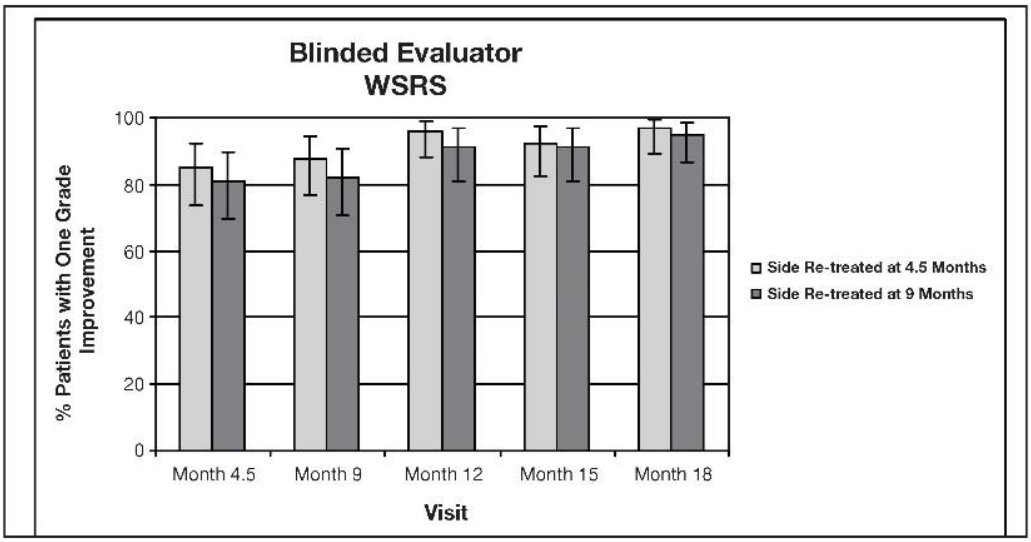
Number of Subjects enrolled and observed at 4.5, 9, 12, 15 and 18 months								
	SCR/TRT	Touch-up	Wk2	M 4.5	M9	M12	M15	M18
Enrolled	75	-	75	75	75	75	75	75
Withdrew Consent (total)	0	-	1	5	6	6	6	7
Lost to Follow-up	0	-	0	2	4	4	4	4
Missed Visit	0	-	2	1	0	1	1	1
Actual	75	44	72	67	65	64	64	64

Volume (mL) of *Restylane* Treatment Used by Visit

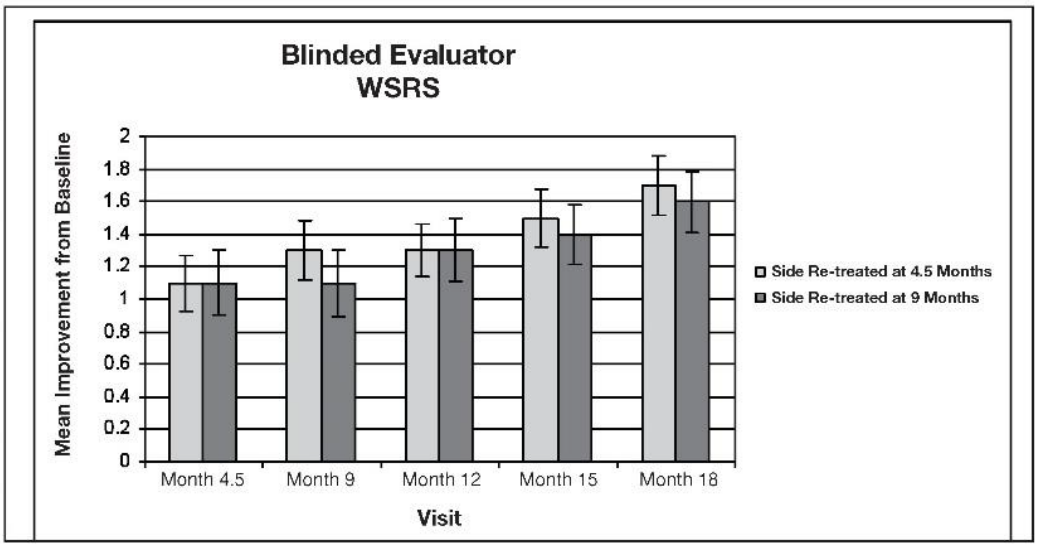
Visit	Side Assigned to Re-treatment at 4.5 Months	Side Assigned to Re-treatment at 9 Months
Baseline		
N	75	75
Mean ± SD	1.1 ± 0.61	1.1 ± 0.56
Median	1.0	1.0
Minimum	0.1	0.2
Maximum	2.5	2.5
Touch-up Visit		
N	44	44
Mean ± SD	0.5 ± 0.22	0.5 ± 0.21
Median	0.5	0.5
Minimum	0.2	0.2
Maximum	1.0	1.0
Re-treatment Visit (4.5 Months/9 months)		
N	67	63
Mean ± SD	0.7 ± 0.33	0.7 ± 0.36
Median	0.8	0.6
Minimum	0.2	0.1
Maximum	1.8	2.0

Effectiveness

The results of the blinded evaluator assessment of NLF wrinkle severity for subjects treated at baseline, 4.5 or 9 months is presented in the Figure below for subject outcomes at 4.5, 9, 12, 15 and 18 months after initial treatment.



At 18 months after the initial treatment, the blinded evaluator determined that 97% of the NLFs re-treated at 4.5 months displayed at least 1 WSRS grade improvement over baseline, with a mean change in wrinkle severity score of 1.7 units. At 18 months after the initial treatment, the blinded evaluator determined that 95% of the NLFs re-treated at 9 months displayed at least 1 WSRS grade improvement over baseline, with a mean change in wrinkle severity score of 1.6 units.



MA-1300-15
The safety and effectiveness of *Restylane* for lip fullness augmentation was evaluated in a randomized, evaluator blinded, no treatment controlled study.

MA-1300-15: Randomized Clinical Study

Design

This was a randomized, evaluator blinded, no treatment as a control study of 180 subjects who were seeking lip fullness augmentation at 12 investigational centers. At entry of the study, subjects were randomized in a 3:1 ratio to (1) *Restylane* treatment or (2) no treatment. The study recruited a minimum of 30 subjects with darker skin types based on classification of Fitzpatrick skin types IV, V, or VI. Each lip qualified by MLFS score was analyzed for effectiveness and all lips were analyzed for safety. Subjects randomized to treatment at baseline were re-treated at 6 months and subjects randomized to no treatment at baseline received their first treatment at 6 months. The safety of all subjects was then monitored for one month after the 6 month treatment.

Endpoints

Effectiveness
Primary:
The primary effectiveness objective was to identify whether *Restylane* was more effective in lip augmentation than no treatment. This was determined by the blinded evaluator assessment of lip fullness at 8 weeks after the first treatment as compared to the baseline assessment by the treating investigator, separately in the upper and lower lips (co-primary endpoints), using separate 5-grade Medicis Lip Fullness Scales (MLFS) with photoguides for each (one scale for upper lip and one scale for lower lip). Treatment success was defined as at least a one grade improvement in the MLFS for the blinded evaluator assessments at Week 8 (as compared to the treating investigator's baseline assessment of the MLFS) for both the upper and lower lips.

The primary safety objective was to define the incidence of all adverse events; including subject complaints reported during the first fourteen days after treatment as recorded in the subject diary; safety assessments at the 72 hour visits; treating investigator assessments at 2, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24 weeks as well as 2 and 4 weeks after the 6 month treatment; and any reported or observed adverse events.

Secondary:
Secondary effectiveness objectives included:

- Assessment of lip fullness augmentation after treatment with *Restylane* as compared to no treatment, as measured by the blinded evaluator, treating investigator, and IPR at post-baseline time points as compared to the baseline assessment. Response was determined by at least one grade improvement from baseline in the upper and lower lips using the MLFS.
- Identification of lip improvement at each time point after treatment with *Restylane* as compared to no treatment using the GAIS by the treating investigator and the subject. Response is defined as a GAIS rating of "improved" or better in the upper or lower lips.

The secondary safety objectives included assessment of lip texture, firmness, symmetry, product palpability, mass formation, lip movement, function, and sensation.

Demographics:
The study enrolled an adult population of predominately Caucasian healthy females.

Characteristics	Total (N=180)
Age (years)	
n	180
Mean (S.D.)	47.6 (10.6)
Median	50.0
Minimum	18
Maximum	65
Gender	
Male	1 (<1%)
Female	179 (99%)

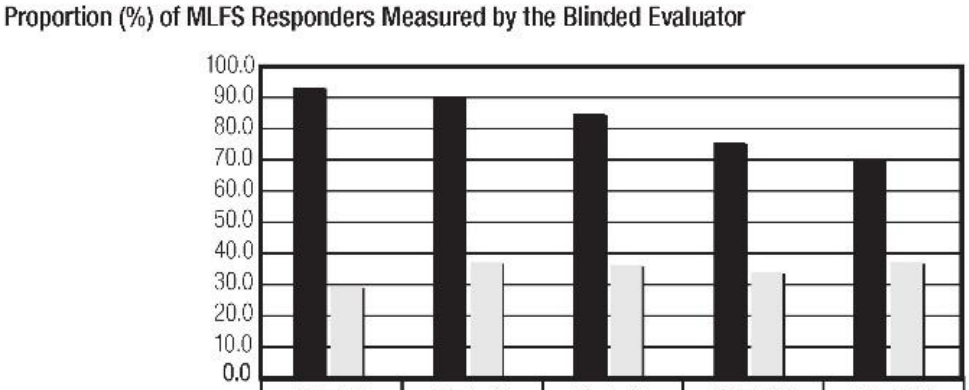
Characteristics	Total (N=180)
Race	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2 (1%)
Black/African American	2 (1%)
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1 (<1%)
Asian	0
White	169 (94%)
Other	6 (3%)
Ethnicity	
Not Hispanic or Latino	161 (89%)
Hispanic or Latino	19 (11%)
Fitzpatrick Skin	
I, II, and III	139 (77%)
IV and V	41 (23%)

Volume (mL) of *Restylane* used:

Assessment (upper and lower lips)	Initial Treatment		6 Month Treatment	
	No Treatment (N=45)	*Restylane (1st Treatment)* (N=135)	No Treatment *(1st Treatment)* (N=45)	*Restylane (2nd Treatment)* (N=135)
Volume of Injection (mL) (includes treatment and touch up)				
n	–	135	37	93
Mean (S.D.)	–	2.853 (0.984)	2.387 (1.380)	1.783 (0.921)
Median	–	3.000	2.250	1.700
Minimum	–	0.60	0.60	0.03
Maximum	–	5.60	8.00	5.00

Effectiveness
The purpose of this study was to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of *Restylane* for soft tissue augmentation of the lips. The results confirm that *Restylane* is highly effective for adding fullness to both the upper and lower lips for at least 6 months.

The results of the blinded evaluator MLFS assessments of lip fullness are presented in the figure below for subject outcomes 8, 12, 16, 20, and 24 weeks.



	Week 8	Week 12	Week 16	Week 20	Week 24
Restylane Treatment (%)	92.6	90.1	84.2	75.0	69.6
No Treatment (%)	28.9	36.8	35.9	33.3	36.8

p-value < 0.001 for all time points

Subjects assessed lip improvement at each time point after treatment with a 7-point non-validated GAIS. When upper and lower lip outcomes were combined, the following percentage of *Restylane* subjects assessed themselves as improved or better from Baseline: 97.7% (Week 2), 99.2% (Week 4), 96.7% (Week 8), 91.7% (Week 12), 85.0% (Week 16), 76.1% (Week 20), and 74.1% (Week 24). No patients in the No Treatment group assessed themselves as improved from Baseline at any visit.

80% of the eligible subjects elected to receive re-treatment at Week 24 which suggests that subjects believed that the safety concerns associated with *Restylane* lip injections were less than the aesthetic value provided by the device.

MA-1300-13K

Design
A prospective, open label, single center, blinded evaluator study in 20 subjects

Endpoints
The effectiveness evaluation parameter was the Global Aesthetic Improvement Scale (GAIS)

To assess the incidence and severity of adverse experiences from *Restylane* when used in the lips

Outcomes

A total of 20 subjects (2 male, 18 female) were enrolled and 19 subjects completed the study. One 80 year old subject died during the study due to cardio-respiratory arrest. Mean age was 52.8 years old. Seventeen subjects were white.

At 12 weeks, 7/19 (37%) subjects were rated as improved on their GAIS assessment by the Blinded Evaluator. At 12 weeks, all (100%) subjects rated themselves as improved on their GAIS assessment.

Parameter	N	n	Subjects with Lip Improvement	Percent	90% CI	p-Value[1]
Lip Improvement Using the Blinded Evaluator's Assessment[1]	20	19	7	37%	(0.19, 0.58)	0.820
Lip Improvement Using the Treating Investigator's Assessment	20	19	19	100%	(0.85, 1.00)	<0.001
Lip Improvement Using the Subject's Assessment	20	17	17	100%	(0.84, 1.00)	<0.001

[1] Due to the protocol deviation, the live blinded evaluator's assessment was a photo assessment.

Mean Volume Used		
Lip	**Statistic**	**Volume of Injection (mL)**
Upper	N	20
	Mean (S.D.)	0.82 (0.30)
	Median	0.73
	Min, Max	0.08, 1.40
Lower	N	20
	Mean (S.D.)	0.88 (0.37)
	Median	0.80
	Min, Max	0.05, 1.80
Total	N	20
	Mean (S.D.)	1.69 (0.62)
	Median	1.60
	Min, Max	0.13, 3.20

DIRECTIONS FOR ASSEMBLY

For safe use of *Restylane*, it is important that the needle is properly assembled. Improper assembly may result in separation of the needle and syringe during implantation.

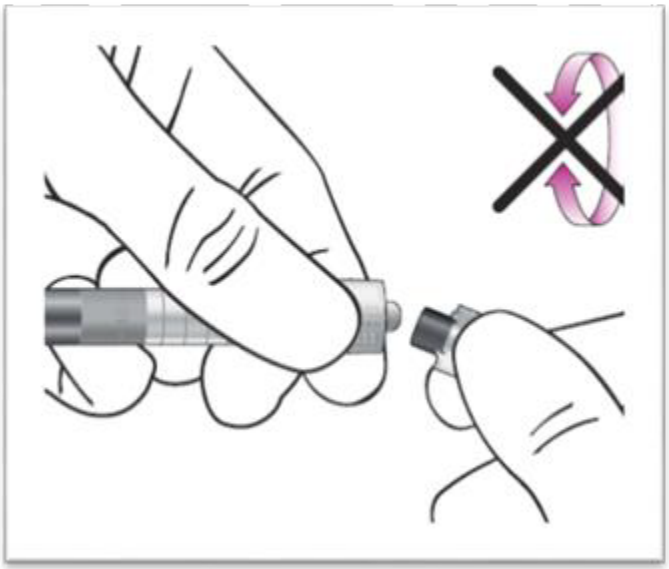
Syringe with white cap:

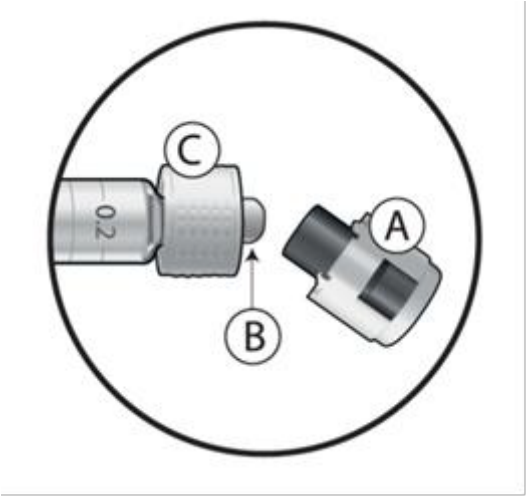
Use your thumb and forefinger to hold firmly around both the syringe barrel and the luer-lock adapter part (C) of the closure system.

With your other hand, take hold of the white cap (A) at the end of the closure system and gently tilt back and forth carefully until cap disconnects and can be pulled off (seal will be broken).

Do not rotate.

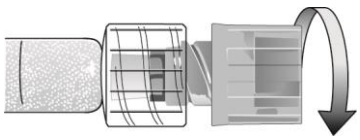
Do not touch the syringe tip (B) to keep it sterile.





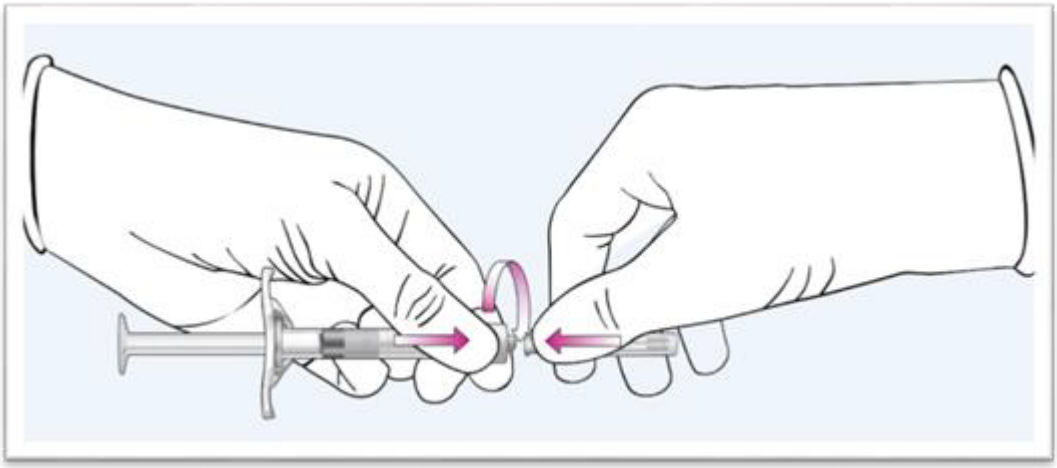
Syringe with transparent cap:

Unscrew the tip cap of the syringe carefully.



ASSEMBLY OF NEEDLE TO SYRINGE

Use the thumb and forefinger to hold firmly around both the glass syringe barrel and the luer-lock adapter (C). Grasp the needle shield with the other hand. To facilitate proper assembly, both push and rotate firmly clockwise. Make sure the needle is screwed on all the way so that the needle shield touches the luer-lock adapter (C). To remove the needle shield, hold the syringe and the luer-lock adapter. With your other hand hold the needle shield and pull straight out. Do not rotate.



PRE-TREATMENT GUIDELINES

Prior to treatment, the patient should avoid taking aspirin, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medications, St. John's Wort, or high doses of Vitamin E supplements. These agents may increase bruising and bleeding at the injection site.

TREATMENT PROCEDURE

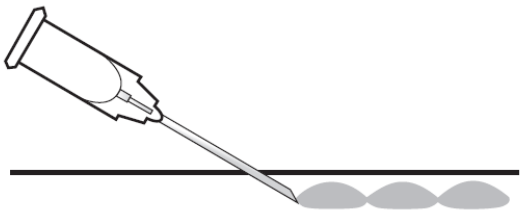
1. It is necessary to counsel the patient and discuss the appropriate indication, risks, benefits and expected responses to the *Restylane* treatment. Advise the patient of the necessary precautions before commencing the procedure.
2. Assess the patient's need for appropriate anesthetic treatment for managing comfort, i.e., topical anesthetic, local or nerve block.
3. The patient's face should be washed with soap and water and dried with a clean towel. Cleanse the area to be treated with alcohol or another suitable antiseptic solution.
4. Sterile gloves are recommended while injecting *Restylane*.
5. Before injecting, press rod carefully until a small droplet is visible at the tip of the needle.
6. After insertion of the needle, and just before injection, the plunger rod should be withdrawn slightly to aspirate and verify that the needle is not intravascular.
7. *Restylane* is administered using a thin gauge needle (30 G x ½" or 29 G x ½"). The needle is inserted at an approximate angle of 30° parallel to the length of the wrinkle, fold, or lip. For the nasolabial folds, *Restylane* should be injected into the mid-to-deep dermis. For lip augmentation, *Restylane* should be injected into the submucosal layer; care should be taken to avoid intramuscular injection. If *Restylane* is injected too superficially this may result in visible lumps and/or bluish discoloration.
8. Inject *Restylane* applying even pressure on the plunger rod. Do not apply excessive pressure to the syringe at any time. If resistance is encountered, the needle should be partially withdrawn and

repositioned, or fully withdrawn, checked for function and replaced if needed. It is important that the injection is stopped just before the needle is pulled out of the skin to prevent material from leaking out or ending up too superficially in the skin.
9. Only correct to 100% of the desired volume effect. Do not overcorrect. With cutaneous deformities the best results are obtained if the defect can be manually stretched to the point where it is eliminated. The degree and duration of the correction depend on the character of the defect treated, the tissue stress at the implant site, the depth of the implant in the tissue and the injection technique.
10. Typical usage for each treatment session is specific to the site as well as wrinkle severity. In a prospective study of midface wrinkle correction, the median total dose was 3.0 mL. Based on U.S. clinical studies, the maximum recommended dose per treatment is 6.0 mL for the nasolabial folds and 1.5 mL per lip per treatment.

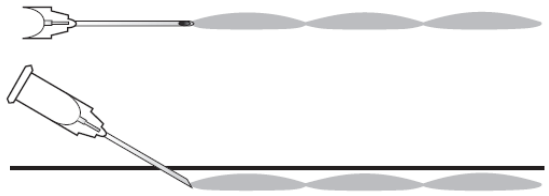
INJECTION TECHNIQUES

1. *Restylane* can be injected by a number of different techniques that depend on the treating physician's experience and preference, and patient characteristics.
2. **Serial puncture** (A) involves multiple, closely spaced injections along wrinkles or folds. Although serial puncture allows precise placement of the filler, it produces multiple puncture wounds that may be undesirable to some patients.
3. **Linear threading (includes retrograde and antegrade)** (B) is accomplished by fully inserting the needle into the middle of the wrinkle or fold and injecting the filler along the track as a "thread." Although threading is most commonly practiced after the needle has been fully inserted and is being withdrawn, it can also be performed while advancing the needle ("push-ahead" technique). To enhance the vermillion of the lip, the retrograde linear threading technique is the most advisable.
4. Serial threading is a technique that utilizes elements of both approaches.
5. **Cross-hatching** (C) consists of a series of parallel linear threads injected at intervals of five to ten mm followed by a new series of threads injected at right angles to the first set to form a grid. This technique is particularly useful in facial contouring when coverage of the treatment region needs to be maximized.

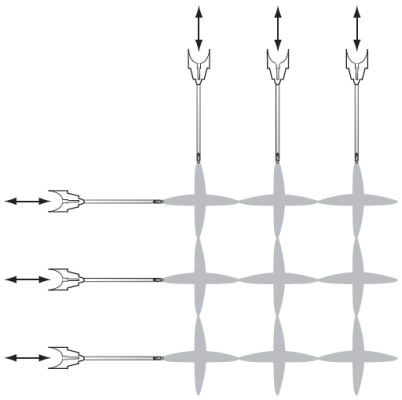
A. Serial Puncture



B. Linear Threading (includes retrograde and antegrade)



C. Cross-hatching



6. **Note! The correct injection technique is crucial for the final result of the treatment**. Dissection of the sub-epidermal plane with lateral movement of the needle, rapid flows (>0.3 mL/min), rapid injection or high volumes may result in an increase in short-term episodes of bruising, swelling, redness, pain, or tenderness at the injection site.
7. It is recommended to change needle for each new treatment site.
8. When the injection is completed, the treated site should be gently massaged so that it conforms to the contour of the surrounding tissues. If an overcorrection has occurred, massage the area firmly between your fingers, or against the underlying area to obtain optimal results.
9. If so called "blanching" is observed, i.e., the overlying skin turns a whitish color, the injection should be stopped immediately and the area massaged until it returns to a normal color. Blanching may represent a vessel occlusion. If normal skin coloring does not return, do not continue with the injection. Treat in accordance with the American Society for Dermatologic Surgery guidelines, which include hyaluronidase injection[1].
10. If the wrinkle or lips need further treatment, the same procedure should be repeated until a satisfactory result is obtained. Additional treatment with Restylane may be necessary to achieve the desired correction.
11. If the treated area is swollen directly after the injection, an ice pack can be applied on the site for a short period. Ice should be used with caution if the area is still numb from anesthetic to avoid thermal injury.
12. Patients may have mild to moderate injection site reactions, which typically resolve in less than 7 days in the nasolabial folds and less than 14 days in the lip.

STERILE NEEDLE(S)

- Follow national, local or institutional guidelines for use and disposal of medical sharp devices. Obtain prompt medical attention if injury occurs.
- To help avoid needle breakage, do not attempt to straighten a bent needle. Discard it and complete the procedure with a replacement needle.
- Do not reshield used needles. Recapping by hand is a hazardous practice and should be avoided.
- Discard unshielded needles in approved sharps collectors.
- *Restylane* is provided with a needle that does not contain engineered injury protection. Administration of *Restylane* requires direct visualization and complete and gradual insertion of the needle making engineered protections infeasible. Care should be taken to avoid sharps exposure by proper environmental controls.

HOW SUPPLIED

Restylane is supplied in a disposable glass syringe with a luer-lock fitting. *Restylane* is co-packed with sterilized needle(s) as indicated on the carton, either 30 G x ½" or 29 G x ½".

A patient record label is a part of the syringe label. Remove it by pulling the flap marked with three small arrows. This label is to be attached to patient records to ensure traceability of the product.

The contents of the syringe are sterile.
The volume in each syringe and needle gauge is as stated on the syringe label and on the carton.

SHELF LIFE AND STORAGE

Restylane must be used prior to the expiration date printed on the package.

Store at a temperature of up to 25° C (77° F). Do not freeze. Protect from sunlight. Refrigeration is not required.

Do not resterilize *Restylane* as this may damage or alter the product.

Do not use if the package is damaged or if expiry date or lot number is missing or illegible.

Immediately return the damaged product to Galderma Laboratories, L.P.

Rx only

U.S. PATENT 5,827,937; 8,455,459; 8,778,909

SYMBOL GLOSSARY

SYMBOL	STANDARD	STANDARD TITLE	SYMBOL TITLE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
	ISO 15223-1 Ref. No. 5.1.1	Medical Devices – Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling and information to be supplied - Part 1: General requirements	Manufacturer	Indicates the medical device manufacturer.
	ISO 15223-1 Ref. No. 5.1.3	Medical Devices – Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling and information to be supplied - Part 1: General requirements	Date of Manufacture	Indicates the date when the medical device was manu-factured.
	ISO 15223-1 Ref. No. 5.1.4	Medical Devices – Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling and information to be supplied - Part 1: General requirements	Use-by date	Indicates the date after which the medical device is not to be used.
LOT	ISO 15223-1 Ref. No. 5.1.5	Medical Devices – Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling and information to be supplied - Part 1: General requirements	Batch code	Indicates the manufacturer's batch code so that the batch or lot can be identified.
STERILE EO	ISO 15223-1 Ref. No. 5.2.3	Medical Devices – Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling and information to be supplied - Part 1: General requirements	Sterilized using ethylene oxide	Indicates a medical device that has been sterilized using ethylene oxid.
STERILE	ISO 15223-1 Ref. No. 5.2.5	Medical Devices – Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling and information to be supplied - Part 1: General requirements	Sterilized using steam or dry heat	Indicates a medical device that has been sterilized using steam or dry heat.
2	ISO 15223-1 Ref. No. 5.4.2	Medical Devices – Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling and information to be supplied - Part 1: General requirements	Do not re-use	Indicates a medical device that is intended for one use, or for use on a single patient during a single procedure.
2 STERILIZE	ISO 15223-1 Ref. No. 5.2.6	Medical Devices – Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling and information to be supplied - Part 1: General requirements	Do not resterilize	Indicates a medical device that is not to be resterilized.
	ISO 15223-1 Ref. No. 5.2.8	Medical Devices – Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling and information to be supplied - Part 1: General requirements	Do not use if package is dam-aged and consult instructions for use	Indicates that a medical device that should not be used if the package has been damaged or opened and that the user should consult the instructions for use for additional information.

	ISO 15223-1 Ref. No. 5.2.11	Medical Devices – Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling and information to be supplied - Part 1: General requirements	Single sterile barrier system	Indicates a single sterile barrier system.
	ISO 15223-1 Ref. No. 5.6.3	Medical Devices – Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling and information to be supplied - Part 1: General requirements	Non-pyrogenic	Indicates a medical device that is non-pyrogenic.
MD	ISO 15223-1 Ref. No. 5.7.7	Medical Devices – Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling and information to be supplied - Part 1: General requirements	Medical Device	Indicates the item is a medical device.

SYMBOLS NOT DERIVED FROM STANDARDS

SYMBOL	REFERENCE	REFERENCE TITLE	SYMBOL TITLE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
Rx only	21 CFR 801.15(c)(1)(i)F	Labeling – Medical devices; prominence of required label statements; use of symbols in labeling.	Prescription use only	Caution: Federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician or properly licensed practitioner.
	21 CFR 801.109	Labeling – Prescription devices.		
CE 0197	Medical Device Regulation (EU) 2017/745, Article 20	CE marking of conformity	CE marking	Signifies European technical conformity. 0197 is the notified body number for the needles.

Manufactured for
Galderma Laboratories, L.P.
Miami, FL 33131 USA
Phone: 1-855-425-8722

Manufactured by
Q-Med AB
Seminariegatan 21
SE-752 28 Uppsala
Sweden

Made in Sweden

Restylane, Perlane and *Galderma* are registered trademarks.

All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Ordering Information
Galderma Laboratories, L.P. and its distributor, McKesson Specialty, are your only sources for FDA-approved *Restylane*. Purchasing from any other agent is illegal.

To order call 1-855-425-8722.

Revised: June 2026
Part Number: 90-34704-07

[1]Alam M, Gladstone H, Kramer EM, et al. ASDS guidelines of care: injectable fillers. Dermatol Surg. 2008;34(suppl 1):S115-S148.