DaxibotulinumtoxinA Therapeutic Cheat Sheet

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TRADE NAME

- DAXXIFY®

MECHANISM OF ACTION[4]

- DaxibotulinumtoxinA blocks the release of acetylcholine at the neuromuscular junction, resulting in inhibition of muscular movement.

FDA-APPROVED USE[4,5]

- Temporary improvement in the appearance of moderate to severe glabellar wrinkles in adult patients.

OFF-LABEL USES[1,3,6-7]

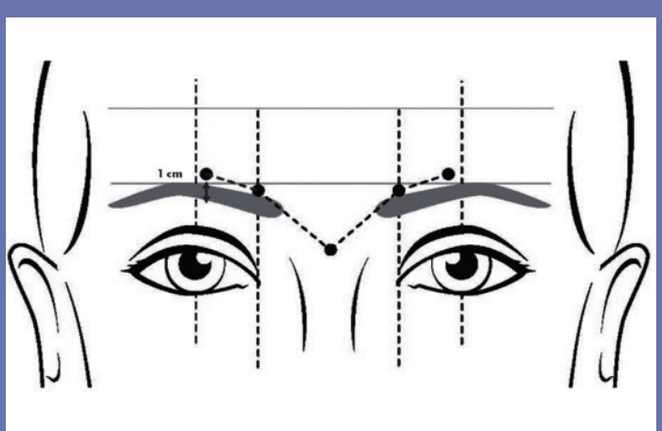
- Forehead, upper facial and lateral canthus lines
- Upper limb spasticity
- Cervical dystonia
- Plantar fasciitis

DOSING[4]

- Glabellar lines: 8 Units/0.1mL into each of the 5 sites of the glabella, totaling 40 Units. * (Figure 1)

*DaxibotulinumtoxinA comes in 50- and 100-Unit vials. 50 Units are diluted as 0.6 mL and 100 Units are diluted as 1.2 mL resulting in 8 Units.

Figure 1. FDA - approved injection sites of daxibotulinumtoxinA for glabellar lines.



SIDE EFFECTS ASSOCIATED[4]

- Headache*
- Eyelid ptosis*
- Facial paresis*
- Injection site pain
- Hemorrhage
- Bruises
- Urticaria
- Dry eye
- Reduced tear production
- Reduced blinking

*Most commonly observed side effects

WARNINGS[4]

- DaxibotulinumtoxinA can spread to areas other than the injection site, resulting in symptoms similar to botulinum toxin hours to weeks after it's injected. This includes potentially fatal symptoms such as difficulty speaking, swallowing, and breathing.
- Product is not approved for the treatment of spasticity or any locations other than the glabella.
- Rarely, it can cause arrhythmias and myocardial infarction (MI), more common in people with pre-existing cardiovascular conditions.
- Use with caution in patients with compromised respiratory function or dysphagia.
- Concomitant neuromuscular disorder may exacerbate the clinical effects of daxibotulinumtoxinA.

CONTRAINDICATIONS[4]

- Patients with known hypersensitivity to any botulinum toxin, daxibotulinumtoxinA-lanm or any of the components in the DAXXIFY® formulation
- Infection at the injection site

PREGNANCY & BREASTFEEDING[4]

- There is no adequate data on its risk in pregnant women or the risk of major birth defects and miscarriage.
- Animal studies show decreased fetal body weight and skeletal ossification at toxic doses, about 40x the recommended human dose.
- There is no data on the presence of daxibotulinumtoxinA in human or animal milk or its effect on a breastfeeding infant.

MONITORING[4]

- No recommended monitoring guidelines