

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

Description
 Perlane is a sterile gel of hyaluronic acid generated by *Streptococcus* species of bacteria, chemically cross-linked with BDE, stabilized and suspended in phosphate buffered saline at pH=7 and concentration of 20 mg/mL. The median gel particle size is between 750 and 1000 microns.

Indication
 Perlane is indicated for implantation into the deep dermis to superficial subcutis for the correction of moderate to severe facial folds and wrinkles, such as nasolabial folds.

Contraindications
 • Perlane is contraindicated for patients with severe allergies manifested by a history of anaphylaxis or history or presence of multiple severe allergies.
 • Perlane contains trace amounts of gram positive bacterial proteins, and is contraindicated for patients with a history of allergies to such material.
 • Perlane is contraindicated for patients with bleeding disorders.
 • Perlane is contraindicated for implantation in anatomical spaces other than the dermis or superficial layer of the subcutis.

Warnings
 • Defer use of Perlane at specific sites in which an acute inflammatory process (skin eruptions such as cysts, pimples, rashes or herpes) or infection is present until the process has been controlled.
 • Injection site reactions (e.g., swelling, redness, tenderness, or pain) to Perlane 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. Refer to the adverse experiences section for details.
 • Perlane must not be implanted into blood vessels. Localized superficial necrosis may occur after injection in or near dermal vessels, such as the glabellar area. It is thought to result from the injury, obstruction, or compromise of blood vessels.
 • 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.

Post-Marketing Surveillance:
 The following adverse events were reported from post-marketing surveillance for Restylane and Perlane in the U.S. and other countries: presymptomatic bacterial infections, inflammatory adverse events, necrosis, injection site numbness/tingling, and vasovagal reactions. Reported treatments have included systemic steroids, systemic antibiotics, and intravenous administrations of medications. Additionally, delayed inflammatory reaction to Restylane has been observed with swelling, redness, tenderness, induration and rarely acneiform papules at the injection site with onset as long as several weeks after the initial treatment. Average duration of these effects is two weeks.

Implant and injection site reactions, mostly non-serious events, have also been reported. These include: discoloration, bruising, swelling, mass formation, erythema, pain, scarring and ischemia. Most instances of discoloration including hyperpigmentation, sometimes described as a blue or brown color and ranging from mild to severe, have occurred within the same day as treatment but also occurred up to 6 months post treatment. These events typically resolve within a few days but with some infrequent instances lasting up to 18 months. Implant and/or injection site bruising, swelling, erythema and pain generally occurred on the same day as treatment usually resolving within 1 to 4 weeks. Some occurrences have persisted for up to 6 months. Severity for these events is generally mild to moderate although some cases have been severe. Mild to moderate mass formations (typically described as lumps or bumps) have also been seen ranging in onset from 1 day to 6 months post implantation. Rarely, events of this type have been observed for up to 13 months. These events usually resolved within 1 to 5 months. Mild to moderate scarring was rarely observed. Onset of symptoms ranged from immediate post treatment to up to 1 year following implantation. Symptom resolution was approximately 3 weeks with 1 instance lasting up to 3 years. Most ischemic events have occurred immediately following implantation and ranged in severity from moderate to severe. Events were resolving as early as 2 days and up to 9 weeks post treatment.

Precautions
 • Perlane is packaged for single patient use. Do not resterilize. Do not use if package is opened or damaged.
 • Based on U.S. clinical studies patients should be limited to 6.0 mL per patient per treatment. The safety of injection greater amounts has not been established.
 • The safety or effectiveness of Perlane for the treatment of anatomic regions other than nasolabial folds has not been established in controlled clinical studies.
 • Long term safety and effectiveness of Perlane beyond one year have not been investigated in clinical trials.
 • As with all transcutaneous procedures, Perlane implantation carries a risk of infection. Standard precautions associated with injectable materials should be followed.

• The safety and efficacy of Perlane for lip augmentation has not been established.
 • The safety of Perlane for use during pregnancy, in breastfeeding females or in patients under 18 years has not been established.
 • Formation of keloids may occur after dermal filler injections including Perlane. Keloid formation was not observed in studies involving 509 patients (including 150 African-Americans and 25 other patients of Fitzpatrick Skin Types IV, V and VI). For additional information please refer to Studies MA-1400-02, MA-1400-01, 31GE0002, and 31GE0101 in the Clinical Trials Section.
 • Perlane injection may cause hyperpigmentation at the injection site. In a clinical study 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 6% (9/150). 50% of these events lasted up to six weeks after initial implantation.
 • Perlane should be used with caution in patients on immunosuppressive therapy.
 • Bruising or bleeding may occur at Perlane injection sites. Perlane should be used with caution in patients who have undergone therapy with thrombolytics, anticoagulants, or inhibitors of platelet aggregation in the preceding 3 weeks.
 • After use, syringes and needles should be handled as potential biohazards. Dispose should be in accordance with accepted medical practice and applicable local, state, and federal requirements.
 • The safety of Perlane 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 Perlane, there is a possible risk of eliciting an inflammatory reaction at the implant site. This also applies if Perlane is administered before the skin has healed completely after such a procedure.
 • Injection of Perlane into patients with a history of previous herpetic eruption may be associated with reactivation of the herpes.
 • Perlane 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 Medicis Aesthetics Inc. at 1-800-555-5115. Glass is also 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.
 • Perlane should not be mixed with other products before implantation of the device.

Adverse Experiences
 In two U.S. studies (i.e., Study MA-1400-01 and Study MA-1400-02) involving 433 patients at 25 centers, the adverse outcomes reported in patient diaries during 14 days after treatment are presented in Tables 1–4. The physician diagnosed adverse events identified in these studies at 72 hours after injection are presented in Table 5. In Study MA-1400-01, 150 patients were injected with Perlane on one side of the face and Restylane® on the other side of the face. In study MA-1400-02, 283 patients were randomized to receive either Perlane or Restylane injection on both sides of the face. Table 6 presents all investigator-identified adverse experiences recorded at study visits 2 weeks or more after injection in studies MA-1400-01, MA-1400-02, 31GE0101 and 31GE0002. In Study 31GE0101, 150 Canadian patients were injected with both Perlane and Hylaform™ in Study 31GE0002, 68 Scandinavian patients underwent both Perlane and Zylplast® injections.

Table 5 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 6 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 two studies (i.e., 31GE0101 and 31GE0002) with repeat administration of Perlane at 6–9 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 four studies, investigators reported the following local and systemic events that were judged unrelated to treatment and occurred at an incidence of less than 1%, i.e., acne; 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, renal stones, and uterine fibroids.

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	Perlane		Restylane		Perlane Patients				Restylane Patients			
	Total patients reporting symptoms n (%)	Total patients reporting symptoms n (%)	None n (%)	Tolerable ² n (%)	Affected Daily Activity ³		Disabling ² n (%)	None n (%)	Tolerable ² n (%)	Affected Daily Activity ³		Disabling ² n (%)
					Disabling ² n (%)	Disabling ² n (%)				Disabling ² n (%)	Disabling ² n (%)	
Bruising	122 (86.5%)	111 (78.2%)	17 (12.2%)	97 (69.8%)	24 (17.3%)	1 (0.7%)	28 (20.1%)	82 (59%)	28 (20.1%)	1 (0.7%)		
Redness	118 (83.7%)	114 (80.3%)	21 (15.1%)	105 (75.5%)	12 (8.6%)	1 (0.7%)	25 (18.2%)	96 (69.1%)	17 (12.2%)	1 (0.7%)		
Swelling	129 (90.8%)	127 (89.4%)	11 (7.9%)	107 (77%)	19 (13.7%)	2 (1.4%)	12 (8.6%)	102 (73.4%)	23 (16.5%)	2 (1.4%)		
Pain	114 (80.9%)	108 (76.1%)	25 (18%)	96 (69.1%)	18 (12.9%)	0 (0%)	31 (22.3%)	93 (66.9%)	14 (10.1%)	1 (0.7%)		
Tenderness	130 (92.2%)	123 (86.6%)	9 (6.5%)	112 (80.6%)	18 (12.9%)	0 (0%)	16 (11.5%)	109 (78.4%)	12 (8.6%)	2 (1.4%)		
Itching	45 (31.9%)	67 (47.2%)	94 (67.6%)	40 (28.8%)	3 (2.2%)	2 (1.4%)	72 (51.8%)	66 (47.5%)	1 (0.7%)	0 (0%)		
Other ⁴	1 (0.7%)	3 (2.1%)	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 mild transient headache and 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.
⁴ Two patients reported mild transient headache and one patient reported mild "itching"; neither could be associated with a particular product.

	Perlane		Restylane		Perlane Patients				Restylane Patients			
	Total patients reporting symptoms n (%)	Total patients reporting symptoms n (%)	Number of days ²				Number of days ²					
			1 n (%)	2-7 n (%)	8-13 n (%)	14 n (%)	1 n (%)	2-7 n (%)	8-13 n (%)	14 n (%)		
Bruising	122 (86.5%)	111 (78.2%)	6 (4.9%)	81 (66.4%)	28 (23%)	7 (5.7%)	9 (8.1%)	69 (62.2%)	30 (27%)	3 (2.7%)		
Redness	118 (83.7%)	114 (80.3%)	19 (16.1%)	87 (73.2%)	8 (6.8%)	4 (3.4%)	31 (27.2%)	71 (62.3%)	9 (7.9%)	3 (2.6%)		
Swelling	129 (90.8%)	127 (89.4%)	6 (4.7%)	100 (78.1%)	17 (13.3%)	5 (3.9%)	12 (9.4%)	93 (73.2%)	19 (15.0%)	3 (2.4%)		
Pain	114 (80.9%)	108 (76.1%)	46 (40.4%)	66 (57.9%)	2 (1.8%)	0 (0%)	37 (34.3%)	69 (63.9%)	2 (1.9%)	0 (0%)		
Tenderness	130 (92.2%)	123 (86.6%)	24 (18.5%)	89 (68.5%)	16 (12.3%)	1 (0.8%)	21 (17.1%)	92 (74.8%)	9 (7.3%)	1 (0.8%)		
Itching	45 (31.9%)	67 (47.2%)	19 (42.2%)	23 (51.1%)	3 (6.7%)	0 (0%)	22 (32.8%)	38 (56.7%)	6 (9.0%)	1 (1.5%)		
Other ⁴	1 (0.7%)	3 (2.1%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)	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 mild transient headache and 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.
⁴ Two patients reported mild transient headache and one patient reported mild "itching"; neither could be associated with a particular product.

	Perlane		Restylane		Perlane Patients				Restylane Patients			
	Total patients reporting symptoms n (%)	Total patients reporting symptoms n (%)	None n (%)	Tolerable ² n (%)	Affected Daily Activity ³		Disabling ² n (%)	None n (%)	Tolerable ² n (%)	Affected Daily Activity ³		Disabling ² n (%)
					Disabling ² n (%)	Disabling ² n (%)				Disabling ² n (%)	Disabling ² n (%)	
Bruising	74 (49.3%)	70 (46.7%)	75 (50.3%)	67 (45%)	7 (4.7%)	0 (0%)	79 (53%)	66 (44.3%)	4 (2.7%)	0 (0%)		
Redness	92 (61.3%)	87 (56%)	57 (38.3%)	85 (55%)	7 (4.7%)	0 (0%)	62 (41.6%)	81 (54.4%)	6 (4%)	0 (0%)		
Swelling	121 (80.7%)	125 (83.3%)	28 (18.8%)	108 (72.5%)	11 (7.4%)	2 (1.3%)	24 (16.1%)	109 (73.2%)	14 (9.4%)	2 (1.3%)		
Pain	103 (68.7%)	96 (64%)	46 (30.9%)	90 (60.4%)	12 (8.1%)	1 (0.7%)	53 (35.6%)	64 (56.4%)	11 (7.4%)	1 (0.7%)		
Tenderness	131 (80.7%)	122 (81.3%)	19 (12.8%)	116 (77.9%)	13 (8.7%)	1 (0.7%)	27 (18.1%)	110 (73.8%)	11 (7.4%)	1 (0.7%)		
Itching	59 (38.7%)	53 (35.3%)	91 (61.1%)	54 (36.2%)	4 (2.7%)	0 (0%)	96 (64.4%)	49 (32.9%)	4 (2.7%)	0 (0%)		
Other ⁴	3 (2%)	3 (2%)	NA	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	NA	3 (100%)	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 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 "itching"; neither could be associated with a particular product.

	Perlane		Restylane		Perlane Patients				Restylane Patients			
	Total patients reporting symptoms n (%)	Total patients reporting symptoms n (%)	Number of days ²				Number of days ²					
			1 n (%)	2-7 n (%)	8-13 n (%)	14 n (%)	1 n (%)	2-7 n (%)	8-13 n (%)	14 n (%)		
Bruising	74 (49.3%)	70 (46.7%)	23 (31.1%)	44 (59.5%)	6 (8.1%)	1 (1.4%)	13 (18.6%)	51 (72.9%)	6 (8.6%)	0 (0%)		
Redness	92 (61.3%)	87 (56%)	38 (41.3%)	52 (56.5%)	2 (2.0%)	0 (0%)	33 (37.9%)	52 (59.8%)	2 (2.3%)	0 (0%)		
Swelling	121 (80.7%)	125 (83.3%)	22 (18.2%)	85 (70.2%)	11 (9.1%)	3 (2.5%)	23 (18.4%)	89 (71.2%)	12 (9.6%)	1 (0.8%)		
Pain	103 (68.7%)	96 (64%)	32 (31.1%)	32 (31.1%)	2 (1.9%)	2 (1.9%)	27 (26.1%)	67 (64.5%)	2 (2.1%)	0 (0%)		
Tenderness	130 (86.7%)	122 (81.3%)	26 (20%)	94 (72.3%)	6 (4.6%)	4 (3.1%)	28 (22%)	87 (71.3%)	7 (5.7%)	0 (0%)		
Itching	58 (38.7%)	53 (35.3%)	29 (50%)	26 (44.8%)	2 (3.4%)	1 (1.7%)	22 (41.5%)	27 (50%)	4 (7.5%)	0 (0%)		
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 "itching"; neither could be associated with a particular product.

Study Term	MA-1400-01		MA-1400-02	
	Number of Events (n=150)	Number of Events (n=150)	Number of Events (n=141)	Number of Events (n=142)
Echymosis	10	9	44	48
Edema	4	4	10	6
Erythema	13	13	5	3
Tenderness	4	4	5	7
Pain	2	2	2	2
Hyperpigmentation	3	2	1	0
Pruritus	1	2	0	1
Papule	0	1	2	2
Burning	0	1	0	0

Non-U.S. Clinical Studies

31GE0101: Prospective, Randomized, Blinded, Controlled Clinical Study

Design	1:1 randomized, prospective study at 6 Canadian centers, which compared the safety and effectiveness of <i>Perlane</i> and Hyalaform. Patients were randomized to either <i>Perlane</i> or Hyalaform in a "within-patient" model of augmentation correction of bilateral nasolabial folds (NLFs) 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 were partially masked; evaluating physicians were independent and masked; treating physicians were partially masked. Effectiveness was studied with 6 months follow-up. Safety was studied with 6 months follow-up.																																				
Endpoints	Effectiveness Primary: The difference in effect of <i>Perlane</i> as compared to Hyalaform on the visual severity of the NLFs, as assessed by a Blinded Evaluator at 6 months after baseline. The primary evaluation parameter was a five-step validated Wrinkle Severity Rating Scale (WSRS) score (absent, mild, moderate, severe, extreme) by the Blinded Evaluator at 6 months. Success was defined as maintaining at least a one point improvement of the NLF on the WSRS at 6 months after optimal correction was achieved. The percent of successful NLFs after <i>Perlane</i> and control treatments were compared, as well as a within-patient matched analysis (McNemar's Test). Secondary: Wrinkle Severity Rating Scale (WSRS) was assessed at other follow-up points (2 weeks and 3, 4.5, and 6 months after optimal correction) by the Blinded Evaluator and the patient. Global Aesthetic Improvement (GAI): very much improved / much improved / improved / no change / worse, assessed at same time points by patient. Safety assessments included: investigator evaluation of adverse experiences at all time points.																																				
Outcomes	Demographics: The study enrolled 150 patients with moderate to severe nasolabial fold wrinkles. The patients were predominantly healthy white females. The study was completed by 140 of 150 patients at six months and additional safety data were available in 122 of 150 patients at 9 months. Gender – Female: 140 (93%); Male: 10 (7%) Ethnicity – White: 142/150 (95%); Non-caucasian: 8/150 (5%) Efficacy: The results of the blinded evaluator assessments are presented in Table 9 and are based on an Intent-to-Treat (ITT) analysis. At 6 months, 113/150 (75%) of the <i>Perlane</i> -treated NLFs maintained at least a single point improvement on the WSRS compared to 57/150 (38%) of the control-treated NLFs. <table border="1"> <caption>Table 9. Blinded Evaluator Wrinkle Severity Response Rates</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Time point</th> <th>Number of NLFs</th> <th>No. of <i>Perlane</i> NLFs maintaining ≥ 1 Unit improvement on WSRS</th> <th>No. of Hyalaform NLFs maintaining ≥ 1 Unit improvement on WSRS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3 months</td> <td>150</td> <td>131 (87%)</td> <td>94 (63%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.5 months</td> <td>150</td> <td>110 (73%)</td> <td>69 (46%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 months</td> <td>150</td> <td>113 (75%)</td> <td>57 (38%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Table 10 shows the results for the within-patient investigator assessment of NLF on the WSRS. <table border="1"> <caption>Table 10. Evaluating Investigator's Assessment of NLF Severity: Score Change From Pre-Treatment Until 3, 4.5, and 6 Months After Last Treatment</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Mo. after last treatment</th> <th><i>Perlane</i> is superior to Hyalaform n (%)</th> <th><i>Perlane</i> equal to Hyalaform n (%)</th> <th>Hyalaform superior to <i>Perlane</i> n (%)</th> <th>p-value*</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>95 (63.3%)</td> <td>46 (30.7%)</td> <td>9 (6.0%)</td> <td>p< 0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.5</td> <td>87 (58.0%)</td> <td>54 (36.0%)</td> <td>9 (6.0%)</td> <td>p< 0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>96 (64.0%)</td> <td>42 (28.0%)</td> <td>12 (8.0%)</td> <td>p< 0.001</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> * McNemar's test with %=n/N, where N=Number of subjects in the ITT population	Time point	Number of NLFs	No. of <i>Perlane</i> NLFs maintaining ≥ 1 Unit improvement on WSRS	No. of Hyalaform NLFs maintaining ≥ 1 Unit improvement on WSRS	3 months	150	131 (87%)	94 (63%)	4.5 months	150	110 (73%)	69 (46%)	6 months	150	113 (75%)	57 (38%)	Mo. after last treatment	<i>Perlane</i> is superior to Hyalaform n (%)	<i>Perlane</i> equal to Hyalaform n (%)	Hyalaform superior to <i>Perlane</i> n (%)	p-value*	3	95 (63.3%)	46 (30.7%)	9 (6.0%)	p< 0.001	4.5	87 (58.0%)	54 (36.0%)	9 (6.0%)	p< 0.001	6	96 (64.0%)	42 (28.0%)	12 (8.0%)	p< 0.001
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31GE0002: Prospective, Randomized, Blinded, Controlled Clinical Study

Design	1:1 randomized, prospective study at 2 Scandinavian centers, which compared the safety and effectiveness of <i>Perlane</i> and Zylplast. Patients were randomized to either <i>Perlane</i> or Zylplast in a "within-patient" model of augmentation correction of bilateral nasolabial folds (NLFs) with one treatment assigned to one side and the other treatment to the other side. Patients were partially masked; evaluating physicians were independent and masked; treating physicians were partially masked. A touch-up was allowed 2 weeks after the initial treatment. Retreatment was allowed at 6 or 9 months. Effectiveness was studied with 9 months follow-up. Safety was studied with 12 months follow-up.																									
Endpoints	Effectiveness Primary: Superiority of correction of the NLF by <i>Perlane</i> as compared to Zylplast based on the visual severity of the NLF, as assessed by a Blinded Evaluator at 6 months after optimal correction was achieved. The primary evaluation parameter was a five-step validated Wrinkle Severity Rating Scale (WSRS) score (absent, mild, moderate, severe, extreme) by the Blinded Evaluator at 6 months. NLF success was defined as maintaining at least a one point improvement on the WSRS at 6 months after optimal correction was achieved. The within patient comparison of <i>Perlane</i> and control treatments was evaluated in a matched analysis (McNemar's Test). Secondary: Superiority of correction of the NLF by <i>Perlane</i> or Zylplast based on the visual severity of the NLFs, as assessed by a Blinded Evaluator at 9 months after baseline. Safety assessments included: investigator evaluation of adverse experiences at all time points.																									
Outcomes	Demographics: The study enrolled 68 patients with correctable NLF wrinkles. The patients were predominantly healthy white females. Gender – Female: 65 (96%); Male: 3 (4%) Ethnicity – White: 68/68 (100%) Efficacy: The results of the blinded evaluator assessments are presented in Table 11. At the primary effectiveness time point of 6 months, the <i>Perlane</i> -treated NLF experienced more improvement from baseline (judged by the WSRS) in 50% of the subjects; the control-treated side experienced more improvement in 10.3% of the subjects. <table border="1"> <caption>Table 11. Evaluating Investigator's Assessment: Difference in the Severity Rating Scale From Pre-Treatment Until 2, 4, 6, and 9 Months After Baseline</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Time point</th> <th><i>Perlane</i> NLF is superior to control NLF n (%)</th> <th><i>Perlane</i> NLF is equal to control NLF n (%)</th> <th>Control NLF is superior to <i>Perlane</i> NLF n (%)</th> <th>p-value¹</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2 months²</td> <td>32 (47.1%)</td> <td>28 (41.2%)</td> <td>8 (11.8%)</td> <td>0.0001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 months²</td> <td>38 (55.9%)</td> <td>25 (36.8%)</td> <td>5 (7.4%)</td> <td>0.0001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 months²</td> <td>34 (50.0%)</td> <td>27 (39.7%)</td> <td>7 (10.3%)</td> <td>0.0003</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9 months²</td> <td>21 (48.8%)</td> <td>16 (37.2%)</td> <td>6 (14.9%)</td> <td>0.0039</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 1. McNemar's test 2. Percent=n/Number of subjects in the ITT population at Month 6 3. Percent=n/Number of subjects in the ITT population at Month 9; includes only patients not retreated (n=43)	Time point	<i>Perlane</i> NLF is superior to control NLF n (%)	<i>Perlane</i> NLF is equal to control NLF n (%)	Control NLF is superior to <i>Perlane</i> NLF n (%)	p-value ¹	2 months ²	32 (47.1%)	28 (41.2%)	8 (11.8%)	0.0001	4 months ²	38 (55.9%)	25 (36.8%)	5 (7.4%)	0.0001	6 months ²	34 (50.0%)	27 (39.7%)	7 (10.3%)	0.0003	9 months ²	21 (48.8%)	16 (37.2%)	6 (14.9%)	0.0039
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HOW SUPPLIED

Perlane is supplied in a disposable glass syringe with a Luer-Lok® fitting. *Perlane* is co-packed with sterilized needle(s) as indicated on the carton, either 27 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
Perlane 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 *Perlane* as this may damage or alter the product.

Do not use if the package is damaged. Immediately return the damaged product to Medicis Aesthetics Inc.

Rx only

U.S. PATENT 5,827,937

Manufactured for

Medicis Aesthetics Inc.

7720 N. Dobson Road

Scottsdale, AZ 85256

U.S.A.

Phone: 1-866-222-1480

Manufactured by

Q-Med AB

Seminariegatan 21

SE-752 28 Uppsala

Sweden

Made in Sweden

Restylane and *Perlane* are registered trademarks of HA North American Sales AB.

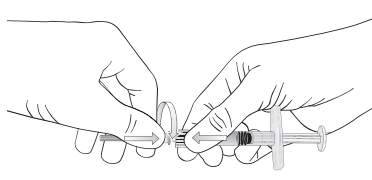
All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

DIRECTIONS FOR ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLY OF 27 G NEEDLE TO SYRINGE
For safe use of *Perlane*, it is important that the needle is properly assembled. Improper assembly may result in separation of the needle and syringe during implantation.

- See pictures A through E.
- Unscrew the tip cap (B) of the syringe carefully.
 - Grasp the narrow part of the needle shield loosely; mount the needle on the Luer-Lok (C) by turning it clockwise until you feel counterpressure.
 - Grasp the wider part of the needle shield firmly (D).
 - Press and turn the needle shield 90° (a quarter turn).
 - Press and turn the needle shield 90° (a quarter turn) to lock the needle onto the syringe.
 - Remove the patient record label marked with three small arrows (E) and attach to patient chart.
 - Pull off the needle shield.

ASSEMBLY OF 29 G NEEDLE TO SYRINGE

Use the thumb and forefinger to hold firmly around both the glass syringe barrel and the Luer-Lok adapter. Grasp the needle shield with the other hand. To facilitate proper assembly, both push and rotate firmly.



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

- It is necessary to counsel the patient and discuss the appropriate indication, risks, benefits and expected responses to the *Perlane* treatment. Advise the patient of the necessary precautions before commencing the procedure.
- Assess the patient's need for appropriate anesthetic treatment for managing comfort, i.e., topical anesthetic, local or nerve block.
- 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.
- Sterile gloves are recommended while injecting *Perlane*.
- Before injecting, press rod carefully until a small droplet is visible at the tip of the needle.
- Perlane* is administered using a thin gauge needle (27 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 or fold. *Perlane* should be injected into the deep dermis to superficial layer of the subcutis. If *Perlane* is injected too superficially this may result in visible lumps and/or bluish discoloration.
- Inject *Perlane* applying even pressure on the plunger rod. 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.
- 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.

9. 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.

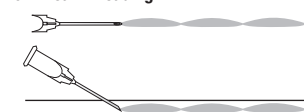
INJECTION TECHNIQUES

- Perlane* can be injected by a number of different techniques that depend on the treating physician's experience and preference, and patient characteristics.
- Serial puncture (F)** 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.
- Linear threading (G)** 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).
- Serial threading is a technique that utilizes elements of both approaches.
- Cross-hatching (H)** 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.

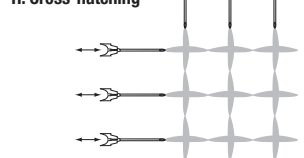
F. Serial Puncture



G. Linear Threading



H. Cross-hatching



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.

- 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 an underlying superficial bone to obtain optimal results.
- 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.
- If the wrinkle needs further treatment, the same procedure should be repeated until a satisfactory result is obtained. Additional treatment with *Perlane* may be necessary to achieve the desired correction.
- 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.
- Patients may have mild to moderate injection site reactions, which typically resolve in a few days.

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 resharpen used needles. Recapping by hand is a hazardous practice and should be avoided.
- Discard unshielded needles in approved sharps collectors.
- Perlane* is provided with a needle that does not contain engineered injury protection. Administration of *Perlane* 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.

Ordering Information

Medicis Aesthetics Inc. and its distributor, McKesson Specialty, are your only sources for FDA-approved *Perlane*. Purchasing from any other agent is illegal. To order call 877-520-0500.

