XEOMIN® incobotulinumtoxinA

MERZ CONNECT™

J0588

J0588 is the specific J-Code for XEOMIN, 1 UNIT

NDC#	DESCRIPTION	LIST PRICE*
0259-1605-01	50-unit vial	$268.00
0259-1610-01	100-unit vial	$511.00
0259-1620-01	200-unit vial	$1,022.00

*As of December 12, 2025. The Merz list price for XEOMIN is subject to change at any time and does not take into account any discounts, rebates, or reductions in price.

To order XEOMIN now, **call 1-855-4MERZTX (1-855-463-7989), Option 1**

INDICATIONS

XEOMIN (incobotulinumtoxinA) for injection is indicated for the treatment of:

- Chronic sialorrhea in patients 2 years of age and older
- Upper limb spasticity in adults
- Upper limb spasticity in pediatric patients 2 to 17 years of age
- Cervical dystonia in adults
- Blepharospasm in adults

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

WARNING: DISTANT SPREAD OF TOXIN EFFECT
See full prescribing information for complete BOXED WARNING

The effects of XEOMIN and all botulinum toxin products may spread from the area of injection to produce symptoms consistent with botulinum toxin effects. These symptoms have been reported hours to weeks after injection. Swallowing and breathing difficulties can be life threatening and there have been reports of death. The risk of symptoms is probably greatest in children treated for spasticity but symptoms can also occur in adults, particularly in those patients who have underlying conditions that would predispose them to these symptoms.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on reverse side and visit XEOMINPI.com for Full Prescribing Information.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Known hypersensitivity to any botulinum toxin product or to any of the components (human albumin, sucrose) in the formulation.
- Infection at the proposed injection site(s) because it could lead to severe local or disseminated infection.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- The potency units of XEOMIN are specific to the preparation and assay method utilized. Units of biological activity of Xeomin cannot be compared to or converted into Units of any other botulinum toxin products assessed with any other specific assay method.
- Serious hypersensitivity reactions (anaphylaxis, serum sickness, urticaria, soft tissue edema, and dyspnea) have been reported with botulinum toxin products. If serious and/or immediate hypersensitivity reactions occur, discontinue further injection of XEOMIN and institute appropriate medical therapy immediately.
- Treatment with XEOMIN and other botulinum toxin products can result in swallowing or breathing difficulties. Patients with pre-existing swallowing or breathing difficulties may be more susceptible to these complications. When distant effects occur, additional respiratory muscles may be involved. Patients may require immediate medical attention should they develop problems with swallowing, speech, or respiratory disorders. Dysphagia may persist for several months, which may require use of a feeding tube. Aspiration may result from severe dysphagia.
- Individuals with peripheral motor neuropathic diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, or neuromuscular junctional disorders (e.g., myasthenia gravis or Lambert-Eaton syndrome) may be at increased risk for severe dysphagia and respiratory compromise from typical doses of XEOMIN.
- **Cervical Dystonia:** Treatment with botulinum toxins may weaken neck muscles that serve as accessory muscles of ventilation. This may result in critical loss of breathing capacity in patients with respiratory disorders who may have become dependent upon these accessory muscles. There have been post-marketing reports of serious breathing difficulties, including respiratory failure, in patients with cervical dystonia treated with botulinum toxin products. Patients with smaller neck muscle mass and patients who require bilateral injections into the sternocleidomastoid muscles are at greater risk of dysphagia. Limiting the dose injected into the sternocleidomastoid muscle may decrease the occurrence of dysphagia.
- **Blepharospasm:** Reduced blinking from injection of botulinum toxin products into the orbicularis muscle can lead to corneal exposure, persistent epithelial defect, and corneal ulceration, especially in patients with VII nerve disorders. Patients with previous eye surgery should be carefully assessed for corneal sensation before treatment. Xeomin should be used with caution in patients at risk of developing narrow angle glaucoma. To decrease the risk for ectropion, XEOMIN should not be injected into the medial lower eyelid area.
- XEOMIN contains human serum albumin. Based on effective donor screening and product manufacturing processes, it carries an extremely remote risk for transmission of viral diseases and variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD). There is a theoretical risk for transmission of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD). No cases of transmission of viral diseases, CJD, or vCJD have ever been reported for licensed albumin or albumin contained in other licensed products.
- Use caution when XEOMIN is used where the targeted muscle shows excessive weakness or atrophy.
- Use caution when XEOMIN is used in patients who have marked facial asymmetry, with surgical alterations to the facial anatomy, pre-existing eyelid or eyebrow ptosis, when excessive weakness or atrophy is present in the target muscles, excessive dermatochalasis, deep dermal scarring, thick sebaceous skin (e.g., the inability to substantially lessen glabellar lines even by physically spreading them apart).

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The most commonly observed adverse reactions at rates specified below and greater than placebo are:

- **Chronic Sialorrhea:**
  - **in adults** (≥4% of patients): tooth extraction, dry mouth, diarrhea, and hypertension.
  - **in pediatric patients** (≥1% of patients): bronchitis, headache, and nausea/vomiting.
- **Upper Limb Spasticity:**
  - **in adults** (≥2% of patients): seizure, nasopharyngitis, dry mouth, and upper respiratory tract infection.
  - **in pediatric patients** (≥3% of patients): nasopharyngitis and bronchitis.
- **Cervical Dystonia in adults** (≥5% of patients): dysphagia, neck pain, muscle weakness, injection site pain, and musculoskeletal pain.
- **Blepharospasm in adults** (≥10% of patients): eyelid ptosis, dry eye, visual impairment, and dry mouth.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Co-administration of XEOMIN and aminoglycoside or other agents interfering with neuromuscular transmission, (e.g., muscle relaxants), should only be performed with caution as these agents may potentiate the effect of the toxin.

Use of anticholinergic drugs after administration of XEOMIN may potentiate systemic anticholinergic effects.

The effect of administering different botulinum toxin products at the same time or within several months of each other is unknown. Excessive neuromuscular weakness may be exacerbated by administration of another botulinum toxin prior to the resolution of the effects of a previously administered botulinum toxin.

Excessive weakness may also be exaggerated by administration of a muscle relaxant before or after administration of XEOMIN.

USE IN PREGNANCY

XEOMIN should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

PEDIATRIC USE

Safety and effectiveness of XEOMIN have not been established in pediatric patients for lower limb spasticity, cervical dystonia, or blepharospasm.

Safety and effectiveness have been established in pediatric patients 2 to 17 years of age in patients with chronic sialorrhea and upper limb spasticity.

Visit www.XEOMINPI.com to obtain the Full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide

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MERZ THERAPEUTICS