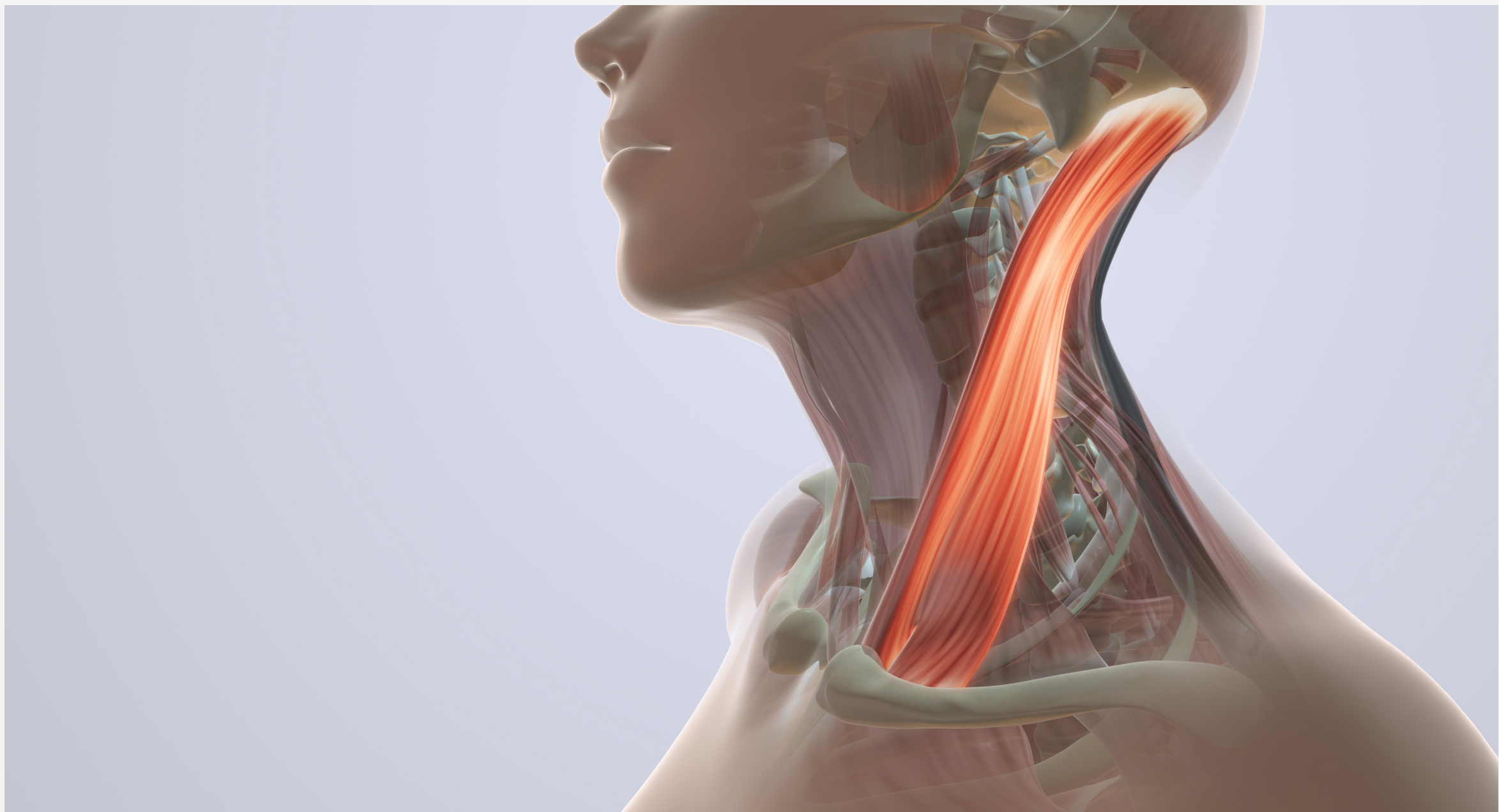


About Dysport®

How does Dysport work?^{1,2}

Dysport works by blocking the release of a type of chemical called a neurotransmitter at the ends of nerves and reduces or stops muscles contracting. Dysport also prevents excessive stimulation of glands. This helps to provide relief from symptoms like muscle stiffness, spasms or excessive sweating.



Adults – Dysport is used to treat muscle spasms:

- In the arm and shoulders (focal spasticity)
- In the lower leg affecting the ankle joint (focal spasticity)
- In the neck (spasmodic torticollis/cervical dystonia)
- Around the eyes (blepharospasm)
- In the face (hemifacial spasm)

Dysport is also used to treat:

- Leakage of urine (urinary incontinence)
- Excessive sweating of the armpits (hyperhidrosis)

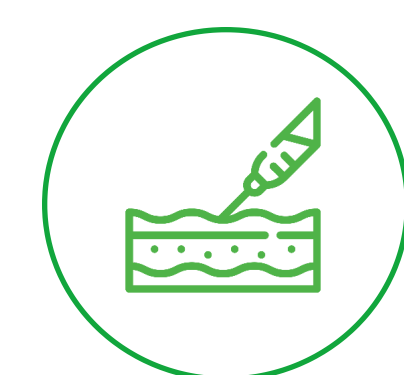
Children – Dysport is used to treat spasticity in children with cerebral palsy (2 years of age and older):

- Muscle spasms in the legs, to improve their walking
- Muscle spasms in the arms



What to expect³

Dysport is given as an injection by a trained healthcare professional with treatment personalised based on the condition and specific needs



The procedure

Dysport injections are administered directly into the affected area(s). The number of injections you receive, and their location will depend on your condition and which muscles are affected



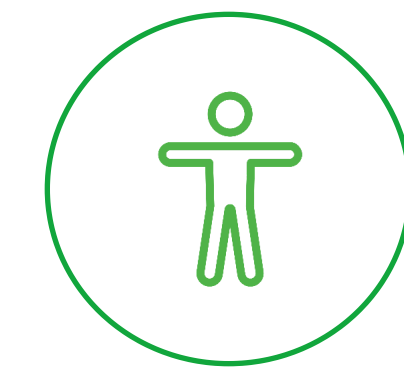
Recovery

There may be some pain or bruising at the site of the injection, but this is usually temporary



How to prepare

There is no specific preparation needed before the procedure so you will be able to eat and drink as normal. It is advisable to wear loose clothing, especially if your injections are being administered in your arms or legs. Additional considerations can be found in the downloadable resources for each treatment type



Results

After the injection, the treatment will take effect gradually, with a clinical effect expected one week after administration. Sometimes however it may take longer

Side effects³

Dysport injections do not typically cause any significant side effects. However, between 1 in 10 and 1 in 100 people may experience some of these side effects:

General



Bruising, itching, rash or pain around the site where the injection was given



Generalised weakness



Tiredness



Flu-like symptoms

Upper limb spasticity



Muscle weakness



Pain in bones and muscles



Pain in arms and legs

Lower limb spasticity



Difficulty in swallowing



Muscle weakness



Muscle pain



Falls

For a full list of potential side effects and any safety precautions, please refer to the Package Leaflet provided with your medicine

Next steps

Learn more about specific conditions and treatments in their individual PDFs, or visit <https://www.ipsen.com/uk-ireland/> and **contact us** if you have a specific question.

References:

1. Jitpimolmard S, et al. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry*. 1998;64(6):751–757.
2. Dysport Summary of Product Characteristics. 2022
3. Dysport Package Leaflet. Available from: <https://www.hpra.ie/find-a-medicine/for-human-use/authorised-medicines/details/28828> [Accessed July 2025].

Reporting of side effects:

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

This includes any possible side effects not listed in your Patient Information Leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via: HPRA Pharmacovigilance, Earlsfort Terrace, IRL - Dublin 2., Website: www.hpra.ie e-mail: medsafety@hpra.ie

Adverse events should be reported to Ipsen: Tel: +353 1 8098256, email: pharmacovigilance.uk-ie@ipsen.com.

By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.