Gatifloxacin Taken to New Heights



Is it on your shelves?

STOCK ZYMAXID —The highest concentration of the gatifloxacin molecule currently available 1

Sure to be in high demand

Launching with significant promotional support by one of the nation's leading eye care companies—Allergan, Inc.

Approximately 255 sales representatives will sell this product

Special introductory offers

- ZYMAXID[™] point-of-sale pharmacy rebate coupon ensures commercial patients pay no more than \$30
 - Physician-issued coupon program

There is no A/B-rated equivalent for ZYMAXID™

TRADE LAUNCH INFORMATION

For your convenience, product ordering information is provided below:

Name: **ZYMAXID**[™] (gatifloxacin ophthalmic solution) 0.5%

How It's Supplied: Sterile in a white, low density polyethylene (LDPE) bottle with a controlled dropper tip and a tan, high impact polystyrene (HIPS) cap in the following size:

2.5 mL in 5 mL bottle

NDC

0023-3615-25

CONTACT YOUR WHOLESALER FOR DETAILS.

INDICATION

ZYMAXID[™] (gatifloxacin ophthalmic solution) 0.5% is a topical fluoroquinolone anti-infective indicated for the treatment of bacterial conjunctivitis caused by susceptible strains of the following organisms: *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Streptococcus mitis* group, * *Streptococcus oralis*, * and *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.

*Efficacy for this organism was studied in fewer than 10 infections.

Please see Important Safety Information on reverse side.







An Elevated Concentration



Ocular pathogens continue to evolve

S aureus increased in prevalence over a 10-year period²

Anti-infective activity is concentration dependent³

- Gatifloxacin is a concentration-dependent killer³
- ZYMAXID[™] is designed to deliver more drug to the ocular surface¹
- Higher concentration can be achieved through an elevated concentration of active molecule or increased dosing¹
- ZYMAXID[™] ophthalmic solution contains 0.5% gatifloxacin and can be dosed 2 to 4 times daily on days 2 through 71

Potency

- Active against a broad-spectrum of pathogens¹
- 90% (n = 301/333) eradication of bacterial conjunctivitis at day 6 in clinical trials compared with 70% (n = 228/325) for vehicle (when dosed up to 8 times on day 1 and 2 times daily for the remainder of treatment)1
 - 58% (n = 193/333) resolution of conjunctival hyperaemia and conjunctival discharge compared with 45% (n = 148/325) for vehicle¹

Confidence

- Delivers increased concentration with .005% BAK while maintaining the safety and tolerability you've come to expect1
 - Well tolerated in clinical studies when dosed up to 8 times on day 11
- Most commonly reported adverse events, occurring in $\geq 1\%$ of patients were worsening of the conjunctivitis, eye irritation, dysgeusia, and eye pain¹
 - Burning and stinging were not reported¹

For additional Important Safety Information, see below.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

ZYMAXID[™] solution should not be introduced directly into the anterior chamber of the eye. As with other anti-infectives, prolonged use of ZYMAXID[™] may result in overgrowth of nonsusceptible organisms, including fungi. If superinfection occurs, discontinue use and institute alternative therapy. Patients should be advised not to wear contact lenses if they have signs and symptoms of bacterial conjunctivitis or during the course of therapy with ZYMAXID™.



ADVERSE REACTIONS

The most frequently reported adverse reactions occurring in $\geq 1\%$ of patients in the gatifloxacin study population (N = 717) were: worsening of the conjunctivitis, eye irritation, dysgeusia, and eye pain. Additional adverse events reported with other formulations of gatifloxacin ophthalmic solution include chemosis, conjunctival hemorrhage, dry eye, eye discharge, eyelid edema, headache, increased lacrimation, keratitis, papillary conjunctivitis, and reduced visual acuity.

Note to representative: Please provide full prescribing information when presenting this material.

1. ZYMAXID" Prescribing Information. 2. Cavuoto K, Zutshi D, Karp CL, Miller D, Feuer W. Update on bacterial conjunctivitis in South Florida. Ophthalmology. 2008;115(1):51-56. 3. Quintiliani R. Pharmacodynamics of antimicrobial agents: Time-dependent vs. concentration-dependent killing. http://www.antimicrobe.org/history/PK-PD%20Quint.asp. Accessed May 5, 2010.

