INTRODUCTION
Since the early 1990s, onabotulinumtoxinA has been effectively and safely used to treat facial lines1,2. No clinically meaningful changes in vital signs were noted during the study.

FHL, forehead lines; ITT, intent-to-treat; onabotA, onabotulinumtoxinA.

METHODS
- Subject outcome measures included investigator-rated and subject-rated change in forehead lines.
- Efficacy: Investigator assessed improvement in FHL severity at maximum eyebrow elevation versus placebo (mITT population).
- Safety: Monitor assessments were performed at cycles 1 and 2, and at cycles 1 through 3 in the placebo group.

OBJECTIVE
This 12-month, multicenter, phase 3 study aimed to evaluate the safety and efficacy of onabotulinumtoxinA in treatment of moderate to severe FHL with simultaneous treatment of GL.

RESULTS
Table 1. Subject Demographics and Baseline Facial Line Severity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Post-treatment</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, mean (SD)</td>
<td>51.3 (11.9)</td>
<td>50.5 (11.4)</td>
<td>-0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender, %</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The majority of subjects completed the double-blind period; discontinuations were due to lack of efficacy or AE.
- Most adverse events were mild or moderate in severity.

CONCLUSIONS
- Efficacy: OnabotulinumtoxinA administered as 20 U in FHL and 20 U in GL was well tolerated.
- Safety: The most common AEs were injection site reactions.

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES
- No funds were required to be reported for subjects, investigations, or authors.
- No author had any other form of payments made for authorship.

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REFERENCES