

## THE HISTORY OF BOTOX

1895

Bacterium Bacillus botulinum (later renamed Clostridium botulinum) identified by Prof. E. P. van Ermengem, a bacteriology professor at the University of Ghent, Belgium.

1920s

Botulinum toxin type A isolated in purified form by Doctor H. Sommer, University of California, San Francisco.

1946

Botulinum toxin type A isolated in crystalline form by Edward J. Schantz, Ph.D., University of Wisconsin- Madison.

1950s

Dr Vernon Brooks proves botulinum toxin blocks acetylcholine release from motor neuron endings, inducing a temporary "relaxation" of the targeted muscle.

1960s - 70s

Purification process of botulinum toxin type A optimised. Alan B. Scott, M.D., Smith Kettlewell Eye Research Foundation, San Francisco, tests efficacy of toxin as treatment for crossed eyes (strabismus). Dr Scott forms company, Oculinum Inc, to conduct human testing.

1988

Allergan acquires rights to distribute Dr Scott's botulinum toxin type A, Oculinum.

# BOTOX® 20TH ANNIVERSARY

CELEBRATING 20 YEARS OF FULFILLING UNMET MEDICAL NEEDS AND IMPROVING PATIENT'S LIVES

Allergan, Inc, receives approval from the Food & Drug Administration (FDA) for the name BOTOX® (botulinum toxin type A, Oculinum) and gets FDA approval to market BOTOX® for strabismus and blepharospasm (uncontrollable eye blinking) associated with dystonia.

1989

BOTOX® approved in the UK for the treatment of hemifacial spasm (a neuromuscular disorder characterised by unpredictable and involuntary twitching of the facial muscles on one side of the face) and blepharospasm.

1994

BOTOX® approved for the treatment of the symptomatic relief of idiopathic cervical dystonia in the UK.

1997

BOTOX® receives UK approval for dynamic equines foot deformity due to spasticity in paediatric cerebral palsy patients aged two years and older.

1998

BOTOX® approved for the treatment of axillary hyperhidrosis (excessive sweating) in the UK.

2001

BOTOX® receives UK approval for treatment of wrist and hand disability due to upper limb spasticity associated with stroke in adults.

2002

VISTABEL® receives an aesthetic licence in the UK for the treatment of glabellar lines (brow furrow).

2006

Over the past 20 years, BOTOX® has been approved in more than 80 countries for 21 different indications to treat a range of neurological disorders. VISTABEL® (BOTOX® for cosmetic use) is now approved in more than forty countries.

2009