


A novel **non-sedating H<sub>1</sub> antihistamine** effective for the symptomatic treatment of allergic rhinoconjunctivitis and urticaria<sup>1</sup>



 **Rapid relief** and **long duration** of action (beyond 24 hours)<sup>2</sup>

 **Effective relief** of allergic rhinitis, allergic rhinoconjunctivitis and all types of urticaria<sup>3,4,5</sup>

 Good **safety and tolerability** profile<sup>3,4,5,6</sup>

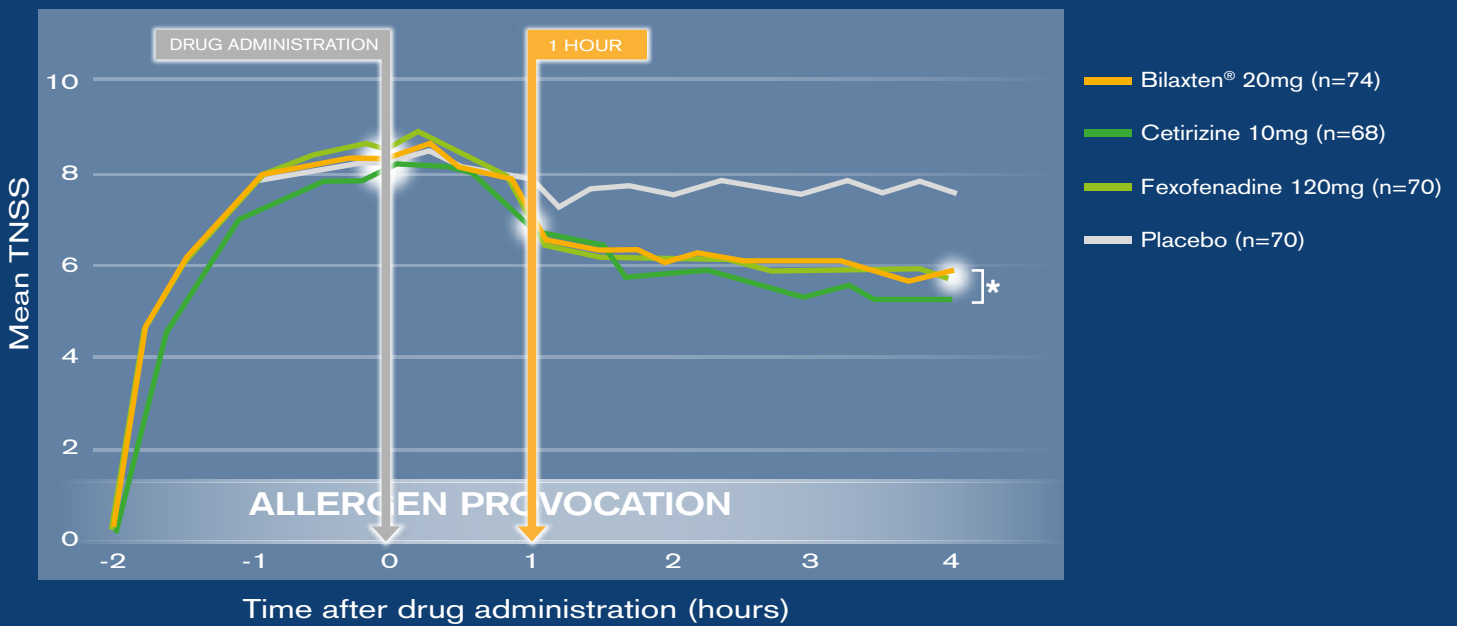
 **No dose adjustment** needed and convenient prescribe<sup>7,8,9</sup>

 **Once daily** dosing<sup>7</sup>

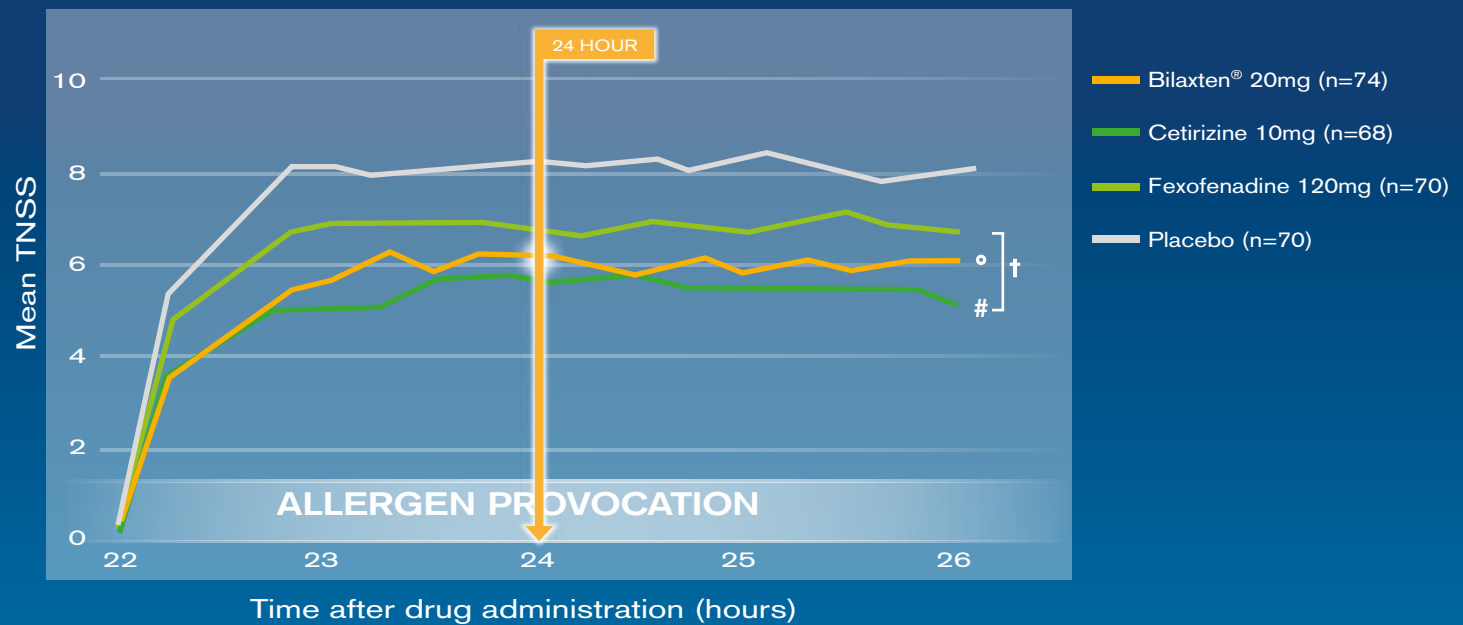
References: 1. Bousquet J, Ansótegui I, Canonica GW, Zuberbier T, Baena-Cagnani CE, Bachert C et al. Establishing the place in therapy of bilastine in the treatment of allergic rhinitis according to ARIA: evidence review. *Curr Med Res Opin.* 2011; 28(1):131-139. 2. Horak F, Ziegelmayer P, Ziegelmayer R and Lemell P. The effects of bilastine compared with cetirizine, fexofenadine, and placebo on allergen-induced nasal and ocular symptoms in patients exposed to aeroallergen in the Vienna Challenge Chamber. *Inflamm Res.* 2010; 59(5):391-398. 3. Bachert C, Kuna P, Sanquer F, Ivan P, Dimitrov V, Gorina MM et al. Comparison of the efficacy and safety of bilastine 20 mg vs desloratadine 5 mg in seasonal allergic rhinitis patients. *Allergy.* 2009; 64(1):158-165. 4. Kuna P, Bachert C, Nowackiz Z, Cauwenbergew P, Agache I, Fouquert L et al. Efficacy and safety of bilastine 20 mg compared with cetirizine 10 mg and placebo for the symptomatic treatment of seasonal allergic rhinitis: a randomized, double-blind, parallel-group study. *Clin Exp Allergy.* 2009; 39(9):1338-1347. 5. Zuberbier T, Aberer W, Asero R, Bindslev-Jensen C, Brzoza Z and Canonica GW. The EAACI/GA2 LEN/EDF/WAO Guideline for the definition, classification, diagnosis, and management of urticaria: the 2013 revision and update. *Allergy.* 2014; 69(7):868-887. 6. Farré M, Pérez-Mañá C, Papaseit E, Menoyo E, Pérez M, Martín S et al. Bilastine vs. hydroxyzine: occupation of brain histamine H<sub>1</sub> -receptors evaluated by positron emission tomography in healthy volunteers. *Br J Clin Pharmacol.* 2014; 78(5):970-980. 7. Bilaxten<sup>®</sup> Package Insert. 8. Tyl B, Kabbaj M, Azzam S, Sologuren A, Valiente R, Reinbolt E et al. Lack of significant effect of bilastine administered at therapeutic and supratherapeutic doses and concomitantly with ketoconazole on ventricular repolarization: results of a thorough QT study (QTOS) with QT-concentration analysis. *J Clin Pharmacol.* 2012; 52(6):893-903. 9. Church MK. Safety and efficacy of bilastine: a new H<sub>1</sub>-antihistamine for the treatment of allergic rhinoconjunctivitis and urticaria. *Expert Opin Drug Saf.* 2011; 10(5):779-793.

# Rapid onset of action and durable efficacy

## BILAXTEN<sup>®</sup> : Rapid relief within 1 hour<sup>1</sup>



## BILAXTEN<sup>®</sup> : Lasts beyond 24 hours<sup>1</sup>



\*p < 0.001 for Bilaxten<sup>®</sup>, cetirizine and fexofenadine vs placebo

†p < 0.001 for Bilaxten<sup>®</sup>, cetirizine and fexofenadine vs placebo

#p < 0.001 for cetirizine vs fexofenadine

°p < 0.0012 for Bilaxten<sup>®</sup> vs fexofenadine

The time course of the effects of Bilaxten<sup>®</sup> 20 mg (n = 74), cetirizine 10 mg (n = 68), fexofenadine 120 mg (n = 70), and placebo (n = 70) plotted against the allergen-induced increase in Total Nasal Symptom Score (TNSS; the sum of the four individual symptom scores for sneezing, rhinorrhea, nasal obstruction, and nasal itching) assessed every 15 min in the Vienna Challenge Chamber. Results of a single center, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, balanced four-treatment, four-period crossover phase II study performed outside of the pollen season in individuals with asymptomatic seasonal allergic rhinitis. Adapted from figure 1 of reference 1.

Reference: 1. Horak F, Ziegelmayer P, Ziegelmayer R and Lemell P. The effects of bilastine compared with cetirizine, fexofenadine, and placebo on allergen-induced nasal and ocular symptoms in patients exposed to aeroallergen in the Vienna Challenge Chamber. *Inflamm Res.* 2010; 59(5):391-398.

For further information consult full prescribing information

For Medical and Healthcare Professionals only

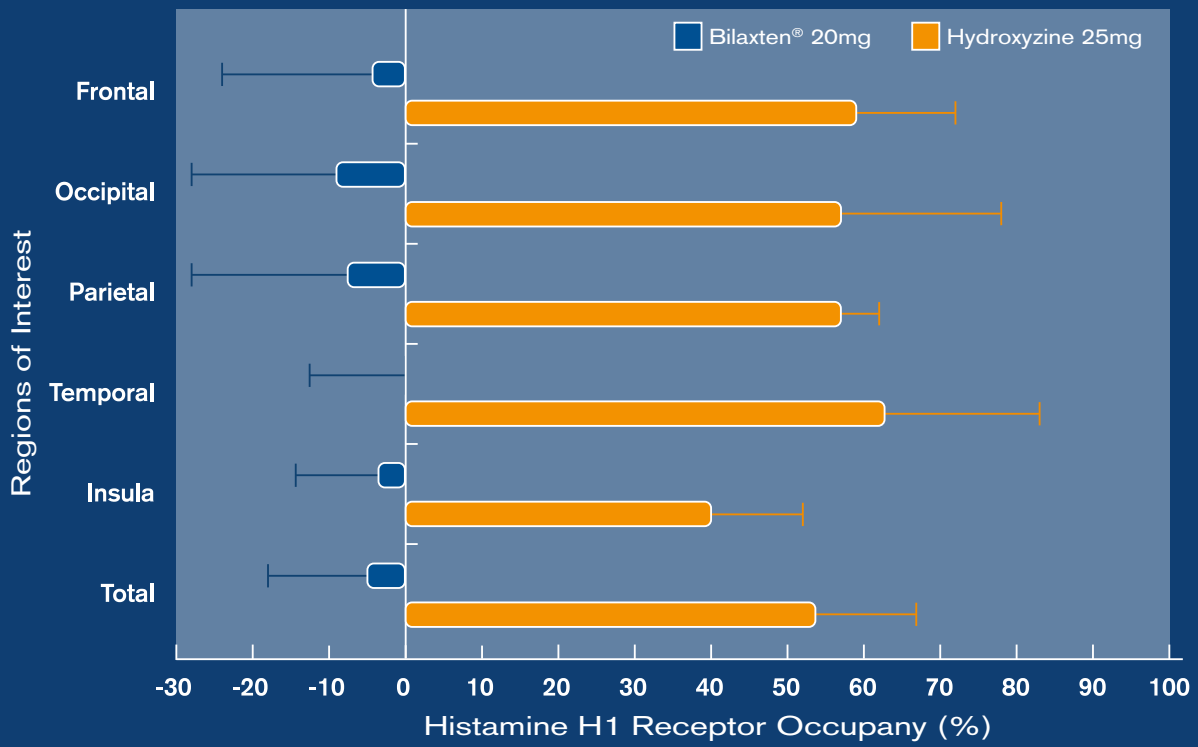
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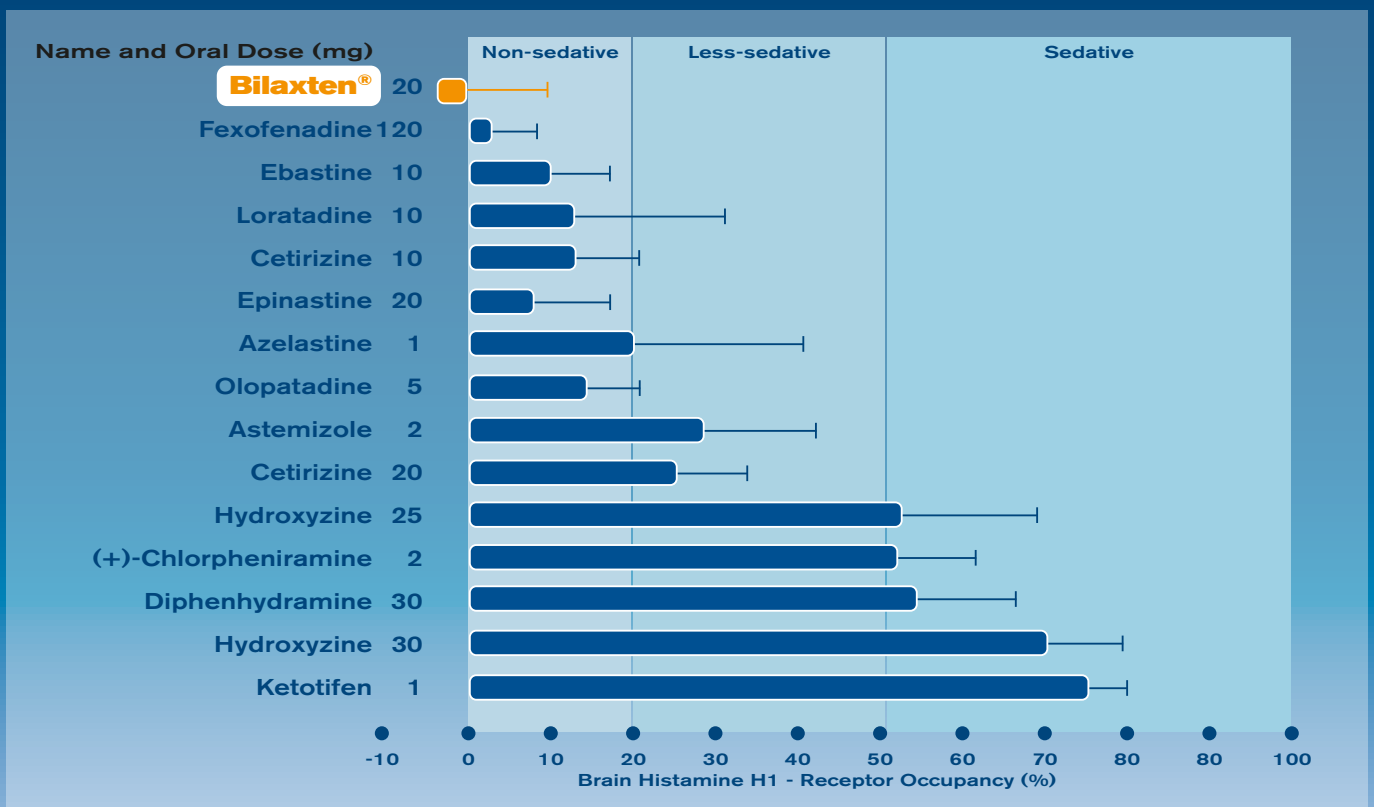


# Limited penetration of blood-brain barrier

**BILAXTEN<sup>®</sup>** : Occupancy of H<sub>1</sub> receptor is close to zero (-3.92)<sup>1</sup>



**BILAXTEN<sup>®</sup>** is the least sedating among 2nd Generation AHs<sup>2</sup>



Mean Receptor Occupancy (RO, ±SD) at each of the five Regions of Interest (ROIs)

$$RO = \frac{BP(\text{placebo}) - BP \text{ at } T_{\text{max}}(\text{drug})}{BP(\text{placebo})} \times 100$$

BP = binding potential

Binding potential is determined by graphical processing of time-activity curves derived from the dynamic Positron Emission Tomography (PET) data.

\*AHs: Antihistamines



References: 1. Farré M, Pérez-Mañá C, Papaseit E, Menoyo E, Pérez M, Martín S et al. Bilastine vs. hydroxyzine: occupation of brain histamine H<sub>1</sub> -receptors evaluated by positron emission tomography in healthy volunteers. Br J Clin Pharmacol. 2014; 78(5):970-980. 2. Yanai K and Tashiro M. The physiological and pathophysiological roles of neuronal histamine: an insight from human positron emission tomography studies. Pharmacol Ther. 2007; 113(1):1-15.

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