
Dymista[®]

azelastine hydrochloride/Fluticasone propionate
Nasal Spray 137mcg / 50 mcg per spray

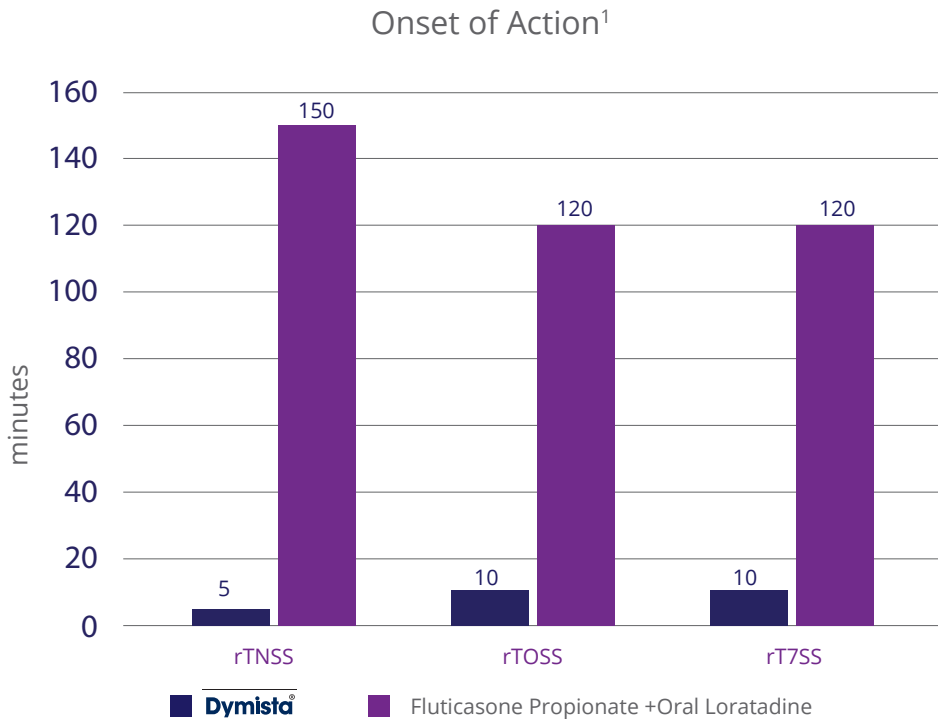
Take Control of Your Patients' Allergic Rhinitis Symptoms Today!



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Nasal Spray 137mcg / 50 mcg per spray

Provides a rapid onset of action at 5 minutes¹



Modified from Bousquet J *et al.* 2018

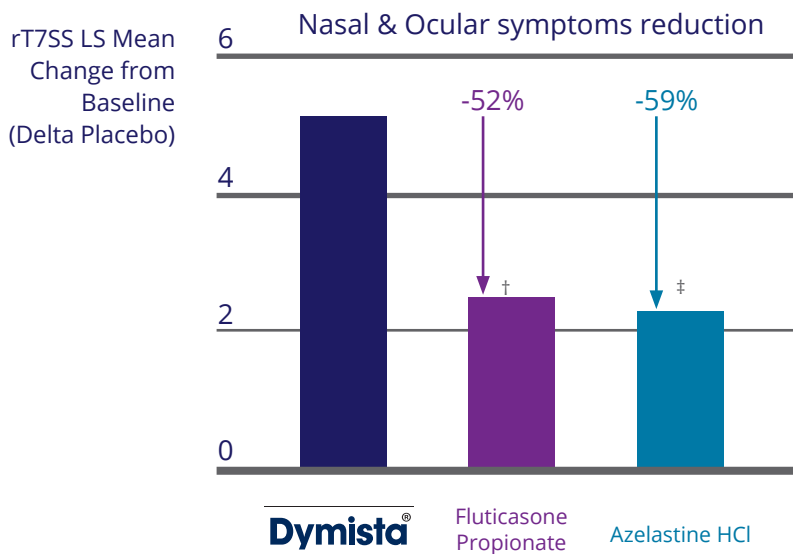
rTNSS: relative total nasal symptom score; rTOSS: relative total ocular symptom score; rT7SS: relative total 7 symptom score

Reference: 1.Bousquet J, et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol Practic. 2018; 6(5): 1726-1732e6.

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Twice as effective as INS in treating entire rhinitis complex¹



Dymista® (n=153); Azelastine HCl (n=152); Fluticasone propionate (n=151)

†p=0.0013 vs Dymista®; ‡p=0.0004 vs Dymista®

Modified from Meltzer et al. 2013.

HCl: Hydrochloride; INS: Intranasal corticosteroid; rT7SS: relative total 7 symptom score; LS: Least Square

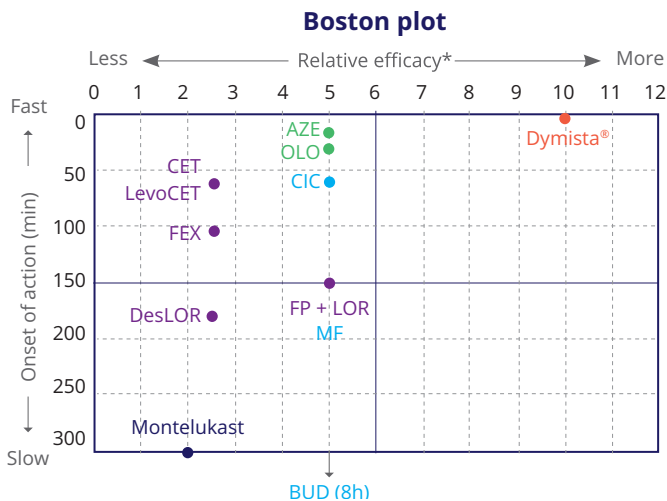
Reference: 1. Meltzer E, et al. Int Arch Allergy Immunol. 2013

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An AR Treatment With it all – Speed and Efficacy

Treatments may be ranked in terms of the onset of action and relative efficacy as: Dymista® > intranasal anti-histamines^{1,4,5} > INS^{2,6-10} or INS + OAH^{3,11} > OAH¹²⁻¹⁵ > leukotriene receptor antagonists¹⁶



Background: All onset of actions on nasal symptoms (or TNSS) measured in an Allergen Environmental chamber^{1,3,7-9,12-14,16}

*Relative efficacy is presented using the following assumptions: Dymista® is twice as effective as an intranasal corticosteroid (INS)²; Efficacy of INS = INS + oral anti-histamine (OAH)¹¹; Efficacy of INS = intranasal anti-histamine⁴; Efficacy of INS > OAH¹⁵; Efficacy of OAH > leukotriene receptor antagonist¹⁶

AR: Allergic rhinitis; CET: Cetirizine; LevoCET: Levocetirizine; FEX: Fexofenadine; LOR: Loratadine; DesLOR: Desloratadine; AZE: Azelastine; OLO: Olopatadine; CIC: Ciclesonide; FP + LOR: Fluticasone propionate; MF: Mometasone furoate; BUD: Budesonide.

Reference: 1. Patel P, et al. Am J Rhinol. 2007. 2. Meltzer E, et al. Int Arch Allergy Immunol. 2013. 3. Bousquet J, et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract. 2018; 6(5): 1726-1732e6. 4. Carr WW, et al. Allergy Asthma Proc. 2012. 5. Patel P, et al. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg. 2007. 6. Carr W, et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2012. 7. Salapatek AM, et al. Allergy Asthma Proc. 2011. 8. Patel D, et al. Allergy Asthma Proc. 2007. 9. Patel P, et al. Ear Nose Throat J. 2008. 10. Price D, et al. J Investig Allergol Clin Immunol. 2013. 11. Anolik R. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol. 2008. 12. Day JH, et al. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol. 2001. 13. Day JH, et al. Int J Clin Pract. 2004. 14. Day JH, et al. Allergy Asthma Proc. 2004. 15. Foresi A. Allergy. 2000. 16. Patel P, et al. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol. 2008.

DYMISTA® Abbreviated Prescribing Information

Product Name: Dymista Nasal Spray **Composition:** 137 micrograms azelastine hydrochloride/ 50 micrograms fluticasone propionate per actuation Nasal Spray. **Indication:** Symptomatic treatment of moderate-to-severe allergic rhinitis and rhinoconjunctivitis in adults and children 12 years and older where use of a combination (intranasal antihistamine and glucocorticoid) is appropriate. **Dosage and Administration:** One actuation in each nostril twice daily (morning and evening). **Contraindications:** Known hypersensitive to this drug or to any ingredient in the formulation or component of the container. **Special Warnings and Precautions:** Although systemic effects with recommended doses of nasal corticosteroids (fluticasone propionate) have been minimal, potential risk increases with larger doses. Instances of nasal ulceration and nasal septal perforation may occur in patients following the intranasal application of corticosteroids. **Pregnancy and Lactation:** **Pregnancy** No or limited amount of data from the use of azelastine hydrochloride and fluticasone propionate in pregnant women. Therefore, DYMISTA Nasal Spray should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit outweighs the potential risk to the foetus. **Lactation** It is unknown whether nasally administered azelastine hydrochloride/metabolites or fluticasone propionate/metabolites are excreted in human breast milk. DYMISTA Nasal Spray should be used during lactation only if the potential benefit outweighs the potential risk to the newborns/infant. **Undesirable Effects:** Adverse events occurred with similar frequencies in patients treated with DYMISTA compared with either azelastine or fluticasone alone. Commonly, dysgeusia may be experienced after administration (often due to incorrect method of application). **Drug Interactions:** Concomitant use of fluticasone propionate and ritonavir should be avoided. Care is advised when co-administering ketoconazole and cimetidine.

Full prescribing information available on request

Disclaimer: This scientific literature is for the purpose of education and discussion only. Mylan does not recommend the use of its products in any manner inconsistent with that described in the full prescribing information.

For Healthcare Professionals Only

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