Xeomin® vs. Botox® A Side-by-Side Comparison in the Same Patients

Luis F. Villar, M.D.

Disclosure/Financial Support: The author has no financial interest in any of the products, devices, or drugs mentioned in this manuscript.

INTRODUCTION: Marketing disinformation has confused physicians about the comparative safety and efficacy of Botox® and Xeomin®. Comparative studies to date were in different patients. Variations of onset and duration are significant in different patients using the same product. Thus comparing the two products is not reliable. In this study, Xeomin® was injected in one side of the forehead and Botox® was injected on the other side in the same patients. By eliminating the patient variable, a true comparison was possible.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: 100 units of Xeomin® and 100 units of Botox® were each diluted in 10 cc of preservative free saline yielding 10 units per 1cc syringe. The forehead of 10 patients was divided into left and right with equally spaced vertical marks, double spaced in the midline (Figure 1). 8 units of Xeomin® was injected on the right, and 8 units of Botox® on the left. Onset, early return of motion, and full return were evaluated.

RESULTS: In ten patients, paralysis was complete and symmetrical at 1 to 4 days. Weak muscle function resumed at 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 months with complete function at three to four months. Though different individuals varied in onset and duration, each patient exhibited onset and recovery equally on each side.

CONCLUSION:

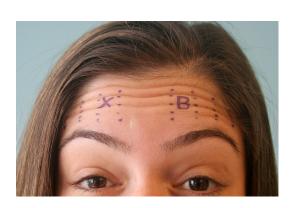
Xeomin® and Botox® are equal unit for unit as might be expected by their common 150 kDa active neurotoxin.

REFERENCES:

¹ Bonaparte JP, Ellis D, Quinn JG, Ansari MT, Rabski J, Kilty SJ. A comparative assessment of three formulations of botulinum toxin A for facial rhytides: a systematic review and meta-analyses. *Systematic Reviews*. 2013;2:40. doi:10.1186/2046-4053-2-40.

FIGURE LEGEND:

Figure 1. Pre-injection markings for Xeomin and Botox



¹ Carruthers D, Lowe NJ, Menter MA *et al.* Double-blind, placebo-controlled study of the safety and efficacy of botulinum toxin type A in patients with glabellar lines. *Journal of Plastic and Reconstruction Surgery* 2003; **112**: 1089–1098.