

Xiaflex® Treatment for Dupuytren's Contracture

Xiaflex® is an FDA-approved treatment for adults with Dupuytren's Contracture when a cord can be felt in the palm of the hand or fingers. Xiaflex®, an injectable solution of enzymes, is injected directly into the Dupuytren's cord. The enzymes (*purified collagenase clostridium histolyticum*) break down the cord, but not the surrounding tissues in the hand, allowing the fingers to straighten. It is an effective alternative to surgery, which was the traditional treatment for this condition.

Approximately one to seven days after the injection, your physician will carefully extend the injected finger to help release the cord. As many as three injections may be given into the cord of an affected finger or joint. No more than two fingers or joints may be injected per treatment. Patients must wait a minimum of 30 days to have Xiaflex® treatment for another finger.

Studies indicate that the majority of patients achieve an excellent reduction of their contracture; many achieve completely straight fingers. This treatment has been shown to be more effective in the lowest finger joints to the palm (metacarpophalangeal or MCP joints) than in the middle joints of fingers (proximal interphalangeal or PIP joints). The injection is performed to allow the fingers to straighten and address the contracture, if present. However, it may not always remove or reduce every palpable lump/bump on the palm or fingers.

Treatment with Xiaflex® is a 3-day process (injection of Xiaflex®, finger extension, and fabrication of a night-time splint). It is important to carefully follow these instructions:

Dupuytren's (pronounced, "Doo puh trenz") disease is a progressive condition that affects the palm and fingers in the hand. In Dupuytren's contracture, an abnormal build-up of collagen can thicken into a rope-like cord in the palm that eventually causes the fingers to begin to curl to the point where they cannot be straightened. Often mistaken for arthritis or other conditions, over time the tightening of the Dupuytren's cord can significantly reduce the range of motion of the fingers.

Prior to Injection:

Remove all jewelry from the affected hand, including rings, watches and bracelets as a certain amount of swelling and bruising typically occurs following a Xiaflex® injection.

Following the Procedure:

- Your hand will be placed in a soft dressing to provide some padding over the injection site.
- Keep your hand elevated as much as possible to minimize swelling. At bedtime you can elevate the hand with one or two pillows.
- Do not use ice for the first 48 hours after the injection of Xiaflex® as this may reduce its
 efficacy.
- While your cord may release spontaneously, do not attempt to forcefully disrupt or straighten
 the injected finger. You will see your physician in one to seven days for a finger extension
 procedure which is performed under local analgesia.
- Following the finger extension, a hand therapist will fit you with a custom splint to wear at night to keep the finger straight. This should be worn for as many as four months.

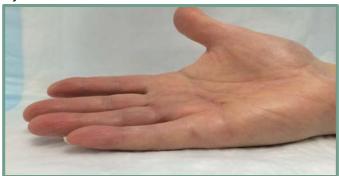


Xiaflex®Treatment for Dupuytren's Contracture (Continued)

Case Example: Patient with 64° MCP and 25° PIP joint contracture prior to injection



Same patient with no contracture 30 days after injection with Xiaflex®



- Your hand therapist will prescribe a series of daily finger flexion and extension exercises to improve your finger motion and limit the formation of scar tissue.
- Do not perform any heavy gripping or weight lifting for one month after the injection

Possible Side Effects

- Xiaflex® treatment is likely to cause temporary swelling, bruising, bleeding, itching and/or pain at the
 injected site and surrounding tissue. Bruising may occur all the way up the arm. This typically resolves
 within a few days. Transient swelling of the lymph nodes (glands) in the elbow or underarm may also
 be noted.
- Small skin tears at the injection site may occur following the finger extension procedure and will typically heal within a week. If a skin tear develops, it is covered with a small dressing until healed.
- Rare but serious complications of Xiaflex® injection include tendon ruptures and ligament injury. In the initial controlled trials, flexor tendon rupture was observed in 0.3% of 1,082 patients. If a tendon becomes weak and ruptures, surgery may be required. Call your doctor right away if you are unable to bend your finger (towards the wrist) after the swelling goes down.
- Allergic reactions are possible after an injection of Xiaflex® because it contains foreign proteins. If you experience a swollen face, breathing trouble or chest pain call 911 or go to the hospital ER.
- **NOTE:** Recurrence of contracture can occur after either surgery to remove the entire cord or after Xiaflex® injection to dissolve the cord. Xiaflex® treatment can be repeated if recurrence develops.
 - If you have questions for your physician, please send a message via the online ONS Patient Portal. Your message will be answered promptly. (*To sign up for the Secure Patient Portal* go to *ONSMD.COM/Patient-Portal*)

Personal Patient Schedule

Xiaflex® Injection Date	
Follow-up Appointment for Finger Extension Procedure	
Appointment with Hand Therapist for Splint Fabrication	