

REVANESSE VERSA PROFESSIONAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Caution: Federal Law restricts this device to sale by, or on the order of, a physician or properly licensed practitioner.

DESCRIPTION

Revanesse Versa is manufactured by Prolenium Medical Technologies, and is a biocompatible, sterile, injectable hydrogel based on bioresorbable cross-linked hyaluronan (HA) (22 – 28 mg / mL concentration). The gel is delivered in a pre-filled disposable glass syringe. Each box of Revanesse Versa contains two 1.0 mL syringes of Revanesse Versa along with two sterile needles.

Revanesse Versa is injected by qualified, trained doctors into the dermis of patients, using a variety of techniques. The injections place a small portion of the gel beneath a crease or wrinkle in the skin and the augmentation of the tissue produces a smoothing effect on the surface.

INDICATIONS FOR USE

Revanesse Versa is indicated for injection into the mid to deep dermis for correction of moderate to severe facial wrinkles and folds, such as nasolabial folds, in adults 22 years of age or more.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Revanesse Versa is only intended for intradermal use and must not be injected into blood vessels. Implantation of Revanesse Versa into dermal vessels may cause vascular occlusion, infarction, or embolic phenomena.

Revanesse Versa contains trace amounts of gram positive bacterial proteins, and is contraindicated for patients with a history of allergies to such material.

Do not inject Revanesse Versa into eye contours. Serious adverse events have been reported related to the use of dermal fillers in the area of the eye.

This product has not been evaluated in pregnant women, or women during lactation, and these individuals should not be treated with Revanesse Versa.

Patients who develop hypertrophic scarring or keloid formation should not be treated with Revanesse Versa.

Patients with evidence of scars at the intended treatment sites should not be treated with Revanesse Versa.

Never use Revanesse Versa in conjunction with a laser, intense pulsed light, chemical peeling or dermabrasion treatments, or with Over-the-counter (OTC) wrinkle products or prescription wrinkle treatments within 4 weeks (28 days) prior to treatment.

People under the age of 22 should not be treated with Revanesse® Versa.

Patients with acne and / or other inflammatory diseases of the skin should not be treated with Revanesse Versa.

Patients with unattainable expectations.

Patients with multiple severe allergies, allergic history including anaphylaxis, atopy, allergy to natural rubber latex, hyaluronic acid products, Streptococcal proteins or have plans to undergo desensitization therapy during treatment with Revanesse Versa should not use the product.

Revanesse Versa should not be used in patients with acute or chronic skin disease in or near the injection sites, or with any infection or unhealed wound of the face.

Individuals who are under concomitant anticoagulant therapy, antiplatelet therapy, or history of bleeding disorders, coagulation defects or connective tissue disorders should not use this product.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Confirm that the seal on the box has not been broken and sterility has not been compromised.

Confirm that the product has not expired.

Product is for single use only; do not re-use. If re-used, there is a risk of infection or transmission of blood borne diseases.

Revanesse Versa is a prescription product.

Revanesse Versa is a clear colorless gel. If the contents of the syringe are not clear and colorless, or if the glass syringe is compromised, contact Prolenium Medical Technologies immediately at 1-866-353-3015.

Revanesse Versa should not be used in areas that have high vascularity as there is a risk of vascular embolization. There are published reports of dermal filler use in the area of the eye resulting in ocular vessel occlusion (i.e.: blindness).

Avoid the use of Revanesse Versa when there is an active inflammatory process (pimples, hives, rashes, cysts) until the process has resolved.

Injection site reactions (for example: redness, temporary swelling, tenderness or pain) have been observed, and are short term in duration (less than seven days). Any reactions in excess of this anticipated reaction should be reported to your doctor.

All injections / transcuteaneous procedures carry the risk of infection. Care must be taken to follow standard precautions for injections.

Dermal fillers have an inherent risk of keloid formation and hyper-pigmentation at the injection site. Patients historically prone to these conditions should avoid dermal fillers.

If immediate blanching occurs, the injection should be stopped and the area massaged until it returns to a normal color. Blanching may represent a vessel occlusion. If normal skin coloring does not return, do not continue with the injection. Treat in accordance with American Society for Dermatologic Surgery guidelines, which include hyaluronidase injection.

Warning: Introduction of product into the vasculature may lead to embolization, occlusion of the vessels, ischemia, or infarction. Take extra care when injecting soft tissue fillers, for example inject the product slowly and apply the least amount of pressure necessary. Rare but serious adverse events associated with the intravascular injection of soft tissue fillers in the face have been reported and include temporary or permanent vision impairment, blindness, cerebral ischemia or cerebral hemorrhage, leading to stroke, skin necrosis, and damage to underlying facial structures. Immediately stop the injection if a patient exhibits any of the following symptoms, including changes in vision, signs of a stroke,

blanching of the skin, or unusual pain during or shortly after the procedure. Patients should receive prompt medical attention and possibly evaluation by an appropriate health care practitioner specialist should an intravascular injection occur.

In order to minimize the risks of potential complications, this product should only be used by health care practitioners who have appropriate training, experience, and who are knowledgeable about the anatomy at and around the site of injection.

Health care practitioners are encouraged to discuss all potential risks of soft tissue injection with their patients prior to treatment and ensure that patients are aware of signs and symptoms of potential complications.

Revanesse Versa should not be mixed with any other products before implantation.

It is imperative that Revanesse Versa patients with adverse inflammatory reactions that persist for more than one week report this immediately to their doctor. Please contact the company Prolenium Medical Technologies immediately at 1-866-353-3015.

SYM2014-02 MAIN STUDY – ADVERSE EVENTS

Patients were treated between 18 May 2015 and 04 April 2016. The database for the initial phase of the study reflected data collected through 03 March 2016 and included 163 patients. The database for the retreatment study reflected data collected through 07 September 2016 and included 71 patients. There were 4 investigational sites.

The study was a randomized, multicenter, double blind, split-face study in subjects seeking nasolabial fold (NLF) correction. Subjects were treated with Revanesse Versa in the NLF on one side of the face and Comparator in the NLF on the other side of the face. The Comparator used was an FDA-approved crosslinked hyaluronic acid dermal filler which is legally marketed with similar indications for use. The side of the face for each product was randomly assigned. Randomization followed a 1:1 within-subject Comparator model of augmentation correction of NLFs. The investigator performing the evaluations and the subject were blinded to the treatment; injections of the study product were performed by an unblinded injecting investigator.

The primary efficacy variable was change from Baseline to Visit 6/Week 24 in Wrinkle Severity Rating Scale (WSRS) score (i.e., WSRS at Visit 1 – WSRS at Visit 6). Summary statistics and 95% confidence interval (CI) were presented for the change scores for each treatment and for the difference in change scores between the two treatments (Comparator minus Test product, i.e., Comparator minus Revanesse Versa). The 95% CI for difference between treatments was constructed assuming a normal distribution of the change scores. If the upper bound of this 95% CI was less than the pre-specified non inferiority limit of 0.50, the Test product would be claimed to be non-inferior to the Comparator product.

Subjects meeting the inclusion and exclusion criteria were randomized to treatment with Revanesse Versa in the NLF on one side of the face and Comparator in the NLF on the other side of the face.

SYM2014-02 Retreatment - Subjects could have open-label retreatment as needed with Revanesse Versa at 6 months if their WSRS scores had returned to baseline, or as needed to achieve optimal correction if their WSRS scores had not returned to baseline, and were followed for a total of 12 months. The study design was appropriate for the indication studied. Validated methods of data collection, analysis, and evaluation were used.

Of the 163 treated subjects, one or more injection-site TEAEs during the study were reported for 114 (69.9%) with Revanesse Versa treatment and 137 (84.0%) with Comparator treatment, and most events were considered by the investigator to be possibly or probably treatment-related. A summary of injection-site TEAEs in the SYM2014-02 Main Study is provided in Table 1. The frequency, severity and duration of TEAEs reported in ≥5% of subjects with either treatment are listed in Tables 2, 3 and 4.

After treated with Revanesse Versa, 114 subjects experienced 378 injection-site TEAEs. Most injection-site TEAEs were considered mild (70.9% [268/378]) or moderate (28.8% [109/378]); only one subject experienced injection site swelling which was reported as

severe (0.3% [1/378]). There were 137 subjects experienced 553 injection-site TEAEs in the comparator group. The proportions of injection-site TEAEs reported as mild (52.6% [291/553]), moderate (42.7% [236/553]), or severe (4.7% [26/553]). Twelve subjects had TEAEs that were reported as severe (0.6% [1/163] with Revanesse Versa and 7.4% [12/163] with Comparator). These were injection site swelling for 1 subject with Revanesse Versa treatment, and injection site swelling (7 subjects), injection site pain (6 subjects), injection site erythema (3 subjects), injection site hematoma (2 subjects), injection site induration (2 subjects), gingival pain (1 subject), and vascular site complication (a TESAE, 1 subject) with the Comparator treatment.

All injection-site TEAEs resolved during the study, most within less than 1 week (81.5% [308/378] with Revanesse Versa and 85.0% [470/553] with Comparator). Only 2 events with each treatment had a duration greater than 30 days, these included swelling (1 subject, Revanesse Versa, no treatment, resolved with no sequelae), injection site discomfort (1 subject, Revanesse Versa, no treatment, resolved with no sequelae), injection site mass (1

subject, Comparator, no treatment, resolved with no sequelae), and 1 subject in Comparator group with a serious adverse event of a possible vascular event (left lip and ala, treated with topical lidocaine, hyaluronidase, nitro paste and warm compress, followed by antibiotic, aspirin and warm compress, resolved with no sequelae).

The majority of events (76.7% [290/378] with Revanesse Versa and 71.2% [394/553] with Comparator) did not require any treatment. The study treatment was interrupted or discontinued for only 1 subject in comparator group due to the serious adverse event of a possible vascular event (left lip and ala) (Table 1). Non-drug therapy was required for 14.6% (55/378) of the events with Revanesse Versa and 19.7% (109/553) of the events with the Comparator, and a new over-the-counter (OTC) or prescription drug was added for 11.4% (43/378) and 12.7% (70/553) of events, respectively. No event required hospitalization (including Emergency Room visits).

The most frequently reported injection-site TEAEs, reported for 5% or more of subjects with either treatment, were injection site hematoma (50.3% [82/163] with Revanesse Versa, 47.2% [77/163] with Comparator), injection site swelling (47.2% [77/163] with Revanesse Versa, 71.2% [116/163] with Comparator), injection site pain (38.0% [62/163] with Revanesse Versa, 66.3% [108/163] with Comparator) and injection site erythema (21.5% [35/163] with Revanesse Versa, 31.9% [52/163] with Comparator) (Table 2). The four most frequently reported injection-site TEAEs are summarized by severity in Table 3 and by duration in Table 4.

There were 52 TEAEs reported for <5% or more of subjects with either treatment (33 Comparator, 19 Revanesse Versa), and included gingival pain (3 Comparator, 2 Revanesse Versa), injection site anaesthesia (2 Comparator, 1 Revanesse Versa), discomfort (1 Comparator, 2 Revanesse Versa), exfoliation (4 Comparator, 3 Revanesse Versa), induration (4 Comparator, 1 Revanesse Versa), injection site mass (8 Comparator, 5 Revanesse Versa), injection site papule (2 Comparator, 2 Revanesse Versa), injection site pruritus (6 Comparator, 3 Revanesse Versa), injection site warmth (1 Comparator, 0 Revanesse Versa), vascular complication associated with the device (1 Comparator, 0 Revanesse Versa), and rhinorrhoea (1 Comparator, 0 Revanesse Versa).

Table 1 - Overall Summary of Injection Site Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events (TEAEs) in the Main Study for Intent-to-Treat Population

	Comparator		Test: Revanesse Versa	
	Subjects ¹ (N=163) n (%)	Events ² (N=553) n (%)	Subjects ¹ (N=163) n (%)	Events ² (N=378) n (%)
Overall	137 (84.0)	553 (100)	114 (69.9)	378 (100)
Duration				
Less than 1 week	130 (79.8)	470 (85.0)	99 (60.7)	308 (81.5)
Between 1 week and month (30 days)	40 (24.5)	81 (14.6)	47 (28.8)	68 (18.0)
More than 1 month (30 days)	2(1.2)	2(0.4)	2 (1.2)	2 (0.5)
Severity				
Mild	52 (31.9)	291 (52.6)	65 (39.9)	268 (70.9)
Moderate	73 (44.8)	236 (42.7)	48 (29.4)	109 (28.8)
Severe	12 (7.4)	26 (4.7)	1 (0.6)	1 (0.3)
Causality				
Treatment-related*	136 (83.4)	540 (97.6)	112 (68.7)	373 (98.7)
Not treatment-related	1 (0.6)	13 (2.4)	2 (1.2)	5 (1.3)
Outcome				
Resolved	137 (84.0)	553 (100)	114 (69.9)	378 (100)
Improved	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Stabilized	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Worsened	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Unchanged	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Treatment Required (Action Taken)				
None	119 (73.0)	394 (71.2)	100 (61.3)	290 (76.7)
Study treatment	1 (0.6)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
interrupted/discontinued				
Non-drug therapy	43 (26.4)	109 (19.7)	26 (16.0)	55 (14.6)
New OTC or Rx drug added	35 (21.5)	70 (12.7)	22 (13.5)	43 (11.4)
Hospitalized (includes ER visits)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

¹ Denominator is the number of subjects who received the corresponding treatment.

² Denominator is the number of adverse events reported by subjects who received the corresponding treatment. *Treatment-related includes Possibly and Probably Related.

For Severity and Causality, subjects reporting more than one injection site TEAE associated with a treatment arm are counted only once for the treatment arm under the greatest reported severity and most likely causality, respectively.

For Duration, Outcome and Treatment Required (Action Taken), at each level of the categories, subjects reporting more than one injection site TEAE associated with a treatment arm are counted only once for the treatment arm at that category level.

Table 2: SYM2014-02 Main Study – Most Frequently Occurring Injection Site Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events (TEAEs) by MedDRA Preferred Term for Intent-to-Treat Population

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Comparator: (N=163)	Test: Revanesse Versa (N=163)
General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions		
Injection site erythema	52 (31.9%)	35 (21.5%)
Injection site haematoma	77 (47.2%)	82 (50.3%)
Injection site pain	108 (66.3%)	62 (38.0%)
Injection site swelling	116 (71.2%)	77 (47.2%)

Most frequently occurring injection site TEAEs are those that were reported by 5% or more subjects with either treatment. Counts reflect numbers of subjects reporting one or more injection site TEAEs that map to the MedDRA (version 15.1) system organ class/preferred term. At each level of summarization (system organ class or preferred term) subjects reporting more than one injection site TEAE are only counted once.

Five subjects experienced TESAEs, one of which was considered to be related to the study treatment (possible vascular event left lip and ala with Comparator) and led to treatment interruption. No deaths were reported and no subject discontinued the study due to AEs.

Non-Injection Site TEAEs

Twenty-two subjects (13.5%) experienced non-injection site (systemic) TEAEs. The most frequently reported events were headache (3.1%) and arthralgia (1.8%). Most non-injection site TEAEs were mild or moderate. Three subjects had non-injection site TEAEs that were reported as severe: arthralgia and arthritis in the same subject, cholelithiasis, and breast cancer.

SYM2014-02 Retreatment Addendum

During the retreatment period no TESAEs were reported and no TEAEs led to study treatment or discontinuation. At least one injection-site TEAE was reported for 50.0% (15/30) and 48.8% (20/41) of subjects who had 1 or 2 Comparator injections during the treatment period, respectively, and 36.8% (14/38) and 66.7% (22/33) of subjects who had 1 or 2 Revanesse Versa injections during the treatment period (Table 5). The most frequent injection-site TEAEs were injection site hematoma, injection site swelling, and injection site pain. Non-injection site TEAEs were reported for 7 of the 71 retreated subjects (9.9%). No non-injection site TEAE was reported for more than 1 subject. All non-injection site TEAEs were mild or moderate, and no non-injection site TEAEs were considered related to study product.

During both the main study and retreatment, almost all injection site TEAEs were reported by the subjects. The only events reported by the investigators were injection site papule and vascular complication associated with the device during the main study and ocular hyperemia during retreatment. All non-injection site (i.e., systemic) TEAEs during both the main study and retreatment were reported by the subjects.

Subgroup Analyses

Subgroup analyses of Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events (TEAEs) were performed by Fitzpatrick skin phototype (grouped as I-IV, V-VI and each skin type). Subject skin type did not appear to have an effect on the distribution of TEAEs. In general, there were no significant differences between the Revanesse Versa and comparator groups for any Fitzpatrick skin phototype (FST) subgroup in terms of injection site TEAEs, except for a higher incidence rate of swelling in FST V subjects (75%, 3/4) observed as compared to overall subjects (47.2%, 77/163). In all studies there were no incidences of hyperpigmentation, keloid or hypertrophic scar formation.

The company has provided injection related Adverse Event (AE) information to the agency in support of the injection related treatment emergent adverse event data for the Fitzpatrick Skin Type (FST) analysis as a compilation of three clinical studies (SYM 2014-02 Main Study, SYM 2014-02 Retreatment Study, SYM 2016-02). The analysis was performed by a second Clinical Research Organization. A summary of the SYM2016-02 study titled 'A Multicenter, Double-Blind, Randomized, Split-Face Study to Evaluate the Safety and Efficacy of Revanesse® Ultra [Versa] + (with Lidocaine) versus Revanesse® Ultra [Versa] for the Correction

Table 3 - Severity of Most Frequently Occurring Injection Site Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events (TEAEs) in the Main Study by MedDRA Preferred Term for Intent-to-Treat Population

Adverse Event	Comparator				Test: Revanesse Versa			
	Events % (n/N) ¹	Mild % (n/N) ²	Moderate % (n/N) ²	Severe % (n/N) ²	Events % (n/N) ¹	Mild % (n/N) ²	Moderate % (n/N) ²	Severe % (n/N) ²
Injection Site Erythema	11.8% (65/553)	59.6% (31/52)	34.6% (18/52)	5.8% (3/52)	11.6% (44/378)	68.6% (24/35)	31.4% (11/35)	0.0% (0/35)
Injection Site Haematoma	17.2% (95/553)	41.6% (32/77)	55.8% (43/77)	2.6% (2/77)	28.0% (106/378)	59.8% (49/82)	40.2% (33/82)	0.0% (0/82)
Injection Site Pain	34.7% (192/553)	38.9% (42/108)	55.6% (60/108)	5.6% (6/108)	27.2% (103/378)	61.3% (38/62)	38.7% (24/62)	0.0% (0/62)
Injection Site Swelling	29.5% (163/553)	41.4% (48/116)	52.6% (61/116)	6.0% (7/116)	27.0% (102/378)	63.6% (49/77)	35.1% (27/77)	1.3% (1/77)

Most frequently occurring injection site TEAEs are those that were reported by 5% or more subjects of any treatment group.

¹ Denominator is the number of injection site TEAEs reported by all ITT subjects who received the corresponding treatment.

² Denominator for percentages by severity is the number of subjects with respective TEAEs after receiving the corresponding treatment. Numerator (count of subjects) is based on the rule that subjects reporting more than one same incidence associated with a treatment arm are counted only once for the treatment arm under the greatest reported severity.

Table 4 - Duration of Most Frequently Occurring Injection Site Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events (TEAEs) by MedDRA Preferred Term for Intent-to-Treat Population

Adverse Event	Comparator				Test: Revanesse Versa			
	Events % (n/N) ¹	<7 Days % (n/N) ²	7-30 Days % (n/N) ²	>30 Days % (n/N) ²	Events % (n/N) ¹	<7 Days % (n/N) ²	7-30 Days % (n/N) ²	>30 Days % (n/N) ²
Injection Site Erythema	11.8% (65/553)	90.4% (47/52)	9.6% (5/52)	0.0% (0/52)	11.6% (44/378)	94.3% (33/35)	5.7% (2/35)	0.0% (0/35)
Injection Site Haematoma	17.2% (95/553)	68.8% (53/77)	31.2% (24/77)	0.0% (0/77)	28.0% (106/378)	61.0% (50/82)	39.0% (32/82)	0.0% (0/82)
Injection Site Pain	34.7% (192/553)	88.9% (96/108)	11.1% (12/108)	0.0% (0/108)	27.2% (103/378)	83.9% (52/62)	16.1% (10/62)	0.0% (0/62)
Injection Site Swelling	29.5% (163/553)	81.0% (94/116)	19.0% (22/116)	0.0% (0/116)	27.0% (102/378)	77.9% (60/77)	20.8% (16/77)	1.3% (1/77)

Most frequently occurring injection site TEAEs are those that were reported by 5% or more subjects of any treatment group.

¹ Denominator is the number of injection site TEAEs reported by all ITT subjects who received the corresponding treatment.

² Denominator for percentages by duration is the number of subjects with respective TEAEs after receiving the corresponding treatment. Numerator (count of subjects) is based on the rule that subjects reporting more than one same incidence associated with a treatment arm are counted only once for the treatment arm under the longest duration.

Table 5: SYM2014-02 Retreatment Addendum –Injection Site Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events (TEAEs) Reported by Subject during Retreatment by MedDRA System Organ Class and Preferred Term for Intent-to-Treat Population

System Organ Class Preferred Term	1x Comparator (N=30)	2x Comparator (N=41)	1x Revanesse Versa (N=38)	2x Revanesse Versa (N=33)
Subjects with at Least One Injection Site TEAE	15 (50.0%)	20 (48.8%)	14 (36.8%)	22 (66.7%)
General disorders and administration site conditions	14 (46.7%)	19 (46.3%)	14 (36.8%)	22 (66.7%)
Injection site erythema	3 (10.0%)	6 (14.6%)	4 (10.5%)	6 (18.2%)
Injection site haematoma	8 (26.7%)	12 (29.3%)	9 (23.7%)	13 (39.4%)
Injection site mass	1 (3.3%)	1 (2.4%)	1 (2.6%)	2 (6.1%)
Injection site pain	6 (20.0%)	6 (14.6%)	6 (15.8%)	9 (27.3%)
Injection site swelling	8 (26.7%)	12 (29.3%)	11 (28.9%)	11 (33.3%)

Note: The sides of the faces are grouped by the number of injections received and the treatment arm during the treatment period (i.e., 1x includes subjects receiving injection only at Visit 1 while 2x includes subjects who also received a touch-up treatment). Most frequently occurring injection site TEAEs are those that were reported by 5% or more subjects with either treatment. Counts reflect numbers of subjects reporting one or more injection site TEAE that map to the MedDRA (version 15.1) system organ class/preferred term. At each level of summarization (system organ class or preferred term), subjects reporting more than one injection site TEAE are counted only once.

of Nasolabial Folds' is included as part of the FST analysis. The first subject for the SYM2016-02 study was enrolled on August 25 2016. The 100th subject was enrolled at on December 22, 2016. Enrollment has been closed at all four sites. Among the 100 randomized subjects, 95 are included in the mITT population (definitive population) and 75 in the PP population (supportive population). The study included all Fitzpatrick Skin Types (FST I = 1, FST II = 14, FST III = 43, FST IV = 27, FST V = 12, FST VI = 3). Adverse events for all skin types were analyzed.

The combined analysis of the three datasets for the injection-site TEAEs in terms of FST scores are presented in Table 6 (counts and proportions for the incidences of injection-site TEAEs) and Table 7 (racial distribution within Fitzpatrick skin phototype subgroup).

For each of the three Adverse Event (AE) datasets (SYM 2014-02 Main, SYM 2014-02 Retreatment, and SYM 2016-02), the injection-site related AEs for Revanesse Versa per injection were summarized by patient Fitzpatrick Skin Type (FST). The injection-site related AEs were also summarized by grouping the FST categories for I-IV and V-VI. If an AE occurred at any time following a specific injection, regardless of the number of times the AE was recorded in the database, it was counted only once. As such, the summaries represent the instances of occurrence of each specific AE for the number of Revanesse Versa injections. For Study SYM 2014-02 Main and SYM 2016-02, each patient received an injection of Revanesse Versa on one side of the face. Accordingly, the number of injections was equal to the number of patients who participated in each of these studies. For Study SYM 2014-02 Retreatment, each patient received an injection of Revanesse Versa on both sides of the face (i.e. two injections per patient). The number of injections for the retreatment phase of SYM 2014-02 was equal to two times the number of patients who participated in this phase of the study. If a specific AE was reported for one side or the other of a patient's face, it was counted as a single occurrence for the AE. If the AE was reported as occurring on both sides of the face, it was counted as two occurrences for the AE for the retreatment phase.

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There were 97 injections of Revanesse Versa in the Fitzpatrick Skin Type IV-VI category, with 308 injections in the I-III category. The percentage of incidences of each type of adverse event was greater for the I-III FST (pale to cream white or yellowish) than for the IV-VI FST (olive or light brown skin to very dark brown). (Table 6)

There were 42 injections of Revanesse Versa in the Fitzpatrick Skin Type V-VI with 363 injections in the I-IV category. The percentage of incidences of each AE was greater for the I-IV FST (pale to olive or light brown) than for the V-VI FST (brown to very dark brown)). (Table 6)

The incidence of swelling for the Combined Analysis (SYM 2014-02 Main, SYM 2014-02 Retreatment, and SYM 2016-02) are reported as the number of injection sites that had swelling below. The number of patients who had swelling from the Combined Datasets are reported in Table 6.

- I. 50.00% (There were 4 injections in FST I skin type of which 2 had swelling)
- II. 38.14% (There were 118 injections in FST II skin type of which 45 had swelling)

Table 6: Combined Datasets - Summary of Injection Site Adverse Events for Revanesse Versa by Fitzpatrick Skin Type

Studies SYM 2014-02 (Main Study) SYM 2014-02 Retreatment Study and SYM 2016-02 - Analysis of Injection-Related AEs by Fitzpatrick Skin Type

System Organ Class Preferred Term[a]	I (N=4) n (%)	II (N=118) n (%)	III (N=186) n (%)	IV (N=55) n (%)	Total I-IV (N=363) n (%)	V (N=22) n (%)	VI (N=20) n (%)	Total V-VI (N=42) n (%)	Overall Total (N=405) n (%)
Number of subjects with at least one Injection Site-Related TEAE	4 (100%)	70 (59.32%)	108 (58.06%)	36 (65.45%)	218 (60.06%)	9 (40.91%)	6 (30%)	15 (35.71%)	233 (57.53%)
General Disorders And Administration Site Conditions	4 (100%)	70 (59.32%)	108 (58.06%)	36 (65.45%)	218 (60.06%)	9 (40.91%)	6 (30%)	15 (35.71%)	233 (57.53%)
Injection Site Anaesthesia	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.2%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.61%)
Injection Site Discomfort	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.41%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.41%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (1.23%)
Injection Site Erythema	1 (25%)	16 (13.56%)	34 (18.28%)	10 (18.18%)	61 (16.8%)	2 (9.09%)	3 (15%)	5 (11.9%)	66 (16.3%)
Injection Site Exfoliation	1 (33.33%)	2 (1.92%)	1 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	4 (1.44%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (1.31%)
Injection Site Haematoma	3 (75%)	45 (38.14%)	73 (39.25%)	23 (41.82%)	144 (39.67%)	5 (22.73%)	6 (30%)	11 (26.19%)	155 (38.27%)
Injection Site Induration	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.2%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.66%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.61%)
Injection Site Mass	0 (0%)	4 (3.39%)	6 (3.23%)	2 (3.64%)	12 (3.31%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	12 (2.96%)
Injection Site Pain	3 (75%)	30 (25.42%)	56 (30.11%)	15 (27.27%)	104 (28.65%)	3 (13.64%)	3 (15%)	6 (14.29%)	110 (27.16%)
Injection Site Papule	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.41%)	0 (0%)	2 (1.32%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (1.23%)
Injection Site Pruritus	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	6 (3.23%)	4 (7.27%)	11 (3.03%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	11 (2.72%)
Injection Site Swelling	2 (50%)	45 (38.14%)	64 (34.41%)	14 (25.45%)	125 (34.44%)	7 (31.82%)	4 (20%)	11 (26.19%)	136 (33.58%)

Note: 'Injection Site Bruising' presented as 'Injection Site Haematoma'

Data for subjects in FST I-IV and V-VI are presented in the table, in addition to presenting the data for each individual skin type, as individuals with higher FST have been shown to have a prevalence of hyperpigmentation, keloid and hypertrophic scarring

Table 7: Summary of Racial Distribution within Fitzpatrick Skin Type - Combined Datasets Studies SYM 2014-02 (Main Study) SYM 2014-02 Retreatment Study and SYM 2016-02 - Analysis of Injection-Related AEs by Fitzpatrick Skin Type

Race	Skin Type				Total	Skin Type			Total	Overall
	I (N=4) n (%)	II (N=91) n (%)	III (N=156) n (%)	IV (N=49) n (%)	I-IV (N=300) n (%)	V (N=19) n (%)	VI (N=15) n (%)	Total V-VI (N=34) n (%)	Overall Total (N=426) n (%)	
White	4 (100%)	91 (100%)	156 (100%)	44 (89.8%)	295 (98.33%)	14 (73.68%)	0 (0%)	14 (41.18%)	309 (72.54%)	
Asian	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (5.26%)	0 (0%)	1 (2.94%)	1 (0.23%)	
Black or African American	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (6.12%)	3 (1%)	4 (21.05%)	15 (100%)	19 (55.88%)	22 (5.16%)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (2.04%)	1 (0.33%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.23%)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
Other (Cuban)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (6.25%)	1 (0.66%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.61%)	

Note: Race is self-reported, middle-Eastern descent is usually identifies as "white" unless the subject chooses to specify otherwise

Data for subjects in FST I-IV and V-VI are presented in the table, in addition to presenting the data for each individual skin type, as individuals with higher FST have been shown to have a prevalence of hyperpigmentation, keloid and hypertrophic scarring

- III. 34.41% (There were 186 injections in FST III skin type of which 64 had swelling)
- IV. 25.45% (There were 55 injections in FST IV skin type of which 14 had swelling)
- V. 31.82% (There were 22 injections in FST V skin type of which 7 had swelling)
- VI. 20.00% (There were 20 injections in FST VI skin type of which 4 had swelling)

The incidence of injections site swelling in the Main Study (SYM 2014-02 Main) was greatest in FST V, of the four injections in patients that were FST V there were three incidences of swelling at the injection site:

- I. 66.67% (There were 3 injections in FST I skin type of which 2 had swelling)
- II. 50% (There were 50 injections in FST II skin type of which 25 had swelling)
- III. 45.78% (There were 83 injections in FST III skin type of which 38 had swelling)
- IV. 43.75% (There were 16 injections in FST IV skin type of which 7 had swelling)
- V. 75% (There were 4 injections in FST V skin type of which 3 had swelling)
- VI. 28.57% (There were 7 injections in FST VI skin type of which 2 had swelling)

In the Retreatment Study (SYM 2014-02 Retreatment) the most injection site swelling was observed in the FST IV with 4 incidences out of 12 injections:

- I. 0% (There were 0 injections in FST I skin type of which 0 had swelling)
- II. 31.48% (There were 54 injections in FST II skin type of which 17 had swelling)
- III. 30% (There were 60 injections in FST III skin type of which 18 had swelling)
- IV. 33.33% (There were 12 injections in FST IV skin type of which 4 had swelling)
- V. 16.67% (There were 6 injections in FST V skin type of which 1 had swelling)
- VI. 20% (There were 10 injections in FST VI skin type of which 2 had swelling)

Clinical Study

SYM2014-02 Main Study

The study was a randomized, multicenter, double blind, split-face study in subjects seeking correction of their facial wrinkles and creases. Subjects were treated with Revanesse Versa in the NLF on one side of the face and the Comparator in the NLF on the other side of the face. The side of the face for each product was randomly assigned. The investigator performing the evaluations and the subject were blinded to the treatment; injections of the study product were performed by an unblinded injecting investigator.

The primary efficacy variable was change from Baseline to Visit 6/Week 24 in WSRS score. Summary statistics and 95% confidence interval (CI) were presented for the change scores for each treatment and for the difference in change scores between the two treatments (Comparator minus Test product, i.e., Comparator minus Revanesse Versa). Revanesse Versa was shown to be non-inferior to the Comparator with a mean difference (Comparator minus Revanesse Versa) in the change from baseline in WSRS score at Visit 6/Week 24 in the PP population of -0.11, with a 95% CI of -0.225 to 0.001. The upper bound of this 95% CI was less than the pre-specified non-inferiority limit of 0.50. The mean change from baseline in WSRS was 1.02 with Revanesse Versa treatment and 0.91 with the Comparator treatment. Supportive results in the mITT population

were similar. The mean difference (Comparator minus Revanesse Versa) in the change from baseline WSRS score at Visit 6/Week 24 was -0.14, with a 95% CI of -0.234 to -0.040. The mean change from baseline in WSRS score was 1.09 with Revanesse Versa and 0.95 with the Comparator (Table10).

SYM2014-02 Retreatment Study

Optional Retreatment at Week 24 / SYM2014-02 Retreatment: At Visit 6/Week 24, a subject could be retreated with Revanesse Versa, and retreatment was open-label. Subjects were eligible for retreatment when WSRS scores had returned to baseline for either or both NLFs. If scores had not returned to baseline, subjects were also eligible to be injected for either one or both NLFs as needed to achieve optimal correction. The retreatment group and the optimal correction group were separated for data analysis. These subjects continued to day 196 (Visit 7 / week 28), received a phone contact at day 280 (week 40), and completed at day 364 (Visit 8 / week 52).

The demographics for the SYM2014-02 Main Study and the SYM2014-02 Retreatment Study are included in Table 8 and Table 9.

Table 8: SYM 2014-02 Main Study - Demographic and Baseline Characteristics for PP Subjects

Parameter	Category	Total (N=125)
Gender	Female	120 (96.0%)
	Male	5 (4.0%)
Ethnicity	Hispanic or Latino	10 (8.0%)
	Not Hispanic or Latino	115 (92.0%)
	Not Willing to Provide	0 (0.0%)
Race	White	118 (94.4%)
	Asian	1 (0.8%)
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific-Islander	0 (0.0%)
	Black or African American	5 (4.0%)
	American Indian or Alaska Native	0 (0.0%)
	Other	1 (0.8%)
Age (years)	N	125
	Mean ± SD	54.7 ± 9.67
	Median	55.0
	Min, Max	32, 77
Age Groups	22 to <40	11 (8.8%)
	40 to <64	92 (73.6%)
	64 to <75	20 (16.0%)
	>=75	2 (1.6%)
BMI*	N	125
	Mean ± SD	25.75 ± 5.103
	Median	24.90
	Min, Max	16.5, 42.6
Fitzpatrick Skin Type	I	3 (2.4%)
	II	38 (30.4%)
	III	63 (50.4%)
	IV	13 (10.4%)
	V	3 (2.4%)
	VI	5 (4.0%)

* BMI = weight (lbs) / height (in) x 703

Effectiveness Results

The analysis of effectiveness was based on the 125 evaluable patients at the 24-week time point. Key effectiveness outcomes are presented in Table 10.

Primary Endpoints

The analysis of effectiveness (SYM2014-02 Main Study) was based on the Per Protocol analysis set which includes 125 evaluable patients at the 24 week time point (Tables 10). Revanesse Versa was shown to be non-inferior to Comparator with a mean difference (Comparator minus Revanesse Versa) in the change from baseline in WSRS score at Visit 6/Week 24 in the PP population of -0.11, with a 95% CI of -0.225 to 0.001. The upper bound of this 95% CI was less than the prespecified non-inferiority limit of 0.50. The mean change from baseline in WSRS was 1.02 with Revanesse Versa treatment and 0.91 with Comparator treatment.

Table 9: SYM 2014-02 Retreatment Study - Demographic and Baseline Characteristics for Subjects in the Retreatment Addendum

Parameter	Category	Total (N=71)
Gender	Female	66 (93.0%)
	Male	5 (7.0%)
Ethnicity	Hispanic or Latino	12 (16.9%)
	Not Hispanic or Latino	59 (83.1%)
	Not Willing to Provide	0 (0.0%)
Race	White	66 (93.0%)
	Asian	0 (0.0%)
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific-Islander	0 (0.0%)
	Black or African American	5 (7.0%)
	American Indian or Alaska Native	0 (0.0%)
	Other	0 (0.0%)
Age (years)	N	71
	Mean ± SD	56.1 ± 10.05
	Median	57.0
	Min, Max	30, 77
Age Groups	22 to <40	6 (8.5%)
	40 to <64	48 (67.6%)
	64 to <75	15 (21.1%)
	>=75	2 (2.8%)
BMI*	N	71
	Mean ± SD	26.42 ± 5.816
	Median	25.20
	Min, Max	16.5, 44.1
Fitzpatrick Skin Type	I	0 (0.0%)
	II	27 (38.0%)
	III	30 (42.3%)
	IV	6 (8.5%)
	V	3 (4.2%)
	VI	5 (7.0%)

* BMI = weight (lbs) / height (in) x 703

Secondary Endpoints

The treatment success rate at Visit 6/Week 24, defined as at least a 1-grade improvement in WSRS score from baseline, was 78.4% with Revanesse Versa and 72.8% with Comparator in the PP population, and 81.7% with Revanesse Versa and 75.8% with Comparator in the mITT population (Table 11).

The percentage of subjects with Patient Global Aesthetic Improvement (pGAI) at Visit 6/Week 24 responses of much improved or very much improved was 44.4% with Revanesse Versa and 30.6% with Comparator in the PP population and 44.4% with Revanesse Versa and 30.7% with Comparator in the mITT population (Table 12).

The percentage of subjects with the Investigator Global Aesthetic Improvement (iGAI) at Visit 6/Week 24 responses of much improved or very much improved was 59.2% with Revanesse Versa and 47.2% with Comparator in the PP population and 60.8% with Revanesse Versa and 49.7% with Comparator in the mITT population (Table 13).

SYM2014-02 Retreatment Study

Following retreatment with Revanesse Versa, subjects showed improvement in the WSRS, pGAI, and iGAI. The study did not demonstrate any safety concerns with retreatment of Revanesse Versa for men or women at least 22 years of age with NFLs with a moderate or severe WSRS score at baseline who had previously received 1 or 2 treatments with the Comparator or Revanesse Versa. The retreatment group showed greater improvement than the optimal correction group. The majority of subjects were evaluated on the pGAI and the iGAI as much improved or very much improved at Visit 7/ Week 28, and as at least improved at Visit 8/ Week 52 (Table 14).

Subjects from both the retreatment group and the optimal correction groups achieved similar WSRS scores at Visit 8/ Week 52, with a mean WSRS score of 2.4 for each group. The retreatment group showed a greater improvement in WSRS score while the optimal correction group maintained their WSRS score.

For WSRS scores in the retreatment group, mean change from Visit 6/Week 24 to Visit 7/ Week 28 (i.e., Visit 6/Week 24 - Visit 7/ Week 28) and from Visit 6/Week 24 to Visit 8/Week 52 (Visit 6/Week 24 - Visit 8/Week 52), respectively, was 0.8 and 0.8 for subjects treated originally with The Comparator, and 0.8 and 0.6 for subjects treated originally with Revanesse Versa.

In the optimal correction group, mean change from Visit 6/Week 24 to Visit 7/Week 28 and from Visit 6/Week 24 to Visit 8/Week 52, respectively, was 0.5 and 0.0 for subjects treated originally with The Comparator, and 0.4 and 0.1 for subjects treated originally with Revanesse Versa.

The percentage of subjects in the retreatment group with responses of much improved or very much improved on the pGAI score at Visit 6/Week 24, Visit 7/Week 28, and Visit 8/Week 52, respectively, was 33.3%, 60.0%, and 26.7% for subjects treated originally with The Comparator, and 40.0%, 63.3%, and 33.3% for subjects treated originally with Revanesse Versa (Table 15).

The percentage of subjects in the optimal correction group with responses of much improved or very much improved on the pGAI score at Visit 6/Week 24, Visit 7/Week 28, and Visit 8/Week 52,

Table 10: SYM2014-02 Main Study - Primary Efficacy: Change from Baseline to Visit 6/Week 24 in Wrinkle Severity Rating Scale (WSRS)

Population	Statistics	Comparator	Test: Revanesse Versa	Difference: Comparator minus Test
Per-Protocol (PP)	N	125	125	125
	Mean ± SD	0.91 ± 0.762	1.02 ± 0.689	-0.11 ± 0.638
	95% CI of Mean	(0.777, 1.047)	(0.902, 1.146)	(-0.225, 0.001)
	Median	1.00	1.00	0.00
	Min, Max	-1.0, 3.0	0.0, 3.0	-2.0, 1.0
Modified Intent-to-Treat (mITT)	N	153	153	153
	Mean ± SD	0.95 ± 0.746	1.09 ± 0.692	-0.14 ± 0.608
	95% CI of Mean	(0.835, 1.073)	(0.981, 1.202)	(-0.234, -0.040)
	Median	1.00	1.00	0.00
	Min, Max	-1.0, 3.0	0.0, 3.0	-2.0, 1.0

CI = confidence interval; SD = standard deviation

Note: The results from PP are considered definitive and those from mITT supportive. Missing efficacy data were imputed via the last observation carried forward (LOCF) method in the mITT analysis.

Change from baseline in WSRS = WSRS at Visit 1 – WSRS at Visit 6. A positive score indicates improvement. The 95% confidence intervals were constructed assuming a normal distribution of the change scores.

Table 11: SYM2014-02 Main Study -Treatment Success (as at least a 1-grade improvement in WSRS from baseline) at Visit 6/ Week 24

Population	Category	Comparator:	Test: Revanesse Versa
Per-Protocol (PP)	N	125	125
	n (%) of Subjects with Treatment Success*	91 (72.8%)	98 (78.4%)
Modified Intent-to-Treat (mITT)	N	153	153
	n (%) of Subjects with Treatment Success*	116 (75.8%)	125 (81.7%)

Missing efficacy data were imputed via the last observation carried forward (LOCF) method in the mITT analysis. *Treatment success at Visit 6/Week 24 was defined as at least a 1-grade improvement in WSRS from baseline.

Table 12: SYM2014-02 Main Study - Secondary Efficacy: Patient Global Aesthetic Improvement (pGAI) at Visit 6/Week 24

Population	Category	Comparator: Comparator	Test: Revanesse Versa
Per-Protocol (PP)	N	124	124
	1 = Worse	1 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)
	2 = No Change	30 (24.2%)	25 (20.2%)
	3 = Improved	55 (44.4%)	44 (35.5%)
	4 = Much Improved	32 (25.8%)	47 (37.9%)
Modified Intent-to-Treat (mITT)	N	153	153
	1 = Worse	1 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)
	2 = No Change	33 (21.6%)	29 (19.0%)
	3 = Improved	72 (47.1%)	56 (36.6%)
	4 = Much Improved	39 (25.5%)	60 (39.2%)
Modified Intent-to-Treat (mITT)	5 = Very Much Improved	6 (4.8%)	8 (6.5%)
	5 = Very Much Improved	8 (5.2%)	8 (5.2%)

Missing efficacy data were imputed via the last observation carried forward (LOCF) method in the mITT analysis.

Table 13: SYM2014-02 Main Study - Secondary Efficacy: Investigator Global Aesthetic Improvement (iGAI) at Visit 6/Week 24

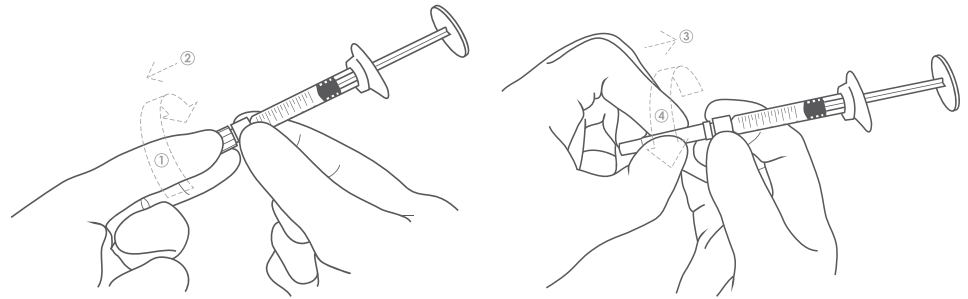
Population	Category	Comparator: Comparator	Test: Revanesse Versa
Per-Protocol (PP)	N	125	125
	1 = Worse	1 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)
	2 = No Change	6 (4.8%)	2 (1.6%)
	3 = Improved	59 (47.2%)	49 (39.2%)
	4 = Much Improved	26 (20.8%)	43 (34.4%)
Modified Intent-to-Treat (mITT)	N	153	153
	1 = Worse	1 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)
	2 = No Change	8 (5.2%)	2 (1.3%)
	3 = Improved	68 (44.4%)	58 (37.9%)
	4 = Much Improved	35 (22.9%)	51 (33.3%)
Modified Intent-to-Treat (mITT)	5 = Very Much Improved	41 (26.8%)	42 (27.5%)

Missing efficacy data were imputed via the last observation carried forward (LOCF) method in the mITT analysis.

respectively, was 24.4%, 65.9%, and 39.0% for subjects treated originally with The Comparator, and 48.8%, 68.3%, and 58.5% for subjects treated originally with Revanesse Versa (Table 15).

The percentage of subjects in the retreatment group with responses of much improved or very much improved on the iGAI score at Visit 6/Week 24, Visit 7/Week 28, and Visit 8/Week 52, respectively, was 16.7%, 83.3%, and 43.3% for subjects treated originally with The Comparator, and 23.3%, 86.7%, and 43.3% for subjects treated originally with Revanesse Versa (Table 16).

The percentage of subjects in the optimal correction group with responses of much improved or very much improved on the iGAI score at Visit 6/Week 24, Visit 7/Week 28, and Visit 8/Week 52, respectively, was 43.9%, 85.4%, and 58.5% for subjects treated originally with The Comparator, and 58.5%, 90.2%, and 61.0% for subjects treated originally with Revanesse Versa (Table 16).



ASSEMBLY OF NEEDLE TO SYRINGE:

Table 14: SYM2014-02 Retreatment Study - Change in Wrinkle Severity Rating Scale (WSRS)

Treatment Arm: Study Visit	Category	Statistics	Retreatment (N=30)	Optimal Correction (N=41)	Total (N=71)	Treatment Arm: Study Visit	Category	Statistics	Retreatment (N=30)	Optimal Correction (N=41)	Total (N=71)		
Comparator:						Test: Revanesse Versa:							
		N	30	41	71			N	30	41	71		
Visit 6/Week 24	Observed Value	Mean ± SD	3.2 ± 0.61	2.4 ± 0.50	2.7 ± 0.67	Visit 6/Week 24	Observed Value	Mean ± SD	3.0 ± 0.49	2.2 ± 0.54	2.6 ± 0.65		
		Median	3.0	2.0	3.0			Median	3.0	2.0	3.0		
		Min, Max	2, 4	2, 3	2, 4			Min, Max	2, 4	1, 3	1, 4		
Visit 7/Week 28	Observed Value	N	30	41	71	Visit 7/Week 28	Observed Value	N	30	41	71		
		Mean ± SD	2.4 ± 0.77	1.9 ± 0.62	2.1 ± 0.73			Mean ± SD	2.2 ± 0.73	1.9 ± 0.61	2.0 ± 0.69		
		Median	2.0	2.0	2.0			Median	2.0	2.0	2.0		
Visit 8/Week 52	Change from Week 24	Min, Max	1, 4	1, 3	1, 4	Visit 7/Week 28	Change from Week 24	Min, Max	1, 4	1, 3	1, 4		
		N	30	41	71			Visit 7/Week 28	Observed Value	N	30	41	71
		Mean ± SD	0.8 ± 0.71	0.5 ± 0.55	0.6 ± 0.64					Mean ± SD	0.8 ± 0.71	0.4 ± 0.63	0.6 ± 0.69
Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	Median	1.0	0.0	1.0						
Visit 8/Week 52	Observed Value	Min, Max	-1, 2	-1, 1	-1, 2	Visit 7/Week 28	Observed Value	Min, Max	-1, 2	-1, 1	-1, 2		
		N	30	41	71			Visit 7/Week 28	Change from Week 24	N	30	41	71
		Mean ± SD	2.4 ± 0.63	2.4 ± 0.89	2.4 ± 0.79					Mean ± SD	2.4 ± 0.68	2.2 ± 0.74	2.3 ± 0.72
Median	2.0	2.0	2.0	Median	2.0	2.0	2.0						
Visit 8/Week 52	Change from Week 24	Min, Max	1, 4	1, 4	1, 4	Visit 7/Week 28	Change from Week 24	Min, Max	1, 4	1, 4	1, 4		
		N	30	41	71			Visit 7/Week 28	Change from Week 24	N	30	41	71
		Mean ± SD	0.8 ± 0.63	0.0 ± 0.69	0.3 ± 0.75					Mean ± SD	0.6 ± 0.72	0.1 ± 0.69	0.3 ± 0.74
Median	1.0	0.0	0.0	Median	1.0	0.0	0.0						
		Min, Max	-1, 2	-1, 1	-1, 2			Min, Max	-1, 2	-1, 1	-1, 2		

Note: The retreatment group included subjects whose WSRS scores at Visit 6 had returned to baseline for one or both sides of the face. The optimal correction group included subjects whose WSRS scores at Visit 6 had not returned to baseline for either side of the face. Change from Week 24 = WSRS at Visit 6 - WSRS at Visit 7/8. A positive score indicates improvement.

Table 15: SYM2014-02 Retreatment Study - Patient Global Aesthetic Improvement (pGAI) by Visit

Category	Statistics	Retreatment (N=30)	Optimal Correction (N=41)	Total (N=71)	Category	Statistics	Retreatment (N=30)	Optimal Correction (N=41)	Total (N=71)
Comparator:					Test: Revanesse Versa				
	N	30	41	71		N	30	41	71
Visit 6/Week 24	1 = Worse	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	Visit 6/Week 24	1 = Worse	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	2 = No Change	7 (23.3%)	9 (22.0%)	16 (22.5%)		2 = No Change	6 (20.0%)	8 (19.5%)	14 (19.7%)
	3 = Improved	13 (43.3%)	22 (53.7%)	35 (49.3%)		3 = Improved	12 (40.0%)	13 (31.7%)	25 (35.2%)
	4 = Much Improved	10 (33.3%)	9 (22.0%)	19 (26.8%)		4 = Much Improved	12 (40.0%)	20 (48.8%)	32 (45.1%)
	5 = Very Much Improved	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.4%)	1 (1.4%)		5 = Very Much Improved	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	N	30	41	71		N	30	41	71
Visit 7/Week 28	1 = Worse	1 (3.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.4%)	Visit 7/Week 28	1 = Worse	1 (3.3%)	1 (2.4%)	2 (2.8%)
	2 = No Change	1 (3.3%)	3 (7.3%)	4 (5.6%)		2 = No Change	1 (3.3%)	2 (4.9%)	3 (4.2%)
	3 = Improved	10 (33.3%)	11 (26.8%)	21 (29.6%)		3 = Improved	9 (30.0%)	10 (24.4%)	19 (26.8%)
	4 = Much Improved	11 (36.7%)	19 (46.3%)	30 (42.3%)		4 = Much Improved	9 (30.0%)	18 (43.9%)	27 (38.0%)
	5 = Very Much Improved	7 (23.3%)	8 (19.5%)	15 (21.1%)		5 = Very Much Improved	10 (33.3%)	10 (24.4%)	20 (28.2%)
	N	30	41	71		N	30	41	71
Visit 8/Week 52	1 = Worse	1 (3.3%)	1 (2.4%)	2 (2.8%)	Visit 8/Week 52	1 = Worse	0 (0.0%)	2 (4.9%)	2 (2.8%)
	2 = No Change	8 (26.7%)	8 (19.5%)	16 (22.5%)		2 = No Change	7 (23.3%)	6 (14.6%)	13 (18.3%)
	3 = Improved	13 (43.3%)	16 (39.0%)	29 (40.8%)		3 = Improved	13 (43.3%)	9 (22.0%)	22 (31.0%)
	4 = Much Improved	1 (3.3%)	12 (29.3%)	13 (18.3%)		4 = Much Improved	4 (13.3%)	19 (46.3%)	23 (32.4%)
	5 = Very Much Improved	7 (23.3%)	4 (9.8%)	11 (15.5%)		5 = Very Much Improved	6 (20.0%)	5 (12.2%)	11 (15.5%)

Note: The retreatment group included subjects whose WSRS scores at Visit 6 had returned to baseline for one or both sides of the face. The optimal correction group included subjects whose WSRS scores at Visit 6 had not returned to baseline for either side of the face.

Table 16: SYM2014-02 Retreatment Study - Investigator Global Aesthetic Improvement (iGAI) by Visit

Category	Statistics	Retreatment (N=30)	Optimal Correction (N=41)	Total (N=71)	Category	Statistics	Retreatment (N=30)	Optimal Correction (N=41)	Total (N=71)
Comparator:					Test: Revanesse Versa				
	N	30	41	71		N	30	41	71
Visit 6/Week 24	1 = Worse	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	Visit 6/Week 24	1 = Worse	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	2 = No Change	3 (10.0%)	1 (2.4%)	4 (5.6%)		2 = No Change	1 (3.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.4%)
	3 = Improved	22 (73.3%)	22 (53.7%)	44 (62.0%)		3 = Improved	22 (73.3%)	17 (41.5%)	39 (54.9%)
	4 = Much Improved	4 (13.3%)	13 (31.7%)	17 (23.9%)		4 = Much Improved	7 (23.3%)	18 (43.9%)	25 (35.2%)
	5 = Very Much Improved	1 (3.3%)	5 (12.2%)	6 (8.5%)		5 = Very Much Improved	0 (0.0%)	6 (14.6%)	6 (8.5%)
	N	30	41	71		N	30	41	71
Visit 7/Week 28	1 = Worse	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	Visit 7/Week 28	1 = Worse	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	2 = No Change	1 (3.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.4%)		2 = No Change	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	3 = Improved	4 (13.3%)	6 (14.6%)	10 (14.1%)		3 = Improved	4 (13.3%)	4 (9.8%)	8 (11.3%)
	4 = Much Improved	9 (30.0%)	12 (29.3%)	21 (29.6%)		4 = Much Improved	7 (23.3%)	14 (34.1%)	21 (29.6%)
	5 = Very Much Improved	16 (53.3%)	23 (56.1%)	39 (54.9%)		5 = Very Much Improved	19 (63.3%)	23 (56.1%)	42 (59.2%)
	N	30	41	71		N	30	41	71
Visit 8/Week 52	1 = Worse	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	Visit 8/Week 52	1 = Worse	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	2 = No Change	8 (26.7%)	7 (17.1%)	15 (21.1%)		2 = No Change	8 (26.7%)	6 (14.6%)	14 (19.7%)
	3 = Improved	9 (30.0%)	10 (24.4%)	19 (26.8%)		3 = Improved	9 (30.0%)	10 (24.4%)	19 (26.8%)
	4 = Much Improved	6 (20.0%)	11 (26.8%)	17 (23.9%)		4 = Much Improved	5 (16.7%)	12 (29.3%)	17 (23.9%)
	5 = Very Much Improved	7 (23.3%)	13 (31.7%)	20 (28.2%)		5 = Very Much Improved	8 (26.7%)	13 (31.7%)	21 (29.6%)

Note: The retreatment group included subjects whose WSRS scores at Visit 6 had returned to baseline for one or both sides of the face. The optimal correction group included subjects whose WSRS scores at Visit 6 had not returned to baseline for either side of the face. Change from Week 24 = WSRS at Visit 6 - WSRS at Visit 7/8. A positive score indicates improvement.