Nasal allergy sufferers report

Congestion at night can be a BIG problem



In a nasal allergy survey"

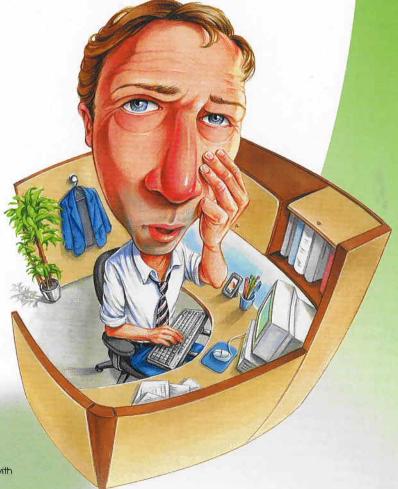
of respondents reported difficulty falling asleep due to congestion

said that congestion woke them up

Congestion during the day can also be a BIG problem for sufferers

In the same survey

of adults reported that they were affected at work



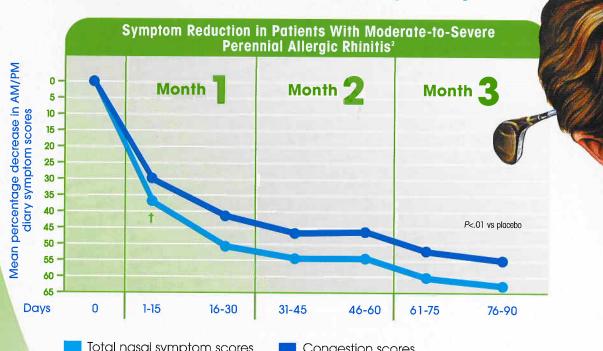
^{*}An Internet survey of 2002 adult allergic rhinitis sufferers with nasal congestion or parents of a child with allergic rhinitis with nasal congestion. 2004.

For the treatment of all nasal allergy symptoms in patients 2 years and older 12 years and older when initiated 2 to 4 weeks prior to allergy season

NASONEX® for BIG CONGESTIO

TREATS...

BIG reduction in congestion sustained throughout a 90-day study²



Total nasal symptom scores

Congestion scores

Mean percentage decrease for placebo was 22% for Days 1-15, 32% for Days 16-30, 35% for Days 31-45, 36% for Days 46-60, 38% for Days 61-75, and 39% for Days 76-90.

Primary efficacy endpoint. Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter study of 550 patients (ages 12 to 77 years) with perennial allergic rhinitis. Patients were treated for 12 weeks with either 200 mcg mometasone furoate (2 sprays per nostril, once daily), 200 mcg fluticasone propionate (2 sprays per nostril, once daily), or placebo.

For the prophylaxis of seasonal nasal allergy symptoms in patients For the treatment of nasal polyps in patients 18 years and older.

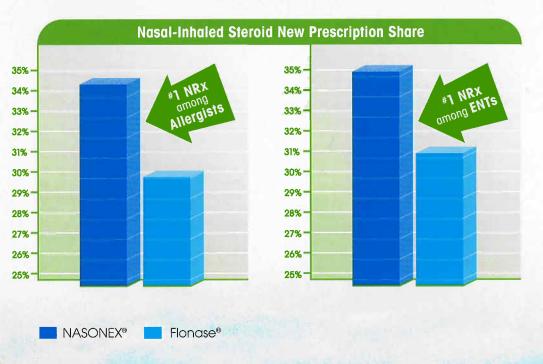
N RELIEF night and day...

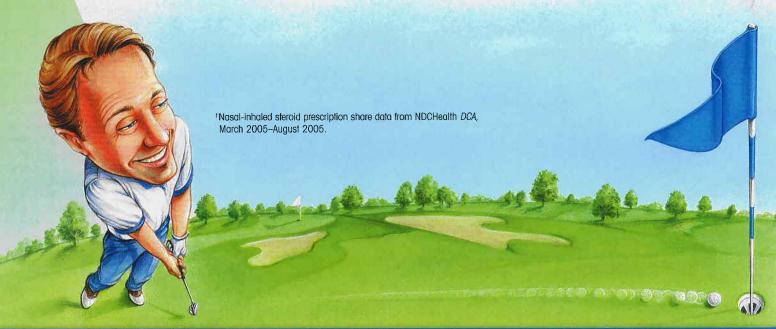


BIG congestion relief

NASONEX®—BIG with physi

Allergists and ENTs prescribe for tough-to-treat congestion—NASONEX® continues to be their #1 new Rx[†]

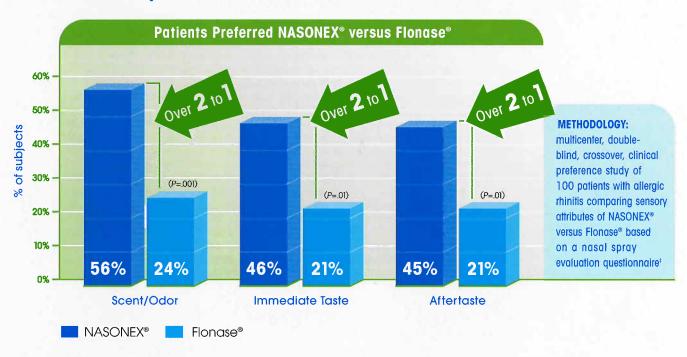




cians, preferred by patients

Based on scent and taste attributes in a head-to-head preference study³

Patient-preferred 2 to 1 versus Flonase[®]



Patients preferred NASONEX® overall

—Primary endpoint: NASONEX® 53%, Flonase® 34% (*P*<.05)

And NASONEX® is alcohol free

Flonase is a registered trademark of GlaxoSmithKline.

*Concealed doses of NASONEX® and Flonase® were administered 30 minutes apart in random order to blindfolded patients. Prior to each dose, patients cleansed palate and olfactory senses. Following each dosing, patients completed questionnaires evaluating 8 sensory attributes: scent/odor, immediate taste, affertaste, less drip down, less run out, soothing, less irritation, and urge to sneeze; patients also rated overall preference and likelihood of use as directed.

Aqueous



(mometasone furoate monohydrate)
Nasal Spray, 50 mcg*

*calculated on the anhydrous basis

BIG congestion relief

Because nasal allergy sufferers report congestion at night can be a BIG problem

Choose NASONEX® BIG congestion relief night and day

- BIG congestion relief—the only nasal-inhaled steroid that's also FDA approved to help PREVENT congestion
- BIG congestion relief—the only nasal-inhaled steroid that's also FDA approved to treat nasal polyps





Aqueous

NASONEX®

(mometasone furoate monohydrate) Nasal Spray, 50mcg*

*calculated on the anhydrous basis

BIG congestion relief

WARNING: The replacement of a systemic corticosteroid with a topical corticosteroid can be accompanied by signs of adrenal insufficiency.

In clinical trials, using the recommended dose, the overall incidence of adverse events was comparable to vehicle placebo. The most commonly reported adverse events, not necessarily drug related, were, for NASONEX® and vehicle placebo, respectively: headache (17-26% vs 18-22%), viral infection (8-14% vs 9-11%), pharyngitis (10-12% vs 10%), epistaxis (8-13% vs 5-9%), and coughing (7-13% vs 6-15%).

References: 1. Roper Public Affairs and Media, Impact of nasal congestion among allergic rhinitis sufferers. 2004. 2. Based on a mometasone furoate aqueous nasal spray controlled study. Protocol no. 194-079. 3. Meltzer EO, Bardelas J, Goldsobel A, Kaiser H. A preference evaluation study comparing the sensory attributes of mometasone furoate and fluticasone propionate nasal sprays by patients with allergic rhinitis. Treat Respir Med. 2005; (4)4:289-296.

Please see enclosed full Prescribing Information.

