## References for CEQUA® (cyclosporine ophthalmic solution) 0.09%

[a]The safety of CEQUA was evaluated in clinical trials that included 769 patients who received at least 1 dose of study treatment.[11]

[b]CEQUA vs Xiidra® showed a numerical difference in time on treatment and persistence. Results were not statistically significant. CEQUA vs Restasis® showed a statistically significant difference in time to treatment discontinuation.

**Study design:** Patient survey feedback was collected from DED patients who were nominally compensated for their time. Patients participating in the survey were supplied with a 5-day CEQUA sample along with their prescription. Participants completed 4 surveys: one at registration (prior to using CEQUA), and one at 1 month, 2 months, and 3 months.[1]

**Study design:** Real-world, retrospective, longitudinal cohort study utilizing data from the Symphony Health Integrated Dataverse (IDV), a national provider-based claims database, examining time to treatment discontinuation, probability of treatment discontinuation, and treatment persistence among patients with DED treated with CEQUA (n=1846), Restasis (n=2248), or Xiidra (n=3008).[2]

**References:**
1. Data on file. Cranbury, NJ: Sun Pharmaceutical Industries, Inc.
2. CEQUA [package insert]. Cranbury, NJ: Sun Pharmaceutical Industries, Inc.; 2022.
3. Karpecki P, Barghout V, Schenkel B, et al. Real-world treatment patterns of OTX-101 ophthalmic solution, cyclosporine ophthalmic emulsion, and lifitegrast ophthalmic solution in patients with dry eye disease: a retrospective analysis. *BMC Ophthalmol*. 2023;23(1):443.


PM-US-CQA-1832 03/2025