## Cialis® (tadalafil), New Oral ED Treatment Approved by FDA

(NAPSA)—For the approximately 30 million men in the United States who are affected by erectile dysfunction, or ED, a new treatment option is now available.

The Food and Drug Administration recently approved Cialis®, the first oral ED treatment shown to improve erectile function up to 36 hours in some men. Studies show that Cialis improves erections in a majority of men with ED, regardless of the severity of the condition. Because Cialis works up to 36 hours in some men and its absorption is not affected by food, this new treatment may reduce the constraints of planning and allow more spontaneity.

"Cialis is an exciting new option for men with ED," said Dr. Francois Eid, Clinical Associate Professor of Urology, Weill Cornell Medical College. "Because Cialis works for up to 36 hours, it provides a man and his partner substantial freedom to choose the moment that is right for intimacy. With Cialis, the need for planning intimacy may be reduced."

Robert Rozman, a married 60-year-old retired math teacher and clinical trial participant said, "When you haven't had sex for a while, there's certainly added pressure when you first start to try to be together again. After taking Cialis, we were able to take our time."

Cialis is not for everyone. Men taking any form of nitrates (often used to control anginal chest pain) should never take Cialis, as the combination may cause an unsafe drop in blood pressure. Men taking medicines called "alpha blockers" (sometimes prescribed for prostate problems or high blood pressure), with the exception of Flomax<sup>®1</sup> (tamsulosin HCl) 0.4 mg once-daily, should not take Cialis. This combination could also cause a significant drop in blood pressure.



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In clinical trials, the most common side effects with Cialis were headache, upset stomach, backache, and muscle ache. Most men weren't bothered by the side effects enough to stop taking Cialis. In placebo controlled Phase III clinical trials, discontinuation rates in patients treated with Cialis 10 mg or 20 mg was 3.1%, compared to 1.4% in placebo treated patients. Cialis is not recommended in patients who have suffered a heart attack or stroke within the last six months, or patients who have significantly low blood pressure, uncontrolled high blood pressure, unstable angina, severe liver impairment, or retinitis pigmentosa (a rare eye disorder). Men who experience an erection for more than four hours should seek immediate medical attention. Men should discuss their health status with their doctors to ensure that Cialis is right for them and that they are healthy enough to engage in sexual activity. Cialis does not protect a man or his partner from sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV.

For more information about Cialis or ED, men are encouraged to talk with their doctors or visit www.cialis.com.