



As climate changes, allergies are evolving

Are your patients prepared as pollen season intensifies?



Longer

~**20-day longer**
pollen seasons
increase exposure
and sensitization¹⁻³



Stronger

21% increase in pollen counts, forcing patients to contend with greater concentrations²



Further

Allergen migration may expose people to **new, non-native allergens**¹

Weather climate change with ZYRTEC®





Make **ZYRTEC®** the foundation for **allergy relief**

Use product as directed.



POWERFUL RELIEF from patients' worst allergy symptoms.* Starts working at hour 1[†]; lasts a full 24 hours—33% greater relief than Allegra® at 21 to 24 hours^{4,‡}



READY FOR THE LONG HAUL with consistent symptom relief from SAR (seasonal allergic rhinitis) over a 2- to 4-week treatment period^{5,§}



WHEREVER THEY ARE, there's relief of symptoms that may be triggered by over 200 different allergens⁵

ZYRTEC® has options for whatever climate change has in store. Learn more.



* Relieves sneezing; runny nose; itchy, watery eyes; and itching of the nose or throat.

[†] ZYRTEC® 10 mg starts working at hour 1, based on first dose on the first day of a 2-day study in 2 pollen-chamber studies. Primary endpoint measured mean improvement from baseline in Major Symptom Complex (MSC) severity score. MSC symptoms included runny nose, sniffles, itchy nose, nose blows, sneezes, and watery eyes.

[‡] Based on first dose on the first day of a 2-day pollen-chamber study with ZYRTEC® 10 mg vs Allegra® 180 mg at hours 21 to 24. Primary efficacy endpoint was change in total symptom severity score from baseline at hours 21 to 24. Total symptom severity complex score was defined as the sum of self-assessed severity scores of 4 symptoms: runny nose, sneezing, itchy nose/palate/throat, and itchy/watery eyes.

[§] All studies are multicenter, randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind, minimum 100 participants with previous diagnosis of SAR, and adequate minimum duration (2 weeks). Total symptom severity score measured by patient.

References: **1.** Pacheco SE, Guidos-Fogelbach G, Annesi-Maesano I, et al. Climate change and global issues in allergy and immunology. *J Allergy Clin Immunol.* 2021;148(6):1366-1377. **2.** Anderegg WRL, Abatzoglou JT, Anderegg LDL, et al. Anthropogenic climate change is worsening North American pollen seasons. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.* 2021;118(7):e2013284118. **3.** Wise SK, Damask C, Roland LT, et al. International consensus statement on allergy and rhinology: allergic rhinitis—2023. *Int Forum Allergy Rhinol.* 2023;13(4):293-859. **4.** Day JH, Briscoe MP, Rafiero E, Hewlett D Jr, Chapman D, Kramer B. Randomized double-blind comparison of cetirizine and fexofenadine after pollen challenge in the environmental exposure unit: duration of effect in subjects with seasonal allergic rhinitis. *Allergy Asthma Proc.* 2004;25(1):59-68. **5.** Data on file, Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc., McNeil Consumer Healthcare Division.