Claims

1. Use of a botulinum toxin in combination with an anticholinergic agent in the manufacture of a medicament for preventing radiation damage to glands, wherein the radiation damage is caused by radioligands and wherein the anticholinergic agent is selected from the group consisting of tropicamide, atropine, scopolamine, glycopyrrolate, amitriptyline, clonidine, ipratropium bromide and trihexyphenidyl.

2. The use according to claim 1, wherein the radiation damage is caused by a PSMA radioligand.

3. The use according to claims 1 and 2, wherein the radiation damage is selected from the group of ^{225}Ac-PSMA, ^{68}Ga-PSMA, ^{18}F-PSMA or ^{177}Lu-PSMA.

4. The use according to claim 1, wherein the botulinum toxin is selected from the group consisting of the botulinum toxin types A, B, C, D, E, F and G.

5. The use according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the botulinum toxin comprises between 1 and 10,000 units.

6. The use according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the botulinum toxin is a botulinum toxin type A.

7. The use according to any of the preceding claims, comprising between 1 and 1500 units of botulinum toxin type A.

8. The use according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the botulinum toxin is a botulinum toxin type B.

9. The use according to any of the preceding claims, comprising between 100 and 10,000 units of botulinum toxin type B.

10. The use according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the botulinum toxin is a botulinum toxin type E or type F.

11. The use according to any of the preceding claims, comprising between 1 and 10,000 units of botulinum toxin type E or type F.

12. The use according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the anticholinergic agent is to be administered transdermally, orally or intravenously.

13. The use according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the anticholinergic agent is scopolamine, wherein the scopolamine is to be administered transdermally.

14. Use of a botulinum toxin type B in the manufacture of a medicament for preventing radiation damage to glands, wherein the radiation damage is caused by radioligands and wherein the botulinum toxin type B is to be administered contralaterally into the particular parotid gland or salivary gland.

15. Use of a botulinum toxin type A in the manufacture of a medicament for preventing radiation damage to glands, wherein the radiation damage is caused by radioligands and wherein the botulinum toxin type A is to be administered contralaterally into the particular parotid gland or salivary gland.