

GETTING TO KNOW JEVTANA

An Option TODAY for TOMORROW'S OPPORTUNITIES

JEVTANA is a prescription anti-cancer medicine used with the steroid medicine prednisone. JEVTANA is used to treat men with castration-resistant prostate cancer (prostate cancer that is resistant to medical or surgical treatments that lower testosterone) that has worsened (progressed) after treatment with other medicines, including docetaxel.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

JEVTANA may cause serious side effects, including:

Low white blood cells, which can cause you to get serious infections, and may lead to death.

Men who are 65 years or older may be more likely to have these problems. Your healthcare provider (HCP):

- will do blood tests regularly to check your white blood cell counts during your treatment with JEVTANA.
- may lower your dose of JEVTANA, change how often you receive it, or stop JEVTANA until your HCP decides that you have enough white blood cells.
- may prescribe a medicine for you called G-CSF, to help prevent complications if your white blood cell count is too low.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout, and full [Prescribing Information](#) / [Patient Information](#), including Serious Side Effects.



JEVTANA[®]
(cabazitaxel)
injection

Seize tomorrow's opportunities with JEVTANA.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Tell your HCP right away if you have any of these symptoms of infection during treatment with JEVTANA: fever (take your temperature often during treatment with JEVTANA), cough, burning during urination, or muscle aches.

Also, tell your HCP if you have any diarrhea during the time that your white blood cell count is low. Your HCP may prescribe treatment for you as needed.

Severe allergic reactions can happen within a few minutes after your infusion of JEVTANA starts, especially during the first and second infusions. Your HCP should prescribe medicines before each infusion to help prevent severe allergic reactions.

Tell your HCP right away if you have any of these symptoms of a severe allergic reaction during or soon after an infusion of JEVTANA: rash or itching, skin redness, feeling dizzy or faint, breathing problems, chest or throat tightness, or swelling of face.

Getting to know JEVTANA

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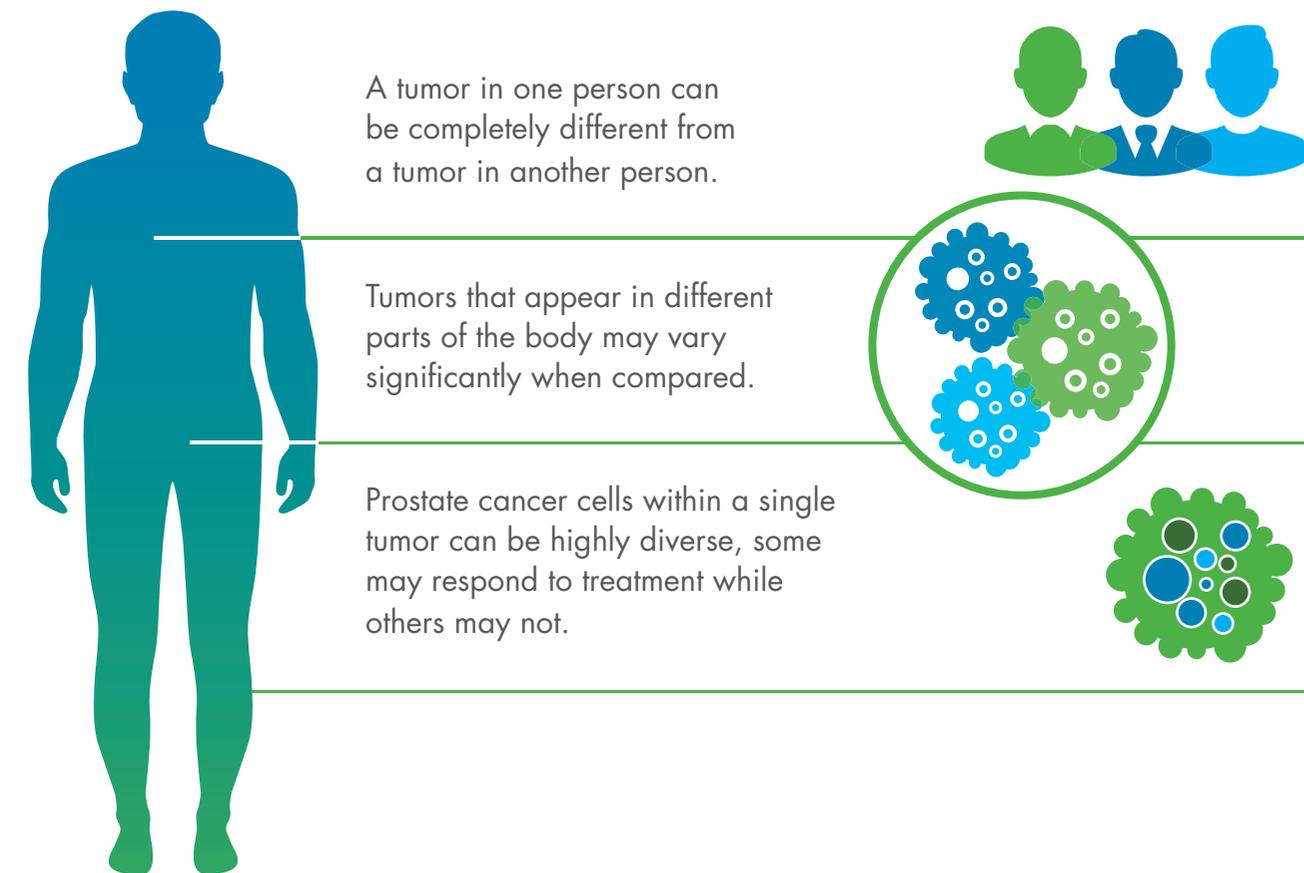
A personal approach to managing your advanced prostate cancer is important because everyone's experience is different.



What is advanced prostate cancer?

Advanced prostate cancer, also known as **metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC)**, is a form of prostate cancer that is resistant to medical (e.g., hormonal) or surgical treatments that lower testosterone, and has spread to other parts of the body. In other words, your prostate cancer has progressed on androgen deprivation* therapy (ADT) and has spread to other parts of the body.

Why is advanced prostate cancer different for everyone?



*Androgen deprivation – A treatment to suppress or block the production or action of male hormones. (National Cancer Institute: NCI Dictionary of Cancer Terms. Bethesda, MD: National Cancer Institute, 2013. Available at www.cancer.gov/dictionary. Accessed 10/31/16.)

According to the American Cancer Society, "Because cancer is different for each person, your chemotherapy will be planned just for you. Work with your doctor to decide what's best for you."



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

JEVTANA can cause severe stomach and intestine problems, which may lead to death. You may need to go to the hospital for treatment.

Vomiting and diarrhea can happen when you receive JEVTANA. Severe vomiting and diarrhea with JEVTANA can lead to loss of too much body fluid (dehydration), or too much of your body salts (electrolytes). Death has happened from having severe diarrhea and losing too much body fluid or body salts with JEVTANA. Your HCP will prescribe medicines to prevent or treat vomiting and diarrhea, as needed with JEVTANA.

Why JEVTANA?

JEVTANA was developed specifically to prolong overall survival in men with advanced prostate cancer that has worsened after treatment with other anti-cancer medicines, including docetaxel.

JEVTANA has been used to treat advanced prostate cancer since 2010 and is recommended as a treatment for advanced prostate cancer by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) based on a high-level of medical evidence if docetaxel is no longer working.

JEVTANA

travels through the body and attacks cells that divide quickly, including cancer cells.

JEVTANA may slow the growth of your cancer by shrinking tumors.



Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout, and full [Prescribing Information](#)/[Patient Information](#), including Serious Side Effects.

JEVTANA[®]
(cabazitaxel)
injection

JEVTANA attacks rapidly dividing cells throughout the body, including cancer cells.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Tell your HCP if: you have vomiting or diarrhea, or if your symptoms get worse or do not get better. JEVANA can cause a leak in the stomach or intestine, intestinal blockage, infection, and bleeding in the stomach or intestine. This can lead to death. **Tell your HCP if you get any of these symptoms:** severe stomach-area (abdomen) pain, constipation, fever, blood in your stool, or changes in the color of your stool.

What is JEVANA?

JEVTANA is a prescription medicine used with the steroid medicine prednisone to treat men with prostate cancer that is resistant to medical or surgical treatments that lower testosterone and has worsened after treatment with other medicines, including docetaxel.

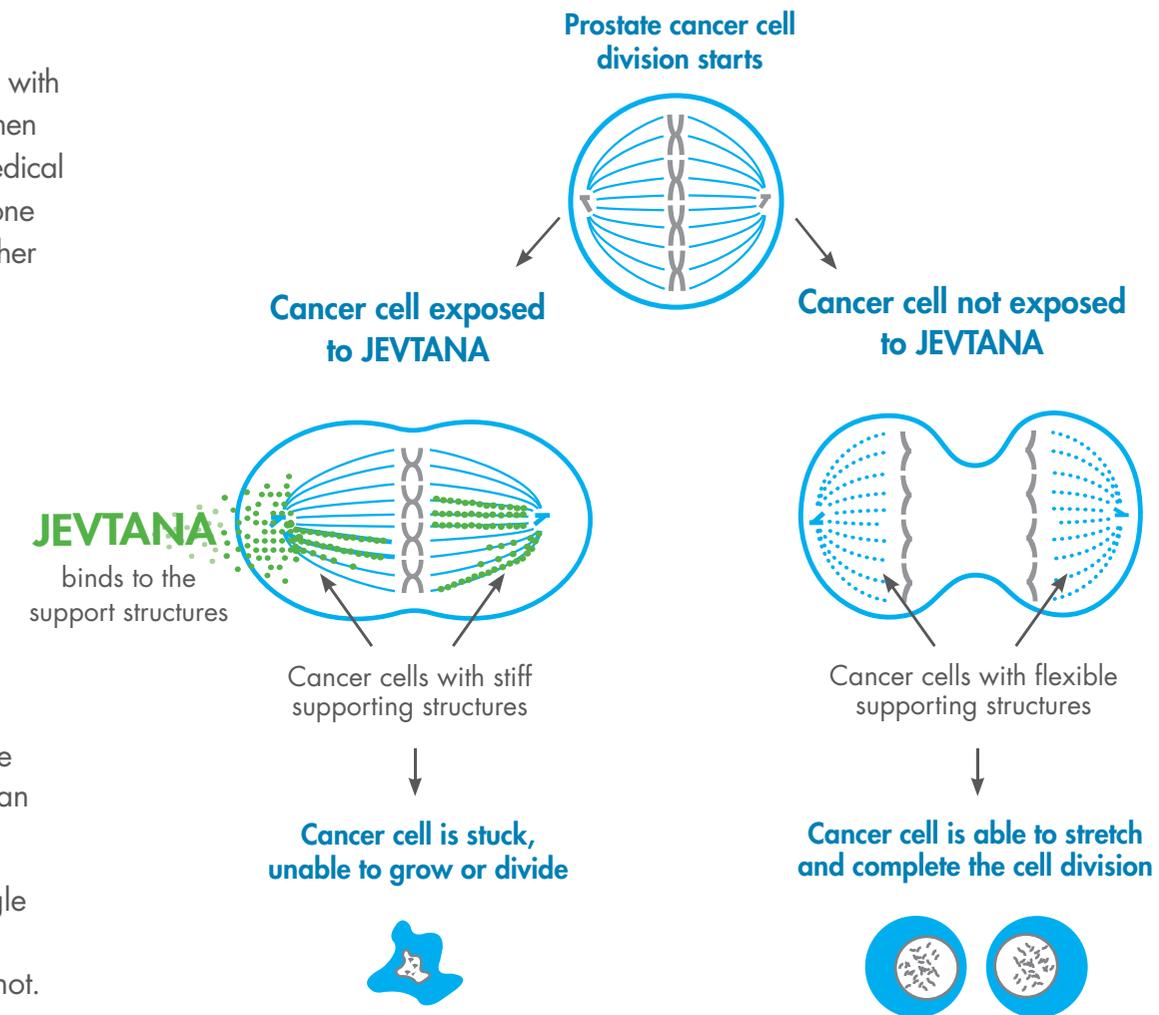
How does JEVANA work?

JEVTANA attacks rapidly dividing cells throughout the body, including cancer cells.

Every cell in your body contains supporting structures, like a miniature scaffolding.

JEVTANA makes the scaffolding in some cancer cells very stiff, so that the cells can no longer grow or divide.

Since prostate cancer cells within a single tumor can be highly diverse, some may respond to treatment while others may not.



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JEVTANA[®]
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injection

JEVTANA has been proven to help men live longer, making it a treatment to use after docetaxel.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Kidney failure may happen with JEVTANA, because of severe infection, loss of too much body fluid (dehydration), and other reasons, which may lead to death. Your HCP will check you for this problem and treat you if needed.

Tell your HCP if you develop these signs or symptoms: swelling of your face or body, or decrease in the amount of urine that your body makes each day or blood in your urine.

How may JEVTANA help?

The effectiveness of JEVTANA was proven in a clinical study of 755 men who:

- Had prostate cancer that spread to other parts of the body
- Were no longer responding to a medical or surgical treatment to lower their testosterone
- Had previously received treatment with docetaxel, a type of anti-cancer infusion medicine

In the clinical study, JEVTANA was shown to improve overall survival in men:



vs mitoxantrone

The number of deaths were 234 (62%) out of 378 men with JEVTANA and 279 (74%) out of 377 men with mitoxantrone



vs 12.7 months with mitoxantrone



14.4% vs 4.4% with mitoxantrone

The effectiveness of JEVTANA was also proven in a clinical study of 1,200 men looking at the risks and benefits of two different dosing options: 20mg/m² versus 25mg/m².

Please talk to your healthcare provider to learn more.

† The median overall survival is the length of time from either the date of diagnosis or the start of treatment for a disease, such as cancer, that half of the patients in a group of patients diagnosed with the disease are still alive.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout, and full [Prescribing Information](#) / [Patient Information](#), including Serious Side Effects.



JEVTANA is an infusion medicine usually delivered once every 3 weeks by a trained healthcare provider.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Lung or breathing problems may happen with JEVTANA and may lead to death. Men who have lung disease before receiving JEVTANA may have a higher risk for developing lung or breathing problems with JEVTANA treatment. Your HCP will check you for this problem and treat you if needed.

Tell your HCP right away if you develop any new or worsening symptoms, including: trouble breathing, shortness of breath, chest pain, cough or fever.

What are possible side effects?

Common side effects of JEVTANA include:

- low red blood cell count (anemia), which is common with JEVTANA, but can sometimes also be serious. Your HCP will regularly check your red blood cell count. Symptoms of anemia include shortness of breath and tiredness.
- low blood platelet count, which is common with JEVTANA, but can sometimes also be serious. Tell your HCP if you have any unusual bruising or bleeding.
- inflammation of the bladder, which has happened in men who have previously received pelvic radiation therapy. Tell your HCP if you have blood in your urine, burning sensation during urination, or frequent or urgent need to urinate.
- fever
- diarrhea
- tiredness
- nausea
- vomiting
- constipation
- weakness
- stomach pain
- back pain
- numbness, tingling, burning or decreased sensation in your hands or feet
- change in your sense of taste
- shortness of breath
- cough
- joint pain
- hair loss
- decreased appetite



Tell your healthcare provider if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

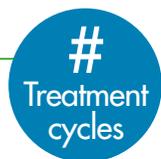
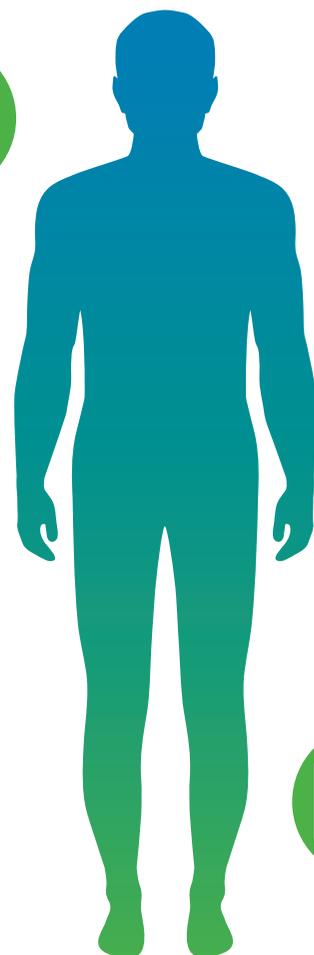
These are not all the possible side effects of JEVTANA. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout, and full [Prescribing Information](#) / [Patient Information](#), including Serious Side Effects.

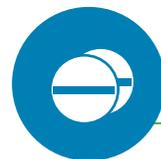
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How is JEVTANA given?

JEVTANA is given through an intravenous infusion and will take about 1 hour. JEVTANA infusions are delivered by a trained professional in your healthcare provider's office. Generally, men receive JEVTANA every 3 weeks. The frequency of your infusions will be determined by your healthcare provider.



In a clinical study, men received a median of 6 treatment cycles of JEVTANA and 29% (109 out of 371) men received 10 cycles of JEVTANA. The number of JEVTANA treatment cycles that you receive will be determined by your healthcare provider.



Your healthcare provider will also prescribe another medicine called **prednisone** for you to take by mouth every day during treatment with JEVTANA. Your healthcare provider will tell you how and when to take your prednisone.

It is important that you take prednisone exactly as prescribed by your healthcare provider. If you forget to take your prednisone, or do not take it on schedule, make sure to tell your healthcare provider or nurse. Before each infusion of JEVTANA, you may receive other medicines to prevent or treat side effects.



Before receiving JEVTANA, tell your healthcare provider if you:

- had allergic reactions in the past
- are age 65 or older
- have kidney or liver problems
- have lung problems
- are a male with a female partner who is able to become pregnant. Males should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with JEVTANA and for 3 months after your final dose of JEVTANA.

JEVTANA may cause fertility problems in males. This may affect your ability to father a child. Talk to your HCP if you have concerns about fertility.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

JEVTANA can interact with many other medicines. Do not take any new medicines without asking your healthcare provider first. Your healthcare provider will tell you if it is safe to take the new medicine with JEVTANA.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Do not receive JEVTANA if: your white blood cell (neutrophil count) is too low, you have had a severe allergic reaction to cabazitaxel or other medicines that contain polysorbate 80 (ask your HCP if you are not sure), you have severe liver problems or you are pregnant. JEVTANA can harm your unborn baby or possibly cause loss of pregnancy.

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injection

What should I ask my healthcare team?

Find out if JEVTANA is right for you. The below questions can help you start the conversation at your next appointment.

- 1 How is JEVTANA different from other treatments?
- 2 What are the possible benefits of taking JEVTANA?
- 3 How will I know if JEVTANA is working?
- 4 What are the possible side effects and how are they managed?
- 5 How is JEVTANA administered?
- 6 How long will I need to take JEVTANA?
- 7 Why do I have to take prednisone with JEVTANA?
- 8 Will JEVTANA interfere with any of the other medications I'm taking?
- 9 Are there options and resources to help with my out-of-pocket costs for JEVTANA?



What support and resources are available?

careASSIST™

Patient Support by Sanofi Genzyme

The CareASSIST Patient Support Program by Sanofi Genzyme is dedicated to helping eligible patients with access and support for their JEVTANA treatment.

The CareASSIST Patient Support Program can help you with:



Access and Reimbursement

CareASSIST can help determine insurance coverage and options.



Financial Assistance

Eligible patients may qualify to receive JEVTANA at no cost.



Resource Support

CareASSIST can identify other resources and support that may be available.

Tap into support for JEVTANA today!



Call **1-833-WE+CARE** (1-833-930-2273), Mon-Fri, 9AM-8PM ET to speak with a CareASSIST Patient Access Specialist



Or visit www.sanoficareassist.com

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(cabazitaxel)
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INDICATION

What is JEVTANA?

JEVTANA is a prescription anti-cancer medicine used with the steroid medicine prednisone. JEVTANA is used to treat men with castration-resistant prostate cancer (prostate cancer that is resistant to medical or surgical treatments that lower testosterone) that has worsened (progressed) after treatment with other medicines, including docetaxel.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What is the most important information I should know about JEVTANA?

JEVTANA may cause serious side effects, including:

Low white blood cells, which can cause you to get serious infections, and may lead to death. Men who are 65 years or older may be more likely to have these problems. Your healthcare provider (HCP):

- will do blood tests regularly to check your white blood cell counts during your treatment with JEVTANA.
- may lower your dose of JEVTANA, change how often you receive it, or stop JEVTANA until your HCP decides that you have enough white blood cells.
- may prescribe a medicine for you called G-CSF, to help prevent complications if your white blood cell count is too low.

Tell your HCP right away if you have any of these symptoms of infection during treatment with JEVTANA:

fever (take your temperature often during treatment with JEVTANA), cough, burning during urination, or muscle aches.

Also, tell your HCP if you have any diarrhea during the time that your white blood cell count is low. Your HCP may prescribe treatment for you as needed.

Severe allergic reactions can happen within a few minutes after your infusion of JEVTANA starts, especially during the first and second infusions. Your HCP should prescribe medicines before each infusion to help prevent severe allergic reactions.

Tell your HCP right away if you have any of these symptoms of a severe allergic reaction during or soon after an infusion of JEVTANA: rash or itching, skin redness, feeling dizzy or faint, breathing problems, chest or throat tightness, or swelling of face.

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Vomiting and diarrhea can happen when you receive JEVTANA. Severe vomiting and diarrhea with JEVTANA can lead to loss of too much body fluid (dehydration), or too much of your body salts (electrolytes). Death has happened from having severe diarrhea and losing too much body fluid or body salts with JEVTANA. Your HCP will prescribe medicines to prevent or treat vomiting and diarrhea, as needed with JEVTANA.

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Tell your HCP if you develop these signs or symptoms: swelling of your face or body, or decrease in the amount of urine that your body makes each day or blood in your urine.

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION CONTINUED

Who should not receive JEVTANA?

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What should I tell my HCP before receiving JEVTANA?

Before receiving JEVTANA, tell your HCP if you:

- had allergic reactions in the past
- are age 65 or older
- have kidney or liver problems
- have lung problems
- are a male with a female partner who is able to become pregnant. Males should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with JEVTANA and for 3 months after your final dose of JEVTANA.

JEVTANA may cause fertility problems in males. This may affect your ability to father a child. Talk to your HCP if you have concerns about fertility.

Tell your HCP about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. JEVTANA can interact with many other medicines. Do not take any new medicines without asking your HCP first. Your HCP will tell you if it is safe to take the new medicine with JEVTANA.

What are the possible side effects of JEVTANA?

Common side effects of JEVTANA include:

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- low blood platelet count, which is common with JEVTANA, but can sometimes also be serious. Tell your HCP if you have any unusual bruising or bleeding.
- inflammation of the bladder, which has happened in men who have previously received pelvic radiation therapy. Tell your HCP if you have blood in your urine, burning sensation during urination, or frequent or urgent need to urinate.
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- joint pain
- hair loss
- decreased appetite

Tell your HCP if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

These are not all the possible side effects of JEVTANA. For more information, ask your HCP or pharmacist.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see full [Prescribing Information](#) / [Patient Information](#), including Serious Side Effects.





PLAN YOUR NEXT STEP

More than 30,000* men have
been prescribed JEVTANA

*Estimate based on sales & use data in the U.S. 6/2010- 8/2017.
sanofi-aventis U.S. LLC

Learn more at JEVTANA.com

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- JEVTANA has been used to treat advanced prostate cancer since 2010 and is recommended as a treatment for advanced prostate cancer by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) based on a high-level of medical evidence if docetaxel is no longer working.

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