

Starting and staying on track with 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

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

Starting JEVTANA

Now that you and your healthcare provider have decided that JEVTANA is right for you, find some useful information contained in this guide as you start treatment.



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.

Tap into support for JEVTANA today!

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 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.



For more information, call **1-833-WE+CARE** (1-833-930-2273), Mon-Fri, 9am-8pm Eastern Time to speak with a CareASSIST Patient Access Specialist



Or visit www.sanoficareassist.com

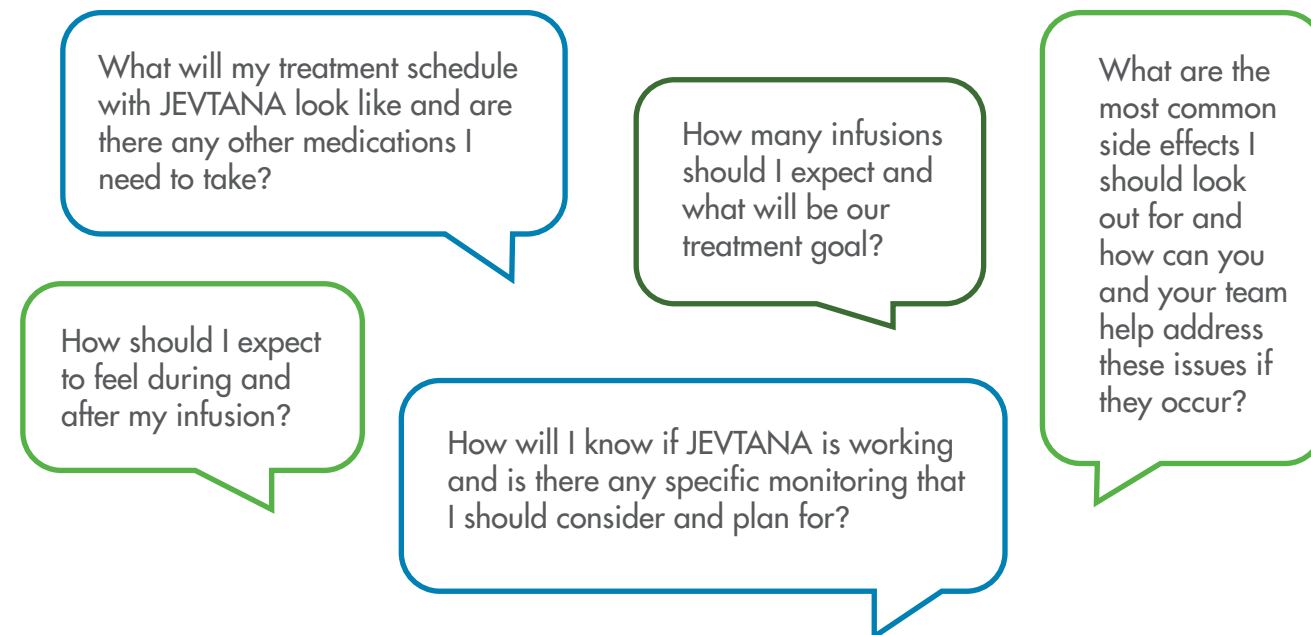
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Talk with your healthcare team

Asking questions is a great way to know what to expect with JEVTANA treatment. Here are some suggested topics to discuss with your healthcare team so you are off on a good start.

Topics to discuss with your healthcare team



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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.

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.

Get ready for your infusion day

With your infusion day just around the corner, get organized. Talk to your healthcare provider about what you will need, and use this checklist to help stay organized.

BEFORE INFUSION DAY CHECKLIST

- Follow** any instructions from your healthcare provider (for example, review provided materials, complete recommended tests)
- Get** insurance questions answered and identify resources and support available to you by Sanofi CareASSIST or your provider's office
- Schedule and confirm** your JEVTANA infusion appointments
- 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.
- Learn** about your infusion center's policies. Possible items to bring with you include:
 - Water
 - Entertainment or activities
 - Headphones
 - Blanket/Sweatshirt (infusion centers can sometimes be cold)
 - Snacks
- Confirm** how you will get to and from your infusion appointments

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What to expect on infusion day



- JEVTANA is an infusion medicine administered by a trained professional. JEVTANA infusions take about 1 hour.



- JEVTANA is usually given once every 3 weeks. The frequency of your infusions will be determined by your healthcare provider.



Treatment
cycles

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



- JEVTANA is prescribed in combination with an oral therapy called 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.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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.



Your infusion day

Here are some useful tips to help you along the way.

INFUSION DAY CHECKLIST

- Tell** your healthcare provider if you forgot to take your medication or did not take it as scheduled
- Wear** clothing that allows easy access to your arms
- Bring** a sweater, socks, or blanket to keep you warm as infusion centers can be cold
- Drink** water to stay hydrated
- Stay** entertained. The JEVTANA infusion takes about 1 hour. During this time, you can read, listen to music or watch TV
- Take** it easy. Do not over exert yourself after your infusion

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Stay on track after treatments

After your JEVTANA infusions, monitor how you feel and check with your healthcare provider about your response to therapy. There are tests that your healthcare provider can perform to assess how JEVTANA is working for you.

Monitor how you feel

If you experience any side effect during or after treatment, talk to your healthcare provider. Your family and caregivers can be an important source of support.

Check your blood-based markers

There are multiple blood-based tests that can help you and your healthcare provider assess your status. Your healthcare provider will likely perform a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test every 3-4 weeks to help monitor your response to therapy.

Perform body imaging

Aside from blood-based tests, your healthcare provider may use body imaging tools to assess your advanced prostate cancer. It will allow your healthcare provider to get images from inside your body. Technologies that can be used include computed tomography (CT) scans, a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan, or bone scans.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Tell your HCP if: you have vomiting or diarrhea, or if your symptoms get worse or do not get better. JEVTANA 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.

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.



DID YOU
KNOW
?

Although a PSA test can be helpful, it will not provide you and your healthcare provider with a complete picture of your health status. **It's important to talk with your healthcare provider about other blood-based or body imaging tests** that can be used to monitor your advanced prostate cancer and treatment response.

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Healthy living tips for patients

When receiving regular treatment with JEVTANA, it may be helpful to follow some simple nutrition and lifestyle tips to stay on track.

Diet and nutrition can make a difference

A healthy diet can help you keep up your strength during treatment, prevent your body's tissues from breaking down, help your body keep up its defenses against infections, and handle your treatments better. Every man's dietary needs are different, especially during treatment for cancer. Your healthcare providers can help you figure out what your nutritional goals should be, and how you can meet them.

In general, a healthy diet includes fruits and vegetables, breads and grains, dairy, and protein. You should also drink plenty of fluids to avoid symptoms of dehydration like light-headedness, dry mouth, and nausea.

Exercise and staying active

Regular physical activity can help you increase your energy levels and reduce fatigue during treatment. It can also help reduce stress, nausea, and constipation.

If you are not already physically active, it is important to start out small and increase your activity level over time. Be as physically active as you can, when you can. Do not push yourself, and be sure to talk with your healthcare provider first about any new exercise routine you may want to try.

Just as activity can be important to your health, regular sleep can be important for your immune system. So make sure to get enough sleep. If you feel stressed or overwhelmed, try deep breathing, listening to soothing nature sounds or music, and don't hesitate to ask for help from family and friends.

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.

Tips for caregivers

Caregivers can be a spouse, family, or friends. As a caregiver, you can provide an important source of support. Here are some tips on the types of support you can provide.

Encourage your loved one to talk to his doctor about JEVTANA

Your loved one may be reluctant to explore another therapy. His previous therapies may have been challenging. He needs to know about any treatments the doctor may be recommending.

- **Talk** with him about all the risks and benefits of JEVTANA and if it may be right for him.
- **Encourage** your loved one to schedule an appointment with his healthcare team to ask if JEVTANA is right for him.
- **Prepare** for his doctor visit with this guide.
- **Provide** your loved one with information about JEVTANA by visiting [JEVTANA.com](https://www.jevtana.com).

Don't forget to take care of yourself

- **Focus** on the positive impact your support is providing.
- **Look** after your own health by eating right, exercising, and making time for your own medical checkups.
- **Reach** out to other caregivers. They understand what you're going through and may be able to offer support.
- **Connect** with friends. They may want to help, but don't know how.
- **Don't** carry the burden on your own. Schedule time off for yourself.

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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.

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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.

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.

Tell your HCP if: you have vomiting or diarrhea, or if your symptoms get worse or do not get better. JEVTANA 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.

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.

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.

Who should not receive JEVTANA?

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.

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
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- 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.

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Important Safety Information continued

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What are the possible side effects of JEVTANA?

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 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.



Hear from people who chose JEVTANA



“One major thing that inspired me to fight the cancer is my family.”
– **Larry**

Individual experiences may vary.



“What I do to get through the rough times is I call my family, my kids... we talk and it kind of gets your mind onto something else and that’s what you need to do when you are feeling down.”
– **Joyce, caregiver**

Learn more at JEVTANA.com



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Or visit www.sanoficareassist.com

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