

Living for today and **LOOKING FORWARD** to tomorrow



YOUR GUIDE TO TREATMENT WITH JEVTANA AFTER DOCETAXEL CHEMOTHERAPY

INDICATION

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

It is not known if JEVTANA is safe and effective in children.


IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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

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



JEVTANA[®]
(cabazitaxel)
injection



Learn how CareASSIST can support your JEVTANA treatment journey on page 17

Visit SanofiCareASSIST.com/JEVTANA for more information or call 1-833-WE+CARE (1-833-930-2273), Mon-Fri 9 AM - 8 PM ET

Your Guide to What's Inside

- About metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC)4
- Why JEVTANA7
- How JEVTANA works8
- Results seen with JEVTANA 11
- Understanding potential side effects 12
- How JEVTANA is given 14
- Questions to ask your healthcare team 16
- The CareASSIST Program 17
- Patient and care partner resources 18
- Indication and Important Safety Information 19



Find questions to ask your healthcare team on page 16.

JEVTANA Stories

Hear from real people and learn more about their experiences with JEVTANA.

Watch Paul and Debbie's story on JEVTANA.com

"I've been receiving treatment with JEVTANA for my advanced prostate cancer. What drives me today is the extra time I've gotten to spend with my wife, my children, and my grandchildren."

– Paul, retired athletic coach

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 on 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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About metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC)

mCRPC is a type of advanced prostate cancer



Metastatic

- Prostate cancer that has metastasized, meaning it has spread beyond the prostate to other parts in the body.
- Areas prostate cancer commonly spreads to are the lymph nodes, bones, liver, or lungs.



Castration-Resistant

- Prostate cancer growth is often driven by male sex hormones called androgens, which include testosterone.
- However, over time, prostate cancer may adapt and develop castration resistance. This means the cancer is no longer responding to hormonal treatments that lower testosterone, like androgen deprivation therapy or surgery.

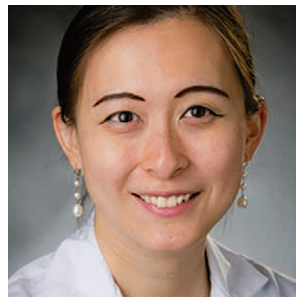


Prostate Cancer

- Prostate cancer is a type of cancer in which cells in the prostate gland become abnormal and start to grow uncontrollably, forming tumors.

Talk to your healthcare team to learn more about your condition and treatment plan.

Members of your healthcare team may include a doctor, nurse, or pharmacist. Your healthcare team may also include other medical professionals who assist you and your loved one with your care.



“Patients should discuss their prostate cancer and all treatment options available, including chemotherapy, with their medical oncologist. We partner with our patients to create a treatment plan to hopefully stay ahead of the next mutation.”

– Dr. Zhang, medical oncologist

Various treatments are available to help manage mCRPC

Think of treating mCRPC like a marathon, not a sprint

mCRPC treatment options may include:



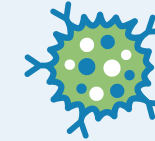
HORMONE THERAPY



CHEMOTHERAPY



RADIOTHERAPY



IMMUNOTHERAPY

What mCRPC treatments are right for you?


Every man and his prostate cancer is unique. Therefore, mCRPC is best managed through an individualized treatment plan that addresses your needs and treatment goals. Talk to your healthcare team, so together, you can identify the types of treatments that are right for you.

Did you know?

The order in which you receive your treatments may be important. Over time, most men with mCRPC become resistant to a type of treatment, meaning that a medication that once controlled the prostate cancer stopped working. If you’ve heard of resistance to antibiotics, it’s a similar idea.

A HELPFUL QUESTION TO ASK

How might my previous treatments and my response to them affect the treatment options I should consider next?



“3 months after docetaxel, my PSA started to rise. I also had bone metastasis. That’s when Dr. Zhang told us that JEVTANA was an option to help treat my advanced prostate cancer.”

— Paul, sharing his experience with JEVTANA

Over 45,000 men
have been prescribed JEVTANA

Estimate based on
US sales & use data.
06/2010-02/2021.
Sanofi.

Visit JEVTANA.com to hear Paul’s story

PSA=prostate-specific antigen.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- **Severe stomach and intestine (gastrointestinal) problems.**
 - **JEVTANA can cause severe vomiting and diarrhea, which may lead to death.** 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. **You may need to go to the hospital for treatment.** 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, which may 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.

Why JEVTANA

JEVTANA is a prescription anticancer medicine that was developed specifically to treat mCRPC that has worsened after treatment with other medicines, including docetaxel chemotherapy. It is used with a steroid medicine called prednisone. JEVTANA has been recommended by a national panel of prostate cancer experts (National Comprehensive Cancer Network®, NCCN) for men with mCRPC who have previously received docetaxel.

JEVTANA may help some men live longer and shrink tumors after docetaxel

Extends Life

JEVTANA offers men with mCRPC a chance to live longer.

Shrinks Tumors

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

Works After Docetaxel

JEVTANA may help you even if docetaxel chemotherapy is no longer working.

WHAT IS DOCETAXEL?

Docetaxel is a chemotherapy drug approved to treat mCRPC. Patients receive docetaxel *before* they receive JEVTANA.



Ask your healthcare provider (HCP) how JEVTANA may be able to help you or your loved one

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JEVTANA
(cabazitaxel)
injection

Did you know?

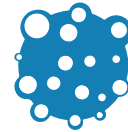
JEVTANA is a type of chemotherapy made from a material originally found in the needles of a yew tree



- This European yew tree is called *Taxus baccata*. That's why JEVTANA is called a taxane
- A taxane is a type of chemotherapy
- JEVTANA has a unique chemical structure that's different from the chemotherapy docetaxel (the chemotherapy prescribed before you receive JEVTANA)

How JEVTANA works

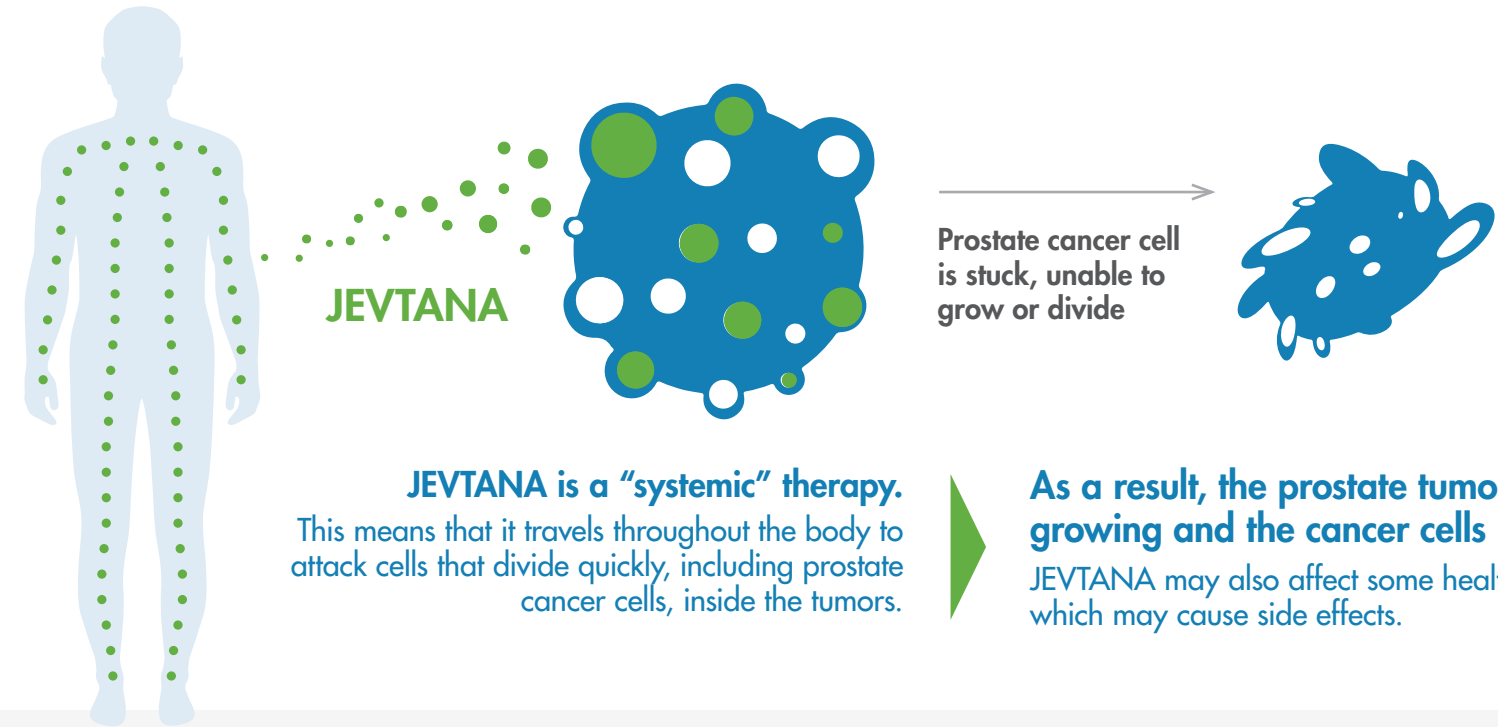
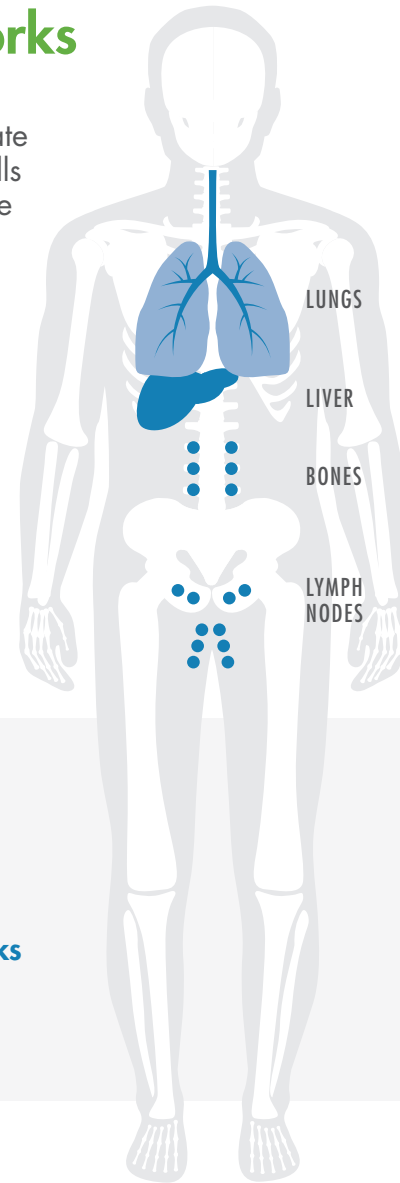
In someone with advanced prostate cancer, unhealthy "cancerous" cells have started to spread beyond the prostate to places like the lymph nodes, bones, liver, or lungs. These cells behave in abnormal ways. They divide quickly and grow out of control, forming tumors.



See how JEVTANA may stop these tumors from growing on the next page.



Watch a video to see how JEVTANA works in the body by visiting [JEVTANA.com/how-it-works](https://www.jevtana.com/how-it-works)

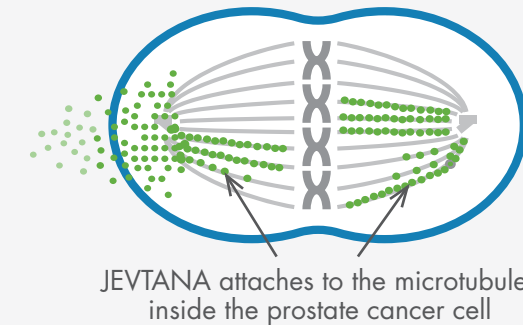


JEVTANA is a "systemic" therapy. This means that it travels throughout the body to attack cells that divide quickly, including prostate cancer cells, inside the tumors.

As a result, the prostate tumor may stop growing and the cancer cells may die. JEVTANA may also affect some healthy cells, which may cause side effects.

Let's take a closer look inside the prostate cancer cell

All the cells in your body contain support structures called microtubules. These microtubules help cells grow and divide. But in prostate cancer cells, they help the cancer grow.



As seen in laboratory studies, JEVTANA attaches to these microtubules. This causes the microtubules to become stiff so that the prostate cancer cells can no longer grow and divide.

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

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, decrease in the amount of urine that your body makes each day or blood in your urine.

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JEVTANA[®]
(cabazitaxel)
injection

JEVTANA used after docetaxel helped men live longer and also shrank tumors

JEVTANA was shown to be effective in 3 clinical studies with men who:

- Had prostate cancer that spread to other parts of the body
- Were no longer responding to medical or surgical treatment to lower testosterone
- Had previously been treated with a chemotherapy called docetaxel

Did you know?

In Study 1, JEVTANA was compared to an active anticancer treatment called mitoxantrone. In Study 2, JEVTANA was compared to the oral hormone-based therapies abiraterone and enzalutamide.

These are different from a placebo-controlled study, where one treatment is compared with placebo—a substance or treatment with no active therapeutic effect.

ASK YOUR DOCTOR IF JEVTANA IS RIGHT FOR YOU

JEVTANA may be right for men with mCRPC who are similar to the men studied. Find some questions to ask your healthcare team on page 16 to learn more.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- **Inflammation of the bladder and blood in the urine.** Blood in the urine is common with JEVTANA, but it can also sometimes be severe. Some people who have had pelvic radiation in the past may develop inflammation of the bladder and blood in the urine that is severe enough that they need to be hospitalized for medical treatment or surgery. Your healthcare provider will check you for these problems during treatment with JEVTANA. Your healthcare provider may stop your treatment with JEVTANA for a short time, or permanently, if you develop inflammation of the bladder and bleeding that is severe.

"I am very pleased with my response to JEVTANA. I know everyone's response is different. Dr. Zhang showed me that there had been improvements."

— Paul, sharing his experience with JEVTANA



Results seen with JEVTANA

- **Study 1:** Of the 755 men, 378 received JEVTANA and 377 received mitoxantrone
- **Study 2:** Of the 255 men, 129 patients who previously received oral abiraterone or enzalutamide received JEVTANA and 126 patients who received oral abiraterone or enzalutamide were treated with alternate

Men Lived Longer*	3x More Men Had Tumors That Shrank	Men Went Progression-free 2x Longer
<p>Study 1[†]</p> <p>15.1 months* vs 12.7 months* with JEVTANA vs with mitoxantrone</p> <p><i>P</i><0.0001, HR=0.70 (95% CI: 0.59-0.83)</p> <hr/> <p>Study 2[†]</p> <p>13.6 months* vs 11.0 months* with JEVTANA vs with abiraterone or enzalutamide</p> <p><i>P</i>=0.008, HR=0.64 (95% CI: 0.46-0.89)</p>	<p>Study 1</p> <p>14.4% vs 4.4% with JEVTANA vs with mitoxantrone (95% CI: 9.6-19.3) vs (95% CI: 1.6-7.2)</p> <p><i>P</i>=0.0005</p> <hr/> <p>Study 2</p> <p>36.5% vs 11.5% with JEVTANA vs with abiraterone or enzalutamide (95% CI: 26.6-48.4) vs (95% CI: 2.9-20.2)</p> <p><i>P</i>=0.004</p>	<p>Study 2[†]</p> <p>8.0 months* vs 3.7 months* with JEVTANA vs with abiraterone or enzalutamide</p> <p><i>P</i><0.0001, HR=0.54 (95% CI: 0.40-0.73)</p>

*In Study 1, overall survival, which is the number of months men lived after starting treatment, was the primary study endpoint (or study objective). In Study 2, it was a secondary endpoint.

[†]The number of months was measured using the "median." In other words, half of the patients experienced numbers above the median and half of the patients experienced numbers below the median. The results above include *P* values, hazard ratio (HR) values, and CI (confidence interval) values.

***P* values** show whether a difference found between groups that are being compared is due to chance. A *P* value under 0.05 usually means that the difference between treatment groups is not due to chance alone.

Hazard ratios (HR) measure how often a particular event happens in one group compared to how often it happens in another group, over time.

Confidence intervals (CI) show a range of study results—in this case, a 95% CI means that there is only a 5% chance of the results being wrong.

ASK YOUR DOCTOR IF JEVTANA IS RIGHT FOR YOU



JEVTANA was evaluated in Study 3, which looked at the risk and benefits of two different dosing options in 1200 men: 20 mg/m² versus 25 mg/m².

Please talk to your healthcare provider to learn more.

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JEVTANA[®]
(cabazitaxel)
injection

Understanding potential side effects



Review possible side effects together with your healthcare team. Your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist will be able to give you a better idea of what side effects you may experience and can support you during your treatment with JEVTANA.

TIP: Share with your nurses how you feel. They can be a great resource and often have a deep understanding of side effects and how to manage them.



“The care team always went out of its way to make sure that I was doing well.” – Paul

“The infusion nurses were outstanding in their patient education. They were very thorough asking us at every visit about potential side effects and supported us every step of the way.”

— Debbie, Paul’s wife and retired nurse

The most 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.
- diarrhea
- tiredness
- nausea
- vomiting
- constipation
- back pain
- decreased appetite
- stomach (abdominal) pain
- weakness

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 the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.



“Anticancer treatments have come a long way. Chemotherapy options for prostate cancer have also changed over time. We are now able to better partner with our patients to help manage their side effects and tailor their treatment with each cycle.”

— Dr. Zhang, medical oncologist

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.

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How JEVTANA is given



**1-hour
IV infusion**

JEVTANA is given through an **intravenous (IV) infusion and will take about 1 hour**. JEVTANA infusions are given by a trained professional at your doctor's office or infusion center.



**Every
3 weeks**

Generally, men receive JEVTANA every **3 weeks**. In a clinical study, men received an average of 6 treatment cycles with 29% (109/371) receiving as many as 10 (every treatment visit is a cycle). You and your doctor will work together to determine how many JEVTANA treatment cycles you will receive.



**With oral
prednisone**

JEVTANA is given with the oral steroid medicine **prednisone for you to take every day throughout your treatment**. Take this medicine exactly as prescribed. Tell your doctor if you miss a dose or do not take it on schedule.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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), or you have severe liver problems.

What should I tell my HCP before receiving JEVTANA?

Before receiving JEVTANA, tell your HCP if you:

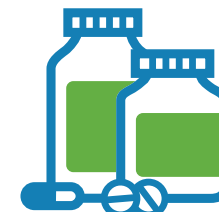
- are age 65 or older
- had allergic reactions in the past
- have kidney or liver problems
- have lung problems
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. JEVTANA can cause harm to your unborn baby and loss of pregnancy (miscarriage).
- are a male with a female partner who is able to become pregnant.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

Medicines to help prevent or treat certain side effects during treatment

While on treatment with JEVTANA, you may receive other medicines to help prevent or treat certain side effects.



Antiemetic and Antidiarrheal Agents

Before each infusion of JEVTANA, you may receive medicines called antiemetics, which can **help prevent or treat nausea and vomiting**.



Growth Factor (G-CSF)

Your healthcare provider may prescribe a medicine called G-CSF to **help prevent complications if your white blood cell count is too low**.

ARE THESE MEDICATIONS RIGHT FOR YOU?

Talk to your healthcare team (doctors, nurses, and pharmacists) to learn more. They are here to help.

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JEVTANA[®]
(cabazitaxel)
injection

Questions to ask your healthcare team

Find out if JEVTANA is right for you or your loved one by talking to your healthcare team. Below are some useful questions to help you get the conversation started at your next appointment.

How is JEVTANA different from other treatments?

What are the possible benefits of taking JEVTANA?

What are the possible side effects and how are they managed?

Who should I call if I experience any side effects?

How is JEVTANA given and how long will I take it?

What should I bring to my first infusion visit and how should I expect to feel during and after my infusion?

How will I know if JEVTANA is working?

Will JEVTANA interfere with any other medications I'm taking?



We are here to support you and your loved ones as you navigate through your treatment journey



Financial assistance

Helping you to understand your insurance coverage and connect you with programs that may be able to assist with your treatment costs for JEVTANA.



Resource support

Connecting you to independent support organizations that may be able to help you manage your care.



To learn more about CareASSIST:

Visit SanofiCareASSIST.com/JEVTANA for more information or call 1-833-WE+CARE (1-833-930-2273), Mon-Fri 9 AM – 8 PM ET

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Patient Portrayal



Patient and care partner resources

Finding support is important if you or someone you care for is living with advanced prostate cancer. It can also be meaningful to connect with others who are going through a similar experience.

Explore organizations like these to find helpful resources about living with or caring for someone with prostate cancer:

GENERAL CANCER/HEALTH

American Cancer Society

www.cancer.org
800-227-2345

Cancer Support Community

www.cancersupportcommunity.org
888-793-9355

National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship (NCCS)

www.canceradvocacy.org
877-622-7937

National Comprehensive Cancer Network® (NCCN)

www.nccn.org
215-690-0300

Patient Advocate Foundation

www.patientadvocate.org
800-532-5274

Patient Empowerment Network

www.powerfulpatients.org

PROSTATE CANCER

Men's Health Network

www.menshealthnetwork.org
202-543-MHN-1 (6461) ext. 101

Prostate Cancer Foundation

www.pcf.org
800-757-2873

Prostate Conditions Education Council (PCEC)

www.prostateconditions.org
866-477-6778

Prostate Health Education Network (PHEN)

www.prostatehealthed.org

ZERO and ZERO360: Comprehensive Patient Support

www.zerocancer.org
www.zerocancer.org/get-support/zero360/
844-244-1309

CAREGIVERS/CARE PARTNERS

Family Caregiver Alliance (FCA)

www.caregiver.org
800-445-8106

Lotsa Helping Hands

www.lotsahelpinghands.com

INDICATION

What is JEVTANA?

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

It is not known if JEVTANA is safe and effective in children.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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

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 on 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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JEVTANA[®]
(cabazitaxel)
injection

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION CONTINUED

- **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.

- **Severe stomach and intestine (gastrointestinal) problems.**
 - **JEVTANA can cause severe vomiting and diarrhea, which may lead to death.** 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. **You may need to go to the hospital for treatment.** 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, which may 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, decrease in the amount of urine that your body makes each day or blood in your urine.

- **Inflammation of the bladder and blood in the urine.** Blood in the urine is common with JEVTANA, but it can also sometimes be severe. Some people who have had pelvic radiation in the past may develop inflammation of the bladder and blood in the urine that is severe enough that they need to be hospitalized for medical treatment or surgery. Your healthcare provider will check you for these problems during treatment with JEVTANA. Your healthcare provider may stop your treatment with JEVTANA for a short time, or permanently, if you develop inflammation of the bladder and bleeding that is severe.

- **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.

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What should I tell my HCP before receiving JEVTANA?

Before receiving JEVTANA, tell your HCP if you:

- are age 65 or older
- had allergic reactions in the past
- have kidney or liver problems
- have lung problems
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. JEVTANA can cause harm to your unborn baby and loss of pregnancy (miscarriage).
- 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 the last 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.

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(cabazitaxel)
injection

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION CONTINUED

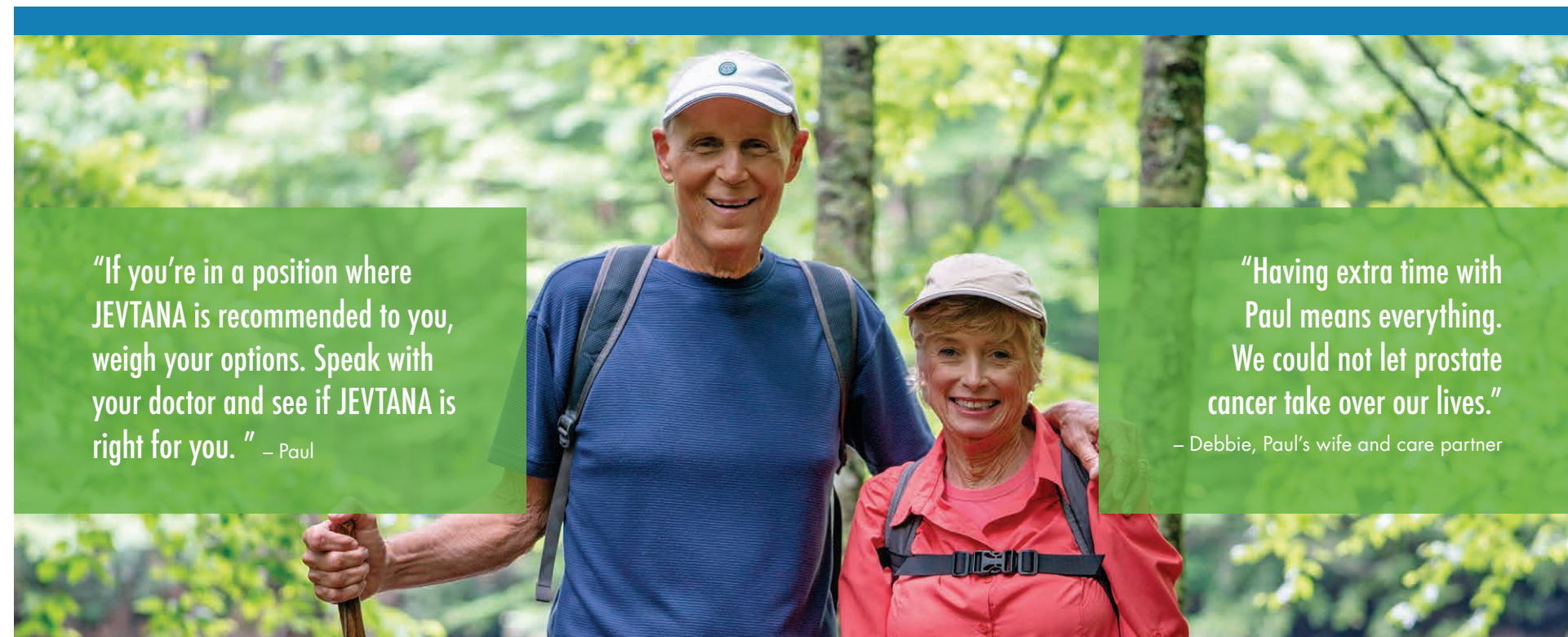
What are the most common side effects of JEVTANA?

The most 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.
- diarrhea
- tiredness
- nausea
- vomiting
- constipation
- back pain
- decreased appetite
- stomach (abdominal) pain
- weakness

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 the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.



Watch Paul and Debbie's story on [JEVTANA.com](https://www.jevtana.com)

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

JEVTANA[®]
(cabazitaxel)
injection

Talk to your healthcare team to
**SEE WHAT MAY
BE POSSIBLE
WITH JEVTANA**

Learn more about JEVTANA and
watch others share their experiences.

Visit **JEVTANA.com** today



JEVTANA was developed specifically to treat men with advanced prostate cancer (mCRPC) that:

- Has spread to other parts of the body (metastasized)
- Is no longer responding to medicine or surgery that lowers testosterone
- Has previously been treated with a chemotherapy called docetaxel

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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), or you have severe liver problems.

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

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