

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



## YOUR GUIDE TO TREATMENT WITH JEVTANA AFTER DOCETAXEL CHEMOTHERAPY

JEVTANA 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.

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



**JEVTANA**<sup>®</sup>  
(cabazitaxel)  
injection

# Tap into resources and support for JEV TANA today

Learn about resources and financial support options to help you get started and stay on track with JEV TANA, including copay assistance (subject to eligibility).

Call **1-833-WE+CARE** (1-833-930-2273)  
Mon-Fri 9 AM–8 PM ET

Visit **SanofiCareAssist.com/JEVTANA**

To learn more, go to page 17.



## Your Guide to What’s Inside

About metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) .....	4
Why JEV TANA .....	7
How JEV TANA works .....	8
Results seen with JEV TANA .....	11
Understanding potential side effects .....	12
How JEV TANA is given .....	14
Questions to ask your healthcare team .....	16
The CareASSIST Patient Support 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 JEV TANA.

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

“I’ve been receiving treatment with JEV TANA 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 JEV TANA:** fever (take your temperature often during treatment with JEV TANA), 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 JEV TANA 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 JEV TANA:** rash or itching, skin redness, feeling dizzy or faint, breathing problems, chest or throat tightness, or swelling of face.

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



# 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.

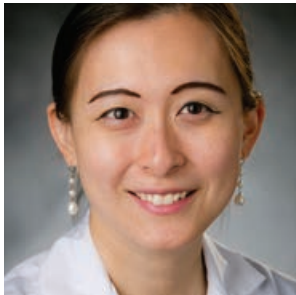


**Prostate Cancer**

- 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:



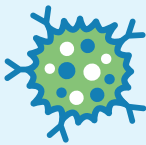
HORMONE THERAPY



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

JEVTANA has been prescribed to **over 40,000 men**

Estimate based on US sales & use data. 01/2010-10/2019. Sanofi.

Visit [JEVTANA.com](http://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 anti-cancer 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**

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout, and enclosed full Prescribing Information / Patient Information, including Serious Side Effects.



## Did you know?

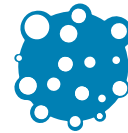
JEVTANA is a type of chemotherapy made from a material originally found in the needles of a yew tree



- 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.

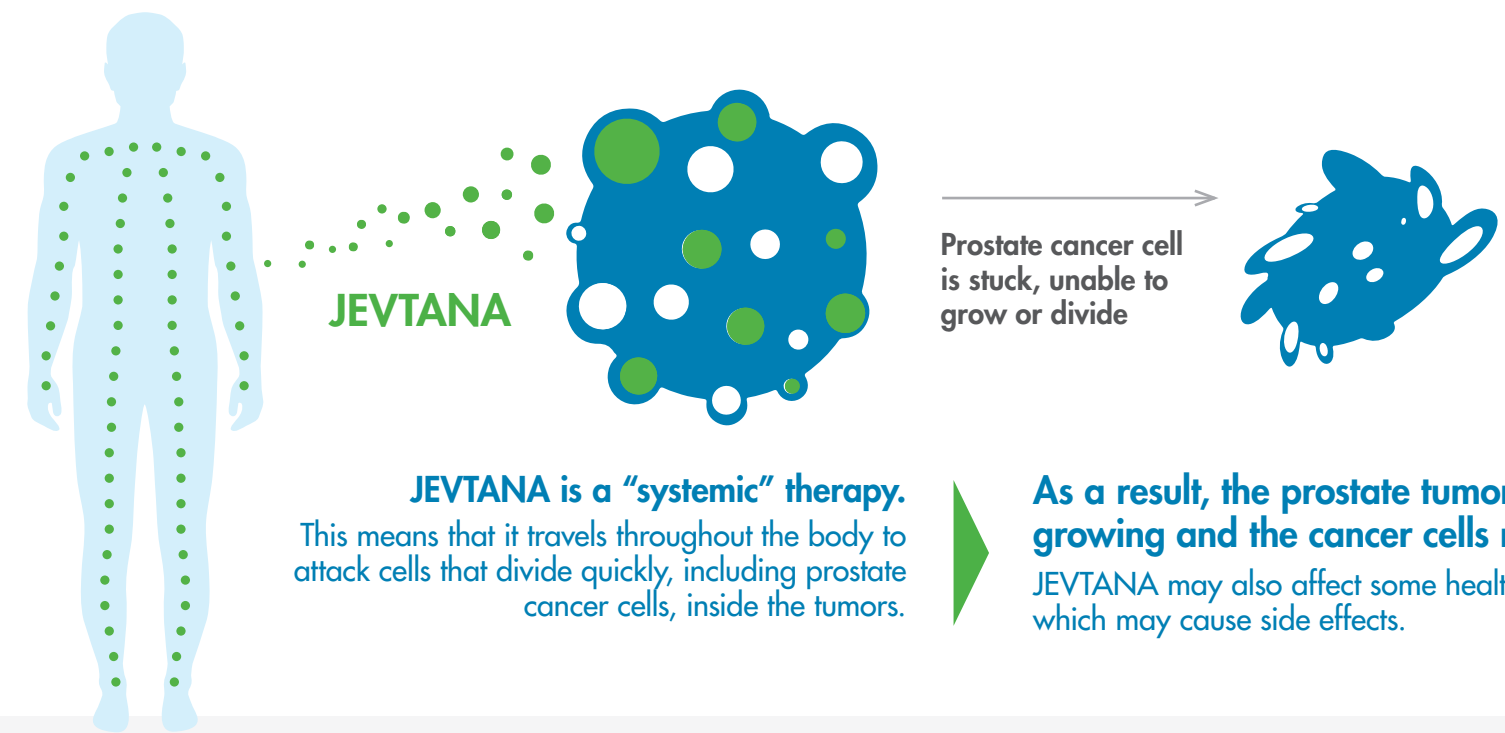
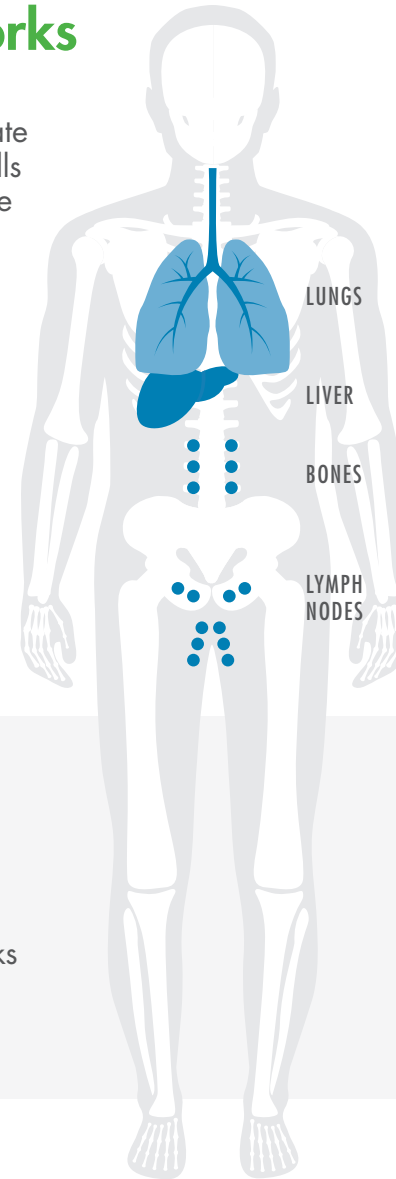


See how JEVTANA may stop these tumors from growing on the next page.



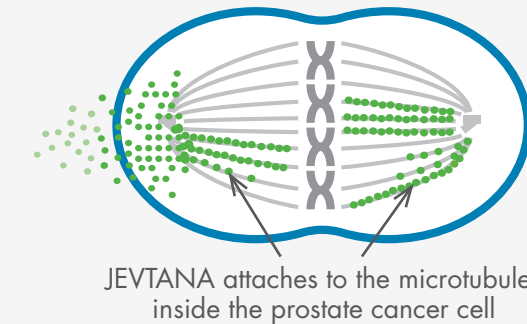
Watch a video to see how JEVTANA works in the body by visiting

[JEVTANA.com/how-it-works](http://JEVTANA.com/how-it-works)



### 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.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout, and enclosed full Prescribing Information / Patient Information, including Serious Side Effects.

**JEVTANA**  
(cabazitaxel)  
injection

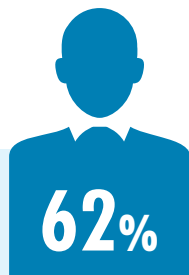


# A JEVTANA Clinical Study

755 men aged 46-92 participated in the study and 18% of the men were 75 or older.

These men had a type of advanced prostate cancer (mCRPC) that:

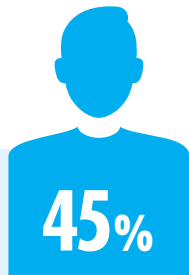
- has spread to other parts of the body (metastasized)
- is no longer responding to medicine or surgery that lowers testosterone
- has previously been treated with a chemotherapy called docetaxel



of men had prostate cancer that had spread to 2 or more parts of the body, such as the lymph nodes, bones, liver, or lungs.



of men had prostate cancer that had progressed quickly during or within 3 months of their last docetaxel treatment.



of men had pain related to their cancer. 55% did not.

IS JEVTANA  
RIGHT FOR YOU?

JEVTANA may be right for men with mCRPC who are similar to the men studied. Talk to your healthcare team to learn more.

Find some questions to ask your healthcare team on page 16.

## 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

In this clinical study, JEVTANA was shown to help some men live longer and shrink tumors after treatment with docetaxel chemotherapy. JEVTANA was compared to a different chemotherapy called mitoxantrone, not a sugar pill (placebo).

**Men Lived Longer**  
**15.1 months\*** vs **12.7 months\***  
with JEVTANA with mitoxantrone  
Among the 755 men in the study, 378 received JEVTANA, and 377 received mitoxantrone.

\*The number of months was measured using "median overall survival." In other words, half of the patients experienced numbers above the median and half of the patients experienced numbers below the median.

**3x More Men Had Tumors That Shrank**  
14.4% with JEVTANA vs 4.4% with mitoxantrone

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout, and enclosed full Prescribing Information / Patient Information, including Serious Side Effects.





# Understanding potential side effects



Review possible side effects together with your healthcare team. Your doctor, nurse and 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.
- fever
- diarrhea
- tiredness
- nausea
- vomiting
- constipation
- weakness
- stomach (abdominal) pain
- back pain
- joint pain
- change in your sense of taste
- decreased appetite
- shortness of breath
- cough
- hair loss
- numbness, tingling, burning or decreased sensation in your hands or feet

## 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.

## 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.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout, and enclosed full Prescribing Information / Patient Information, including Serious Side Effects.



“Anti-cancer 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





# 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

**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.

**Before receiving JEVTANA, tell your HCP if you:**

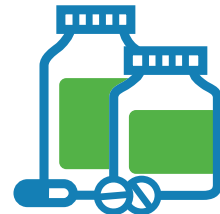
- are age 65 or older
- had allergic reactions in the past
- have kidney or liver problems
- have lung problems
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. JEVTANA can cause harm to your unborn baby and loss of pregnancy (miscarriage).
- are a male with a female partner who is able to become pregnant.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

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout, and enclosed full Prescribing Information / Patient Information, including Serious Side Effects.

**JEVTANA<sup>®</sup>**  
(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?

---

---

---

# Explore services and resources available to help you get started and stay on track with JEVTANA



The CareASSIST Patient Support Program provides 3 main types of support:



## Access and Reimbursement

CareASSIST can help determine insurance coverage and options.



## Resource Support

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



## Financial Assistance

CareASSIST offers programs and services that can help eligible patients with the cost of JEVTANA.

- **If you have commercial insurance**, you may be eligible for the CareASSIST Copay Program. If you qualify, your out-of-pocket costs may be as little as \$0.
- **If you do not have insurance or lack coverage**, you may be eligible for the CareASSIST Patient Assistance Program and qualify to receive JEVTANA at no cost.

Restrictions apply.



## Contact

Speak with a patient access specialist or visit the CareASSIST website for more information.

Call **1-833-WE+CARE** (1-833-930-2273), Mon-Fri 9 AM - 8 PM ET

Visit **SanofiCareAssist.com/JEVTANA**

Download an application to get started.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout, and enclosed full Prescribing Information / Patient Information, including Serious Side Effects.



# 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

**Patient Empowerment Network**  
www.powerfulpatients.org

**National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship**  
www.canceradvocacy.org  
877-622-7937

**CAREGIVERS/CARE PARTNERS**

**Family Caregiver Alliance (FCA)**  
www.caregiver.org  
800-445-8106

**Lotsa Helping Hands**  
www.lotsahelpinghands.com

**PROSTATE CANCER**

**Prostate Cancer Foundation**  
www.pcf.org  
800-757-2873

**Prostate Conditions Education Council (PCEC)**  
www.prostateconditions.org  
866-477-6788

**Us TOO International**  
www.ustoo.org  
800-808-7866

**ZERO and ZERO360 Comprehensive Patient Support**  
www.zerocancer.org  
www.zerocancer.org/get-support/zero360  
844-244-1309

**Prostate Health Education Network (PHEN)**  
www.prostatehealthed.org

# 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.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout, and enclosed full Prescribing Information / Patient Information, including Serious Side Effects.





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.

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.

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



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION CONTINUED

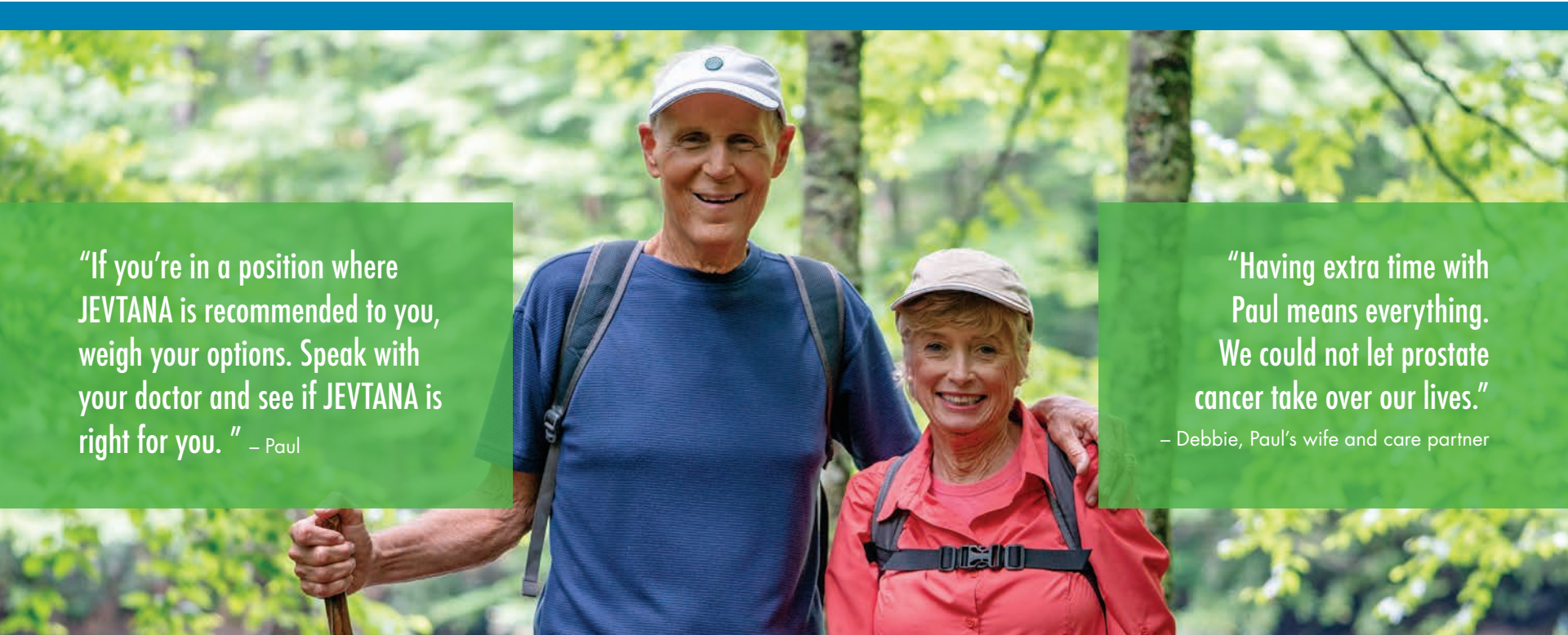
What are the most common side effects of JEVTANA?

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.
- fever
- diarrhea
- tiredness
- nausea
- vomiting
- constipation
- weakness
- stomach (abdominal) pain
- back pain
- joint pain
- change in your sense of taste
- decreased appetite
- shortness of breath
- cough
- hair loss
- numbness, tingling, burning or decreased sensation in your hands or feet

**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.



“If you’re in a position where JEVTANA is recommended to you, weigh your options. Speak with your doctor and see if JEVTANA is right for you. ” – Paul

“Having extra time with Paul means everything. We could not let prostate cancer take over our lives.”

– Debbie, Paul’s wife and care partner

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



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



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

**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.