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Cabazitaxel is used with another medication (prednisone) to treat prostate cancer.

It works by slowing or stopping the growth of cancer cells.

Cabazitaxel 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.

Cabazitaxel
Injection
(60mg/1.5ml Before First Dilution)

**LIFE WILL WIN
AT TAJ PHARMA INDIA.**



Cabazitaxel
Injection
(60mg/1.5ml Before First Dilution)

An Option TODAY for
TOMORROW'S
OPPORTUNITIES
When your advanced prostate cancer
is progressing, plan your next step.

How Cabazitaxel Is Given:

Cabazitaxel is given through a vein (intravenously, IV)

There is no pill form of cabazitaxel

You will take a corticosteroid pill, prednisone, twice a day, every day while being treated with cabazitaxel.

You will be given pre-medications about 30 minutes prior to each cabazitaxel infusion. This is to decrease the risk of having a reaction to the cabazitaxel.

The amount of cabazitaxel that you will receive depends on many factors, including your height and weight, your general health or other health problems, and the type of cancer or condition you have. Your doctor will determine your exact dosage and schedule.

Cabazitaxel Side Effects:

Important things to remember about the side effects of cabazitaxel:

Most people will not experience all of the cabazitaxel side effects listed.

Cabazitaxel side effects are often predictable in terms of their onset, duration, and severity.

Cabazitaxel side effects are often reversible and are likely to improve after therapy is complete.

Cabazitaxel side effects may be quite manageable. There are many options to minimize or prevent the side effects of cabazitaxel.

There is no relationship between the presence or severity of side effects and the efficacy of the medication

The following side effects are common (occurring in greater than 30%) for patients taking Cabazitaxel:

How Cabazitaxel Works:

CANCEROUS TUMORS ARE CHARACTERIZED BY CELL DIVISION, WHICH IS NO LONGER CONTROLLED AS IT IS IN NORMAL TISSUE. "NORMAL" CELLS STOP DIVIDING WHEN THEY COME INTO CONTACT WITH SIMILAR CELLS, A MECHANISM KNOWN AS CONTACT INHIBITION. CANCEROUS CELLS LOSE THIS ABILITY. CANCER CELLS NO LONGER HAVE THE NORMAL CHECKS AND BALANCES IN PLACE THAT CONTROL AND LIMIT CELL DIVISION.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved .Prescription Only (POM)

A Taj Pharma India Product

Administer the following intravenous (IV) medications at least 30 minutes prior to each dose of Cabazitaxel to reduce the risk and/or severity of hypersensitivity:
Antihistamine (dexchlorpheniramine 5 mg or diphenhydramine 25 mg or equivalent antihistamine)
Corticosteroid (dexamethasone 8 mg or equivalent steroid)
H2 antagonist (ranitidine 50 mg or equivalent H2 antagonist)
Antiemetic prophylaxis is recommended and can be given orally or intravenously as needed.

Cabazitaxel is used with another medication (prednisone) to treat prostate cancer. It works by slowing or stopping the growth of cancer cells. Cabazitaxel is approved for treatment [in combination with prednisone] for treatment of patients with castrate resistant metastatic prostate cancer previously treated with a docetaxel-containing treatment regimen.

DO NOT THROW AWAY ANY MEDICINES VIA WASTEWATER OR HOUSEHOLD WASTE. ASK YOUR PHARMACIST HOW TO THROW AWAY MEDICINES YOU NO LONGER USE. THESE MEASURES WILL HELP PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT.

CONTACT YOUR HEALTH CARE PROVIDER IMMEDIATELY, DAY OR NIGHT, IF YOU SHOULD EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS: FEVER OF 100.4° F (38° C), CHILLS (POSSIBLE SIGNS OF INFECTION) URINARY RETENTION (INABILITY TO URINATE)

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Do not store above 25°C. Keep container in the outer carton, in order to protect from light.
Cabazitaxel is a microtubule inhibitor. Microtubules are essential to cell division, and taxanes, such as cabazitaxel, stabilize a particular type of protein in the microtubule, thereby inhibiting the process of cell division. This prevention of cell/division/growth ultimately results in cell death.