

## Cabazitaxel (Jevtana)

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### About This Medicine

CABAZITAXEL (ka BAZ i TAX el) treats prostate cancer. It works by slowing down the growth of cancer cells. It is given by the vein (IV).

This medicine may be used for other purposes; ask your care team if you have questions.

### Possible Side Effects

- A decrease in the number of white blood cells and red blood cells. This may raise your risk of infection and make you tired and weak.
- Nausea and vomiting (throwing up)
- Constipation (not able to move bowels)
- Diarrhea (loose bowel movements)
- Pain in your abdomen
- Decreased appetite (decreased hunger)
- Tiredness and weakness
- Blood in your urine
- Back pain

**Note:** Each of the side effects above was reported in 10% or greater of people treated with cabazitaxel. All possible side effects are not included. Your side effects may be different depending on your cancer diagnosis, condition, or if you are receiving other medicines in combination. Please discuss any concerns or questions with your care team.

### Warnings and Precautions

- Bone marrow suppression, which can be life-threatening. This is a decrease in the number of white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets. This may raise your risk of infection, make you tired and weak, and raise your risk of bleeding.
- Neutropenic fever. A type of fever that can develop when you have a very low number of white blood cells which can be life-threatening.
- Allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis, are rare but may happen in some people. Signs of an allergic reaction to this medicine may be swelling of the face, feeling like your tongue or throat are swelling, trouble breathing, rash, itching, fever, chills, feeling dizzy, and/or feeling that your heart is

beating in a fast or not normal way. **If this happens, do not take another dose of this medicine. You should get urgent medical treatment.**

- Severe nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, which can be life-threatening. These side effects may be more severe if you have received prior radiation or have a history of bleeding in your stomach or intestine.
- Bleeding in your stomach or intestine and perforation - an abnormal hole in your stomach, intestine, esophagus, or other organ, which can be life-threatening.
- Changes in your kidney function, which can cause kidney failure and be life-threatening.
- Effects on the bladder may happen if you have received prior radiation to your pelvis area. You may have irritation and bleeding in the bladder. You may have blood in your urine.
- Inflammation (swelling) and/or scarring of the lungs, which may be life-threatening. You may have a cough and/or trouble breathing.
- People 65 years and older are at increased risk of severe and life-threatening side effects.

**Note:** Some of the side effects above are very rare. If you have concerns and/or questions, please discuss them with your care team.

## Important Information

- This medicine may be present in the urine, stool and other body fluids such as blood, vomit, semen, and vaginal fluids. Take precautions to prevent others from coming in contact with your medicine or your body fluids. Follow safety precautions during your treatment and for as long as directed by your care team after your treatment. If you take a pill each day, follow these precautions every day.
- Cabazitaxel is given in combination with an oral steroid. It is important that you take your steroid as prescribed.

## Treating Side Effects

- Manage tiredness by pacing your activities for the day.
- Be sure to include periods of rest between energy-draining activities.
- Get regular exercise, with your care team's approval. If you feel too tired to exercise vigorously, try taking a short walk.
- To decrease the risk of infection, wash your hands regularly.
- Avoid close contact with people who have a cold, the flu, or other infections.
- Take your temperature as your care team tells you, and whenever you feel like you may have a fever.
- To help decrease the risk of bleeding, use a soft toothbrush. Check with your care team before using dental floss.
- Be very careful when using knives or tools.
- Use an electric shaver instead of a razor.
- Drink enough fluids to keep your urine pale yellow.
- If you throw up or have diarrhea, you should drink more fluids so that you do not become dehydrated (lack of water in the body from losing too much fluid).

- To help with nausea and vomiting, eat small, frequent meals instead of three large meals a day. Choose foods and drinks that are at room temperature. Ask your care team about other helpful tips and medicine that is available to help stop or lessen these symptoms.
- If you have diarrhea, eat low-fiber foods that are high in protein and calories and avoid foods that can irritate your digestive tracts or lead to cramping.
- Ask your care team about medicine that can help lessen or stop your diarrhea and/or constipation.
- If you are not able to move your bowels, check with your care team before you use enemas, laxatives, or suppositories.
- To help with decreased appetite, eat small, frequent meals. Eat foods high in calories and protein, such as meat, poultry, fish, dry beans, tofu, eggs, nuts, milk, yogurt, cheese, ice cream, pudding, and nutritional supplements.
- Consider using sauces and spices to increase taste. Daily exercise, with your care team's approval, may increase your appetite.
- Keeping your pain under control is important to your well-being. Please tell your care team if you are experiencing pain.

## Food and Medicine Interactions

- This medicine may interact with grapefruit and grapefruit juice. Talk to your care team as this could make side effects worse.
- Check with your care team about all other prescription medicines and over-the-counter medicines and dietary supplements (vitamins, minerals, herbs, and others) you are taking before starting this medicine as there are known medicine interactions with cabazitaxel. Also, check with your care team before starting any new prescription or over-the-counter medicines, or dietary supplements to make sure that there are no interactions.

## When to Call Your Care Team

Call your care team if you have any of these symptoms and/or any new or unusual symptoms:

- Fever of 100.4° F (38° C) or higher
- Chills
- Tiredness and/or weakness that interferes with your daily activities
- Feeling dizzy or lightheaded
- Wheezing and/or trouble breathing
- Dry cough
- Pain in your chest
- Easy bleeding or bruising
- Nausea that stops you from eating or drinking and/or is not relieved by prescribed medicines
- Throwing up more than 3 times a day
- Trouble swallowing
- Diarrhea, 4 times in one day or diarrhea with lack of strength or a feeling of being dizzy
- No bowel movement in 3 days or when you feel uncomfortable

- Abdominal pain and/or back pain that does not go away
- Lasting loss of appetite or rapid weight loss of five pounds in a week
- Signs of allergic reaction: swelling of the face, feeling like your tongue or throat are swelling, trouble breathing, rash, itching, fever, chills, feeling dizzy, and/or feeling that your heart is beating in a fast or not normal way. **If this happens, call 911 for emergency care.**
- Signs of infection: fever or chills, cough, trouble breathing, severe pain in your abdomen, trouble urinating, burning or pain when you pass urine, redness and/or swelling of the skin
- Pain when passing urine; blood in urine
- Decreased urine or trouble urinating, and/or very dark urine

## Reproduction Warnings

- **Pregnancy warning:** This medicine can cause serious birth defects. If you can get your partner pregnant, use birth control while taking this medicine and for 4 months after the last dose. Tell your care team right away if you think your partner might be pregnant.
- **Fertility warning:** This medicine may affect your ability to have children in the future. If you plan to have children, talk with your care team.

Revised September 2025