

vehicle so that a concentration of 0.74 mg/mL TAXOTERE is not exceeded.

3. Thoroughly mix the infusion by gentle manual rotation.
4. As with all parenteral products, TAXOTERE should be inspected visually for particulate matter or discoloration prior to administration whenever the solution and container permit. If the TAXOTERE dilution for intravenous infusion is not clear or appears to have precipitation, it should be discarded.
5. TAXOTERE infusion solution is supersaturated, therefore may crystallize over time. If crystals appear, the solution must no longer be used and shall be discarded.

The TAXOTERE dilution for infusion should be administered intravenously as a 1-hour infusion under ambient room temperature (below 25°C) and lighting conditions.

2.10 Stability

TAXOTERE final dilution for infusion, if stored between 2°C and 25°C (36°F and 77°F) is stable for 6 hours. TAXOTERE final dilution for infusion (in either 0.9% Sodium Chloride solution or 5% Dextrose solution) should be used within 6 hours (including the 1 hour intravenous administration).

In addition, physical and chemical in-use stability of the infusion solution prepared as recommended has been demonstrated in non-PVC bags up to 48 hours when stored between 2°C and 8°C (36°F and 46°F).

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

One-vial TAXOTERE (Injection)

TAXOTERE 20 mg/mL

TAXOTERE (docetaxel) Injection 20 mg/1 mL single-dose vial: 20 mg docetaxel in 1 mL in 50/50 (v/v) ratio polysorbate 80/dehydrated alcohol.

TAXOTERE 80 mg/4 mL

TAXOTERE (docetaxel) Injection 80 mg/4 mL single-dose vial: 80 mg docetaxel in 4 mL 50/50 (v/v) ratio polysorbate 80/dehydrated alcohol.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

TAXOTERE is contraindicated in patients with:

- neutrophil counts of <1500 cells/mm³ [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*].
- a history of severe hypersensitivity reactions to docetaxel or to other drugs formulated with polysorbate 80. Severe reactions, including anaphylaxis, have occurred [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)*].

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Toxic Deaths

Breast Cancer

TAXOTERE administered at 100 mg/m² was associated with deaths considered possibly or

probably related to treatment in 2.0% (19/965) of metastatic breast cancer patients, both previously treated and untreated, with normal baseline liver function and in 11.5% (7/61) of patients with various tumor types who had abnormal baseline liver function (AST and/or ALT >1.5 times ULN together with AP >2.5 times ULN). Among patients dosed at 60 mg/m², mortality related to treatment occurred in 0.6% (3/481) of patients with normal liver function, and in 3 of 7 patients with abnormal liver function. Approximately half of these deaths occurred during the first cycle. Sepsis accounted for the majority of the deaths.

Non-small Cell Lung Cancer

TAXOTERE administered at a dose of 100 mg/m² in patients with locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer who had a history of prior platinum-based chemotherapy was associated with increased treatment-related mortality (14% and 5% in two randomized, controlled studies). There were 2.8% treatment-related deaths among the 176 patients treated at the 75 mg/m² dose in the randomized trials. Among patients who experienced treatment-related mortality at the 75 mg/m² dose level, 3 of 5 patients had an ECOG PS of 2 at study entry [see *Dosage and Administration (2.2)*, *Clinical Studies (14)*].

5.2 Hepatic Impairment

Patients with elevations of bilirubin or abnormalities of transaminase concurrent with alkaline phosphatase are at increased risk for the development of severe neutropenia, febrile neutropenia, infections, severe thrombocytopenia, severe stomatitis, severe skin toxicity, and toxic death.

Avoid TAXOTERE in patients with bilirubin > upper limit of normal (ULN), or to patients with AST and/or ALT >1.5 × ULN concomitant with alkaline phosphatase >2.5 × ULN [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

For patients with isolated elevations of transaminase >1.5 × ULN, consider TAXOTERE dose modifications [see *Dosage and Administration (2.7)*].

Measure bilirubin, AST or ALT, and alkaline phosphatase prior to each cycle of TAXOTERE therapy.

5.3 Hematologic Effects

Perform frequent peripheral blood cell counts on all patients receiving TAXOTERE. Do not retreat patients with subsequent cycles of TAXOTERE until neutrophils recover to a level >1500 cells/mm³ [see *Contraindications (4)*]. Avoid retreating patients until platelets recover to a level >100,000 cells/mm³.

A 25% reduction in the dose of TAXOTERE is recommended during subsequent cycles following severe neutropenia (<500 cells/mm³) lasting 7 days or more, febrile neutropenia, or a grade 4 infection in a TAXOTERE cycle [see *Dosage and Administration (2.7)*].

Neutropenia (<2000 neutrophils/mm³) occurs in virtually all patients given 60 mg/m² to 100 mg/m² of TAXOTERE and grade 4 neutropenia (<500 cells/mm³) occurs in 85% of patients given 100 mg/m² and 75% of patients given 60 mg/m². Frequent monitoring of blood counts is, therefore, essential so that dose can be adjusted. TAXOTERE should not be administered to patients with neutrophils <1500 cells/mm³.

Febrile neutropenia occurred in about 12% of patients given 100 mg/m² but was very uncommon in patients given 60 mg/m². Hematologic responses, febrile reactions and infections, and rates of

septic death for different regimens are dose related [*see Adverse Reactions (6.1), Clinical Studies (14)*].

Three breast cancer patients with severe liver impairment (bilirubin >1.7 times ULN) developed fatal gastrointestinal bleeding associated with severe drug-induced thrombocytopenia. In gastric cancer patients treated with docetaxel in combination with cisplatin and fluorouracil (TCF), febrile neutropenia and/or neutropenic infection occurred in 12% of patients receiving G-CSF compared to 28% who did not. Patients receiving TCF should be closely monitored during the first and subsequent cycles for febrile neutropenia and neutropenic infection [*see Dosage and Administration (2.7), Adverse Reactions (6)*].

5.4 Enterocolitis and Neutropenic Colitis

Enterocolitis and neutropenic colitis (typhlitis) have occurred in patients treated with TAXOTERE alone and in combination with other chemotherapeutic agents, despite the coadministration of G-CSF. Caution is recommended for patients with neutropenia, particularly at risk for developing gastrointestinal complications. Enterocolitis and neutropenic enterocolitis may develop at any time, and could lead to death as early as the first day of symptom onset. Monitor patients closely from onset of any symptoms of gastrointestinal toxicity. Inform patients to contact their healthcare provider with new, or worsening symptoms of gastrointestinal toxicity [*see Dosage and Administration (2), Warnings and Precautions (5.3), Adverse Reactions (6.2)*].

5.5 Hypersensitivity Reactions

Monitor patients closely for hypersensitivity reactions, especially during the first and second infusions. Severe hypersensitivity reactions characterized by generalized rash/erythema, hypotension and/or bronchospasm, or fatal anaphylaxis, have been reported in patients premedicated with 3 days of corticosteroids. Severe hypersensitivity reactions require immediate discontinuation of the TAXOTERE infusion and aggressive therapy. Do not rechallenge patients with a history of severe hypersensitivity reactions with TAXOTERE [*see Contraindications (4)*].

Patients who have previously experienced a hypersensitivity reaction to paclitaxel may develop a hypersensitivity reaction to docetaxel that may include severe or fatal reactions such as anaphylaxis. Monitor patients with a previous history of hypersensitivity to paclitaxel closely during initiation of TAXOTERE therapy. Hypersensitivity reactions may occur within a few minutes following initiation of a TAXOTERE infusion. If minor reactions such as flushing or localized skin reactions occur, interruption of therapy is not required. All patients should be premedicated with an oral corticosteroid prior to the initiation of the infusion of TAXOTERE [*see Dosage and Administration (2.6)*].

5.6 Fluid Retention

Severe fluid retention has been reported following TAXOTERE therapy. Patients should be premedicated with oral corticosteroids prior to each TAXOTERE administration to reduce the incidence and severity of fluid retention [*see Dosage and Administration (2.6)*]. Patients with pre-existing effusions should be closely monitored from the first dose for the possible exacerbation of the effusions.

When fluid retention occurs, peripheral edema usually starts in the lower extremities and may become generalized with a median weight gain of 2 kg.

Among 92 breast cancer patients premedicated with 3-day corticosteroids, moderate fluid

Cystoid macular edema (CME) has been reported in patients treated with TAXOTERE. Patients with impaired vision should undergo a prompt and comprehensive ophthalmologic examination. If CME is diagnosed, TAXOTERE treatment should be discontinued and appropriate treatment initiated. Alternative non-taxane cancer treatment should be considered.

5.11 Asthenia

Severe asthenia has been reported in 14.9% (144/965) of metastatic breast cancer patients but has led to treatment discontinuation in only 1.8%. Symptoms of fatigue and weakness may last a few days up to several weeks and may be associated with deterioration of performance status in patients with progressive disease.

5.12 Embryo-Fetal Toxicity

Based on findings from animal reproduction studies and its mechanism of action, TAXOTERE can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman [*see Clinical Pharmacology (12.1)*]. Available data from case reports in the literature and pharmacovigilance with docetaxel use in pregnant women are not sufficient to inform the drug-associated risk of major birth defects, miscarriage or adverse maternal or fetal outcomes. In animal reproduction studies, administration of docetaxel to pregnant rats and rabbits during the period of organogenesis caused embryo-fetal toxicities, including intrauterine mortality, at doses as low as 0.02 and 0.003 times the recommended human dose based on body surface area, respectively.

Advise pregnant women and females of reproductive potential of the potential risk to a fetus. Verify pregnancy status in females of reproductive potential prior to initiating TAXOTERE. Advise females of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment and for 6 months after the last dose of TAXOTERE. Advise male patients with female partners of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment and for 3 months after the last dose of TAXOTERE [*see Use in Specific Populations (8.1, 8.3)*].

5.13 Alcohol Content

Cases of intoxication have been reported with some formulations of docetaxel due to the alcohol content. The alcohol content in a dose of TAXOTERE Injection may affect the central nervous system and should be taken into account for patients in whom alcohol intake should be avoided or minimized. Consideration should be given to the alcohol content in TAXOTERE Injection on the ability to drive or use machines immediately after the infusion. Each administration of TAXOTERE Injection at 100 mg/m² delivers 2.0 g/m² of ethanol. For a patient with a BSA of 2.0 m², this would deliver 4.0 grams of ethanol [*see Description (11)*]. Other docetaxel products may have a different amount of alcohol.

5.14 Tumor Lysis Syndrome

Tumor lysis syndrome has been reported with docetaxel [*see Adverse Reactions (6.2)*]. Patients at risk of tumor lysis syndrome (e.g., with renal impairment, hyperuricemia, bulky tumor) should be closely monitored prior to initiating TAXOTERE and periodically during treatment. Correction of dehydration and treatment of high uric acid levels are recommended prior to initiation of treatment.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

corticosteroids.

Severe infectious episodes occurred in 6.1% of patients with solid tumors, in 6.4% of patients with metastatic breast cancer, and in 5.4% of 92 breast cancer patients premedicated with 3-day corticosteroids.

Thrombocytopenia ($<100,000$ cells/mm³) associated with fatal gastrointestinal hemorrhage has been reported.

Hypersensitivity reactions

Severe hypersensitivity reactions have been reported [see *Boxed Warning, Warnings and Precautions (5.5)*]. Minor events, including flushing, rash with or without pruritus, chest tightness, back pain, dyspnea, drug fever, or chills, have been reported and resolved after discontinuing the infusion and instituting appropriate therapy.

Fluid retention

Fluid retention can occur with the use of TAXOTERE [see *Boxed Warning, Dosage and Administration (2.6), Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*].

Cutaneous reactions

Severe skin toxicity is discussed elsewhere in the label [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.8)*]. Reversible cutaneous reactions characterized by a rash including localized eruptions, mainly on the feet and/or hands, but also on the arms, face, or thorax, usually associated with pruritus, have been observed. Eruptions generally occurred within 1 week after TAXOTERE infusion, recovered before the next infusion, and were not disabling.

Severe nail disorders were characterized by hypo or hyperpigmentation, and occasionally by onycholysis (in 0.8% of patients with solid tumors) and pain.

Neurologic reactions

Neurologic reactions are discussed elsewhere in the label [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.9)*].

Gastrointestinal reactions

Nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea were generally mild to moderate. Severe reactions occurred in 3%-5% of patients with solid tumors and to a similar extent among metastatic breast cancer patients. The incidence of severe reactions was 1% or less for the 92 breast cancer patients premedicated with 3-day corticosteroids.

Severe stomatitis occurred in 5.5% of patients with solid tumors, in 7.4% of patients with metastatic breast cancer, and in 1.1% of the 92 breast cancer patients premedicated with 3-day corticosteroids.

Cardiovascular reactions

Hypotension occurred in 2.8% of patients with solid tumors; 1.2% required treatment. Clinically meaningful events such as heart failure, sinus tachycardia, atrial flutter, dysrhythmia, unstable angina, pulmonary edema, and hypertension have occurred. Seven of 86 (8.1%) of metastatic breast cancer patients receiving TAXOTERE 100 mg/m² in a randomized trial and who had serial left ventricular ejection fractions assessed developed deterioration of LVEF by $\geq 10\%$ associated with a drop below the institutional lower limit of normal.

Infusion site reactions

Infusion site reactions were generally mild and consisted of hyperpigmentation, inflammation, redness or dryness of the skin, phlebitis, extravasation, or swelling of the vein.

Hepatic reactions

In patients with normal LFTs at baseline, bilirubin values greater than the ULN occurred in 8.9% of patients. Increases in AST or ALT >1.5 times the ULN, or alkaline phosphatase >2.5 times ULN, were observed in 18.9% and 7.3% of patients, respectively. While on TAXOTERE, increases in AST and/or ALT >1.5 times ULN concomitant with alkaline phosphatase >2.5 times ULN occurred in 4.3% of patients with normal LFTs at baseline. Whether these changes were related to the drug or underlying disease has not been established.

Hematologic and other toxicity: Relation to dose and baseline liver chemistry abnormalities

Hematologic and other toxicity is increased at higher doses and in patients with elevated baseline liver function tests (LFTs). In the following tables, adverse drug reactions are compared for three populations: 730 patients with normal LFTs given TAXOTERE at 100 mg/m² in the randomized and single arm studies of metastatic breast cancer after failure of previous chemotherapy; 18 patients in these studies who had abnormal baseline LFTs (defined as AST and/or ALT >1.5 times ULN concurrent with alkaline phosphatase >2.5 times ULN); and 174 patients in Japanese studies given TAXOTERE at 60 mg/m² who had normal LFTs (see Tables 4 and 5).

Table 4: Hematologic Adverse Reactions in Breast Cancer Patients Previously Treated with Chemotherapy Treated at TAXOTERE 100 mg/m² with Normal or Elevated Liver Function Tests or 60 mg/m² with Normal Liver Function Tests

Adverse Reaction	TAXOTERE 100 mg/m ²		TAXOTERE 60 mg/m ²
	Normal LFTs* n=730 %	Elevated LFTs** n=18 %	Normal LFTs* n=174 %
Neutropenia			
Any <2000 cells/mm ³	98	100	95
Grade 4 <500 cells/mm ³	84	94	75
Thrombocytopenia			
Any <100,000 cells/mm ³	11	44	14
Grade 4 <20,000 cells/mm ³	1	17	1
Anemia <11 g/dL	95	94	65
Infection***			
Any	23	39	1
Grade 3 and 4	7	33	0
Febrile Neutropenia****			
By Patient	12	33	0
By Course	2	9	0
Septic Death	2	6	1

Adverse Reaction	TAXOTERE 100 mg/m ²		TAXOTERE 60 mg/m ²
	Normal LFTs* n=730 %	Elevated LFTs** n=18 %	Normal LFTs* n=174 %
Non-Septic Death	1	11	0

*Normal Baseline LFTs: Transaminases \leq 1.5 times ULN or alkaline phosphatase \leq 2.5 times ULN or isolated elevations of transaminases or alkaline phosphatase up to 5 times ULN

**Elevated Baseline LFTs: AST and/or ALT >1.5 times ULN concurrent with alkaline phosphatase >2.5 times ULN

***Incidence of infection requiring hospitalization and/or intravenous antibiotics was 8.5% (n=62) among the 730 patients with normal LFTs at baseline; 7 patients had concurrent grade 3 neutropenia, and 46 patients had grade 4 neutropenia.

****Febrile Neutropenia: For 100 mg/m², ANC grade 4 and fever >38°C with intravenous antibiotics and/or hospitalization; for 60 mg/m², ANC grade 3/4 and fever >38.1°C

Table 5: Non-hematologic Adverse Reactions in Breast Cancer Patients Previously Treated with Chemotherapy Treated at TAXOTERE 100 mg/m² with Normal or Elevated Liver Function Tests or 60 mg/m² with Normal Liver Function Tests

Adverse Reaction	TAXOTERE 100 mg/m ²		TAXOTERE 60 mg/m ²
	Normal LFTs* n=730 %	Elevated LFTs** n=18 %	Normal LFTs* n=174 %
Acute Hypersensitivity Reaction Regardless of Premedication			
Any	13	6	1
Severe	1	0	0
Fluid Retention*** Regardless of Premedication			
Any	56	61	13
Severe	8	17	0
Neurosensory			
Any	57	50	20
Severe	6	0	0
Myalgia	23	33	3
Cutaneous			
Any	45	61	31
Severe	5	17	0
Asthenia			
Any	65	44	66
Severe	17	22	0
Diarrhea			

Adverse Reaction	TAXOTERE 100 mg/m ²		TAXOTERE 60 mg/m ²
	Normal LFTs* n=730 %	Elevated LFTs** n=18 %	Normal LFTs* n=174 %
Any	42	28	NA
Severe	6	11	
Stomatitis			
Any	53	67	19
Severe	8	39	1

*Normal Baseline LFTs: Transaminases ≤ 1.5 times ULN or alkaline phosphatase ≤ 2.5 times ULN or isolated elevations of transaminases or alkaline phosphatase up to 5 times ULN

** Elevated Baseline Liver Function: AST and/or ALT > 1.5 times ULN concurrent with alkaline phosphatase > 2.5 times ULN

***Fluid Retention includes (by COSTART): edema (peripheral, localized, generalized, lymphedema, pulmonary edema, and edema otherwise not specified) and effusion (pleural, pericardial, and ascites); no premedication given with the 60 mg/m² dose

NA = not available

In the three-arm monotherapy trial, TAX313, which compared TAXOTERE 60 mg/m², 75 mg/m² and 100 mg/m² in advanced breast cancer, grade 3/4 or severe adverse reactions occurred in 49.0% of patients treated with TAXOTERE 60 mg/m² compared to 55.3% and 65.9% treated with 75 mg/m² and 100 mg/m², respectively. Discontinuation due to adverse reactions was reported in 5.3% of patients treated with 60 mg/m² versus 6.9% and 16.5% for patients treated at 75 and 100 mg/m², respectively. Deaths within 30 days of last treatment occurred in 4.0% of patients treated with 60 mg/m² compared to 5.3% and 1.6% for patients treated at 75 mg/m² and 100 mg/m², respectively.

The following adverse reactions were associated with increasing docetaxel doses: fluid retention (26%, 38%, and 46% at 60 mg/m², 75 mg/m², and 100 mg/m², respectively), thrombocytopenia (7%, 11% and 12%, respectively), neutropenia (92%, 94%, and 97% respectively), febrile neutropenia (5%, 7%, and 14%, respectively), treatment-related grade 3/4 infection (2%, 3%, and 7%, respectively) and anemia (87%, 94%, and 97%, respectively).

Combination therapy with TAXOTERE in the adjuvant treatment of breast cancer

The following table presents treatment-emergent adverse reactions observed in 744 patients, who were treated with TAXOTERE 75 mg/m² every 3 weeks in combination with doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide (see Table 6).

Table 6: Clinically Important Treatment-Emergent Adverse Reactions Regardless of Causal Relationship in Patients Receiving TAXOTERE in Combination with Doxorubicin and Cyclophosphamide (TAX316).

Adverse Reaction	TAXOTERE 75 mg/m ² + Doxorubicin 50 mg/m ² + Cyclophosphamide 500 mg/m ² (TAC) n=744 %		Fluorouracil 500 mg/m ² + Doxorubicin 50 mg/m ² + Cyclophosphamide 500 mg/m ² (FAC) n=736 %	
	Any	Grade 3/4	Any	Grade 3/4
Anemia	92	4	72	2
Neutropenia	71	66	82	49
Fever in absence of infection	47	1	17	0
Infection	39	4	36	2
Thrombocytopenia	39	2	28	1
Febrile neutropenia	25	N/A	3	N/A
Neutropenic infection	12	N/A	6	N/A
Hypersensitivity reactions	13	1	4	0
Lymphedema	4	0	1	0
Fluid Retention*	35	1	15	0
Peripheral edema	27	0	7	0
Weight gain	13	0	9	0
Neuropathy sensory	26	0	10	0
Neuro-cortical	5	1	6	1
Neuropathy motor	4	0	2	0
Neuro-cerebellar	2	0	2	0
Syncope	2	1	1	0
Alopecia	98	N/A	97	N/A
Skin toxicity	27	1	18	0
Nail disorders	19	0	14	0
Nausea	81	5	88	10
Stomatitis	69	7	53	2
Vomiting	45	4	59	7
Diarrhea	35	4	28	2
Constipation	34	1	32	1
Taste perversion	28	1	15	0
Anorexia	22	2	18	1
Abdominal Pain	11	1	5	0
Amenorrhea	62	N/A	52	N/A
Cough	14	0	10	0
Cardiac dysrhythmias	8	0	6	0
Vasodilatation	27	1	21	1
Hypotension	2	0	1	0

	TAXOTERE 75 mg/m² + Doxorubicin 50 mg/m² + Cyclophosphamide 500 mg/m² (TAC) n=744 %		Fluorouracil 500 mg/m² + Doxorubicin 50 mg/m² + Cyclophosphamide 500 mg/m² (FAC) n=736 %	
Adverse Reaction	Any	Grade 3/4	Any	Grade 3/4
Phlebitis	1	0	1	0
Asthenia	81	11	71	6
Myalgia	27	1	10	0
Arthralgia	19	1	9	0
Lacrimation disorder	11	0	7	0
Conjunctivitis	5	0	7	0

* COSTART term and grading system for events related to treatment.

Of the 744 patients treated with TAC, 36.3% experienced severe treatment-emergent adverse reactions compared to 26.6% of the 736 patients treated with FAC. Dose reductions due to hematologic toxicity occurred in 1% of cycles in the TAC arm versus 0.1% of cycles in the FAC arm. Six percent of patients treated with TAC discontinued treatment due to adverse reactions, compared to 1.1% treated with FAC; fever in the absence of infection and allergy being the most common reasons for withdrawal among TAC-treated patients. Two patients died in each arm within 30 days of their last study treatment; 1 death per arm was attributed to study drugs.

Fever and infection

During the treatment period, fever in the absence of infection was seen in 46.5% of TAC-treated patients and in 17.1% of FAC-treated patients. Grade 3/4 fever in the absence of infection was seen in 1.3% and 0% of TAC and FAC-treated patients, respectively. Infection was seen in 39.4% of TAC-treated patients compared to 36.3% of FAC-treated patients. Grade 3/4 infection was seen in 3.9% and 2.2% of TAC-treated and FAC-treated patients, respectively. There were no septic deaths in either treatment arm during the treatment period.

Gastrointestinal reactions

In addition to gastrointestinal reactions reflected in the table above, 7 patients in the TAC arm were reported to have colitis/enteritis/large intestine perforation versus one patient in the FAC arm. Five of the 7 TAC-treated patients required treatment discontinuation; no deaths due to these events occurred during the treatment period.

Cardiovascular reactions

More cardiovascular reactions were reported in the TAC arm versus the FAC arm during the treatment period: arrhythmias, all grades (6.2% vs 4.9%), and hypotension, all grades (1.9% vs 0.8%). Twenty-six (26) patients (3.5%) in the TAC arm and 17 patients (2.3%) in the FAC arm developed CHF during the study period. All except one patient in each arm were diagnosed with CHF during the follow-up period. Two (2) patients in TAC arm and 4 patients in FAC arm died due to CHF. The risk of CHF was higher in the TAC arm in the first year, and then was similar in both treatment arms.

Adverse reactions during the follow-up period (median follow-up time of 8 years)

In study TAX316, the most common adverse reactions that started during the treatment period and persisted into the follow-up period in TAC and FAC patients are described below (median follow-up time of 8 years).

Nervous system disorders

In study TAX316, peripheral sensory neuropathy started during the treatment period and persisted into the follow-up period in 84 patients (11.3%) in TAC arm and 15 patients (2%) in FAC arm. At the end of the follow-up period (median follow-up time of 8 years), peripheral sensory neuropathy was observed to be ongoing in 10 patients (1.3%) in TAC arm, and in 2 patients (0.3%) in FAC arm.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders

In study TAX316, alopecia persisting into the follow-up period after the end of chemotherapy was reported in 687 of 744 TAC patients (92.3%) and 645 of 736 FAC patients (87.6%). At the end of the follow-up period (actual median follow-up time of 8 years), alopecia was observed to be ongoing in 29 TAC patients (3.9%) and 16 FAC patients (2.2%).

Reproductive system and breast disorders

In study TAX316, amenorrhea that started during the treatment period and persisted into the follow-up period after the end of chemotherapy was reported in 202 of 744 TAC patients (27.2%) and 125 of 736 FAC patients (17.0%). Amenorrhea was observed to be ongoing at the end of the follow-up period (median follow-up time of 8 years) in 121 of 744 TAC patients (16.3%) and 86 FAC patients (11.7%).

General disorders and administration site conditions

In study TAX316, peripheral edema that started during the treatment period and persisted into the follow-up period after the end of chemotherapy was observed in 119 of 744 TAC patients (16.0%) and 23 of 736 FAC patients (3.1%). At the end of the follow-up period (actual median follow-up time of 8 years), peripheral edema was ongoing in 19 TAC patients (2.6%) and 4 FAC patients (0.5%).

In study TAX316, lymphedema that started during the treatment period and persisted into the follow-up period after the end of chemotherapy was reported in 11 of 744 TAC patients (1.5%) and 1 of 736 FAC patients (0.1%). At the end of the follow-up period (actual median follow-up time of 8 years), lymphedema was observed to be ongoing in 6 TAC patients (0.8%) and 1 FAC patient (0.1%).

In study TAX316, asthenia that started during the treatment period and persisted into the follow-up period after the end of chemotherapy was reported in 236 of 744 TAC patients (31.7%) and 180 of 736 FAC patients (24.5%). At the end of the follow-up period (actual median follow-up time of 8 years), asthenia was observed to be ongoing in 29 TAC patients (3.9%) and 16 FAC patients (2.2%).

Acute myeloid leukemia (AML)/Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS)

AML occurred in the adjuvant breast cancer trial (TAX316). The cumulative risk of developing treatment-related AML at median follow-up time of 8 years in TAX316 was 0.4% for TAC-treated patients and 0.1% for FAC-treated patients. One TAC patient (0.1%) and 1 FAC patient (0.1%) died due to AML during the follow-up period (median follow-up time of 8 years).

Myelodysplastic syndrome occurred in 2 of 744 (0.3%) patients who received TAC and in 1 of 736 (0.1%) patients who received FAC. AML occurs at a higher frequency when these agents are given in combination with radiation therapy.

Lung Cancer

Monotherapy with TAXOTERE for unresectable, locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC previously treated with platinum-based chemotherapy

TAXOTERE 75 mg/m²: Treatment-emergent adverse drug reactions are shown in Table 7. Included in this table are safety data for a total of 176 patients with non-small cell lung carcinoma and a history of prior treatment with platinum-based chemotherapy who were treated in two randomized, controlled trials. These reactions were described using NCI Common Toxicity Criteria regardless of relationship to study treatment, except for the hematologic toxicities or where otherwise noted.

Table 7: Treatment-Emergent Adverse Reactions Regardless of Relationship to Treatment in Patients Receiving TAXOTERE as Monotherapy for Non-small Cell Lung Cancer Previously Treated with Platinum-Based Chemotherapy*

Adverse Reaction	TAXOTERE 75 mg/m² n=176 %	Best Supportive Care n=49 %	Vinorelbine/ Ifosfamide n=119 %
Neutropenia			
Any	84	14	83
Grade 3/4	65	12	57
Leukopenia			
Any	84	6	89
Grade 3/4	49	0	43
Thrombocytopenia			
Any	8	0	8
Grade 3/4	3	0	2
Anemia			
Any	91	55	91
Grade 3/4	9	12	14
Febrile Neutropenia**	6	NA [†]	1
Infection			
Any	34	29	30
Grade 3/4	10	6	9
Treatment Related Mortality	3	NA [†]	3
Hypersensitivity Reactions			
Any	6	0	1
Grade 3/4	3	0	0
Fluid Retention			
Any	34	ND ^{††}	23

Adverse Reaction	TAXOTERE 75 mg/m² n=176 %	Best Supportive Care n=49 %	Vinorelbine/ Ifosfamide n=119 %
Severe	3		3
Neurosensory			
Any	23	14	29
Grade 3/4	2	6	5
Neuromotor			
Any	16	8	10
Grade 3/4	5	6	3
Skin			
Any	20	6	17
Grade 3/4	1	2	1
Gastrointestinal			
Nausea			
Any	34	31	31
Grade 3/4	5	4	8
Vomiting			
Any	22	27	22
Grade 3/4	3	2	6
Diarrhea			
Any	23	6	12
Grade 3/4	3	0	4
Alopecia	56	35	50
Asthenia			
Any	53	57	54
Severe***	18	39	23
Stomatitis			
Any	26	6	8
Grade 3/4	2	0	1
Pulmonary			
Any	41	49	45
Grade 3/4	21	29	19
Nail Disorder			
Any	11	0	2
Severe***	1	0	0
Myalgia			
Any	6	0	3
Severe***	0	0	0
Arthralgia			
Any	3	2	2
Severe***	0	0	1

Adverse Reaction	TAXOTERE 75 mg/m² n=176 %	Best Supportive Care n=49 %	Vinorelbine/ Ifosfamide n=119 %
Taste Perversion			
Any	6	0	0
Severe***	1	0	0

*Normal Baseline LFTs: Transaminases ≤ 1.5 times ULN or alkaline phosphatase ≤ 2.5 times ULN or isolated elevations of transaminases or alkaline phosphatase up to 5 times ULN

**Febrile Neutropenia: ANC grade 4 with fever $>38^{\circ}\text{C}$ with intravenous antibiotics and/or hospitalization

***COSTART term and grading system

†Not Applicable

†† Not Done

Combination therapy with TAXOTERE in chemotherapy-naive advanced unresectable or metastatic NSCLC

Table 8 presents safety data from two arms of an open label, randomized controlled trial (TAX326) that enrolled patients with unresectable stage IIIB or IV non-small cell lung cancer and no history of prior chemotherapy. Adverse reactions were described using the NCI Common Toxicity Criteria except where otherwise noted.

Table 8: Adverse Reactions Regardless of Relationship to Treatment in Chemotherapy-Naive Advanced Non-small Cell Lung Cancer Patients Receiving TAXOTERE in Combination with Cisplatin

Adverse Reaction	TAXOTERE 75 mg/m² + Cisplatin 75 mg/m² n=406 %	Vinorelbine 25 mg/m² + Cisplatin 100 mg/m² n=396 %
Neutropenia		
Any	91	90
Grade 3/4	74	78
Febrile Neutropenia	5	5
Thrombocytopenia		
Any	15	15
Grade 3/4	3	4
Anemia		
Any	89	94
Grade 3/4	7	25
Infection		
Any	35	37
Grade 3/4	8	8
Fever in absence of infection		
Any	33	29
Grade 3/4	<1	1
Hypersensitivity Reaction*		
Any	12	4
Grade 3/4	3	<1

Adverse Reaction	TAXOTERE 75 mg/m² + Cisplatin 75 mg/m² n=406 %	Vinorelbine 25 mg/m² + Cisplatin 100 mg/m² n=396 %
Fluid Retention**		
Any	54	42
All severe or life-threatening events	2	2
Pleural effusion		
Any	23	22
All severe or life-threatening events	2	2
Peripheral edema		
Any	34	18
All severe or life-threatening events	<1	<1
Weight gain		
Any	15	9
All severe or life-threatening events	<1	<1
Neurosensory		
Any	47	42
Grade 3/4	4	4
Neuromotor		
Any	19	17
Grade 3/4	3	6
Skin		
Any	16	14
Grade 3/4	<1	1
Nausea		
Any	72	76
Grade 3/4	10	17
Vomiting		
Any	55	61
Grade 3/4	8	16
Diarrhea		
Any	47	25
Grade 3/4	7	3
Anorexia**		
Any	42	40
All severe or life-threatening events	5	5
Stomatitis		
Any	24	21
Grade 3/4	2	1
Alopecia		
Any	75	42
Grade 3	<1	0
Asthenia**		
Any	74	75
All severe or life-threatening events	12	14
Nail Disorder**		
Any	14	<1
All severe events	<1	0

	TAXOTERE 75 mg/m² + Cisplatin 75 mg/m² n=406 %	Vinorelbine 25 mg/m² + Cisplatin 100 mg/m² n=396 %
Adverse Reaction		
Myalgia**		
Any	18	12
All severe events	<1	<1

* Replaces NCI term “Allergy”

** COSTART term and grading system

Deaths within 30 days of last study treatment occurred in 31 patients (7.6%) in the docetaxel+cisplatin arm and 37 patients (9.3%) in the vinorelbine+cisplatin arm. Deaths within 30 days of last study treatment attributed to study drug occurred in 9 patients (2.2%) in the docetaxel+cisplatin arm and 8 patients (2.0%) in the vinorelbine+cisplatin arm.

The second comparison in the study, vinorelbine+cisplatin versus TAXOTERE+carboplatin (which did not demonstrate a superior survival associated with TAXOTERE [*see Clinical Studies (14.3)*]) demonstrated a higher incidence of thrombocytopenia, diarrhea, fluid retention, hypersensitivity reactions, skin toxicity, alopecia and nail changes on the TAXOTERE+carboplatin arm, while a higher incidence of anemia, neurosensory toxicity, nausea, vomiting, anorexia and asthenia was observed on the vinorelbine+cisplatin arm.

Prostate Cancer

Combination therapy with TAXOTERE in patients with prostate cancer

The following data are based on the experience of 332 patients, who were treated with TAXOTERE 75 mg/m² every 3 weeks in combination with prednisone 5 mg orally twice daily (see Table 9).

Table 9: Clinically Important Treatment-Emergent Adverse Reactions (Regardless of Relationship) in Patients with Prostate Cancer Who Received TAXOTERE in Combination with Prednisone (TAX327)

	TAXOTERE 75 mg/m² every 3 weeks + prednisone 5 mg twice daily n=332 %		Mitoxantrone 12 mg/m² every 3 weeks + prednisone 5 mg twice daily n=335 %	
Adverse Reaction	Any	Grade 3/4	Any	Grade 3/4
Anemia	67	5	58	2
Neutropenia	41	32	48	22
Thrombocytopenia	3	1	8	1
Febrile neutropenia	3	N/A	2	N/A
Infection	32	6	20	4
Epistaxis	6	0	2	0
Allergic Reactions	8	1	1	0

	TAXOTERE 75 mg/m² every 3 weeks + prednisone 5 mg twice daily n=332 %		Mitoxantrone 12 mg/m² every 3 weeks + prednisone 5 mg twice daily n=335 %	
Adverse Reaction	Any	Grade 3/4	Any	Grade 3/4
Fluid Retention*	24	1	5	0
Weight Gain*	8	0	3	0
Peripheral Edema*	18	0	2	0
Neuropathy Sensory	30	2	7	0
Neuropathy Motor	7	2	3	1
Rash/Desquamation	6	0	3	1
Alopecia	65	N/A	13	N/A
Nail Changes	30	0	8	0
Nausea	41	3	36	2
Diarrhea	32	2	10	1
Stomatitis/Pharyngitis	20	1	8	0
Taste Disturbance	18	0	7	0
Vomiting	17	2	14	2
Anorexia	17	1	14	0
Cough	12	0	8	0
Dyspnea	15	3	9	1
Cardiac left ventricular function	10	0	22	1
Fatigue	53	5	35	5
Myalgia	15	0	13	1
Tearing	10	1	2	0
Arthralgia	8	1	5	1

*Related to treatment

Gastric Cancer

Combination therapy with TAXOTERE in gastric adenocarcinoma

Data in the following table are based on the experience of 221 patients with advanced gastric adenocarcinoma and no history of prior chemotherapy for advanced disease who were treated with TAXOTERE 75 mg/m² in combination with cisplatin and fluorouracil (see Table 10).

Table 10: Clinically Important Treatment-Emergent Adverse Reactions Regardless of Relationship to Treatment in the Gastric Cancer Study

	TAXOTERE 75 mg/m² + cisplatin 75 mg/m² + fluorouracil 750 mg/m² n=221		Cisplatin 100 mg/m² + fluorouracil 1000 mg/m² n=224	
Adverse Reaction	Any %	Grade 3/4 %	Any %	Grade 3/4 %
Anemia	97	18	93	26
Neutropenia	96	82	83	57
Fever in the absence of infection	36	2	23	1
Thrombocytopenia	26	8	39	14
Infection	29	16	23	10
Febrile neutropenia	16	N/A	5	N/A
Neutropenic infection	16	N/A	10	N/A
Allergic reactions	10	2	6	0
Fluid retention*	15	0	4	0
Edema*	13	0	3	0
Lethargy	63	21	58	18
Neurosensory	38	8	25	3
Neuromotor	9	3	8	3
Dizziness	16	5	8	2
Alopecia	67	5	41	1
Rash/itch	12	1	9	0
Nail changes	8	0	0	0
Skin desquamation	2	0	0	0
Nausea	73	16	76	19
Vomiting	67	15	73	19
Anorexia	51	13	54	12
Stomatitis	59	21	61	27
Diarrhea	78	20	50	8
Constipation	25	2	34	3
Esophagitis/dysphagia/odynophagia	16	2	14	5
Gastrointestinal pain/cramping	11	2	7	3
Cardiac dysrhythmias	5	2	2	1
Myocardial ischemia	1	0	3	2
Tearing	8	0	2	0
Altered hearing	6	0	13	2

Clinically important treatment-emergent adverse reactions were determined based upon frequency, severity, and clinical impact of the adverse reaction.

*Related to treatment

Head and Neck Cancer

Combination therapy with TAXOTERE in head and neck cancer

Table 11 summarizes the safety data obtained from patients that received induction

chemotherapy with TAXOTERE 75 mg/m² in combination with cisplatin and fluorouracil followed by radiotherapy (TAX323; 174 patients) or chemoradiotherapy (TAX324; 251 patients). The treatment regimens are described in Section 14.6.

Table 11: Clinically Important Treatment-Emergent Adverse Reactions (Regardless of Relationship) in Patients with SCCHN Receiving Induction Chemotherapy with TAXOTERE in Combination with Cisplatin and Fluorouracil Followed by Radiotherapy (TAX323) or Chemoradiotherapy (TAX324)

Adverse Reaction (by Body System)	TAX323 (n=355)				TAX324 (n=494)			
	TAXOTERE arm (n=174)		Comparator arm (n=181)		TAXOTERE arm (n=251)		Comparator arm (n=243)	
	Any %	Grade 3/4 %	Any %	Grade 3/4 %	Any %	Grade 3/4 %	Any %	Grade 3/4 %
Neutropenia	93	76	87	53	95	84	84	56
Anemia	89	9	88	14	90	12	86	10
Thrombocytopenia	24	5	47	18	28	4	31	11
Infection	27	9	26	8	23	6	28	5
Febrile neutropenia*	5	N/A	2	N/A	12	N/A	7	N/A
Neutropenic infection	14	N/A	8	N/A	12	N/A	8	N/A
Cancer pain	21	5	16	3	17	9	20	11
Lethargy	41	3	38	3	61	5	56	10
Fever in the absence of infection	32	1	37	0	30	4	28	3
Myalgia	10	1	7	0	7	0	7	2
Weight loss	21	1	27	1	14	2	14	2
Allergy	6	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
Fluid retention**	20	0	14	1	13	1	7	2
Edema only	13	0	7	0	12	1	6	1
Weight gain only	6	0	6	0	0	0	1	0
Dizziness	2	0	5	1	16	4	15	2
Neurosensory	18	1	11	1	14	1	14	0
Altered hearing	6	0	10	3	13	1	19	3
Neuromotor	2	1	4	1	9	0	10	2
Alopecia	81	11	43	0	68	4	44	1
Rash/itch	12	0	6	0	20	0	16	1
Dry skin	6	0	2	0	5	0	3	0
Desquamation	4	1	6	0	2	0	5	0
Nausea	47	1	51	7	77	14	80	14
Stomatitis	43	4	47	11	66	21	68	27
Vomiting	26	1	39	5	56	8	63	10
Diarrhea	33	3	24	4	48	7	40	3
Constipation	17	1	16	1	27	1	38	1
Anorexia	16	1	25	3	40	12	34	12

	TAX323 (n=355)				TAX324 (n=494)			
	TAXOTERE arm (n=174)		Comparator arm (n=181)		TAXOTERE arm (n=251)		Comparator arm (n=243)	
Adverse Reaction (by Body System)	Any %	Grade 3/4 %	Any %	Grade 3/4 %	Any %	Grade 3/4 %	Any %	Grade 3/4 %
Esophagitis/dysphagia/ Odynophagia	13	1	18	3	25	13	26	10
Taste, sense of smell altered	10	0	5	0	20	0	17	1
Gastrointestinal pain/cramping	8	1	9	1	15	5	10	2
Heartburn	6	0	6	0	13	2	13	1
Gastrointestinal bleeding	4	2	0	0	5	1	2	1
Cardiac dysrhythmia	2	2	2	1	6	3	5	3
Venous***	3	2	6	2	4	2	5	4
Ischemia myocardial	2	2	1	0	2	1	1	1
Tearing	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	0
Conjunctivitis	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.4	0

Clinically important treatment-emergent adverse reactions based upon frequency, severity, and clinical impact.

*Febrile neutropenia: grade ≥ 2 fever concomitant with grade 4 neutropenia requiring intravenous antibiotics and/or hospitalization.

**Related to treatment.

*** Includes superficial and deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been identified from clinical trials and/or postmarketing surveillance. Because these reactions are reported from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

Body as a whole: diffuse pain, chest pain, radiation recall phenomenon, injection site recall reaction (recurrence of skin reaction at a site of previous extravasation following administration of docetaxel at a different site) at the site of previous extravasation.

Cardiovascular: atrial fibrillation, deep vein thrombosis, ECG abnormalities, thrombophlebitis, pulmonary embolism, syncope, tachycardia, myocardial infarction. Ventricular arrhythmia, including ventricular tachycardia, in patients treated with docetaxel in combination regimens including doxorubicin, 5-fluorouracil and/or cyclophosphamide may be associated with fatal outcome.

Cutaneous: cutaneous lupus erythematosus, bullous eruptions such as erythema multiforme and severe cutaneous adverse reactions (SCARs) such as Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis and acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis, scleroderma-like changes (usually preceded by peripheral lymphedema), severe palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia, and permanent alopecia.

Gastrointestinal: enterocolitis, including colitis, ischemic colitis, and neutropenic enterocolitis,

which may be fatal. Abdominal pain, anorexia, constipation, duodenal ulcer, esophagitis, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, gastrointestinal perforation, intestinal obstruction, ileus, and dehydration as a consequence of gastrointestinal events.

Hearing: ototoxicity, hearing disorders and/or hearing loss, including during use with other ototoxic drugs.

Hematologic: bleeding episodes, disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), often in association with sepsis or multiorgan failure.

Hepatic: hepatitis, sometimes fatal, primarily in patients with pre-existing liver disorders.

Hypersensitivity: anaphylactic shock with fatal outcome in patients who received premedication. Severe hypersensitivity reactions with fatal outcome with docetaxel in patients who previously experienced hypersensitivity reactions to paclitaxel.

Metabolism and nutrition disorders: electrolyte imbalance, including hyponatremia, hypokalemia, hypomagnesemia, and hypocalcemia. Tumor lysis syndrome, sometimes fatal.

Neurologic: confusion, seizures or transient loss of consciousness, sometimes appearing during the infusion of the drug.

Ophthalmologic: conjunctivitis, lacrimation or lacrimation with or without conjunctivitis, cystoid macular edema (CME). Excessive tearing which may be attributable to lacrimal duct obstruction. Transient visual disturbances (flashes, flashing lights, scotomata), typically occurring during drug infusion and reversible upon discontinuation of the infusion, in association with hypersensitivity reactions.

Respiratory: dyspnea, acute pulmonary edema, acute respiratory distress syndrome/pneumonitis, interstitial lung disease, interstitial pneumonia, respiratory failure, and pulmonary fibrosis, which may be fatal. Radiation pneumonitis in patients receiving concomitant radiotherapy.

Renal: renal insufficiency and renal failure, the majority of cases were associated with concomitant nephrotoxic drugs.

Second primary malignancies: second primary malignancies, including AML, MDS, NHL, and renal cancer [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.7)*].

Musculoskeletal disorder: myositis.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

Docetaxel is a CYP3A4 substrate. *In vitro* studies have shown that the metabolism of docetaxel may be modified by the concomitant administration of compounds that induce, inhibit, or are metabolized by cytochrome P450 3A4.

In vivo studies showed that the exposure of docetaxel increased 2.2-fold when it was coadministered with ketoconazole, a potent inhibitor of CYP3A4. Protease inhibitors, particularly ritonavir, may increase the exposure of docetaxel. Concomitant use of TAXOTERE and drugs that inhibit CYP3A4 may increase exposure to docetaxel and should be avoided. In patients receiving treatment with TAXOTERE, close monitoring for toxicity and a TAXOTERE dose reduction could be considered if systemic administration of a potent CYP3A4 inhibitor cannot be avoided [see *Dosage and Administration (2.7)*, *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

Based on findings in animal reproduction studies and its mechanism of action, TAXOTERE can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.1)*]. Available data from case reports in the literature and pharmacovigilance with docetaxel use in pregnant women are not sufficient to inform the drug-associated risk of major birth defects, miscarriage, or adverse maternal or fetal outcomes. TAXOTERE contains alcohol which can interfere with neurobehavioral development [see *Clinical Considerations*]. In animal reproductive studies, administration of docetaxel to pregnant rats and rabbits during the period of organogenesis caused an increased incidence of embryo-fetal toxicities, including intrauterine mortality, at doses as low as 0.02 and 0.003 times the recommended human dose based on body surface area, respectively [see *Data*]. Advise pregnant women and females of reproductive potential of the potential risk to a fetus.

The estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated populations is unknown. All pregnancies have a background risk of birth defect, miscarriage, or other adverse outcomes. In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2% to 4% and 15% to 20%, respectively.

Clinical Considerations

TAXOTERE contains alcohol [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.13)*]. Published studies have demonstrated that alcohol is associated with fetal harm including central nervous system abnormalities, behavioral disorders, and impaired intellectual development.

Data

Animal data

Intravenous administration of ≥ 0.3 and 0.03 mg/kg/day docetaxel to pregnant rats and rabbits, respectively, during the period of organogenesis caused an increased incidence of intrauterine mortality, resorptions, reduced fetal weights, and fetal ossification delays. Maternal toxicity was also observed at these doses, which were approximately 0.02 and 0.003 times the daily maximum recommended human dose based on body surface area, respectively.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

There is no information regarding the presence of docetaxel in human milk, or on its effects on milk production or the breastfed child. No lactation studies in animals have been conducted. Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in a breastfed child, advise women not to breastfeed during treatment with TAXOTERE and for 1 week after the last dose.

8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

Pregnancy Testing

Verify pregnancy status in females of reproductive potential prior to initiating TAXOTERE.

Contraception

Females

TAXOTERE can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman [*see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)*]. Advise females of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment and for 6 months after the last dose of TAXOTERE.

Males

Based on genetic toxicity findings, advise male patients with female partners of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment and for 3 months after the last dose of TAXOTERE.

Infertility

Based on findings in animal studies, TAXOTERE may impair fertility in males of reproductive potential [*see Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1)*].

8.4 Pediatric Use

The alcohol content of TAXOTERE Injection should be taken into account when given to pediatric patients [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.13)*].

The efficacy of TAXOTERE in pediatric patients as monotherapy or in combination has not been established. The overall safety profile of TAXOTERE in pediatric patients receiving monotherapy or TCF was consistent with the known safety profile in adults.

TAXOTERE has been studied in a total of 289 pediatric patients: 239 in 2 trials with monotherapy and 50 in combination treatment with cisplatin and 5-fluorouracil (TCF).

TAXOTERE Monotherapy

TAXOTERE monotherapy was evaluated in a dose-finding phase 1 trial in 61 pediatric patients (median age 12.5 years, range 1-22 years) with a variety of refractory solid tumors. The recommended dose was 125 mg/m² as a 1-hour intravenous infusion every 21 days. The primary dose limiting toxicity was neutropenia.

The recommended dose for TAXOTERE monotherapy was evaluated in a phase 2 single-arm trial in 178 pediatric patients (median age 12 years, range 1-26 years) with a variety of recurrent/refractory solid tumors. Efficacy was not established with tumor response rates ranging from one complete response (CR) (0.6%) in a patient with undifferentiated sarcoma to four partial responses (2.2%) seen in one patient each with Ewing Sarcoma, neuroblastoma, osteosarcoma, and squamous cell carcinoma.

TAXOTERE in Combination

TAXOTERE was studied in combination with cisplatin and 5-fluorouracil (TCF) versus cisplatin and 5-fluorouracil (CF) for the induction treatment of nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) in pediatric patients prior to chemoradiation consolidation. Seventy-five patients (median age 16 years, range 9 to 21 years) were randomized (2:1) to TAXOTERE (75 mg/m²) in combination with cisplatin (75 mg/m²) and 5-fluorouracil (750 mg/m²) (TCF) or to cisplatin (80 mg/m²) and 5-fluorouracil (1000 mg/m²/day) (CF). The primary endpoint was the CR rate following induction treatment of NPC. One patient out of 50 in the TCF group (2%) had a complete response while none of the 25 patients in the CF group had a complete response.

Pharmacokinetics

Pharmacokinetic parameters for docetaxel were determined in 2 pediatric solid tumor trials. Following docetaxel administration at 55 mg/m² to 235 mg/m² in a 1-hour intravenous infusion every 3 weeks in 25 patients aged 1 to 20 years (median 11 years), docetaxel clearance was 17.3±10.9 L/h/m².

Docetaxel was administered in combination with cisplatin and 5-fluorouracil (TCF), at dose levels of 75 mg/m² in a 1-hour intravenous infusion day 1 in 28 patients aged 10 to 21 years (median 16 years, 17 patients were older than 16). Docetaxel clearance was 17.9±8.75 L/h/m², corresponding to an AUC of 4.20±2.57 µg·h/mL.

In summary, the body surface area adjusted clearance of docetaxel monotherapy and TCF combination in children were comparable to those in adults [*see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

8.5 Geriatric Use

In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should be cautious, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy in elderly patients.

Non-small Cell Lung Cancer

In a study conducted in chemotherapy-naive patients with NSCLC (TAX326), 148 patients (36%) in the TAXOTERE+cisplatin group were 65 years of age or greater. There were 128 patients (32%) in the vinorelbine+cisplatin group 65 years of age or greater. In the TAXOTERE+cisplatin group, patients less than 65 years of age had a median survival of 10.3 months (95% CI: 9.1 months, 11.8 months) and patients 65 years or older had a median survival of 12.1 months (95% CI: 9.3 months, 14 months). In patients 65 years of age or greater treated with TAXOTERE+cisplatin, diarrhea (55%), peripheral edema (39%) and stomatitis (28%) were observed more frequently than in the vinorelbine+cisplatin group (diarrhea 24%, peripheral edema 20%, stomatitis 20%). Patients treated with TAXOTERE+cisplatin who were 65 years of age or greater were more likely to experience diarrhea (55%), infections (42%), peripheral edema (39%) and stomatitis (28%) compared to patients less than the age of 65 administered the same treatment (43%, 31%, 31% and 21%, respectively).

When TAXOTERE was combined with carboplatin for the treatment of chemotherapy-naive, advanced non-small cell lung carcinoma, patients 65 years of age or greater (28%) experienced higher frequency of infection compared to similar patients treated with TAXOTERE+cisplatin, and a higher frequency of diarrhea, infection and peripheral edema than elderly patients treated with vinorelbine+cisplatin.

Prostate Cancer

Of the 333 patients treated with TAXOTERE every three weeks plus prednisone in the prostate cancer study (TAX327), 209 patients were 65 years of age or greater and 68 patients were older than 75 years. In patients treated with TAXOTERE every three weeks, the following treatment-emergent adverse reactions occurred at rates ≥10% higher in patients 65 years of age or greater compared to younger patients: anemia (71% vs 59%), infection (37% vs 24%), nail changes (34% vs 23%), anorexia (21% vs 10%), weight loss (15% vs 5%), respectively.

Breast Cancer

In the adjuvant breast cancer trial (TAX316), TAXOTERE in combination with doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide was administered to 744 patients of whom 48 (6%) were 65 years of age or greater. The number of elderly patients who received this regimen was not sufficient to determine whether there were differences in safety and efficacy between elderly and younger patients.

Gastric Cancer

Among the 221 patients treated with TAXOTERE in combination with cisplatin and fluorouracil in the gastric cancer study, 54 were 65 years of age or older and 2 patients were older than 75 years. In this study, the number of patients who were 65 years of age or older was insufficient to determine whether they respond differently from younger patients. However, the incidence of serious adverse reactions was higher in the elderly patients compared to younger patients. The incidence of the following adverse reactions (all grades, regardless of relationship): lethargy, stomatitis, diarrhea, dizziness, edema, febrile neutropenia/neutropenic infection occurred at rates $\geq 10\%$ higher in patients who were 65 years of age or older compared to younger patients. Elderly patients treated with TCF should be closely monitored.

Head and Neck Cancer

Among the 174 and 251 patients who received the induction treatment with TAXOTERE in combination with cisplatin and fluorouracil (TPF) for SCCHN in the TAX323 and TAX324 studies, 18 (10%) and 32 (13%) of the patients were 65 years of age or older, respectively.

These clinical studies of TAXOTERE in combination with cisplatin and fluorouracil in patients with SCCHN did not include sufficient numbers of patients aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger patients. Other reported clinical experience with this treatment regimen has not identified differences in responses between elderly and younger patients.

8.6 Hepatic Impairment

Avoid TAXOTERE in patients with bilirubin $>ULN$ and patients with AST and/or ALT $>1.5 \times ULN$ concomitant with alkaline phosphatase $>2.5 \times ULN$ [*see Boxed Warning, Warnings and Precautions (5.2), Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

The alcohol content of TAXOTERE Injection should be taken into account when given to patients with hepatic impairment [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.13)*].

10 OVERDOSAGE

There is no known antidote for TAXOTERE overdose. In case of overdose, the patient should be kept in a specialized unit where vital functions can be closely monitored. Anticipated complications of overdose include: bone marrow suppression, peripheral neurotoxicity, and mucositis. Patients should receive therapeutic G-CSF as soon as possible after discovery of overdose. Other appropriate symptomatic measures should be taken, as needed.

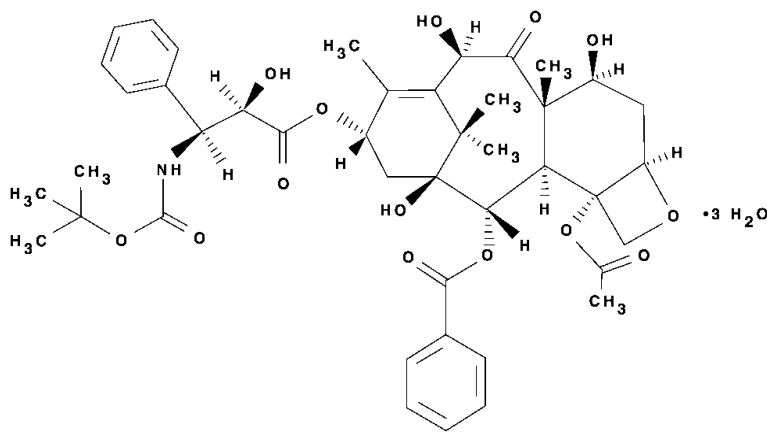
In two reports of overdose, one patient received 150 mg/m^2 and the other received 200 mg/m^2 as 1-hour infusions. Both patients experienced severe neutropenia, mild asthenia, cutaneous reactions, and mild paresthesia, and recovered without incident.

In mice, lethality was observed following single intravenous doses that were $\geq 154 \text{ mg/kg}$ (about 4.5 times the human dose of 100 mg/m^2 on a mg/m^2 basis); neurotoxicity associated with

paralysis, non-extension of hind limbs, and myelin degeneration was observed in mice at 48 mg/kg (about 1.5 times the human dose of 100 mg/m² basis). In male and female rats, lethality was observed at a dose of 20 mg/kg (comparable to the human dose of 100 mg/m² on a mg/m² basis) and was associated with abnormal mitosis and necrosis of multiple organs.

11 DESCRIPTION

Docetaxel is an antineoplastic agent belonging to the taxoid family. It is prepared by semisynthesis beginning with a precursor extracted from the renewable needle biomass of yew plants. The chemical name for docetaxel is (2R,3S)-N-carboxy-3-phenylisoserine, N-*tert*-butyl ester, 13-ester with 5β-20-epoxy-1,2α,4,7β,10β,13α-hexahydroxytax-11-en-9-one 4-acetate 2-benzoate, trihydrate. Docetaxel has the following structural formula:



Docetaxel is a white to almost-white powder with an empirical formula of C₄₃H₅₃NO₁₄•3H₂O, and a molecular weight of 861.9. It is highly lipophilic and practically insoluble in water.

One-vial TAXOTERE (Injection)

TAXOTERE (docetaxel) Injection is a sterile, non-pyrogenic, pale-yellow to brownish-yellow solution at 20 mg/mL concentration.

Each mL contains 20 mg docetaxel (anhydrous) in 0.54 grams polysorbate 80 and 0.395 grams dehydrated alcohol (50% v/v) solution, with citric acid for pH adjustment.

TAXOTERE is available in single-dose vials containing 20 mg (1 mL) or 80 mg (4 mL) docetaxel (anhydrous).

TAXOTERE Injection requires NO prior dilution with a diluent and is ready to add to the infusion solution.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Docetaxel is an antineoplastic agent that acts by disrupting the microtubular network in cells that is essential for mitotic and interphase cellular functions. Docetaxel binds to free tubulin and promotes the assembly of tubulin into stable microtubules while simultaneously inhibiting their disassembly. This leads to the production of microtubule bundles without normal function and to the stabilization of microtubules, which results in the inhibition of mitosis in cells. Docetaxel's

binding to microtubules does not alter the number of protofilaments in the bound microtubules, a feature which differs from most spindle poisons currently in clinical use.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Absorption

The pharmacokinetics of docetaxel has been evaluated in cancer patients after administration of 20 mg/m² to 115 mg/m² in phase 1 studies. The area under the curve (AUC) was dose proportional following doses of 70 mg/m² to 115 mg/m² with infusion times of 1 to 2 hours. Docetaxel's pharmacokinetic profile is consistent with a three-compartment pharmacokinetic model, with half-lives for the α , β , and γ phases of 4 min, 36 min, and 11.1 hr, respectively. Mean total body clearance was 21 L/h/m².

Distribution

The initial rapid decline represents distribution to the peripheral compartments and the late (terminal) phase is due, in part, to a relatively slow efflux of docetaxel from the peripheral compartment. Mean steady state volume of distribution was 113 L. *In vitro* studies showed that docetaxel is about 94% protein bound, mainly to α_1 -acid glycoprotein, albumin, and lipoproteins. In three cancer patients, the *in vitro* binding to plasma proteins was found to be approximately 97%. Dexamethasone does not affect the protein binding of docetaxel.

Metabolism

In vitro drug interaction studies revealed that docetaxel is metabolized by the CYP3A4 isoenzyme, and its metabolism may be modified by the concomitant administration of compounds that induce, inhibit, or are metabolized by cytochrome P450 3A4 [see *Drug Interactions (7)*].

Elimination

A study of ¹⁴C-docetaxel was conducted in three cancer patients. Docetaxel was eliminated in both the urine and feces following oxidative metabolism of the *tert*-butyl ester group, but fecal excretion was the main elimination route. Within 7 days, urinary and fecal excretion accounted for approximately 6% and 75% of the administered radioactivity, respectively. About 80% of the radioactivity recovered in feces is excreted during the first 48 hours as 1 major and 3 minor metabolites with very small amounts (less than 8%) of unchanged drug.

Specific Populations

Effect of Age: A population pharmacokinetic analysis was carried out after TAXOTERE treatment of 535 patients dosed at 100 mg/m². Pharmacokinetic parameters estimated by this analysis were very close to those estimated from phase 1 studies. The pharmacokinetics of docetaxel was not influenced by age.

Effect of Gender: The population pharmacokinetics analysis described above also indicated that gender did not influence the pharmacokinetics of docetaxel.

Hepatic Impairment: The population pharmacokinetic analysis described above indicated that in patients with clinical chemistry data suggestive of mild to moderate liver impairment (AST and/or ALT >1.5 times ULN concomitant with alkaline phosphatase >2.5 times ULN), total body clearance was lowered by an average of 27%, resulting in a 38% increase in systemic exposure (AUC). This average, however, includes a substantial range and there is, at present, no

measurement that would allow recommendation for dose adjustment in such patients. Patients with combined abnormalities of transaminase and alkaline phosphatase should not be treated with TAXOTERE. Patients with severe hepatic impairment have not been studied [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2), Use in Specific Populations (8.6)*].

Effect of Race: Mean total body clearance for Japanese patients dosed at the range of 10 mg/m² to 90 mg/m² was similar to that of European/American populations dosed at 100 mg/m², suggesting no significant difference in the elimination of docetaxel in the two populations.

Drug Interaction Studies

Effect of Ketoconazole: The effect of ketoconazole (a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor) on the pharmacokinetics of docetaxel was investigated in 7 cancer patients. Patients were randomized to receive either docetaxel (100 mg/m² intravenous) alone or docetaxel (10 mg/m² intravenous) in combination with ketoconazole (200 mg orally once daily for 3 days) in a crossover design with a 3-week washout period. The results of this study indicated that the mean dose-normalized AUC of docetaxel was increased 2.2-fold and its clearance was reduced by 49% when docetaxel was coadministered with ketoconazole [see *Dosage and Administration (2.7), Drug Interactions (7)*].

Effect of combination therapies

- Dexamethasone: Docetaxel total body clearance was not modified by pretreatment with dexamethasone.
- Cisplatin: Clearance of docetaxel in combination therapy with cisplatin was similar to that previously observed following monotherapy with docetaxel. The pharmacokinetic profile of cisplatin in combination therapy with docetaxel was similar to that observed with cisplatin alone.
- Cisplatin and Fluorouracil: The combined administration of docetaxel, cisplatin and fluorouracil in 12 patients with solid tumors had no influence on the pharmacokinetics of each individual drug.
- Prednisone: A population pharmacokinetic analysis of plasma data from 40 patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer indicated that docetaxel systemic clearance in combination with prednisone is similar to that observed following administration of docetaxel alone.
- Cyclophosphamide and Doxorubicin: A study was conducted in 30 patients with advanced breast cancer to determine the potential for drug-drug interactions between docetaxel (75 mg/m²), doxorubicin (50 mg/m²), and cyclophosphamide (500 mg/m²) when administered in combination. The coadministration of docetaxel had no effect on the pharmacokinetics of doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide when the three drugs were given in combination compared to coadministration of doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide only. In addition, doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide had no effect on docetaxel plasma clearance when the three drugs were given in combination compared to historical data for docetaxel monotherapy.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenicity studies with docetaxel have not been performed.

Docetaxel was clastogenic in the *in vitro* chromosome aberration test in CHO-K₁ cells and in the *in vivo* micronucleus test in mice administered doses of 0.39 to 1.56 mg/kg (about 1/60th to 1/15th the recommended human dose on a mg/m² basis). Docetaxel was not mutagenic in the Ames test or the CHO/HGPRT gene mutation assays.

Docetaxel did not reduce fertility in rats when administered in multiple intravenous doses of up to 0.3 mg/kg (about 1/50th the recommended human dose on a mg/m² basis), but decreased testicular weights were reported. This correlates with findings of a 10-cycle toxicity study (dosing once every 21 days for 6 months) in rats and dogs in which testicular atrophy or degeneration was observed at intravenous doses of 5 mg/kg in rats and 0.375 mg/kg in dogs (about 1/3rd and 1/15th the recommended human dose on a mg/m² basis, respectively). An increased frequency of dosing in rats produced similar effects at lower dose levels.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Locally Advanced or Metastatic Breast Cancer

The efficacy and safety of TAXOTERE have been evaluated in locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer after failure of previous chemotherapy (alkylating agent-containing regimens or anthracycline-containing regimens).

Randomized Trials

In one randomized trial, patients with a history of prior treatment with an anthracycline-containing regimen were assigned to treatment with TAXOTERE (100 mg/m² every 3 weeks) or the combination of mitomycin (12 mg/m² every 6 weeks) and vinblastine (6 mg/m² every 3 weeks). Two hundred three patients were randomized to TAXOTERE and 189 to the comparator arm. Most patients had received prior chemotherapy for metastatic disease; only 27 patients on the TAXOTERE arm and 33 patients on the comparator arm entered the study following relapse after adjuvant therapy. Three-quarters of patients had measurable, visceral metastases. The primary endpoint was time to progression. The following table summarizes the study results. (See Table 12.)

Table 12: Efficacy of TAXOTERE in the Treatment of Breast Cancer Patients Previously Treated with an Anthracycline-Containing Regimen (Intent-to-Treat Analysis)

Efficacy Parameter	Docetaxel (n=203)	Mitomycin/ Vinblastine (n=189)	p-value
Median Survival	11.4 months	8.7 months	p=0.01 Log Rank
Risk Ratio*, Mortality (Docetaxel: Control)	0.73		
95% CI (Risk Ratio)	0.58-0.93		
Median Time to Progression	4.3 months	2.5 months	p=0.01 Log Rank
Risk Ratio*, Progression (Docetaxel: Control)	0.75		

Efficacy Parameter	Docetaxel (n=203)	Mitomycin/ Vinblastine (n=189)	p-value
95% CI (Risk Ratio)	0.61-0.94		
Overall Response Rate	28.1%	9.5%	p<0.0001
Complete Response Rate	3.4%	1.6%	Chi Square

*For the risk ratio, a value less than 1.00 favors docetaxel.

In a second randomized trial, patients previously treated with an alkylating-containing regimen were assigned to treatment with TAXOTERE (100 mg/m²) or doxorubicin (75 mg/m²) every 3 weeks. One hundred sixty-one patients were randomized to TAXOTERE and 165 patients to doxorubicin. Approximately one-half of patients had received prior chemotherapy for metastatic disease, and one-half entered the study following relapse after adjuvant therapy. Three-quarters of patients had measurable, visceral metastases. The primary endpoint was time to progression. The study results are summarized below. (See Table 13.)

Table 13: Efficacy of TAXOTERE in the Treatment of Breast Cancer Patients Previously Treated with an Alkylating-Containing Regimen (Intent-to-Treat Analysis)

Efficacy Parameter	Docetaxel (n=161)	Doxorubicin (n=165)	p-value
Median Survival	14.7 months	14.3 months	p=0.39 Log Rank
Risk Ratio*, Mortality (Docetaxel: Control)	0.89		
95% CI (Risk Ratio)	0.68-1.16		
Median Time to Progression	6.5 months	5.3 months	p=0.45 Log Rank
Risk Ratio*, Progression (Docetaxel: Control)	0.93		
95% CI (Risk Ratio)	0.71-1.16		
Overall Response Rate	45.3%	29.7%	p=0.004
Complete Response Rate	6.8%	4.2%	Chi Square

*For the risk ratio, a value less than 1.00 favors docetaxel.

In another multicenter open-label, randomized trial (TAX313), in the treatment of patients with advanced breast cancer who progressed or relapsed after one prior chemotherapy regimen, 527 patients were randomized to receive TAXOTERE monotherapy 60 mg/m² (n=151), 75 mg/m² (n=188) or 100 mg/m² (n=188). In this trial, 94% of patients had metastatic disease and 79% had received prior anthracycline therapy. Response rate was the primary endpoint. Response rates increased with TAXOTERE dose: 19.9% for the 60 mg/m² group compared to 22.3% for the 75 mg/m² and 29.8% for the 100 mg/m² group; pair-wise comparison between the 60 mg/m² and 100 mg/m² groups was statistically significant (p=0.037).

Single Arm Studies

TAXOTERE at a dose of 100 mg/m² was studied in six single arm studies involving a total of 309 patients with metastatic breast cancer in whom previous chemotherapy had failed. Among these, 190 patients had anthracycline-resistant breast cancer, defined as progression during an anthracycline-containing chemotherapy regimen for metastatic disease, or relapse during an anthracycline-containing adjuvant regimen. In anthracycline-resistant patients, the overall response rate was 37.9% (72/190; 95% CI: 31.0-44.8) and the complete response rate was 2.1%.

TAXOTERE was also studied in three single arm Japanese studies at a dose of 60 mg/m², in 174 patients who had received prior chemotherapy for locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer. Among 26 patients whose best response to an anthracycline had been progression, the response rate was 34.6% (95% CI: 17.2-55.7), similar to the response rate in single arm studies of 100 mg/m².

14.2 Adjuvant Treatment of Breast Cancer

A multicenter, open-label, randomized trial (TAX316) evaluated the efficacy and safety of TAXOTERE for the adjuvant treatment of patients with axillary-node-positive breast cancer and no evidence of distant metastatic disease. After stratification according to the number of positive lymph nodes (1-3, 4+), 1491 patients were randomized to receive either TAXOTERE 75 mg/m² administered 1-hour after doxorubicin 50 mg/m² and cyclophosphamide 500 mg/m² (TAC arm), or doxorubicin 50 mg/m² followed by fluorouracil 500 mg/m² and cyclophosphamide 500 mg/m² (FAC arm). Both regimens were administered every 3 weeks for 6 cycles. TAXOTERE was administered as a 1-hour infusion; all other drugs were given as intravenous bolus on day 1. In both arms, after the last cycle of chemotherapy, patients with positive estrogen and/or progesterone receptors received tamoxifen 20 mg daily for up to 5 years. Adjuvant radiation therapy was prescribed according to guidelines in place at participating institutions and was given to 69% of patients who received TAC and 72% of patients who received FAC.

Results from a second interim analysis (median follow-up 55 months) are as follows: In study TAX316, the docetaxel-containing combination regimen TAC showed significantly longer disease-free survival (DFS) than FAC (hazard ratio=0.74; 2-sided 95% CI=0.60, 0.92, stratified log rank p=0.0047). The primary endpoint, disease-free survival, included local and distant recurrences, contralateral breast cancer and deaths from any cause. The overall reduction in risk of relapse was 25.7% for TAC-treated patients. (See Figure 1.)

At the time of this interim analysis, based on 219 deaths, overall survival was longer for TAC than FAC (hazard ratio=0.69, 2-sided 95% CI=0.53, 0.90). (See Figure 2.) There will be further analysis at the time survival data mature.

Figure 1: TAX316 Disease Free Survival K-M curve

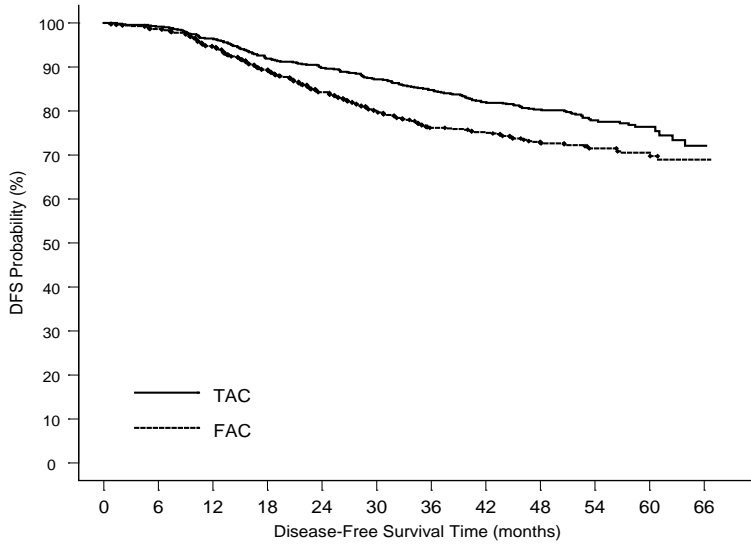
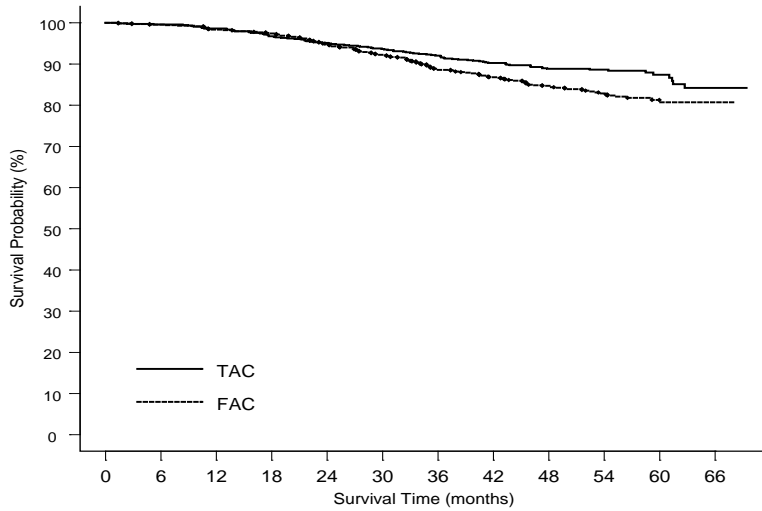


Figure 2: TAX316 Overall Survival K-M Curve



The following table describes the results of subgroup analyses for DFS and OS (See Table 14).

Table 14: Subset Analyses-Adjuvant Breast Cancer Study

Patient subset	Number of patients	Disease Free Survival		Overall Survival	
		Hazard ratio*	95% CI	Hazard ratio*	95% CI
No. of positive nodes					
Overall	744	0.74	(0.60, 0.92)	0.69	(0.53, 0.90)
1-3	467	0.64	(0.47, 0.87)	0.45	(0.29, 0.70)
4+	277	0.84	(0.63, 1.12)	0.93	(0.66, 1.32)
Receptor status					
Positive	566	0.76	(0.59, 0.98)	0.69	(0.48, 0.99)

Negative	178	0.68	(0.48, 0.97)	0.66	(0.44, 0.98)
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* a hazard ratio of less than 1 indicates that TAC is associated with a longer disease free survival or overall survival compared to FAC.

14.3 Non-small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)

The efficacy and safety of TAXOTERE has been evaluated in patients with unresectable, locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer whose disease has failed prior platinum-based chemotherapy or in patients who are chemotherapy naive.

Monotherapy with TAXOTERE for NSCLC Previously Treated with Platinum-Based Chemotherapy

Two randomized, controlled trials established that a TAXOTERE dose of 75 mg/m² was tolerable and yielded a favorable outcome in patients previously treated with platinum-based chemotherapy (see below). TAXOTERE at a dose of 100 mg/m², however, was associated with unacceptable hematologic toxicity, infections, and treatment-related mortality and this dose should not be used [see *Boxed Warning, Dosage and Administration (2.7), Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*].

One trial (TAX317), randomized patients with locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer, a history of prior platinum-based chemotherapy, no history of taxane exposure, and an ECOG performance status ≤2 to TAXOTERE or best supportive care. The primary endpoint of the study was survival. Patients were initially randomized to TAXOTERE 100 mg/m² or best supportive care, but early toxic deaths at this dose led to a dose reduction to TAXOTERE 75 mg/m². A total of 104 patients were randomized in this amended study to either TAXOTERE 75 mg/m² or best supportive care.

In a second randomized trial (TAX320), 373 patients with locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer, a history of prior platinum-based chemotherapy, and an ECOG performance status ≤2 were randomized to TAXOTERE 75 mg/m², TAXOTERE 100 mg/m² and a treatment in which the investigator chose either vinorelbine 30 mg/m² days 1, 8, and 15 repeated every 3 weeks or ifosfamide 2 g/m² days 1-3 repeated every 3 weeks. Forty percent of the patients in this study had a history of prior paclitaxel exposure. The primary endpoint was survival in both trials. The efficacy data for the TAXOTERE 75 mg/m² arm and the comparator arms are summarized in Table 15 and Figures 3 and 4 showing the survival curves for the two studies.

Table 15: Efficacy of TAXOTERE in the Treatment of Non-small Cell Lung Cancer Patients Previously Treated with a Platinum-Based Chemotherapy Regimen (Intent-to-Treat Analysis)

	TAX317		TAX320	
	Docetaxel 75 mg/m ² n=55	Best Supportive Care n=49	Docetaxel 75 mg/m ² n=125	Control (V/I*) n=123
Overall Survival Log-rank Test	p=0.01		p=0.13	
Risk Ratio ^{††} , Mortality (Docetaxel: Control)	0.56		0.82	

	TAX317		TAX320	
	Docetaxel 75 mg/m ² n=55	Best Supportive Care n=49	Docetaxel 75 mg/m ² n=125	Control (V/I*) n=123
95% CI (Risk Ratio)	(0.35, 0.88)		(0.63, 1.06)	
Median Survival	7.5 months**	4.6 months	5.7 months	5.6 months
95% CI	(5.5, 12.8)	(3.7, 6.1)	(5.1, 7.1)	(4.4, 7.9)
% 1-year Survival	37%**†	12%	30%**†	20%
95% CI	(24, 50)	(2, 23)	(22, 39)	(13, 27)
Time to Progression	12.3 weeks**	7.0 weeks	8.3 weeks	7.6 weeks
95% CI	(9.0, 18.3)	(6.0, 9.3)	(7.0, 11.7)	(6.7, 10.1)
Response Rate	5.5%	Not Applicable	5.7%	0.8%
95% CI	(1.1, 15.1)		(2.3, 11.3)	(0.0, 4.5)

* Vinorelbine/Ifosfamide

** p≤0.05

† uncorrected for multiple comparisons

†† a value less than 1.00 favors docetaxel

Only one of the two trials (TAX317) showed a clear effect on survival, the primary endpoint; that trial also showed an increased rate of survival to one year. In the second study (TAX320) the rate of survival at one year favored TAXOTERE 75 mg/m².

Figure 3: TAX317 Survival K-M Curves - TAXOTERE 75 mg/m² Versus Best Supportive Care

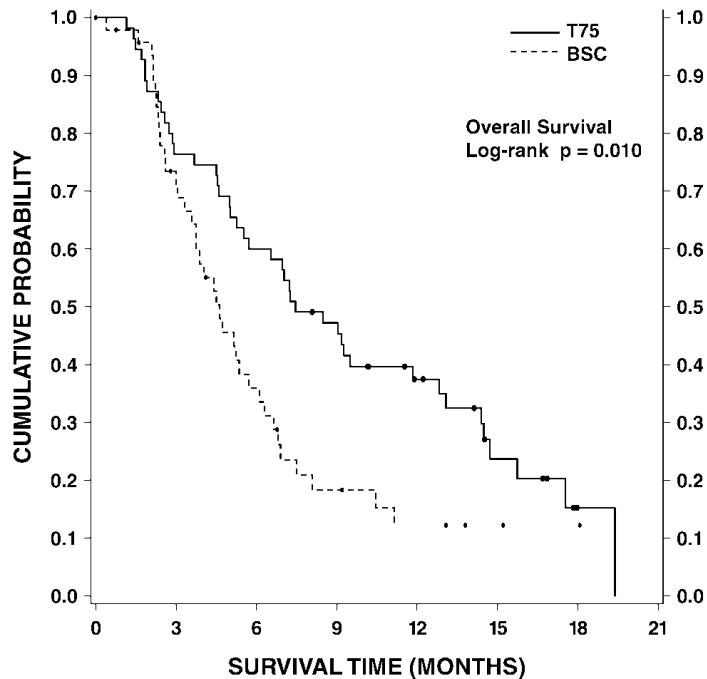
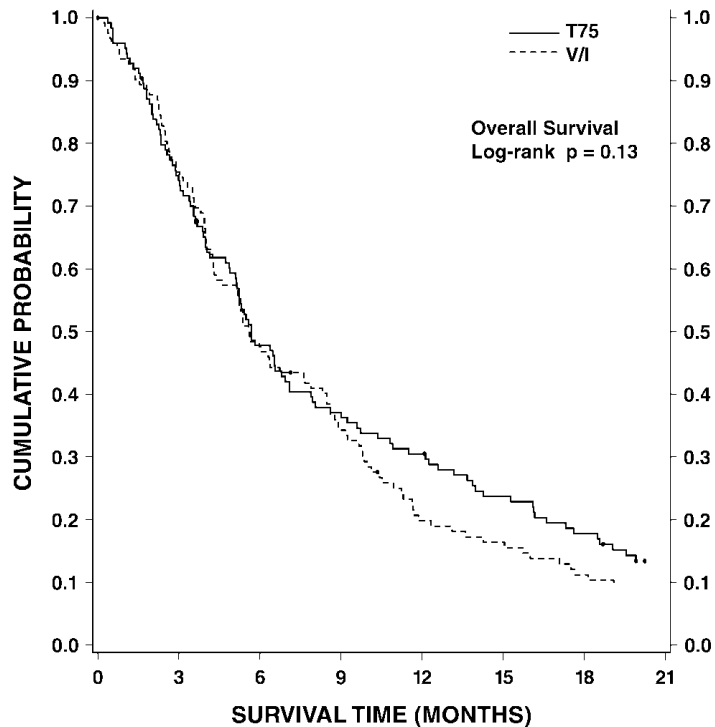


Figure 4: TAX320 Survival K-M Curves - TAXOTERE 75 mg/m² Versus Vinorelbine or Ifosfamide Control



Patients treated with TAXOTERE at a dose of 75 mg/m² experienced no deterioration in performance status and body weight relative to the comparator arms used in these trials.

Combination Therapy with TAXOTERE for Chemotherapy-Naïve NSCLC

In a randomized controlled trial (TAX326), 1218 patients with unresectable stage IIIB or IV NSCLC and no prior chemotherapy were randomized to receive one of three treatments: TAXOTERE 75 mg/m² as a 1 hour infusion immediately followed by cisplatin 75 mg/m² over 30 to 60 minutes every 3 weeks; vinorelbine 25 mg/m² administered over 6-10 minutes on days 1, 8, 15, 22 followed by cisplatin 100 mg/m² administered on day 1 of cycles repeated every 4 weeks; or a combination of TAXOTERE and carboplatin.

The primary efficacy endpoint was overall survival. Treatment with TAXOTERE+cisplatin did not result in a statistically significantly superior survival compared to vinorelbine+cisplatin (see table below). The 95% confidence interval of the hazard ratio (adjusted for interim analysis and multiple comparisons) shows that the addition of TAXOTERE to cisplatin results in an outcome ranging from a 6% inferior to a 26% superior survival compared to the addition of vinorelbine to cisplatin. The results of a further statistical analysis showed that at least (the lower bound of the 95% confidence interval) 62% of the known survival effect of vinorelbine when added to cisplatin (about a 2-month increase in median survival; Wozniak et al. JCO, 1998) was maintained. The efficacy data for the TAXOTERE+cisplatin arm and the comparator arm are summarized in Table 16.

Table 16: Survival Analysis of TAXOTERE in Combination Therapy for Chemotherapy-Naïve NSCLC

Comparison	TAXOTERE + Cisplatin n=408	Vinorelbine + Cisplatin n=405

Kaplan-Meier Estimate of Median Survival	10.9 months	10.0 months
p-value ^a	0.122	
Estimated Hazard Ratio ^b	0.88	
Adjusted 95% CI ^c	(0.74, 1.06)	

^aFrom the superiority test (stratified log rank) comparing TAXOTERE+cisplatin to vinorelbine+cisplatin

^bHazard ratio of TAXOTERE+cisplatin versus vinorelbine+cisplatin. A hazard ratio of less than 1 indicates that TAXOTERE+cisplatin is associated with a longer survival.

^cAdjusted for interim analysis and multiple comparisons.

The second comparison in the same three-arm study, vinorelbine+cisplatin versus TAXOTERE+carboplatin, did not demonstrate superior survival associated with the TAXOTERE arm (Kaplan-Meier estimate of median survival was 9.1 months for TAXOTERE+carboplatin compared to 10.0 months on the vinorelbine+cisplatin arm) and the TAXOTERE+carboplatin arm did not demonstrate preservation of at least 50% of the survival effect of vinorelbine added to cisplatin. Secondary endpoints evaluated in the trial included objective response and time to progression. There was no statistically significant difference between TAXOTERE+cisplatin and vinorelbine+cisplatin with respect to objective response and time to progression (see Table 17).

Table 17: Response and TTP Analysis of TAXOTERE in Combination Therapy for Chemotherapy-Naive NSCLC

Endpoint	TAXOTERE + Cisplatin	Vinorelbine + Cisplatin	p-value
Objective Response Rate (95% CI) ^a	31.6% (26.5%, 36.8%)	24.4% (19.8%, 29.2%)	Not Significant
Median Time to Progression ^b (95% CI) ^a	21.4 weeks (19.3, 24.6)	22.1 weeks (18.1, 25.6)	Not Significant

^aAdjusted for multiple comparisons.

^bKaplan-Meier estimates.

14.4 Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer

The safety and efficacy of TAXOTERE in combination with prednisone in patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer were evaluated in a randomized multicenter active control trial. A total of 1006 patients with Karnofsky Performance Status (KPS) ≥ 60 were randomized to the following treatment groups:

- TAXOTERE 75 mg/m² every 3 weeks for 10 cycles.
- TAXOTERE 30 mg/m² administered weekly for the first 5 weeks in a 6-week cycle for 5 cycles.
- Mitoxantrone 12 mg/m² every 3 weeks for 10 cycles.

All 3 regimens were administered in combination with prednisone 5 mg twice daily, continuously.

In the TAXOTERE every three week arm, a statistically significant overall survival advantage was demonstrated compared to mitoxantrone. In the TAXOTERE weekly arm, no overall survival advantage was demonstrated compared to the mitoxantrone control arm. Efficacy results for the TAXOTERE every 3 week arm versus the control arm are summarized in Table 18 and

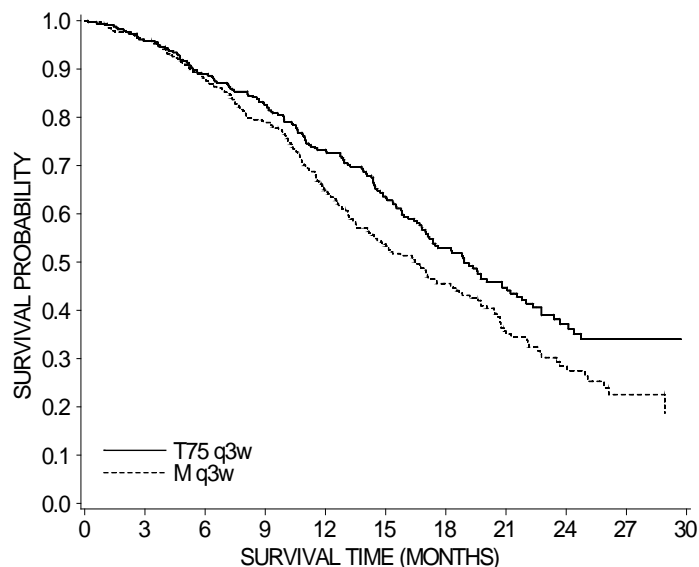
Figure 5.

Table 18: Efficacy of TAXOTERE in the Treatment of Patients with Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer (Intent-to-Treat Analysis)

	TAXOTERE + Prednisone every 3 weeks	Mitoxantrone + Prednisone every 3 weeks
Number of patients	335	337
Median survival (months)	18.9	16.5
95% CI	(17.0-21.2)	(14.4-18.6)
Hazard ratio	0.761	--
95% CI	(0.619-0.936)	--
p-value*	0.0094	--

*Stratified log-rank test. Threshold for statistical significance = 0.0175 because of 3 arms.

Figure 5: TAX327 Survival K-M Curves



14.5 Gastric Adenocarcinoma

A multicenter, open-label, randomized trial was conducted to evaluate the safety and efficacy of TAXOTERE for the treatment of patients with advanced gastric adenocarcinoma, including adenocarcinoma of the gastroesophageal junction, who had not received prior chemotherapy for advanced disease. A total of 445 patients with KPS >70 were treated with either TAXOTERE (T) (75 mg/m² on day 1) in combination with cisplatin (C) (75 mg/m² on day 1) and fluorouracil (F) (750 mg/m² per day for 5 days) or cisplatin (100 mg/m² on day 1) and fluorouracil (1000 mg/m² per day for 5 days). The length of a treatment cycle was 3 weeks for the TCF arm and 4 weeks for the CF arm. The demographic characteristics were balanced between the two treatment arms. The median age was 55 years, 71% were male, 71% were Caucasian, 24% were 65 years of age or older, 19% had a prior curative surgery and 12% had palliative surgery. The median number of cycles administered per patient was 6 (with a range of 1-16) for the TCF arm compared to 4 (with a range of 1-12) for the CF arm. Time to progression (TTP) was the primary endpoint and was defined as time from randomization to disease progression or death from any cause within 12 weeks of the last evaluable tumor assessment or within 12 weeks of the first

infusion of study drugs for patients with no evaluable tumor assessment after randomization. The hazard ratio (HR) for TTP was 1.47 (CF/TCF, 95% CI: 1.19-1.83) with a significantly longer TTP (p=0.0004) in the TCF arm. Approximately 75% of patients had died at the time of this analysis. Overall survival was significantly longer (p=0.0201) in the TCF arm with a HR of 1.29 (95% CI: 1.04-1.61). Efficacy results are summarized in Table 19 and Figures 6 and 7.

Table 19: Efficacy of TAXOTERE in the Treatment of Patients with Gastric Adenocarcinoma

Endpoint	TCF n=221	CF n=224
Median TTP (months) (95% CI)	5.6 (4.86-5.91)	3.7 (3.45-4.47)
Hazard ratio [†] (95% CI)	0.68 (0.55-0.84)	
*p-value	0.0004	
Median survival (months) (95% CI)	9.2 (8.38-10.58)	8.6 (7.16-9.46)
Hazard ratio [†] (95% CI)	0.77 (0.62-0.96)	
*p-value	0.0201	
Overall Response Rate (CR+PR) (%)	36.7	25.4
p-value	0.0106	

*Unstratified log-rank test

[†]For the hazard ratio (TCF/CF), values less than 1.00 favor the TAXOTERE arm.

Subgroup analyses were consistent with the overall results across age, gender and race.

Figure 6: Gastric Cancer Study (TAX325) Time to Progression K-M Curve

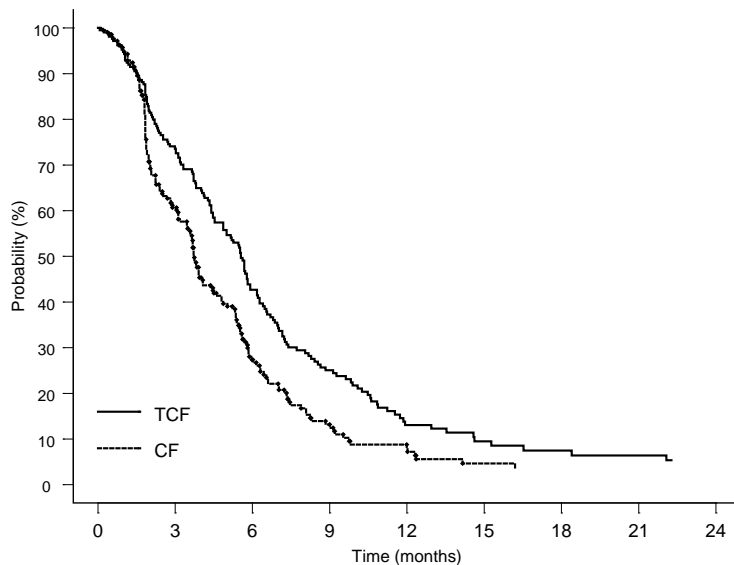
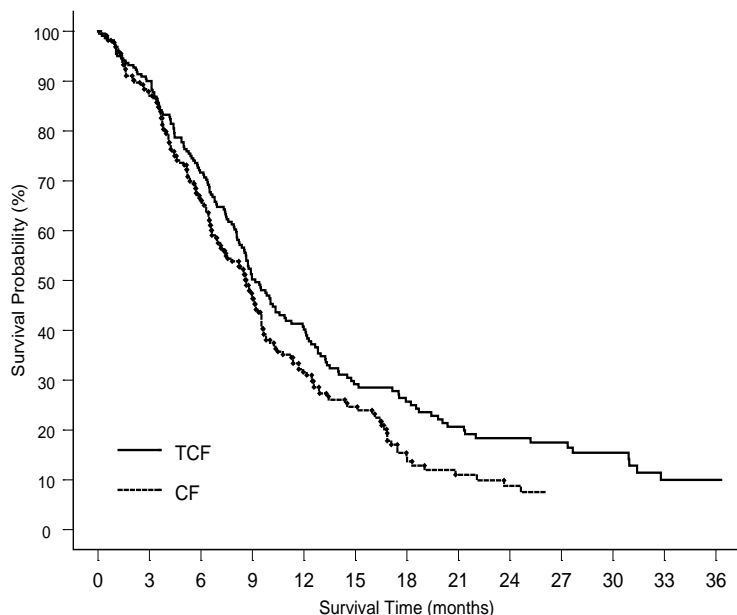


Figure 7: Gastric Cancer Study (TAX325) Survival K-M Curve



14.6 Head and Neck Cancer

Induction Chemotherapy Followed by Radiotherapy (TAX323)

The safety and efficacy of TAXOTERE in the induction treatment of patients with squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (SCCHN) was evaluated in a multicenter, open-label, randomized trial (TAX323). In this study, 358 patients with inoperable locally advanced SCCHN, and WHO performance status 0 or 1, were randomized to one of two treatment arms. Patients on the TAXOTERE arm received TAXOTERE (T) 75 mg/m² followed by cisplatin (P) 75 mg/m² on Day 1, followed by fluorouracil (F) 750 mg/m² per day as a continuous infusion on Days 1-5. The cycles were repeated every three weeks for 4 cycles. Patients whose disease did not progress received radiotherapy (RT) according to institutional guidelines (TPF/RT). Patients on the comparator arm received cisplatin (P) 100 mg/m² on Day 1, followed by fluorouracil (F) 1000 mg/m²/day as a continuous infusion on Days 1-5. The cycles were repeated every three weeks for 4 cycles. Patients whose disease did not progress received RT according to institutional guidelines (PF/RT). At the end of chemotherapy, with a minimal interval of 4 weeks and a maximal interval of 7 weeks, patients whose disease did not progress received radiotherapy (RT) according to institutional guidelines. Locoregional therapy with radiation was delivered either with a conventional fraction regimen (1.8 Gy-2.0 Gy once a day, 5 days per week for a total dose of 66 to 70 Gy) or with an accelerated/hyperfractionated regimen (twice a day, with a minimum interfraction interval of 6 hours, 5 days per week, for a total dose of 70 to 74 Gy, respectively). Surgical resection was allowed following chemotherapy, before or after radiotherapy.

The primary endpoint in this study, progression-free survival (PFS), was significantly longer in the TPF arm compared to the PF arm, $p=0.0077$ (median PFS: 11.4 vs 8.3 months, respectively) with an overall median follow-up time of 33.7 months. Median overall survival with a median follow-up of 51.2 months was also significantly longer in favor of the TPF arm compared to the

PF arm (median OS: 18.6 vs 14.2 months, respectively). Efficacy results are presented in Table 20 and Figures 8 and 9.

Table 20: Efficacy of TAXOTERE in the Induction Treatment of Patients with Inoperable Locally Advanced SCCHN (Intent-to-Treat Analysis)

Endpoint	TAXOTERE + Cisplatin + Fluorouracil n=177	Cisplatin + Fluorouracil n=181
Median progression free survival (months) (95% CI)	11.4 (10.1-14.0)	8.3 (7.4-9.1)
Adjusted Hazard ratio (95% CI)	0.71 (0.56-0.91)	
*p-value	0.0077	
Median survival (months) (95% CI)	18.6 (15.7-24.0)	14.2 (11.5-18.7)
Hazard ratio (95% CI)	0.71 (0.56-0.90)	
**p-value	0.0055	
Best overall response (CR + PR) to chemotherapy (%) (95% CI)	67.8 (60.4-74.6)	53.6 (46.0-61.0)
***p-value	0.006	
Best overall response (CR + PR) to study treatment [chemotherapy +/- radiotherapy] (%) (95% CI)	72.3 (65.1-78.8)	58.6 (51.0-65.8)
***p-value	0.006	

A Hazard ratio of less than 1 favors TAXOTERE+cisplatin+fluorouracil

* Stratified log-rank test based on primary tumor site

** Stratified log-rank test, not adjusted for multiple comparisons

*** Chi square test, not adjusted for multiple comparisons

Figure 8: TAX323 Progression-Free Survival K-M Curve

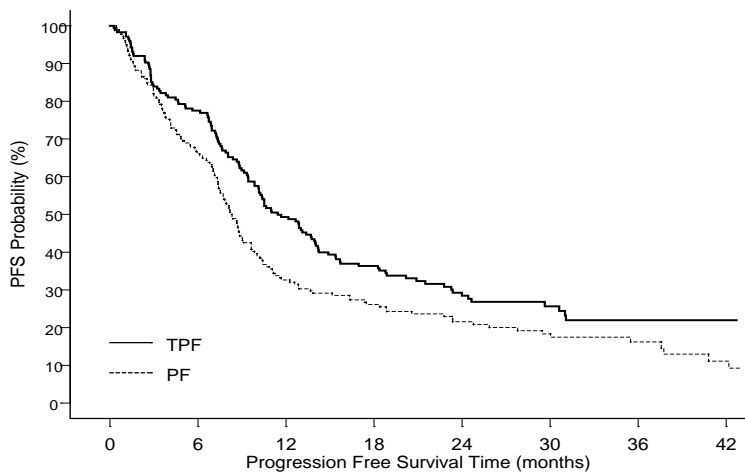
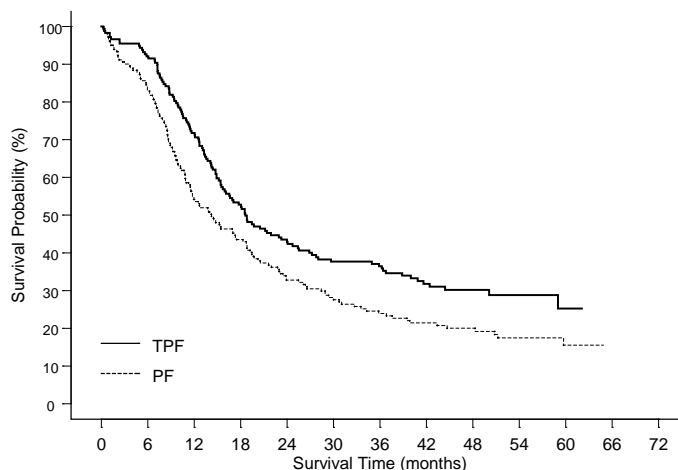


Figure 9: TAX323 Overall Survival K-M Curve



Induction Chemotherapy Followed by Chemoradiotherapy (TAX324)

The safety and efficacy of TAXOTERE in the induction treatment of patients with locally advanced (unresectable, low surgical cure, or organ preservation) SCCHN was evaluated in a randomized, multicenter open-label trial (TAX324). In this study, 501 patients, with locally advanced SCCHN, and a WHO performance status of 0 or 1, were randomized to one of two treatment arms. Patients on the TAXOTERE arm received TAXOTERE (T) 75 mg/m² by intravenous infusion on day 1 followed by cisplatin (P) 100 mg/m² administered as a 30-minute to three-hour intravenous infusion, followed by the continuous intravenous infusion of fluorouracil (F) 1000 mg/m²/day from day 1 to day 4. The cycles were repeated every 3 weeks for 3 cycles. Patients on the comparator arm received cisplatin (P) 100 mg/m² as a 30-minute to three-hour intravenous infusion on day 1 followed by the continuous intravenous infusion of fluorouracil (F) 1000 mg/m²/day from day 1 to day 5. The cycles were repeated every 3 weeks for 3 cycles.

All patients in both treatment arms who did not have progressive disease were to receive 7 weeks of chemoradiotherapy (CRT) following induction chemotherapy 3 to 8 weeks after the start of the last cycle. During radiotherapy, carboplatin (AUC 1.5) was given weekly as a one-hour intravenous infusion for a maximum of 7 doses. Radiation was delivered with megavoltage equipment using once daily fractionation (2 Gy per day, 5 days per week for 7 weeks for a total dose of 70-72 Gy). Surgery on the primary site of disease and/or neck could be considered at anytime following completion of CRT.

The primary efficacy endpoint, overall survival (OS), was significantly longer (log-rank test, p=0.0058) with the TAXOTERE-containing regimen compared to PF (median OS: 70.6 vs 30.1 months, respectively, hazard ratio [HR]=0.70, 95% confidence interval [CI]=0.54-0.90). Overall survival results are presented in Table 21 and Figure 10.

Table 21: Efficacy of TAXOTERE in the Induction Treatment of Patients with Locally Advanced SCCHN (Intent-to-Treat Analysis)

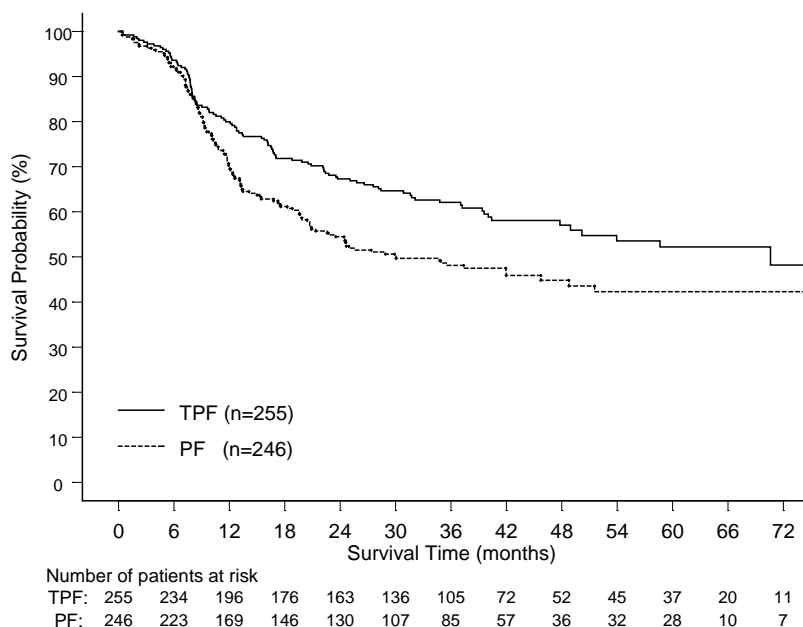
Endpoint	TAXOTERE + Cisplatin + Fluorouracil n=255	Cisplatin + Fluorouracil n=246
Median overall survival (months) (95% CI)	70.6 (49.0-NE)	30.1 (20.9-51.5)
Hazard ratio: (95% CI)	0.70 (0.54-0.90)	
*p-value	0.0058	

A Hazard ratio of less than 1 favors TAXOTERE+cisplatin+fluorouracil

* unadjusted log-rank test

NE - not estimable

Figure 10: TAX324 Overall Survival K-M Curve



15 REFERENCES

1. "OSHA Hazardous Drugs." <http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/hazardousdrugs/index.html>

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

16.1 How Supplied

One-vial TAXOTERE (Injection)

TAXOTERE Injection is supplied in a single-dose vial as a sterile, pyrogen-free, non-aqueous solution. Discard unused portion.

TAXOTERE 20 mg/mL (NDC 0075-8003-01)

TAXOTERE (docetaxel) Injection 20 mg/1 mL: 20 mg docetaxel in 1 mL 50/50 (v/v) ratio polysorbate 80/dehydrated alcohol.

The vial is in a blister pack in one carton.

TAXOTERE 80 mg/4 mL (NDC 0075-8004-04)

TAXOTERE (docetaxel) Injection 80 mg/4 mL: 80 mg docetaxel in 4 mL 50/50 (v/v) ratio polysorbate 80/dehydrated alcohol.

The vial is in a blister pack in one carton.

16.2 Storage

Store between 2°C and 25°C (36°F and 77°F). Retain in the original package to protect from light. Freezing does not adversely affect the product.

16.3 Handling and Disposal

TAXOTERE is a cytotoxic drug. Follow applicable special handling and disposal procedures.¹

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Patient Information).

Bone Marrow Suppression

Advise patients that periodic assessment of their blood count will be performed to detect neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, and/ or anemia [*see Contraindications (4), Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*]. Instruct patients to monitor their temperature frequently and immediately report any occurrence of fever.

Enterocolitis and Neutropenic Colitis

Advise patients of the symptoms of colitis, such as abdominal pain or tenderness, and/or diarrhea, with or without fever, and instruct patients to promptly contact their healthcare provider if they experience these symptoms [*see Dosage and Administration (2.7) and Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*].

Hypersensitivity Reactions

Ask patients whether they have previously received paclitaxel therapy, and if they have experienced a hypersensitivity reaction to paclitaxel. Instruct patients to immediately report to their healthcare provider signs of a hypersensitivity reaction [*see Contraindications (4), Warnings and Precautions (5.5)*].

Fluid Retention

Advise patients to report signs of fluid retention such as peripheral edema in the lower extremities, weight gain, and dyspnea immediately to their healthcare provider [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*].

Second Primary Malignancies

Advise patients on the risk of second primary malignancies during treatment with TAXOTERE [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)*].

Cutaneous Reactions

Advise patients that localized erythema of the extremities and severe skin toxicities may occur. Instruct patients to immediately report severe cutaneous reactions to their healthcare provider [*see Dosage and Administration (2.7) and Warnings and Precautions (5.8)*].

Neurologic Reactions

Advise patients that neurosensory symptoms or peripheral neuropathy may occur. Instruct patients to immediately report neurologic reactions to their healthcare provider [*see Dosage and Administration (2.7) and Warnings and Precautions (5.9)*].

Eye Disorders

Advise patients that vision disturbances and excessive tearing are associated with TAXOTERE administration. Instruct patients to immediately report any vision changes to their healthcare provider [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.10)*].

Gastrointestinal Reactions

Explain to patients that nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and constipation are associated with TAXOTERE administration. Instruct patients to report any severe events to their healthcare provider [*see Adverse Reactions (6)*].

Cardiac Disorders

Advise patients to report any irregular and/or rapid heartbeat, severe shortness of breath, dizziness, and/or fainting immediately to their healthcare provider [*see Adverse Reactions (6)*].

Other Common Adverse Reactions

Advise patients that other common adverse reactions associated with TAXOTERE may include alopecia (cases of permanent hair loss have been reported), asthenia, anorexia, dysgeusia, mucositis, myalgia, nail disorders, or pain. Instruct patients to report these reactions to their healthcare provider if serious events occur [*see Adverse Reactions (6)*].

Importance of Corticosteroids

Explain the significance of oral corticosteroids such as dexamethasone administration to the patient to help facilitate compliance. Instruct patients to report to their healthcare provider if they were not compliant with the oral corticosteroid regimen [*see Dosage and Administration (2.6)*].

Embryo-Fetal Toxicity

TAXOTERE can cause fetal harm. Advise patients to inform their healthcare provider of a known or suspected pregnancy. Advise patients to avoid becoming pregnant while receiving this drug. Advise female patients of reproductive potential to use effective contraceptives during treatment and for 6 months after the last dose of TAXOTERE. Advise male patients with female partners of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment and for 3 months after the last dose of TAXOTERE [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.12), and Use in Specific Populations (8.1, 8.3)*].

Lactation

Advise women not to breastfeed during TAXOTERE treatment and for 1 week after the last dose [*see Use in Specific Populations (8.2)*].

Infertility

Advise males of reproductive potential that TAXOTERE may impair fertility [see *Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1)*].

Alcohol Content in TAXOTERE

Explain to patients the possible effects of the alcohol content in TAXOTERE, including possible effects on the central nervous system [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.13)*].

Tumor Lysis Syndrome

Advise patients of the potential risk of tumor lysis syndrome and to immediately report any signs or symptoms associated with this event (nausea, vomiting, confusion, shortness of breath, seizure, irregular heartbeat, dark or cloudy urine, reduced amount of urine, unusual tiredness, muscle cramps) to their healthcare provider. Advise patients of the importance of keeping scheduled appointment for blood work or other laboratory tests and of drinking adequate fluids to avoid dehydration. [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.14)*].

Ability to Drive or Operate Machines

Explain to patients that TAXOTERE may impair their ability to drive or operate machines due to its side effects [see *Adverse Reactions (6)*] or due to the alcohol content of TAXOTERE [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.13)*]. Advise them not to drive or use machines if they experience these side effects during treatment.

Drug Interactions

Inform patients about the risk of drug interactions and the importance of providing a list of prescription and non-prescription drugs to their healthcare provider [see *Drug Interactions (7)*].

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Patient Information
TAXOTERE (TAX-O-TEER)
(docetaxel) injection
for intravenous use

What is the most important information I should know about TAXOTERE?

TAXOTERE can cause serious side effects, including death.

- **The chance of death in people who receive TAXOTERE is higher if you:**
 - have liver problems
 - receive high doses of TAXOTERE
 - have non-small cell lung cancer and have been treated with chemotherapy medicines that contain platinum
- **TAXOTERE can affect your blood cells.** Your healthcare provider should do routine blood tests during treatment with TAXOTERE. This will include regular checks of your white blood cell counts. If your white blood cells are too low, your healthcare provider may not treat you with TAXOTERE until you have enough white blood cells. People with low white blood cell counts can develop life-threatening infections. The earliest sign of infection may be fever. Follow your healthcare provider's instructions for how often to take your temperature during treatment with TAXOTERE. Call your healthcare provider right away if you have a fever.
- **Swelling (inflammation) of the small intestine and colon.** This can happen at any time during treatment and could lead to death as early as the first day you get symptoms. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop new or worse symptoms of intestinal problems, including stomach (abdominal) pain or tenderness or diarrhea, with or without fever.
- **Severe allergic reactions** are medical emergencies that can happen in people who receive TAXOTERE and can lead to death. You may be at higher risk of developing a severe allergic reaction to TAXOTERE if you are allergic to paclitaxel. Your healthcare provider will monitor you closely for allergic reactions during your TAXOTERE infusion.
Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any of these signs of a severe allergic reaction:
 - trouble breathing
 - sudden swelling of your face, lips, tongue, throat, or trouble swallowing
 - hives (raised bumps), rash, or redness all over your body
- **Your body may hold too much fluid (severe fluid retention)** during treatment with TAXOTERE. This can be life threatening. To decrease the chance of this happening, you must take another medicine, a corticosteroid, before each TAXOTERE treatment. You must take the corticosteroid exactly as your healthcare provider tells you. Tell your healthcare provider or nurse before your TAXOTERE treatment if you forgot to take your corticosteroid dose or do not take it as your healthcare provider tells you. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have swelling in your legs or feet, weight gain or shortness of breath.
- **Risk of new cancers.** An increase in new (second) cancers has happened in people treated with TAXOTERE together with certain other anticancer treatments. This includes certain blood cancers, such as acute myeloid leukemia (AML), myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS), non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (NHL), and kidney cancer.
 - Changes in blood counts due to leukemia and other blood disorders may occur years after treatment with TAXOTERE.Your healthcare provider will check you for new cancers during and after your treatment with TAXOTERE.
- **Severe skin problems**
Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any of these signs of a severe skin reaction:
 - redness and swelling of your arms and legs.
 - blistering, peeling or bleeding on any part of your skin (including your lips, eyes, mouth, nose, genitals, hands or feet) with or without a rash. You may also have flu-like symptoms such as fever, chills, or muscle aches.
 - red, scaly rash all over your body with blisters small red or white bumps under the skin that contain pus (pustules) and fever.

What is TAXOTERE?

TAXOTERE is a prescription anticancer medicine used to treat certain people with:

- breast cancer
- non-small cell lung cancer
- prostate cancer
- stomach cancer
- head and neck cancer

It is not known if TAXOTERE is effective in children.

Do not receive TAXOTERE if you:

- have a low white blood cell count.
- have had a severe allergic reaction to:
 - docetaxel, the active ingredient in TAXOTERE, or
 - any other medicines that contain polysorbate 80. Ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist if you are not sure.

See “**What is the most important information I should know about TAXOTERE?**” for the signs and symptoms of a severe allergic reaction.

See the end of this Patient Information for a complete list of the ingredients in TAXOTERE.

Before you receive TAXOTERE, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- are allergic to any medicines, including paclitaxel. See “**Do not receive TAXOTERE if you**”.
- have liver problems
- have kidney problems
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. TAXOTERE can harm your unborn baby. You should not become pregnant during treatment with TAXOTERE. Tell your healthcare provider if you become pregnant or you think you may be pregnant during treatment with TAXOTERE.

Females who are able to become pregnant:

- Your healthcare provider will check to see if you are pregnant before you start treatment with TAXOTERE.
- You should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with TAXOTERE and for 6 months after the last dose.

Males with female partners who are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control during treatment with TAXOTERE and for 3 months after the last dose.

Talk to your healthcare provider if you have questions about birth control options that are right for you.

- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if TAXOTERE passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with TAXOTERE and for 1 week after the last dose.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. TAXOTERE may affect the way other medicines work, and other medicines may affect the way TAXOTERE works.

Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them to show your healthcare provider and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

How will I receive TAXOTERE?

- TAXOTERE will be given to you as an intravenous (IV) injection into your vein, usually over 1 hour.
- TAXOTERE is usually given every 3 weeks.
- Your healthcare provider will decide how long you will receive treatment with TAXOTERE.
- Your healthcare provider will check your blood cell counts and other blood tests during your treatment with TAXOTERE to check for side effects of TAXOTERE.
- Your healthcare provider may stop your treatment, change the timing of your treatment, or change the dose of your treatment if you have certain side effects while receiving TAXOTERE.

What are the possible side effects of TAXOTERE?

TAXOTERE may cause serious side effects including death.

- See “**What is the most important information I should know about TAXOTERE?**”
- **Neurologic problems.** Neurologic symptoms are common in people who receive TAXOTERE but can be severe. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have numbness, tingling, or burning in your hands or feet (peripheral neuropathy) or weakness of your legs, feet, arms, or hands (motor weakness).
- **Vision problems** including blurred vision or loss of vision. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any vision changes.
- **TAXOTERE injection contains alcohol.** The alcohol content in TAXOTERE may impair your ability to drive or use machinery right after receiving TAXOTERE. Consider whether you should drive, operate machinery or do other dangerous activities right after you receive TAXOTERE treatment.
- **Tumor lysis syndrome (TLS).** TLS is caused by the fast breakdown of cancer cells. TLS can cause kidney failure, the need for dialysis treatment, or heart problems, and may lead to death. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check for TLS when you first start treatment and during treatment with TAXOTERE. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any symptoms of TLS during treatment with TAXOTERE, including:
 - nausea
 - vomiting
 - confusion
 - shortness of breath
 - irregular heartbeat
 - dark or cloudy urine
 - reduced amount of urine
 - unusual tiredness
 - muscle cramps
- You may experience side effects of this medicine that may impair your ability to drive, use tools, or operate machines. If this happens, do not drive or use any tools or machines before discussing with your healthcare provider.

The most common side effects of TAXOTERE include:

- infections
- low white blood cells (help fight infections), low red blood cells (anemia) and low platelets (help blood to clot)
- allergic reactions (See “**What is the most important information I should know about TAXOTERE?**”)
- changes in your sense of taste
- shortness of breath
- constipation
- decreased appetite
- changes in your fingernails or toenails
- swelling of your hands, face or feet
- feeling weak or tired
- joint and muscle pain
- nausea and vomiting
- diarrhea
- mouth or lip sores
- hair loss: in some people, permanent hair loss has been reported
- redness of the eye, excess tearing
- skin reactions at the site of TAXOTERE administration such as increased skin pigmentation, redness, tenderness, swelling, warmth or dryness of the skin
- tissue damage if TAXOTERE leaks out of the vein into the tissues

Tell your healthcare provider if you have a fast or irregular heartbeat, severe shortness of breath, dizziness or fainting during your infusion. If any of these events occurs after your infusion, get medical help right away.

TAXOTERE may affect fertility in males. Talk to your healthcare provider if this is a concern for you.

These are not all the possible side effects of TAXOTERE. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

General information about the safe and effective use of TAXOTERE.

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in this Patient Information. You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare provider for information about TAXOTERE that is written for health professionals.

What are the ingredients in TAXOTERE?

Active ingredient: docetaxel

Inactive ingredients: polysorbate 80 and dehydrated alcohol solution

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For more information, call 1-800-633-1610 or go to www.sanofi-aventis.com.

This Patient Information has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Revised: May 2020

Every three-week injection of TAXOTERE for breast, non-small cell lung and stomach, and head and neck cancers
Take your oral corticosteroid medicine as your healthcare provider tells you.

Oral corticosteroid dosing:

Day 1 Date: _____ Time: _____ AM _____ PM

Day 2 Date: _____ Time: _____ AM _____ PM
(TAXOTERE Treatment Day)

Day 3 Date: _____ Time: _____ AM _____ PM

Every three-week injection of TAXOTERE for prostate cancer

Take your oral corticosteroid medicine as your healthcare provider tells you.

Oral corticosteroid dosing:

Date: _____ Time: _____

Date: _____ Time: _____
(TAXOTERE Treatment Day)

Time: _____