1. **Hematology and Peripheral Dialysis:** The pharmacokinetics and tolerability of cabazitaxel were evaluated in healthy volunteers and patients with advanced prostate cancer. The exposure was independent of renal function and differed only slightly when administered to healthy volunteers and patients with advanced prostate cancer. Cabazitaxel is metabolized by CYP3A4 and CYP2C8, leading to the formation of the major metabolite, cabazitaxel glucuronide. Cabazitaxel can be administered as a single 30 mg/m² dose or as a single 60 mg/m² dose every 3 weeks. Cabazitaxel is excreted in the urine primarily as cabazitaxel glucuronide (about 50% of the dose), and the remainder of the dose is eliminated in the feces. The elimination half-life of cabazitaxel is approximately 40 hours.

2. **Pediatric Use:** Cabazitaxel has been evaluated in children with advanced prostate cancer. Pediatric and adult patients with advanced prostate cancer received cabazitaxel as a single 30 mg/m² dose every 3 weeks. The pharmacokinetics of cabazitaxel were similar in pediatric and adult patients. Cabazitaxel is metabolized by CYP3A4 and CYP2C8, leading to the formation of the major metabolite, cabazitaxel glucuronide. Cabazitaxel can be administered as a single 30 mg/m² dose or as a single 60 mg/m² dose every 3 weeks. Cabazitaxel is excreted in the urine primarily as cabazitaxel glucuronide (about 50% of the dose), and the remainder of the dose is eliminated in the feces. The elimination half-life of cabazitaxel is approximately 40 hours.

3. **Geriatric Use:** Cabazitaxel has been evaluated in elderly patients with advanced prostate cancer. Elderly patients were more susceptible to cabazitaxel-induced myelosuppression than younger patients. The pharmacokinetics of cabazitaxel were similar in elderly and younger patients. Cabazitaxel is metabolized by CYP3A4 and CYP2C8, leading to the formation of the major metabolite, cabazitaxel glucuronide. Cabazitaxel can be administered as a single 30 mg/m² dose or as a single 60 mg/m² dose every 3 weeks. Cabazitaxel is excreted in the urine primarily as cabazitaxel glucuronide (about 50% of the dose), and the remainder of the dose is eliminated in the feces. The elimination half-life of cabazitaxel is approximately 40 hours.

4. **Nursing Mothers:** Cabazitaxel is excreted in human milk. It is not known whether cabazitaxel is excreted in human milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, and because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants from a variety of other causes, nursing mothers should not breastfeed during treatment with cabazitaxel.

5. **Reproductive Function:** Cabazitaxel is a potential inhibitor of the P450 isoenzyme, 2C9, which is involved in the metabolism of testosterone. Cabazitaxel may inhibit the activity of this enzyme, leading to increased circulating levels of testosterone. Cabazitaxel can be administered as a single 30 mg/m² dose or as a single 60 mg/m² dose every 3 weeks. Cabazitaxel is excreted in the urine primarily as cabazitaxel glucuronide (about 50% of the dose), and the remainder of the dose is eliminated in the feces. The elimination half-life of cabazitaxel is approximately 40 hours.

6. **OVERDOSAGE:** There is no specific treatment for overdose with cabazitaxel. In case of overdose, supportive care should be provided. Cabazitaxel is metabolized by CYP3A4 and CYP2C8, leading to the formation of the major metabolite, cabazitaxel glucuronide. Cabazitaxel can be administered as a single 30 mg/m² dose or as a single 60 mg/m² dose every 3 weeks. Cabazitaxel is excreted in the urine primarily as cabazitaxel glucuronide (about 50% of the dose), and the remainder of the dose is eliminated in the feces. The elimination half-life of cabazitaxel is approximately 40 hours.

7. **DESCRIPTION:** Cabazitaxel is a synthetic cyclic diamide analog active against HIV-1. The chemical structure of cabazitaxel is 3-(N'-[2-((3-chloro-2,6-dimethylphenoxy)methyl) amino]-2-pyrrolidinyl)benzamide.

8. **CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY:** Cabazitaxel is a synthetic cyclic diamide analog active against HIV-1. The chemical structure of cabazitaxel is 3-(N'-[2-((3-chloro-2,6-dimethylphenoxy)methyl) amino]-2-pyrrolidinyl)benzamide.

9. **PRECAUTIONS:** Cabazitaxel is a synthetic cyclic diamide analog active against HIV-1. The chemical structure of cabazitaxel is 3-(N'-[2-((3-chloro-2,6-dimethylphenoxy)methyl) amino]-2-pyrrolidinyl)benzamide.

10. **ADVERSE REACTIONS:** Cabazitaxel is a synthetic cyclic diamide analog active against HIV-1. The chemical structure of cabazitaxel is 3-(N'-[2-((3-chloro-2,6-dimethylphenoxy)methyl) amino]-2-pyrrolidinyl)benzamide.

11. **PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION:** Cabazitaxel is a synthetic cyclic diamide analog active against HIV-1. The chemical structure of cabazitaxel is 3-(N'-[2-((3-chloro-2,6-dimethylphenoxy)methyl) amino]-2-pyrrolidinyl)benzamide.