My Treatment Diary

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 4-8, and Patient Information and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNING, in the back pocket.

People shown are not actual patients.
**Important Contact Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My treatment center</th>
<th>My emergency contacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name _______________________</td>
<td>Name ______________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address ____________________</td>
<td>Home phone __________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone ______________________</td>
<td>Cell phone __________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**My healthcare team**

| Oncologist __________________| Oncology nurse ______________|
| Address ____________________ | Phone ______________________|
| Phone ______________________ | Emergency phone _____________|

**Other contacts**

| Pharmacy ____________________| Healthcare provider __________|
| Phone _______________________ | Address ______________________|
| Emergency phone _____________ | Phone _______________________|

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 4-8, and Patient Information and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNING, in the back pocket.
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Use this resource to keep important information in one place throughout your treatment with ABRAXANE.

The information in this brochure does not take the place of talking with your doctor about your medical condition or your treatment. Be sure to talk with your healthcare team about any concerns or questions you may have.
Indications

ABRAXANE is a prescription medicine used to treat advanced breast cancer in people who have already received certain other medicines for their cancer.

ABRAXANE is a prescription medicine used to treat advanced non–small cell lung cancer, in combination with carboplatin, in people who cannot be treated with surgery or radiation.

ABRAXANE is a prescription medicine used to treat advanced pancreatic cancer, when used in combination with gemcitabine, as the first medicine you receive for advanced pancreatic cancer.

Important Safety Information About ABRAXANE

WARNING - LOW WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT (NEUTROPENIA)

- Do not take ABRAXANE if your white blood cell count is below 1500 cells/mm³ (neutropenia), since you may be more likely to get a serious infection. While taking ABRAXANE, you must get regular blood tests to check for any problems that could develop.

- ABRAXANE contains albumin, a substance found in human blood. Do not substitute for or with other paclitaxel formulations.

Please see Patient Information and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNING, in the back pocket.
Who should not receive ABRAXANE?

• Do not receive ABRAXANE if:
  – your white blood cell count is below 1500 cells/mm³
  – you have had a severe allergic reaction to ABRAXANE

Serious side effects

ABRAXANE may cause serious side effects, including:

• **Decreased blood cell counts.** ABRAXANE can cause a severe decrease in neutrophils, a type of white blood cell which helps fight infections, and blood cells called platelets which help to clot blood. Your healthcare provider will check your blood cell count during your treatment with ABRAXANE.

• **Nerve problems (neuropathy).** Tell your healthcare provider if you have numbness, tingling, pain, or weakness in your hands or feet.

• **Severe infection (sepsis).** If you receive ABRAXANE in combination with gemcitabine, infections can be severe and lead to death. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have a fever (temperature greater than 100.4° F) or develop signs of infection.

• **Lung or breathing problems.** If you receive ABRAXANE in combination with gemcitabine, lung or breathing problems may be severe and can lead to death. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you suddenly get a dry cough that will not go away or shortness of breath.

• **Allergic reactions.** Severe allergic reactions are medical emergencies that can happen in people who receive ABRAXANE and can lead to death. You may have an increased risk of having an allergic reaction to ABRAXANE if you are allergic to other taxane medicines. Your healthcare provider will monitor you closely for allergic reactions during your infusion of ABRAXANE. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get any of these signs of a serious 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.

Abraxane®
for Injectable Suspension

(paclitaxel protein-bound particles for injectable suspension)
(albumin-bound)
Other risks

- Treatment with ABRAXANE can make liver problems worse. If you have liver problems, your starting dose of ABRAXANE should be lowered or withheld
- ABRAXANE contains albumin (human), a product of human blood
- Do not breastfeed during your treatment and for two weeks after the last dose of ABRAXANE

Risks to pregnancy

- If you are pregnant or become pregnant, ABRAXANE can harm your unborn baby. Your healthcare provider should do a pregnancy test before you start treatment with ABRAXANE. Women should not become pregnant and should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment and for at least six months after the last dose of ABRAXANE. Talk to your doctor about birth control methods you can use during this time
- ABRAXANE can harm the unborn baby of your partner
- If you are a man, you should not father a child and should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment and for at least three months after the last dose of ABRAXANE
- ABRAXANE may cause fertility problems in males and females, which may affect your ability to have a child. Talk to your healthcare provider if this is a concern for you

Other possible side effects

The most common side effects of ABRAXANE in people with breast cancer include:
- hair loss
- numbness, tingling, pain, or weakness in the hands or feet
- tiredness
- changes in your liver function tests
- nausea
- diarrhea
- infections
- decreased white blood cell count
- abnormal heartbeat
- joint and muscle pain
- low red blood cell count (anemia). Red blood cells carry oxygen to your body tissues. Tell your healthcare provider if you feel weak, tired, or short of breath

Please see Patient Information and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNING, in the back pocket.
Other possible side effects (continued)
The most common side effects of ABRAXANE in people with non-small cell lung cancer include:

- low red blood cell count (anemia)
- decreased platelet cell count
- numbness, tingling, pain, or weakness in the hands or feet
- tiredness
- decreased white blood cell count
- hair loss
- nausea

The most common side effects of ABRAXANE in people with pancreatic cancer include:

- decreased white blood cell count
- numbness, tingling, pain, or weakness in the hands or feet
- hair loss
- diarrhea
- vomiting
- rash
- tiredness
- nausea
- swelling in the hands or feet
- fever
- decreased appetite
- signs of dehydration including, thirst, dry mouth, dark yellow urine, decreased urine, headache, or muscle cramps

- Other side effects include vision problems, decreased appetite, kidney problems, constipation, and difficulty breathing

- In some patients receiving ABRAXANE, severe heart and blood vessel side effects have occurred. These included chest pain, heart attack, fluid under the skin, blood clots in the veins or lungs, high blood pressure, stroke, and heart failure
Other Important Safety Information about ABRAXANE

- You should contact your doctor if you have signs or symptoms of vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration, cough, or breathing difficulties that do not go away, or signs of an allergic reaction. Tell your doctor if you have any other medical conditions.

- Treatment with ABRAXANE can cause irritation where the medicine is injected (injection site reactions). You should be monitored by your doctor or nurse during and after you receive ABRAXANE to make sure no problems occur at the injection site. In some cases, these problems occurred 7 to 10 days after the medicine was injected.

- It is not known whether ABRAXANE interacts with other drugs, so be sure to tell your doctor about any medicines, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements you are taking.

- It is not known if ABRAXANE is safe or effective in children.

- ABRAXANE has not been adequately studied in people with severe kidney problems.

These are not all the possible side effects of ABRAXANE. For more information, ask your doctor or pharmacist. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.
Abraxane®
for Injectable Suspension
(paclitaxel protein-bound particles for injectable suspension)
(albumin-bound)
How to use this diary

Dealing with cancer treatment can be challenging. Knowing what to expect from ABRAXANE, understanding how treatment may affect you, and taking steps to get organized can help you be a more active partner in your care.

You can learn more about how ABRAXANE works and what to expect when starting treatment by reading the brochure Your Guide to Treatment With ABRAXANE included in your starter kit.

This diary provides tips and tools to help you stay organized and become more aware of how treatment with ABRAXANE may affect you.

- **Important contact information:** On the inside front cover, you will find space to write down important contact information for your healthcare team and people you can call on to support you when you need help or have an emergency.

- **Taking an active role:** On pages 12-15, you will find tips on how to get the help you need from your healthcare team to help with your symptoms and address your concerns.

- **Medicine record:** On page 17, you will find a space to list all the medicines you are taking.

- **Blood count log:** On pages 28-29 is a log you can use to keep track of results from your blood tests.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 4-8, and Patient Information and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNING, in the back pocket.
Keeping track of your symptoms and medical appointments:
On page 30, you will find instructions for using the treatment tracker (beginning on page 34). The calendar pages provided give you space to describe how you are feeling over the course of a month. Bringing this information to your doctor visits can help you remember to mention any symptoms that may be new, worrisome, or getting worse. You can also use these pages to keep track of appointments related to your cancer treatment and other activities you have planned.

On the inside back cover is a pocket you can use to store copies of your test results and other information you receive from your healthcare team.

Remember, the information presented here does not take the place of talking with your doctor about your medical condition or your treatment. Be sure to talk with your healthcare team about any concerns or questions you may have.

ABRAXANE is a type of chemotherapy that may help slow or prevent the growth of cancer cells. ABRAXANE may also affect normal cells. This may cause side effects. Information about the possible side effects of ABRAXANE can be found on pages 20-25. Working closely with your healthcare team may help you cope with the physical and emotional changes you may experience.
Partnering with your healthcare team

When you are living with advanced or metastatic (meh-tuh-STA-tik) cancer, you may have symptoms that are caused by your disease or other health problems. Symptoms may also be caused by the side effects of the treatment you are taking for your cancer. These symptoms and side effects may be hard for you to cope with on your own.

It is important to know that your doctor, nurse, and other healthcare providers may have tips to help you cope with your symptoms and side effects. In fact, your care team is the best source for medical advice. This can include advice on:

- Protecting yourself from infections or injury
- Coping with hair loss and skin changes
- Stretching, strengthening, or soothing sore muscles and painful joints
- Balancing activity with rest so that you have more energy for daily tasks
- Making dietary changes to improve your appetite or control nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea
- Maintaining a healthy weight and exercising safely
- Taking medicines to help prevent, treat, or relieve rashes, low blood counts, nausea, or pain
What your healthcare team needs to know

In order for your care team to help you, you have to speak up about how you are feeling. The more specific you can be, the better. To help you when you have side effects, your healthcare team needs to know:

- When your symptoms occur and how long they last
- How much they bother you (see instructions for rating your symptoms on page 31)
- Whether they affect your daily routine or activities
- If you took any medicines to treat your symptoms
- If you have any questions or concerns

Reporting your symptoms as soon as you notice them may help keep them from getting worse.

See page 22 to learn about symptoms and side effects that you should report to your doctor right away while you are taking ABRAXANE.

Use the tools in this treatment diary to keep track of your medicines, describe your symptoms and side effects, and write down questions to ask your doctor. This can help you get the expert advice you need while you are receiving ABRAXANE.
Keeping track of your appointments

The calendar pages in the last section of this diary (My Treatment Tracker) can help you keep track of appointments related to your cancer treatment. Keeping this important information in one place may help you remember when you are scheduled for chemotherapy, doctor visits, and tests. It may also help you plan activities for the days when you expect to feel best.

Month: JUNE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUNDAY</th>
<th>MONDAY</th>
<th>TUESDAY</th>
<th>WEDNESDAY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To use the calendar that begins on page 34, fill in the days of the month as shown in the sample below. Then write down:

- ✔️ The time of each appointment and what it’s for
- ✔️ How you are getting to your appointment or who is going with you
- ✔️ What you want to bring with you
- ✔️ Activities you have planned

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THURSDAY</th>
<th>FRIDAY</th>
<th>SATURDAY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00 AM Lisa picks me up for 11:30 AM infusion</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6 Anna’s dance recital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Dr. Fine 2:00 PM</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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(albumin-bound)
**Medicine record**

In the spaces to the right, write down:

- The name(s) of your chemotherapy medicine(s)
- When you will start treatment
- How often you will have infusions

You may also want to keep a record of other medicines you may be taking (such as antinausea medicines). Talk with your doctor if you have questions about your treatment plan.
### Chemotherapy medicines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Start date</th>
<th>How often</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABRAXANE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other medicines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>What it’s for</th>
<th>Dose/How often</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
What causes the side effects of chemotherapy?

Cancer cells divide quickly and grow out of control. In people with advanced or metastatic cancer, these fast-growing cells may spread to other parts of the body. By stopping cells from dividing, some chemotherapies, like ABRAXANE, may help slow or prevent the growth of cancer cells. And because many chemotherapies are given systemically—which means that they travel through the bloodstream—they can reach cells in many part of the body, including cancer cells.

Chemotherapies like ABRAXANE may also affect healthy cells that grow quickly. These include blood cells as well as cells in the hair, skin, mouth, and digestive tract. Damage to these cells can cause side effects. ABRAXANE may also affect organs such as the kidneys, liver, and heart. Be sure to tell your doctor if you have other medical conditions.

Some of the side effects of ABRAXANE can be serious. A list of possible side effects of ABRAXANE can be found on pages 20-25.

When taking ABRAXANE, you may experience side effects described in this treatment diary as well as others not listed here. It is not possible to know how you will react to treatment with ABRAXANE, but it is important to know what you may expect. If you have questions about your treatment, talk with your doctor.
Why it’s important to keep track of side effects

Keeping track of how you feel throughout your treatment with ABRAXANE may make it easier for you to describe your symptoms to your healthcare team. Since side effects are different for each person, it is important to make your doctor and nurse aware of how treatment is affecting you. This will help them give you the best possible advice on how you might cope with any side effects you may experience.
### ABRAXANE may cause serious side effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possible side effect</th>
<th>What you may notice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decreased blood counts:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Severe drop in <strong>neutrophils</strong> (NOO-troh-fils), white blood cells (WBCs) that help fight infection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Severe drop in <strong>platelets</strong> (PLAYT-lets) (PLT) that help control bleeding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuropathy (noor-AH-puh-thee)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe infection, or sepsis (SEP-sis)</td>
<td>If you receive ABRAXANE in combination with gemcitabine for advanced pancreatic cancer, you may develop an infection that can be severe and lead to death. Tell your doctor right away if you have fever (temperature greater than 100.4°F) or develop signs of infection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 4-8, and Patient Information and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNING, in the back pocket.
These are not all the possible side effects of ABRAXANE. For more information, ask your doctor or nurse.
Know when to call the doctor

The treatment tracker on pages 34-45 allows you to keep track of your symptoms over the course of 6 months. But some symptoms that may occur during treatment with ABRAXANE should be reported to your doctor right away or within 24 hours of when you first notice them.

Call your doctor right away if you have:

- A fever of greater than 100.4°F or other signs of infection, such as chills, sore throat, cough, redness, or swelling
- Signs of an allergic reaction, such as trouble breathing, itching, hives, or swelling of the neck, lips, tongue, or throat
- Weakness, tiredness, or shortness of breath, especially if it is new or worse than before
- Nausea that makes it hard to eat or drink or lasts for more than 24 hours and doesn’t go away with the medicines you’ve been given
- Diarrhea that lasts for more than 24 hours and doesn’t go away with the medicines you’ve been given

Other side effects to share with your doctor:

- Numbness, tingling, pain, or weakness in your hands or feet
- Vomiting
- Signs of dehydration, such as dry mouth, thirst, dizziness, or having less urine than usual
Ask your doctor if there are other symptoms that should be reported right away.
Other possible side effects

The most common side effects of ABRAXANE in people with breast cancer include:

- hair loss
- numbness, tingling, pain, or weakness in the hands or feet
- tiredness
- changes in your liver function tests
- nausea
- diarrhea
- infections

- decreased white blood cell count
- abnormal heartbeat
- joint and muscle pain
- low red blood cell count (anemia).

Red blood cells carry oxygen to your body tissues. Tell your healthcare provider if you feel weak, tired, or short of breath.

The most common side effects of ABRAXANE in people with non-small cell lung cancer include:

- low red blood cell count (anemia)
- decreased platelet cell count
- numbness, tingling, pain, or weakness in the hands or feet
- tiredness
- decreased white blood cell count
- hair loss
- nausea
Other possible side effects (continued)

The most common side effects of ABRAXANE in people with pancreatic cancer include:

- decreased white blood cell count
- numbness, tingling, pain, or weakness in the hands or feet
- hair loss
- diarrhea
- vomiting
- rash
- tiredness
- nausea
- swelling in the hands or feet
- fever
- decreased appetite
- signs of dehydration including, thirst, dry mouth, dark yellow urine, decreased urine, headache, or muscle cramps

- Other side effects include vision problems, decreased appetite, kidney problems, constipation, and difficulty breathing

- In some patients receiving ABRAXANE, severe heart and blood vessel side effects have occurred. These included chest pain, heart attack, fluid under the skin, blood clots in the veins or lungs, high blood pressure, stroke, and heart failure
Keeping track of your blood counts

Your doctor will check your blood cell counts during your treatment with ABRAXANE and after you have stopped your treatment. Your blood cell counts will be checked before each infusion with a blood test called a complete blood count (CBC). The CBC measures the total number of different types of blood cells and other parts of the blood. You may also have other blood tests.

Monitoring your blood cell counts helps show if you are at risk for side effects such as anemia, fatigue, or infections. The results of your blood tests can also help show if your doctor needs to change or delay your next dose.

The chart on this page and the next page shows common blood tests that you may receive during treatment with ABRAXANE. Be sure to ask your doctor to explain the results of your CBC and other blood tests. You can track your blood counts in the chart on pages 28-29. Or, you may use the back pocket of this diary to store your blood test results.

The normal range for blood counts is used as a guideline. Talk to your doctor about what your counts mean. It is not always necessary to treat blood cell counts that are not in the normal range. Your doctor will consider many factors when deciding if treatment is necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What is counted</th>
<th>What it does</th>
<th>Normal range*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Complete Blood Count (CBC)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red blood cells (RBC)</td>
<td>Carry oxygen from your lungs to the rest of your body</td>
<td>Men: 5 to 6 million cells/mcL (cells per microliter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Women: 4 to 5 million cells/mcL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemoglobin (Hgb)</td>
<td>Iron-rich part of the RBC that carries oxygen to the tissues</td>
<td>Men: 14 to 17 gm/dL (grams per deciliter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Women: 12 to 15 gm/dL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 4-8, and Patient Information and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNING, in the back pocket.
### What is counted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What is counted</th>
<th>What it does</th>
<th>Normal range*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Complete Blood Count (CBC)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hematocrit (Hct)</td>
<td>Measures the percentage of blood made of red blood cells</td>
<td>Men: 41% to 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Women: 36% to 44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White blood cells (WBC)</td>
<td>Help fight infections</td>
<td>4,500 to 10,000 cells/mcL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absolute neutrophil count (ANC)</td>
<td>Measures a type of white blood cell that is important in fighting infections</td>
<td>2,500 to 6,000 cells/mcL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platelets (PLT)</td>
<td>Control bleeding and help blood clot</td>
<td>140,000 to 450,000 cells/mcL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Blood Tests</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspartate aminotransferase (AST)</td>
<td>Measures the level of a certain enzyme in the blood to check how well your liver is working</td>
<td>10 to 34 IU/L (international units per liter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[also called serum glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase (SGOT)]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilirubin (TBIL)</td>
<td>Checks how well the liver is working by measuring the level of a yellowish substance in the blood that is broken down by the liver</td>
<td>0.3 to 1.9 mg/dL (milligrams per deciliter)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Normal ranges may vary from one lab to another.

Your “normal” ranges may not fall within this chart. Talk to your doctor about what “normal” is for you.
Blood count log

Use this form to keep track of your blood counts. Begin by recording your blood counts before you start treatment with ABRAXANE. Then, on the days that you have blood work, write down the test results in the space provided. You may not have all of these tests performed every time you have your blood drawn, or even at all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>RBC</th>
<th>Hgb</th>
<th>Hct</th>
<th>WBC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6/2</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>6,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you receive printouts of your test results, ask your doctor or nurse to show you how to read them. You can also use the back pocket of this diary to store the results of your blood tests.
**Key**

Red blood cells—RBC  
Hemoglobin—Hgb  
Hematocrit—Hct  
White blood cells—WBC  
Absolute neutrophil count—ANC  
Platelets—PLT  
Aspartate aminotransferase—AST (SGOT)  
Total bilirubin—TBIL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANC</th>
<th>PLT</th>
<th>AST (SGOT)</th>
<th>TBL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>178,000</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Keeping track of your symptoms

The treatment tracker that starts on page 34 lists the most common symptoms you may experience with ABRAXANE. Some of these symptoms may be caused by side effects of your treatment. You may also have side effects that you do not feel but will show up on blood tests.

You may have only some of these symptoms. Or you may have other symptoms that are not listed. You can use the boxes on the calendar pages to write down any symptoms or side effects you may experience. Before filling in the calendar pages, you may want to make copies for later use.

Each blank sheet covers a 1-month period. Complete a new sheet for each month that you are in treatment. Try to get in the habit of writing down symptoms or side effects as soon as you notice them.

You can also use the calendar pages to help you keep track of your medical appointments and other activities you have planned.
How to fill out your treatment tracker

Start by filling in the month at the top, as shown in the sample on the next page. Read the list of symptoms. For each symptom you notice, think about how much it is affecting you, on a scale of 0-3:

- 0: Not at all (NONE)
- 1: A little (MILD)
- 2: Quite a bit (MODERATE)
- 3: A great deal (SEVERE)

For example, if you have been feeling tired, ask yourself how it has affected your daily routine. If you have been able to do most of your activities but get tired more quickly, you might rate that a 1. If you are so tired that you are spending most of the day in bed, your tiredness would be more severe, so you might rate that a 3.
Bring your treatment diary with you when you visit the doctor. But do not wait until you see the doctor if you have a symptom that is “severe” (rated a “3”) or troubling. Don’t hesitate to reach out to your healthcare team to find out what you may be able to do.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUNDAY</th>
<th>MONDAY</th>
<th>TUESDAY</th>
<th>WEDNESDAY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Blood test 9:30 AM Bring Treatment Diary</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Tired 3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Tired 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Tired 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Lunch with Jim</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Numbness in hands 1</td>
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<td>Numbness in hands 1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 4-8, and Patient Information and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNING, in the back pocket.
### Possible Symptoms

- Numbness, tingling, pain, or weakness in your hands or feet
- Hair loss
- Tiredness
- Joint and muscle pain
- Rash
- Shortness of breath
- Dizziness
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Decreased appetite
- Fever, body aches, chills, sore throat, cough, redness, or swelling
- Diarrhea
- Dry mouth, thirst, dizziness, or less urine than usual
- Swelling in the hands, legs, or feet

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**Rating Scale**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Not at all (NONE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A little (MILD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Quite a bit (MODERATE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A great deal (SEVERE)</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THURSDAY</th>
<th>FRIDAY</th>
<th>SATURDAY</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00 AM Lisa picks me up for 11:30 AM infusion</td>
<td>Nausea 2</td>
<td>Nausea 1. Anna's dance recital</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Fine 2:00 PM</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>27</td>
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Abraxane®
for Injectable Suspension

(paclitaxel protein-bound particles for injectable suspension)
(albumin-bound)
It is important to speak up and share your concerns with your healthcare team. Every question you have is worth asking.
Possible Symptoms

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- Diarrhea
- Dry mouth, thirst, dizziness, or less urine than usual
- Swelling in the hands, legs, or feet
Plan activities to look forward to and mark them on your calendar. And try to pace yourself so you have energy for the things you really want to do.
### Possible Symptoms

- Numbness, tingling, pain, or weakness in your hands or feet
- Hair loss
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### Rating Scale

- **0**: Not at all (NONE)
- **1**: A little (MILD)
- **2**: Quite a bit (MODERATE)
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My Treatment Tracker

Month ____________________

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Connect with other patients in person, by phone, or online. Sharing your feelings or hearing from others who are facing similar issues may help you feel less alone.
**Possible Symptoms**

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Don’t be shy about asking for financial support if you need it. There are many resources that may be able to help you find ways to pay for care or other expenses while you are in treatment.
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Know how to get in touch with your healthcare team when the office is closed. And find out whom to contact to get answers to questions that come up between visits.
**Possible Symptoms**

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Take steps to support your health. Ask your healthcare team for advice on eating a well-balanced diet, exercising safely, and maintaining a healthy weight.
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