YOUR INTRODUCTION TO

INJECTION
Retacrit®
epoetin alfa-epbx

Pfizer

SELECTED SAFETY INFORMATION

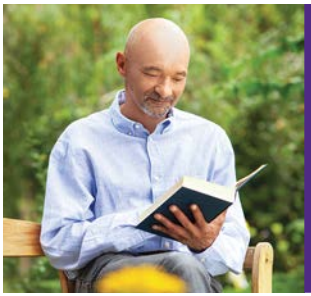
WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT INFORMATION I SHOULD KNOW ABOUT RETACRIT® (epoetin alfa-epbx)?

RETACRIT® may cause serious side effects that can lead to death, including:

FOR PEOPLE WITH CANCER:

Your tumor may grow faster and you may die sooner if you choose to take RETACRIT®. Your healthcare provider will talk to you about these risks.

Please see Important Safety Information and Indications on pages 8-10 and full Prescribing Information, including BOXED WARNINGS and Medication Guide, available at Retacrit.com.



WHAT IS RETACRIT?

RETACRIT is an FDA-approved prescription medicine used to treat a lower-than-normal number of red blood cells (anemia) caused by:

- Chronic kidney disease in patients on dialysis and not on dialysis.
- A medicine called zidovudine (AZT) used to treat HIV infection.
- Chemotherapy that will be used for at least 2 months after starting RETACRIT.

RETACRIT may also be used to reduce the chance you will need red blood cell (RBC) transfusions if you are scheduled for certain surgeries where a lot of blood loss is expected.

SELECTED SAFETY INFORMATION

FOR ALL PEOPLE WHO TAKE RETACRIT®, INCLUDING PATIENTS WITH CANCER OR CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE:

- **Serious heart problems, such as heart attack or heart failure, and stroke.** You may die sooner if you are treated with RETACRIT® to increase red blood cells (RBCs) to near the same level found in healthy people
- **Blood clots.** Blood clots may happen at any time while taking RETACRIT®. If you are receiving RETACRIT® for any reason and you are going to have surgery, talk to your healthcare provider about whether or not you need to take a blood thinner to lessen the chance of blood clots during or following surgery. Blood clots can form in blood vessels (veins), especially in your leg (deep venous thrombosis or DVT). Pieces of a blood clot may travel to the lungs and block the blood circulation in the lungs (pulmonary embolus)

Please see Important Safety Information and Indications on pages 8-10 and full Prescribing Information, including BOXED WARNINGS and Medication Guide, available at Retacrit.com.

Limitations of Use

RETACRIT has not been proven to improve quality of life, fatigue, or well-being.

RETACRIT **should not be used** for treatment of anemia:

- If you have cancer and you will not be receiving chemotherapy that may cause anemia.
- If you have a cancer that has a high chance of being cured. Talk with your healthcare provider about the kind of cancer you have.
- If your anemia caused by chemotherapy treatment can be managed by RBC transfusion.
- In place of emergency treatment for anemia (RBC transfusions).

RETACRIT should not be used to reduce the chance of RBC transfusions if:

- You are scheduled for surgery on your heart or blood vessels.
- You are able and willing to donate blood prior to surgery.

Why would I be prescribed RETACRIT?

Chemotherapy, like most drug therapies, has side effects. One of these side effects is anemia, a condition in which your blood produces a lower-than-normal amount of RBCs. Treatment for anemia may include the use of an ESA, such as RETACRIT.

What is an ESA?

Erythropoiesis-stimulating agents, or ESAs, are prescription medicines used to treat anemia. People with anemia have a lower-than-normal number of RBCs. ESAs work like the human protein called erythropoietin to help your body make more RBCs. ESAs are used to reduce or avoid the need for RBC transfusions.

I've taken epoetin alfa in the past; is RETACRIT similar to what I've taken?

RETACRIT is an FDA-approved biosimilar* to Epogen®/Procrit® (epoetin alfa). This means there are no clinically meaningful differences in terms of safety, purity, or potency (safety and effectiveness). That is, RETACRIT is expected to work in the same way.

You and your doctor may consider treatment with RETACRIT if you are new to epoetin alfa therapy, or if you are currently stable on Epogen/Procrit. RETACRIT can be prescribed by a healthcare provider in place of Epogen/Procrit.

*Biosimilar means that the biological product is approved based on the data demonstrating that it is highly similar to an FDA-approved biological product, known as a reference product, and that there are no clinically meaningful differences between the biosimilar and the reference product.

Will my coverage allow me to receive RETACRIT?

RETACRIT may be covered by your health insurance.

Pfizer Oncology Together™ can help you understand your insurance and identify what financial support may be available for your prescribed RETACRIT.

Learn more about Pfizer Oncology Together on page 8.

SELECTED SAFETY INFORMATION

- Call your healthcare provider or get medical help right away if you have any of these symptoms:
  - Chest pain
  - Trouble breathing or shortness of breath
  - Pain in your legs, with or without swelling
  - A cool or pale arm or leg
  - Sudden confusion, trouble speaking, or trouble understanding others' speech
  - Sudden numbness or weakness in your face, arm, or leg, especially on one side of your body
  - Sudden trouble seeing
  - Sudden trouble walking, dizziness, loss of balance or coordination

Please see Important Safety Information and Indications on pages 8-10 and full Prescribing Information, including BOXED WARNINGS and Medication Guide, available at Retacrit.com.

Medication Guide
RETACRIT®
(epoetin alfa-epbx) injection

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

RETACRIT may cause serious side effects that can lead to death, including:

For people with cancer:

- Your tumor may grow faster and you may die sooner if you choose to take RETACRIT. Your healthcare provider will talk with you about these risks.

For all people who take RETACRIT, including people with cancer or chronic kidney disease:

- **Serious heart problems, such as heart attack or heart failure and stroke.** You may die sooner if you are treated with RETACRIT to increase red blood cells (RBCs) to near the same level found in healthy people.
- **Blood clots.** Blood clots may happen at any time while taking RETACRIT. If you are receiving RETACRIT for any reason and you are going to have surgery, talk to your healthcare provider about whether or not you need to take a blood thinner to lessen the chance of blood clots during or following surgery. Blood clots can form in blood vessels (veins), especially in your leg (deep venous thrombosis or DVT). Pieces of a blood clot may travel to the lungs and block the blood circulation in the lungs (pulmonary embolus).
- Call your healthcare provider or get medical help right away if you have any of these symptoms:
  - Chest pain
  - Trouble breathing or shortness of breath
  - Pain in your legs, with or without swelling
  - A cool or pale arm or leg
  - Sudden confusion, trouble speaking, or trouble understanding others' speech
  - Sudden numbness or weakness in your face, arm, or leg, especially on one side of your body
  - Sudden trouble seeing
  - Sudden trouble walking, dizziness, loss of balance or coordination
  - Loss of consciousness (fainting)
  - Hemodialysis vascular access stops working

See **"What are the possible side effects of RETACRIT?"** on page 6 for more information.

If you decide to take RETACRIT, your healthcare provider should prescribe the smallest dose of RETACRIT that is necessary to reduce your chance of needing RBC transfusions.

What is RETACRIT?

RETACRIT is a prescription medicine used to treat anemia. People with anemia have a lower-than-normal number of RBCs. RETACRIT works like the human protein called erythropoietin to help your body make more RBCs. RETACRIT is used to reduce or avoid the need for RBC transfusions.

RETACRIT may be used to treat anemia if it is caused by:

- Chronic kidney disease (you may or may not be on dialysis).
- Chemotherapy that will be used for at least 2 months after starting RETACRIT.
- A medicine called zidovudine (AZT) used to treat HIV infection.

RETACRIT may also be used to reduce the chance you will need RBC transfusions if you are scheduled for certain surgeries where a lot of blood loss is expected.

If your hemoglobin level stays too high or if your hemoglobin goes up too quickly, this may lead to serious health problems which may result in death. These serious health problems may happen if you take RETACRIT, even if you do not have an increase in your hemoglobin level.

RETACRIT has not been proven to improve quality of life, fatigue, or well-being.

Please see Important Safety Information and Indications on pages 8-10 and full Prescribing Information, including BOXED WARNINGS and Medication Guide, available at Retacrit.com.

RETACRIT **should not be used** for treatment of anemia:

- If you have cancer and you will not be receiving chemotherapy that may cause anemia.
- If you have a cancer that has a high chance of being cured. Talk with your healthcare provider about the kind of cancer you have.
- If your anemia caused by chemotherapy treatment can be managed by RBC transfusion.
- In place of emergency treatment for anemia (RBC transfusions).

RETACRIT should not be used to reduce the chance you will need RBC transfusions if:

- You are scheduled for surgery on your heart or blood vessels.
- You are able and willing to donate blood prior to surgery.

It is not known if RETACRIT is safe and effective in treating anemia in children less than 1 month old who have chronic kidney disease and in children less than 5 years old who have anemia caused by chemotherapy.

Who should not take RETACRIT?

Do not take RETACRIT if you:

- Have cancer and have not been counseled by your healthcare provider about treatment with RETACRIT.
- Have high blood pressure that is not controlled (uncontrolled hypertension).
- Have been told by your healthcare provider that you have or have ever had a type of anemia called Pure Red Cell Aplasia (PRCA) that starts after treatment with RETACRIT or other erythropoietin protein medicines.
- Have had a serious allergic reaction to RETACRIT or other epoetin alfa products.

Do not give RETACRIT from multiple-dose vials to:

- Pregnant or breastfeeding women
- Babies

Please see Important Safety Information and Indications on pages 8-10 and full Prescribing Information, including BOXED WARNINGS and Medication Guide, available at Retacrit.com.

Before taking RETACRIT, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- Have heart disease.
- Have high blood pressure.
- Have had a seizure (convulsion) or stroke.
- Have phenylketonuria. RETACRIT contains phenylalanine (a component of aspartame).
- Receive dialysis treatment.
- Have any other medical conditions.
- Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if RETACRIT may harm your unborn baby. Talk to your healthcare provider about possible pregnancy and birth control choices that are right for you.
- Are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if RETACRIT passes into breast milk.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

How should I take RETACRIT?

- If you or your caregiver has been trained to give RETACRIT shots (injections) at home:
  - Be sure that you read, understand, and follow the "Instructions for Use" that come with RETACRIT.

- Take RETACRIT exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to. Do not change the dose of RETACRIT unless told to do so by your healthcare provider.
- Your healthcare provider will show you how much RETACRIT to use, how to inject it, how often it should be injected, and how to safely throw away the used vials, syringes, and needles.
- If you miss a dose of RETACRIT, call your healthcare provider right away and ask what to do.
- If you take more than the prescribed dose of RETACRIT, call your healthcare provider right away.

- During treatment with RETACRIT, continue to follow your healthcare provider's instructions for diet and medicines.
- Have your blood pressure checked as instructed by your healthcare provider.

What are the possible side effects of RETACRIT?

RETACRIT may cause serious side effects, including:

- See **"What is the most important information I should know about RETACRIT?"**
- **High blood pressure.** High blood pressure is a common side effect of RETACRIT in people with chronic kidney disease. Your blood pressure may go up or be difficult to control with blood pressure medicine while taking RETACRIT. This can happen even if you have never had high blood pressure before. Your healthcare provider should check your blood pressure often. If your blood pressure does go up, your healthcare provider may prescribe new or more blood pressure medicine.
- **Seizures.** If you have any seizures while taking RETACRIT, get medical help right away and tell your healthcare provider.
- **Antibodies to RETACRIT.** Your body may make antibodies to RETACRIT. These antibodies can block or lessen your body's ability to make RBCs and cause you to have severe anemia. Call your healthcare provider if you have unusual tiredness, lack of energy, dizziness, or fainting. You may need to stop taking RETACRIT.

Please see Important Safety Information and Indications on pages 8-10 and full Prescribing Information, including BOXED WARNINGS and Medication Guide, available at Retacrit.com.

- **Serious allergic reactions.** Serious allergic reactions can cause a skin rash, itching, shortness of breath, wheezing, dizziness, and fainting because of a drop in blood pressure, swelling around your mouth or eyes, fast pulse, or sweating. If you have a serious allergic reaction, stop using RETACRIT and call your healthcare provider or get medical help right away.
- **Severe skin reactions.** Signs and symptoms of severe skin reactions with RETACRIT may include: skin rash with itching, blisters, skin sores, peeling, or areas of skin coming off. If you have any signs or symptoms of a severe skin reaction, stop using RETACRIT and call your healthcare provider or get medical help right away.
- **Dangers of using RETACRIT from multiple-dose vials in newborns, infants, and pregnant or breastfeeding women.** Do not use RETACRIT from multiple-dose vials in newborns, infants, and pregnant or breastfeeding women because the RETACRIT in these vials contains benzyl alcohol. Benzyl alcohol has been shown to cause brain damage, other serious side effects, and death in newborn and premature babies. If you use RETACRIT from multiple-dose vials you should not breastfeed for at least 2 weeks after the last dose. RETACRIT that comes in single-dose vials does not contain benzyl alcohol. See "**Who should not take RETACRIT?**"

Common side effects of RETACRIT include:

- joint, muscle, or bone pain
- fever
- cough
- dizziness
- high blood sugar
- low potassium levels in the blood
- chills
- redness and pain at the RETACRIT injection site
- rash
- nausea
- vomiting
- blood vessel blockage
- low white blood cells
- trouble sleeping
- difficulty swallowing
- soreness of mouth
- itching
- headache
- respiratory infection
- weight decrease
- depression
- muscle spasm

These are not all of the possible side effects of RETACRIT. Your healthcare provider can give you a more complete list. Tell your healthcare provider about any side effects that bother you or that do not go away.

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

How should I store RETACRIT?

- Do not shake RETACRIT.
- Store RETACRIT vials in the carton it comes in to protect from light.
- Store RETACRIT in the refrigerator between 36°F and 46°F (2°C and 8°C).
- **Do not freeze RETACRIT.** Do not use the carton of RETACRIT multiple-dose vials if it has been frozen or if the green area on the freeze strip indicator inside the RETACRIT carton looks white or cloudy.
- Throw away multiple-dose vials of RETACRIT no later than 21 days from the first day that you put a needle into the vial.
- Single-dose vials of RETACRIT should be used only one time. Throw the vial away after use even if there is medicine left in the vial.

Keep RETACRIT and all medicines out of the reach of children.

General information about RETACRIT

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not use RETACRIT for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give RETACRIT to other people even if they have the same symptoms that you have. It may harm them. You can ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist for information about RETACRIT that is written for healthcare professionals.

What are the ingredients in RETACRIT?

Active ingredient: epoetin alfa-epbx

Inactive ingredients:

- Multiple-dose vials contain benzyl alcohol.
- All single-dose vials contain calcium chloride dehydrate, glycine, isoleucine, leucine, L-glutamic acid, phenylalanine, polysorbate 20, sodium chloride, sodium phosphate dibasic anhydrous, sodium phosphate monobasic monohydrate, and threonine, in water for injection. Sodium hydroxide and hydrochloric acid may be added to adjust the pH.
- All multiple-dose vials contain benzyl alcohol, L-methionine, polysorbate 20, sodium phosphate dibasic anhydrous, sodium phosphate monobasic monohydrate, and sucrose, in water for injection. Sodium hydroxide and hydrochloric acid may be added to adjust the pH.

Please see Important Safety Information and Indications on pages 8-10 and full Prescribing Information, including BOXED WARNINGS and Medication Guide, available at Retacrit.com.

What financial support may be available for my RETACRIT prescription?

At Pfizer Oncology Together™, we treat your individual needs as a priority. We'll help you identify financial assistance options so you can get your prescribed RETACRIT, regardless of your insurance coverage: commercial, Medicare/government issued, or uninsured.

FOR LIVE, PERSONALIZED SUPPORT
Call **1-877-744-5675** (Monday–Friday 8 AM–8 PM ET)

LEARN MORE: Visit PfizerOncologyTogether.com

Are there any other patient support resources available?

At Pfizer Oncology Together, our Care Champions, who have social work experience, can provide you resources that may help with some of your day-to-day challenges*:

Connections to emotional support resources

Connections to independent organizations that help eligible patients find free rides and lodging for treatment-related appointments

Educational information about physical and mental health, nutrition, and RETACRIT

Information to help you prepare for leaving or returning to work

*Some services are provided through third-party organizations that operate independently and are not controlled by Pfizer. Availability of services and eligibility requirements are determined solely by these organizations.

Please see additional Important Safety Information and Indications on pages 9 and 10 and full Prescribing Information, including BOXED WARNINGS and Medication Guide, available at Retacrit.com.

Is there a digital resource that can help me keep track of my cancer care?

A free app designed to help manage life with cancer

LIVINGWITH™

Whether you're living with cancer or want to support someone who is, **LivingWith™**, a free app developed by Pfizer Oncology, may help you stay connected and organized, all in one place.

Visit ThisIsLivingWithCancer.com to learn more. Available in English and Spanish. Download **LivingWith** for free.

Download on the App Store GET IT ON Google Play

The free resources offered through **This Is Living With Cancer™** and **LivingWith™** are available to anyone living with cancer and their loved ones, and are not specific to RETACRIT.

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT INFORMATION I SHOULD KNOW ABOUT RETACRIT® (epoetin alfa-epbx)?

RETACRIT® may cause serious side effects that can lead to death, including:

FOR PEOPLE WITH CANCER:

Your tumor may grow faster and you may die sooner if you choose to take RETACRIT®. Your healthcare provider will talk to you about these risks.

FOR ALL PEOPLE WHO TAKE RETACRIT®, INCLUDING PATIENTS WITH CANCER OR CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE:

- **Serious heart problems, such as heart attack or heart failure, and stroke.** You may die sooner if you are treated with RETACRIT® to increase red blood cells (RBCs) to near the same level found in healthy people
- **Blood clots.** Blood clots may happen at any time while taking RETACRIT®. If you are receiving RETACRIT® for any reason and you are going to have surgery, talk to your healthcare provider about whether or not you need to take a blood thinner to lessen the chance of blood clots during or following surgery. Blood clots can form in blood vessels (veins), especially in your leg (deep venous thrombosis or DVT). Pieces of a blood clot may travel to the lungs and block the blood circulation in the lungs (pulmonary embolus)

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

FOR ALL PEOPLE WHO TAKE RETACRIT®, INCLUDING PATIENTS WITH CANCER OR CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE (CONTINUED):

- Call your healthcare provider or get medical help right away if you have any of these symptoms:
  - Chest pain
  - Trouble breathing or shortness of breath
  - Pain in your legs, with or without swelling
  - A cool or pale arm or leg
  - Sudden confusion, trouble speaking, or trouble understanding others' speech
  - Sudden numbness or weakness in your face, arm, or leg, especially on one side of your body
  - Sudden trouble seeing
  - Sudden trouble walking, dizziness, loss of balance or coordination
  - Loss of consciousness (fainting)
  - Hemodialysis vascular access stops working

If you decide to take RETACRIT®, your healthcare provider should prescribe the smallest dose of RETACRIT® that is necessary to reduce your chance of needing red blood cell transfusions.

WHO SHOULD NOT TAKE RETACRIT®?

Do not take RETACRIT® if you:

- Have cancer and have not been counseled by your healthcare provider about treatment with RETACRIT®
- Have high blood pressure that is not controlled (uncontrolled hypertension)
- Have been told by your healthcare provider that you have or have ever had a type of anemia called pure red cell aplasia (PRCA) that starts after treatment with RETACRIT® or other erythropoietin protein medicines
- Have had a serious allergic reaction to RETACRIT® or other epoetin alfa products

Do not give RETACRIT® from multiple-dose vials to:

- Pregnant or breastfeeding women
- Babies

Please see additional Important Safety Information and Indications on pages 8 and 10 and full Prescribing Information, including BOXED WARNINGS and Medication Guide, available at Retacrit.com.

WHAT SHOULD I TELL MY HEALTHCARE PROVIDER BEFORE TAKING RETACRIT®?

RETACRIT® may not be right for you. **Tell your healthcare provider about all your health conditions,** including if you:

- Have heart disease
- Have high blood pressure
- Have had a seizure (convulsion) or stroke
- Have phenylketonuria, since RETACRIT® contains phenylalanine (a component of aspartame)
- Receive dialysis treatment
- Have any other medical conditions
- Are pregnant or planning to become pregnant. It is not known if RETACRIT® may harm your unborn baby. Talk with your healthcare provider about possible pregnancy and birth control choices that are right for you
- Are breastfeeding or planning to breastfeed. It is not known if RETACRIT® passes into breast milk

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

WHAT ARE THE POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS OF RETACRIT®?

RETACRIT® may cause serious side effects.

- **See "What is the most important information I should know about RETACRIT®?"**
- **High blood pressure.** High blood pressure is a common side effect of RETACRIT® in patients with chronic kidney disease. Your blood pressure may go up or be difficult to control with blood pressure medicine while taking RETACRIT®. This can happen even if you have never had high blood pressure before. Your healthcare provider should check your blood pressure often. If your blood pressure does go up, your healthcare provider may prescribe new or more blood pressure medicine
- **Seizures.** If you have any seizures while taking RETACRIT®, get medical help right away and tell your healthcare provider
- **Antibodies to RETACRIT®.** Your body may make antibodies to RETACRIT®. These antibodies can block or lessen your body's ability to make red blood cells and cause you to have severe anemia. Call your healthcare provider if you have unusual tiredness, lack of energy, dizziness, or fainting. You may need to stop taking RETACRIT®

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION AND INDICATIONS (CONTINUED)

WHAT ARE THE POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS OF RETACRIT®? (CONTINUED)

RETACRIT® may cause serious side effects. (continued)

- **Serious allergic reactions.** Serious allergic reactions can cause a skin rash, itching, shortness of breath, wheezing, dizziness and fainting because of a drop in blood pressure, swelling around your mouth or eyes, fast pulse, or sweating. If you have a serious allergic reaction, stop using RETACRIT® and call your healthcare provider or get medical help right away
- **Severe skin reactions.** Signs and symptoms of severe skin reactions with RETACRIT® may include: skin rash with itching, blisters, skin sores, peeling, or areas of skin coming off. If you have any signs or symptoms of a severe skin reaction, stop using RETACRIT® and call your healthcare provider or get medical help right away
- **Dangers of using RETACRIT® from multiple-dose vials in newborns, infants, and pregnant or breastfeeding women.** Do not use RETACRIT® from multiple-dose vials in newborns, infants, and pregnant or breastfeeding women because the RETACRIT® in these vials contains benzyl alcohol. Benzyl alcohol has been shown to cause brain damage, other serious side effects, and death in newborn and premature babies. If you use RETACRIT® from multiple-dose vials you should not breastfeed for at least 2 weeks after the last dose. RETACRIT® that comes in single-dose vials does not contain benzyl alcohol. See **"Who should not take RETACRIT®?"**

Common side effects of RETACRIT® include:

- Joint, muscle, or bone pain
- Fever
- Cough
- Dizziness
- High blood sugar
- Low potassium levels in the blood
- Chills
- Redness and pain at the RETACRIT® injection site
- Rash
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Blood vessel blockage
- Low white blood cells
- Trouble sleeping
- Difficulty swallowing
- Soreness of mouth
- Itching
- Headache
- Respiratory infection
- Weight decrease
- Depression
- Muscle spasm

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 8 and 9 and full Prescribing Information, including BOXED WARNINGS and Medication Guide, available at Retacrit.com.

These are not all of the possible side effects of RETACRIT®. Your healthcare provider can give you a more complete list. Tell your healthcare provider about any side effects that bother you or that do not go away.

Please read the Medication Guide for RETACRIT® and discuss it with your doctor.

INDICATIONS

RETACRIT® is used to treat a lower-than-normal number of red blood cells (anemia) caused by:

- Chronic kidney disease in patients on dialysis and not on dialysis
- Chemotherapy that will be used for at least 2 months after starting RETACRIT®
- A medicine called zidovudine (AZT) used to treat HIV infection

RETACRIT® may also be used to reduce the chance you will need red blood cell transfusions if you are scheduled for certain surgeries where a lot of blood loss is expected.

RETACRIT® should not be used for treatment of anemia:

- If you have cancer and you will not be receiving chemotherapy that may cause anemia
- If you have a cancer that has a high chance of being cured
- If your anemia caused by chemotherapy treatment can be managed by RBC transfusion
- In place of emergency treatment for anemia (red blood cell transfusions)

RETACRIT® has not been proven to improve quality of life, fatigue, or well-being.

RETACRIT® should not be used to reduce the chance of red blood cell transfusions if:

- You are scheduled for surgery on your heart or blood vessels
- You are able and willing to donate blood prior to surgery

You are encouraged to report adverse events related to Pfizer products by calling 1-800-438-1985 (US only). If you prefer, you may contact the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) directly. Visit www.fda.gov/MedWatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

INJECTION

Retacrit®

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PP-RET-USA-0300 Rx only. June 2021 Pfizer