Avastin, in combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel, followed by Avastin alone, is used for the treatment of patients with advanced (Stage III or IV) epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer following initial surgery.

Avastin, in combination with paclitaxel, pegylated liposomal doxorubicin or topotecan, is approved to treat platinum-resistant recurrent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer (prOC) in women who received no more than two prior chemotherapy treatments.

Avastin, either in combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel or with carboplatin and gemcitabine, followed by Avastin alone, is approved for the treatment of patients with platinum-sensitive recurrent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer (psOC).

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information, including Serious Side Effects, for additional important safety information.
Possible serious side effects

Everyone reacts differently to Avastin therapy. So it’s important to know what the side effects are.

Although some people may have a life-threatening side effect, most do not. Your doctor will stop treatment if any serious side effects occur.

Be sure to contact your health care team if there are any signs of these side effects.

Most serious side effects (not common, but sometimes fatal):

**GI PERFORATION**
A hole that develops in your stomach or intestine. Symptoms include pain in your abdomen, nausea, vomiting, constipation, or fever.

**WOUNDS THAT DON’T HEAL**
A cut made during surgery can be slow to heal or may not fully heal. Avastin should not be used for at least 28 days before or after surgery and until surgical wounds are fully healed.

**SERIOUS BLEEDING**
This includes vomiting or coughing up blood; bleeding in the stomach, brain, or spinal cord; nosebleeds; and vaginal bleeding. If you recently coughed up blood or had serious bleeding, be sure to tell your doctor.

The information in this brochure is not meant to be medical advice and should not replace the advice of your doctor.

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information, including **Serious Side Effects**, for additional important safety information.
Introduction to Avastin

In addition to the team of health care professionals focused on your care, this brochure is designed to help support you during your treatment with Avastin in your fight against ovarian cancer.

The following pages will help you understand more about the topics below:

- About Avastin
- Managing side effects
- Starving your tumor
- How is Avastin given?
- The benefits of Avastin therapy

Financial resources. People receiving Avastin may qualify for financial assistance or reimbursement support through Genentech. For more information, please see page 24.

About Avastin

Avastin is a medicine used with chemotherapy to treat advanced (stage III or IV) ovarian cancer after initial surgery or recurrent platinum-sensitive and platinum-resistant ovarian cancers. Avastin is given to women with advanced (stage III or IV) ovarian cancer that has not been treated with chemotherapy or other medicines before. It is also given to women who have their cancer progress either after 6 months (platinum-sensitive) or within 6 months (platinum-resistant) of receiving their last dose of platinum-based chemotherapy.

How is Avastin different from chemotherapy?

Chemotherapy attacks fast-growing cells, like cancer cells. Avastin works differently than chemotherapy. For ovarian cancer, Avastin is used with chemotherapy and hits your cancer from another angle. Avastin is a tumor-starving (anti-angiogenic) therapy. The purpose of Avastin is to prevent the growth of new blood vessels. This includes normal blood vessels and blood vessels that feed tumors.
Starving your tumor

Avastin is designed to block a protein called vascular endothelial growth factor, or VEGF. Normal cells make VEGF, but some cancer cells make too much VEGF. Blocking VEGF may prevent the growth of new blood vessels, including normal blood vessels and blood vessels that feed tumors.

Unlike chemotherapy that attacks the cancer cells, the purpose of Avastin is to block the blood supply that feeds the tumor. This can stop the tumor from growing.

Tumor before treatment
New blood vessels feed the tumor so it can grow and spread.

Tumor with Avastin and chemotherapy
Avastin helps prevent blood vessels from reaching the tumor; this could starve the tumor.

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information, including Serious Side Effects, for additional important safety information.
What is advanced (stage III or IV) ovarian cancer?

Advanced (stage III or IV) ovarian cancer is generally cancer that has not been treated with chemotherapy or other medicines before. Avastin is given after surgery along with chemotherapy for advanced ovarian cancer.

Benefits & Risks

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information, including Serious Side Effects, for additional important safety information.

“We don’t know how strong we are until being strong is the only choice we have.”

—Author Unknown
What is advanced (stage III or IV) ovarian cancer?

Advanced (stage III or IV) ovarian cancer is generally cancer that has not been treated with chemotherapy or other medicines before. Avastin is given after surgery along with chemotherapy for advanced ovarian cancer.
The benefits of Avastin therapy in advanced (stage III or IV) ovarian cancer

In a clinical study, Avastin, when taken with carboplatin and paclitaxel (chemotherapy) followed by Avastin alone, was shown to extend the length of time people with advanced ovarian cancer lived without their tumors growing or spreading, compared with chemotherapy alone (18.2 months vs 12.0 months).

When patients took Avastin with carboplatin and paclitaxel (chemotherapy) followed by Avastin alone instead of chemotherapy alone:

- The length of time people lived without their tumors growing or spreading increased significantly.
- The length of time patients lived with their disease increased significantly.

Individual results may vary.
What is the difference between platinum-sensitive and platinum-resistant recurrent ovarian cancers?

Recurrent ovarian cancer is cancer that has come back some time after the first treatment with platinum-based chemotherapy. Cancer that comes back within 6 months following the first treatment is called platinum-resistant, and cancer that comes back more than 6 months after initial treatment is referred to as platinum-sensitive.

*Avastin is not approved in patients who did not respond to first-line platinum-based chemotherapy.

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information, including Serious Side Effects, for additional important safety information.
The benefits of Avastin therapy in platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer

In clinical studies, when women with platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer took Avastin with chemotherapy (either in combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel or in combination with carboplatin and gemcitabine) instead of chemotherapy alone:

- **The length of time women lived without their tumors growing or spreading increased**
  - Avastin + chemo* (13.8 months vs 10.4 months) or carboplatin and gemcitabine (12.4 months vs 8.4 months).

- **The length of time patients lived with their disease**
  - Avastin + chemo† (42.6 months vs 37.3 months); outcomes were not improved for patients receiving carboplatin and gemcitabine.

- **More women saw their tumors shrink**
  - Avastin + chemo‡ (78% vs 56%) or carboplatin and gemcitabine (78% vs 57%).

Individual results may vary.

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information, including **Serious Side Effects**, for additional important safety information.
The benefits of Avastin therapy in platinum-resistant ovarian cancer

In clinical studies, when women with platinum-resistant ovarian cancer took Avastin with chemotherapy (paclitaxel, pegylated liposomal doxorubicin [PLD], or topotecan) instead of chemotherapy alone:

- **The length of time women lived without their tumors growing or spreading increased significantly**
  - Avastin + chemo
  - 6.8 months vs 3.4 months

- **More women saw their tumors shrink**
  - Avastin + chemo
  - 28% vs 13%

Individual results may vary.

More than 50% of patients who initially responded were still responding at 9.4 months vs 5.4 months.

To learn about some of the possible serious side effects of Avastin in the treatment of ovarian cancer, see the next page. Please see page 2 for the most serious side effects.
Other possible serious side effects of Avastin

Across different cancers

% = Percentage of patients who had this side effect in clinical studies across different cancers

SEVERE STROKE OR HEART PROBLEMS
These may include blood clots, mini-stroke, heart attack, chest pain, and your heart may become too weak to pump blood to other parts of your body (congestive heart failure, 1%). These can sometimes be fatal.

SEVERE HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE
Blood pressure that severely spikes or shows signs of affecting the brain. Blood pressure should be monitored every 2 to 3 weeks while on Avastin and after stopping treatment.
Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information, including Serious Side Effects, for additional important safety information.
What are the side effects of Avastin in advanced (stage III or IV) ovarian cancer?

See the table below for common severe to life-threatening (grade 3 or 4) side effects that increased by 2% or more in patients who added Avastin to carboplatin and paclitaxel (chemotherapy) followed by Avastin alone or who added Avastin to carboplatin and paclitaxel (chemotherapy) followed by placebo compared with chemotherapy alone.

Side effects of Avastin in advanced ovarian cancer

% = Percentage of patients who had this side effect in clinical studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEVERE TO LIFE-THREATENING SIDE EFFECTS</th>
<th>AVASTIN + CHEMO FOLLOWED BY AVASTIN</th>
<th>AVASTIN + CHEMO FOLLOWED BY PLACEBO</th>
<th>CHEMO ALONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TIREDNESS</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDUCED PLATELET COUNT</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDUCED WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What are the side effects of Avastin in platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer?

In one study, the most common severe to life-threatening side effects that increased by 2% or more in people who received Avastin plus carboplatin and gemcitabine (chemotherapy) compared with those who received placebo plus chemotherapy or vice versa (refer to the last 2 rows of the table) were:

## Side effects of Avastin in platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer

% = Percentage of patients who had this side effect in clinical studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEVERE TO LIFE-THREATENING SIDE EFFECTS</th>
<th>CHEMO + AVASTIN (n=247)</th>
<th>CHEMO ALONE (n=233)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOWER THAN NORMAL PLATELET COUNT</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAUSEA</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIREDNESS</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEADACHE</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOO MUCH PROTEIN IN THE URINE</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHORTNESS OF BREATH</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOSEBLEEDS</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information, including **Serious Side Effects**, for additional important safety information.
What are the side effects of Avastin in platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer?

In a separate study, the most common severe to life-threatening side effects that increased by 2% or more in people who received Avastin plus carboplatin and paclitaxel (chemotherapy) compared with those who received chemotherapy alone were:

### Side effects of Avastin in platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer

% = Percentage of patients who had this side effect in clinical studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEVERE TO LIFE-THREATENING SIDE EFFECTS</th>
<th>CHEMO + AVASTIN (n=325)</th>
<th>CHEMO ALONE (n=332)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIREDNESS</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEVER AND LOWER THAN NORMAL WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOO MUCH PROTEIN IN THE URINE</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABDOMINAL PAIN</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOWER THAN NORMAL BLOOD SODIUM LEVELS</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEADACHE</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAIN IN LIMBS</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information, including **Serious Side Effects**, for additional important safety information.
What are the side effects of Avastin in platinum-resistant ovarian cancer?

The most common severe to life-threatening side effects that increased by 2% or more in people who received Avastin plus chemotherapy compared with those receiving chemotherapy alone were:

Side effects of Avastin in platinum-resistant ovarian cancer

% = Percentage of patients who had this side effect in clinical studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEVERE TO LIFE-THREATENING SIDE EFFECTS</th>
<th>CHEMO + AVASTIN (n=179)</th>
<th>CHEMO ALONE (n=181)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAND-FOOT SYNDROME</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Side effects seen most often

In clinical studies across different types of cancer, some patients experienced the following side effects:

- HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE
- TOO MUCH PROTEIN IN THE URINE
- NOSEBLEEDS
- RECTAL BLEEDING
- BACK PAIN
- HEADACHE
- TASTE CHANGE
- DRY SKIN
- INFLAMMATION OF THE SKIN
- INFLAMMATION OF THE NOSE
- WATERY EYES

You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.
You may also report side effects to Genentech at 1-888-835-2555.
Avastin is not for everyone

Talk to your doctor if you are:

UNDERGOING SURGERY
Avastin should not be used for 28 days before or after surgery and until surgical wounds are fully healed.

PREGNANT OR THINK YOU ARE PREGNANT
Data have shown that Avastin may harm your unborn baby. Use birth control while on Avastin. If you stop Avastin, you should keep using birth control for 6 months before trying to become pregnant.

PLANNING TO BECOME PREGNANT
Taking Avastin could cause a woman’s ovaries to stop working and may impair her ability to have children.

BREASTFEEDING
Breastfeeding while on Avastin may harm your baby and is therefore not recommended during and for 6 months after taking Avastin.

If you have any questions about your condition or treatment, talk to your doctor.
How is Avastin given?

Avastin is given as an infusion. That means you get Avastin through a small needle in your vein or through a port, which is a device placed under your skin.

Because Avastin is given as an infusion, infusion reactions may occur. Avastin infusions will be stopped by your doctor or nurse if infusion reactions are severe.

Your doctor or nurse will monitor you for signs of an infusion reaction, which may include:

- High blood pressure or severe high blood pressure that may lead to stroke
- Trouble breathing
- Decreased oxygen in red blood cells
- A serious allergic reaction
- Chest pain
- Headache
- Tremors
- Excessive sweating

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information, including Serious Side Effects, for additional important safety information.
How long do my Avastin infusions take?

You always get the same dose of Avastin. If your Avastin infusions are tolerated, they can take as little as 30 minutes.

Your doctor or nurse will monitor you for signs of infusion reactions, and may stop Avastin treatment if severe reactions occur. Reactions can include high blood pressure or severe high blood pressure that may lead to stroke, trouble breathing, decreased oxygen in red blood cells, a serious allergic reaction, chest pain, headache, tremors, and excessive sweating.

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information, including Serious Side Effects, for additional important safety information.
When do I receive Avastin for advanced (stage III or IV) ovarian cancer?

For women with advanced ovarian cancer, Avastin is given every 3 weeks. Avastin can be scheduled on the same day you get your carboplatin and paclitaxel (chemotherapy).

How long can I take Avastin?

You start taking Avastin with carboplatin and paclitaxel (chemotherapy) to treat your advanced (stage III or IV) ovarian cancer. And you keep taking Avastin as long as your disease is controlled and your side effects are manageable, up to 22 cycles.

By continuing to take Avastin, you may be able to continue to control your cancer.
When do I receive Avastin for platinum-sensitive cancer?

For women with platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer, Avastin is given every 3 weeks. Avastin can be scheduled on the same day you get your chemotherapy.

How long can I take Avastin?

Based on your doctor’s advice, you may continue to take Avastin even after your chemotherapy is completed, as long as your disease is controlled and your side effects are manageable. By continuing to take Avastin beyond the chemotherapy, you may be able to continue to keep your cancer controlled.
When do I receive Avastin for platinum-resistant cancer?

Depending on the type of chemotherapy you’re on, Avastin is given every 2 or 3 weeks. Avastin can be scheduled on the same day you get your chemotherapy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If used with weekly paclitaxel, PLD, or weekly topotecan:</th>
<th>If used with topotecan every 3 weeks:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avastin is given every 2 weeks</strong></td>
<td><strong>Avastin is given every 3 weeks</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 1 2 3 4 5 6</td>
<td>30 1 2 3 4 5 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 8 9 10 11 12 13</td>
<td>7 8 9 10 11 12 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 15 16 17 18 19 20</td>
<td>14 15 16 17 18 19 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 22 23 24 25 26 27</td>
<td>21 22 23 24 25 26 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 29 30 31 1 2 3</td>
<td>28 29 30 31 1 2 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How long can I take Avastin?

Based on your doctor’s advice, you may continue to take Avastin with your chemotherapy, as long as your disease is controlled and your side effects are manageable.

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information, including **Serious Side Effects**, for additional important safety information.
Financial resources for women taking Avastin

If you have been prescribed Avastin and have questions or concerns about insurance coverage and payment for treatment, Genentech offers several programs that can help eligible women with the costs associated with Avastin treatment. Learn more about how we can help you or the one you care for.

**GENENTECH BIOONCOLOGY CO-PAY CARD PROGRAM** Genentech Co-pay Card programs help people with commercial health insurance. This might be a plan you get through your employer or one you purchased through a Health Insurance Marketplace like HealthCare.gov. To qualify, you must also meet other criteria.

The Co-pay Card is available for patients ≥18 years of age who are covered by commercial (also known as private) insurance. Patients must live and receive treatment in the US or Puerto Rico, are also receiving Avastin for an FDA-approved indication, and are not receiving assistance through the Genentech® Access to Care Foundation or any other charitable organization. The Co-pay Card is not health insurance or a benefit plan.

**AVASTIN ACCESS SOLUTIONS** is a program that helps people who are taking Avastin. Your health insurance plan and the cost of your medicine might keep you from getting your prescribed treatment. We may be able to help. For more information, please call 1-888-249-4918.

**THE GENENTECH® ACCESS TO CARE FOUNDATION**, or GATCF, helps people who don’t have health insurance. It also helps people who have health insurance but have trouble paying for Avastin. If you qualify for GATCF, you could receive Avastin for free.
Questions to consider discussing with your doctor

It’s important that you feel comfortable talking to your doctor. It can be helpful to make a list of your questions to make sure you get all the information you need during those conversations.

☐ Is Avastin right for me?

☐ How is Avastin different from chemotherapy?

☐ What side effects should I expect?

☐ Are there ways to help manage any side effects I have?

☐ How often do I take Avastin?

☐ How long do I need to take Avastin?

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information, including Serious Side Effects, for additional important safety information.
Additional information and support

There are many helpful resources available to you and the people supporting you.

**American Cancer Society (ACS)**
The ACS offers facts and education about many types of cancers, including cervical, along with treatment options and support.
www.cancer.org
1-800-ACS-2345 (1-800-227-2345)

**CancerCare**
This resource provides free professional help to people with all cancers through counseling, education, information, referral, and direct financial assistance.
www.cancercare.org
1-800-813-HOPE (1-800-813-4673)

**Foundation for Women’s Cancer**
Focused on women’s cancer, the foundation provides education on multiple conditions, including treatment information, supportive care, and help for support partners. Information is offered for Spanish speakers, too.
www.foundationforwomenscancer.org
1-312-578-1439

**Cancer Support Community**
The community offers professionally led support groups, educational workshops, nutrition and exercise programs, and mind/body classes.
www.cancersupportcommunity.org
1-888-793-WELL (1-888-793-9355)

Information is provided for informational purposes and convenience only. Genentech is not responsible for the accuracy of the information contained on a third-party site and does not recommend or endorse the content provided on the site. The information provided by Genentech USA, Inc. or these organizations is meant for informational purposes only and is not meant to be medical advice or to replace a physician’s medical advice.
Financial resources for women taking Avastin

The GENENTECH® ACCESS TO CARE FOUNDATION (GATCF), helps people who don’t have health insurance. GATCF, or other charitable organizations, helps people who don’t have health insurance.

For women taking Avastin, helps people who have health insurance but have trouble paying for Avastin. If you qualify for GATCF, you may be eligible for financial assistance.

The Co-pay Card Assistance Program

Genentech BioOncology

ID#: 05587

Pharmacy Claim:
Co-pay Card Assistance Program
Genentech BioOncology

Insurance:
Issuer: (80840)
RxGroup: 50775372
RxPCN: Loyalty
RxBin: 610524

If you have been prescribed Avastin and have questions or concerns about insurance coverage and payment for treatment, Genentech offers several programs that can help eligible women with the costs associated with Avastin treatment. Learn more about how we can help you or the one you care for.

Questions to consider discussing with your doctor:

- How long do I need to take Avastin?
- How often do I take Avastin?
- What are the possible side effects I should expect?
- How is Avastin different from chemotherapy?
- Is Avastin right for me?
- Are there ways to help manage any side effects I have?

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information, including Serious Side Effects, for additional important safety information.

National Ovarian Cancer Coalition (NOCC)
The NOCC offers ovarian cancer information and education such as brochures and videos, as well as news updates about ovarian cancer research, events, and other stories.

www.ovarian.org
1-888-OVARIAN (1-888-682-7426)

Ovarian Cancer Research Fund Alliance (OCRFA)
OCRFA is the largest global organization dedicated to advancing ovarian cancer research while supporting women and their families affected by ovarian cancer. OCRFA advocates for increased federal and private funding for ovarian cancer research and actively supports women and their families during the time of diagnosis by offering comprehensive information on how to fight the disease and how to get involved with the larger ovarian cancer community. It also promotes national awareness of ovarian cancer through several patient-centric programs, such as Ovarian Cancer National Conference, Woman to Woman, Survivors Teaching Students, and Advocacy Day.

www.ocrfa.org
1-866-399-6262
Avastin, in combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel, followed by Avastin alone, is used for the treatment of patients with advanced (Stage III or IV) epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer following initial surgery.

Avastin, in combination with paclitaxel, pegylated liposomal doxorubicin or topotecan, is approved to treat platinum-resistant recurrent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer (prOC) in women who received no more than two prior chemotherapy treatments.

Avastin, either in combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel or with carboplatin and gemcitabine, followed by Avastin alone, is approved for the treatment of patients with platinum-sensitive recurrent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer (psOC).

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information, including Serious Side Effects, for additional important safety information.
HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION
These highlights do not include all the information needed to use AVASTIN safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for AVASTIN.

AVASTIN® (bevacizumab) injection, for intravenous use
Initial U.S. Approval: 2004

------------------------RECENT MAJOR CHANGES------------------------
Boxed Warning
Removed
06/2019
Indications and Usage, Epithelial Ovarian, Fallopian Tube, or Primary Peritoneal Cancer (1.6)
Dosage and Administration, Epithelial Ovarian, Fallopian Tube, or Primary Peritoneal Cancer (2.7)

------------------------INDICATIONS AND USAGE------------------------
Avastin is a vascular endothelial growth factor inhibitor indicated for the treatment of:
- Metastatic colorectal cancer, in combination with intravenous fluorouracil-based chemotherapy for first- or second-line treatment. (1.1)
- Metastatic colorectal cancer, in combination with fluoropyrimidine-irinotecan- or fluoropyrimidine-oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy for second-line treatment in patients who have progressed on a first-line Avastin-containing regimen. (1.1)

Limitations of Use: Avastin is not indicated for adjuvant treatment of colon cancer. (1.1)
- Unresectable, locally advanced, recurrent or metastatic non-squamous non-small cell lung cancer, in combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel for first-line treatment. (1.2)
- Recurrent glioblastoma in adults. (1.3)
- Metastatic renal cell carcinoma in combination with interferon alfa. (1.4)
- Persistent, recurrent, or metastatic cervical cancer, in combination with paclitaxel and cisplatin, or paclitaxel and topotecan. (1.5)
- Epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer:
  - in combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel, followed by Avastin as a single agent, for stage III or IV disease following initial surgical resection (1.6)
  - in combination with paclitaxel, pegylated liposomal doxorubicin, or topotecan for platinum-resistant recurrent disease who received no more than 2 prior chemotherapy regimens (1.6)
  - in combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel or carboplatin and gemcitabine, followed by Avastin as a single agent, for platinum-sensitive recurrent disease (1.6)

------------------------DOSE AND ADMINISTRATION------------------------
Do not administer Avastin for 28 days following major surgery and until surgical wound is fully healed. (2.1)
Metastatic colorectal cancer (2.2)
- 5 mg/kg every 2 weeks with bolus-IIFL
- 10 mg/kg every 2 weeks with FOLFOX4
- 5 mg/kg every 2 weeks or 7.5 mg/kg every 3 weeks with fluoropyrimidine-irinotecan- or fluoropyrimidine-oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy after progression on a first-line Avastin containing regimen
First-line non–squamous non–small cell lung cancer (2.3)
- 15 mg/kg every 3 weeks with carboplatin and paclitaxel
- 10 mg/kg every 2 weeks
Metastatic renal cell carcinoma (2.5)
- 10 mg/kg every 2 weeks with interferon alfa
Persistent, recurrent, or metastatic cervical cancer (2.6)
- 15 mg/kg every 3 weeks with paclitaxel and cisplatin, or paclitaxel and topotecan
Stage III or IV epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer following initial surgical resection (2.7)
- 15 mg/kg every 3 weeks with carboplatin and paclitaxel for up to 6 cycles, followed by 15 mg/kg every 3 weeks as a single agent, for a total of up to 22 cycles

Platinum-resistant recurrent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer (2.7)
- 10 mg/kg every 2 weeks with paclitaxel, pegylated liposomal doxorubicin, or topotecan given every week
- 15 mg/kg every 3 weeks with topotecan given every 3 weeks
Platinum-sensitive recurrent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer (2.7)
- 15 mg/kg every 3 weeks with carboplatin and paclitaxel for 6-8 cycles, followed by 15 mg/kg every 3 weeks as a single agent
- 15 mg/kg every 3 weeks with carboplatin and gemcitabine for 6-10 cycles, followed by 15 mg/kg every 3 weeks as a single agent
Administer as an intravenous infusion. (2.9)

------------------------DOSE FORMS AND STRENGTHS------------------------
Injection: 100 mg/4 mL (25mg/mL) or 400 mg/16 mL (25mg/mL) in a single-dose vial (3)

------------------------CONTRAINDICATIONS------------------------
None (4)

------------------------WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS------------------------
- Gastrointestinal Perforations and Fistula: Discontinue for gastrointestinal perforations, tracheosophageal fistula, grade 4 fistula, or fistula formation involving any organ (5.1)
- Surgery and Wound Healing Complications: Discontinue in patients who develop wound healing complications that require medical intervention or necrotizing fasciitis. Withhold for at least 28 days prior to elective surgery. Do not administer Avastin for at least 28 days after surgery, and until the wound is fully healed (5.2)
- Hemorrhage: Severe or fatal hemorrhages have occurred. Do not administer for recent hemoptysis. Discontinue for Grade 3-4 hemorrhage (5.3)
- Arterial Thromboembolic Events (ATE): Discontinue for severe ATE. (5.4)
- Venous Thromboembolic Events (VTE): Discontinue for Grade 4 VTE. (5.5)
- Hypertension: Monitor blood pressure and treat hypertension. Withhold if not medically controlled; resume once controlled. Discontinue for hypertensive crisis or hypertensive encephalopathy. (5.6)
- Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome (PRES): Discontinue. (5.7)
- Renal Injury and Proteinuria: Monitor urine protein. Discontinue for nephritic syndrome. Withhold until less than 2 grams of protein in urine. (5.8)
- Infusion-Related Reactions: Decrease rate for infusion-related reactions. Discontinue for severe infusion-related reactions and administer medical therapy. (5.9)
- Embryo-Fetal Toxicity: May cause fetal harm. Advise females of potential risk to fetus and need for use of effective contraception. (5.10, 8.1, 8.3)
- Ovarian Failure: Advise females of the potential risk. (5.11, 8.3)
- Congestive Heart Failure (CHF): Discontinue Avastin in patients who develop CHF. (5.12)

------------------------ADVERSE REACTIONS------------------------
Most common adverse reactions incidence (incidence > 10%) are epistaxis, headache, hypertension, rhinitis, proteinuria, taste alteration, dry skin, rectal hemorrhage, lacrimation disorder, back pain and exfoliative dermatitis. (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Genentech, Inc. at 1-888-835-2555 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

------------------------USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS------------------------
- Lactation: Advise not to breastfeed. (8.2)

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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

1.1 Metastatic Colorectal Cancer
Avastin, in combination with intravenous fluorouracil-based chemotherapy, is indicated for the first-or second-line treatment of patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC).

Avastin, in combination with fluoropyrimidine-irinotecan- or fluoropyrimidine-oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy, is indicated for the second-line treatment of patients with mCRC who have progressed on a first-line Avastin-containing regimen.

Limitations of Use: Avastin is not indicated for adjuvant treatment of colon cancer [see Clinical Studies (14.2)].

1.2 First-Line Non-Squamous Non–Small Cell Lung Cancer
Avastin, in combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel, is indicated for the first-line treatment of patients with unresectable, locally advanced, recurrent or metastatic non–squamous non–small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

1.3 Recurrent Glioblastoma
Avastin is indicated for the treatment of recurrent glioblastoma (GBM) in adults.

1.4 Metastatic Renal Cell Carcinoma
Avastin, in combination with interferon alfa, is indicated for the treatment of metastatic renal cell carcinoma (mRCC).

1.5 Persistent, Recurrent, or Metastatic Cervical Cancer
Avastin, in combination with paclitaxel and cisplatin or paclitaxel and topotecan, is indicated for the treatment of patients with persistent, recurrent, or metastatic cervical cancer.

1.6 Epithelial Ovarian, Fallopian Tube, or Primary Peritoneal Cancer
Avastin, in combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel, followed by Avastin as a single agent, is indicated for the treatment of patients with stage III or IV epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer following initial surgical resection.

Avastin, in combination with paclitaxel, pegylated liposomal doxorubicin, or topotecan, is indicated for the treatment of patients with platinum-resistant recurrent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer who received no more than 2 prior chemotherapy regimens.

Avastin, in combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel, or with carboplatin and gemcitabine, followed by Avastin as a single agent, is indicated for the treatment of patients with platinum-sensitive recurrent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Important Administration Information
Do not administer Avastin until at least 28 days following surgery and the wound is fully healed.
2.2 Metastatic Colorectal Cancer
The recommended dosage when Avastin is administered in combination with intravenous fluorouracil-based chemotherapy is:
- 5 mg/kg intravenously every 2 weeks in combination with bolus-IFL.
- 10 mg/kg intravenously every 2 weeks in combination with FOLFOX4.
- 5 mg/kg intravenously every 2 weeks or 7.5 mg/kg intravenously every 3 weeks in combination with fluoropyrimidine-irinotecan- or fluoropyrimidine-oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy in patients who have progressed on a first-line Avastin-containing regimen.

2.3 First-Line Non-Squamous Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer
The recommended dosage is 15 mg/kg intravenously every 3 weeks in combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel.

2.4 Recurrent Glioblastoma
The recommended dosage is 10 mg/kg intravenously every 2 weeks.

2.5 Metastatic Renal Cell Carcinoma
The recommended dosage is 10 mg/kg intravenously every 2 weeks in combination with interferon alfa.

2.6 Persistent, Recurrent, or Metastatic Cervical Cancer
The recommended dosage is 15 mg/kg intravenously every 3 weeks in combination with paclitaxel and cisplatin or in combination with paclitaxel and topotecan.

2.7 Epithelial Ovarian, Fallopian Tube or Primary Peritoneal Cancer

- **Stage III or IV Disease Following Initial Surgical Resection**
The recommended dosage is 15 mg/kg intravenously every 3 weeks in combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel for up to 6 cycles, followed by Avastin 15 mg/kg every 3 weeks as a single agent for a total of up to 22 cycles or until disease progression, whichever occurs earlier.

**Recurrent Disease**

- **Platinum Resistant**
The recommended dosage is 10 mg/kg intravenously every 2 weeks in combination with paclitaxel, pegylated liposomal doxorubicin, or topotecan (every week).

  The recommended dosage is 15 mg/kg intravenously every 3 weeks in combination with topotecan (every 3 weeks).

- **Platinum Sensitive**
The recommended dosage is 15 mg/kg intravenously every 3 weeks, in combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel for 6 to 8 cycles, followed by Avastin 15 mg/kg every 3 weeks as a single agent until disease progression.

  The recommended dosage is 15 mg/kg intravenously every 3 weeks, in combination with carboplatin and gemcitabine for 6 to 10 cycles, followed by Avastin 15 mg/kg every 3 weeks as a single agent until disease progression.
### 2.8 Dosage Modifications for Adverse Reactions

Table 1 describes dosage modifications for specific adverse reactions. No dose reductions for Avastin are recommended.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reaction</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Dosage Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Gastrointestinal Perforations and Fistulae [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]. | • Gastrointestinal perforation, any grade  
• Tracheoesophageal fistula, any grade  
• Fistula, Grade 4  
• Fistula formation involving any internal organ | Discontinue Avastin                                                                   |
| Wound Healing Complications [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].                | • Wound healing complications requiring medical intervention  
• Necrotizing fasciitis                                                                 | Discontinue Avastin                                                                   |
| Hemorrhage [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)].                                | • Grade 3 or 4  
• Recent history of hemoptysis of 1/2 teaspoon (2.5 mL) or more                  | Discontinue Avastin, Withhold Avastin                                               |
| Thromboembolic Events [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4, 5.5)].                | • Arterial thromboembolism, severe  
• Venous thromboembolism, Grade 4                                                  | Discontinue Avastin                                                                   |
| Hypertension [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)].                              | • Hypertensive crisis  
• Hypertensive encephalopathy                                                      | Discontinue Avastin                                                                   |
|                                                                                   | • Hypertension, severe                                                                  | Withhold Avastin if not controlled with medical management; resume once controlled |
| Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome (PRES) [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)]. | • Any                                                                                   | Discontinue Avastin                                                                   |
| Renal Injury and Proteinuria [see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)].              | • Nephrotic syndrome                                                                     | Discontinue Avastin                                                                   |
|                                                                                   | • Proteinuria greater than or equal to 2 grams per 24 hours in absence of nephrotic syndrome | Withhold Avastin until proteinuria less than 2 grams per 24 hours                  |
| Infusion-Related Reactions [see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)].                | • Severe                                                                                | Discontinue Avastis                                                                  |
|                                                                                   | • Clinically significant                                                                  | Interrupt infusion; resume at a decreased rate of infusion after symptoms resolve   |
|                                                                                   | • Mild, clinically insignificant                                                          | Decrease infusion rate                                                               |
| Congestive Heart Failure [see Warnings and Precautions (5.12)].                 | Any                                                                                     | Discontinue Avastin                                                                   |
2.9 Preparation and Administration

Preparation
- Use appropriate aseptic technique.
- Visually inspect vial for particulate matter and discoloration prior to preparation for administration. Discard vial if solution is cloudy, discolored or contains particulate matter.
- Withdraw necessary amount of Avastin and dilute in a total volume of 100 mL of 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP. DO NOT ADMINISTER OR MIX WITH DEXTROSE SOLUTION.
- Discard any unused portion left in a vial, as the product contains no preservatives.
- Store diluted Avastin solution at 2°C to 8°C (36°F to 46°F) for up to 8 hours.
- No incompatibilities between Avastin and polyvinylchloride or polyolefin bags have been observed.

Administration
- Administer as an intravenous infusion.
- First infusion: Administer infusion over 90 minutes.
- Subsequent infusions: Administer second infusion over 60 minutes if first infusion is tolerated. Administer all subsequent infusions over 30 minutes if second infusion over 60 minutes is tolerated.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
Injection: 100 mg/4 mL (25 mg/mL) or 400 mg/16 mL (25 mg/mL) clear to slightly opalescent, colorless to pale brown solution in a single-dose vial.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS
None.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS
5.1 Gastrointestinal Perforations and Fistulae
Serious, and sometimes fatal, gastrointestinal perforation occurred at a higher incidence in patients receiving Avastin compared to patients receiving chemotherapy. The incidence ranged from 0.3% to 3% across clinical studies, with the highest incidence in patients with a history of prior pelvic radiation. Perforation can be complicated by intra-abdominal abscess, fistula formation, and the need for diverting ostomies. The majority of perforations occurred within 50 days of the first dose [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

Serious fistulae (including, tracheoesophageal, bronchopleural, biliary, vaginal, renal and bladder sites) occurred at a higher incidence in patients receiving Avastin compared to patients receiving chemotherapy. The incidence ranged from < 1% to 1.8% across clinical studies, with the highest incidence in patients with cervical cancer. The majority of fistulae occurred within 6 months of the first dose. Patients who develop a gastrointestinal vaginal fistula may also have a bowel obstruction and require surgical intervention, as well as a diverting ostomy.

Avoid Avastin in patients with ovarian cancer who have evidence of recto-sigmoid involvement by pelvic examination or bowel involvement on CT scan or clinical symptoms of bowel obstruction. Discontinue in patients who develop gastrointestinal perforation, tracheoesophageal fistula or any Grade 4 fistula. Discontinue in patients with fistula formation involving any internal organ.
5.2 Surgery and Wound Healing Complications
In a controlled clinical study in which Avastin was not administered within 28 days of major surgical procedures, the incidence of wound healing complications, including serious and fatal complications, was 15% in patients with mCRC who underwent surgery while receiving Avastin and 4% in patients who did not receive Avastin. In a controlled clinical study in patients with relapsed or recurrent GBM, the incidence of wound healing events was 5% in patients who received Avastin and 0.7% in patients who did not receive Avastin [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

Discontinue Avastin in patients with wound healing complications requiring medical intervention. Withhold for at least 28 days prior to elective surgery. Do not administer for at least 28 days following surgery and until the wound is fully healed.

Necrotizing fasciitis including fatal cases, has been reported in patients receiving Avastin, usually secondary to wound healing complications, gastrointestinal perforation or fistula formation. Discontinue Avastin in patients who develop necrotizing fasciitis.

5.3 Hemorrhage
Avastin can result in two distinct patterns of bleeding: minor hemorrhage, which is most commonly Grade 1 epistaxis, and serious hemorrhage, which in some cases has been fatal. Severe or fatal hemorrhage, including hemoptysis, gastrointestinal bleeding, hematemesis, CNS hemorrhage, epistaxis, and vaginal bleeding, occurred up to 5-fold more frequently in patients receiving Avastin compared to patients receiving chemotherapy alone. Across clinical studies, the incidence of Grades 3-5 hemorrhagic events ranged from 0.4% to 7% in patients receiving Avastin [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

Serious or fatal pulmonary hemorrhage occurred in 31% of patients with squamous NSCLC and 4% of patients with non-squamous NSCLC receiving Avastin with chemotherapy compared to none of the patients receiving chemotherapy alone.

Do not administer Avastin to patients with recent history of hemoptysis of 1/2 teaspoon or more of red blood. Discontinue in patients who develop a Grades 3-4 hemorrhage.

5.4 Arterial Thromboembolic Events
Serious, sometimes fatal, arterial thromboembolic events (ATE) including cerebral infarction, transient ischemic attacks, myocardial infarction, and angina, occurred at a higher incidence in patients receiving Avastin compared to patients receiving chemotherapy. Across clinical studies, the incidence of Grades 3-5 ATE was 5% in patients receiving Avastin with chemotherapy compared to ≤2% in patients receiving chemotherapy alone; the highest incidence occurred in patients with GBM. The risk of developing ATE was increased in patients with a history of arterial thromboembolism, diabetes, or >65 years [see Use in Specific Populations (8.5)].

Discontinue in patients who develop a severe ATE. The safety of reinitiating Avastin after an ATE is resolved is not known.

5.5 Venous Thromboembolic Events
An increased risk of venous thromboembolic events (VTE) was observed across clinical studies [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)]. In Study GOG-0240, Grades 3-4 VTE occurred in 11% of patients receiving Avastin with chemotherapy compared with 5% of patients receiving chemotherapy alone. In EORTC 26101, the incidence of Grades 3-4 VTE was 5% in patients receiving Avastin with chemotherapy compared to 2% in patients receiving chemotherapy alone.

Discontinue Avastin in patients with a Grade 4 VTE, including pulmonary embolism.
5.6 Hypertension
Severe hypertension occurred at a higher incidence in patients receiving Avastin as compared to patients receiving chemotherapy alone. Across clinical studies, the incidence of Grades 3-4 hypertension ranged from 5% to 18%.

Monitor blood pressure every two to three weeks during treatment with Avastin. Treat with appropriate anti-hypertensive therapy and monitor blood pressure regularly. Continue to monitor blood pressure at regular intervals in patients with Avastin-induced or -exacerbated hypertension after discontinuing Avastin. Withhold Avastin in patients with severe hypertension that is not controlled with medical management; resume once controlled with medical management. Discontinue in patients who develop hypertensive crisis or hypertensive encephalopathy.

5.7 Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome
Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES) was reported in <0.5% of patients across clinical studies. The onset of symptoms occurred from 16 hours to 1 year after the first dose. PRES is a neurological disorder which can present with headache, seizure, lethargy, confusion, blindness and other visual and neurologic disturbances. Mild to severe hypertension may be present. Magnetic resonance imaging is necessary to confirm the diagnosis of PRES.

Discontinue Avastin in patients who develop PRES. Symptoms usually resolve or improve within days after discontinuing Avastin, although some patients have experienced ongoing neurologic sequelae. The safety of reinitiating Avastin in patients who developed PRES is not known.

5.8 Renal Injury and Proteinuria
The incidence and severity of proteinuria was higher in patients receiving Avastin as compared to patients receiving chemotherapy. Grade 3 (defined as urine dipstick 4+ or > 3.5 grams of protein per 24 hours) to Grade 4 (defined as nephrotic syndrome) ranged from 0.7% to 7% in clinical studies. The overall incidence of proteinuria (all grades) was only adequately assessed in Study BO17705, in which the incidence was 20%. Median onset of proteinuria was 5.6 months (15 days to 37 months) after initiating Avastin. Median time to resolution was 6.1 months (95% CI: 2.8, 11.3). Proteinuria did not resolve in 40% of patients after median follow-up of 11.2 months and required discontinuation of Avastin in 30% of the patients who developed proteinuria [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

In an exploratory, pooled analysis of patients from seven randomized clinical studies, 5% of patients receiving Avastin with chemotherapy experienced Grades 2-4 (defined as urine dipstick 2+ or greater or > 1 gram of protein per 24 hours or nephrotic syndrome) proteinuria. Grades 2-4 proteinuria resolved in 74% of patients. Avastin was reinitiated in 42% of patients. Of the 113 patients who reinitiated Avastin, 48% experienced a second episode of Grades 2-4 proteinuria.

Nephrotic syndrome occurred in <1% of patients receiving Avastin across clinical studies, in some instances with fatal outcome. In a published case series, kidney biopsy of 6 patients with proteinuria showed findings consistent with thrombotic microangiopathy. Results of a retrospective analysis of 5805 patients who received Avastin with chemotherapy and 3713 patients who received chemotherapy alone, showed higher rates of elevated serum creatinine levels (between 1.5 to 1.9 times baseline levels) in patients who received Avastin. Serum creatinine levels did not return to baseline in approximately one-third of patients who received Avastin.

Monitor proteinuria by dipstick urine analysis for the development or worsening of proteinuria with serial urinalyses during Avastin therapy. Patients with a 2+ or greater urine dipstick reading should undergo further assessment with a 24-hour urine collection. Withhold for proteinuria greater than or equal to 2 grams per
24 hours and resume when less than 2 grams per 24 hours. Discontinue in patients who develop nephrotic syndrome.

Data from a postmarketing safety study showed poor correlation between UPCR (Urine Protein/Creatinine Ratio) and 24-hour urine protein [Pearson Correlation 0.39 (95% CI: 0.17, 0.57)].

5.9 Infusion-Related Reactions
Infusion-related reactions reported across clinical studies and postmarketing experience include hypertension, hypertensive crises associated with neurologic signs and symptoms, wheezing, oxygen desaturation, Grade 3 hypersensitivity, chest pain, headaches, rigors, and diaphoresis. In clinical studies, infusion-related reactions with the first dose occurred in <3% of patients and severe reactions occurred in 0.2% of patients.

Decrease the rate of infusion for mild, clinically insignificant infusion-related reactions. Interrupt the infusion in patients with clinically significant infusion-related reactions and consider resuming at a slower rate following resolution. Discontinue in patients who develop a severe infusion-related reaction and administer appropriate medical therapy (e.g., epinephrine, corticosteroids, intravenous antihistamines, bronchodilators and/or oxygen).

5.10 Embryo-Fetal Toxicity
Based on its mechanism of action and findings from animal studies, Avastin may cause fetal harm when administered to pregnant women. Congenital malformations were observed with the administration of bevacizumab to pregnant rabbits during organogenesis every 3 days at a dose as low as a clinical dose of 10 mg/kg. Furthermore, animal models link angiogenesis and VEGF and VEGFR2 to critical aspects of female reproduction, embryo-fetal development, and postnatal development. Advise pregnant women of the potential risk to a fetus. Advise females of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with Avastin and for 6 months after the last dose [see Use in Specific Populations (8.1, 8.3)].

5.11 Ovarian Failure
The incidence of ovarian failure was 34% vs. 2% in premenopausal women receiving Avastin with chemotherapy as compared to those receiving chemotherapy alone for adjuvant treatment of a solid tumor. After discontinuing Avastin, recovery of ovarian function at all time points during the post-treatment period was demonstrated in 22% of women receiving Avastin. Recovery of ovarian function is defined as resumption of menses, a positive serum β-HCG pregnancy test, or an FSH level < 30 mIU/mL during the post-treatment period. Long-term effects of Avastin on fertility are unknown. Inform females of reproductive potential of the risk of ovarian failure prior to initiating Avastin [see Adverse Reactions (6.1), Use in Specific Populations (8.3)].

5.12 Congestive Heart Failure (CHF)
Avastin is not indicated for use with anthracycline-based chemotherapy. The incidence of Grade ≥ 3 left ventricular dysfunction was 1% in patients receiving Avastin compared to 0.6% of patients receiving chemotherapy alone. Among patients who received prior anthracycline treatment, the rate of CHF was 4% for patients receiving Avastin with chemotherapy as compared to 0.6% for patients receiving chemotherapy alone.

In previously untreated patients with a hematological malignancy, the incidence of CHF and decline in left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) were increased in patients receiving Avastin with anthracycline-based chemotherapy compared to patients receiving placebo with the same chemotherapy regimen. The proportion of patients with a decline in LVEF from baseline of ≥ 20% or a decline from baseline of 10% to < 50%, was 10% in patients receiving Avastin with chemotherapy compared to 5% in patients receiving chemotherapy alone. Time to onset of left-ventricular dysfunction or CHF was 1 to 6 months after the first dose in at least 85% of the patients and was resolved in 62% of the patients who developed CHF in the Avastin arm compared to 82% in the placebo arm. Discontinue Avastin in patients who develop CHF.
6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following clinically significant adverse reactions are described elsewhere in the labeling:

- Gastrointestinal Perforations and Fistulae [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].
- Surgery and Wound Healing Complications [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].
- Hemorrhage [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)].
- Arterial Thromboembolic Events [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)].
- Venous Thromboembolic Events [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)].
- Hypertension [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)].
- Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)].
- Renal Injury and Proteinuria [see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)].
- Infusion-Related Reactions [see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)].
- Ovarian Failure [see Warnings and Precautions (5.11)].
- Congestive Heart Failure [see Warnings and Precautions (5.12)].

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical studies are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical studies of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical studies of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

The safety data in Warnings and Precautions and described below reflect exposure to Avastin in 4134 patients including those with mCRC (AVF2107g, E3200), non-squamous NSCLC (E4599), GBM (EORTC 26101), mRCC (BO17705), cervical cancer (GOG-0240), and epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer (MO22224, AVF4095, GOG-0213, and GOG-0218) at the recommended dose and schedule for a median of 6 to 23 doses. The most common adverse reactions observed in patients receiving Avastin as a single agent or in combination with chemotherapy at a rate >10% were epistaxis, headache, hypertension, rhinitis, proteinuria, taste alteration, dry skin, rectal hemorrhage, lacrimation disorder, back pain and exfoliative dermatitis.

Across clinical studies, Avastin was discontinued in 8% to 22% of patients because of adverse reactions [see Clinical Studies (14)].

Metastatic Colorectal Cancer

In Combination with bolus-IFL

The safety of Avastin was evaluated in 392 patients who received at least one dose of Avastin in a double-blind, active-controlled study (AVF2107g), which compared Avastin (5 mg/kg every 2 weeks) with bolus-IFL to placebo with bolus-IFL in patients with mCRC [see Clinical Studies (14.1)]. Patients were randomized (1:1:1) to placebo with bolus-IFL, Avastin with bolus-IFL, or Avastin with fluorouracil and leucovorin. The demographics of the safety population were similar to the demographics of the efficacy population. All Grades 3–4 adverse reactions and selected Grades 1–2 adverse reactions (i.e., hypertension, proteinuria, thromboembolic events) were collected in the entire study population. Adverse reactions are presented in Table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2: Grades 3-4 Adverse Reactions Occurring at Higher Incidence (≥2%) in Patients Receiving Avastin vs. Placebo in Study AVF2107g</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adverse Reaction</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hematology</strong></td>
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<td>Adverse Reaction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pain</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

NCI-CTC version 3

In Combination with FOLFOX4
The safety of Avastin was evaluated in 521 patients in an open-label, active-controlled study (E3200) in patients who were previously treated with irinotecan and fluorouracil for initial therapy for mCRC. Patients were randomized (1:1:1) to FOLFOX4, Avastin (10 mg/kg every 2 weeks prior to FOLFOX4 on Day 1) with FOLFOX4, or Avastin alone (10 mg/kg every 2 weeks). Avastin was continued until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

The demographics of the safety population were similar to the demographics of the efficacy population.

Selected Grades 3–5 non-hematologic and Grades 4–5 hematologic occurring at a higher incidence (≥2%) in patients receiving Avastin with FOLFOX4 compared to FOLFOX4 alone were fatigue (19% vs. 13%), diarrhea (18% vs. 13%), sensory neuropathy (17% vs. 9%), nausea (12% vs. 5%), vomiting (11% vs. 4%), dehydration (10% vs. 5%), hypertension (9% vs. 2%), abdominal pain (8% vs. 5%), hemorrhage (5% vs. 1%), other neurological (5% vs. 3%), ileus (4% vs. 1%) and headache (3% vs. 0%). These data are likely to under-estimate the true adverse reaction rates due to the reporting mechanisms.

First-Line Non Squamous Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

The safety of Avastin was evaluated as first-line treatment in 422 patients with unresectable NSCLC who received at least one dose of Avastin in an active-controlled, open-label, multicenter trial (E4599) [see Clinical Studies (14.3)]. Chemotherapy naïve patients with locally advanced, metastatic or recurrent non–squamous NSCLC were randomized (1:1) to receive six 21-day cycles of paclitaxel and carboplatin with or without Avastin (15 mg/kg every 3 weeks). After completion or upon discontinuation of chemotherapy, patients randomized to receive Avastin continued to receive Avastin alone until disease progression or until unacceptable toxicity. The trial excluded patients with predominant squamous histology (mixed cell type tumors only), CNS metastasis, gross hemoptysis (1/2 teaspoon or more of red blood), unstable angina, or receiving therapeutic anticoagulation. The demographics of the safety population were similar to the demographics of the efficacy population.

Only Grades 3-5 non-hematologic and Grades 4-5 hematologic adverse reactions were collected. Grades 3-5 non-hematologic and Grades 4-5 hematologic adverse reactions occurring at a higher incidence (≥2%) in patients receiving Avastin with paclitaxel and carboplatin compared with patients receiving chemotherapy alone were neutropenia (27% vs. 17%), fatigue (16% vs. 13%), hypertension (8% vs. 0.7%), infection without
neutropenia (7% vs. 3%), venous thromboembolism (5% vs. 3%), febrile neutropenia (5% vs. 2%), pneumonitis/pulmonary infiltrates (5% vs. 3%), infection with Grade 3 or 4 neutropenia (4% vs. 2%), hyponatremia (4% vs. 1%), headache (3% vs. 1%) and proteinuria (3% vs. 0%).

Recurrent Glioblastoma

The safety of Avastin was evaluated in a multicenter, randomized, open-label study (EORTC 26101) in patients with recurrent GBM following radiotherapy and temozolomide of whom 278 patients received at least one dose of Avastin and are considered safety evaluable \[see Clinical Studies (14.4)\]. Patients were randomized (2:1) to receive Avastin (10 mg/kg every 2 weeks) with lomustine or lomustine alone until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. The demographics of the safety population were similar to the demographics of the efficacy population. In the Avastin with lomustine arm, 22% of patients discontinued treatment due to adverse reactions compared with 10% of patients in the lomustine arm. In patients receiving Avastin with lomustine, the adverse reaction profile was similar to that observed in other approved indications.

Metastatic Renal Cell Carcinoma

The safety of Avastin was evaluated in 337 patients who received at least one dose of Avastin in a multicenter, double-blind study (BO17705) in patients with mRCC. Patients who had undergone a nephrectomy were randomized (1:1) to receive either Avastin (10 mg/kg every 2 weeks) or placebo with interferon alfa \[see Clinical Studies (14.5)\]. Patients were treated until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. The demographics of the safety population were similar to the demographics of the efficacy population.

Grades 3-5 adverse reactions occurring at a higher incidence (>2%) were fatigue (13% vs. 8%), asthenia (10% vs. 7%), proteinuria (7% vs. 0%), hypertension (6% vs. 1%; including hypertension and hypertensive crisis), and hemorrhage (3% vs. 0.3%; including epistaxis, small intestinal hemorrhage, aneurysm ruptured, gastric ulcer hemorrhage, gingival bleeding, hemoptysis, hemorrhage intracranial, large intestinal hemorrhage, respiratory tract hemorrhage, and traumatic hematoma). Adverse reactions are presented in Table 3.
Table 3: Grades 1-5 Adverse Reactions Occurring at Higher Incidence (≥5%) of Patients Receiving Avastin vs. Placebo with Interferon Alfa in Study BO17705

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reaction</th>
<th>Avastin with Interferon Alfa (N=337)</th>
<th>Placebo with Interferon Alfa (N=304)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metabolism and nutrition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreased appetite</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight loss</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatigue</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vascular</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epistaxis</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysphonia</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nervous system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renal and urinary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proteinuria</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musculoskeletal and connective tissue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myalgia</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back pain</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following adverse reactions were reported at a 5-fold greater incidence in patients receiving Avastin with interferon-alfa compared to patients receiving placebo with interferon-alfa and not represented in Table 3: gingival bleeding (13 patients vs. 1 patient); rhinitis (9 vs. 0); blurred vision (8 vs. 0); gingivitis (8 vs. 1); gastroesophageal reflux disease (8 vs. 1); tinnitus (7 vs. 1); tooth abscess (7 vs. 0); mouth ulceration (6 vs. 0); acne (5 vs. 0); deafness (5 vs. 0); gastritis (5 vs. 0); gingival pain (5 vs. 0) and pulmonary embolism (5 vs. 1).

**Persistent, Recurrent, or Metastatic Cervical Cancer**

The safety of Avastin was evaluated in 218 patients who received at least one dose of Avastin in a multicenter study (GOG-0240) in patients with persistent, recurrent, or metastatic cervical cancer [see Clinical Studies (14.6)]. Patients were randomized (1:1:1:1) to receive paclitaxel and cisplatin with or without Avastin (15 mg/kg every 3 weeks), or paclitaxel and topotecan with or without Avastin (15 mg/kg every 3 weeks). The demographics of the safety population were similar to the demographics of the efficacy population.

Grades 3-4 adverse reactions occurring at a higher incidence (≥2%) in 218 patients receiving Avastin with chemotherapy compared to 222 patients receiving chemotherapy alone were abdominal pain (12% vs. 10%), hypertension (11% vs. 0.5%), thrombosis (8% vs. 3%), diarrhea (6% vs. 3%), anal fistula (4% vs. 0%), proctalgia (3% vs. 0%), urinary tract infection (8% vs. 6%), cellulitis (3% vs. 0.5%), fatigue (14% vs. 10%), hypokalemia (7% vs. 4%), hyponatremia (4% vs. 1%), dehydration (4% vs. 0.5%), neutropenia (8% vs. 4%), lymphopenia (6% vs. 3%), back pain (6% vs. 3%), and pelvic pain (6% vs. 1%). Adverse reactions are presented in Table 4.
Table 4: Grades 1-4 Adverse Reactions Occurring at Higher Incidence (≥ 5%) in Patients Receiving Avastin with Chemotherapy vs. Chemotherapy Alone in Study GOG-0240

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reaction</th>
<th>Avastin with Chemotherapy (N=218)</th>
<th>Chemotherapy (N=222)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatigue</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peripheral edema</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Metabolism and nutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreased appetite</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperglycemia</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypomagnesemia</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight loss</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyponatremia</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypoalbuminemia</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vascular</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrombosis</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infections</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary tract infection</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nervous system</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysarthria</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Psychiatric</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epistaxis</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Renal and urinary</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased blood creatinine</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proteinuria</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gastrointestinal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomatitis</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proctalgia</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anal fistula</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reproductive system and breast</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelvic pain</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hematology</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutropenia</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymphopenia</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Epithelial Ovarian, Fallopian Tube or Primary Peritoneal Cancer

Stage III or IV Following Initial Surgical Resection

The safety of Avastin was evaluated in GOG-0218, a multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled, three arm study, which evaluated the addition of Avastin to carboplatin and paclitaxel for the treatment of patients with stage III or IV epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer following initial surgical resection [see Clinical Studies (14.7)]. Patients were randomized (1:1:1) to carboplatin and paclitaxel without Avastin (CPP), carboplatin and paclitaxel with Avastin for up to six cycles (CPB15), or carboplatin and paclitaxel with Avastin for six cycles followed by Avastin as a single agent for up to 16 additional doses (CPB15+). Avastin was given at 15 mg/kg every three weeks. On this trial, 1215 patients received at least one dose of Avastin. The demographics of the safety population were similar to the demographics of the efficacy population.

Grades 3-4 adverse reactions occurring at a higher incidence (≥2%) in either of the Avastin arms versus the control arm were fatigue (CPB15+ - 9%, CPB15 - 6%, CPP - 6%), hypertension (CPB15+ - 10%, CPB15 - 6%, CPP - 2%), thrombocytopenia (CPB15+ - 21%, CPB15 - 20%, CPP - 15%) and leukopenia (CPB15+ - 51%, CPB15 - 53%, CPP - 50%). Adverse reactions are presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Grades 1-5 Adverse Reactions Occurring at Higher Incidence (≥5%) in Patients Receiving Avastin with Chemotherapy vs. Chemotherapy Alone in GOG-0218

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reaction</th>
<th>Avastin with carboplatin and paclitaxel followed by Avastin alone (N=608)</th>
<th>Avastin with carboplatin and paclitaxel+ (N= 607)</th>
<th>Carboplatin and paclitaxel+ (N= 602)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatigue</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomatitis</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musculoskeletal and connective tissue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthralgia</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain in extremity</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscular weakness</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nervous system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysarthria</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vascular</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epistaxis</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyspnea</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal mucosal disorder</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platinum-Resistant Recurrent Epithelial Ovarian, Fallopian Tube, or Primary Peritoneal Cancer

The safety of Avastin was evaluated in 179 patients who received at least one dose of Avastin in a multicenter, open-label study (MO22224) in which patients were randomized (1:1) to Avastin with chemotherapy or chemotherapy alone in patients with platinum resistant, recurrent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer that recurred within < 6 months from the most recent platinum based therapy [see Clinical...
Studies (14.8)]. Patients were randomized to receive Avastin 10 mg/kg every 2 weeks or 15 mg/kg every 3 weeks. Patients had received no more than 2 prior chemotherapy regimens. The trial excluded patients with evidence of recto-sigmoid involvement by pelvic examination or bowel involvement on CT scan or clinical symptoms of bowel obstruction. Patients were treated until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. Forty percent of patients on the chemotherapy alone arm received Avastin alone upon progression. The demographics of the safety population were similar to the demographics of the efficacy population.

Grades 3-4 adverse reactions occurring at a higher incidence (≥ 2%) in 179 patients receiving Avastin with chemotherapy compared to 181 patients receiving chemotherapy alone were hypertension (6.7% vs. 1.1%) and palmar-plantar erythrodysaesthesia syndrome (4.5% vs. 1.7%).

Adverse reactions are presented in Table 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reaction</th>
<th>Avastin with Chemotherapy (N=179)</th>
<th>Chemotherapy (N=181)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hematology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutropenia</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vascular</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nervous system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peripheral sensory neuropathy</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mucosal inflammation</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renal and urinary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proteinuria</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmar-plantar erythrodysaesthesia</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infections</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epistaxis</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platinum-Sensitive Recurrent Epithelial Ovarian, Fallopian Tube, or Primary Peritoneal Cancer

Study AVF4095g

The safety of Avastin was evaluated in 247 patients who received at least one dose of Avastin in a double-blind study (AVF4095g) in patients with platinum sensitive recurrent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer [see Clinical Studies (14.9)]. Patients were randomized (1:1) to receive Avastin (15 mg/kg) or placebo every 3 weeks with carboplatin and gemcitabine for 6 to 10 cycles followed by Avastin or placebo alone until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. The demographics of the safety population were similar to the demographics of the efficacy population.

Grades 3-4 adverse reactions occurring at a higher incidence (≥ 2%) in patients receiving Avastin with chemotherapy compared to placebo with chemotherapy were: thrombocytopenia (40% vs. 34%), nausea (4% vs. 1.3%), fatigue (6% vs. 4%), headache (4% vs. 0.9%), proteinuria (10% vs. 0.4%), dyspnea (4% vs. 1.7%), epistaxis (5% vs. 0.4%), and hypertension (17% vs. 0.9%). Adverse reactions are presented in Table 7.
Table 7: Grades 1–5 Adverse Reactions Occurring at a Higher Incidence (≥ 5%) in Patients Receiving Avastin with Chemotherapy vs. Placebo with Chemotherapy in Study AVF4095g

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reaction</th>
<th>Avastin with Carboplatin and Gemcitabine (N=247)</th>
<th>Placebo with Carboplatin and Gemcitabine (N=233)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatigue</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mucosal inflammation</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomatitis</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemorrhoids</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gingival bleeding</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hematology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrombocytopenia</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epistaxis</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyspnea</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oropharyngeal pain</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysphonia</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinorrhea</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinus congestion</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nervous system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vascular</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musculoskeletal and connective tissue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthralgia</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back pain</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatric</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insomnia</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renal and urinary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proteinuria</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury and procedural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contusion</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infections</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinusitis</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Study GOG-0213
The safety of Avastin was evaluated in an open-label, controlled study (GOG-0213) in 325 patients with platinum-sensitive recurrent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer, who have not received more than one previous regimen of chemotherapy[see Clinical Studies (14.9)]. Patients were randomized (1:1) to receive carboplatin and paclitaxel for 6 to 8 cycles or Avastin (15 mg/kg every 3 weeks) with carboplatin and paclitaxel for 6 to 8 cycles followed by Avastin as a single agent until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. The demographics of the safety population were similar to the demographics of the efficacy population.
Grades 3-4 adverse reactions occurring at a higher incidence (≥ 2%) in patients receiving Avastin with chemotherapy compared to chemotherapy alone were: hypertension (11% vs. 0.6%), fatigue (8% vs. 3%), febrile neutropenia (6% vs. 3%), proteinuria (8% vs. 0%), abdominal pain (6% vs. 0.9%), hyponatremia (4% vs. 0.9%), headache (3% vs. 0.9%), and pain in extremity (3% vs. 0%).

Adverse reactions are presented in Table 8.

**Table 8: Grades 1–5 Adverse Reactions Occurring at Higher Incidence (≥ 5%) in Patients Receiving Avastin with Chemotherapy vs. Chemotherapy Alone in Study GOG-0213**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reaction</th>
<th>Avastin with Carboplatin and Paclitaxel (N=325)</th>
<th>Carboplatin and Paclitaxel (N=332)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Musculoskeletal and connective tissue</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthralgia</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myalgia</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain in extremity</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back pain</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscular weakness</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck pain</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vascular</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gastrointestinal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal pain</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomatitis</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nervous system</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysarthria</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Metabolism and nutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreased appetite</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperglycemia</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypomagnesemia</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyponatremia</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight loss</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypocalcemia</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypoalbuminemia</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperkalemia</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epistaxis</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyspnea</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinitis allergic</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal mucosal disorder</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exfoliative rash</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nail disorder</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry skin</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Renal and urinary</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proteinuria</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased blood creatinine</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hepatic</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 6.2 Immunogenicity
As with all therapeutic proteins, there is a potential for immunogenicity. The detection of antibody formation is highly dependent on the sensitivity and the specificity of the assay. Additionally, the observed incidence of antibody (including neutralizing antibody) positivity in an assay may be influenced by several factors, including assay methodology, sample handling, timing of sample collection, concomitant medications, and underlying disease. For these reasons, comparison of the incidence of antibodies to bevacizumab in the studies described below with the incidence of antibodies in other studies or to other bevacizumab products may be misleading.

In clinical studies for adjuvant treatment of a solid tumor, 0.6% (14/2233) of patients tested positive for treatment-emergent anti-bevacizumab antibodies as detected by an electrochemiluminescent (ECL) based assay. Among these 14 patients, three tested positive for neutralizing antibodies against bevacizumab using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The clinical significance of these anti-bevacizumab antibodies is not known.

### 6.3 Postmarketing Experience
The following adverse reactions have been identified during postapproval use of Avastin. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

*General:* Polyserositis  
*Cardiovascular:* Pulmonary hypertension, Mesenteric venous occlusion  
*Gastrointestinal:* Gastrointestinal ulcer, Intestinal necrosis, Anastomotic ulceration  
*Hemic and lymphatic:* Pancytopenia  
*Hepatobiliary disorders:* Gallbladder perforation  
*Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders:* Osteonecrosis of the jaw  
*Renal:* Renal thrombotic microangiopathy (manifested as severe proteinuria)  
*Respiratory:* Nasal septum perforation

### 7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

**Effects of Avastin on Other Drugs**
No clinically meaningful effect on the pharmacokinetics of irinotecan or its active metabolite SN38, interferon alfa, carboplatin or paclitaxel was observed when Avastin was administered in combination with these drugs; however, 3 of the 8 patients receiving Avastin with paclitaxel and carboplatin had lower paclitaxel exposure after four cycles of treatment (at Day 63) than those at Day 0, while patients receiving paclitaxel and carboplatin alone had a greater paclitaxel exposure at Day 63 than at Day 0.

### 8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

#### 8.1 Pregnancy

**Risk Summary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reaction</th>
<th>Avastin with Carboplatin and Paclitaxel (N=325)</th>
<th>Carboplatin and Paclitaxel (N=332)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increased aspartate aminotransferase</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chest pain</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infections</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinusitis</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a NCI-CTC version 3
Based on findings from animal studies and its mechanism of action [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.1)], Avastin may cause fetal harm in pregnant women. Limited postmarketing reports describe cases of fetal malformations with use of Avastin in pregnancy; however, these reports are insufficient to determine drug-associated risks. In animal reproduction studies, intravenous administration of bevacizumab to pregnant rabbits every 3 days during organogenesis at doses approximately 1 to 10 times the clinical dose of 10 mg/kg produced fetal resorptions, decreased maternal and fetal weight gain and multiple congenital malformations including corneal opacities and abnormal ossification of the skull and skeleton including limb and phalangeal defects (see Data). Furthermore, animal models link angiogenesis and VEGF and VEGFR2 to critical aspects of female reproduction, embryofetal development, and postnatal development. Advise pregnant women of the potential risk to a fetus.

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.

Data

Animal Data
Pregnant rabbits dosed with 10 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg bevacizumab (approximately 1 to 10 times the clinical dose of 10 mg/kg) every three days during the period of organogenesis (gestation day 6–18) exhibited decreases in maternal and fetal body weights and increased number of fetal resorptions. There were dose-related increases in the number of litters containing fetuses with any type of malformation (42% for the 0 mg/kg dose, 76% for the 30 mg/kg dose, and 95% for the 100 mg/kg dose) or fetal alterations (9% for the 0 mg/kg dose, 15% for the 30 mg/kg dose, and 61% for the 100 mg/kg dose). Skeletal deformities were observed at all dose levels, with some abnormalities including meningocele observed only at the 100 mg/kg dose level. Teratogenic effects included: reduced or irregular ossification in the skull, jaw, spine, ribs, tibia and bones of the paws; fontanel, rib and hindlimb deformities; corneal opacity; and absent hindlimb phalanges.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary
No data are available regarding the presence of bevacizumab in human milk, the effects on the breast fed infant, or the effects on milk production. Human IgG is present in human milk, but published data suggest that breast milk antibodies do not enter the neonatal and infant circulation in substantial amounts. Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in breastfed infants, advise women not to breastfeed during treatment with Avastin and for 6 months after the last dose.
8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

Contraception

Females
Avastin may 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 with Avastin and for 6 months after the last dose.

Infertility

Females
Avastin increases the risk of ovarian failure and may impair fertility. Inform females of reproductive potential of the risk of ovarian failure prior to the first-dose of Avastin. Long-term effects of Avastin on fertility are not known.

In a clinical study of 179 premenopausal women randomized to receive chemotherapy with or without Avastin, the incidence of ovarian failure was higher in patients who received Avastin with chemotherapy (34%) compared to patients who received chemotherapy alone (2%). After discontinuing Avastin with chemotherapy, recovery of ovarian function occurred in 22% of these patients [see Warnings and Precautions (5.11), Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

8.4 Pediatric Use

The safety and effectiveness of Avastin in pediatric patients have not been established.

In published literature reports, cases of non-mandibular osteonecrosis have been observed in patients under the age of 18 years who have received Avastin. Avastin is not approved for use in patients under the age of 18 years.

Antitumor activity was not observed among eight pediatric patients with relapsed GBM who received bevacizumab and irinotecan. Addition of Avastin to standard of care did not result in improved event-free survival in pediatric patients enrolled in two randomized clinical studies, one in high grade glioma (n= 121) and one in metastatic rhabdomyosarcoma or non-rhabdomyosarcoma soft tissue sarcoma (n= 154).

Based on the population pharmacokinetics analysis of data from 152 pediatric and young adult patients with cancer (7 months to 21 years of age), bevacizumab clearance normalized by body weight in pediatrics was comparable to that in adults.

Juvenile Animal Toxicity Data

Juvenile cynomolgus monkeys with open growth plates exhibited physeal dysplasia following 4 to 26 weeks exposure at 0.4 to 20 times the recommended human dose (based on mg/kg and exposure). The incidence and severity of physeal dysplasia were dose-related and were partially reversible upon cessation of treatment.

8.5 Geriatric Use

In an exploratory pooled analysis of 1745 patients from five randomized, controlled studies, 35% of patients were ≥65 years old. The overall incidence of ATE was increased in all patients receiving Avastin with chemotherapy as compared to those receiving chemotherapy alone, regardless of age; however, the increase in the incidence of ATE was greater in patients ≥65 years (8% vs. 3%) as compared to patients <65 years (2% vs. 1%) [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)].

11 DESCRIPTION

Bevacizumab is a vascular endothelial growth factor inhibitor. Bevacizumab is a recombinant humanized monoclonal IgG1 antibody that contains human framework regions and murine complementarity-determining
regions. Bevacizumab has an approximate molecular weight of 149 kDa. Bevacizumab is produced in a mammalian cell (Chinese Hamster Ovary) expression system.

Avastin (bevacizumab) injection is a sterile, preservative-free, clear to slightly opalescent, colorless to pale brown solution in a single-dose vial for intravenous use. Avastin contains bevacizumab at a concentration of 25 mg/mL in either a 100 mg/4 mL or 400 mg/16 mL single-dose vial.

Each mL of solution contains 25 mg bevacizumab, α,α-trehalose dihydrate (60 mg), polysorbate 20 (0.4 mg), sodium phosphate dibasic, anhydrous (1.2 mg), sodium phosphate monobasic, monohydrate (5.8 mg), and Water for Injection, USP. The pH is 6.2.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
12.1 Mechanism of Action
Bevacizumab binds VEGF and prevents the interaction of VEGF to its receptors (Flt-1 and KDR) on the surface of endothelial cells. The interaction of VEGF with its receptors leads to endothelial cell proliferation and new blood vessel formation in in vitro models of angiogenesis. Administration of bevacizumab to xenotransplant models of colon cancer in nude (athymic) mice caused reduction of microvascular growth and inhibition of metastatic disease progression.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics
The pharmacokinetic profile of bevacizumab was assessed using an assay that measures total serum bevacizumab concentrations (i.e., the assay did not distinguish between free bevacizumab and bevacizumab bound to VEGF ligand). Based on a population pharmacokinetic analysis of 491 patients who received 1 to 20 mg/kg of Avastin every week, every 2 weeks, or every 3 weeks, bevacizumab pharmacokinetics are linear and the predicted time to reach more than 90% of steady state concentration is 84 days. The accumulation ratio following a dose of 10 mg/kg once every 2 weeks is 2.8.

Population simulations of bevacizumab exposures provide a median trough concentration of 80.3 mcg/mL on Day 84 (10th, 90th percentile: 45, 128) following a dose of 5 mg/kg once every two weeks.

Distribution
The mean (% coefficient of variation [CV%]) central volume of distribution is 2.9 (22%) L.

Elimination
The mean (CV%) clearance is 0.23 (33) L/day. The estimated half-life is 20 days (11 to 50 days).

Specific Populations
The clearance of bevacizumab varied by body weight, sex, and tumor burden. After correcting for body weight, males had a higher bevacizumab clearance (0.26 L/day vs. 0.21 L/day) and a larger central volume of distribution (3.2 L vs. 2.7 L) than females. Patients with higher tumor burden (at or above median value of tumor surface area) had a higher bevacizumab clearance (0.25 L/day vs. 0.20 L/day) than patients with tumor burdens below the median. In Study AVF2107g, there was no evidence of lesser efficacy (hazard ratio for overall survival) in males or patients with higher tumor burden treated with Avastin as compared to females and patients with low tumor burden.
13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

No studies have been conducted to assess potential of bevacizumab for carcinogenicity or mutagenicity.

Bevacizumab may impair fertility. Female cynomolgus monkeys treated with 0.4 to 20 times the recommended human dose of bevacizumab exhibited arrested follicular development or absent corpora lutea, as well as dose-related decreases in ovarian and uterine weights, endometrial proliferation, and the number of menstrual cycles. Following a 4- or 12-week recovery period, there was a trend suggestive of reversibility. After the 12-week recovery period, follicular maturation arrest was no longer observed, but ovarian weights were still moderately decreased. Reduced endometrial proliferation was no longer observed at the 12-week recovery time point; however, decreased uterine weight, absent corpora lutea, and reduced number of menstrual cycles remained evident.

13.2 Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology

Rabbits dosed with bevacizumab exhibited reduced wound healing capacity. Using full-thickness skin incision and partial thickness circular dermal wound models, bevacizumab dosing resulted in reductions in wound tensile strength, decreased granulation and re-epithelialization, and delayed time to wound closure.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Metastatic Colorectal Cancer

Study AVF2107g

The safety and efficacy of Avastin was evaluated in a double-blind, active-controlled study [AVF2107g (NCT00109070)] in 923 patients with previously untreated mCRC who were randomized (1:1:1) to placebo with bolus-IFL (irinotecan 125 mg/m², fluorouracil 500 mg/m², and leucovorin 20 mg/m² given once weekly for 4 weeks every 6 weeks), Avastin (5 mg/kg every 2 weeks) with bolus-IFL, or Avastin (5 mg/kg every 2 weeks) with fluorouracil and leucovorin. Enrollment to the Avastin with fluorouracil and leucovorin arm was discontinued after enrollment of 110 patients in accordance with the protocol-specified adaptive design. Avastin was continued until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity or for a maximum of 96 weeks. The main outcome measure was overall survival (OS).

The median age was 60 years; 60% were male, 79% were White, 57% had an ECOG performance status of 0, 21% had a rectal primary and 28% received prior adjuvant chemotherapy. The dominant site of disease was extra-abdominal in 56% of patients and was the liver in 38% of patients.

The addition of Avastin improved survival across subgroups defined by age (<65 years, ≥65 years) and sex. Results are presented in Table 9 and Figure 1.
Table 9: Efficacy Results in Study AVF2107g

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Efficacy Parameter</th>
<th>Avastin with bolus-IFL (N=402)</th>
<th>Placebo with bolus-IFL (N=411)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall Survival</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median, in months</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard ratio (95% CI)</td>
<td>0.66 (0.54, 0.81)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-value</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progression-Free Survival</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median, in months</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard ratio (95% CI)</td>
<td>0.54 (0.45, 0.66)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-value</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Response Rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate (%)</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-value</td>
<td>&lt; 0.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of Response</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median, in months</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* by stratified log-rank test.
* by χ² test.

Figure 1: Kaplan-Meier Curves for Duration of Survival in Metastatic Colorectal Cancer in Study AVF2107g

Among the 110 patients randomized to Avastin with fluorouracil and leucovorin, median OS was 18.3 months, median progression-free survival (PFS) was 8.8 months, overall response rate (ORR) was 39%, and median duration of response was 8.5 months.

Study E3200
The safety and efficacy of Avastin were evaluated in a randomized, open-label, active-controlled study [E3200 (NCT00025337)] in 829 patients who were previously treated with irinotecan and fluorouracil for initial therapy for metastatic disease or as adjuvant therapy. Patients were randomized (1:1:1) to FOLFOX4 (Day 1: oxaliplatin 85 mg/m² and leucovorin 200 mg/m² concurrently, then fluorouracil 400 mg/m² bolus followed by 600 mg/m² continuously; Day 2: leucovorin 200 mg/m², then fluorouracil 400 mg/m² bolus followed by 600 mg/m² continuously; every 2 weeks), Avastin (10 mg/kg every 2 weeks prior to FOLFOX4 on Day 1) with FOLFOX4, or Avastin alone (10 mg/kg every 2 weeks). Avastin was continued until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. The main outcome measure was OS.
The Avastin alone arm was closed to accrual after enrollment of 244 of the planned 290 patients following a planned interim analysis by the data monitoring committee based on evidence of decreased survival compared to FOLFOX4 alone.

The median age was 61 years; 60% were male, 87% were White, 49% had an ECOG performance status of 0, 26% received prior radiation therapy, and 80% received prior adjuvant chemotherapy, 99% received prior irinotecan with or without fluorouracil for metastatic disease, and 1% received prior irinotecan and fluorouracil as adjuvant therapy.

The addition of Avastin to FOLFOX4 resulted in significantly longer survival as compared to FOLFOX4 alone; median OS was 13.0 months vs. 10.8 months [hazard ratio (HR) 0.75 (95% CI: 0.63, 0.89), p-value of 0.001 stratified log-rank test] with clinical benefit seen in subgroups defined by age (<65 years, ≥65 years) and sex. PFS and ORR based on investigator assessment were higher in patients receiving Avastin with FOLFOX4.

Study TRC-0301
The activity of Avastin with fluorouracil (as bolus or infusion) and leucovorin was evaluated in a single arm study [TRC-0301 (NCT00066846)] enrolling 339 patients with mCRC with disease progression following both irinotecan- and oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy. Seventy-three percent of patients received concurrent bolus fluorouracil and leucovorin. One objective partial response was verified in the first 100 evaluable patients for an ORR of 1% (95% CI: 0%, 5.5%).

Study ML18147
The safety and efficacy of Avastin were evaluated in a prospective, randomized, open-label, multinational, controlled study [ML18147 (NCT00700102)] in 820 patients with histologically confirmed mCRC who had progressed on a first-line Avastin containing regimen. Patients were excluded if they progressed within 3 months of initiating first-line chemotherapy and if they received Avastin for less than 3 consecutive months in the first-line setting. Patients were randomized (1:1) within 3 months after discontinuing Avastin as first-line treatment to receive fluoropyrimidine-irinotecan- or fluoropyrimidine-oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy with or without Avastin (5 mg/kg every 2 weeks or 7.5 mg/kg every 3 weeks). The choice of second-line treatment was contingent upon first-line chemotherapy. Second-line treatment was administered until progressive disease or unacceptable toxicity. The main outcome measure was OS. A secondary outcome measure was ORR.

The median age was 63 years (21 to 84 years); 64% were male, 52% had an ECOG performance status of 1, 44% had an ECOG performance status of 0, 58% received irinotecan-based therapy as first-line treatment, 55% progressed on first-line treatment within 9 months, and 77% received their last dose of Avastin as first-line treatment within 42 days of being randomized. Second-line chemotherapy regimens were generally balanced between each arm.

The addition of Avastin to fluoropyrimidine-based chemotherapy resulted in a statistically significant prolongation of OS and PFS. There was no significant difference in ORR. Results are presented in Table 10 and Figure 2.

Table 10: Efficacy Results in Study ML18147

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Efficacy Parameter</th>
<th>Avastin with Chemotherapy (N=409)</th>
<th>Chemotherapy (N=411)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall Survival</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median, in months</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard ratio (95% CI)</td>
<td>0.81 (0.69, 0.94)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lack of Efficacy in Adjuvant Treatment of Colon Cancer

14.2 Lack of Efficacy in Adjuvant Treatment of Colon Cancer

Lack of efficacy of Avastin as an adjunct to standard chemotherapy for the adjuvant treatment of colon cancer was determined in two randomized, open-label, multicenter clinical studies. The first study [BO17920 (NCT00112918)] was conducted in 3451 patients with high-risk stage II and III colon cancer, who had undergone surgery for colon cancer with curative intent. Patients were randomized to receive Avastin at a dose equivalent to 2.5 mg/kg/week on either a 2-weekly schedule with FOLFOX4 (N=1155) or on a 3-weekly schedule with XELOX (N=1145) or FOLFOX4 alone (N=1151). The main outcome measure was disease free survival (DFS) in patients with stage III colon cancer.

The median age was 58 years; 54% were male, 84% were White and 29% were ≥ 65 years. Eighty-three percent had stage III disease. The addition of Avastin to chemotherapy did not improve DFS. As compared to FOLFOX4 alone, the proportion of stage III patients with disease recurrence or with death due to disease progression were numerically higher for patients receiving Avastin with FOLFOX4 or with XELOX. The hazard ratios for DFS were 1.17 (95% CI: 0.98, 1.39) for Avastin with FOLFOX4 versus FOLFOX4 alone and 1.07 (95% CI: 0.90, 1.28) for Avastin with XELOX versus FOLFOX4 alone. The hazard ratios for OS were 1.31 (95% CI: 1.03, 1.67) and 1.27 (95% CI: 1, 1.62) for the comparison of Avastin with FOLFOX4 versus FOLFOX4 alone and Avastin with XELOX versus FOLFOX4 alone, respectively. Similar lack of efficacy for DFS was observed in the Avastin-containing arms compared to FOLFOX4 alone in the high-risk stage II cohort.

In a second study [NSABP-C-08 (NCT00096278)], patients with stage II and III colon cancer who had
undergone surgery with curative intent, were randomized to receive either Avastin administered at a dose equivalent to 2.5 mg/kg/week with mFOLFOX6 (N=1354) or mFOLFOX6 alone (N=1356). The median age was 57 years, 50% were male and 87% White. Seventy-five percent had stage III disease. The main outcome was DFS among stage III patients. The HR for DFS was 0.92 (95% CI: 0.77, 1.10). OS was not significantly improved with the addition of Avastin to mFOLFOX6 [HR 0.96 (95% CI: 0.75,1.22)].

14.3 First-Line Non–Squamous Non–Small Cell Lung Cancer

Study E4599
The safety and efficacy of Avastin as first-line treatment of patients with locally advanced, metastatic, or recurrent non–squamous NSCLC was studied in a single, large, randomized, active-controlled, open-label, multicenter study [E4599 (NCT00021060)]. A total of 878 chemotherapy-naïve patients with locally advanced, metastatic or recurrent non–squamous NSCLC were randomized (1:1) to receive six 21-day cycles of paclitaxel (200 mg/m²) and carboplatin (AUC 6) with or without Avastin 15 mg/kg. After completing or discontinuing chemotherapy, patients randomized to receive Avastin continued to receive Avastin alone until disease progression or until unacceptable toxicity. The trial excluded patients with predominant squamous histology (mixed cell type tumors only), CNS metastasis, gross hemoptysis (1/2 teaspoon or more of red blood), unstable angina, or receiving therapeutic anticoagulation. The main outcome measure was duration of survival.

The median age was 63 years; 54% were male, 43% were ≥65 years, and 28% had ≥5% weight loss at study entry. Eleven percent had recurrent disease. Of the 89% with newly diagnosed NSCLC, 12% had Stage IIIB with malignant pleural effusion and 76% had Stage IV disease.

OS was statistically significantly longer for patients receiving Avastin with paclitaxel and carboplatin compared with those receiving chemotherapy alone. Median OS was 12.3 months vs. 10.3 months [HR 0.80 (95% CI: 0.68, 0.94), final p-value of 0.013, stratified log-rank test]. Based on investigator assessment which was not independently verified, patients were reported to have longer PFS with Avastin with paclitaxel and carboplatin compared to chemotherapy alone. Results are presented in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Kaplan-Meier Curves for Duration of Survival in First-Line Non-Squamous Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer in Study E4599

In an exploratory analysis across patient subgroups, the impact of Avastin on OS was less robust in the following subgroups: women [HR 0.99 (95% CI: 0.79, 1.25)], patients ≥65 years [HR 0.91 (95% CI: 0.72, 1.14)] and patients with ≥5% weight loss at study entry [HR 0.96 (95% CI: 0.73, 1.26)].
Study BO17704
The safety and efficacy of Avastin in patients with locally advanced, metastatic or recurrent non-squamous NSCLC, who had not received prior chemotherapy was studied in another randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study [BO17704 (NCT00806923)]. A total of 1043 patients were randomized (1:1:1) to receive cisplatin and gemcitabine with placebo, Avastin 7.5 mg/kg or Avastin 15 mg/kg. The main outcome measure was PFS. Secondary outcome measure was OS.

The median age was 58 years; 36% were female and 29% were ≥65 years. Eight percent had recurrent disease and 77% had Stage IV disease.

PFS was significantly higher in both Avastin-containing arms compared to the placebo arm [HR 0.75 (95% CI: 0.62, 0.91), p-value of 0.0026 for Avastin 7.5 mg/kg and HR 0.82 (95% CI: 0.68; 0.98), p-value of 0.0301 for Avastin 15 mg/kg]. The addition of Avastin to cisplatin and gemcitabine failed to demonstrate an improvement in the duration of OS [HR 0.93 (95% CI: 0.78; 1.11), p-value of 0.420 for Avastin 7.5 mg/kg and HR 1.03 (95% CI: 0.86, 1.23), p-value of 0.761 for Avastin 15 mg/kg].

14.4 Recurrent Glioblastoma

Study EORTC 26101
The safety and efficacy of Avastin were evaluated in a multicenter, randomized (2:1), open-label study in patients with recurrent GBM (EORTC 26101, NCT01290939). Patients with first progression following radiotherapy and temozolomide were randomized (2:1) to receive Avastin (10 mg/kg every 2 weeks) with lomustine (90 mg/m² every 6 weeks) or lomustine (110 mg/m² every 6 weeks) alone until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. Randomization was stratified by World Health Organization performance status (0 vs. >0), steroid use (yes vs. no), largest tumor diameter (≤ 40 vs. > 40 mm), and institution. The main outcome measure was OS. Secondary outcome measures were investigator-assessed PFS and ORR per the modified Response Assessment in Neuro-oncology (RANO) criteria, health related quality of life (HRQoL), cognitive function, and corticosteroid use.

A total of 432 patients were randomized to receive lomustine alone (N=149) or Avastin with lomustine (N=283). The median age was 57 years; 24.8% of patients were ≥ 65 years. The majority of patients with were male (61%); 66% had a WHO performance status score > 0; and in 56% the largest tumor diameter was ≤ 40 mm. Approximately 33% of patients randomized to receive lomustine received Avastin following documented progression.

No difference in OS (HR 0.91, p-value of 0.4578) was observed between arms; therefore, all secondary outcome measures are descriptive only. PFS was longer in the Avastin with lomustine arm [HR 0.52 (95% CI: 0.41, 0.64)] with a median PFS of 4.2 months in the Avastin with lomustine arm and 1.5 months in the lomustine arm. Among the 50% of patients receiving corticosteroids at the time of randomization, a higher percentage of patients in the Avastin with lomustine arm discontinued corticosteroids (23% vs. 12%).

Study AVF3708g and Study NCI 06-C-0064E
The efficacy and safety of Avastin 10 mg/kg every 2 weeks in patients with previously treated GBM were evaluated in one single arm single center study (NCI 06-C-0064E) and a randomized noncomparative multicenter study [AVF3708g (NCT00345163)]. Response rates in both studies were evaluated based on modified WHO criteria that considered corticosteroid use. In AVF3708g, the response rate was 25.9% (95% CI: 17%, 36.1%) with a median duration of response of 4.2 months (95% CI: 3, 5.7). In Study NCI 06-C-0064E, the response rate was 19.6% (95% CI: 10.9%, 31.3%) with a median duration of response of 3.9 months (95% CI: 2.4, 17.4).
14.5 Metastatic Renal Cell Carcinoma

Study BO17705
The safety and efficacy of Avastin were evaluated in patients with treatment-naïve mRCC in a multicenter, randomized, double-blind, international study [BO17705 (NCT00738530)] comparing interferon alfa and Avastin versus interferon alfa and placebo. A total of 649 patients who had undergone a nephrectomy were randomized (1:1) to receive either Avastin (10 mg/kg every 2 weeks; N=327) or placebo (every 2 weeks; N=322) with interferon alfa (9 MIU subcutaneously three times weekly for a maximum of 52 weeks). Patients were treated until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. The main outcome measure was investigator-assessed PFS. Secondary outcome measures were ORR and OS.

The median age was 60 years (18 to 82 years); 70% were male and 96% were White. The study population was characterized by Motzer scores as follows: 28% favorable (0), 56% intermediate (1-2), 8% poor (3-5), and 7% missing.

PFS was statistically significantly prolonged among patients receiving Avastin compared to placebo; median PFS was 10.2 months vs. 5.4 months [HR 0.60 (95% CI: 0.49, 0.72), p-value <0.0001, stratified log-rank test]. Among the 595 patients with measurable disease, ORR was also significantly higher (30% vs. 12%, p-value <0.0001, stratified CMH test). There was no improvement in OS based on the final analysis conducted after 444 deaths, with a median OS of 23 months in the patients receiving Avastin with interferon alfa and 21 months in patients receiving interferon alone [HR 0.86, (95% CI: 0.72, 1.04)]. Results are presented in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Kaplan-Meier Curves for Progression-Free Survival in Metastatic Renal Cell Carcinoma in Study BO17705

![Kaplan-Meier Curves](image)

14.6 Persistent, Recurrent, or Metastatic Cervical Cancer

Study GOG-0240
The safety and efficacy of Avastin were evaluated in patients with persistent, recurrent, or metastatic cervical cancer in a randomized, four-arm, multicenter study comparing Avastin with chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone [GOG-0240 (NCT00803062)]. A total of 452 patients were randomized (1:1:1:1) to receive paclitaxel and cisplatin with or without Avastin, or paclitaxel and topotecan with or without Avastin.
The dosing regimens for Avastin, paclitaxel, cisplatin and topotecan were as follows:

- Day 1: Paclitaxel 135 mg/m$^2$ over 24 hours, Day 2: cisplatin 50 mg/m$^2$ with Avastin;
- Day 1: Paclitaxel 175 mg/m$^2$ over 3 hours, Day 2: cisplatin 50 mg/m$^2$ with Avastin;
- Day 1: Paclitaxel 175 mg/m$^2$ over 3 hours with cisplatin 50 mg/m$^2$ with Avastin;
- Day 1: Paclitaxel 175 mg/m$^2$ over 3 hours with Avastin, Days 1-3: topotecan IV 0.75 mg/m$^2$ over 30 minutes

Patients were treated until disease progression or unacceptable adverse reactions. The main outcome measure was OS. Secondary outcome measures included ORR.

The median age was 48 years (20 to 85 years). Of the 452 patients randomized at baseline, 78% of patients were White, 80% had received prior radiation, 74% had received prior chemotherapy concurrent with radiation, and 32% had a platinum-free interval of less than 6 months. Patients had a GOG performance status of 0 (58%) or 1 (42%). Demographic and disease characteristics were balanced across arms.

Results are presented in Figure 5 and Table 11.

**Figure 5: Kaplan-Meier Curves for Overall Survival in Persistent, Recurrent, or Metastatic Cervical Cancer in Study GOG-0240**

![Kaplan-Meier Curves](image)

**Table 11: Efficacy Results in Study GOG-0240**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Efficacy Parameter</th>
<th>Avastin with Chemotherapy (N=227)</th>
<th>Chemotherapy (N=225)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall Survival</td>
<td>Median, in months</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hazard ratio (95% CI)</td>
<td>0.74 (0.58, 0.94)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p-value</td>
<td>0.0132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The ORR was higher in patients who received Avastin with chemotherapy [45% (95% CI: 39, 52)] compared to patients who received chemotherapy alone [34% (95% CI: 28,40)].

Table 12: Efficacy Results in Study GOG-0240

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Efficacy Parameter</th>
<th>Topotecan and Paclitaxel with or without Avastin (N=223)</th>
<th>Cisplatin and Paclitaxel with or without Avastin (N=229)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall Survival</td>
<td>Median, in months</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hazard ratio (95% CI)</td>
<td>1.15 (0.91, 1.46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p-value</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The HR for OS with Avastin with cisplatin and paclitaxel as compared to cisplatin and paclitaxel alone was 0.72 (95% CI: 0.51,1.02). The HR for OS with Avastin with topotecan and paclitaxel as compared to topotecan and paclitaxel alone was 0.76 (95% CI: 0.55, 1.06).

14.7 Stage III or IV Epithelial Ovarian, Fallopian Tube, or Primary Peritoneal Cancer Following Initial Surgical Resection

Study GOG-0218

The safety and efficacy of Avastin were evaluated in a multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled, three arm study [Study GOG-0218 (NCT00262847)] evaluating the effect of adding Avastin to carboplatin and paclitaxel for the treatment of patients with stage III or IV epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer (N=1873) following initial surgical resection. Patients were randomized (1:1:1) to one of the following arms:

- CPP: carboplatin (AUC 6) and paclitaxel (175 mg/m²) for six cycles, with concurrent placebo started at cycle 2, followed by placebo alone every three weeks for a total of up to 22 cycles of therapy (n=625) or
- CPB15: carboplatin (AUC 6) and paclitaxel (175 mg/m²) for six cycles, with concurrent Avastin started at cycle 2, followed by placebo alone every three weeks for a total of up to 22 cycles of therapy (n=625) or
- CPB15+: carboplatin (AUC 6) and paclitaxel (175 mg/m²) for six cycles, with concurrent Avastin started at cycle 2, followed by Avastin as a single agent every three weeks for a total of up to 22 cycles of therapy (n=623).

The main outcome measure was investigator-assessed PFS. OS was a secondary outcome measure.

The median age was 60 years (range 22-89 years) and 28% of patients were >65 years of age. Overall, approximately 50% of patients had a GOG PS of 0 at baseline, and 43% a GOG PS score of 1. Patients had either epithelial ovarian cancer (83%), primary peritoneal cancer (15%), or fallopian tube cancer (2%). Serous adenocarcinoma was the most common histologic type (85% in CPP and CPB15 arms, 86% in CPB15+ arm). Overall, approximately 34% of patients had resected FIGO Stage III with residual disease < 1 cm, 40% had resected Stage III with residual disease >1 cm, and 26% had resected Stage IV disease.
The majority of patients in all three treatment arms received subsequent antineoplastic treatment, 78.1% in the CPP arm, 78.6% in the CPB15 arm, and 73.2% in the CPB15+ arm. A higher proportion of patients in the CPP arm (25.3%) and CPB15 arm (26.6%) received at least one anti-angiogenic (including bevacizumab) treatment after discontinuing from study compared with the CPB15+ arm (15.6%).

Study results are presented in Table 13 and Figure 6.

### Table 13: Efficacy Results in Study GOG-0218

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Efficacy Parameter</th>
<th>Avastin with carboplatin and paclitaxel followed by Avastin alone (N=623)</th>
<th>Avastin with carboplatin and paclitaxel (N=625)</th>
<th>Carboplatin and paclitaxel (N=625)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Progression-Free Survival per Investigator</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median, in months</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard ratio (95% CI)</td>
<td>0.62 (0.52, 0.75)</td>
<td>0.83 (0.70, 0.98)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-value</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall Survival</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median, in months</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard ratio (95% CI)</td>
<td>0.89 (0.76, 1.05)</td>
<td>1.06 (0.90, 1.24)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NS=not significant
Relative to the control arm; stratified hazard ratio
Two-sided p-value based on re-randomization test
Final overall survival analysis

**Figure 6: Kaplan-Meier Curves for Investigator-Assessed Progression-Free Survival in Stage III or IV Epithelial Ovarian, Fallopian Tube, or Primary Peritoneal Cancer Following Initial Surgical Resection in Study GOG-0218**

14.8 Platinum-Resistant Recurrent Epithelial Ovarian, Fallopian Tube, or Primary Peritoneal Cancer

**Study MO22224**
The safety and efficacy of Avastin were evaluated in a multicenter, open-label, randomized study [MO22224 (NCT00976911)] comparing Avastin with chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone in patients with
platinum-resistant, recurrent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer that recurred within <6 months from the most recent platinum-based therapy (N=361). Patients had received no more than 2 prior chemotherapy regimens. Patients received one of the following chemotherapy regimens at the discretion of the investigator: paclitaxel (80 mg/m² on days 1, 8, 15 and 22 every 4 weeks; pegylated liposomal doxorubicin 40 mg/m² on day 1 every 4 weeks; or topotecan 4 mg/m² on days 1, 8 and 15 every 4 weeks or 1.25 mg/m² on days 1-5 every 3 weeks). Patients were treated until disease progression, unacceptable toxicity, or withdrawal. Forty percent of patients on the chemotherapy alone arm received Avastin alone upon progression. The main outcome measure was investigator-assessed PFS. Secondary outcome measures were ORR and OS.

The median age was 61 years (25 to 84 years) and 37% of patients were ≥65 years. Seventy-nine percent had measurable disease at baseline, 87% had baseline CA-125 levels ≥2 times ULN and 31% had ascites at baseline. Seventy-three percent had a platinum-free interval (PFI) of 3 months to 6 months and 27% had PFI of <3 months. ECOG performance status was 0 for 59%, 1 for 34% and 2 for 7% of the patients.

The addition of Avastin to chemotherapy demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in investigator-assessed PFS, which was supported by a retrospective independent review analysis. Results for the ITT population are presented in Table 14 and Figure 7. Results for the separate chemotherapy cohorts are presented in Table 15.

Table 14: Efficacy Results in Study MO22224

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Efficacy Parameter</th>
<th>Avastin with Chemotherapy (N=179)</th>
<th>Chemotherapy (N=182)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Progression-Free Survival per Investigator</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (95% CI), in months</td>
<td>6.8 (5.6, 7.8)</td>
<td>3.4 (2.1, 3.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR (95% CI)</td>
<td>0.38 (0.30, 0.49)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall Survival</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (95% CI), in months</td>
<td>16.6 (13.7, 19.0)</td>
<td>13.3 (11.9, 16.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR (95% CI)</td>
<td>0.89 (0.69, 1.14)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall Response Rate</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Patients with Measurable Disease at Baseline</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate, % (95% CI)</td>
<td>28% (21%, 36%)</td>
<td>13% (7%, 18%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duration of Response</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median, in months</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* per stratified Cox proportional hazards model

* per stratified log-rank test

Figure 7: Kaplan-Meier Curves for Investigator-Assessed Progression-Free Survival in Platinum-Resistant Recurrent Epithelial Ovarian, Fallopian Tube, or Primary Peritoneal Cancer in Study MO22224
Number at Risk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>At Risk</th>
<th>182</th>
<th>52</th>
<th>35</th>
<th>18</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT+BV</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Table 15: Efficacy Results in Study MO22224 by Chemotherapy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Efficacy Parameter</th>
<th>Paclitaxel</th>
<th>Topotecan</th>
<th>Pegylated Liposomal Doxorubicin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Avastin with Chemotherapy (N=60)</td>
<td>Chemotherapy (N=55)</td>
<td>Avastin with Chemotherapy (N=57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progression-Free Survival per Investigator</td>
<td>Median, in months (95% CI)</td>
<td>9.6 (7.8, 11.5)</td>
<td>3.9 (3.5, 5.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hazard ratio (95% CI)</td>
<td>0.47 (0.31, 0.72)</td>
<td>0.24 (0.15, 0.38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Survival</td>
<td>Median, in months (95% CI)</td>
<td>22.4 (16.7, 26.7)</td>
<td>13.2 (8.2, 19.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hazard ratio (95% CI)</td>
<td>0.64 (0.41, 1.01)</td>
<td>1.12 (0.73, 1.73)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Response Rate</td>
<td>Number of patients with measurable disease at baseline</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rate, % (95% CI)</td>
<td>53 (39, 68)</td>
<td>30 (17, 44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of Response</td>
<td>Median, in months</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- per stratified Cox proportional hazards model

NE=Not Estimable

14.9 Platinum-Sensitive Recurrent Epithelial Ovarian, Fallopian Tube, or Primary Peritoneal Cancer

**Study AVF4095g**

The safety and efficacy of Avastin were evaluated in a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study [AVF4095g (NCT00434642)] studying Avastin with chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone in the treatment of patients with platinum-sensitive recurrent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer who have not received prior chemotherapy in the recurrent setting or prior bevacizumab treatment (N=484). Patients were randomized (1:1) to receive Avastin (15 mg/kg day 1) or placebo every 3 weeks with carboplatin (AUC 4, day 1) and gemcitabine (1000 mg/m² on days 1 and 8) a for 6 to 10 cycles followed by Avastin or placebo alone until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. The main outcome measures were investigator-assessed PFS. Secondary outcome measures were ORR and OS.

The median age was 61 years (28 to 87 years) and 37% of patients were ≥65 years. All patients had measurable disease at baseline, 74% had baseline CA-125 levels >ULN (35 U/mL). The platinum-free interval (PFI) was 6 months to 12 months in 42% of patients and >12 months in 58% of patients. The ECOG performance status was 0 or 1 for 99.8% of patients.
A statistically significant prolongation in PFS was demonstrated among patients receiving Avastin with chemotherapy compared to those receiving placebo with chemotherapy (Table 16 and Figure 8). Independent radiology review of PFS was consistent with investigator assessment [HR 0.45 (95% CI: 0.35, 0.58)]. OS was not significantly improved with the addition of Avastin to chemotherapy [HR 0.95 (95% CI: 0.77, 1.17)].

Table 16: Efficacy Results in Study AVF4095g

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Efficacy Parameter</th>
<th>Avastin with Gemcitabine and Carboplatin (N=242)</th>
<th>Placebo with Gemcitabine and Carboplatin (N=242)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Progression-Free Survival</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median, in months</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard ratio (95% CI)</td>
<td>0.46 (0.37, 0.58)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-value</td>
<td>&lt; 0.0001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall Response Rate</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% patients with overall response</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-value</td>
<td>&lt; 0.0001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 8: Kaplan-Meier Curves for Progression-Free Survival in Platinum-Sensitive Recurrent Epithelial Ovarian, Fallopian Tube, or Primary Peritoneal Cancer in Study AVF4095g

Study GOG-0213
The safety and efficacy of Avastin were evaluated in a randomized, controlled, open-label study [Study GOG-0213 (NCT00565851)] of Avastin with chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone in the treatment of patients with platinum-sensitive recurrent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer, who have not received more than one previous regimen of chemotherapy (N=673). Patients were randomized (1:1) to receive carboplatin (AUC 5) and paclitaxel (175 mg/m² IV over 3 hours) every 3 weeks for 6 to 8 cycles (N=336) or Avastin (15 mg/kg) every 3 weeks with carboplatin (AUC 5) and paclitaxel (175 mg/m² IV over 3 hours) for 6 to 8 cycles followed by Avastin (15 mg/kg every 3 weeks) as a single agent until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. The main outcome measure was OS. Other outcome measures were investigator-assessed PFS, and ORR.
The median age was 60 years (23 to 85 years) and 33% of patients were ≥ 65 years. Eighty-three percent had measurable disease at baseline and 74% had abnormal CA-125 levels at baseline. Ten percent of patients had received prior bevacizumab. Twenty-six percent had a PFI of 6 months to 12 months and 74% had a PFI of >12 months. GOG performance status was 0 or 1 for 99% of patients.

Results are presented in Table 17 and Figure 9.

### Table 17: Efficacy Results in Study GOG-0213

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Efficacy Parameter</th>
<th>Avastin with Carboplatin and Paclitaxel (N=337)</th>
<th>Carboplatin and Paclitaxel (N=336)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall Survival</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median, in months</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>37.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard ratio (95% CI) (IVRS)</td>
<td>0.84 (0.69, 1.01)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard ratio (95% CI) (eCRF)</td>
<td>0.82 (0.68, 0.996)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Progression-Free Survival</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median, in months</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard ratio (95% CI) (IVRS)</td>
<td>0.61 (0.51, 0.72)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall Response Rate</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of patients with measurable disease at baseline</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate, %</td>
<td>213 (78%)</td>
<td>159 (56%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- HR was estimated from Cox proportional hazards models stratified by the duration of treatment free-interval prior to enrolling onto this study per IVRS (interactive voice response system) and secondary surgical debulking status.
- HR was estimated from Cox proportional hazards models stratified by the duration of platinum free-interval prior to enrolling onto this study per eCRF (electronic case report form) and secondary surgical debulking status.
Figure 9: Kaplan Meier Curves for Overall Survival in Platinum-Sensitive Recurrent Epithelial Ovarian, Fallopian Tube, or Primary Peritoneal Cancer in Study GOG-0213

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

Avastin (bevacizumab) injection is a clear to slightly opalescent, colorless to pale brown, sterile solution for intravenous infusion supplied as single-dose vials in the following strengths:

- 100 mg/4 mL: carton of one vial (NDC 50242-060-01); carton of 10 vials (NDC 50242-060-10).
- 400 mg/16 mL: carton of one vial (NDC 50242-061-01); carton of 10 vials (NDC 50242-061-10).

Store refrigerated at 2°C to 8°C (36°F to 46°F) in the original carton until time of use to protect from light. Do not freeze or shake the vial or carton.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Gastrointestinal Perforations and Fistulae: Avastin may increase the risk of developing gastrointestinal perforations and fistulae. Advise patients to immediately contact their health care provider for high fever, rigors, persistent or severe abdominal pain, severe constipation, or vomiting [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

Surgery and Wound Healing Complications: Avastin can increase the risk of wound healing complications. Advise patients that Avastin should not be used for at least 28 days before or after surgery and until surgical wounds are fully healed [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

Hemorrhage: Avastin can increase the risk of hemorrhage. Advise patients to immediately contact their health care provider for signs and symptoms of serious or unusual bleeding including coughing or spitting blood [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)].

Arterial and Venous Thromboembolic Events: Avastin increases the risk of arterial and venous thromboembolic events. Advise patients to immediately contact their health care provider for signs and symptoms of arterial or venous thromboembolism [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4, 5.5)].
Hypertension: Avastin can increase blood pressure. Advise patients that they will undergo routine blood pressure monitoring and to contact their healthcare provider if they experience changes in blood pressure [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)].

Posterior Reversible Leukoencephalopathy Syndrome: Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES) has been associated with Avastin treatment. Advise patients to immediately contact their health care provider for new onset or worsening neurological function [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)].

Renal Injury and Proteinuria: Avastin increases the risk of proteinuria and renal injury, including nephrotic syndrome. Advise patients that treatment with Avastin requires regular monitoring of renal function and to contact their health care provider for proteinuria or signs and symptoms of nephrotic syndrome [see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)].

Infusion-Related Reactions: Avastin can cause infusion-related reactions. Advise patients to contact their healthcare provider immediately for signs or symptoms of infusion-related reactions [see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)].

Congestive Heart Failure: Avastin can increase the risk of developing congestive heart failure. Advise patients to contact their health care provider immediately for signs and symptoms of CHF [see Warnings and Precautions (5.12)].

Embryo-Fetal Toxicity: Advise female patients that Avastin may cause fetal harm and to inform their healthcare provider with a known or suspected pregnancy [see Warnings and Precautions (5.10), Use in Specific Populations (8.1)]. Advise females of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with Avastin and for 6 months after the last dose [see Use in Specific Populations (8.3)].

Ovarian Failure: Avastin may lead to ovarian failure. Advise patients of potential options for preservation of ova prior to starting treatment [see Warnings and Precautions (5.11)].

Lactation: Advise women not to breastfeed during treatment with Avastin and for 6 months after the last dose [see Use in Specific Populations (8.2)].