PHARMION®

January 31, 2008

Dear Healthcare Professional:

Pharmion Corporation announces the addition of the intravenous route of administration to the VIDAZA FDA-approved labeling. The approval of the supplemental application was granted on January 26, 2007. This new route of administration allows flexibility in administering VIDAZA by providing an alternative to clinicians that will help meet the specific needs of their patients.

VIDAZA solution is administered by IV infusion over a period of 10-40 minutes per the new FDA-approved labeling. There are 2 possible applicable HCPCS codes for IV administration. If VIDAZA is administered over 10-15 minutes, the IV push code 96409 applies. If VIDAZA is administered over 16-40 minutes, the one-hour-or-less infusion code 96413 applies. These 2 administration codes are in addition to the previously approved subcutaneous route of administration **(HCPCS code 96401)**.

Sincerely,

Pharmion Corporation

Vidaza®
azacitidine for injection

Important Safety Information

- VIDAZA is contraindicated in patients with a known hypersensitivity to azacitidine or mannitol and in patients with advanced malignant hepatic tumors.
- In clinical studies, the most commonly occurring adverse reactions by SC route were nausea (70.5%), anemia (69.5%), thrombocytopenia (65.5%), vomiting (54.1%), pyrexia (51.8%), leukopenia (48.2%), diarrhea (36.4%), fatigue (35.9%), injection site erythema (35.0%), constipation (33.6%), neutropenia (32.3%), and ecchymosis (30.5%). Other adverse reactions included dizziness (18.6%), chest pain (16.4%), febrile neutropenia (16.4%), myalgia (15.9%), injection site reaction (13.6%), aggravated fatigue (12.7%), and malaise (10.9%). The most common adverse reactions by IV route also included petechiae (45.8%), weakness (35.4%), rigors (35.4%), and hypokalemia (31.3%).
- Because treatment with VIDAZA is associated with neutropenia and thrombocytopenia, complete blood counts should be performed as needed to monitor response and toxicity, but at a minimum, prior to each dosing cycle.
- Because azacitidine is potentially hepatotoxic in patients with severe preexisting hepatic impairment, caution is needed in patients with liver disease. In addition, azacitidine and its metabolites are substantially excreted by the kidneys and the risk of toxic reactions to this drug may be greater in patients with impaired renal function. Because elderly patients are more likely to have decreased renal function, it may be useful to monitor renal function.
- VIDAZA may cause fetal harm. While receiving treatment with VIDAZA, women of childbearing potential should avoid becoming pregnant, and men should avoid fathering a child. In addition, women treated with VIDAZA should not nurse.

Please see enclosed full prescribing information.

VIDAZA is FDA-approved for the treatment of all myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) subtypes[1*]: RA or RARS (if accompanied by neutropenia or thrombocytopenia or requiring transfusions), RAEB, RAEB-T, or CMMoL.

*According to the FAB (French, American, British) Classification System.

Reference: 1. VIDAZA full prescribing information.

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