

In adults with chronic kidney disease in type 2 diabetes

KERENDIA is proven to slow the progression of chronic kidney disease

 **Kerendia[®]**
(finerenone) tablets
10 mg • 20 mg



Indication and Important Safety Information

What is KERENDIA?

KERENDIA is a prescription medicine used to treat chronic kidney disease in adults with type 2 diabetes to reduce the risk of:

- Worsening of kidney disease
- Kidney failure
- Death due to cardiovascular disease
- Heart attack
- Hospitalization for heart failure

Do not take KERENDIA if you:

- Have problems with your adrenal glands
- Take certain medications called CYP3A4 inhibitors. Ask your healthcare provider if you are not sure if you are taking any of these medications

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and Important Facts about KERENDIA on pages 13-14.



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What you need to know about your diagnosis

Chronic kidney disease in type 2 diabetes (CKD in T2D) can damage your kidneys and increase your risk for a cardiovascular event, like a heart attack.

What is CKD in T2D?

If you have T2D, inflammation and scarring can occur, causing damage to the kidneys. Over time, this may lead to CKD, which includes a gradual loss of kidney function and can lead to permanent kidney damage. This damage to your kidneys may lead to kidney failure, dialysis, and kidney transplant. Learn more about CKD in T2D by visiting [KERENDIA.com/kidneys](https://kerendia.com/kidneys).

Helping your kidneys may help lower certain risks to your heart

When damage caused by CKD reduces your kidneys' ability to do their job, more stress is put on your heart. Taking action to care for your kidneys may also help reduce your risk for certain cardiovascular events like having a heart attack.

People with CKD in T2D are **3 times more likely to die from a cardiovascular event**, such as a heart attack, than people who have T2D alone.



Important Safety Information (continued)

Before you take KERENDIA, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you:

- Have high potassium levels in your blood (hyperkalemia) or take medications that may increase potassium levels in your blood. KERENDIA can cause hyperkalemia. Your healthcare provider will check your potassium levels before and during treatment with KERENDIA
- Have severe liver problems
- Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant, or are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Avoid breastfeeding during treatment with KERENDIA and 1 day after treatment

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Tools to monitor your chronic kidney disease in type 2 diabetes (CKD in T2D)

To detect kidney damage and track the loss of kidney function that comes with CKD in T2D, doctors commonly use 2 tests, the UACR and eGFR. They are important for monitoring your CKD in T2D over time.



UACR

Unlike healthy kidneys, kidneys that have been damaged by inflammation and scarring allow protein to pass into the urine. The UACR (urine albumin-to-creatinine ratio) test detects the presence of protein (called albumin) in the urine. This is one of the earliest indicators of CKD.



eGFR

When your kidneys are damaged by CKD in T2D, they can't work as well. An eGFR (estimated glomerular filtration rate) blood test measures your level of kidney function. The test result is based on how much of a waste product called creatinine is in your blood and how quickly it leaves your body.

Track your results

Date	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
UACR results					
eGFR results					

Date	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
UACR results					
eGFR results					

Important Safety Information (continued)

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







- KERENDIA may affect the way other medications work, and other medications may affect how KERENDIA works. Do not start or stop any medicine before you talk with your healthcare provider. Avoid grapefruit or grapefruit juice as it may increase KERENDIA levels in the blood

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The Stages of CKD

After CKD is diagnosed, UACR and eGFR results can help doctors determine how far your CKD has progressed. Use the chart below to help understand the stages of CKD and how your kidney numbers relate to your kidney function.

STAGES OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE BASED ON eGFR

STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3A	STAGE 3B	STAGE 4	STAGE 5
					
eGFR of 90 or greater Normal function	eGFR between 60 and 89 Mild loss of function	eGFR between 45 and 59 Mild-to-moderate loss of function	eGFR between 30 and 44 Moderate-to-severe loss of function	eGFR between 15 and 29 Severe loss of function	eGFR less than 15 Kidney failure

CKD is defined as having an eGFR less than 60 or a UACR equal to or greater than 30 for more than 3 months.



Important Safety Information (continued)

The most common side effects of KERENDIA include:

- Hyperkalemia (potassium level in your blood that is higher than normal)
- Hypotension (blood pressure that is lower than normal)
- Hyponatremia (sodium level in your blood that is lower than normal)

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How KERENDIA can help



If you have chronic kidney disease (CKD), you may be worried about what it means for you, your family and loved ones. And you may be wondering if there is more you can do to slow the worsening of your condition. KERENDIA is here to help.

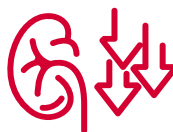
KERENDIA is a once-daily prescription medication used to treat adults with chronic kidney disease in type 2 diabetes (CKD in T2D). Based on your diagnosis of CKD in T2D, your doctor may prescribe KERENDIA to help manage your condition.

KERENDIA can help protect your kidneys by slowing the progression of CKD in T2D

A large clinical study* demonstrated that KERENDIA is proven to:



Slow the loss of kidney function



Reduce the risk of kidney failure

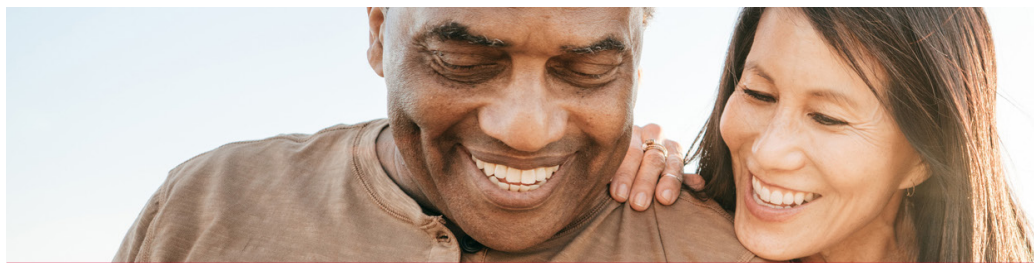
KERENDIA also lowers the risk of cardiovascular complications

In the same clinical study,* KERENDIA lowered the risk of:



- Having a heart attack
- Cardiovascular death
- Hospitalization for heart failure

*The efficacy and safety of KERENDIA to improve kidney and heart outcomes were evaluated in a study in adults with CKD in T2D. In this study, 5,674 patients were randomly assigned to receive either KERENDIA or a placebo.



Important Safety Information (continued)

Do not take KERENDIA if you:

- Have problems with your adrenal glands
- Take certain medications called CYP3A4 inhibitors. Ask your healthcare provider if you are not sure if you are taking any of these medications

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To understand how KERENDIA works, it helps to understand why chronic kidney disease in type 2 diabetes (CKD in T2D) may continue to progress over time

There are 3 main factors that contribute to the progression of CKD



Poorly controlled
glucose



Poorly controlled
blood pressure



Inflammation and scarring
in the kidneys

KERENDIA fights CKD in T2D differently than diabetes medications—but doesn't replace them

How does KERENDIA work differently?

KERENDIA is the only medication of its kind that blocks mineralocorticoid receptor (MR) overactivation in the kidney, heart, and blood vessels.

MR overactivation may contribute to inflammation and scarring in the kidneys, which can lead to the progression of kidney disease and may also worsen your cardiovascular disease.

Blocking MR overactivation is thought to slow the progression of CKD in T2D. So even if you are already taking medications for your diabetes and high blood pressure, **there may be more you can do to help delay the damage from CKD.**

Important Safety Information (continued)

Before you take KERENDIA, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you:

- Have high potassium levels in your blood (hyperkalemia) or take medications that may increase potassium levels in your blood. KERENDIA can cause hyperkalemia. Your healthcare provider will check your potassium levels before and during treatment with KERENDIA
- Have severe liver problems
- Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant, or are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Avoid breastfeeding during treatment with KERENDIA and 1 day after treatment

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Talk to your doctor



If you have type 2 diabetes (T2D) and you're starting to explore treatment options for chronic kidney disease (CKD), talking with your doctor may be a bit overwhelming.

Here are a few questions that can help you prepare for your conversation with your doctor:

- Has my kidney function worsened since my last visit?
- Could KERENDIA slow the progression of my CKD in T2D?
- Does CKD ever go away?
- Does my CKD in T2D mean I have an increased risk for heart attack or cardiovascular complications?
- Why are inflammation and scarring bad for my kidneys and heart?
- How important is it to stay on KERENDIA?
- How will I know if KERENDIA is working?
- How long will I need to take KERENDIA?
- Can I take KERENDIA with my other medications?

Questions for your doctor?

Write them here so you don't forget to bring them up at your next appointment.



Remember to bring your latest lab work so you can have an informed discussion with your doctor about the progression of your CKD in T2D

Important Safety Information (continued)

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

- KERENDIA may affect the way other medications work, and other medications may affect how KERENDIA works. Do not start or stop any medicine before you talk with your healthcare provider. Avoid grapefruit or grapefruit juice as it may increase KERENDIA levels in the blood

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First, talk to your doctor about KERENDIA. If you and your doctor decide that KERENDIA is right for you, you will be prescribed KERENDIA to help slow the progression of your chronic kidney disease in type 2 diabetes (CKD in T2D). Before starting you on KERENDIA, your doctor will check the potassium levels in your blood and do an eGFR test to check your kidney function. After starting KERENDIA, your doctor will recheck your potassium levels and may adjust your dose.

Taking KERENDIA properly helps ensure you're getting the most from your treatment

Here's what you need to know:

- KERENDIA is a once-daily oral tablet. You should swallow the tablet whole with or without food.
- It is important that you avoid eating grapefruit or drinking grapefruit juice as it may increase KERENDIA levels in your blood.
- If you are unable to swallow a whole tablet, KERENDIA may be crushed and mixed with water or soft foods such as applesauce immediately prior to use and taken orally.
- If you miss a dose of KERENDIA, take your prescribed dose as soon as you remember before the next scheduled dose. **Do not take 2 doses on the same day to make up for a missed dose.**
- Take KERENDIA as prescribed and do not start or stop any medicine, including your diabetes and high blood pressure medication, before talking with your doctor. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you're not sure.
- Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, salt substitutes, vitamins, and herbal or potassium supplements. KERENDIA may affect the way other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how KERENDIA works.

Common side effects of KERENDIA

Below are the most common side effects of KERENDIA.

Hyperkalemia Potassium level in your blood that's higher than normal	Hypotension Blood pressure that's lower than normal	Hyponatremia Sodium level in the blood that's lower than normal
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If you experience any side effects, you should notify your doctor immediately. Your doctor may change your dose if needed.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and Important Facts about KERENDIA on pages 13-14.

It is very important that you continue to stay on treatment

1

KERENDIA is proven to significantly slow the progression of chronic kidney disease in type 2 diabetes (CKD in T2D).

2

CKD in T2D is a progressive disease, which means that it cannot be cured and the damage to your kidneys cannot be reversed. Without treatment, CKD will continue to get worse. As CKD gets worse, it may lead to kidney failure, requiring either dialysis or kidney transplant.

3

CKD in T2D often has no symptoms until it is in its advanced stages. That's why it is important to monitor your lab work and condition with your doctor.

Resources are available to help support you while on treatment with KERENDIA. Visit [KERENDIA.com/support](https://kerendia.com/support) to learn more



Please see Important Safety Information throughout and Important Facts about KERENDIA on pages 13-14.

The KERENDIA Patient Support Program is here to support you at every step of your treatment journey

We are committed to helping you with insurance, financial or affordability challenges.



Sign up to receive information, resources and lots of motivation to help guide you through the start of your treatment journey



Sign up to speak with a mentor who offers personalized communication and educational support by phone, text, or email during your first months on KERENDIA



Tools to help you track and learn about your KERENDIA treatment

Visit [**KERENDIA.com/support**](https://kerendia.com/support) to learn more



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Bayer is committed to helping you save on your KERENDIA prescription



Eligible patients may pay as little as \$0 per month for KERENDIA.*

Visit [KERENDIA.com/copay](https://kerendia.com/copay) to enroll and start saving today.

*Patients are eligible if they are commercially insured and may pay as little as \$0 per month. Benefit limitations apply. Patients who are enrolled in any type of government insurance or reimbursement programs are not eligible. Full terms and conditions apply, see [KERENDIA.com/copay](https://kerendia.com/copay). If you are not commercially insured, please visit [KERENDIA.com/savings](https://kerendia.com/savings) or call 1-888-KERENDIA (537-3634) to learn about your financial support options.

Information for Medicare patients

Kerendia is covered by nearly all Medicare Part D plans, but the amount you pay each month may vary, depending on your specific plan and the time of the year. For example, you may pay more for your out-of-pocket costs until you meet your annual deductible. For more information about KERENDIA and Medicare Part D coverage, including available savings programs and resources, visit [KERENDIA.com/medicare](https://kerendia.com/medicare).

Helpline support

To learn more about KERENDIA savings and support programs and resources, visit [KERENDIA.com/savings](https://kerendia.com/savings) or call **1-888-KERENDIA (537-3634)**

Save on your prescription with BlinkRx

BlinkRx is a digital pharmacy that looks for, and applies, eligible savings based on your insurance. After you register and check out, BlinkRx will also deliver your KERENDIA prescription to your home with no delivery charge. You can ask your doctor to send your prescription to BlinkRx, or you can transfer your prescription yourself by calling **1-866-839-0766** or visiting [BlinkRx.com](https://blinkrx.com).

Bayer US Patient Assistance Foundation

If you cannot afford your prescription medication, Bayer may be able to help. The Bayer US Patient Assistance Foundation is a charitable organization that helps eligible patients get Bayer prescription medicine at no cost.

Please contact the program at 1-866-2BUSPAF (228-7723), Monday-Friday, 9:00 AM-6:00 PM EST, or visit the foundation website at www.patientassistance.bayer.us for information to see if you may qualify for assistance.



Bayer US Patient Assistance Foundation

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Important facts about KERENDIA (finerenone)



What is KERENDIA?

KERENDIA is a prescription medicine used to treat chronic kidney disease in adults with type 2 diabetes to reduce the risk of:

- Worsening of kidney disease
- Kidney failure
- Death due to cardiovascular disease
- Heart attack
- Hospitalization for heart failure

Who should not take KERENDIA?

- Patients who have problems with adrenal glands
- Patients who take certain medications called CYP3A4 inhibitors. Ask your healthcare provider if you are not sure if you are taking any of these medications

What are the warnings about KERENDIA?

KERENDIA can cause the potassium levels in your blood to increase (hyperkalemia). Your healthcare provider will check your potassium levels and kidney function before starting and during treatment with KERENDIA. Before taking KERENDIA, tell your healthcare provider if you have high levels of potassium in your blood, or take medications that may increase potassium in your blood.



Please see Important Safety Information throughout and Important Facts about KERENDIA on pages 13-14.

Important facts about KERENDIA (finerenone) (continued)



What should you know before starting KERENDIA?

Tell your healthcare provider if you:

- Have severe liver problems
- Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant, or are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Avoid breastfeeding during treatment with KERENDIA and 1 day after treatment
- Take any prescription and over-the-counter medicines, salt substitutes, vitamins, and herbal or potassium supplements

What should you know while taking KERENDIA?

- KERENDIA may affect the way other medications work, and other medications may affect how KERENDIA works. Do not start or stop any medicine before you talk with your healthcare provider
- Avoid grapefruit or grapefruit juice as it may increase KERENDIA levels in the blood

What are possible side effects of KERENDIA?

The most common side effects seen in people receiving KERENDIA were:

- Hyperkalemia (potassium level in your blood that is higher than normal)
- Hypotension (having blood pressure that is lower than normal)
- Hyponatremia (sodium level in your blood that is lower than normal)



Tell your healthcare provider if you have any side effects that bother you or do not go away.
The risk information provided here is not comprehensive.

How can you get more information?

- Talk to your healthcare provider or pharmacist
- Visit www.Kerendia.com to obtain the FDA-approved product labeling
- Call 1-888-KERENDIA

You are encouraged to report side effects or quality complaints of products to the FDA by visiting www.fda.gov/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088

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