



Living life with chronic kidney disease

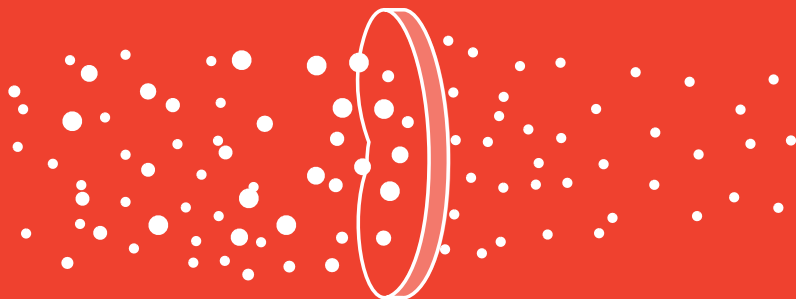


Early action may help you slow disease progression and preserve kidney function

Millions of people have chronic kidney disease.
90% of them don't know they have it.

What is chronic kidney disease (CKD)?

The kidneys have a big job to do—filtering waste out of your blood. CKD is a condition in which the kidneys are damaged and lose their ability to function properly. CKD is called a “silent disease” because most people don't feel symptoms in the early stages. There are several factors that can put someone at a higher risk for CKD.



Risk factors for CKD

The two leading risk factors for CKD in the United States:



Diabetes



High blood pressure

Both diabetes and high blood pressure can damage your kidneys. The damage can impact how well the kidneys can do their job. This can lead to CKD.

Other common risk factors:



Cardiovascular disease



Obesity



Smoking



Family history



Age



Race and ethnicity

Taking action early has been shown to help CKD

Lost kidney function can rarely be recovered. So it's important to do what you can now.

- **Slow disease progression**
- **Preserve kidney function**
- **Delay or even prevent dialysis**



eGFR blood test

An eGFR* test measures how well your kidneys are functioning. If you have CKD, it also tells you which stage of the disease you're in.



UACR pee test

A UACR† test shows if you have increased protein in your pee. A healthy kidney does not let protein filter through.

Below 30

Normal to mildly increased protein level

30-300

Moderately increased protein level

Above 300

Severely increased protein level



Track your kidney numbers—get your eGFR and UACR tests at least once a year and talk to your doctor about your kidney health at every appointment.

*eGFR stands for "estimated glomerular filtration rate." eGFR is measured in mL/min/1.73 m².

†UACR stands for "urine albumin-to-creatinine ratio." UACR is measured in mg/g.

Stages of CKD

CKD can get worse if left untreated. As you move through the later stages, you may have more and more symptoms.

CKD Stage	% of Kidney Function	eGFR mL/min/1.73 m ²	How You May Feel
Stage 1 Minimal kidney damage with normal kidney function		90 or higher	You may not have symptoms
Stage 2 Kidney damage with mild loss of kidney function		60-89	
Stage 3a Mild to moderate loss of kidney function		45-59	You may feel weak or have swelling in your hands or feet
Stage 3b Moderate to severe loss of kidney function		30-44	
Stage 4 Severe loss of kidney function		15-29	You may have some discomfort in your lower back
Stage 5 Kidney failure, which may require dialysis or transplant		<15	

Steps to help slow down CKD progression



If you have diabetes, take all steps to actively manage it. Diabetes is a leading cause of CKD



Monitor and control your blood pressure



Keep cholesterol under control to prevent further damage to blood vessels



Eat a kidney-friendly diet; consult with a dietician



Tell your doctor about all medicines you are taking, including those you can get without a prescription, and vitamins. Some of these can harm the kidneys



Exercise and aim for a healthy weight



Don't smoke; cigarette smoking can worsen kidney damage

**Taking care of your kidneys can start today.
Begin with a medicine that helps slow CKD progression.**

FARXIGA is a breakthrough medicine for CKD.



FARXIGA is a prescription medicine used to reduce the risk of further worsening of your kidney disease, end-stage kidney disease, death due to cardiovascular disease, and hospitalization for heart failure in adults with chronic kidney disease.

FARXIGA is not for people with certain genetic forms of polycystic kidney disease, or who are taking or have recently received immunosuppressive therapy to treat kidney disease. FARXIGA is not expected to work if you have these conditions.

FARXIGA is one small pill proven to help:



Reduce the risk of kidney failure, which can lead to dialysis



Slow the progression of CKD



Keep you living life by reducing the risk of cardiovascular death

Important Safety Information for FARXIGA

Who should not take FARXIGA?

Do not take FARXIGA if you are allergic to dapagliflozin or any of the ingredients in FARXIGA. Symptoms of a **serious** allergic reaction may include skin rash, raised red patches on your skin (hives), swelling of the face, lips, tongue, and throat that may cause difficulty in breathing or swallowing. If you have any of these symptoms, stop taking FARXIGA and contact your healthcare provider or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 8-11 and click [here](#) for Medication Guide for FARXIGA. For US Full Prescribing Information for FARXIGA, click [here](#).



How does FARXIGA work?

Diabetes and high blood pressure can cause increased pressure and damage to the kidneys. FARXIGA works to lower that increased pressure within the kidneys. FARXIGA is not a blood pressure drug.

Taking FARXIGA

FARXIGA is a once-daily pill that you can take with or without food. It's important to take FARXIGA exactly as your doctor tells you to take it.

Important Safety Information for FARXIGA (cont'd)

What are the possible side effects of FARXIGA?

FARXIGA may cause serious side effects including:

- **Ketoacidosis.** FARXIGA can cause ketoacidosis, a serious condition which may require hospitalization and lead to death. People with type 1 diabetes, type 2 diabetes, or pancreas problems have a high risk of getting ketoacidosis. Signs and symptoms may include nausea, tiredness, vomiting, trouble breathing, abdominal pain, and ketones in your urine or blood. If you get any of these symptoms, stop taking FARXIGA and call your healthcare provider right away. If possible, check for ketones in your urine or blood, even if your blood sugar is less than 250 mg/dL

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 7 and 9-11 and click [here](#) for Medication Guide for FARXIGA. For US Full Prescribing Information for FARXIGA, click [here](#).

Important Safety Information for FARXIGA® (dapagliflozin) (cont'd)

What are the possible side effects of FARXIGA?

FARXIGA may cause serious side effects including:

- **Dehydration** (the loss of body water and salt), which may cause you to feel dizzy, faint, lightheaded, or weak, especially when you stand up (orthostatic hypotension). There have been reports of sudden kidney injury in people with type 2 diabetes who are taking FARXIGA. You may be at a higher risk of dehydration if you take medicines to lower your blood pressure, including water pills (diuretics); are age 65 or older; are on a low salt diet, or have kidney problems. Talk to your healthcare provider about what you can do to prevent dehydration including how much fluid you should drink on a daily basis. Call your healthcare provider right away if you reduce the amount of food or liquid you drink, or if you experience vomiting or diarrhea
- **Serious urinary tract infections (UTI)**, some that lead to hospitalization, occurred in people taking FARXIGA. Tell your healthcare provider if you have any signs or symptoms of UTI including a burning feeling when passing urine, a need to urinate often, the need to urinate right away, pain in the lower part of your stomach (pelvis), or blood in the urine with or without fever, back pain, nausea, or vomiting
- **Low blood sugar (hypoglycemia)** can occur if you take FARXIGA with another medicine that can cause low blood sugar, such as sulfonylureas or insulin. Symptoms of low blood sugar include shaking, sweating, fast heartbeat, dizziness, hunger, headache, and irritability. Follow your healthcare provider's instructions for treating low blood sugar
- **Bacterial infections under the skin of the genitals and areas around them.** Rare but serious infections that cause severe tissue damage under the skin of the genitals and areas around them have happened with FARXIGA. This infection has happened in women and men and may lead to hospitalization, surgeries, and death. Seek medical attention immediately if you have fever or you are feeling very weak, tired or uncomfortable and you also develop any pain or tenderness, swelling, or redness of the skin in the genitals and areas around them

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 7-8 and 10-11 and click [here](#) for Medication Guide for FARXIGA. For US Full Prescribing Information for FARXIGA, click [here](#).

Important Safety Information for FARXIGA® (dapagliflozin) (cont'd)

What are the possible side effects of FARXIGA?

FARXIGA may cause serious side effects including:

- **Vaginal yeast infections** in women who take FARXIGA. Talk to your healthcare provider if you experience vaginal odor, white or yellowish vaginal discharge (discharge may be lumpy or look like cottage cheese), or vaginal itching
- **Yeast infection of skin around the penis (balanitis)** in men who take FARXIGA. Talk to your healthcare provider if you experience redness, itching, or swelling of the penis; rash of the penis; foul smelling discharge from the penis; or pain in the skin around the penis. Certain uncircumcised men may have swelling of the penis that makes it difficult to pull back the skin around the tip of the penis

The most common side effects of FARXIGA include yeast infections of the vagina or penis, and changes in urination, including urgent need to urinate more often, in larger amounts, or at night.

What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking FARXIGA?

Before you take FARXIGA, tell your healthcare provider:

- **all of your medical conditions**, including problems with your liver or pancreas
- **if you have had diabetic ketoacidosis**
- **if you have** type 1 diabetes, decrease in your insulin dose, serious infection, history of infection of the vagina or penis, history of urinary tract infections, or problems with urination
- **if you are** on a low sodium diet, going to have surgery, eating less or change in diet, dehydrated, or binge drink
- **if you are pregnant, or plan to become pregnant.** FARXIGA may harm your unborn baby
- **if you are breastfeeding, or plan to breastfeed.** It is unknown if FARXIGA passes into your breast milk
- **about all the medicines you take**, including prescription and nonprescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 7-9 and 11 and click [here](#) for Medication Guide for FARXIGA. For US Full Prescribing Information for FARXIGA, click [here](#).

Approved Uses for FARXIGA® (dapagliflozin)

What is FARXIGA?

FARXIGA is a prescription medicine used to:

- reduce the risk of further worsening of your kidney disease, end-stage kidney disease, death due to cardiovascular disease, and hospitalization for heart failure in adults with chronic kidney disease
- reduce the risk of cardiovascular death, hospitalization for heart failure, and urgent heart failure visit in adults with heart failure, when the heart cannot pump enough blood to the rest of your body
- reduce the risk of hospitalization for heart failure in adults with type 2 diabetes and known cardiovascular disease or multiple cardiovascular risk factors
- improve blood sugar control along with diet and exercise in adults and children who are 10 years of age and older with type 2 diabetes

FARXIGA is not for use to improve blood sugar (glucose) control in people with type 1 diabetes.

FARXIGA is not for use to improve blood sugar (glucose) control in people with type 2 diabetes who have moderate to severe kidney problems, because it may not work.

FARXIGA is not for people with certain genetic forms of polycystic kidney disease, or who are taking or have recently received immunosuppressive therapy to treat kidney disease. FARXIGA is not expected to work if you have these conditions.

You may [**report side effects related to AstraZeneca products.**](#) 

If you can't afford your medication, AstraZeneca may be able to help. For more information, please visit [**www.AstraZeneca-us.com.**](http://www.AstraZeneca-us.com) 

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 7-10 and click [here**](#) for Medication Guide for FARXIGA. For US Full Prescribing Information for FARXIGA, click [**here**](#).**



Get a \$0* co-pay for FARXIGA® (dapagliflozin)

- If you have Commercial insurance, you may pay as low as \$0* each month with the FARXIGA Savings Card
- 9 out of 10 Commercial and Medicare Part D patients have access to FARXIGA nationally†

*Subject to eligibility. Restrictions apply. Not available for government-insured patients. As low as \$0 for as long as your doctor prescribes any available dose of FARXIGA.

†Data on File, US-84194, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals, LP.

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