



Living life with heart failure



What is heart failure?

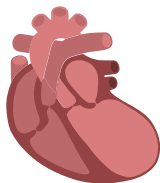
Heart failure is when the heart is unable to pump out blood as well as it should. Unlike a heart attack, heart failure happens slowly. It's a chronic condition that gets worse over time.

In adults with heart failure, the blood can begin to back up and the veins, tissues, and the lungs become filled with fluid. This can make you feel short of breath and can cause swelling in your legs and feet.

An inside look at heart failure

Doctors use something called an *ejection fraction* to help determine what type of heart failure you have and how severe it is. An ejection fraction is a measurement (in percentage) of how much blood your heart pumps out to the body with each contraction.

There are different types of heart failure, including:



Heart with HFrEF
heart failure with reduced ejection fraction

What it is:

When the heart muscle is weak, so it can't pump enough blood to keep up with the body's needs

When the heart contracts:

About 40% or less of the blood from the heart is pumped out

How you may feel:

Even when you're resting, you might notice symptoms



Heart with HFpEF
heart failure with preserved ejection fraction

What it is:

When the heart muscle gets stiff and can't fill properly, so it pumps out less blood to the body

When the heart contracts:

About 50 to 70% of the blood from the heart is pumped out

How you may feel:

During activity, you might not notice symptoms

What causes heart failure?

Common risk factors include:

- High blood pressure
- Older age
- Obesity
- Chronic kidney disease
- Diabetes
- Smoking

Why did your doctor prescribe FARXIGA® (dapagliflozin)?

EXPERT RECOMMENDED

FARXIGA belongs to a class of drugs called SGLT2 inhibitors, which are recommended for the treatment of heart failure, regardless of which type of heart failure you have.

FARXIGA is a prescription medicine used to reduce the risk of cardiovascular death, hospitalization for heart failure, and urgent heart failure visits in adults with heart failure when the heart cannot pump enough blood to the rest of your body.

FARXIGA is one small pill proven to help:



Keep you living life by reducing the risk of cardiovascular death



Lower the risk of hospitalizations for heart failure



Reduce the risk of urgent heart failure visit

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 4-7 and click [here](#) for Medication Guide for FARXIGA. For US Full Prescribing Information for FARXIGA, click [here](#).



How does FARXIGA work?

FARXIGA blocks some of the sugar and sodium reabsorption in the kidneys. The effect of FARXIGA on the kidneys may also help improve your heart's ability to pump blood to the body.

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.
- **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.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 3 and 5-7 and click [here](#) for Medication Guide for FARXIGA. For US Full Prescribing Information for FARXIGA, click [here](#).

How you can help manage heart failure

Help manage heart failure by following your treatment plan and take FARXIGA as directed by your doctor.

Your treatment plan may include:



Taking your medicines as directed



Exercising regularly



Staying on top of your weight



Following a low-salt diet



Keeping track of your symptoms

Talk to your doctor or nurse if your symptoms change or if you have any questions or need support.

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

What are the possible side effects of FARXIGA?

FARXIGA may cause serious side effects including:

- **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

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 3-4 and 6-7 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:

- **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
- **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 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 3-5 and 7 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:

- 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
- reduce the risk of hospitalization for heart failure in adults with type 2 diabetes and known cardiovascular disease or multiple cardiovascular risk factors
- 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 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 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. 

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 3-6 and click [here](#) for Medication Guide for FARXIGA. For US Full Prescribing Information for FARXIGA, click [here](#).



farxiga
(dapagliflozin) 10mg tablets



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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