

THE FARXIGA INFORMATION CARD

HOW THIS CARD CAN HELP YOU

Your doctor has prescribed, in addition to diet and exercise, FARXIGA® (dapagliflozin) to treat your type 2 diabetes. FARXIGA helps manage your type 2 diabetes by working with your body to flush sugar away in urine.

If you are required to take urine tests, the FARXIGA Information Card will explain to your healthcare team and/or employer that there may be more sugar in your urine because you are taking FARXIGA for your type 2 diabetes.

The FARXIGA Information Card also explains that an accurate blood sugar reading can be obtained with a blood test instead of a urine test.

- Your doctor will sign the card and provide his or her contact information
- **Please note that the card expires 3 months after your doctor signs it, so if you need a new card, you will need to request one from your doctor**
- Keep the card in your wallet or purse, and if you have any questions about the card or FARXIGA, ask your doctor

Important Safety Information for FARXIGA® (dapagliflozin) 5 mg and 10 mg tablets

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
- have severe kidney problems and are taking FARXIGA to lower your blood sugar
- are on dialysis

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 doctor about what you can do to prevent dehydration including how much fluid you should drink on a daily basis
- **Ketoacidosis** occurred in people with type 1 and type 2 diabetes during treatment with FARXIGA. Ketoacidosis is a serious condition which may require hospitalization and may lead to death. Symptoms may include nausea, tiredness, vomiting, trouble breathing, and abdominal pain. 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
- **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

- **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 kidneys, liver, bladder, or pancreas
- **if you have had, or have risk factors for, ketoacidosis** (including type 1 diabetes, are eating less due to illness, surgery, or a change in your diet, are going to have surgery, 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

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 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 and hospitalization for heart failure in adults with heart failure (when the heart is weak and cannot pump enough blood to the rest of your body)

FARXIGA should not be used to treat people with type 1 diabetes or diabetic ketoacidosis (increased ketones in your blood or urine).

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of AstraZeneca prescription drugs by calling 1-800-236-9933. If you prefer to report these to the FDA, either visit www.FDA.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please visit www.FARXIGAMedGuide.com for Medication Guide, and www.FARXIGAPI.com for US Full Prescribing Information for FARXIGA® (dapagliflozin).



You can find the FARXIGA Information Card below. After filling out the card, please have your doctor sign it. Print out and cut along the dotted lines to detach your card and keep it in a safe place.

THE FARXIGA INFORMATION CARD

Keep this card handy in your purse or wallet.

This card expires 3 months from the date your doctor signs it.
Ask your doctor to fill out a new card when this one expires.

FOR PATIENTS WHO TAKE FARXIGA® (dapagliflozin) AND REQUIRE WORKPLACE URINE TESTS

Additional testing may be required.

PATIENT NAME: _____

DATE OF BIRTH: _____

HEIGHT/WEIGHT: _____

PHYSICIAN NAME (PRINT): _____

PHYSICIAN SIGNATURE: _____

PHYSICIAN PHONE NUMBER: _____

TODAY'S DATE: _____

PHYSICIAN INITIALS

CARD EXPIRATION DATE: _____



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