

In adults with chronic kidney disease in type 2 diabetes

KERENDIA is proven to slow the progression of chronic kidney disease



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

KERENDIA slows the progression of kidney damage in adults with chronic kidney disease in type 2 diabetes



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. In adults with CKD in type 2 diabetes (T2D), KERENDIA is a once-daily tablet proven to:

- Slow the progression of kidney disease, reducing the risk of kidney failure and worsening of kidney function
- Lower risk of cardiovascular death, heart attack, and hospitalization due to heart failure



In adults with CKD in T2D:



KERENDIA fights CKD differently than diabetes medications. KERENDIA doesn't replace your diabetes and high blood pressure medications, so even if you are already taking medications for your diabetes and high blood pressure, there may be more you can do to help protect your kidneys and delay the damage that can lead to dialysis and kidney transplant.



KERENDIA is a once-daily tablet proven to slow the loss of kidney function and reduce the risk of kidney failure.

Ask your doctor how KERENDIA can slow the progression of kidney disease and reduce your risk of cardiovascular death, heart attack, and hospitalization for heart failure

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

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

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and Important Facts about KERENDIA on pages 14-15.

What you need to know about CKD in T2D

Chronic kidney disease in type 2 diabetes (CKD in T2D) can damage your kidneys and increase your risk for a cardiovascular event. Learn more about CKD in T2D, as well as some of the tests that doctors use to better understand how it affects your kidneys.

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 involved 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.

In addition, CKD in T2D can also lead to other serious health problems. For example, if you have CKD in T2D, you are **3 times** more likely to die from a cardiovascular event such as a heart attack, than people who have T2D alone.



Tools to monitor your CKD in T2D over time

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 damaged by inflammation and scarring allow protein to pass into the urine before leaving your body. A UACR (urine albumin-to-creatinine ratio) urine test detects how much of that protein, called albumin, is in the urine.



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.

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

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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How can KERENDIA help?

KERENDIA can help protect your kidneys by slowing the progression of chronic kidney disease in type 2 diabetes

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



Slow the loss of kidney function



Reduce the risk of kidney failure

KERENDIA 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 chronic kidney disease in type 2 diabetes. In this study, 5,674 patients were randomly assigned to receive either KERENDIA or a placebo.



Important Safety Information (cont'd)

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 does KERENDIA work?

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 three main factors that contribute to the progression of CKD:

- Poorly controlled glucose
- Poorly controlled blood pressure
- Inflammation and scarring in the kidneys

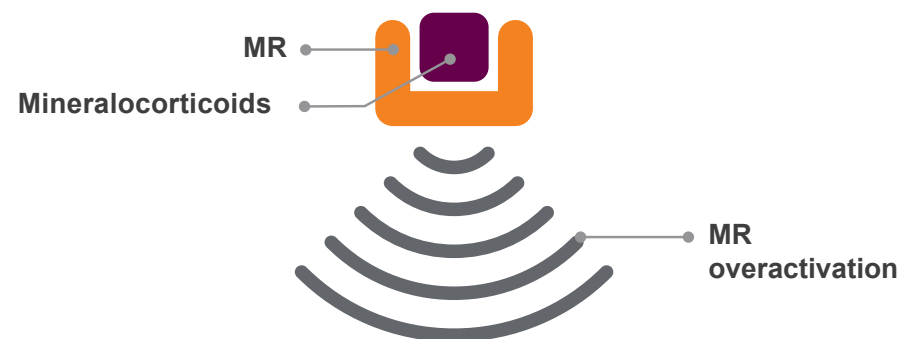
While diabetes and high blood pressure medications may help control your glucose and blood pressure, KERENDIA is the only medication of its kind that blocks mineralocorticoid receptor (MR) overactivation in the kidneys, heart, and blood vessels. This is important because MR overactivation may contribute to inflammation and scarring that can lead to progression of kidney disease. This may also worsen your cardiovascular disease. Blocking MRs 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 that you can do to help delay the kidney damage from CKD.

What is MR overactivation, and how can KERENDIA help?

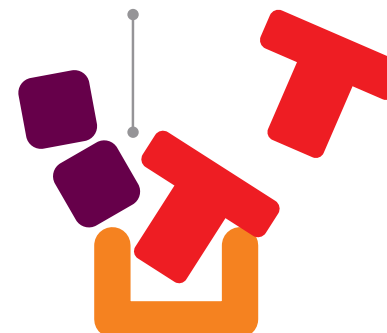
Having T2D can lead to overactivation of certain proteins, called MRs. When the MRs are overactivated, it may lead to inflammation and scarring in your kidneys, heart, and blood vessels. This is thought to lead to kidney damage that can lead to dialysis and kidney transplant.

KERENDIA blocks the MRs. This prevents them from being overactive.

MR overactivation may lead to inflammation and scarring in the kidneys, heart, and blood vessels



KERENDIA attaches to the MR



KERENDIA blocks MR overactivation



Important Safety Information (cont'd)

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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How do I get started on KERENDIA?

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 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.

How do I take KERENDIA?



KERENDIA is a tablet you take once a day, with or without food. You should swallow the tablet whole, but if you can't, you can crush the tablet and mix it with water or soft foods. Avoid eating grapefruit or drinking grapefruit juice for as long as you are being treated with KERENDIA, as it may increase KERENDIA levels in the blood.

If you miss a dose of KERENDIA, take your prescribed dose as soon as you remember before the next scheduled dose. **However, do not take 2 doses on the same day to make up for a missed dose.**

Take KERENDIA as prescribed by your doctor. If you don't remember how to take KERENDIA, check with your doctor or pharmacist.



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 to learn more

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

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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Where can I learn more about financial support, if I need it?

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. This includes:

- A support team to help you understand your KERENDIA insurance benefits, as well as provide assistance with insurance or financial challenges
- Emails to help guide you through your KERENDIA journey by sharing news, information, and stories from other KERENDIA patients
- Phone calls, emails, or texts from a personal mentor, who will provide you with information and encouragement as you begin therapy
- Tools to help you track and learn about your therapy

Live Helpline Support

- Speak with a health insurance expert to find out about available savings offers
- Multiple languages available, including Spanish



**CALL 1-888-KERENDIA (1-888-537-3634),
9:00 AM–6:00 PM (ET) Monday–Friday.**



Looking to save on your KERENDIA prescription?

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

It's easy to get or activate a KERENDIA Savings Card. Ask your doctor or:

- 1 Call**
1-888-537-3634
- 2 Text**
SAVE to 53736†
- 3 Visit**
www.KERENDIASavings.com



All you need to do is give this card to your pharmacist after it is activated, so the offer can be applied to your prescription.

*Patients are eligible if they are commercially insured and may pay as little as \$0 and save up to \$3,000 per year. Patients who are enrolled in any type of government insurance or reimbursement programs are not eligible. Full terms and conditions apply, see www.KERENDIASavings.com

†By texting SAVE to 53736 to enroll or activate your card, you agree to receive recurring automated KERENDIA Savings Program messages, which may include savings alerts, refill reminders, and other messages related to your participation in the program. Consent to receiving SMS messages is not a condition of purchase of goods or services. Message and data rates may apply. Message frequency varies. Text STOP to opt out. Text HELP for help. Terms & Conditions and Privacy Policy apply.

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)



About 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

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.

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 you should 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

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 (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 to 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

Please see Important Safety Information throughout.



Starting a conversation with your doctor

If you have type 2 diabetes 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?
- Why are inflammation and scarring bad for my kidneys?
- How important is it to stay on treatment?
- How will I know if KERENDIA is working?
- How long will I need to take KERENDIA?
- Can I take KERENDIA with my other medications?



Remember to bring your latest lab work so you can have an informed discussion with your doctor about the progression of your CKD in type 2 diabetes

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