

Treating CKD in T2D with KERENDIA: A Discussion Guide for You and Your Doctor



An open conversation with your doctor can be the first step in your journey toward doing more to slow the progression of your chronic kidney disease in type 2 diabetes (CKD in T2D).

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

Questions to ask your doctor

Use the questions below to learn more about your condition and whether KERENDIA may be right for you.

Has my kidney function worsened since my last visit?

Why do we measure my eGFR (estimated glomerular filtration rate) and UACR (urine albumin-creatinine ratio) levels?

What are my current eGFR and UACR levels and what do they mean?

My eGFR is _____

My UACR is _____

Why is it so important to slow the progression of CKD in T2D?

Does my CKD in T2D mean I have an increased risk for heart attack or cardiovascular complications?

Can kidney damage from CKD in T2D be reversed?

Important Safety Information

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 the Full Prescribing Information here: www.kerendia.com/pi.

Am I at risk for progressing to kidney failure and dialysis?

Can KERENDIA® (finerenone) help slow the progression of my CKD in T2D and lower my risk of kidney failure?

Will I see a change in my eGFR and UACR tests?

How does KERENDIA fight CKD differently than T2D medications?

How do I take KERENDIA?

Can I take KERENDIA with my other medications?

What are the possible side effects of KERENDIA?

How long will I need to take KERENDIA?

Why is it important to continue taking KERENDIA?

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 the Full Prescribing Information here: www.kerendia.com/pi.

Savings and Support for KERENDIA® (finerenone)

Bayer is committed to helping you with insurance, financial, and affordability challenges. Our financial support programs and tools are available to help you start and stay on KERENDIA.



Save on KERENDIA

Eligible patients may pay as little as **\$0 per month* for KERENDIA**. Scan the QR code with your phone's camera or visit www.KERENDIASavings.com, to explore your cost-savings options.



Sign up for support

Scan the QR code with your phone's camera or visit www.KERENDIA.com/support to explore our patient support program benefits.

Notes and questions I have for my doctor:

*Visit www.KERENDIASavings.com to learn more about your eligibility. Terms and conditions apply.

Bayer US Patient Assistance Foundation

If you cannot afford your prescription medication, Bayer may be able to help. Call 1-866-2BUSPAF (228-7723) or visit www.patientassistance.bayer.us to learn more.



Bayer US Patient Assistance Foundation

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

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)

Please see Prescribing Information for KERENDIA at www.kerendia.com/pi.

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