

# KERENDIA

## Getting Started Guide

 **Kerendia**<sup>®</sup>  
(finerenone) tablets  
10 mg • 20 mg

Information and resources to help you  
start and stay on therapy



Sign up for information,  
resources and support at  
[KERENDIA.com/email](https://KERENDIA.com/email)

For questions about KERENDIA or financial and patient support,  
**please call 1-888-KERENDIA (537-3634) or visit [KERENDIA.com](https://KERENDIA.com)**

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and pages 13-14 for the Important Facts about KERENDIA.



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## Your treatment journey with KERENDIA is about to begin

As a new patient starting on KERENDIA, you're taking an important step toward managing your condition—and we're here to help.

Over the next few pages, we hope to give you a sense of what your treatment journey may look like, and outline all the tools and resources offered to help you start and stay on therapy.

But first, let's start with why treating chronic kidney disease in type 2 diabetes (CKD in T2D) is important.



\*Tablets are not true to size.

## What is CKD in T2D?

Chronic kidney disease in type 2 diabetes (CKD in T2D) is a progressive disease that affects the kidneys of adults with type 2 diabetes. CKD involves damage to the kidneys which can result in a gradual loss of kidney function over time. This damage can be permanent and may result in kidney failure. If the kidneys fail, dialysis or a kidney transplant may be required. Often, CKD doesn't cause noticeable symptoms until the later stages, so it's possible to have CKD and not know it. Learn more about CKD in T2D by visiting

[KERENDIA.com/kidneys](https://www.kerendia.com/kidneys).



**CKD can also lead to cardiovascular problems such as a heart attack**

## 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

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and pages 13-14 for the Important Facts about KERENDIA.

KERENDIA is a once-daily prescription medication used to treat adults with chronic kidney disease in type 2 diabetes (CKD in T2D). Based on your diagnosis of CKD in T2D, your doctor prescribed KERENDIA to help manage your condition.

## KERENDIA can help protect your kidneys by slowing the progression of CKD in T2D

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



Slow the loss of kidney function



Reduce the risk of kidney failure

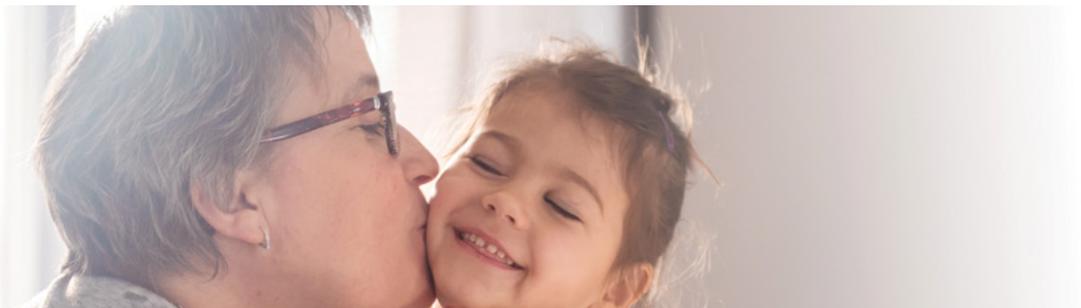
## KERENDIA also lowers the risk of cardiovascular complications



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 CKD in T2D. In this study, 5,674 patients were randomly assigned to receive either KERENDIA or a placebo.



## Important Safety Information (continued)

**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 pages 13-14 for the Important Facts about KERENDIA.

## 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.

People with T2D are at high risk for CKD. In fact, about **1 in 3 people with T2D go on to develop CKD**. That's because T2D can cause inflammation and scarring that can damage the kidneys, heart, and blood vessels. Over time, damage to the kidneys makes it harder for them to do their job of cleaning and filtering the blood.

## There are 3 main factors that contribute to the progression of CKD



Poorly controlled  
glucose



Poorly controlled  
blood pressure



Inflammation and scarring  
in the kidneys

## KERENDIA fights CKD in T2D differently than diabetes medications

KERENDIA can help slow the progression of CKD and lower the risk of cardiovascular complications in adults with CKD in T2D. **KERENDIA does not replace your diabetes and high blood pressure medication.**

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 the MR 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 you can do to help protect your kidneys and delay the damage that can lead to dialysis and kidney transplant.**

## Important Safety Information (continued)

**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

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and pages 13-14 for the Important Facts about KERENDIA.

## What should you expect when starting KERENDIA?



Before starting you on KERENDIA, your doctor will order some lab tests. These tests will help your doctor decide which dose to start with. After a few weeks on KERENDIA, your doctor will order some additional lab tests to see if any dose adjustments are needed.

## Routine lab tests are important to determine the right KERENDIA dose for you

1

Once you have started KERENDIA, your doctor will periodically check the potassium levels in your blood and your estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR)

2

These checks are to make sure you are receiving the correct dose of KERENDIA, as well as to check your kidney function

3

Once your doctor has your lab results, they may adjust your dose as needed

4

Your doctor will continue to routinely monitor your potassium level and eGFR to ensure that you are receiving the correct dose of KERENDIA



## Important Safety Information (continued)

### 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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## Taking KERENDIA properly helps ensure you're getting the most from your treatment

### Here's what you need to know:



KERENDIA is a once-daily oral tablet. You should swallow the tablet whole with or without food.



If you are unable to swallow a whole tablet, KERENDIA may be crushed and mixed with water or soft foods such as applesauce immediately prior to use and taken orally.



It is important that you avoid eating grapefruit or drinking grapefruit juice as it may increase KERENDIA levels in your blood.



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



Take KERENDIA as prescribed and do not start or stop any medicine, including your diabetes and high blood pressure medication, before talking with your doctor. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you're not sure.



Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, salt substitutes, vitamins, and herbal or potassium supplements. KERENDIA may affect the way other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how KERENDIA works.

## Common side effects of KERENDIA

### Below are the most common side effects of KERENDIA.

#### Hyperkalemia

Potassium level in your blood that's higher than normal

#### Hypotension

Blood pressure that's lower than normal

#### Hyponatremia

Sodium level in the blood that's lower than normal

If you experience any side effects, you should notify your doctor immediately. Your doctor may change your dose if needed.

## Important Safety Information (continued)

### 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

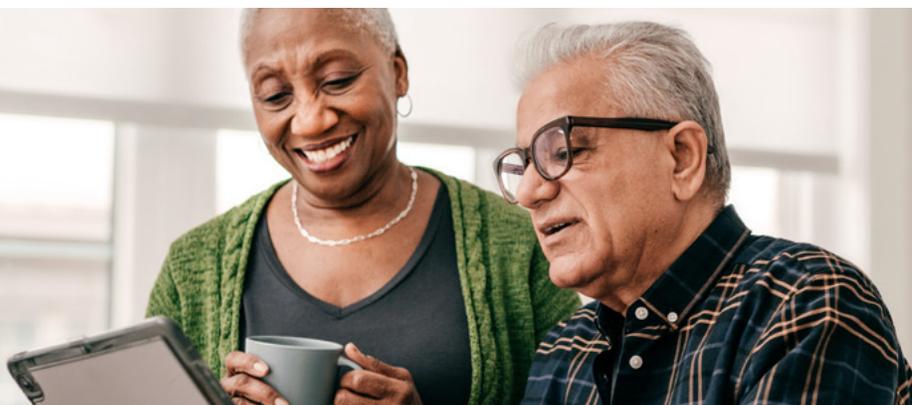
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## It is very important that you continue to stay on treatment

- 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.



**Do not stop taking KERENDIA without speaking with your doctor**



## Important Safety Information (continued)

**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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## The KERENDIA Patient Support Program is here for you

We are committed to helping you with insurance, financial, and affordability challenges. Visit [KERENDIA.com/support](https://www.kerendia.com/support) to learn more or sign up for resources including:



To learn more about KERENDIA savings and support programs and resources, visit [KERENDIA.com/savings](https://www.kerendia.com/savings) or call **1-888-KERENDIA (537-3634)**.



Sign up to receive information, resources and lots of motivation to help guide you through the start of your treatment journey by visiting [KERENDIA.com/email](https://www.kerendia.com/email).



Sign up to speak with a mentor who offers personalized communication and educational support by phone, text, or email during your first months on KERENDIA by visiting [KERENDIA.com/support](https://www.kerendia.com/support).



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**Bayer is committed to helping you save on your KERENDIA prescription**



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

Visit [KERENDIA.com/copay](https://KERENDIA.com/copay) to enroll and start saving today.

\*Patients are eligible if they are commercially insured and may pay as little as \$0 per month. Benefit limitations apply. Patients who are enrolled in any type of government insurance or reimbursement programs are not eligible. Full terms and conditions apply, see [KERENDIA.com/copay](https://KERENDIA.com/copay). If you are not commercially insured, please visit [KERENDIA.com/savings](https://KERENDIA.com/savings) or call 1-888-KERENDIA (537-3634) to learn about your financial support options.

## Information for Medicare patients

Kerendia is covered by nearly all Medicare Part D plans, but the amount you pay each month may vary, depending on your specific plan and the time of the year. For example, you may pay more for your out-of-pocket costs until you meet your annual deductible. For more information about KERENDIA and Medicare Part D coverage, including available savings programs and resources, visit [KERENDIA.com/medicare](https://KERENDIA.com/medicare).

## Save on your prescription with BlinkRx

BlinkRx is a digital pharmacy that looks for, and applies, eligible savings based on your insurance. After you register and check out, BlinkRx will also deliver your KERENDIA prescription to your home with no delivery charge. You can ask your doctor to send your prescription to BlinkRx, or you can transfer your prescription yourself by calling 1-866-839-0766 or visiting [BlinkRx.com](https://BlinkRx.com).



**If you have questions about KERENDIA or would like more information about other KERENDIA savings and support programs, please call 1-888-KERENDIA (537-3634)**

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## Here are some questions to help you learn more about your treatment



It's important to understand your disease and your treatment. Here are some questions to help guide your conversations with your doctor

- Has my kidney function changed since my last visit?
- How often do I need to have lab work done and why is it important?
- Why do we measure my eGFR and UACR levels?
- Have there been any changes to my eGFR or UACR levels?
- 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?
- How will I know if KERENDIA is working?
- How important is it to stay on KERENDIA?
- Are my family members with T2D at increased risk of developing CKD?



**Your doctor should be your first stop for any questions about your treatment**

### Questions for your doctor?

Write them here so you don't forget to bring them up at your next appointment.

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## Important Safety Information (continued)

**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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## Here's a list of helpful support groups and websites

### American Association of Kidney Patients (AAKP)

The oldest and largest independent kidney patient organization in the United States, the AAKP is dedicated to improving the lives and long-term outcomes of kidney patients through education, advocacy, patient engagement, and the fostering of patient communities.

[aakp.org](http://aakp.org)

### American Diabetes Association (ADA)

A valuable resource of information for patients with diabetes and their caregivers.

[diabetes.org](http://diabetes.org)

### National Kidney Foundation (NKF)

NKF is dedicated to improving the lives of those living with kidney disease through education and advocacy efforts.

[kidney.org](http://kidney.org)

### American Kidney Fund (AKF)

The AKF offers patients many valuable programs aimed at prevention, early detection, financial support, research, and advocacy.

[kidneyfund.org](http://kidneyfund.org)

### Know Diabetes by Heart

A collaborative initiative between The American Heart Association and the American Diabetes Association among others, to raise awareness about the link between diabetes and cardiovascular disease, as well as to encourage people to better manage their risk for cardiovascular disease, heart attacks, and strokes.

[KnowDiabetesbyHeart.org](http://KnowDiabetesbyHeart.org)

### National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)

The NIDDK conducts and supports medical research in the fields of diabetes, kidney disease, and many more, providing valuable health information to the general public.

[nidk.nih.gov](http://nidk.nih.gov)



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# Important facts about KERENDIA (finerenone)



## 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

## 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

## What are the 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.



Please see Important Safety Information throughout and pages 13-14 for the Important Facts about KERENDIA.

# Important facts about KERENDIA (finerenone) (continued)



## What should you know 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 should you 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

## What are 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 (having 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 can you get more information?

- Talk to your healthcare provider or pharmacist
- Visit [www.Kerendia.com](http://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](http://www.fda.gov/medwatch), or call 1-800-FDA-1088

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**We're here to help.**  
**Visit [KERENDIA.com](https://KERENDIA.com) for savings and support.**



### **Questions and support**

For questions about KERENDIA, or financial and patient support, call **1-888-KERENDIA (537-3634)**



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