

Getting started on KERENDIA (finerenone)

We're committed to
helping you start and
stay on your therapy

 **Kerendia**[®]
(finerenone) tablets
10 mg - 20 mg

KERENDIA
Co-pay
Savings
Card
attached
inside

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

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and pages 26-27 for the Important Facts about KERENDIA.

Your KERENDIA Co-pay Savings Card

ELIGIBLE PATIENTS MAY
PAY LITTLE AS \$0
PER MONTH*

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

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



*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 & data rates may apply. Message frequency varies. Text STOP to opt out. Text HELP for help. Terms & Conditions and Privacy Policy apply.

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Please see Important Safety Information throughout and pages 26-27 for the Important Facts about KERENDIA.

Your treatment journey with KERENDIA is about to begin



*Tablets are not true to size.

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.

What is CKD in T2D?

In adults with T2D, CKD is a condition where there is a gradual loss of kidney function, which may lead to permanent kidney damage, kidney failure, dialysis, and kidney transplant.



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

⚠ 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

Indication

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

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and pages 26-27 for the Important Facts about KERENDIA.

Why KERENDIA?

Why has your doctor prescribed KERENDIA?

Based on your diagnosis of chronic kidney disease in type 2 diabetes (CKD in T2D), your doctor believes KERENDIA is the right treatment to help manage your condition.



What is KERENDIA?

KERENDIA is a once-daily prescription medication used to treat adults with CKD in T2D to reduce the risk of:

- > Worsening of kidney disease



KERENDIA is proven to slow the progression of CKD in T2D, as well as reduce the risk of kidney failure.

In addition to helping to protect your kidneys, KERENDIA is also proven to reduce the risk of:



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

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 26-27 for the Important Facts about KERENDIA.

Clinical data support KERENDIA

In a clinical study, KERENDIA slowed chronic kidney disease (CKD) progression in adults with CKD in type 2 diabetes (T2D)*

*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.

KERENDIA is proven to:



- Slow the loss of kidney function
- Reduce the risk of kidney failure



KERENDIA also lowered the risk for cardiovascular events in adults with CKD in T2D[†]

[†]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)

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

KERENDIA lowered the risk of:



- Having a heart attack
- Cardiovascular death
- Hospitalization for heart failure

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and pages 26-27 for the Important Facts about KERENDIA.

In adults with chronic kidney disease in type 2 diabetes (CKD in T2D)

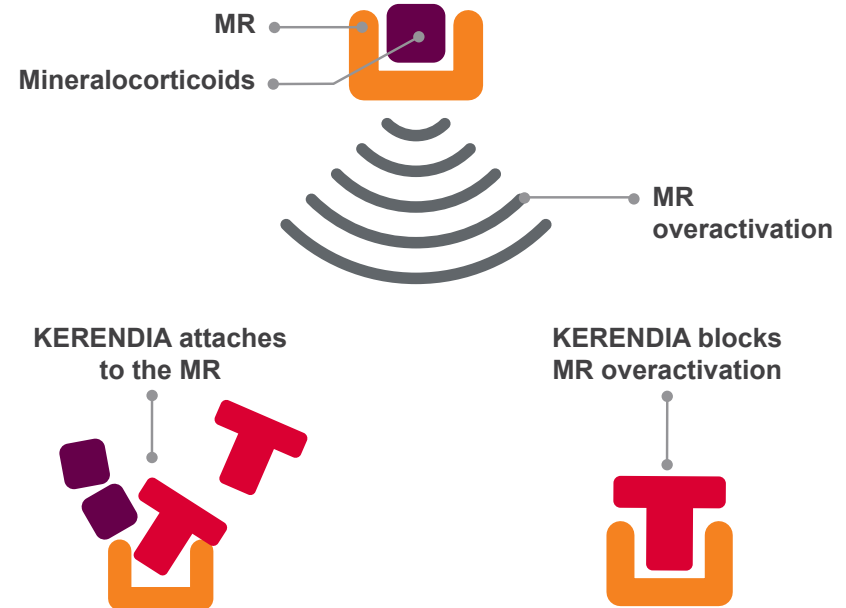
KERENDIA fights CKD differently than diabetes medications

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 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.

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.

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



⚠ 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)

MR overactivation may contribute to inflammation and scarring that can lead to the progression of kidney disease and may also worsen your cardiovascular disease. Blocking MRs is thought to slow the progression of CKD in type 2 diabetes.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and pages 26-27 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 figure out 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



Taking an active role in your treatment can help you understand the decisions your doctor makes—don't hesitate to ask questions about your lab results and your treatment

Questions for your doctor?

Write them here so you don't forget to bring them up at your next appointment. Please see our Frequently Asked Questions section on page 22 for suggestions.



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

Indication

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

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and pages 26-27 for the Important Facts about KERENDIA.

How do I take KERENDIA?

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.



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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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.



Do not stop taking KERENDIA without speaking with your doctor

⚠ 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

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.



There are several programs and resources that can help you stay on treatment—we'll cover them in more detail over the next few pages

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and pages 26-27 for the Important Facts about KERENDIA.

The KERENDIA Patient Support Program is here for you

We are committed to helping you with insurance, financial, and 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



The KERENDIA Digital Companion on the Medisafe[®] app helps KERENDIA patients manage their treatment by providing customized medication and appointment reminders, treatment and condition-related information, and more



We're here to support you. Visit [KERENDIA.com](https://www.kerendia.com) to download some of our helpful patient support tools

Download the Medisafe[®] app to help you manage your treatment and stay on track

We want to make sure you have the help you need, when you need it. That's why we developed the KERENDIA Digital Companion on the Medisafe[®] app. It includes:

- Medication and prescription refill reminders
- Resources and information about KERENDIA and chronic kidney disease in type 2 diabetes
- Personalized appointment reminders for every doctor visit
- Tools to keep track of your eGFR and UACR test results



To begin using the KERENDIA Digital Companion, scan the QR code to download the Medisafe[®] (or go to the App store or Google Play Store).

- 1 Tap "Get started"
- 2 Add KERENDIA to your med cabinet
- 3 Create personalized reminders



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Please see Important Safety Information throughout and pages 26-27 for the Important Facts about KERENDIA.

We are committed to helping you with insurance coverage or financial challenges



KERENDIA Live Helpline Support is as close as your phone



Speak with a health insurance expert to help you with questions you may have on insurance coverage for KERENDIA



Support is available in multiple languages, including Spanish:
1-888-KERENDIA (537-3634)
9:00 AM–6:00 PM ET,
Monday–Friday



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)

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and pages 26-27 for the Important Facts about KERENDIA.



Frequently Asked Questions

What is chronic kidney disease in type 2 diabetes (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 involves 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.

Does CKD ever go away?

The disease is called chronic because the damage to your kidneys happens over a period of time and because it's a progressive disease, it means it gets worse over time. The sooner CKD is diagnosed, the more you can do to help protect your kidneys from further damage.

How long will I need to take KERENDIA?

You were prescribed KERENDIA because your doctor determined it was the right treatment for you, as KERENDIA is proven to slow the progression of CKD in T2D as well as reduce the risk of kidney failure in adults with CKD in T2D. The sooner CKD is diagnosed, the more you can do to help protect your kidneys from further damage. Talk to your doctor about how long you will need treatment with KERENDIA. Your doctor is the best person to ask about CKD in T2D, as well as KERENDIA treatment.

Can I take KERENDIA with my other medications?

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.

Take KERENDIA as prescribed and do not start or stop any medicine before talking with your doctor



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

What are the most common side effects I should look out for?

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)

What should I do if I think I am experiencing side effects?

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

Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects. Additionally, you may report side effects to FDA at **1-800-FDA-1088**. **Do not stop taking KERENDIA without speaking with your doctor.**

What should I do if I miss a dose?

If you miss a dose of KERENDIA, take your prescribed dose as soon as you remember.

Do not take 2 doses on the same day to make up for a missed dose.

How should I store KERENDIA?

Store KERENDIA at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C to 25°C).

Are there any support organizations to help someone with my condition?

Yes—refer to page 25 of this brochure.



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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Keep the conversation going with these suggested questions for your doctor



It's important to continue to learn about your disease, and making the most of your time with your doctor is one way to do it. Here are some questions you can ask to get the conversation started. Write them down on page 13 and take them with you along with a printout of your lab results.

- How will I know if KERENDIA is working?
- Has my kidney function changed since my last visit?
- Will I see a change in my eGFR and UACR tests?
- Are my family members with type 2 diabetes at increased risk of developing CKD?
- What could family members with type 2 diabetes be doing to protect their kidney health?



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

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

American Diabetes Association (ADA)

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

American Kidney Fund (AKF)

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

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. nidDK.nih.gov

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and pages 26-27 for the Important Facts about KERENDIA.

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.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and pages 26-27 for the Important Facts about KERENDIA.

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 (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 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





We're here to help. Visit [KERENDIA.com](https://www.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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Kerendia[®]
(finerenone) tablets
10 mg • 20 mg