



For adults with chronic kidney disease (CKD), FARXIGA® (dapagliflozin) is a prescription medicine approved to reduce the risk of further worsening of kidney disease, end-stage kidney disease, death due to cardiovascular disease, and hospitalization for heart failure.

GET THE CONVERSATION STARTED

Talk to your doctor about the connection between chronic kidney disease and type 2 diabetes or high blood pressure. FARXIGA is not a blood pressure drug.



4 important questions to ask:

1

If I have type 2 diabetes or high blood pressure, I may already have chronic kidney disease (CKD) and not know it. How can I find out if I have CKD?

2

What are my kidney numbers and what do they mean? Why should I ask about them at every visit?

3

If I am diagnosed with CKD, how can FARXIGA help?

4

What are the possible side effects of FARXIGA?

Pay as low as \$0* each month for FARXIGA

Visit [SAVEONFARXIGA.com](https://www.saveonfarxiga.com) now to sign up for your savings card.

*Eligible commercially insured patients can get FARXIGA for as low as \$0 as long as their doctor prescribes it. Not available for government-insured patients.

Important Safety Information for FARXIGA® (dapagliflozin)

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.

Please see Important Safety Information on the next page and [Prescribing Information](#) and [Medication Guide](#) for FARXIGA.

Important Safety Information for FARXIGA® (dapagliflozin) (cont'd)

What are the possible side effects of FARXIGA?

FARXIGA may cause serious side effects including:

- **Ketoacidosis.** FARXIGA can cause ketoacidosis, a serious condition which may require hospitalization and lead to death. People with type 1 diabetes, type 2 diabetes, or pancreas problems have a high risk of getting ketoacidosis. Signs and symptoms may include nausea, tiredness, vomiting, trouble breathing, abdominal pain, and ketones in your urine or blood. 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
- **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 healthcare provider about what you can do to prevent dehydration including how much fluid you should drink on a daily basis. Call your healthcare provider right away if you reduce the amount of food or liquid you drink, or if you experience vomiting or diarrhea
- **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 the 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 liver or pancreas
- **if you have had diabetic ketoacidosis**
- **if you have** type 1 diabetes, decrease in your insulin dose, serious infection, history of infection of the vagina or penis, history of urinary tract infections, or problems with urination
- **if you are** on a low sodium diet, going to have surgery, eating less or change in diet, dehydrated, 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:

- reduce the risk of further worsening of your kidney disease, end-stage kidney disease, death due to cardiovascular disease, and hospitalization for heart failure in adults with chronic kidney disease
- reduce the risk of cardiovascular death, hospitalization for heart failure, and urgent heart failure visit in adults with heart failure, when the heart cannot pump enough blood to the rest of your body
- reduce the risk of hospitalization for heart failure in adults with type 2 diabetes and known cardiovascular disease or multiple cardiovascular risk factors
- improve blood sugar control along with diet and exercise in adults and children who are 10 years of age and older with type 2 diabetes

FARXIGA is not for use to improve blood sugar (glucose) control in people with type 1 diabetes.

FARXIGA is not for use to improve blood sugar (glucose) control in people with type 2 diabetes who have moderate to severe kidney problems, because it may not work.

FARXIGA is not for people with certain genetic forms of polycystic kidney disease, or who are taking or have recently received immunosuppressive therapy to treat kidney disease. FARXIGA is not expected to work if you have these conditions.

Please see [Prescribing Information](#) and [Medication Guide](#) for FARXIGA.

You may [report side effects related to AstraZeneca products](#).



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