If you have type 2 diabetes and risks for heart disease, damage to your heart may have already started.

IMPORTANT ALERT:

SEE HOW YOU CAN STAY OUT OF THE HOSPITAL FOR HEART FAILURE
Why this information is for you

If you’re like many people with type 2 diabetes, you may be thinking about what’s ahead. But there’s another dangerous risk you may not know about—heart failure. It’s a life-threatening condition that’s often the first complication of type 2 diabetes and can land you in the hospital.

HOW THE RISK OF HEART FAILURE COMPARES TO OTHER COMPLICATIONS IN PEOPLE WITH DIABETES COMPARED TO PEOPLE WITHOUT DIABETES.¹

What is heart failure?

A healthy heart is a muscular pump that squeezes and relaxes to deliver blood to the body. Heart failure doesn’t mean the heart has stopped. It means the heart muscle is weak, so it can’t pump enough blood to keep up with the body’s needs. Unlike a heart attack, heart failure happens slowly. It’s a chronic condition that gets worse over time, and can lead to hospitalization.
Managing A1C isn’t enough

You may be taking steps to manage your A1C, like watching what you eat, staying active, or taking medications. These steps alone, however, may not reduce your risk for hospitalization for heart failure. The statistics below will tell you more about the strong connection between heart failure and type 2 diabetes, and how early damage to the heart may develop in people with type 2 diabetes.

FOR PEOPLE WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES, THE NUMBERS ARE ALARMING

68% of people showed signs of heart function loss within 5 years of their type 2 diabetes diagnosis.

Up to 50% with type 2 diabetes may develop heart failure.

33% higher risk of landing in the hospital from heart failure than those without type 2 diabetes.

AND, IF YOU HAVE TYPE 2 DIABETES AND RISKS FOR HEART DISEASE, THE CHANCE OF HOSPITALIZATION MAY BE EVEN HIGHER.
Are you at risk?

Now that you know that type 2 diabetes puts you at a greater risk for ending up in the hospital for heart failure, it’s important to look at your cardiovascular risk factors. Check off the ones that apply to you and talk them over with your doctor:

- [x] Type 2 diabetes
- [ ] Advanced age
- [ ] Family history of heart disease
- [ ] High cholesterol
- [ ] High blood pressure
- [ ] Smoking

YOU CAN TAKE AN ACTIVE ROLE

While you’re working on your type 2 diabetes goals, you can start thinking about how to keep yourself out of the hospital for heart failure. To help meet your goals, break them down into smaller steps. Recruit some supportive people in your life, including your doctor, to cheer you on!

One person I can recruit to help me:
Watch for these signs of heart failure – you may be at risk for hospitalization

You may not realize it, but having more than one of these symptoms could be a sign of heart failure. You can respond to these alerts by talking to your doctor. Heart failure gets worse over time—and many people end up in the hospital because of it. So, check off any symptoms below that you’ve been having and then share with your doctor.

• Have I changed my daily routine because I’m feeling out of breath?
  □ Yes  □ No
  When did it start? ___________________________  How often does it happen? ___________________________
  Update: ___________________________

• Do I have bothersome swelling in my feet, ankles, or legs?
  □ Yes  □ No
  When did it start? ___________________________  How often does it happen? ___________________________
  Update: ___________________________

• Have I gained weight suddenly?
  □ Yes  □ No
  When did it start? ___________________________  How often does it happen? ___________________________
  Update: ___________________________

• Do I need to use pillows or sit upright in a chair to sleep or breathe easier?
  □ Yes  □ No
  When did it start? ___________________________  How often does it happen? ___________________________
  Update: ___________________________

• Has fatigue limited my ability to do the daily activities I want to do?
  □ Yes  □ No
  When did it start? ___________________________
  How often does it happen? ___________________________
  Update: ___________________________
Why wait? Help protect yourself now with FARXIGA® (dapagliflozin).

Today is the day to lower your A1C and to help prevent a serious, even life-threatening, risk that can happen with type 2 diabetes. You can do both with FARXIGA.

IF YOU HAVE TYPE 2 DIABETES AND RISKS FOR HEART DISEASE, FARXIGA CAN HELP YOU:

What is FARXIGA® (dapagliflozin)?
FARXIGA is a prescription medicine used in adults with type 2 diabetes:
• to improve blood sugar control along with diet and exercise
• to reduce the risk of hospitalization for heart failure in patients with known cardiovascular (CV) disease or multiple CV risk factors
FARXIGA should not be used to treat people with type 1 diabetes or diabetic ketoacidosis (increased ketones in your blood or urine).

Important Safety Information
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
• have severe kidney problems and are taking FARXIGA to lower your blood sugar
• are on dialysis
Plus, FARXIGA does more.

ADDITIONALLY, FARXIGA IS A ONCE-DAILY PILL THAT MAY HELP YOU:

- Lose weight*
- Reduce your systolic blood pressure*

In a scientific study, when people took FARXIGA with metformin, they lost 6.6 pounds versus 2 pounds with metformin alone at 12 weeks. And it also helped lower their systolic blood pressure.

FARXIGA is not a weight-loss or blood-pressure drug.

* Secondary endpoint. Individual results may vary.

Ask your doctor if FARXIGA can give you more time at home with family instead of in the hospital for heart failure.

Important Safety Information

What are the possible side effects of FARXIGA?

FARXIGA may cause serious side effects including:

- **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 doctor about what you can do to prevent dehydration including how much fluid you should drink on a daily basis.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 10-11.
Sign up for a $0 co-pay today

ELIGIBLE, COMMERCIALLY INSURED PATIENTS.

PAY AS LOW AS $0* EACH MONTH

*SOMETHING IMPORTANT BENEFITS

1. Pay as low as $0/month regardless of a 30- or 90-day supply
2. Enjoy this offer on your first prescription and on refills
3. Go online to easily enroll
4. Download a new card anytime at www.FARXIGAsavings.com

Enroll today for savings and support for FARXIGA at 1-855-3FARXIGA or www.FARXIGAsavings.com.
ELIGIBILITY: You may be eligible for this offer if you are insured by commercial insurance and your insurance does not cover the full cost of your prescription, or you are not insured and are responsible for the cost of your prescriptions. Patients who are enrolled in a state or federally funded prescription insurance program are not eligible for this offer. This includes patients enrolled in Medicare Part D, Medicaid, Medigap, Veterans Affairs (VA), Department of Defense (DOD) programs or TRICARE, and patients who are Medicare eligible and enrolled in an employer-sponsored group waiver health plan or government-subsidized prescription drug benefit program for retirees. If you are enrolled in a state or federally funded prescription insurance program, you may not use this savings card even if you elect to be processed as an uninsured (cash-paying) patient. This offer is not insurance, is restricted to residents of the United States and Puerto Rico, and to patients over 18 years of age.

TERMS OF USE: Eligible commercially insured patients with a valid prescription for FARXIGA® (dapagliflozin) who present this savings card at participating pharmacies will pay as low as $0 per 30-day supply. Maximum savings limit applies; patient out-of-pocket expense may vary. If you pay cash for your prescription, AstraZeneca will pay up to the first $150, and you will be responsible for any remaining balance, for each monthly prescription. Other restrictions may apply. Patient is responsible for applicable taxes, if any. Non-transferable, limited to one per person, cannot be combined with any other offer. Void where prohibited by law, taxed or restricted. Patients, pharmacists, and prescribers cannot seek reimbursement from health insurance or any third party for any part of the benefit received by the patient through this offer. AstraZeneca reserves the right to rescind, revoke, or amend this offer, eligibility and terms of use at any time without notice. This offer is not conditioned on any past, present or future purchase, including refills. Offer must be presented along with a valid prescription at the time of purchase. For additional details about this offer, please visit www.FARXIGAsavings.com. If you have any questions regarding this offer, please call 1-844-631-3978.

BY USING THIS CARD, YOU AND YOUR PHARMACIST UNDERSTAND AND AGREE TO COMPLY WITH THESE ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS AND TERMS OF USE.
Important Safety Information for FARXIGA® (dapagliflozin)

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• have severe kidney problems and are taking FARXIGA to lower your blood sugar

• are on dialysis

What are the possible side effects of FARXIGA?

FARXIGA may cause serious side effects including:

• 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 doctor about what you can do to prevent dehydration including how much fluid you should drink on a daily basis

• Ketoacidosis occurred in people with type 1 and type 2 diabetes during treatment with FARXIGA. Ketoacidosis is a serious condition which may require hospitalization and may lead to death. Symptoms may include nausea, tiredness, vomiting, trouble breathing, and abdominal pain. 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

• 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
Important Safety Information for FARXIGA® (dapagliflozin) (cont’d)

- **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 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 kidneys, liver, bladder, or pancreas
- if you have had, or have risk factors for, ketoacidosis (including type 1 diabetes, are eating less due to illness, surgery, or a change in your diet, are going to have surgery, 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)**

FARXIGA is a prescription medicine used to:
- improve blood sugar control along with diet and exercise in adults with type 2 diabetes
- reduce the risk of hospitalization for heart failure in adults with type 2 diabetes and known cardiovascular disease or multiple cardiovascular risk factors
- reduce the risk of cardiovascular death and hospitalization for heart failure in adults with heart failure (when the heart is weak and cannot pump enough blood to the rest of your body)

FARXIGA should not be used to treat people with type 1 diabetes or diabetic ketoacidosis (increased ketones in your blood or urine).

Please visit [www.FARXIGAMedGuide.com](http://www.FARXIGAMedGuide.com) for Medication Guide, and [www.FARXIGAPI.com](http://www.FARXIGAPI.com) for US Full Prescribing Information for FARXIGA.

You may report side effects related to AstraZeneca products by clicking [here](http://www.AstraZeneca-us.com).

If you can’t afford your medication, AstraZeneca may be able to help. For more information, please visit [www.AstraZeneca-us.com](http://www.AstraZeneca-us.com).
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• have severe kidney problems and are taking FARXIGA to lower your blood sugar
• are on dialysis
Please see Important Safety Information on pages 10-11 and Medication Guide and US Full Prescribing Information.