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

Ask the Right Questions: Your Health Depends on It

When you talk to your doctor, it’s important to speak up about all aspects of your type 2 diabetes management plan, which, as you know, extends beyond meeting your A1C goal. That’s right—discussing heart disease and your risk of heart failure hospitalization, in addition to asking questions about your blood sugar and medication, are critical steps toward managing your health.

That’s a lot to cover in one appointment, so to make sure you get the most out of your next doctor visit, fill out this doctor discussion guide.

Simply answer the questions below and use those answers to guide your next conversation with your doctor.

How long have you been trying to reach your A1C goal?
- 6 months
- 1 year
- 18 months
- 2 years or longer

For your doctor:
- Should I have seen a bigger change in my A1C by now?
- Should I be considering other medications?
- Does A1C control have an impact on my heart?

In addition to type 2 diabetes, have you been diagnosed with heart disease or told by your doctor that you are at risk for it?
- Yes, I have type 2 diabetes and heart disease
- I have not been diagnosed with heart disease, but my doctor says I am at risk for it
- I am not sure if I am at risk for heart disease
- No, I do not have heart disease and I have been told by my doctor that I am not at risk for it

For your doctor:
- What is heart disease?
- Is heart failure a form of heart disease?
- What does type 2 diabetes have to do with heart disease and heart failure hospitalization?
- Am I at risk for heart disease?
- What can I do to decrease my chances of landing in the hospital from heart failure?

Has your doctor ever talked about adding FARXIGA?
- Yes, we have discussed it
- Yes, it was mentioned at one point
- No, not that I remember

For your doctor:
- What can you tell me about FARXIGA?
- FARXIGA may help prevent heart failure hospitalizations as well as improve blood sugar control along with diet and exercise in adults with type 2 diabetes and heart disease or risks for it.
- Tell me more
- I’m not interested

For your doctor:
- Is adding FARXIGA an option for me?
- What are the possible benefits of adding FARXIGA?
- Is FARXIGA safe to take with my other medications?

FARXIGA can cause serious side effects.

For your doctor:
- What are the serious side effects associated with FARXIGA?

Ask your doctor about any or all of this important information about FARXIGA.

Check as many questions below as you wish.
- How does FARXIGA work?
- What are the possible side effects of FARXIGA?
- How often would I have to take FARXIGA?
- How long would it be until I saw results with FARXIGA?
- Are there ways to save money on FARXIGA?

Important Safety Information for FARXIGA® (dapagliflozin) 5 mg and 10 mg tablets

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 additional Important Safety Information on next page. Please visit www.FARXIGAMedGuide.com for Medication Guide, and www.FARXIGAPI.com for US Full Prescribing Information for FARXIGA.
Do not take FARXIGA if you:
- have severe kidney problems and are taking FARXIGA to lower your blood sugar
- are on dialysis

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 genitals and areas around them.
- **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.
- **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.

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.
- **Low blood sugar (hypoglycemia)** can occur if you take FARXIGA. Talk to your healthcare provider if you experience dizziness, hunger, headache, and irritability. Follow your healthcare provider’s instructions for treating low blood sugar.
- **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.
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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.

What is FARXIGA?
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 see full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide for FARXIGA® (dapagliflozin).
You may report side effects related to AstraZeneca products by clicking here.
If you can’t afford your medication, AstraZeneca may be able to help. For more information, please visit www.AstraZeneca-us.com.

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