

MEDICATION GUIDE
FARXIGA® [FAR-SEE-GUH]
(dapagliflozin)
tablets, for oral use

What is the most important information I should know about FARXIGA?

FARXIGA can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Diabetic ketoacidosis (increased ketones in your blood or urine) in people with type 1 diabetes and other ketoacidosis.** FARXIGA can cause ketoacidosis that can be life-threatening and may lead to death. Ketoacidosis is a serious condition which needs to be treated in a hospital. People with type 1 diabetes have a high risk of getting ketoacidosis. People with type 2 diabetes or pancreas problems also have an increased risk of getting ketoacidosis. Ketoacidosis can also happen in people who: are sick, cannot eat or drink as usual, skip meals, are on a diet high in fat and low in carbohydrates (ketogenic diet), take less than the usual amount of insulin or miss insulin doses, drink too much alcohol, have a loss of too much fluid from the body (volume depletion), or who have surgery. Ketoacidosis can happen even if your blood sugar is less than 250 mg/dL. Your healthcare provider may ask you to periodically check ketones in your urine or blood.

Stop taking FARXIGA and call your healthcare provider or get medical help right away if you get any of the following. If possible, check for ketones in your urine or blood, even if your blood sugar is less than 250 mg/dL.

- nausea
 - vomiting
 - stomach area (abdominal) pain
 - tiredness
 - trouble breathing
 - ketones in your urine or blood
- **Dehydration.** FARXIGA can cause some people to become dehydrated (the loss of body water and salt). Dehydration 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 on a low salt diet
 - have kidney problems
 - are 65 years of age or older

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, for example if you cannot eat or you start to lose liquids from your body, for example from vomiting, diarrhea, or being in the sun too long.

- **Vaginal yeast infection.** Women who take FARXIGA may get vaginal yeast infections. Symptoms of a vaginal yeast infection include:
 - vaginal odor
 - white or yellowish vaginal discharge (discharge may be lumpy or look like cottage cheese)
 - vaginal itching
- **Yeast infection of the penis (balanitis).** Swelling of an uncircumcised penis may develop that makes it difficult to pull back the skin around the tip of the penis. Other symptoms of yeast infection of the penis include:
 - redness, itching, or swelling of the penis
 - foul smelling discharge from the penis
 - rash of the penis
 - pain in the skin around the penis

Talk to your healthcare provider about what to do if you get symptoms of a yeast infection of the vagina or penis. Your healthcare provider may suggest you use an over-the-counter antifungal medicine. Talk to your healthcare provider right away if you use an over-the-counter antifungal medication and your symptoms do not go away.

What is FARXIGA?

- FARXIGA is a prescription medicine used:
 - to reduce the risk of further worsening of your kidney disease, end-stage kidney disease (ESKD), death due to cardiovascular disease, and hospitalization for heart failure in adults with chronic kidney disease.
 - to 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.
 - to reduce the risk of hospitalization for heart failure in adults with type 2 diabetes who also have known cardiovascular disease or multiple cardiovascular risk factors.
 - along with diet and exercise to improve blood sugar (glucose) control 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.
- It is not known if FARXIGA is safe and effective to lower blood sugar (glucose) in children younger than 10 years of age with type 2 diabetes.
- It is not known if FARXIGA is safe and effective for treatment of heart failure or chronic kidney disease in children younger than 18 years of age.

Who should not take FARXIGA?

Do not take FARXIGA if you:

- are allergic to dapagliflozin or any of the ingredients in FARXIGA. See the end of this Medication Guide for a list of ingredients in FARXIGA. Symptoms of a **serious** allergic reaction to FARXIGA may include:
 - 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.

What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking FARXIGA?

Before you take FARXIGA, tell your healthcare provider if you:

- have type 1 diabetes or have had diabetic ketoacidosis.
- have a decrease in your insulin dose.
- have a serious infection.
- have a history of infection of the vagina or penis.
- have liver problems.
- have a history of urinary tract infections or problems with urination.
- are on a low sodium (salt) diet. Your healthcare provider may ask you to change your diet.
- are going to have surgery. Your healthcare provider may stop your FARXIGA before you have surgery. Talk to your healthcare provider if you are having surgery about when to stop taking FARXIGA and when to start it again.
- are eating less or there is a change in your diet.
- are dehydrated.
- have or have had problems with your pancreas, including pancreatitis or surgery on your pancreas.
- drink alcohol very often or drink a lot of alcohol in the short term (“binge” drinking).
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. FARXIGA may harm your unborn baby. If you become pregnant while taking FARXIGA, your healthcare provider may switch you to a different medicine to control your blood sugar. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to control your blood sugar if you plan to become pregnant or while you are pregnant.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if FARXIGA passes into your breast milk. You should not breastfeed if you take FARXIGA.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

FARXIGA may affect the way other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how FARXIGA works.

Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them to show your healthcare provider and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

How should I take FARXIGA?

- Take FARXIGA exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to take it.
- Take FARXIGA by mouth 1 time each day, with or without food.
- Your healthcare provider will tell you how much FARXIGA to take and when to take it. Your healthcare provider may change your dose if needed.
- If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and take the medicine at the next regularly scheduled time. Do not take 2 doses of FARXIGA at the same time. Talk with your healthcare provider if you have questions about a missed dose.
- If you take too much FARXIGA, call your healthcare provider or Poison Help line at 1-800-222-1222, or go to the nearest emergency room right away.
- If you have diabetes:
 - When your body is under some types of stress, such as fever, trauma (such as a car accident), infection, or surgery, the amount of diabetes medicine you need may change. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any of these conditions and follow your healthcare provider’s instructions.
 - Your healthcare provider may tell you to take FARXIGA along with other diabetes medicines. Low blood sugar can happen more often when FARXIGA is taken with certain other diabetes medicines. See **“What are the possible side effects of FARXIGA?”**
- FARXIGA will cause your urine to test positive for glucose.
- Your healthcare provider may do certain blood tests before you start FARXIGA and during treatment as needed. Your healthcare provider may change your dose of FARXIGA based on the results of your blood tests.

What are the possible side effects of FARXIGA?

FARXIGA may cause serious side effects, including:

See “**What is the most important information I should know about FARXIGA?**”.

- **Serious urinary tract infections.** Serious urinary tract infections that may lead to hospitalization have happened in people who are taking FARXIGA. Tell your healthcare provider if you have any signs or symptoms of a urinary tract infection such as 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. Sometimes people also may have a fever, back pain, nausea or vomiting.
- **Low blood sugar (hypoglycemia) in patients with diabetes mellitus.** If you take FARXIGA with another medicine that can cause low blood sugar, such as a sulfonylurea or insulin, your risk of getting low blood sugar is higher. The dose of your sulfonylurea medicine or insulin may need to be lowered while you take FARXIGA. Signs and symptoms of low blood sugar may include:
 - headache
 - drowsiness
 - weakness
 - confusion
 - dizziness
 - sweating
 - hunger
 - fast heartbeat
 - irritability
 - shaking or feeling jittery
- **A rare but serious bacterial infection that causes damage to the tissue under the skin (necrotizing fasciitis) in the area between and around the anus and genitals (perineum).** Necrotizing fasciitis of the perineum has happened in women and men with diabetes mellitus who take FARXIGA. Necrotizing fasciitis of the perineum may lead to hospitalization, may require multiple surgeries, and may lead to death. **Seek medical attention right away if you have fever or you are feeling very weak, tired, or uncomfortable (malaise) and you develop any of the following symptoms in the area between and around the anus and genitals:**
 - pain or tenderness
 - swelling
 - redness of skin (erythema)
- **Serious allergic reaction.** If you have any symptoms of a serious allergic reaction, stop taking FARXIGA and call your healthcare provider right away or go to the nearest hospital emergency room. See “**Who should not take FARXIGA?**”. Your healthcare provider may give you a medicine for your allergic reaction and prescribe a different medicine for your diabetes.

The most common side effects of FARXIGA include:

- vaginal yeast infections and yeast infections of the penis
- stuffy or runny nose and sore throat
- changes in urination, including urgent need to urinate more often, in larger amounts, or at night

These are not all the possible side effects of FARXIGA. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

How should I store FARXIGA?

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

General information about the safe and effective use of FARXIGA

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not use FARXIGA for a condition for which it is not prescribed. Do not give FARXIGA to other people, even if they have the same symptoms you have. It may harm them.

This Medication Guide summarizes the most important information about FARXIGA. If you would like more information, talk to your healthcare provider. You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare provider for information about FARXIGA that is written for healthcare professionals.

For more information about FARXIGA, go to www.farxiga.com or call 1-800-236-9933.

What are the ingredients in FARXIGA?

Active ingredient: dapagliflozin.

Inactive ingredients: anhydrous lactose, crospovidone, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, and silicon dioxide. The film coating contains: polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl alcohol, talc, titanium dioxide, and yellow iron oxide.

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